

Annual Report

for the year ended 30 June 2005



New Zealand
POLICE
Nga Pirihimana O Aotearoa





New Zealand Police Annual Report

for the year ended 30 June 2005

Presented to the House of Representatives pursuant
to Section 34A of the Public Finance Act 1989

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The Minister of Police WELLINGTON

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 65 of the
Police Act 1958 and Section 44 of the Public Finance
Act 1989, I submit my report on operations of the
New Zealand Police for the year ended 30 June 2005.

R J Robinson
Commissioner of Police

Police Oath

*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 the 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 law. So help me God.*

Police Act 1958

Our 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.

Our Values

- Maintain the highest level of integrity and professionalism.
- Respect individual rights and freedom.
- Consult with, and be responsive to, the needs of the community.
- Uphold the rule of the 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.



CONTENTS

Commissioner's Overview	3
Outcome Report	7
<i>Police's 3 - 5 Year Outcome Priorities</i>	8
<i>Police Outcome: Reduce Violence</i>	8
<i>Police Outcome: Reduce Burglary</i>	11
<i>Police Outcome: Reduce Vehicle Crime</i>	12
<i>Police Outcome: Reduce Organised Criminal Activity</i>	14
<i>Police Outcome: Increase National Security</i>	15
<i>Police Outcome: Enhance Road Safety</i>	17
Reducing Inequalities	19
<i>Overview</i>	20
<i>Key Intervention: Responsiveness to At-Risk Families</i>	20
<i>Key Intervention: Drugs and Alcohol</i>	21
<i>Key Intervention: Responsiveness to Young People</i>	23
<i>Key Intervention: Māori Responsiveness</i>	24
<i>Key Intervention: Pacific Peoples Responsiveness</i>	26
<i>Key Intervention: Ethnic Responsiveness</i>	27
<i>EEO and Diversity</i>	28
Organisational Development	31
<i>Service</i>	32
<i>Capability</i>	32
<i>Integrity</i>	32
<i>Organisational Performance</i>	33
<i>Resource Deployment</i>	34
<i>Management of Key Risks</i>	34
Statement of Objectives and Service Performance	37
<i>Statement of Responsibility</i>	38
<i>Output Class One – Policy Advice and Ministerial Servicing</i>	39
<i>Output Class Two – General Crime Prevention Services</i>	41
<i>Output Class Three – Specific Crime Prevention Services and Maintenance of Public Order</i>	45
<i>Output Class Four – Police Primary Response Management</i>	48
<i>Output Class Five – Investigations</i>	51
<i>Output Class Six – Case Resolution and Support to Judicial Process</i>	54
<i>Output Class Seven – Road Safety Programme</i>	57
Financial Statements	63
Additional Financial Information	82
Information Required by Statute	83
Organisational Information	89
Statistical Information	99



Commissioner's Overview

Commissioner's Overview

Introduction

The 2004/05 financial year has been a productive but challenging one for New Zealand Police. Districts continued to make excellent progress in reducing crime and crashes and improving community safety. However it has also been a year where the reputation of the Police was scrutinised.

Deaths on duty

Two officers died in tragic circumstances while on duty in 2004/05.

Senior Constable Phillip (Piripi) Wipatene was killed on duty when his Highway Patrol vehicle collided head-on with another vehicle on the Oakura Bridge in Taranaki on 15 July 2004. Constable Wipatene is sadly missed by his colleagues. He started his career with the Ministry of Transport and joined the Highway Patrol in 2002.

Detective Travis Hughes of Queenstown died in a light aircraft crash in the Gibbston Valley area while on a routine cannabis reconnaissance flight in January this year. Detective Hughes was a highly regarded police officer. The aircraft in which he perished was piloted by Mr Chris Scott of the Bay of Plenty. Mr Scott had for many years piloted cannabis reconnaissance aircraft under contract to Police and was well known to police members throughout the country.

Operational Activities

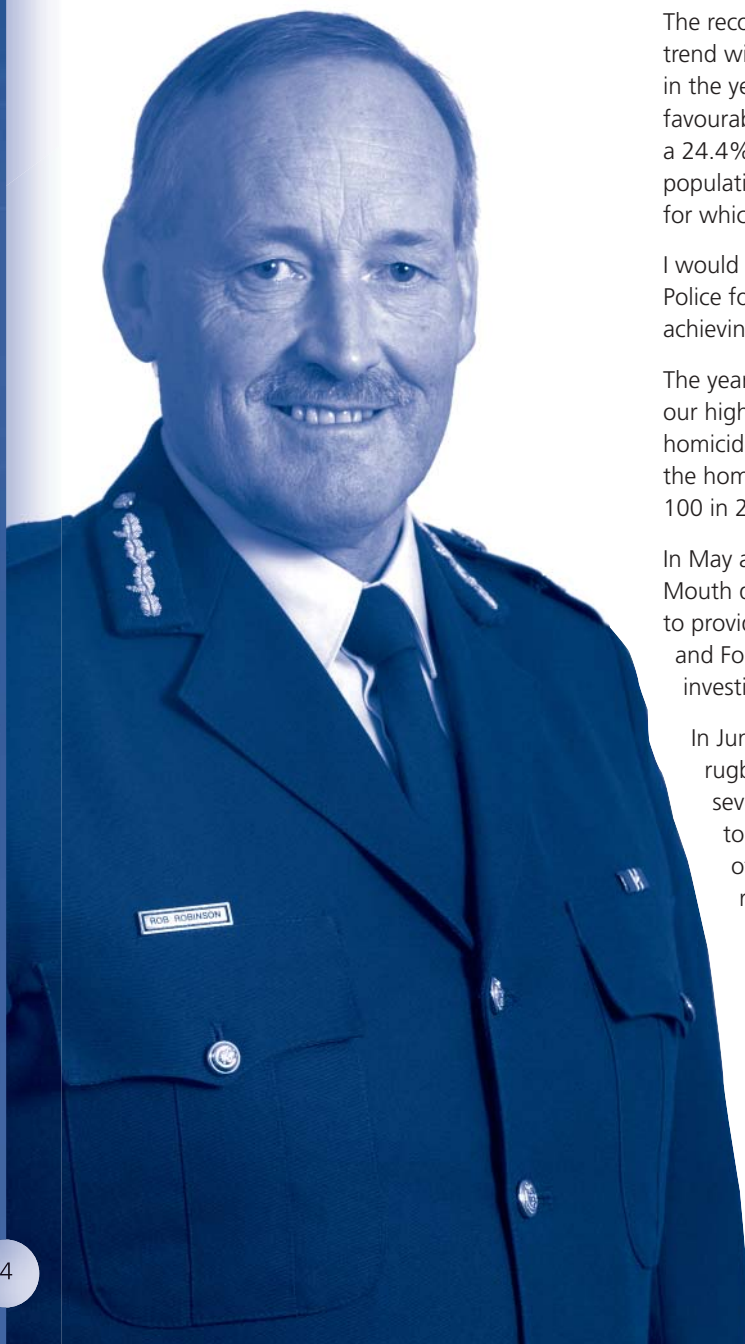
The recorded crime rate continues its downward trend with a further 7.1% drop in recorded crime in the year to 30 June 2005, coupled with a very favourable resolution rate of 44.2%. There has been a 24.4% drop in recorded crime rate per head of population since 1995/96 (which is the earliest year for which we have population estimates calculated).

I would like to thank all the members of New Zealand Police for their hard work and commitment to achieving this fine result.

The year brought its usual operational challenges for our highly skilled criminal investigators with difficult homicide inquiries in several districts. Nevertheless, the homicide statistics dropped by 20% from 100 in 2003/04 to 80 in 2004/05.

In May a letter threatening an outbreak of Foot and Mouth disease on Waiheke Island galvanised Police to provide field support for Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry officials as well as instituting a criminal investigation into what turned out to be a hoax.

In June the Lions eleven-match international rugby tour commenced in tandem with visits by several VIPs. The Police focus was on traffic flow to ensure minimum disruption, the security of visitors and monitoring of after-match revelry around licensed premises. The tour passed largely uneventfully from a policing perspective, due to well behaved fans, detailed pre-operational planning, good police work and effective cooperation between the key groups involved.



National Security and Regional Policing

National security and regional policing activities continued to be an important focus for New Zealand Police during the year. As well as working in the South Pacific we sent two officers to Afghanistan to train police officers in the province of Bamiyan.

There is no doubt that our neighbouring region of the South Pacific remains the principal focus of our overseas activity. The South Pacific Chiefs of Police Conference (SPCPC) opened a permanent Secretariat in Wellington in December 2004. Founded in 1970 as the South Pacific Chiefs of Police, the organisation was renamed Pacific Islands Chiefs of Police last year to better reflect its expanded pan-Pacific membership. Current membership stands at 21 members representing more than 75,000 serving officers.

The Secretariat has agreed on a three-pronged strategy concentrating on integrity development; communications and cooperation; and capacity building.

New Zealand Police has an ongoing commitment to the region and it is rewarding to see our officers leading Police in Niue and filling the Deputy Commissioner's role in the Royal Solomon Islands Police Service.

The Solomon Islands represented a major commitment for us this year, with 35 staff deployed there on rotation as part of RAMSI – the Regional Assistance Mission to the Solomon Islands.

The largest operation New Zealand Police participated in during the past twelve months was the recovery phase that followed the earthquake and associated tsunami in the Indian Ocean on 26 December 2004. This natural event was spread across a huge geographic region and involved loss of life on a scale I and members of my Executive have never witnessed in our careers. Disaster Victim Identification and Emergency Response Teams were assembled and deployed within a few days of the earthquake as part of a New Zealand response dubbed Operation Phuket. I visited the second contingent of our staff who worked alongside staff from 14 other nations in Thailand. The prolonged process of identifying thousands of bodies was a life-changing experience for all involved.

Operation Phuket reinforced the effective interagency partnerships which are essential to planning and managing large-scale critical events, particularly those involving mass casualties. The experience gained from this event can be applied to other natural disasters or terrorist incidents.

Organisational Developments

It's pleasing to see that our staffing levels have again been up to strength. The rate of resignations and retirements was 4.5% for the year for sworn staff, at the lower end of the range of 4-7% over the last 30 years.

The year was marred by the lengthy investigations into historical allegations of sexual misconduct.

The Commission of Inquiry into Police Conduct to consider past allegations of sexual offending and the Police response to those allegations was in recess for much of the year, in order to allow the parallel criminal investigations to take place. Amendments to the COI's terms of reference enabled the recommencement of its work in parallel to processes in the criminal justice system.

In addition it was very disappointing to have to undertake an investigation into inappropriate use of the Police email system. Over 300 staff were identified as falling into the category of having pornographic material on their work computers. Police hold a privileged position within the community and the public rightly expects all aspects of our behaviour to be beyond reproach.

In October 2004 Police were faced with the tragic disappearance of Iraena Asher in Piha. Ms Asher's call for help through the 111 service highlighted the pressures on Police staff to appropriately prioritise and respond to calls for service. The Asher case was instrumental in my decision to call for an Independent Review Panel (IRP) report on the Communication Centres.

That report, which I released in May, made 61 recommendations for action to enhance the service provided by the Communications Centres and districts with whom they interact. The appointment of an Advisory Board chaired by well-known businessman, Mr John Perham, in conjunction with a new national manager of Communication Centres and project work centering on the IRP's recommendations, will clearly address the issues that came to the fore during the reporting period. Government has allocated over \$45 million specific funding for this work.

The success of New Zealand Police is highly dependent on good leadership and management. We have worked hard, therefore, to develop a values and competency-based framework for leadership and management development designed to increase the capability within the organisation. The introduction of a succession planning pilot across Auckland will produce an individual development report for approximately 60 people, which the individuals and their managers will use to inform their performance appraisal dialogue.

Police successfully migrated from the 30-year-old Law Enforcement Computer System to the National Intelligence Application platform. This brought to a conclusion a four-year project involving the movement of core police information functions in six phases.

Trials of Stab Resistant Body Armour were undertaken with a view to equipping staff with it in the year ahead. An announcement was also made for replacement of Remington rifles with a new firearm – the Bushmaster XM15 M4A3. The Remington 7 has been in use since 1993 and has served New Zealand Police well. Its replacement was chosen for its reliability, serviceability, operator maintenance capability and compatibility.

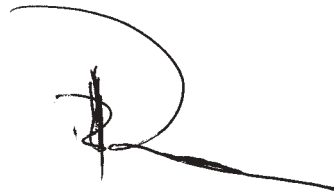
We also made good progress with our station replacement programme in 2004/05. New stations were opened at Morrinsville (September 2004), Richmond (October 2004), Glen Innes (January 2005) and Ohakune (April 2005). The Auckland Firing Range was also completed during the year (September 2004).

Conclusion

The year has been one of high visibility for the organisation.

It is testimony to the professionalism of the members of New Zealand Police that very good operational results were maintained in the face of negative public attention.

I have pledged the commitment of the organisation to respond positively to the forthcoming recommendations from the Commission of Inquiry into Police Conduct. Meanwhile we will do what we do best and that is to deliver policing services to the citizens of New Zealand "without favour or affection, malice or ill will".



Rob Robinson
Commissioner



Outcome Report

Outcome Report

Police's 3 - 5 Year Outcome Priorities

Police's 3 - 5 year priorities to help achieve safer communities, as agreed with other partner agencies, are:

- violence reduction
- burglary reduction
- vehicle crime reduction
- organised criminal activity reduction
- increased national security
- enhanced road safety.

POLICE OUTCOME:

Reduce Violence

Violence includes family violence and sexual crimes

Background Information

Violence and Sexual Attacks make up 10% to 12% of all recorded crime. Around one third of all recorded violence is family violence related. Alcohol is a common driver in public place violence (and in a smaller proportion of family violence cases), and Police strategies to improve violence outcomes are strongly inter-twined with efforts to increase responsible practices around alcohol.

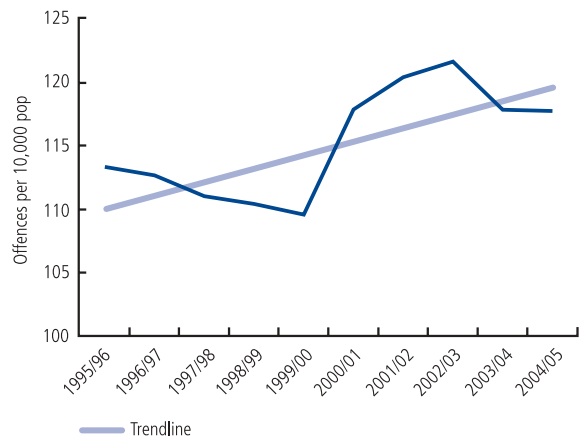
Along with an unhealthy culture around alcohol use in New Zealand, there is also an ingrained attitude of acceptance towards both family and non-family violence. The New Zealand National Survey of Crime Victims 2001 (NZNSCV 2001) suggests there was very little change between 1996 and 2000 in the estimated number of victims of violent offences. It suggests assaults and threats together made up half of all victimisation reported. The total number of victimisations is not evenly distributed. Around 70% of people experience no victimisation while around 12% of victims experience five or more victimisations. This latter group experiences more than two-fifths of all victimisations reported (NZNSCV 2001).

Research also shows a small number of people (mainly women and children) suffer a disproportionate level of victimisation from family violence and sexual offending. Many victims of violence did not report the incident to Police as they considered the incident to be too trivial or they felt that it was a private matter¹. As societal attitudes change Police expect to see improvements in overall violence outcomes, but not in the short term. As violence has been so under-reported, one of the early signs of improvement will be an increase in the proportion of violent offences that are reported.

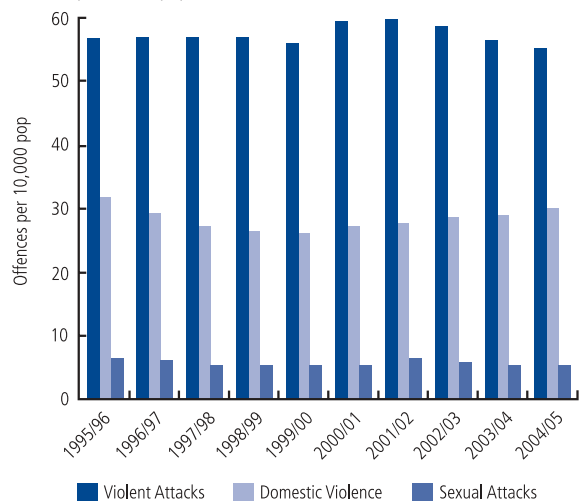
Recorded Crime Trend Indicators

Identifying violence outcome indicators is a complex issue. Recorded violence offences have increased over the last two decades. The increases in recorded violence may be due to an increase in actual violent offending, increased reporting of such incidents, or a combination of these factors. For 2004/05, Police statistics show recorded violent events have increased 0.9% over the last year.

Total Recorded Violence and Sexual Attacks
per 10,000 pop



Total Recorded Violent Attacks, Domestic Violence and Sexual Attacks
per 10,000 pop



Recent statistics show recorded violent attacks have decreased at an average of 1% each year since July 2001. Sexual attacks have also declined at an average rate of 4%. Contrary to the previous two offence categories, reported domestic violence has been increasing at an average of 4.5% each year over the same period. As mentioned above various reasons could account for the resulting trend.

Outcome Progress Report

Sector

Police has continued to be an active participant on the *Te Rito: New Zealand Family Violence Prevention Strategy* Advisory Group. Police has led work with Standards New Zealand and a multi-disciplinary experts' committee to develop a National Standard on Screening and Risk Assessment for Family Violence, Child Abuse and Neglect. This standard is due for publication in May 2006.

In December 2004, Police assumed responsibility for a sector-wide initiative involving the deployment of family safety teams. Two teams have been deployed in four sites (across Auckland and Hamilton, Hutt Valley and Wairarapa) along with a National Family Safety Team Co-ordinator. The teams are made up of Police investigators, Child, Youth and Family social workers and community recruited and employed victim and child advocates. Activities for 2005/06 will focus on supporting these teams and deploying the further teams in Christchurch (August 2005) and Counties Mānukau (July 2006). The teams are the first of their kind in New Zealand and are based on international best practice. They are:

- providing formal systems and structures to support more effective interagency co-ordination, communication and collaboration to respond to family violence;
- providing comprehensive and integrated interventions (whether services or support) for families experiencing violence;
- developing national best practice and promoting a consistent application of such practice for agencies working with families experiencing family violence.

Police also received funding from Budget 2004 for seven District Family Violence Co-ordinators (DFVC) and one National Family Violence Co-ordinator (NFVC). Two of the seven DFVCs and the NFVC have been deployed. The final five positions will be deployed from January 2006. These positions will focus on building national best practice for responding to family violence incidents and relationships with sector partners.

Police has developed national liaison with numerous agencies on issues of mutual interest including the adult sexual assault policy. Doctors for Sexual Abuse Care (DSAC), various sexual assault support agencies, for example Sexual Help Foundations and Rape Counsellors, psychotherapists who deal with sexual offenders and Victoria University of Wellington, are some of those who have been consulted and/or provided assistance to further develop the interviewing and investigation policy for adult sexual assault cases.

Police is participating at Commissioner level in the National Taskforce on Community Violence Reduction, set up under the *Safer Communities Action Plan to Reduce Community Violence and Sexual Violence (2004)* and the Taskforce on Violence within Families, which together present a significant opportunity to integrate practices of Police and other agencies to reduce and prevent violence in our community. Police is also actively networking with local authorities in the development of Long Term Council Community Plans.

Policy

At a national level, Police has been at the forefront of efforts to develop policies that contribute to the reduction of alcohol-related, public place and family violence. Examples include:

- input to an ongoing review of local responses to liquor control
- work to identify effective ways to minimise intentional injuries in and around licensed premises.

The results of this work will feed into a Police Alcohol Action Plan during 2005/06. Similar work, covering broader issues relating to public place violence, will inform a refreshed Police Violence Reduction Strategy in the year ahead.

Operations

Phase one of the *Family Violence Investigation Report* pilot project was launched in October 2004 in Wanganui. This is a new form that officers fill out when attending domestic incidents. The form improves Police practice in evidence collection, risk assessment, child safety and victim support. It also provides a formal system for Police and Child, Youth and Family and other sector partners to share information on every family violence incident that Police attend where children are present. Phase two of the pilot will commence in Takapuna and Palmerston North in August 2005. The pilot project will conclude on 31 January 2006.

As irresponsible alcohol use and low-level street disorder can often escalate into serious violence, many Police areas are proactively intervening early in potential public place violence by:

- undertaking Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design assessments of local hot locations, in conjunction with territorial local authorities
- working with territorial local authorities to establish liquor bans in high risk locations and enforcing breaches of the bans
- working with event organisers at sporting events, protests and over public holiday periods to ensure that the environment encourages safe and responsible behaviours

- ensuring that licensed premises are run in accordance with legislative requirements
- conducting controlled purchase operations at licensed premises to ensure that alcohol is not sold to children and young people.

The violence prevention stream of the Police Youth Education Services is a priority. The details of this work are outlined under the Young People Key Intervention Area of this Report.

Capability

During 2004/05, Police continued to refine performance indicators at a district level that focus on reducing family and public place violence and adult sexual assaults. An example of this includes counting offences, such as breaches of liquor bans, and treating them as positive proactive interventions on the basis that early intervention minimises the potential for serious harm.

In one District a commitment to improving the resolution rate for family violence offenders to 95% or greater has had a number of positive spin-offs. The increased profile of family violence has improved staff's awareness of family violence as a priority. It has identified training opportunities for staff and external agencies have reported improved commitment from Police and improved interagency relationships as arresting the offender is merely the first step in providing an integrated crisis response to each family. Subsequent wrap-around interagency strategies have been effective in lessening both the number of repeat offences and the seriousness of the offending.

Targeted training during the year has been delivered:

- to districts focusing particularly on family violence investigations and risk assessment for lethality and serious harm in family violence situations
- on referral practices to child protection and support agencies for victims of family violence
- to specialist groups including intelligence staff and area commanders.

Police has also established a National Co-ordinator, plus supporting research positions, for adult sexual assault.

The National Conference for Police Family Violence Co-ordinators in December 2004 allowed staff to share ideas about best practice between Districts and to develop the family violence work programme. A national desk file for Family Violence Co-ordinators was also initiated, and will be rolled out during 2005/06.

Evaluation

The draft evaluation report for phase one of the *Family Violence Investigation Report* was received in March 2005 and was largely positive. Refinements to the form have been made for phase two. The final evaluation report (which will cover the Wanganui and Takapuna pilots) is due on 28 February 2006.

Police has continued to expand the evidence base on 'what works' in reducing alcohol-related violence. Police co-funded an evaluation of an inner-city liquor ban to better understand the potential of such local government by-laws as a tool to prevent alcohol-related crime and disorder. Police also contributed to inter-agency work to establish a pilot study to systematically collect data on violent trauma presentations at one or more hospital emergency departments. It is intended that the results of the study can be used to help direct violence reduction and safety initiatives at a community level.

Police has also developed an evaluation framework for Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design projects.

Key partners and government strategies that Police work with to reduce violence include:

- Victim Support, National Collective of Independent Women's Refuges, Ministry of Justice, Child, Youth and Family, Ministry of Health, Department of Corrections, Ministry of Social Development, Ministry of Education, Accident Compensation Corporation, Safer Community Councils, local authorities, Alcohol Advisory Council of New Zealand, Preventing Violence in the Home, Te Whare Ruruhou o Meri, Hamilton Abuse Intervention Project, Hutt City Refuge, Kōkiri Marae Women's Refuge, Wairarapa Women's Refuge, Christchurch City Women's Refuge, Otautahi Women's Refuge, Pacific Island Safety and Prevention Project, Child Abuse Prevention Services, National Network of Stopping Violence Services, Victoria University of Wellington, Local Government New Zealand, Doctors for Sexual Abuse Care, New Zealand Drug Rape Trust, Gay Lesbian Bisexual Transgender Intersex (GLBTI) communities, SAFE, SAFEnet, Rape Prevention, various Sexual Help Foundations and Rape Counselling agencies.
- Government's Crime Reduction Strategy, Te Rito – New Zealand Family Violence Prevention Strategy, Keeping Ourselves Safe, Kia Kaha programme, Action Plan to Reduce Community Violence and Sexual Violence, Opportunities for All.

POLICE OUTCOME:

Reduce Burglary

Burglary includes dwelling burglary and commercial burglary.

Background Information

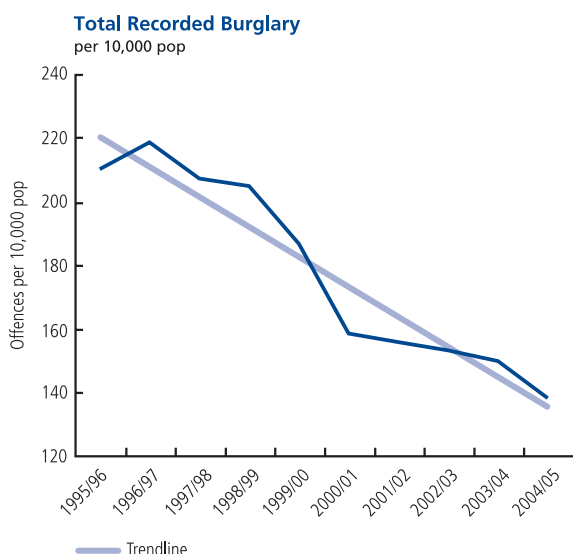
Burglary makes up 10-15% of all recorded offences and has a significant impact on victims.

The New Zealand National Survey of Crime Victims 2001 (NZNSCV 2001) found that 93.6% of victims experienced some adverse impact from the burglary and that over half were significantly affected². New Zealanders identified burglary as the number one local crime problem in both the 1996 and 2001 National Survey of Crime Victims³. In both surveys around three quarters of people surveyed perceived burglary to be a problem in their neighbourhood. Reducing burglary is core police business and a priority for every Police district.

Research shows that many burglars are prolific offenders and many victims are burgled more than once. Because repeat incidents play such an important part in burglary problems, burglary is an ideal problem to apply crime science approaches to. Offenders who commit burglary and/or who unlawfully take vehicles account for over 50% of all dishonesty offending. By targeting these two offender categories, Districts are able to make a significant impact on dishonesty offending and as a result, all crime.

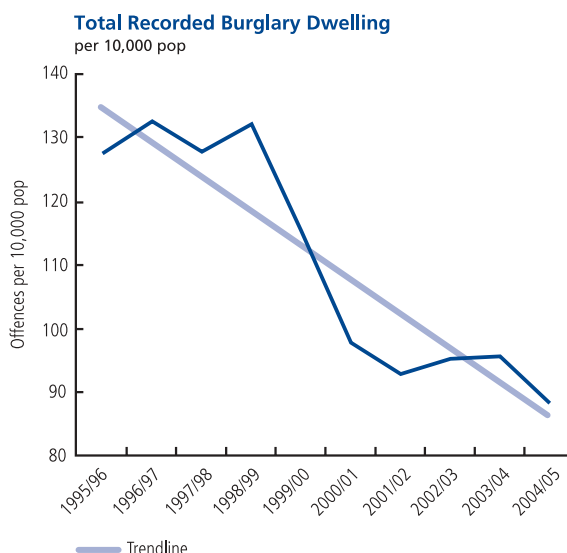
Recorded Crime Trend Indicators

Police recorded crime statistics provide a trend measure that relies on relatively consistent definitions, and a complete record of validated reported crime.



² New Zealand National Survey of Crime Victims 2001, p.182

³ New Zealand National Survey of Crime Victims 2001, pp. 213 - 214



Outcome Progress Report

Sector

Work with the Ministry of Justice and Department of Corrections on crime reduction, including burglary reduction, is ongoing, to develop improved strategies for targeting offenders, victims, hotspots and hot commodities.

Police has hosted international experts to further improve police staff's ability to interpret the criminal environment and to reduce crime by improving repeat location management, repeat offender management and repeat victim target hardening.

Policy

The implementation of the Secondhand Dealers and Pawnbrokers Act 2004 provides clearer rules for persons engaged in the sale of secondhand goods and provides opportunities to disrupt the sale of stolen property and to focus investigation on its recovery.

Operations

Local police areas analyse burglary problems on a day-to-day and weekly basis to identify specific recurring problems. During weekly tactical coordination meetings, a team of operational staff identifies a range of solutions, assigns ownership of tasks and follows up on actions to date. Options include delivering strategic road policing hours (e.g. restraints) in hot burglary locations, interacting with members of the general public and pursuing all leads. The unlawful activities of repeat burglary offenders are disrupted through the application and enforcement of bail conditions through regular checks. Hot commodities are identified and used to draw up profiles of likely offenders. Districts are using the recent Secondhand Dealers and Pawnbrokers legislation to keep secondhand dealers informed about hot commodities and to dislocate the stolen property market.

Capability

Reducing the number of recorded dwelling burglaries and increasing the number that were resolved are key performance targets.

Training in crime sciences and intelligence analysis as well as crime mapping has been a focus, gathering accurate and reliable intelligence of hot locations and hot offenders and disseminating it in a timely manner.

Evaluation

The Ministry of Justice's comprehensive three-year research project, *Surveys of household burglary: Four Police Areas and national data compared* (Feb 2002 - Dec 2004) has been completed. The study explored the four Police areas of Manurewa, Rotorua, Lower Hutt and Sydenham in some depth. Other areas will find this a useful guide to identify and implement best practice solutions.

Police is part of an advisory group for the Ministry of Justice's Target Hardening Pilot programme. This joint research project provides assistance to repeat victims of burglary. The evaluation of this pilot showed that:

- All interviewees who had received target hardening felt their house was more secure and their fears after the burglaries had reduced
- All interviewees felt more aware of the need for security around their home

Key partners and strategies that Police work with to reduce burglary include:

- Neighbourhood Support, Safer Community Councils, Insurance Council, private security companies, Ministry of Justice Crime Prevention Unit, Victim Support NZ
- Government's Crime Reduction Strategy and the Ministry of Justice's Target Hardening Strategy.

POLICE OUTCOME:

Reduce Vehicle Crime

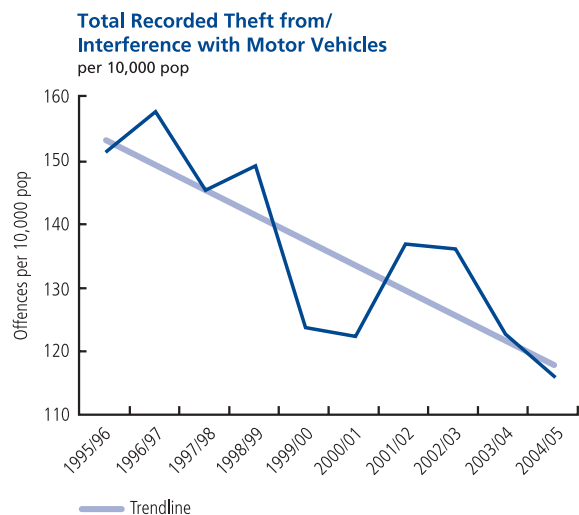
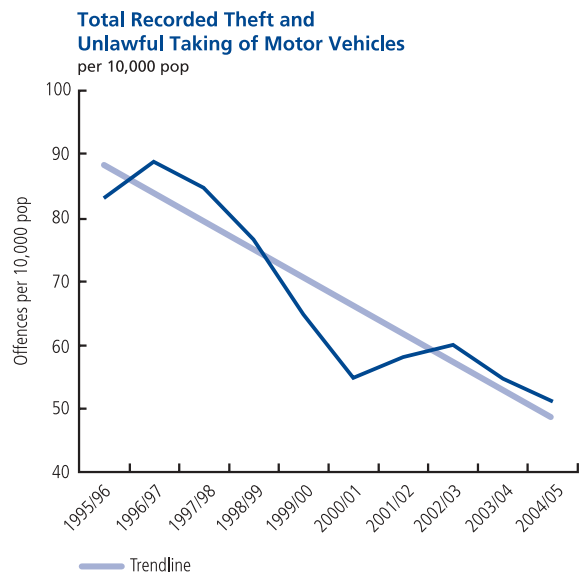
Vehicle crime includes the theft of cars, theft from cars, interference with cars and conversion of cars.

Background Information

Vehicle crime comprises nearly 18% of all recorded offences. Public surveys indicate that theft from cars and interference with cars are significantly under-reported and under-recorded.

The incidence of vehicle crime remains high in New Zealand compared with overseas. International experience indicates that there is potential to significantly reduce vehicle crime through situational crime prevention approaches and Police intelligence-led targeting of hot crime locations.

Recorded Crime Trend Indicators



Outcome Progress Report

Sector

Working with the Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Transport and Land Transport NZ, Police supported the development of a National Vehicle Crime Reduction Programme (NVCRP) in 2004/05.

The programme consists of a range of initiatives designed to reduce crime by both opportunistic and professional thieves by improving security of vehicles, security around locations such as car parks, and by improving data and information systems so that vehicles can be tracked more easily.

These initiatives include:

- whole of vehicle marking
- compulsory vehicle immobilisers
- an accredited car parking scheme.

Policy

Police has provided significant support to the Ministry of Justice's policy lead in this matter and has undertaken ongoing consultation with government and community/business representatives focusing on implementation.

Land Transport New Zealand have reviewed their change of vehicle ownership processes. Police is now advised when a suspected stolen vehicle is being submitted for change of ownership, and the purchaser is also advised of the suspicious status of the vehicle being purchased.

Operations

Key operational initiatives to reduce vehicle crime for 2004/05 included:

- addressing hot locations utilising Crime Prevention Through Environment Design philosophies. Police is consulted not only once a crime problem has emerged, but also during the early design phase of public spaces.
- improved commodity profiling of high-risk vehicles. A small percentage of vehicle makes and models account for a significant proportion of stolen vehicles.
- improved use of forensic services for identifying offenders
- proactive targeting of repeat and recidivist offenders
- improved intelligence collection and collation on offender and offence activity allowing focus on reducing victimisation.



Capability

Police has continued to assess international best practice and technology. This has included an ongoing trial project assessing automated number plate recognition, which will allow computer recognition of stolen motor vehicles.

Key partners and strategies that Police work with to reduce vehicle crime include:

- Ministry of Justice, local authorities, Land Transport NZ, Ministry of Transport, Safer Community Councils, Insurance Council, Neighbourhood Support, private security companies, vehicle industry groups, importers, retailers and community patrol groups.
- Government's Crime Reduction Strategy.

POLICE OUTCOME: Reduce Organised Criminal Activity

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

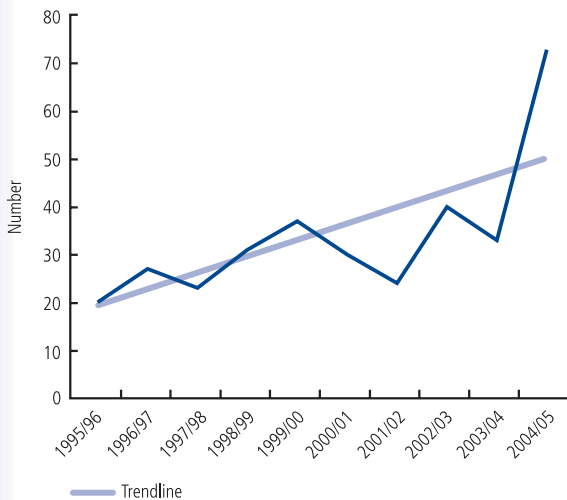
Background Information

Organised crime attracts a high level of public and political concern, and international effort to combat it. Reducing organised criminal activity requires specialised approaches and lengthy investigations.

Recorded Crime Trend Indicators

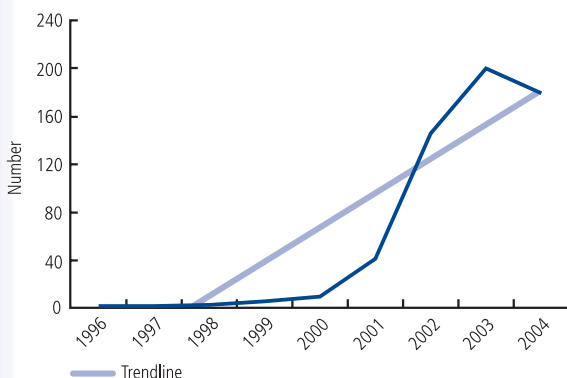
Indicators for the complex area of organised crime continue to be developed. For the 2004/05 year, Police statistics concerning the number of interception warrants obtained, the number of clandestine laboratories dismantled and the amount of drugs seized continue to provide an indicator of trends in these areas.

Number of interception warrant applications granted

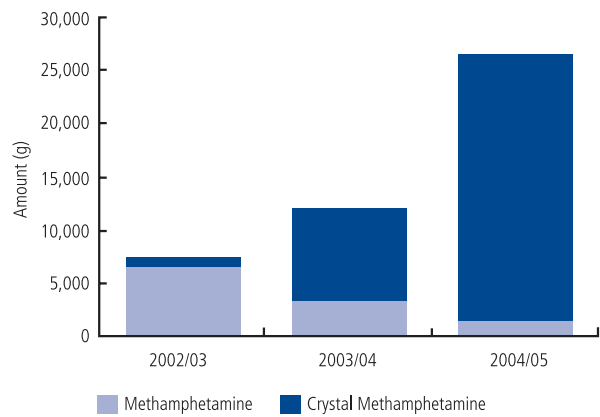


Refer to the Information Required by Statute section of this report for detailed information regarding interception warrants.

Number of clandestine laboratories closed



Combined Methamphetamine Seizures by fiscal year 2002/03 - 2004/05



Outcome Progress Report

Sector

Police's new national Crime and Intelligence Strategy is on track to be completed by the end of 2005. Police continue to be the lead law enforcement agency which operates across-sector initiatives targeting organised criminal activity.

Policy

Police is closely involved in initiatives designed to stymie organised crime groups; for example, through ongoing efforts to ensure that New Zealand has robust and effective anti-money laundering and asset confiscation laws.

The wider policy framework for Police's anti-organised crime work is informed by international developments, including the recently negotiated United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. Police initiatives that impact on organised crime are guided by key government strategies and policies, such as the *National Drug Policy* and the *Crime Reduction Strategy*. To support these whole-of-government efforts, Police has brought extra focus to some particular priority areas. For instance, to ensure that a strong and co-ordinated approach was taken to tackling organised crime involvement in the illicit methamphetamine market, Police put in place a specific *Methamphetamine Implementation Strategy*. A comprehensive *New Zealand Police Illicit Drug Strategy* is currently under development, which will help set the platform for Police's anti-drug work into the future.

Operations

Trends show organised crime groups operate under a fluid and reasonably unstructured framework. However, their main focus remains to make money through drug-related crime, extortion, kidnapping, immigration fraud, document fraud, identity fraud and corruption.

Intelligence also indicates there are 47 different Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs (OMG) and 2 major ethnic gangs in New Zealand, with an estimated 6,000 patched members across the country. The predominant criminal activity of OMGs is the production and sale of methamphetamine and the importation and on-sale of ecstasy and LSD. Some OMG groups specialise in the production and distribution of cannabis and cannabis derivatives. There is still considerable work to be undertaken to assess and mitigate the risks these organised crime groups pose within the New Zealand law enforcement environment.

Although there has been a slight reduction in the number of seized clandestine laboratories from 202 in 2003 to 181 in 2004, the actual methamphetamine seized, by weight and tablet numbers, has continued to increase, along with the volume of precursor chemicals used for the manufacture of methamphetamine.

The annual national cannabis recovery operation again reflected the criminal activity associated with commercial cannabis cultivation and distribution. The operation completed 362 searches and resulted in over 500 arrests, the capture and destruction of over 100,000 plants, and in excess of \$230,000 in recovered stolen property.

Capability

2004/05 saw the completion and introduction of the Centralised Monitoring Centre to increase Police interception capability.

The Methamphetamine Response Project provided a mechanism for Police to consolidate and coordinate responses to amphetamine type substances. Responses within the scope of this project included enhanced intelligence gathering processes, improved clandestine laboratory response capability, and more effective use of forensic science resources. Project deliverables were established during the 2004/05 year, ensuring a continued high level of response capability.

Key partners and strategies that Police work with to reduce organised criminal activity include:

- New Zealand Customs Service, New Zealand Immigration Service, Ministry of Fisheries, Security Intelligence Service, Serious Fraud Office, Department of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Ministry of Justice, Council for Security Co-operation Asia Pacific, Financial Action Task Force, Asia Pacific Group on Money Laundering, Pacific Islands Forum, various Australasian and international officials committees on transnational crime
- Government's Crime Reduction Strategy and National Drug Policy.

POLICE OUTCOME:

Increase National Security

Increasing national security includes strengthening partnerships, ensuring preparedness and developing capability.

Background Information

The threat from terrorism is real. Terrorist group activity, with links to transnational criminals, is known to exist in our region and directly threatens the safety of New Zealanders. Vulnerabilities in countries in the Pacific raise significant risks for New Zealand.

Outcome Progress Report

Sector

While Police has the primary operational and criminal intelligence role in relation to national security, the cornerstone to success continues to be inter-agency relationships between the Police, the wider intelligence community and other government agencies. Police has continued active participation in the national security environment, especially the Officials Committee for Domestic and External Security Co-ordination (ODESC) and relevant watch groups; the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade chaired Pacific Security Coordination Committee; and the interdepartmental Working Committee on Terrorism.

Policy

Police has participated in a variety of inter-agency work programmes several of which are related to ODESC-mandated work streams to improve national security, including:

- Improvements in port and maritime security; and development of initiatives under the Pacific Security Fund
- Participation in Australasian processes for national security management, including the Australian National Counter-Terrorism Committee and engagement with the Australian Government Attorney Generals' Department Protective Security Co-ordination Centre, have afforded access to high quality capability development and training programmes
- Attendance at Counter-Terrorism Capability workshops, participation as observers and assessors in overseas national and international exercises, and development of New Zealand practice for major events in line with overseas development (especially those of Australia, the UK and the USA), has continued.

Police continues to act as the coordination point for the designation of terrorist entities where individuals and organisations designated by the UN are submitted for ministerial approval.

The relationship between Indonesia National Police and New Zealand Police was cemented under the Memorandum of Understanding for Police co-operation and training to combat international terrorism and transnational crime, with a variety of activities in support of the relationship.

The Commissioner visited the tsunami-affected areas in and around Banda Aceh in February 2005 at the invitation of the Chief of the Indonesian National Police. Potential areas of assistance to the local police were identified and a subsequent aid package, funded from the NZ Government aid programme for Indonesia, was delivered involving provision of buildings, transportation, office equipment and training.

New Zealand Police and the Samoa Police, Prison and Fire Service negotiated and agreed an arrangement for closer co-operation and assistance in March 2005, as part of the strengthened relationship between the New Zealand and Samoan Governments. It is anticipated a programme of activities will be developed and implemented to strengthen the capabilities of both law enforcement agencies.

Operations

Police is primarily responsible for the operational response to terrorism from criminal intelligence through to tactical responses.

Police sent observers to the UK Counter Terrorism Exercise Blue Glass in November 2004. Police also sent an observer to Exercise Atlantic Blue in the UK which was a joint UK, Canada and USA Anti-Terrorist exercise in April 2005. This exercise was a thorough test of Counter Terrorist Contingency Planning at an international, national and local level.

Police also sent an observer to Exercise TOPOFF3, the USA arm of Exercise Atlantic Blue in April 2005. TOPOFF3 was a full scale multi-agency, multi-site national and international exercise that simulated a terrorist incident.

Police continued, in conjunction with other agencies, to target unlawful activity with respect to New Zealand documents of national identity. A number of successful investigations and operations were undertaken to interdict this illegal activity and to prosecute those responsible. Investigations have also identified New Zealand links in the trade in the identity documents of other countries and this has led New Zealand to assist those countries in investigating offences. The Police overseas liaison officer network has been key in advancing co-operative activities in combating these and other transnational crimes.

The Strategic Intelligence Unit has undertaken a number of strategic and operational assessments on the various crimes contributing to threats to national security. These assessments have led to targeted investigations in New Zealand in conjunction with overseas enforcement and intelligence agencies.

Police has continued to support the operation of the Combined Threat Assessment Group (CTAG) in developing threat assessments beyond the purview of any single government agency. This has included the secondment of two Police staff to CTAG.

Capability

The overseas liaison posts in Sydney, Bangkok, Canberra, London, Washington and Jakarta have now been extended by a seventh post in Suva. Officers based in these posts continue to engage with information and intelligence flows to extend New Zealand's knowledge and understanding of the international and domestic security environment.

Special Investigation Groups, whose work is to complement that of the Strategic Intelligence Unit and the overseas liaison officer network, were established in Auckland, Wellington and Christchurch in January 2005. These groups are dedicated to the investigation of national security-related crime including terrorism.

An Identity Intelligence Unit has been established to become the source of expertise in this area and assist districts, other government agencies and oversee law enforcement agencies in developing intelligence and investigative solutions to combat identity crimes.

Key partners that Police work with to increase national security include:

- New Zealand Customs Service, New Zealand Immigration Service, Security Intelligence Service, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, New Zealand Agency for International Development, New Zealand Defence Force, Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet, Department of Internal Affairs, Aviation Security Service, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Justice, Government Communications Security Bureau, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Civil Defence and Emergency Management, Council for Security Co-operation Asia Pacific, Financial Action Task Force, Asia Pacific Group on Money Laundering, Pacific Islands Forum, various Australasian and international officials committees on terrorism and co-operative security building measures.

POLICE OUTCOME: Enhance Road Safety

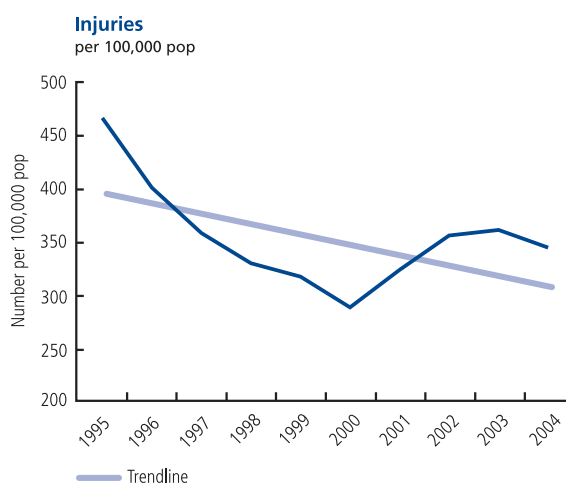
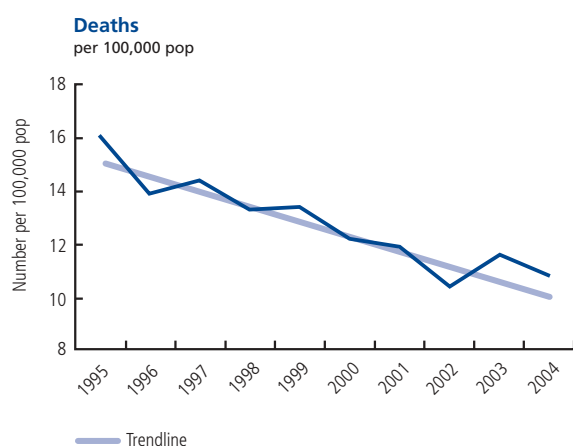
The Government's *Road Safety to 2010* strategy is at its half-way point while the *Police Road Policing Strategy 2001-2006* is nearing the end of its lifecycle. The *Road Policing Strategy 2001-2006* has provided a strong framework of 20 strategic focus areas seeking to improve road user behaviour, reduce the level of road crime, make the roads safer, improve vehicle safety and involve the whole community in road safety.

Background Information

The focus by Police on road safety reflects the trauma and cost of road death and injury. The principal causes of road deaths and injuries largely remain the same: speed, alcohol and non-wearing of restraints. While improvements in the quality of the overall vehicle fleet and the roading network continue, driver behaviour, particularly excessive speed, drink-driving, intersection offending and failure to wear seatbelts, still has some room for improvement. Robust, consistent and effectively targeted enforcement programmes, particularly when supported by education and advertising, continue to be Police's best tools to contribute to the *Road Safety to 2010* strategy's goals.

Recorded Road Safety Trend Indicators

Road deaths showed a downward trend throughout the 1990s but have started to stabilise in recent years. The road toll for 2004/05 was the fourth lowest in the last 40 fiscal years and, with 11.0 road deaths per 100,000 population, represents the third lowest rate per population since recording began.



Source: Motor Vehicle Crashes in New Zealand 2004, Ministry of Transport

Outcome Progress Report

Sector

The National Road Safety Committee (NRSC) consists of representatives from the Ministry of Transport, Land Transport NZ, Transit New Zealand, Accident Compensation Corporation, Local Government New Zealand and Police. The Committee was established to promote joint approaches to the development of programmes and the identification, measurement and achievement of the outcomes in the *New Zealand Transport Strategy (NZTS)* and *Road Safety to 2010* strategy.

Road safety deliverables for each year are outlined under the Safety Administration Programme (SAP) developed by Land Transport NZ in consultation with the Ministry of Transport, Police and local authorities. These deliverables are managed through well-established interagency partnerships.

Policy and Operations

Compared with the road toll of 461 posted in 2003, 2004 was a slight improvement at 436 road deaths, but remained above the lowest recent recorded road toll of 405 in 2002. In addition, increasing traffic volumes and vehicle kilometres travelled, numbers of heavy vehicles, disparity of vehicle size, motorcycle ownership, tourism, drugs and numbers of vulnerable road users (cyclists, pedestrians, the elderly, and motorcyclists) all create upward pressure on the road toll.

The review of the *Road Safety to 2010* strategy undertaken in November 2004 identified that progress in the category of speed is tracking reasonably well. However the report estimates a shortfall of 23% in meeting the 2010 targets for reductions in social cost. This estimation is based on no further evidence-based road safety initiatives being implemented over and above those already planned, and also takes into account traffic growth.



Police works with a large number of organisations. The management of these relationships has been particularly important in a year of significant change to the transport sector. Police has worked with the Accident Compensation Corporation on trauma reduction initiatives such as compulsory breath test operations. Police also delivers road safety education services in schools and works with community groups to deliver road safety messages at the local level.

Ultimately, the focus of Police effort is enforcement. Police enforcement has continued to increase, in both the volume and quality of outputs, with increased offence detection and improved use of intelligence-based targeting and research-based tactics.

Capability

Progressive implementation of the first and second implementation packages from the *Road Safety to 2010* strategy started in 2002/03. These packages have allowed for new and replacement compulsory breath testing "booze bus" vehicles; and additional staff for traffic prosecutions, communication centres and the Professional Police Driver Programme. Nearly all components are now in place.

Key partners and strategies that Police work with to enhance road safety include:

- Land Transport NZ, Ministry of Transport, Accident Compensation Corporation, Transit New Zealand, local authorities, the Automobile Association and other driver and transport groups within the vehicle industry.
- Strategies that Police employ to enhance road safety include Government's *Road Safety to 2010* strategy, *Road Policing Strategy 2001-2006* and the Safety Administration Programme (SAP).



Reducing Inequalities

Reducing Inequalities

Overview

Police specifically acknowledges its Treaty of Waitangi obligations and partnership with Māori as tangata whenua.

Police identifies six key intervention streams through which to focus on the reduction of inequalities and improve the outcomes for key groups and communities:

- Responsiveness to at-risk families
- Drugs and alcohol
- Responsiveness to young people
- Māori responsiveness
- Pacific peoples responsiveness
- Ethnic responsiveness⁴.

The key intervention streams overlap, reflecting Police recognition that any one issue may need to be tackled in different ways to achieve improved outcomes for different groups. Police has identified the strategic context of growing the relationship with Māori, and has applied this experience to engaging Pacific and ethnic communities, with a particular commitment to identify and focus on the causes of crime that harm communities. Understanding the cultural context in which Police delivers services to improve safety in increasingly diverse communities has led to a re-examination of the way Police has traditionally delivered services to Māori, Pacific and ethnic communities.

Police's Māori, Pacific and Ethnic Services Unit reports directly to the Commissioner, and is responsible for:

- the development and implementation of strategies to reduce inequalities in a policing context amongst Māori, Pacific and ethnic communities
- advising, monitoring and co-ordinating implementation of the Māori and Pacific Peoples responsiveness strategies and the development of ethnic-wide policy and strategy.

Police has recruitment targets for women, Māori, Pacific and Asian peoples. Performance against these targets is outlined in the EEO and Diversity Achievements section of this report. Police also monitor progress and performance against the specific intervention programmes of all key interventions as outlined in the *2004/05 Statement of Intent*, via District performance agreements. Formal progress and performance evaluations are carried out against the performance agreements every 6 months by the Organisational Performance Group for the Commissioner. As reliable quantitative evidence is difficult to obtain, Districts are required to articulate what they are doing to demonstrate achievement or

progress against each programme. Police is currently working to move from the relationship/partnership building phase to the implementation of operational activities.

KEY INTERVENTION: Responsiveness to At-Risk Families

Background Information

Children from dysfunctional families are at risk of poor outcomes generally, and serious persistent offenders tend to come from severely dysfunctional families. A range of factors has a negative impact on the development of children such as exposure to family violence, drug and alcohol abuse, and neglect.

Police statistics for the 2004/05 year show that youth apprehensions continue to account for 22% of all apprehensions made by Police. Māori make up approximately 24% of New Zealand's under 17 year old population. However, 48% of youth justice clients are Māori.

Police work in a developing environment of cross-agency identification of issues and appropriate early interventions to try and prevent children developing antisocial behaviours. Intervening early in the life of the child with presenting needs is cost effective over the long term.

Intervention Progress Report

Police work with government and non-government agencies within the Family Services Advisory Council (led by the Ministry of Social Development) to deliver appropriate services to families, based on need. Police is also represented on the Child and Youth Mortality Review Committee (co-ordinated by the Ministry of Health) looking at the reasons for, and ways of preventing, deaths of children and young people.

Police has undertaken work with Child, Youth and Family National Office to better align processes for Police notifications to the Child, Youth and Family National Call Centre. Phase one of the "Family Violence Investigation Report" pilot project was launched in October 2004 in Wanganui. The project amends Police practice for family violence incidents, in evidence collection, risk assessment, child safety and victim support, and formalises information sharing with Child, Youth and Family for every family violence incident that Police attend where children are present. An interim evaluation report, completed in February 2005, was largely positive.

⁴ "Ethnic" refers to the group of people whose ethnic heritage distinguishes them from the majority of other people in New Zealand including European, Māori and Pacific peoples.



Police contribution to the implementation of *Te Rito: New Zealand Family Violence Prevention Strategy* Advisory Group, and involvement in the Taskforce on Violence Within Families has been detailed earlier in this report under the Reduce Violence Outcome.

Police also manages seven Youth Development Programmes and twelve Community Youth Programmes which focus on at-risk young people and their families. Outcome evaluations of the Youth Development Programmes showed five of the seven programmes had a conclusive reduction in offending by participants. The evaluations of these programmes provided valuable information on the most appropriate practices to adopt that have the greatest impact on meeting the needs of children and young persons.

An alternative model of the Youth Development programme is jointly managed by Police and the Crime Prevention Unit (CPU) of the Ministry of Justice. Police and the CPU contract non-government organisations to provide services in twelve Community Youth Initiatives. These programmes are in their initial stages and formative evaluations are currently underway. Results are expected in the 2005/06 fiscal year.

Key partners that Police works with to enhance responsiveness to at-risk families include:

- Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Child, Youth and Family, Ministry of Social Development, Te Puni Kōkiri, Ministry of Pacific Island Affairs, Ministry of Youth Development, Ministry of Justice, Land Transport NZ, Office of the Commissioner for Children.
- Government's Youth Offending Strategy, Crime Reduction Strategy, General Violence Strategy, *Te Rito – New Zealand Family Violence Prevention Strategy*.

KEY INTERVENTION: Drugs and Alcohol

Background information

Alcohol and other drug misuse are major aggravators of crime and crashes, and can also negatively impact on perceptions of community safety.

Police's alcohol and other drug work broadly aligns with the three-pronged approach of New Zealand's *National Drug Policy*, which balances supply control, demand reduction and problem limitation activities.

Intervention progress report

During 2004/05, notable intervention programmes were carried forward across the following domains.

Partnership building and community development

An ongoing focus for Police has been to establish and strengthen relationships with partner agencies in both the government and non-government/community sectors. For example, in 2004/05 Police has

- supported the culture change campaign spearheaded by the Alcohol Advisory Council of New Zealand (ALAC), to challenge the apparent social acceptability of binge-drinking and intoxication
- collaborated with pharmacies, to help prevent 'pill shopping' and the diversion of pseudoephedrine-bearing medication into illicit channels
- contributed to the development of the Misuse of Drugs Amendment Act 2005
- continued to input strongly to the alcohol and other drug-related projects of bodies like the National Taskforce for Community Violence Reduction
- worked at a local level to address substance misuse issues, often with an emphasis on galvanising communities against the corrosive effects of alcohol and other drug related crime, disorder and intimidation.

Prevention and education

Prevention and education initiatives for 2004/05 included:

- Liquor licensing officers working with "problem" licensed premises to promote safer practices around alcohol (via targeted host responsibility training for bar staff and managers, and other initiatives)
- Prosecution Service offering diversion and other alternative resolutions to first-time drug or alcohol offenders, where appropriate



- Youth Education Officers modelling healthy lifestyles and delivering modules of the well-received Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) programme in schools
- Iwi Liaison Officers delivering awareness raising seminars to local groups on the dangers associated with methamphetamine, using the hard-hitting presentation Patua Te Ngangara (Battling the Devil).

Enforcement

Police continued to give high priority to substance-related offences, and specifically targeted illegal drug manufacturers, importers and dealers. Good quality intelligence has also been a factor in several successful operations to disrupt illegal drug supply chains, particularly those with a transnational dimension, where Police's strong linkages with overseas law enforcement agencies proved highly effective.

Other highlights for 2004/05 included:

- further inroads into the cannabis market through the helicopter-based Cannabis Eradication Programme,
- the use of specialist response teams to locate and dismantle clandestine drug-making laboratories.

Targeted initiatives to tackle alcohol-related offending were also continued, especially focused on unlawful supply to underage and intoxicated persons. A theme of such enforcement has been the use of intelligence to target hot locations and hot offenders.

Capability building

During 2004/05 Highway Patrol Officers received training in detecting driver impairment from non-alcohol drugs.

Intensive development and system testing work was undertaken to allow Alco-Link to be integrated into the revamped National Intelligence Application used by Police. Quantifiable benefits of the Alco-Link Project will begin to be seen in 2005/06.

The research and data collection initiatives have been matched by a commitment to further raising skill levels and providing extra support to Police personnel who have key roles to play in alcohol and other drug work, including knowledge and best practice sharing events and specific training modules for officers who hold the liquor licensing portfolio.

Key partners and strategies that Police work with in intervening on alcohol and other drugs include:

- Ministry of Justice, New Zealand Customs Service, Department of Corrections, Ministry of Transport, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Social Development, Ministry of Youth Development, Alcohol Advisory Council of New Zealand, Accident Compensation Corporation, Land Transport NZ, Local Government New Zealand.
- Research institutions, such as specialist university-based research units and the Institute of Environmental Science and Research Ltd.
- Government-wide strategies such as the National Drug Policy and Methamphetamine Action Plan; as well as Police-specific strategies, like the Police Alcohol Action Plan.

KEY INTERVENTION:

Responsiveness to Young People

For the purposes of the youth strategy, young people are defined as all persons under 17 or attending school.

Background Information

Police statistics for the 2004/05 year show that youth apprehensions continue to account for 22% of all apprehensions made by Police. The number of children and young persons within the population, particularly Māori and Pacific young people, is projected to increase in the next few years. The 14-16 year old group is projected to grow to 190,000 in 2007 from 160,000 in 2001.

About half of all recorded offending by young people is in the area of dishonesty offences. However young people in New Zealand are also more at risk of being victims of crime or road trauma than they are at risk of offending.

Of all young people who offend, just over 80% are dealt with by Youth Aid diversions or alternative action outside of the formal youth justice court system. A portion of the remainder who commit more serious offences may develop into significant repeat offenders. These are the young offenders who need more intensive interventions.

Police Youth Services

The Youth Services Group at the Office of the Commissioner brings together Police youth services and the integration of policy and overall national direction for youth policing. Police services for children and young people aim to achieve the following outcomes:

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

Services provided include:

- Youth crime prevention
- School education services
- School road safety education
- Youth Aid
- Youth prosecutions and alternatives to prosecution
- Support to Family Group Conferences
- Youth Development Programmes
- Community Youth Programmes.

These services are based on working closely with young people, their families and their communities in prevention, early intervention and the effective 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.

Intervention Progress Report

Sector

The April 2002 Ministerial Task Force Report on Youth Offending gave rise to the Youth Offending Strategy that aims to "prevent and reduce offending and re-offending by children and young people".

Youth Offending Teams have been established comprising Police, Child, Youth and Family, the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Health. The purpose of the Youth Offending Teams is to improve coordination and collaboration. Police are also part of a Youth Justice Leadership Group, established to monitor and report quarterly on the performance of the local Youth Offending Teams and the implementation of the Youth Offending Strategy. Police assist Youth Offending Teams and the Youth Justice Leadership Group through:

- Individual Youth Justice Leadership Group and Youth Offending Teams agency practice to ensure the responsiveness of its representatives to Māori and Pacific perspectives and issues
- Youth Offending Teams' links to appropriate community representatives and networks
- Representation of Māori and Pacific perspectives on the Independent Advisory Group
- Oversight and input from Te Puni Kōkiri and the Ministry of Pacific Island Affairs.

In addition, an Independent Advisory Group chaired by the Principal Youth Court Judge regularly requests information and reports from Police.



Key Operational Progress

The two main Police Youth Education programmes are *Keeping Ourselves Safe*, a child abuse prevention programme and *Kia Kaha*, a programme to create bully-free school communities. Actions taken in the past year included beginning the development of an early childhood module of *Keeping Ourselves Safe* and training teachers and Police Education Officers to use the recently revised secondary school programme.

In addition to the ongoing work of Police Education Officers, the following key areas of progress were achieved in 2004/05:

- The use of a high profile Māori motivational speaker in the Waikato, Eastern and Central districts is increasing the uptake of wider school community involvement in the *Keeping Ourselves Safe* programme.
- The pilot programme *Reducing the Harm* is a best practice model for drug education following the Ministry of Youth Development's Drug Education Guidelines. An evaluation of the pilot is due for release in the second half of 2005.
- The release of the *Doing the Right Thing* programme is another step towards providing values-based information for young people who may not otherwise be exposed to key social behaviour concepts.
- A paper about the evaluation experience of *Keeping Ourselves Safe* was presented as part of a symposium on school violence at the 2004 American Psychological Association Convention.
- A case study of *Kia Kaha* (Stand Strong) in one secondary school has been completed and further evaluations of this programme have been planned.

Increasing Organisational Capability

Police has continued to develop capability in this area. Joint training for youth justice professionals from Police and Child, Youth and Family continues. The Police Training Service Centre worked with Child, Youth and Family during 2004/05 to develop training packages to improve outcomes for youth. There were five Youth Services introductory courses and three Youth Aid qualifying courses conducted at the Royal New Zealand Police College in the 2004/05 year. The Youth Services Introductory Course has been re-designed to include the role of Youth Development programmes within the course content and a youth aid component was delivered to Criminal Investigation Bureau Investigator and Sergeant courses.

The National Youth Policing Plan 2005-2006 (NYPP) provides co-ordination and integration of Youth Policing effort across districts. Best practice for Youth Policing is set out in the NYPP and highlights processes in Youth Policing and their contribution to Police strategic objectives. The two-year plan implements Government's *Youth Offending Strategy* and is focussed on improved data collection, district ownership, structural alignment and process improvement for youth service delivery within Police.

Key partners and strategies that Police work with to enhance youth responsiveness include:

- Child, Youth and Family, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Social Development, Te Puni Kōkiri, Ministry of Pacific Island Affairs, Ministry of Youth Development, Ministry of Justice, Land Transport NZ, Office of the Commissioner for Children,
- Government's Youth Offending Strategy.

KEY INTERVENTION: Māori Responsiveness

Background Information

The recidivism rates and increasing numbers of Māori in the criminal justice system would suggest that past practices to reduce the over-representation of Māori both as offenders and victims have not been effective. Police recognise that making a difference with Māori to reduce offending and victimisation will make a substantial impact on improving justice sector outcomes as a whole.

Māori make up 51% of the total prison population and 47% of the total community-based sentence offenders. Recidivism rates for Māori offenders are disproportionately high in comparison with non-Māori offenders.

Intervention Progress Report

Capability/Response to Reduce Offending by Māori and Victimisation of Māori

The use of improved intelligence products has improved police capability to proactively target specific crime types with the support of effective strategic partnerships (Māori and Service/Agency providers) to:

- promote a consistent crime reduction effort across police districts
- direct the daily, weekly and monthly crime reduction initiatives of each area

- facilitate 'directed patrolling' initiatives that focus on the delivery of police services to detect and deter both crime and road offences
- focus districts on achieving police strategic goals of reduced offending by Māori, reduced victimisation of Māori and fewer road crashes involving Māori.

Leadership and Management Commitment

In October 2004 the Police Executive Committee approved a Leadership and Management Development Course aimed at increasing the leadership capability of members of Police who have a close association with Māori, Pacific or other Ethnic Communities.

The Human Resources Competency Framework has been developed to recognise the need to be responsive to Māori in order to promote good police business practice. District commanders are accountable for reduced levels of Māori offending and victimisation, and are evaluated against a common set of organisational performance indicators.

Area commanders and middle managers including Iwi liaison officers have undertaken Māori Responsiveness training to develop a consistent, integrated and cohesive approach to reduce Māori offending and victimisation.

Partnership Relationship with Māori

Strategic partnerships with Māori and service/agency providers have been developed to varying degrees across police districts. All districts will continue to build capacity to enhance and sustain crime reduction efforts by improving efficiency of resources, use of intelligence products and information sharing with partners to maximise opportunities to promote best practice.

At the national level, the Commissioner's Māori Focus Forum continues to advise the Board of Commissioners on key strategic and national issues for Māori. The Forum maintains links through its membership to almost all of the district advisory groups.

Equitable access to policing services

In February 2005, police attended a national icon event, known as Te Matatini National Kapa Haka Festival. This forum provided an opportunity to build and strengthen Police/Māori partnerships in pursuit of the police strategic goals to reduce crime and make communities safe. Police maximised the opportunity to promote and market the role of Māori police officers for the purpose of recruiting greater numbers of Māori into the Police.



Targeted responses to Māori Offending and Re-offending

Quality intelligence is essential to focus police effort when responding to Māori offending and victimisation. District training sessions with intelligence analysts and Iwi liaison officers have been conducted resulting in an improved, focused intelligence product.

Targeted enforcement and crime prevention are at the heart of the Responsiveness to Māori strategy, focusing attention on hot locations, offenders and victims at critical times. Targeted responses include:

- increasing the Iwi liaison officers' knowledge and skills base
- increasing resolution rates
- better use of information from offender interviews
- improving analysis and monitoring of patterns and trends
- improving the strategic role of Iwi liaison officers as it relates to crime and crash reduction.

Key partners and strategies that Police work with to enhance Māori responsiveness include:

- Local Iwi, marae based consultation groups, Te Puni Kōkiri.
- Government's commitment to uphold the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi, He Tirohanga o Kawa ki te Tiriti o Waitangi, Rapua Te Huarahi Tika, Whanake Rangatahi.

KEY INTERVENTION: Pacific Peoples Responsiveness

Background Information

Pacific peoples are over-represented in violent offending statistics and are at higher risk of being victims of violent offending than any other ethnic group. Pacific victims were also more likely to be repeat victims of violent offending. Pacific youth are over-represented in Youth Court convictions involving violent offences.

The public is the main source of information for reducing and preventing crime. Public trust and confidence, as well as satisfaction with Police, are slightly lower amongst Pacific Peoples. Responsiveness strategies have a dual role of improving levels of satisfaction with policing services as well as supporting crime reduction strategies. The implementation of the Police Pacific Peoples Responsiveness Strategy will provide the specific intervention focus for achieving reductions.

Intervention Progress Report

The Police Pacific Peoples Responsiveness Strategy has two goals that directly contribute to the organisation's strategic outcomes of crime reduction and increasing community safety:

- implement effective and targeted initiatives for Pacific Peoples within a policing context; and
- strengthen organisational capability of Police to deliver responsiveness outcomes for and with Pacific communities.

Responsiveness to Pacific Peoples is guided by the following principles:

- high visibility programmes that engage communities within their own community spaces such as Pasifika festival, secondary schools cultural festivals, churches community programmes
- a focus on programmes addressing causalities of offending and victimisation. Specific programmes on youth offending and family violence jointly with Pacific service providers
- when engaging particular Pacific communities, recognise diversity, gender and leadership structures, such as Pacific Womens Refuges, Pasifika Women, Cook Islands Family Violence Committee, Tuvalu Media
- embedding the values and beliefs of Pacific Peoples in the delivery of programmes focused on Pacific communities with an emphasis on Pacific youth. Joint Ministry of Social development and Ministry of Pacific Island Affairs' Youth Programmes, Ministry of Justice and Safer Auckland City funded programmes, Police driven targeted programmes.

Underpinning these principles is support, both policy and operational, from Pacific Advisory Groups that have been established in the main centres to assist district commanders with tactical options in meeting local Pacific demands.

Responsiveness to the national Pacific Peoples Responsiveness Strategy has been included in district commanders' performance agreements to build stronger internal Pacific capability. There is also continuing work to increase our focus in the area of crash and crime reductions as part of this performance management regime.

Policy and Programmes

Police is committed to the Ministry of Pacific Island Affairs' Pacific Capacity Building programmes of action. Progress against key milestones is monitored periodically. Police has made significant inroads into increasing the percentage of police staff of Pacific ethnicity. Business plans of those districts with significant Pacific populations, encompassing the main centres, Auckland, Hamilton, Wellington and Christchurch, include a focus on maintaining relationships and reducing offending. Inter-agency work is ongoing both at a national and local level, assisting police capability to be more responsive to Pacific issues and expectations.

Partnerships

The membership of the Pacific Advisory Group includes key leaders with access to a significant number of Pacific Peoples. The inclusion of pastors ensures key messages are conveyed to large congregations. The inclusion of Pacific media and sports personalities ensures joint ownership of Pacific issues. These partnerships all contribute to policing objectives such as the promotion of crime prevention and education initiatives.

Important events and features contributing to the efficiency and effectiveness of policing services to Pacific communities include:

- The annual Kilikiti event sponsored by Police. This provides an opportunity for a significant number of Pacific communities to interact and network with members of the Police.
- sPACIFICally PACIFIC is another key event in communicating with Pacific families and an example of Police working effectively with other agencies such as the Ministry of Education.
- The development and distribution of publications and resources, for example the Canterbury Safer Community Guide, National Pacific Peoples Crime Prevention Guide and the Police Pacific website.

Leadership and Commitment

Leadership and management commitment have been strengthened through annual national Pacific Fono, attended by Pacific staff, including middle management, to benchmark and evaluate effectiveness of responsiveness initiatives. Leadership cadres focus on professional development of Pacific staff to ensure compliance with diversity targets for management and executive positions. Recruiting and developing Pacific women for leadership roles is a key focus of the national Pacific Peoples Responsiveness Strategy which reinforces Police's commitment to Pacific peoples.

Key partners Police works with to enhance Police Pacific Peoples responsiveness include:

- Community consultation groups, Ministry of Pacific Island Affairs, Regional and National Pacific Community, Women and Youth collectives, Ministry of Justice, Department of Corrections, Ministry of Social Development and Ministry of Education.

KEY INTERVENTION: Ethnic Responsiveness

Background Information

The experience minority ethnic groups have with crime and victimisation in New Zealand is similar to that of people from larger ethnic groups. However, ethnic groups other than Māori and Pacific people are under-represented in the criminal justice system.

The rate per population of road crashes for minority ethnic groups is similar to that of larger ethnic groups. However, New Zealand road conditions and driving rules are very different from those of the countries from which many of New Zealand's new migrants, tourists and international students originate. Road safety promotion to these communities is therefore vital.

The implementation of the *Police Ethnic Strategy Towards 2010* will provide the specific intervention focus for increasing community safety and reducing crime, road trauma and victimisation within the ethnic communities.

Intervention Progress Report

Capability to Respond to Ethnic Peoples

Police has applied significant effort to increasing organisational capability to respond to ethnic peoples both internally and externally. The implementation of recruitment programmes, specific training and product development to assist staff and members of the community has led to recent success in this area. Key achievements include:

- supporting district ethnic/Asian Liaison officer role development
- including Asian recruitment as part of the Police national ethnic recruitment campaign
- a customised approach to recruiting and supporting ethnic background members
- promotion of culturally safe practices in relevant training
- the development of resources and operational toolkits for frontline officers including *Bill of Rights Advice and Judges' Rules Caution* translated into 41 languages
- the development of *A Practical Reference to Religious Diversity* for use by frontline officers
- the establishment of two more ethnic/Asian advisory committees, in Auckland City and Counties Mānukau policing districts.
- the development of working relationships with overseas police organisations in China and Singapore to better understand and respond to the safety needs of the Asian communities in New Zealand
- membership of the Australasian Police Multicultural Advisory Bureau.

Leadership and Management Commitment

The *Working Together with Ethnic Communities: Police Ethnic Strategy to 2010* was launched in February 2005. The strategy includes ethnic perspectives in relevant policy and the introduction of evaluation programmes for developmental ethnic initiative outcomes, including evaluation of the Language Line telephone interpreting service. The strategy provides for undertaking an ethnic survey to better understand the current crime and safety issues that ethnic communities face, and the perceptions that various ethnic groups have of Police. It also includes the development of models, frameworks and strategic analysis of how ethnic responsiveness can be implemented on the frontline, for example by the development of policies and practices related to reassurance policing with ethnic communities.

Partnership with Ethnic Peoples

Police encourages ethnic communities to become involved in community safety initiatives. Extensive consultation involving over 500 individuals, representing the diverse ethnic community, government and non-government agencies of New Zealand, was undertaken during the development of the ethnic strategy. As a result, positive working relationships were established that also contributed to the development of the ethnic website.

The ethnic components of the Police website (www.police.govt.nz/service/ethnic) were created to introduce Police services to ethnic communities in eight languages: Arabic, Chinese, Hindi, Japanese, Korean, Somali, Vietnamese and Simple English. A further aim of the ethnic website is to encourage reporting of crime and victimisation within ethnic communities.

Police staff, largely Ethnic/Asian Liaison Officers, provide relevant information to ethnic communities through ethnic media outlets, community organisations and language schools. Workshops and surveys have also been conducted to identify emerging safety issues in the communities.

Target Responses to Ethnic Peoples Offending

Police works closely with ethnic communities on serious issues concerning ethnic community members including racially motivated crime. Safety awareness initiatives are being aimed at ethnic communities to reduce the opportunities for offending in offences where there is over-representation. Police is also working with key government agencies and local authorities, including participating in National Refugee Resettlement Forums and the Migrant Settlement Senior Officials' Group.

Key partners that Police work with to enhance Police Ethnic Peoples Responsiveness include:

- Ethnic community organisations, ethnic consultation groups, Ministry of Justice, Department of Corrections, NZ Immigration Service, Ministry of Social Development, Ministry of Education, NZ Customs Service, Ministry of Health, Land Transport New Zealand, Ministry of Tourism, Office of Ethnic Affairs, Human Rights Commission and local authorities.

EEO and Diversity

National Major Areas of Focus for 2004/05

People in Policing: A Five Year Human Resources Strategy to 2006 has a focus on policing capability and integrity through commitment to Police values and competencies. The strategy encourages a flexible, diverse and adaptable workforce capable of meeting the needs of individuals and recognising the increasing cultural diversity of the New Zealand community. Work includes ongoing benchmarking and standards, and effective reporting and monitoring of achievements. Examples of key initiatives include:

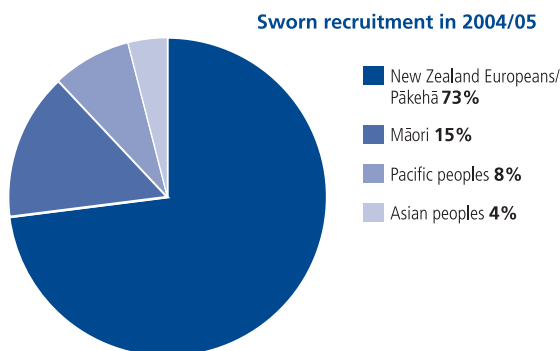
- increasing staff understanding of Māori culture and practices with the annual Kia Puawai (Police Management Conference)
- achieving specific targets for Māori, women and Pacific Peoples in Police by 2010 with a milestone in 2005
- encouraging other ethnicity groups to join Police with a milestone in 2006
- establishing liaison with diverse communities.

Recruitment and Appointment

Recruitment strategies designed to attract Māori, Pacific and ethnic peoples were undertaken:

- Implemented individual district initiatives with national application
- Followed up with specific recruiting seminars for Māori, Pacific and ethnic peoples after high profile Police recruiting initiatives at such events as ASB Cultural Festival, National Kapa Haka competition, sPACIFICally PACIFIC Fono, Pasifika, Kilikiti and Ban the Bash;
- Working jointly with Police's advertising agency to ensure media strategies, public relations and advertising are focused in the right areas to attract diverse groups. Comprising of print, radio, on-line and some strategic use of television advertising, the objective of the campaign is to strengthen targets for ethnic minorities and women over time so that the Police profile reflects society more closely. However other more specific objectives have also been set as follows:
 - To demonstrate ethnic and minority diversity
 - To demonstrate job diversity and fulfilment
 - To show the Police as a progressive organisation
- Police recruitment profile enhanced by Ethnic Responsiveness Strategy and ethnic community consultation meetings.

These initiatives were supported by the Iwi Liaison Officers' Network, Pacific Liaison Officers' Network, and the Ethnic/Asian Liaison Officers' Network.



Police Staffing Targets for Women, Māori and Pacific Peoples

Recording an individual's ethnicity within the Police database is voluntary and many officers have indicated an association with more than one ethnic grouping. Police did not achieve the results against the specific EEO and diversity milestones for 2005. However progress is being made towards the 2010 targets. Changes in the past twelve months in relation to the ethnicity and gender breakdown of Police is outlined in the Organisational Information section of this report.

With regard to senior management positions, Māori representation and Pacific peoples' representation both exceeded their 2005 milestones. The percentage of women in senior management positions increased from 8.9% to 10.2%, again exceeding the 2005 milestone of 7.5%.

Effective Consultation with and Representation by Women

In order to improve the degree of consultation with and representation by women, Police participates in and coordinates several networks. Examples of key achievements include:

- The *Women in Policing Plan* was commenced with the development of a template to gather quarterly information from districts and services centres. The template is populated by the Human Resources area of the Office of the Commissioner with core statistics about women. Districts and services centres are asked to explain any significant changes in statistics and to describe any initiatives to address changes and to achieve *Women in Policing Plan* objectives.
- Women's leadership training course for sworn women called *Achieving high energy, high performance*. The two day leadership and management development programme was designed to enable women to become confident achievers and support them to reach their potential by developing and enhancing key skills and confidence.

- The National Women's Consultative Committee represents all women in Police. Its mission is "to assist the organisation to achieve excellence in policing by realising the potential of women through maximising opportunities, removing barriers and valuing diversity". During the 2004/05 year, the National Women's Consultative Committee held eight video conference meetings and one two-day face-to-face meeting in June 2005.
- Continued support for Women's Consultative Committees / Networks / EEO Committees in each district.
- Designated EEO and diversity portfolio holders within each district
- Participated in the Commissioners' Australasian Women in Policing Advisory Committee, the primary women's issues advisory group to Commissioners in Australasian policing jurisdictions. The aim is to increase the number of women in leadership and influential roles, support and retention of women in policing and enhancing family friendly workplaces.
- Women's Only career development sessions held around the country.

Police participated in the EEO Trust Employers Group Survey.

Other Results of Implementation of Policies, Procedures and Strategies

Sworn women attrition increased from 30 Full Time Equivalents to 66 Full Time Equivalents. Sworn women working less than full time decreased from 176 to 164.

Elimination of Discriminatory Practices

A total of eleven sexual harassment complaints were recorded and resolved to an agreed outcome during 2004/05. National training courses on prevention were delivered to Sexual Harassment Contact Officers and district complaint coordinators.

Supporting People with Disabilities

Police employed a total of ten staff on the Mainstream Employment Programme, a decrease of five over the previous year.

A Neighbourhood Support video was produced in New Zealand sign language.

The Police Disability Network met four times during the 2004/05 year by video conference.



Communications Centres worked proactively with the Deaf Association to enhance the processes available to the hearing impaired when seeking police emergency services:

- weekly testing of the fax and TTY numbers within each of the three Communication Centres
- standardisation of all phonebooks – ensuring placement of both numbers in the emergency section.

Gay, Lesbian, Bi-Sexual, Transgender and Intersex Communities (GLBTI)

Examples of key achievements include:

- Twenty-one Diversity Liaison Officers (DLO) (previously known as Gay and Lesbian Liaison Officers) were appointed after attending a three day course. The DLO's will work with Human Resources and EEO staff to support GLBTI staff members as well as providing operational advice and establishing effective communication and partnerships between the police and GLBTI communities.
- Inclusiveness training continued to be delivered around the country. The training raises awareness of issues faced by the GLBTI communities and aims to create an inclusive workplace for staff and enhance responsiveness

- A national bi-monthly newsletter aims to support inclusiveness
- Networking activities
- Police attendance at Auckland's 'Big Gay Out' Festival, Wellington Gay and Lesbian Fair, Northland's Taitokerau Queer Youth Camp and a national transgender conference and other events and discussion of topical issues.

EEO Liaison Officers and Australia and New Zealand Equal Opportunity Consultative Committee

EEO Liaison Officers provide advice and coordinate implementation. EEO Liaison Officers met four times by video conference and attended a two day course in June 2005.

The objectives of the Australia and New Zealand Equal Opportunity Consultative Committee (ANZEOCC) is to influence leadership and management of diversity in Australasian policing. Australia and New Zealand Equal Opportunity Consultative Committee work included showcasing and sharing jurisdictional initiatives, and progression of actions in the ANZEOCC Strategic Plan. Meetings were held by telephone conference with one annual face to face meeting in February 2005.



Organisational Development

Organisational Development

Service

Better Community Participation

Police this year have continued to work with communities through formal and informal mechanisms on priorities for crime and crash reduction. In this year there has been additional emphasis placed on the links between Territorial Local Authorities (TLAs) and Police, driven by the need for TLA and community consultation as contained in the Local Government Act 2002 and the requirement that agencies such as Police be joined to that consultation. This process will build rigour into the formal processes through which citizens have a say in policing priorities and methods. Successful change has been particularly evident around issues to do with street crime in city and town centres, the control of alcohol abuse and priorities associated with young people.

Enhancing Police Capability and Proactive Readiness to Respond

Increased demand issues impacted on police call handling and co-ordination of response to emergency calls to the public. A report was obtained from international specialists and this has led to a raft of improvements that have been made or are planned in the Communications Service Centre and in district deployment policy and practice.

Under additional investment from Government more staff have been hired into the Communication Centres, training resources and methods reinforced, additional operational supervision increased, and additional technology planned. International best practice in police deployment is being reviewed and changes will take effect in 2005/06.

Capability

Developing Leadership and Management Competencies

All members of police have a leadership role, particularly in their communities. A leadership and management development framework to support Police to reduce crime and enhance community safety has been a priority. This leadership and management development framework, and the new appointment procedures and recruiting processes are aligned with the New Zealand Police Values and Competency framework, and these will be integrated into and aligned with all future HR work. This future work will focus on succession planning, professional development and organisational learning.

Enhancing Problem Solving, Intelligence Services and Evaluation Activity

A major success in New Zealand Police in this and recent years has been the Crime and Crash Reduction problem-solving approach that lies at the heart of Police's operational strategies. The approach demands higher levels of attention on the collection and analysis of intelligence (information about and which connects victims, risk locations and offenders) in order to influence decision making for greater impact on crime and crashes.

Recent information and technology investments such as enhanced mapping of criminal incidents as well as the movement during 2004/05 of operational information from the dated Law Enforcement System to the National Intelligence Application provides New Zealand Police with a first class platform from which to direct intelligence based policing. Results are evident in the crime and crash statistics contained in this report.

Integrity

Police Integrity and Professional Standards

Police in New Zealand enjoy a high level of trust and confidence by international standards.

New Zealand Police employ a range of processes to ensure that confidence can be maintained in the organisation and its members. Selecting the right people, leading and managing people well, and dealing promptly and objectively with complaints of misconduct or neglect of duty are critical to continued trust and confidence.

Police in late 2004/05 commenced a review of organisational capabilities related to professional standards. This review will achieve several objectives: (1) to ensure that the system of handling serious complaints against police is of world standard, and (2) ensuring that risk, whether related to people or processes, is monitored and proactively tested. The review, led by an executive member, will report findings in late 2005 with a view to implementation of recommended changes in 2006.

Organisational Performance

Monitoring and Measuring Police Performance

Police has demonstrated a commitment to more focused performance measurement and accountability processes. The reviews of districts and service centres on six monthly rotations, linked to the performance review of the manager concerned, have been successful. Weekly thematic assessments of key strategies and risks by the Board of Commissioners maintain the currency of performance examination at senior levels. This process is to be cascaded through the organisation to subordinate levels of management.

These processes have helped monitor police performance. Increasingly, districts and service centres are taking responsibility for performance measures and targets reflecting higher levels of understanding and commitment to a performance oriented culture.

Improving Police Performance

During 2004/05 Police continued to develop methods for identifying and disseminating operational and management practices that work in reducing crime and increasing safety. A new approach to identifying and sharing such practices was introduced. This involved clustering together areas with similar socio-economic and demographic make-up. These clusters form the basis for identifying and sharing good practices. The best examples are recorded and posted on the Police intranet for wider dissemination.

Police Performance Framework

Police's Performance Framework encompasses the key dimensions that contribute to developing high performance policing and achieving strategic objectives: strategic management, resource management and operational management.





Resource Deployment

Improving Resource Allocation, Rostering and Deployment for best effect

Police focuses its staff and resources on attaining strategic goals of crime reduction and enhancing community safety. Police also recognises the benefit of balancing reactive and proactive policing by further improving the effectiveness and efficiency of strategic, tactical and operational processes.

Currently, staff are allocated to district level by a modelling process that considers a range of factors such as strategic priorities, allocation to key activities and population.

Resource Targeting

Police focuses resources on core operational policing to increase safety and reduce crime. Police prioritises recurring crime and safety problems, recidivist offenders, repeat victims, and high impact and high volume crimes.

Management of Key Risks

Management of Risks within Police

Police manages risk in accordance with the Australia New Zealand standard on risk management AS/NZS 4360:2004. The framework is monitored by an assurance committee (previously the audit committee), the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners. The following table outlines the key risks facing Police and how these are being managed.

Themes		Risks Identified	Mitigation
Service	Crime and Crash Prevention	Lack of capability and capacity to proactively reduce crime and crashes.	<p>Continue to develop Police capability that takes a whole of policing approach to proactively reducing crime and crashes.</p> <p>Crime Reduction Model now being utilised at district and area level.</p>
	Community Participation	Non-participation of communities, or parts of communities, in working with the Police to reduce crime and enhance community safety.	<p>Engagement commenced with local government in the development of their Long Term Council Community Plans.</p> <p>Developing problem oriented policing approach using partnerships with Māori.</p> <p>Directed Māori, Pacific and Ethnic strategies have secured community endorsement and support – relationships in place.</p> <p>Police proactivity with icon community events – Commissioner's Kilikiti Shield, Chinese New Year Celebration, sPACIFICally PACIFIC, Te Matatini.</p> <p>Greater utilisation of Māori and Pacific media by Liaison Officers for crime prevention.</p>
Capability	Management and business planning	Lack of focused and quality information about crime problems to support decision making.	<p>Continued intelligence development, training in districts, and technology.</p> <p>Improved processes of information recording and distribution achieved through LES to NIA information system migration.</p>
	Staff and skills	<p>Poor employment decisions.</p> <p>Need for higher levels of performance management skills and greater role clarity</p>	<p>Leadership framework piloted and adopted at districts.</p> <p>Developmental activity on achievement framework commenced.</p> <p>Appointment policies reviewed</p> <p>External education provider services integrated with Police qualifying courses</p> <p>Internal capability build support – Language Line, 2nd Edition Multilingual Phrase Book, multilingual web-site, Liaison Officers.</p>
	Resource Deployment	Staff and resources not sufficiently targeted on attaining crime reduction and community safety priorities.	<p>Continued Improvements to strategic, tactical and operational processes at Area level.</p> <p>ESR contract renegotiated during the year.</p>

Themes		Risks Identified	Mitigation
Capability <i>(continued)</i>	Safety and Security	Prisoners in custody.	National Custodial Improvement Plan in progress. Operation Elba workshop enhanced multi-agency improvements to prisoner management Watchhouse custodial policies and administration instructions for suicide and risk assessment reviewed. New suicide resistant blankets introduced
		Workplace hazards	1,2 and 3 person station focus group workshop held ACC audit of accident injury processes performed.
	Investigation	Impact of transnational crime (including terrorism) on capacity to deliver regular policing services.	Capability building in counter terrorism to mitigate potential events. Representation on the Combined Threat Assessment Group Observing and participating in a range of domestic and offshore Counter Terrorism Exercises Suva Post established Establishment of an Identity Intelligence Unit.
Integrity	Ethics in Policing	Potential loss of confidence and trust by the community, and the Justice Sector partners	Review of complaints by Police Professional Standards group and the independent Police Complaints Authority. Integrity in New Zealand Police – a Strategic Development Area. A review of Police Professional Standards including the management of complaints commenced in May 2005 as a component of the Integrity Project. Ethics committees in operation at a number of districts. Professional Standards Early Intervention Policy starting to operate at district level Ethnic community networks/ relationships providing leverage and support to investigations and pro-active programmes



Statement of Objectives and Service Performance

New Zealand Police Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2005

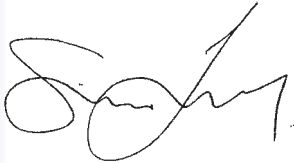
Statement of Responsibility

As the Acting 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 pursuant to section 35 of the Public Finance Act 1989 (as if that section had not been amended by the Public Finance Act 2004 (PFAA)), in accordance with section 33 of the PFAA.

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 recorded here.

In my opinion, these financial statements fairly reflect the financial position and operations of New Zealand Police for the year ended 30 June 2005, and I authorise issuance of these financial statements on 30 September 2005.



S E Long
Acting Commissioner of Police
30 September 2005

Countersigned by:



B R Simpson
General Manager Finance
30 September 2005

Statement of Objectives and Service Performance

Output Class One - Policy Advice and Ministerial Servicing

Output Class Description

This output class includes:

- the purchase of policy outputs that involve the identification of problems and definitions, researching and monitoring of current practices;
- analysing options, writing, discussing and negotiating or issuing instructions about a policy issue;
- Police contribution to the formal government policy process; and
- 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.

Sector or Departmental Outcome links

This output class covers the preparation, input and coordination of ministerial and policy advice on matters related to legislation and justice and transport sector outcomes.

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.

Performance Measures

Outturn 2003/04		Outturn 2004/05	Performance Standard 2004/05
Quality			
100%	Percentage of policy papers that the Minister is satisfied with in regard to the following characteristics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purpose • Logic • Accuracy • Options • Consultation • Practicality • Presentation. 	100%	100%
Costs			
\$288.06	Daily Rate GST exclusive.	\$166.08	\$544.00
2,312	Number of chargeable days.	2,282	1,500 to 2,000

Output 1.2 - Ministerial Servicing

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

Performance Measures

Outturn 2003/04		Outturn 2004/05	Estimated Demand 2004/05
Quantity			
326	Number of items of Ministerial correspondence referred to the Police for draft reply.	181	200 to 400
1,043	Number of Parliamentary Questions referred to the Police for draft response.	1,146	1,100 to 1,300
Outturn 2003/04		Outturn 2004/05	Performance Standard 2004/05
Quality			
97%	Percentage of first draft replies to Ministerial correspondence that are accepted by the Minister.	98.3%	97%
99%	Percentage of first draft responses to Parliamentary Questions that are accepted by the Minister.	98.3%	97%
Timeliness			
98%	Percentage of draft replies to Ministerial correspondence that are provided within 20 working days of receipt.	98.9%	95%
100%	Percentage of draft replies to Ministerial correspondence that are provided within 6 weeks of receipt.	100%	100%
97%	Percentage of draft responses to Parliamentary Questions that are provided within the timeframes specified.	96.7%	100%
Costs			
\$287.37	Daily Rate GST exclusive.	\$262.45	\$544.00
1,211	Number of chargeable days.	1,059	700 to 800

Output Class Statement: Policy Advice and Ministerial Servicing for the year ending 30 June 2005

Outturn Actual 2003/04		Actual 2004/05	Budgeted Mains 2004/05	Budgeted Supplementary Adjusted 2004/05
\$000		\$000	\$000	\$000
Revenue				
1,407	Revenue Crown	1,429	1,428	1,429
2	Revenue Departments	2	25	16
8	Revenue Other	8	3	3
1,417	Total Revenue	1,439	1,456	1,448
1,014	Total Expenses	656	1,456	1,448
403	Net Surplus (Deficit)	783	-	-
666	Output 1.1	379	840	835
348	Output 1.2	277	616	613
1,014	Total Output Class	656	1,456	1,448

Output Class Two – General Crime Prevention Services

Output Class Description

This output class includes the delivery of services within the community, which help to prevent crime, including:

- providing advice which reduces the risk of personal harm and increases the security of property;
- youth-focused crime prevention and community safety services;
- vetting services for other agencies;
- firearms licensing; and
- dealing with lost and found property.

Sector or Departmental Outcome links

This output class covers general proactive interventions. The activities and programmes promote safety in conjunction with a general crime prevention theme. Structured programmes are delivered in schools alongside general youth services and the information provided is aimed at raising intolerance to crime as well as enhancing awareness. The output class also includes initiatives in partnership with local government and community groups that are focused on reducing crime.

Outputs purchased within this Class

Output 2.1 - Community Responsiveness

The output includes 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 for example Māori and Pacific Responsiveness programmes and work with local authorities on joint crime prevention programmes. This output covers the provision of advice and information to raise public awareness about safety and security issues. It includes general communication with communities and media articles to promote safety and security issues and specific advice to victims on practical actions that help to reduce the likelihood of re-victimisation. It also covers the provision of administrative and logistical support to community groups including Victim Support; Neighbourhood / Rural / Business Support groups and community initiated patrols.

Performance Measures

Outturn 2003/04		Outturn 2004/05	Estimated Demand 2004/05
Quantity			
73,022	Number of awareness and community information services provided.	80,886	75,000 to 85,000
5,817	Number of Official Information Act requests.	6,820	5,000 to 6,000
143,804	Number of referrals to Victim Support.	86,502 ⁵	140,000 to 180,000
16,083	Number of neighbourhood, business and rural support groups who have a crime reduction focus that are actively supported by Police. ⁶	20,398	17,000 to 17,500
Outturn 2003/04		Outturn 2004/05	Performance Standard 2004/05
Quality			
54%	Percentage of the public that are satisfied with the levels of information provided on community safety and security issues.	56% ⁷	90%
Timeliness			
	Percentage of Official Information Act requests completed within:		
95%	• 20 working days of receipt (or extension sought under section 15A)	93.9%	90%
98%	• 6 weeks of receipt.	98.8%	100%
95%	Percentage of Victim Support referrals made within 24 hours of initial Police attendance to the victim.	66.7% ⁸	100%

⁵ Victim support referral data has been confirmed as more accurate this year. Previous years have been found to include duplications. A review of the referral system is planned to occur during 2005/06.

⁶ This is a count of those community groups that Police actively support by providing significant assistance during the establishment of the groups, provision of information, attendance at meetings and active support.

⁷ The neutral respondents rated 23% therefore the total respondents either neutral, satisfied or quite satisfied was 79%.

⁸ Individual district responses to this standard varies dependant upon the data capability of the associated victim support offices within each district. This standard will be reviewed during 2005/06.

Output 2.2 Youth Services

This output covers formal school visits by Police Education Officers (PEO) to educate children on proactive ways of keeping themselves safe, preventing crime and resisting drugs. It also includes the development of new school programmes to address emerging needs. It includes proactive Youth Development programmes, designed to prevent at risk youth from becoming involved in crime or re-offending once involved. The output also includes the provision of proactive Youth Aid services, though it does not include officer's time when dealing with actual criminal cases involving youth, which is covered in Output Class 5.

Performance Measures

Outturn 2003/04		Outturn 2004/05	Estimated Demand 2004/05
Quantity			
	Number of youth apprehensions dealt with through ⁹ :		
10,715	• warnings / cautions	9,375	12,000 to 13,000
26,959	• alternative action. ¹⁰	23,586	24,000 to 28,000
7,482	• Youth Court / Family Group Conference (FGC).	6,921	6,800 to 7,500
34,314	Number of YES programme face-to-face hours delivered. ¹¹	33,496	33,000 to 36,000 ¹²
260	Average number of classrooms per PEO.	269	200
-	Percentage of schools contacted regarding the 'Keeping Ourselves Safe' Programme.	41.6% ¹³	80% ¹⁴
16	Number of national Police-managed Youth Development Programmes.	21	21 ¹⁵
119	Number of District initiated youth development programmes.	70	12 ¹⁶
13	Number of inter-agency Community Youth Initiatives supported by Police.	12 ¹³	13
Outturn 2003/04		Outturn 2004/05	Performance Standard 2004/05
Quality			
100%	Percentage of youth programmes/initiatives developed and implemented utilising auditable and recognised planning processes.	97%	100% ¹⁸
-	Percentage of youth aid services carried out in accordance with Police best practice.	-	100% ¹⁹

⁹ The LESINIA migration has improved the data captured to measure police performance in this output class.

¹⁰ Alternative action includes structured Youth Aid activity, custodial clearance, clearance on grounds of mental illness / disability and other approved action.

¹¹ Approved programmes are Dare to make a Choice, DARE Report, Tena Kowhiria (Dare to make a Choice Te Reo Māori), DARE General, Primary Keeping Ourselves Safe, Secondary Keeping Ourselves Safe, Kia Kaha (Bullying) Violence Prevention General, and other Crime Prevention Programmes.

¹² This measure now includes face-to-face delivery to adults, teachers and caregivers.

¹³ New measure introduced in 2004/05, improvements to the standard were ongoing throughout the year. 2005/06 will be the first full year of reporting for this measure.

¹⁴ New measure introduced in 2004/05.

¹⁵ This includes the two Crime Prevention Unit programmes.

¹⁶ The programmes delivered by the 12 policing districts are over and above that specifically appropriated to national programmes.

¹⁷ Migrant Youth Worker project not advanced - funding given to another Auckland provider (Child Crisis Team Project).

¹⁸ District initiated programmes are excluded from this measure.

¹⁹ Youth Aid best practice has been published in the National Youth Policing Plan 2005/06. Auditable processes are under development to meet these practise guidelines. A fully auditable process is not in place yet as legislative change (CYPF Bill No 4) will impact on outcomes.

Output 2.3 Vetting Services

This output covers the vetting of applications for passports and licences issued by other agencies, for example liquor, private investigator, security guard and motor vehicle licensing. It also includes the vetting of applications for fit and proper people who apply to provide homestay student care and other services to vulnerable members of society.

Performance Measures

Outturn 2003/04		Outturn 2004/05	Estimated Demand 2004/05
Quantity			
422,490	Number of vetting services provided.	450,842	450,000 to 475,000 ²⁰
Outturn 2003/04		Outturn 2004/05	Performance Standard 2004/05
Quality			
Nil	Number of complaints upheld for unlawful processing of vetting applications.	NIL	Less than 5
55%	Timeliness Percentage of vetting applications processed within 30 working days.	95%	95%
Costs			
\$13.00	Cost per vetting service provided (GST exclusive).	\$13.00	\$13.00

Output 2.4 – Firearms Licensing

This output covers the issuing, enforcement and revocation of firearms licences.

Performance Measures

Outturn 2003/04		Outturn 2004/05	Estimated Demand 2004/05
Quantity			
16,568	Number of applications for firearms licences processed.	34,349 ²¹	35,000 to 40,000
354	Number of firearms licences revoked.	330	100
-	Number of firearms licenses revoked in response to actions under the Domestic Violence Act 1995.	70	Benchmark to be established in 2004/05 ²²
Outturn 2003/04		Outturn 2004/05	Performance Standard 2004/05
Quality			
93%	Percentage of pistol club premises and documentation that are inspected.	77.5% ²³	100%
-	Percentage of holders of a firearms license with an endorsement to possess target pistols that are inspected.	49.8% ²⁴	100% ²⁵
99%	Percentage of firearms dealers' premises that are inspected	93.3% ²⁶	100%
	Number of expired ten-year licenses for which no explanation has been determined.	7,815 ²⁷	Less than in 2003/04
Costs			
\$105.00	Cost per license issued (GST exclusive).	\$105.00	\$110.00

²⁰ This includes 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 is also a continuing demand for the vetting of people involved in the care of children, young persons and other vulnerable people.

²¹ Demand increased in line with expectations due to the re-licensing of expired 10 year licenses

²² New measure introduced in 2004/05.

²³ The increase in re-licensing activities during 2004/05 has impacted on the ability to deliver against these standards.

²⁴ The increase in re-licensing activities during 2004/05 has impacted on the ability to deliver against these standards.

²⁵ New measure introduced in 2004/05.

²⁶ The increase in re-licensing activities during 2004/05 has impacted on the ability to deliver against these standards.

²⁷ This is an accumulative figure which highlights the number of people police have not yet contacted or been unable to contact regarding the renewal of their license, sale or destruction of their firearms.

Output 2.5 – Lost and Found Property

This output includes recording lost property reports and receiving, storing and disposing of unclaimed found property.

Performance Measures

Outturn 2003/04		Outturn 2004/05	Estimated Demand 2004/05
Quantity			
58,956	Number of found property reports taken.	52,973	57,000 to 60,000
61,445	Number of lost property reports taken.	53,656	54,000 to 57,000
Outturn 2003/04		Outturn 2004/05	Performance Standard 2004/05
Timeliness			
99%	Percentage of found property lawfully disposed of within 6 months.	95.3%	90%

Output Class Statement: General Prevention Services for the year ending 30 June 2005

Outturn Actual 2003/04		Actual 2004/05	Budgeted Mains 2004/05	Budgeted Supplementary Adjusted 2004/05
\$000		\$000	\$000	\$000
Revenue				
67,317	Revenue Crown	65,670	72,384	65,670
93	Revenue Departments	106	302	213
2,725	Revenue Other	4,196	4,271	4,354
70,135	Total Revenue	69,972	76,957	70,237
66,291	Total Expenses	69,589	76,957	70,237
3,844	Net Surplus (Deficit)	383	-	-
27,879	Output 2.1	30,319	33,821	30,602
25,552	Output 2.2	24,704	27,906	24,934
4,011	Output 2.3	4,846	5,068	4,891
5,358	Output 2.4	5,284	5,524	5,333
3,491	Output 2.5	4,436	4,638	4,477
66,291	Total Output Class	69,589	76,957	70,237

Output Class Three – Specific Crime Prevention Services and Maintenance of Public Order

This output class identifies the specific crime prevention activities undertaken by Police that target risk areas, including:

- proactive patrolling;
- strategies which focus on reducing repeat victimisation for violence, burglary and vehicle offences;
- maintaining order at demonstrations and public events, providing security in Courts environs, support to aviation security and other general security at international and domestic airports;
- deployment of staff to cabinet approved overseas policing operations; and
- providing secretariat support to the Pacific Islands Chiefs of Police conference.

Sector or Departmental Outcome links

This output class provides services aimed at reducing violence, burglary, vehicle offences, organised criminal offending and threats to national security through specific interventions. The interventions are proactive and are customised to the outcome. The activities and programmes are directed at “at risk” people or groups and are specific to particular contexts. Structured programmes include risk targeted patrolling where patrols are directed to locations of repeat offending, recidivist offenders and repeat victims.

Outputs purchased within this Class

Output 3.1 Directed Patrols

This output covers the proactive strategies that seek to reduce specific crime issues targeted in the government Crime Reduction Strategy and includes the delivery of foot and mobile patrol activities. Services provided under this output will be managed through Risk Targeted Patrol Plans which includes an information gathering and intelligence based risk assessment process focused on delivering a visible Police presence to people and areas considered to be at greatest risk from criminal offending. Police patrols undertake such activities as interaction with members of public, monitoring property, routine hotel patrols, visits to places where members of the public congregate, speaking to people behaving suspiciously or other people of interest.

Performance Measures

Outturn 2003/04		Outturn 2004/05	Estimated Demand 2004/05
Quantity			
161,834	Number of Patrol Apprehensions.	149,043	150,000 to 160,000
239,642	Number of bail / parole checks ²⁸ conducted.	281,369	180,000 to 240,000
10,804	Number of bail / parole breaches detected.	10,896	4,500 to 6,500
3,511	Number of arrests resulting from bail / parole breaches.	3,649	1,500 to 2,000
Outturn 2003/04		Outturn 2004/05	Performance Standard 2004/05
Quality			
94%	Percentage of District priorities that had an Intelligence generated Risk Targeted Patrol Plan ²⁹ .	96.7%	80%

²⁸ Bail / parole checks include Police Bail, Court Bail, Parole Checks, Youth Bail / Plan and Sentencing Orders.

²⁹ This standard measures the percentage of patrol plans that have been generated to target priorities identified by districts.

Output 3.2 Maintenance of Order

The output covers operational duties focused on the maintenance of public order and preventing breaches of the peace at demonstrations. It includes the delivery of services such as crowd control, dealing with lost children, and public relations at events. It covers security services provided for VIPs, diplomat protection and security, witness protection services, and support to aviation security and other general security at international and domestic airports.

Performance Measures

Outturn 2003/04		Outturn 2004/05	Estimated Demand 2004/05
Quantity			
	Number of person days policing:		
727	• demonstrations	696	600 to 800
3,035	• public events	2,742	8,500 to 11,000 ³⁰
7,546	• personal (VIP) security operations	10,329	8,000 to 10,000
1,190	• Court security	1,268	1,200 to 1,700
9,345	• Domestic and International airport security.	9,142	8,500 to 10,500
Outturn 2003/04		Outturn 2004/05	Performance Standard 2004/05
Quality			
Nil	Number of complaints upheld under this output.	NIL	Less than 20

Output 3.3 - Staff Deployment Overseas and Support to the Pacific Islands Chiefs of Police Conference

This output covers the requirements of training and deployment of staff overseas. It includes overseas liaison, joint Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade operations and includes secretariat support to the Pacific Islands Chiefs of Police Conference.

Performance Measures

Outturn 2003/04		Outturn 2004/05	Estimated Demand 2004/05
Quantity			
9,584	Number of person days engaged in providing support to the South Pacific.	13,381	8,000 to 10,000
6 positions	Number of International Liaison positions maintained.	7 positions ³¹	6 positions
Outturn 2003/04		Outturn 2004/05	Performance Standard 2004/05
Quality			
100%	Percentage of Police deployed overseas trained for the specific requirements of their deployment country.	100%	100%
100%	Staff deployments will be measured by evaluation reports and feedback from external partners and internal evaluation processes.	-	100% ³²

³⁰ The estimated demand is to be reviewed and will be corrected in the 2006/07 Statement of Intent.

³¹ Additional position relates to the new South Pacific Liaison posting in Suva.

³² Measure to be reviewed. Positive feedback was received from NZAID, the primary agency that Police work through in terms of overseas deployment.

Output Class Statement: Specific Crime Prevention Services and Maintenance of Public Order for the year ending 30 June 2005

Outturn Actual 2003/04		Actual 2004/05	Budgeted Mains 2004/05	Budgeted Supplementary Adjusted 2004/05
\$000		\$000	\$000	\$000
	Revenue			
68,277	Revenue Crown	74,075	66,318	74,075
94	Revenue Departments	112	307	219
425	Revenue Other	419	272	272
68,796	Total Revenue	74,606	66,897	74,566
73,935	Total Expenses	73,598	66,897	74,566
(5,139)	Net Surplus (Deficit)	1,008	-	-
51,082	Output 3.1	41,798	39,643	42,348
16,375	Output 3.2	17,653	16,570	17,885
6,478	Output 3.3	14,147	10,684	14,333
73,935	Total Output Class	73,598	66,897	74,566

Output Class Four - Police Primary Response Management

This output class includes:

- communication centres providing advice and information to callers;
- communications centres dispatching response staff to calls for assistance; and
- the initial attendance at incidents and emergencies.

Sector or Departmental Outcome links

This output class provides services aimed at reducing violence, burglary, vehicle offences, organised criminal offending and threats to national security through operational response to emergencies, incidents and tasks. The interventions are reactive and are customised to the outcome. The deployment of appropriate resources to deal with incidents, offences and tasks in a timely and complete way is vital for the success of many operational situations Police face. Police rely on public trust and confidence, and providing responsive policing that is effective and efficient is fundamental to securing that support.

Outputs purchased within this Class

Output 4.1 Communication Centres

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

Performance Measures

Outturn 2003/04		Outturn 2004/05	Estimated Demand 2004/05
Quantity			
495,989	Number of 111 calls received.	533,487	460,000 to 510,000
943,627	Number of non-emergency calls received.	938,269	1,000,000 to 1,100,000
Outturn 2003/04		Outturn 2004/05	Performance Standard 2004/05
Quality			
93%	Percentage of randomly surveyed callers who express satisfaction with Communication Centre response to calls for service.	93%	Result equal to or better than 2003/04
Timeliness			
76%	Percentage of 111 calls answered within 10 seconds of being presented to the Communications Centre.	72.5%	90%
64%	Percentage of non-emergency calls answered within 30 seconds of being presented to the Communications Centre.	68.4%	80%

Output 4.2 – Police Response to Incidents and Emergencies

This output covers those calls for service that require an immediate response where there is a real threat to life or property.³³ It also covers initial attendance of Police to an incident that is not an emergency response and calls for service where attendance is sufficient to resolve issues.

Performance Measures

Outturn 2003/04		Outturn 2004/05	Estimated Demand 2004/05
Quantity			
386	Number of emergencies attended:	408	450 to 550 ³⁴
680	• Emergency / Disaster	773	550 to 650
1,499	• Search and Rescue - land	1,404	1,500 to 1,700
	• Search and Rescue - water.		
219,791	Number of non emergency calls for service attended ³⁵ :	237,885	420,000 to 460,000
235,743	• crime related	365,163	500,000 to 540,000
	• incident related.		
Outturn 2003/04		Outturn 2004/05	Performance Standard 2004/05
Quality			
92%	Percentage of respondents to an emergency partners survey who are satisfied with Police response and emergency handling capability.	93%	85%
	Percentage of the public ³⁶ who are satisfied with the service provided for calls relating to:		
67%	• crimes	62%	81%
80%	• incidents.	83%	81%
Timeliness			
	Percentage of cases submitted for early case closure appropriately finalised in terms of customers' service commitment within:		
65%	• 72 hours	67.6%	70%
92%	• 21 days.	88.7%	100%
71%	• Percentage of 111 calls relating to Priority One emergencies that are attended within 10 minutes of being reported if in an Urban Policing Area.	69.4%	90%

³³ This output does not include traffic crashes - see output 7.2.

³⁴ This standard was incorrectly stated in the 2004/05 Statement of Intent - correct description provided here.

³⁵ This outturn measures the crime and incident related calls that have come into police communication centres. Other calls for service via police watchhouse or direct to patrolling staff may not be included in this count.

³⁶ Taken from those respondents to the Police Public Satisfaction Survey who have made calls to Police undertaken by MM Research.

Output Class Statement: Police Primary Response Management for the year ending 30 June 2005

Outturn Actual 2003/04		Actual 2004/05	Budgeted Mains 2004/05	Budgeted Supplementary Adjusted 2004/05
\$000		\$000	\$000	\$000
	Revenue			
262,820	Revenue Crown	275,733	274,295	275,733
353	Revenue Departments	417	1,283	960
1,596	Revenue Other	1,561	1,396	1,396
264,769	Total Revenue	277,711	276,974	278,089
258,683	Total Expenses	278,549	276,974	278,089
6,086	Net Surplus (Deficit)	(838)	-	-
30,955	Output 4.1	39,619	37,343	39,553
227,728	Output 4.2	238,930	239,631	238,536
258,683	Total Output Class	278,549	276,974	278,089

Output Class Five – Investigations

This output class includes:

- criminal investigations; and
- non-criminal investigations.

Sector or Departmental Outcome links

This output class provides services aimed at reducing violence, burglary, vehicle offences, organised criminal offending and threats to national security through investigations of crime, offences and certain other events. The interventions are reactive and are customised to the outcome. The deployment of appropriate investigative resources to deal with criminal offending and certain incidents in a timely and competent way is vital for the success of many operational situations that Police face. Police rely on public trust and confidence, and providing a robust, effective and efficient investigative response is fundamental to securing that support.

Outputs purchased within this Class

Output 5.1 – Criminal Investigations

This output covers a variety of investigative services that follow from Police initial attendance and early investigation 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. The output includes the execution of search warrants and the interview of suspects and offenders. It includes the collection, examination and analysis of forensic crime scene samples such as fingerprints and DNA, when DNA samples from crime scenes are collected to match samples held on record or to compare with other crime scenes.

Performance Measures

Outturn 2003/04		Outturn 2004/05	Estimated Demand 2004/05
Quantity			
426,149	Total recorded crime.	396,018	420,000 to 460,000 ³⁷
	The recorded crime rate of:		
95.5	• Number of dwelling burglaries reported per 10,000 population	88.1	98
112.5	• Violence Offences per 10,000 population	112.4	116
54.6	• Cars Unlawfully Taken per 10,000 population. ³⁸	51.0	60
	Number of cases referred for prosecution action:		
129,441	• by offender	119,474	109,000 to 119,000
185,401	• by informations laid.	162,018 ³⁹	165,000 to 190,000
51,574	Number of family violence incidents / offences attended.	57,278	46,000 to 48,000
96,008	Number of fingerprints ⁴⁰ taken.	84,481	85,000 to 90,000
9,433	Number of DNA samples taken.	11,361	9,000 to 10,000
Outturn 2003/04		Outturn 2004/05	Performance Standard 2004/05
Quality			
	Percentage of recorded offences resolved ⁴¹ :		
17.7%	• Dwelling Burglary	16.1%	Equal to or better than 2003/04
81.6%	• Violence Offences	80.8%	Equal to or better than 2003/04
20.4%	• Unlawful Taking. ⁴²	19.8%	Equal to or better than 2003/04

³⁷ This estimate is adjusted down to reflect the demand over the last four years.

³⁸ Includes the theft of motor vehicles.

³⁹ The previous source from LES used to capture this result was decommissioned in February 2005. The result has been obtained by using the LES reports to Feb 2005 and the replacement Corporate Document for the remainder of the year.

⁴⁰ References to "fingerprints" includes palmprints and footprints.

⁴¹ This standard was changed in the 2004/05 Statement of Intent from reporting the percentage increase/decrease to the actual resolution rate within each crime area. 2003/04 statistics have been updated inline with the change.

⁴² Includes theft of motor vehicle.

Outturn 2003/04		Outturn 2004/05	Performance Standard 2004/05
7,454	Number of identifications from scene of crime fingerprints.	7,077	6,750 to 7,250
1,643	Number of identifications from scene of crime DNA sample.	2,241	1,000 to 1,500
14.4%	Reduce the number of repeat family violence incidents/offences.	-	Equal to or less than 2003/04 ⁴³
Quality			
64%	Percentage of the public who are satisfied with Police investigative services.	62%	81%
Timeliness			
85%	Percentage of people who have reported offences that are advised of results or update of investigation within 21 days of reporting that offence.	84.8%	100%
85%	Percentage of burglaries that are attended within 24 hours of being reported. ⁴⁴	83.2%	97%

Output 5.2 – Other Investigation

This output covers case investigation of those matters that do not fall within a crime category or those matters dealt with by early investigation. Examples would include enquiries into missing people, investigating sudden deaths and services provided in assisting mentally disordered people.

Performance Measures

Outturn 2003/04		Outturn 2004/05	Estimated Demand 2004/05
Quantity			
6,733	Number of non-criminal investigations relating to:	7,968	6,800 to 7,200
5,566	• Recorded incidents involving persons with mental illness	5,622	5,600 to 5,900
15,057	• Reports of sudden deaths	16,303	17,000 to 18,000
	• Reports of missing persons.		
Outturn 2003/04		Outturn 2004/05	Performance Standard 2004/05
Quality			
98%	Percentage of investigations carried out in accordance with Police best practice:	97.5%	100%
96%	• Recorded incidents involving persons with mental illness	89.7% ⁴⁵	100%
97%	• Sudden Deaths	95.9%	100%
	• Reports of missing persons.		
Timeliness			
97%	Percentage of people who have reported an activity under this output are advised of results or update within 21 days.	90.9% ⁴⁶	100%

⁴³ As a result of the LES/INIA migration this measure was unable to be replicated at the time of this report. The measure will be represented for 2005/06.

⁴⁴ Attended in some circumstances, at the victim's request and for minor historical burglaries, may mean complaints have been taken over the telephone.

⁴⁵ Reduced performance due to a more rigorous review process.

⁴⁶ Reduced performance was found in Canterbury, North Shore Waitākere and Eastern Districts. This is being addressed accordingly.

Output Class Statement: Investigations for the year ending 30 June 2005

Outturn Actual 2003/04		Actual 2004/05	Budgeted Mains 2004/05	Budgeted Supplementary Adjusted 2004/05
\$000		\$000	\$000	\$000
	Revenue			
238,361	Revenue Crown	251,896	252,806	251,896
318	Revenue Departments	382	1,043	750
1,441	Revenue Other	1,424	996	996
240,120	Total Revenue	253,702	254,845	253,642
240,670	Total Expenses	252,605	254,845	253,642
(550)	Net Surplus (Deficit)	1,097	-	-
224,714	Output 5.1	240,460	242,648	241,447
15,956	Output 5.2	12,145	12,197	12,195
240,670	Total Output Class	252,605	254,845	253,642

Output Class Six - Case Resolution and Support to Judicial Process

This output class includes:

- prosecuting criminal cases;
- resolving non-criminal cases;
- executing Court orders, fines warrants and arrest warrants;
- escorting and holding people in Police cells following arrest;
- the custody and escort of arrested, remand and sentenced prisoners as directed by the Court; and
- the care, and when necessary, the temporary custody and escort of people with mental health problems.

Sector or Departmental Outcome links

This output class supports the judicial process through prosecutions, the custody of arrested people and remand prisoners and the execution of court documents. The timely and professional delivery of these services contributes to the support of a fairer, more credible and more effective judicial system.

Outputs purchased within this Class

Output 6.1 – Criminal Case Resolution

This output covers Police prosecutors' time preparing, consulting and completing cases with the case manager, preparing cases for Court and attending at District Court. It includes work within the Police diversion scheme and attendance at Family Group Conferences (FGCs) to resolve youth offending. It also covers support to Coroners to resolve Coronial inquests.

Performance Measures

Outturn 2003/04		Outturn 2004/05	Estimated Demand 2004/05
Quantity			
129,441	• Number of Prosecutions. ⁴⁷	119,474	108,000 to 118,000
10,042	• Diverted.	3,586 ⁴⁸	8,000 to 10,000
1,627	Number of youth offenders dealt with through Family Group Conferences.	1,654	1,000 to 1,200
Outturn 2003/04		Outturn 2004/05	Performance Standard 2004/05
Quality			
99.8%	Percentage of prima facie cases established for informations laid.	100%	99%
78%	Percentage of files with Victim Impact Statements on file.	86.4%	100%
Timeliness			
63%	Percentage of files with Victim Impact Statements, where the statement is no older than 28 days when it is required for sentencing.	76.7%	100%
0.2%	Percentage of hearings that do not proceed on the date agreed between the Police and Court for reasons that are the responsibility of the Police.	0.16%	Less than 1%

⁴⁷ This measure counts the number of prosecutions by offender and excludes traffic prosecutions.

⁴⁸ Due to information system changes this figure represents approximately a half year of data collected in respect of diversions undertaken.

Output 6.2 - Execution of Court Summonses, Warrants and Orders

This output covers the delivery of services which have been authorised by the issue of a notice, instruction, order or warrant from a legislated authority. It includes the execution of warrants to arrest and fines warrants and breaches of home detention conditions as required and the serving of summonses and other minor offence notices (not including those generated under the Transport Act 1962.)

Performance Measures

Outturn 2003/04		Outturn 2004/05	Estimated Demand 2004/05
Quantity			
172,373	Number of Court documents executed.	174,133	150,000 to 180,000
Outturn 2003/04		Outturn 2004/05	Performance Standard 2004/05
Quality			
Nil	Number of complaints upheld relating to the execution of Court documents.	1	Less than 10
Timeliness			
100%	Police will visit homes of people on home detention orders where breaches are notified to levels stipulated in the local service level agreement with Community Probation Service.	95% ⁴⁹	100%
Costs			
\$30.64	Cost per document executed or served.(GST exclusive)	\$31.21	\$55.00

Output 6.3 – Custody and Escort Services

This output covers the escort and holding of prisoners in Police cells following arrest, and includes the holding of remand or some sentenced prisoners in approved locations. It also covers the custody and escort of people requiring assessment under the Mental Health (Compulsory Assessment and Treatment) Act 1989.

Performance Measures

Outturn 2003/04		Outturn 2004/05	Estimated Demand 2004/05
Quantity			
128,723	Number of prisoners held.	122,217	119,000 to 122,000
6,733	Number of services to people with a mental illness or disability.	7,968	5,000 to 5,300
Outturn 2003/04		Outturn 2004/05	Performance Standard 2004/05
Quality			
8	Number of complaints upheld relating to the custody and escort of prisoners.	1	Less than 25
Nil	Number of complaints upheld relating to the custody and escort of people with a mental illness or disability.	NIL	Nil
232	Number of escapes from Police custody. ⁵⁰	272	Less than 150
4	Number of deaths of prisoners in custody. ⁵¹	1	Nil

⁴⁹ Nationally 20 visits were required to be made during 2004/05. One visit was not completed by Waikato District.

⁵⁰ The majority of these offences occur at the time of arrest and before the arrested person is placed into a secure facility.

⁵¹ All deaths in custody are subject to independent Police Complaints Authority overview.

Output Class Statement: Case Resolution and Support to Judicial Process for the year ending 30 June 2005

Outturn Actual 2003/04		Actual 2004/05	Budgeted Mains 2004/05	Budgeted Supplementary Adjusted 2004/05
\$000		\$000	\$000	\$000
	Revenue			
51,490	Revenue Crown	53,601	49,884	53,601
69	Revenue Departments	4,238	284	3,775
314	Revenue Other	324	331	331
51,873	Total Revenue	58,163	50,499	57,707
56,019	Total Expenses	57,381	50,499	57,707
(4,146)	Net Surplus (Deficit)	782	-	-
23,433	Output 6.1	22,189	20,637	22,316
5,304	Output 6.2	5,433	4,807	5,464
27,282	Output 6.3	29,759	25,055	29,927
56,019	Total Output Class	57,381	50,499	57,707

Output Class Seven – Road Safety Programme

This output class covers:

- the delivery of services outlined in the New Zealand Road Safety Programme directed towards the achievement of road safety outcomes. 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;
- court prosecution and infringement management;
- road safety education activities and community services; and
- services associated with traffic management such as peak flow, event traffic control and crash attendance.

Sector or Departmental Outcome links

Evaluation at the programme level establishes the clearest linkage between the interventions identified under this output and overall road safety outcomes. The cost benefit ratio of the New Zealand Road Safety Programme has been estimated at 8:1, with enforcement aimed at excessive speed and drink-drive yielding much higher ratios. This means the activities delivered under this output are delivering substantial benefits to NZ society.

Outputs purchased within this Class

Output 7.1 – Strategic Capability and Road Policing Management

This output covers:

- the detection and deterrence of speed offending, including enforcement activities at identified speed black spots
- the detection and deterrence of drink drive offending and targeting recidivist drink drivers
- the enforcement of breaches of front and rear restraint usage law
- the enforcement of the road code and traffic laws and promotion of safer driving practices
- the enforcement of driver and transport licensing, driving hours and log books, passenger safety, vehicle and load dimensions, vehicle road and bridge weight limits, load security and the safe carriage of dangerous substances on land, commercial vehicle fitness, road user charges, heavy vehicle speed, alcohol and drug use by commercial drivers and commercial vehicle driver restraints by the Police Commercial Vehicle Investigation Unit (CVIU).

Performance Measures

Outturn 2003/04		Outturn 2004/05	Estimated Demand 2004/05
Quantity			
408,117	Number of on-road speed traffic and infringement offence notices issued.	378,116	350,000 to 400,000
1,561,315	Number of compulsory breath tests.	1,273,211	1.5-1.7 million
871,877	Number of mobile breath tests.	817,687	800,000 to 900,000
89,671	Number of restraint device control traffic and infringement offence notices issued.	77,897	60,000 to 70,000
-	Number of visible road safety enforcement traffic and infringement offence notices issued.	438,118	400,000 to 450,000 ⁵²
Outturn 2003/04		Outturn 2004/05	Performance Standard 2004/05
Quality			
	Percentage of local authorities and Transit NZ regions, responding to an annual survey co-ordinated by Land Transport NZ, who are satisfied with road safety action plans (RSAPs) and risk targeted patrol plans (RTPPs) relating to the delivery of the following services:		Results equal to or better than those for 2003/04
70.0%	• speed control	66%	
69.0%	• drinking and drugged driver control.	70%	
69.0%	• restraint device control	73%	
66.0%	• visible road safety enforcement.	63%	

⁵² New measure for 2004/05.

Outturn 2003/04		Outturn 2004/05	Performance Standard 2004/05
	Percentage of local authorities and Transit NZ regions responding to an annual survey co-ordinated by Land Transport NZ, who are satisfied that targeted issues have been addressed:		Results equal to or better than those for 2003/04
72.0%	• speed control	73%	
70.0%	• drinking and drugged driver control.	79%	
71.0%	• restraint device control	73%	
69.0%	• visible road safety enforcement.	67%	
	Percentage of respondents to an annual Land Transport NZ survey who believe there is a high probability of:		Results equal to or better than those for 2003/04
59.0%	• detection of speeding	56%	
56.0%	• being stopped and tested at CBT checkpoints	55%	
Front: 40.0%	• being stopped by the Police for non-compliance with front and rear restraint requirements	Front: 36%	
Rear: 16.0%		Rear: 15%	
36.0%	• being stopped by the Police for non-compliance with selected aspects of the road code and traffic laws.	33%	

Output 7.2 – Community Engagement on Road Safety

This output covers:

- Police participation in the Community Road Safety Programme as agreed and planned at the local level;
- community road safety liaison and consultation (attendance at meetings, the provision of information, etc.);
- management and delivery of Police school road safety education services to schools, including development of road safety education programmes;
- school road safety education services are delivered by trained, sworn, Police Education Officers (PEOs);
- training of school traffic safety teams is delivered by PEOs; and
- monitoring of school traffic safety teams can be delivered by PEOs or other sworn Police staff who have completed school patrol monitoring training.

Performance Measures

Outturn 2003/04		Outturn 2004/05	Estimated Demand 2004/05
Quantity			
88%	Percentage of primary and secondary schools contacted by PEOs regarding school road safety education programmes and/or in receipt of classroom sessions.	80%	100% ⁵³
-	Percentage of school traffic safety teams trained by PEOs in accordance with the School Traffic Safety Team Manual.	100%	100%
-	Hours spent monitoring school traffic safety teams.	9,152	8,000 to 8,500 ⁵⁴
-	Hours spent on classroom activity associated with the delivery of road safety education programmes. ⁵⁵	26,554	35,000 ⁵⁶

⁵³ Reporting tools for this measure were improved during 2004/05

⁵⁴ New measure introduced in 2004/05, estimated demand exceeded due to multiple visits required to train and monitor some teams.

⁵⁵ Stepping out, Riding By, Out and About, Changing Gear, Safe Wheels, Dare to Drive to Survive.

⁵⁶ New measure introduced in 2004/05, under delivery due to a mixture of reporting and resource issues which are being addressed.

Outturn 2003/04		Outturn 2004/05	Performance Standard 2004/05
Quality			
69%	Percentage of local authorities and other providers contracted to deliver the Land Transport NZ Community Road Safety Programme activities (CRSP), responding to an annual survey co-ordinated by Land Transport NZ, who are satisfied with Police participation in agreed CRSP activities.	86%	Results equal to or better than those for 2003/04 year
76%	Percentage of local authorities and Transit NZ regions, responding to an annual survey co-ordinated by Land Transport NZ, who are satisfied with the level of information (including reporting on crashes), provided by the Police on road safety issues.	75%	Results equal to or better than those for 2003/04 year
-	Percentage of school road safety education, except monitoring of school traffic safety teams, delivered by PEOs.	100%	100% ⁵⁷
-	Percentage of school traffic safety teams monitored by either PEOs or other sworn staff who have completed school patrol monitoring training.	84.7%	100% ⁵⁸

Output 7.3 Road Policing Incident and Emergency Management

This output covers:

Crash attendance and investigation, including:

- management of crash sites, including preservation of life and safeguarding property;
- collection, preservation and forensic examination of physical evidence;
- conducting enquiries with other road users and witnesses, and preparation of files for judicial hearings;
- support for traffic crash victims;
- prompt resumption of safe traffic flows at crash sites;
- completion of Traffic Crash Reports;

Traffic management services, including:

- evacuation and patrol services during incidents, emergencies and disasters to facilitate resumption of safe traffic flows at affected areas;
- traffic management services at civic and sporting events; and
- management of traffic congestion during holiday periods and peak commuter hours in metropolitan and provincial cities, and arising from vehicle breakdowns and failures of traffic control devices.

Performance Measures

Outturn 2003/04		Outturn 2004/05	Estimated Demand 2004/05
Quantity			
405	Number of fatal crashes attended and reported.	376	350 to 410
2,057	Number of serious injury crashes attended and reported.	2,034	2,000 to 2,200
8,205	Number of minor injury crashes attended and reported.	7,985	7,000 to 8,000
27,121	Number of non-injury crashes attended and reported.	26,355	25,000 to 29,000
-	Number of commercial vehicle crashes attended and reported, using the Large Bus and Truck Crash report, by CVIU.	453	450 to 550 ⁵⁹
80,144	Number of traffic incidents, blockages and breakdowns attended ⁶⁰ .	83,141	75,000 to 85,000

⁵⁷ New measure introduced in 2004/05.

⁵⁸ New measure introduced in 2004/05.

⁵⁹ New measure introduced in 2004/05.

⁶⁰ Previously referred to as "Number of traffic emergencies"

Outturn 2003/04		Outturn 2004/05	Performance Standard 2004/05
Quality			
Nil	Number of complaints upheld against the Police relating to attendance at traffic emergencies and disasters.	1	Less than 5
100.0%	Percentage of traffic flow supervision services and traffic management services for significant events delivered in accordance with operational plans developed in consultation with local authorities, Transit NZ and event organisers.	100%	100%
70.0%	Percentage of local authorities and Transit NZ regions, responding to an annual survey co-ordinated by Land Transport NZ, who are satisfied with Police consultation, co-operation and co-ordination regarding traffic management services	69%	Results equal to or better than those for 2003/04
Timeliness			
	Percentage of crash reports sent to Land Transport NZ within specified timeframes:		
-	• fatal crashes within 24 hours of a death resulting from a vehicle crash	87%	95% ⁶¹
-	• Fatal Crash report (POL 550) within seven days of a death resulting from a vehicle crash	88.6%	75% ⁶²
-	• Traffic Crash Report (POL 565) for injury and fatal crashes sent within seven days of the end of the inquiry or no later than ten weeks after the crash, whichever is the earlier	89.8%	95% ⁶³

Output 7.4 – Road Policing Prosecutions and Sanctions

This output covers the management of sanctions, prosecution and court orders through:

- processing of traffic infringement and offence notices;
- prosecution of offences against the Transport Act 1962, the Land Transport Act 1998 and the Traffic Regulations, in open court;
- processing of limited license applications; and
- the execution of warrants to arrest, fines warrants and other warrants, and the serving of summonses and other minor offence notices generated under the Transport Act (court documents).

Performance Measures

Outturn 2003/04		Outturn 2004/05	Estimated Demand 2004/05
Quantity			
1,523,151	Number of traffic infringement offence notices issued (IONS).	1,406,514	1,300,000 to 1,500,000
73,943	Number of traffic offence notices issued (TONs).	74,467	65,000 to 75,000
-	Number of speed camera IONs and TONs issued.	416,492	480,000 to 550,000 ⁶⁴
81,486	Number of traffic prosecutions.	72,952	80,000 to 80,500
20,965	Number of Court documents served and executed.	19,535	Estimated range of 20,000 to 22,000

⁶¹ New measure introduced in 2004/05. Requirement to send e-mail notification to Land Transport NZ within 24 hours.

⁶² New measure introduced in 2004/05.

⁶³ New measure introduced in 2004/05.

⁶⁴ New measure introduced in 2004/05.

Outturn 2003/04		Outturn 2004/05	Performance Standard 2004/05
Quality			
99.9%	Percentage of prima facie cases established for informations laid which proceed to prosecution.	99.9%	No less than 99%
67.0%	Percentage of files with victim impact statements on file as determined from a file sample survey.	85.1%	100%
Nil	Number of complaints upheld relating to the execution of documents.	NIL	Nil
Timeliness			
54.0% ⁶⁵	Percentage of Police prosecution files with victim impact statements where the statement is no older than 28 days, when this is required for sentencing as determined from a Police file sample survey.	76.1%	100%
102 or 0.13%	Number and percentage of hearings that do not proceed on the date agreed between the Police and Court for reasons that are the responsibility of the Police. ⁶⁶	107 or 0.15%	NIL
-	Percentage of speed offence notices issued later than 30 days after the camera photograph is taken.	0%	0% ⁶⁷

Output Class Statement: Road Safety Programme for the year ending 30 June 2005

Outturn Actual 2003/04		Actual 2004/05	Budgeted Mains 2004/05	Budgeted Supplementary Adjusted 2004/05
\$000		\$000	\$000	\$000
Revenue				
202,438	Revenue Crown	206,239	205,968	206,239
343	Revenue Departments	576	1,183	640
-	Revenue Other	-	1,254	1,254
202,781	Total Revenue	206,815	208,405	208,133
203,585	Total Expenses	209,264	208,405	208,133
(804)	Net Surplus (Deficit)	(2,449)	-	-
146,756	Output 7.1	154,767	154,195	153,931
6,973	Output 7.2	13,985	13,911	13,909
34,295	Output 7.3	31,971	31,803	31,798
15,561	Output 7.4	8,541	8,496	8,495
203,585	Total Output Class	209,264	208,405	208,133

⁶⁵ 2003/04 was the first full-year of a new SSP reporting process in relation to Victim Impact Statements.

⁶⁶ Revised measure for 2004/05. Now including volume for comparative purposes.

⁶⁷ New measure introduced in 2004/05.



Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2005

Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 30 June 2005

Statement of Accounting Policies

Statutory Authority

New Zealand Police (hereafter referred to as Police) is a Government Department as defined by section 2 of the Public Finance Act 1989. These financial statements have been prepared pursuant to Section 35 of the Public Finance Act 1989 (as if that section had not been amended by the Public Finance Act 2004 (PFAA)), in accordance with section 33 of the PFAA.

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 (as if that section had not been amended by the PFAA).

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 by an independent valuer 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	2.5-10%
Plant and equipment	15-50%
Vessels	4.5-25%
Furniture / fittings	10%
Motor vehicles	15-20%
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 initially recorded as revenue in advance and recognised as revenue at the point the expenditure associated is incurred.

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. In particular this relates to changes in output class structures between periods.

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 2005

(Figures are GST inclusive where applicable)

	Actual 2005 \$000	Final Voted 2005 \$000	Actual 2004 \$000
Appropriations for Departmental Output Classes			
1 Policy Advice and Ministerial Servicing	836	1,630	1,192
2 General Crime Prevention Services	78,336	79,017	75,058
3 Specific Crime Prevention Services and Maintenance of Public Order	82,923	83,885	82,535
4 Police Primary Response Management	313,263	312,849	291,779
5 Investigations	284,318	285,347	270,685
6 Case Resolution and Support to Judicial Process	64,651	64,922	62,503
7 Road Safety Programme	235,116	234,148	228,933
Total Appropriations for Departmental Output Classes	1,059,443	1,061,798	1,012,685
Appropriation for Other Expenses			
Compensation for Confiscated Firearms	4	11	-
United Nations Drug Control Programme	100	100	-
Total Appropriation for Other Expenses	104	111	-
Appropriation for Capital Contribution from the Crown	12,299	12,299	2,404
Appropriations for Non-Departmental Revenue Flows			
Non-Tax Revenue Infringement Fees	89,926	95,230	102,193
Sale of Unclaimed Property	232	369	453
Forfeit to Crown	202	-	207
Investment Income	31	-	51
Total Appropriations for Non-Departmental Revenue Flows	90,391	95,599	102,904

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

Statement of Financial Performance for the Year Ended 30 June 2005

	Note	Actual 2005 \$000	Budget 2005 \$000 See Note 1	Actual 2004 \$000
Revenue				
Crown		928,644	928,643	892,110
Interest		1	-	1
Other Revenue	2	13,764	15,179	7,780
Total Revenue		942,409	943,822	899,891
Expenditure				
Personnel	3	680,444	679,254	655,322
Operating	4	197,698	197,616	184,415
Depreciation	5	42,047	45,474	37,818
Capital Charge	6	21,453	21,478	22,643
Total Operating Expenses		941,642	943,822	900,198
Surplus (Deficit) from Outputs		767	-	(307)
Less: Other Expenses	7	4	10	-
Net Surplus / (Deficit)		763	(10)	(307)

Statement of Movements in Taxpayers' Funds (Equity) for the Year Ended 30 June 2005

	Note	Actual 2005 \$000	Budget 2005 \$000	Actual 2004 \$000
Taxpayers' Funds as at 01 July		268,479	268,479	266,382
Net Surplus (Deficit)		763	(10)	(307)
Total Recognised Revenues and Expenses		763	(10)	(307)
Provision for Repayment of Surplus to Crown		(2,257)	-	-
Capital Contribution		12,299	12,299	2,404
Taxpayers' Funds as at 30 June		279,284	280,768	268,479

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

Statement of Financial Position

as at 30 June 2005

	Note	Actual 2005 \$000	Budget 2005 \$000	Actual 2004 \$000
Current Assets				
Cash		64,737	80,196	34,468
Accounts Receivable	8	10,245	1,290	51,257
Prepayments		4,075	5,100	2,118
Inventories	9	42	51	51
Total Current Assets		79,099	86,637	87,894
Less: Current Liabilities				
Accounts Payable	10,21	44,400	52,003	46,207
Other Accrued Expenses	11	8,950	-	7,620
Employee Entitlements	12	79,864	88,753	78,012
Provision for repayment of Surplus to the Crown		2,257	-	-
Total Current Liabilities		135,471	140,756	131,839
Working Capital		(56,372)	(54,119)	(43,945)
Non-Current Assets				
	13	419,540	413,687	391,224
Less: Non-Current Liabilities				
Employee Entitlements	12	83,884	78,800	78,800
Net Assets		279,284	280,768	268,479
Taxpayers' Funds				
General Funds	14	279,284	280,768	268,479
Total Taxpayers' Funds		279,284	280,768	268,479

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

Statement of Cash Flows

for the Year Ended 30 June 2005

	Note	Actual 2005 \$000	Budget 2005 \$000	Actual 2004 \$000
Cash Flows from Operating Activities				
Cash provided from:				
Supply of Outputs to:				
- Crown		972,029	928,643	842,110
- Others		11,391	15,179	6,935
Interest		1	-	-
		983,421	943,822	849,045
Cash was applied to:				
Produce Outputs:				
- Personnel		669,720	679,254	666,890
- Operating		203,028	141,653	178,880
- Capital Charge		21,453	21,478	22,643
Other Expenses		4	10	-
		894,205	842,395	868,413
Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities	15	89,216	101,427	(19,368)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities				
Cash provided from:				
Sale of Non-Current Assets				
		3,153	5,872	7,006
Cash was applied to:				
Purchase of Non-Current Assets				
		(74,399)	(73,809)	(64,477)
Net Cash Flows from Investing Activities		(71,246)	(67,937)	(57,471)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities				
Cash provided from:				
Capital Contribution				
		12,299	12,238	2,404
Cash was applied to:				
Repayment of Surplus to the Crown				
		-	-	-
Capital Withdrawal				
		-	-	-
Net Cash Flows from Financing Activities		12,299	12,238	2,404
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash Held		30,269	45,728	(74,435)
Add Opening Cash		34,468	34,468	108,903
Closing Cash as at 30 June		64,737	80,196	34,468
Cash Balance Consists of				
Cash at Bank		64,084	80,196	33,867
Petty Cash		496	-	489
Overseas Posts		157	-	112
Total Cash		64,737	80,196	34,468

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

Statement of Unappropriated Expenditure for the Year Ended 30 June 2005

(Figures are GST inclusive where applicable)

Output Class	Actual	Appropriation	Unappropriated Expenditure	Unappropriated Expenditure
	2005 \$000	2005 \$000	2005 \$000	2004 \$000
Police Primary Response Management	313,263	312,849	414	-
Investigations	-	-	-	244
Case Resolution and Support to Judicial Process	-	-	-	901
Road Safety Programme	235,116	234,148	968	708

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 Police Primary Response Management

Delivery is 0.13% \$0.414m over-appropriation.

The over delivery in this output class reflects the steady growth in demand on the Communication Centres and the impact of the independent International Review Panel into the Communication Centres operation.

Output Class Road Safety Programme

Delivery is 0.41% \$0.968m over-appropriation.

Demand for response to Road Policing incidents and emergency management has caused this slight over delivery.

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

Statement of Trust Monies for the Year Ended 30 June 2005

	Opening Balance \$000	Capital Increase \$000	Capital Distribution \$000	Cash Receipts \$000	Cash Expenditure \$000	Closing Balance \$000
Bequests, Donations and Appeals	195	25	(35)	-	-	185
Reparation	15	53	(62)	-	-	6
Money in Custody	1,290	961	(657)	-	-	1,594
Found Money	54	113	(36)	-	-	131
Total	1,554	1,152	(790)	-	-	1,916

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 2005

Police estimate contingent liabilities of \$5.918 million at 30 June 2005 (30 June 2004: \$1.061 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 2005

	2005 \$000	2004 \$000
Capital		
Works		
Less Than One Year	12,327	5,793
One to Two Years	-	61
Total Works	12,327	5,854
Motor Vehicles		
Less Than One Year	14,032	10,793
Total Motor Vehicles	14,032	10,793
Others		
Less Than One Year	82	5,509
Total Other	82	5,509
Total Capital	26,441	22,156
Operating Accommodation Leases		
Less Than One Year	9,461	9,518
One to Two Years	8,183	8,716
Two to Five Years	16,971	16,530
Greater Than Five Years	26,605	29,422
Other Non-Cancellable Leases		
Less Than One Year	23	2,383
One to Two Years	19	195
Two to Five Years	15	34
Greater Than Five Years	-	-
Total Leases	61,277	66,798
Other Operating		
Less Than One Year	24,731	32,504
One to Two Years	14,921	21,754
Two to Five Years	4,065	18,080
Greater Than Five Years	-	-
Total Other Operating	43,717	72,338
Total Operating	104,994	139,136
Total Commitments	131,435	161,292

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 30 June 2005

	Main Estimates \$000	Supplementary Estimate Changes \$000	Budget Total \$000
1: Budget Composition			
Revenue			
Crown	923,083	5,560	928,643
Other	12,950	2,229	15,179
Total Revenue	936,033	7,789	943,822
Expenditure			
Personnel	686,550	(7,296)	679,254
Operating	179,836	17,780	197,616
Depreciation	47,461	(1,987)	45,474
Capital Charge	22,186	(708)	21,478
Total Output Operating Expenses	936,033	7,789	943,822
Surplus (Deficit) from Outputs	-	-	-
Less: Other Expenses	10	-	10
Net Surplus (Deficit)	(10)	-	(10)

Major Budget Variations

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

- an increase in Crown revenue of \$2.700 million for Safety Administration Programme initiatives
- an increase in Departmental revenue of \$3.556 million to meet the increased demand for remand prisoners
- an increase in Crown revenue of \$2.800 million for the response to the Tsunami in the Indian Ocean
- an increase in Crown revenue of \$0.787 million for Family Safety Team initiatives
- a decrease in Crown revenue of \$1.000 million by way of converting Operating to Capital funding.

	2005 \$000	2004 \$000
2: Other Revenue		
Accident Information	365	320
Arms Licences	3,802	2,305
Chargeable Police Services	1,064	980
College (Catering)	254	363
College (Facility Hire)	341	478
College (Non-Police Training)	107	81
Fines	28	28
Official Information Act	2	1
Rentals	1,128	1,178
Sponsorship	292	344
Dept of Corrections Prisoners	4,151	302
Other	2,230	1,400
Total Other Revenue	13,764	7,780
3: Personnel		
Accident Compensation Costs	2,398	2,618
Fringe Benefit Tax	1,394	1,375
Salaries / Wages	592,935	570,797
Staff Insurance	1,583	1,579
Staff Recruitment	548	483
Staff Transport Assistance	2,180	2,125
Superannuation	73,131	70,370
Training	3,375	3,173
Transfer / Removal Expenses	2,599	2,498
Other	301	304
Total Personnel	680,444	655,322

	2005 \$000	2004 \$000
4: Operating		
Audit Fee	244	196
Bad Debts Expense	-	113
Changes in Doubtful Debts Provision	93	(167)
Communications	5,514	5,420
Computer Charges	18,305	18,314
Equipment Rental	16,521	13,805
Foreign Exchange Rate (Gain) Loss	11	9
Net (Gain) Loss on Sale of Non-Current Assets	(207)	(945)
Non-Capitalised Equipment Purchases	15,435	14,564
Other Property / Equipment Expenses	50,415	47,304
Other Services	1,866	1,729
Physical Asset Write-offs	(148)	1,177
Printing	7,112	6,834
Professional Services	36,923	31,211
Property Rental	12,580	12,078
Third Party Expenses	4,506	3,664
Travel	15,900	12,282
Vehicle / Aircraft / Launch Rentals	6,934	6,201
Other Operating	5,694	10,626
Total Operating	197,698	184,415
5: Depreciation		
Buildings	8,210	7,966
Plant and Equipment	18,887	13,898
Vessels	146	148
Furniture and Fittings	436	502
Motor Vehicles	9,509	10,579
Communication and Computer Assets	4,859	4,725
Total Depreciation	42,047	37,818

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 2005 financial year was 8.0% (30 June 2004: 8.5%).

	2005 \$000	2004 \$000
7: Other Expenses		
Compensation for Confiscated Firearms	4	-
Total Other Expenses	4	-
8: Accounts Receivable		
Trade Debtors	3,290	809
Less: Provision for Doubtful Debts	260	168
Net Trade Debtors	3,030	641
Debtor Crown	6,615	50,000
Employee Advances and Debts	228	172
Sundry Debtors	372	444
Total Accounts Receivable	10,245	51,257
9: Inventories		
Accoutrements/Other	42	51
Total Inventories	42	51
10: Accounts Payable		
Trade Creditors	8,633	8,666
Accrued Expenses and Provisions	27,789	29,673
GST Payable	7,978	7,868
Total Accounts Payable	44,400	46,207
11: Other Accrued Expenses		
Sponsorship Reserve	465	390
Other	8,485	7,230
Total Other Accrued Expenses	8,950	7,620
12: Employee Entitlements		
Current Liabilities		
Accrued Salaries and Wages	14	20
Annual Leave	59,918	59,673
Long Service Leave	1,300	1,200
Retirement Leave	11,100	10,400
Shift Leave	7,532	6,719
Total Current Portion	79,864	78,012
Non-Current Liabilities		
Long Service Leave	9,456	9,400
Retirement Leave	74,428	69,400
Total Non-Current Portion	83,884	78,800
Total Employee Entitlements	163,748	156,812

An independent actuarial valuation was undertaken by Aon Consulting, New Zealand Ltd as at 30 June 2005 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 2005 financial year 5.75% p.a. (30 June 2004: 5.75% p.a.).
- Salary growth rate for the 2005 financial year 2.75% p.a. (30 June 2004: 2.75% p.a.).

	2005 \$000	2004 \$000
13: Property, Plant and Equipment		
Land		
At Valuation	71,425	70,974
Land Book Value	71,425	70,974
Buildings		
At Valuation	210,327	209,084
Accumulated Depreciation	(20,882)	(12,683)
Buildings Book Value	189,445	196,401
Furniture and Fittings		
At Cost	15,366	15,294
Accumulated Depreciation	(13,828)	(13,392)
Furniture and fittings Book Value	1,538	1,902
Plant and Equipment		
At Cost	225,475	192,975
Accumulated Depreciation	(166,067)	(149,603)
Plant and Equipment Book Value	59,408	43,372
Motor Vehicles		
At Cost	90,867	88,837
Accumulated Depreciation	(42,962)	(47,177)
Motor Vehicles Book Value	47,905	41,660
Communication and Computer Assets		
At Cost	95,087	89,614
Accumulated Depreciation	(82,249)	(77,596)
Communication and Computer Assets Book Value	12,838	12,018
Vessels		
At Cost	3,729	3,716
Accumulated Depreciation	(2,536)	(2,390)
Vessels Book Value	1,193	1,326
Capital Work In Progress	35,788	23,571
Total Property, Plant and Equipment		
At Cost and Valuation	748,064	694,065
Accumulated Depreciation	(328,524)	(302,841)
Total Property, Plant and Equipment Book Value	419,540	391,224

Restrictions to Titles of Non-Current Assets

As at 30 June 2005 land and buildings of which Police has possession and use, but for which legal title is not completely established, amounted to \$7.056 million (30 June 2004: \$9.637 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 was considering the sale of properties with a carrying value of \$10.529 million. These properties have an estimated realisable value of \$8.970 million (30 June 2004: \$2.150 million) but have not yet been declared surplus.

At Balance Date Capital Work in Progress Comprised the Following:

	2005 \$000	2004 \$000
Buildings	27,402	4,743
Furniture and Fittings	31	31
Plant and Equipment	8,205	18,675
Other	150	122
Total	35,788	23,571

14: Taxpayers' Funds**General Funds**

Balance as at 1 July	268,479	266,382
Net Surplus (Deficit)	763	(307)
Capital Contributions	12,299	2,404
	281,541	268,479
Provision for Repayment of Surplus to the Crown	(2,257)	-
General Funds as at 30 June	279,284	268,479

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

	2005 \$000	2004 \$000
Net Surplus (Deficit)	763	(307)
Add (Less) Non-Cash Items		
Depreciation	42,047	37,818
	42,047	37,818
Add (Less) Movements in Working Capital Items		
Accounts Payable	(4,649)	6,677
Accounts Receivable	(2,373)	(846)
Employee Entitlements	10,724	(11,568)
Debtor Crown	43,385	(50,000)
Inventories	9	117
Prepayments	(1,957)	2,280
Other Accrued Expenses	1,474	(2,594)
Net Working Capital Movements	46,613	(55,934)
Add (Less) Items Classified as Investing Activity		
Net (Gain) Loss on Sale of Non-Current Assets	(207)	(945)
Total Investing Activities Items	(207)	(945)
Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities	89,216	(19,368)

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 2005: 6,714 members (30 June 2004: 6,500 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 2005 Police had no open contracts (30 June 2004: \$0.367 million).

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 is the 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 1.0% 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 \$4.322 million (30 June 2004: \$4.071 million).

	Balance at the Beginning of Year \$000	Less Amount Used / Not Required \$000	Plus Additional Amount \$000	Balance at End of Year \$000
Work-Related Accidents	4,071	-	251	4,322
Provision for Personnel Contract Settlements	2,180	(245)	-	1,935
Total	6,251	(245)	251	6,257

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 2004/05.

Schedule of Revenue and Expenses for the Year Ended 30 June 2005

	Actual 2005 \$000	Budget 2005 \$000	Actual 2004 \$000
Revenue	90,391	95,599	102,904
Total Non-Departmental Revenue[1]	90,391	95,599	102,904
Expenses	100	100	-
Total Non-Departmental Expenses	100	100	-

[1] Refer to the Statement of Appropriations on page 66 for the analysis of revenue.

Schedule of Assets and Liabilities as at 30 June 2005

	Actual 2005 \$000	Budget 2005 \$000	Actual 2004 \$000
Current Assets			
Cash	-	-	-
Accounts Receivable	-	-	-
Total Non-Departmental Assets	-	-	-
Current Liabilities	-	-	-
Total Non-Departmental Liabilities	-	-	-

TO THE READERS OF NEW ZEALAND POLICE'S FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2005

The Auditor-General is the auditor of New Zealand Police. The Auditor-General has appointed me, Grant J Taylor, using the staff and resources of Ernst & Young, to carry out the audit of the financial statements of New Zealand Police, on his behalf, for the year ended 30 June 2005.

Unqualified Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements of New Zealand Police on pages 39 to 80:

- comply with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand; and
- fairly reflect:
 - the New Zealand Police financial position as at 30 June 2005;
 - the results of its operations and cash flows for the year ended on that date;
 - its service performance achievements measured against the performance targets adopted for the year ended on that date; and
 - the assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses, contingencies, commitments and trust monies managed by New Zealand Police on behalf of the Crown for the year ended 30 June 2005.

The audit was completed on 30 September 2005, and is the date at which our opinion is expressed.

The basis of our opinion is explained below. In addition, we outline the responsibilities of the Commissioner and the Auditor, and explain our independence.

Basis of Opinion

We carried out the audit in accordance with the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards, which incorporate the New Zealand Auditing Standards.

We planned and performed the audit to obtain all the information and explanations we considered necessary in order to obtain reasonable assurance that the financial statements did not have material misstatements, whether caused by fraud or error.

Material misstatements are differences or omissions of amounts and disclosures that would affect a reader's overall understanding of the financial statements. If we had found material misstatements that were not corrected, we would have referred to them in our opinion.

The audit involved performing procedures to test the information presented in the financial statements. We assessed the results of those procedures in forming our opinion.

Audit procedures generally include:

- determining whether significant financial and management controls are working and can be relied on to produce complete and accurate data;
- verifying samples of transactions and account balances;
- performing analyses to identify anomalies in the reported data;
- reviewing significant estimates and judgements made by the Commissioner
- confirming year-end balances;
- determining whether accounting policies are appropriate and consistently applied; and
- determining whether all financial statement disclosures are adequate.

We did not examine every transaction, nor do we guarantee complete accuracy of the financial statements.

We evaluated the overall adequacy of the presentation of information in the financial statements. We obtained all the information and explanations we required to support our opinion above.

Responsibilities of the Commissioner and the Auditor

The Commissioner is responsible for preparing financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand. Those financial statements must fairly reflect the financial position of New Zealand Police as at 30 June 2005. They must also fairly reflect the results of its operations and cash flows and service performance achievements for the year ended on that date. In addition, they must fairly reflect the assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses, contingencies, commitments and trust monies managed by New Zealand Police on behalf of the Crown for the year ended 30 June 2005. The Commissioner's responsibilities arise from the Public Finance Act 1989.

We are responsible for expressing an independent opinion on the financial statements and reporting that opinion to you. This responsibility arises from section 15 of the Public Audit Act 2001 and the Public Finance Act 1989.

Independence

When carrying out the audit we followed the independence requirements of the Auditor-General, which incorporate the independence requirements of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of New Zealand.

Other than the audit, we have no relationship with or interests in New Zealand Police.



G J Taylor
Ernst & Young
On behalf of the Auditor-General
Wellington, New Zealand

Additional Financial Information

Contribution by Output Class

The total input or amount of activity Police 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		
2004/05	2003/04	Variance
20,664,329	20,314,725	349,603

Contribution by Output Class			
Output Class	2004/05 %	2003/04 %	Variance %
Output Class One: Policy Advice and Ministerial Servicing	0.20	0.21	(4.76)
Output Class Two: General Crime Prevention Services	7.58	7.82	(3.07)
Output Class Three: Specific Crime Prevention Services and Maintenance of Public Order	6.64	7.10	(6.48)
Output Class Four: Police Primary Response Management	31.30	30.55	2.45
Output Class Five: Investigations	27.91	27.55	1.31
Output Class Six: Case Resolution and Support to Judicial Process	6.31	6.14	2.77
Output Class Seven: Road Safety Programme	20.06	20.63	(2.76)

Output Class Variances

There are no significant variances. Explanations of unappropriated expenditure can be found on page 70.

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 2005

Department Output Classes	Main Estimates Appropriation \$000	Supple- mentary Estimates Change \$000	Changed by Order in Council \$000	Total Appropriations \$000	Actual Outturn \$000	Section 12 Over Expenditure \$000	Validating Legislation Required \$000
Policy Advice and Ministerial Servicing	1,638	(8)	-	1,630	836	-	-
General Crime Prevention Services	86,576	(3,159)	(4,400)	79,017	78,336	-	-
Specific Crime Prevention Services and Maintenance of Public Order	75,258	9,127	(500)	83,885	82,923	-	-
Police Primary Response Management	311,594	(4,745)	6,000	312,849	313,263	414	-
Investigations	286,701	(254)	(1,100)	285,347	284,318	-	-
Case Resolution and Support to Judicial Process	56,814	8,108	-	64,922	64,651	-	-
Road Safety Programme	234,455	(307)	-	234,148	235,116	968	-
Total Appropriation							
Departmental Output Classes	1,053,036	8,762	-	1,061,798	1,059,443	1,382	-
Other Expenses to be Incurred by the Department	11	-	-	11	4	-	-
Other Expenses to be Incurred by the Crown	-	100	-	100	100	-	-
Capital Contributions	8,364	3,935	-	12,299	-	-	-
Total Appropriations	1,061,411	12,797	-	1,074,208	1,059,547	1,382	-



Information **Required by Statute**

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:

	2004/05	2003/04	2002/03
Section 14 (Interception Warrants)			
Number of applications made	39	14	24
Number of applications granted	39	14	24
Number of applications refused	Nil	Nil	Nil
Number of persons warrants	64	29	52
Number of premises warrants	18	8	14
Number of warrants which authorised entry onto private premises	22	11	27
Average duration of warrants including renewals (days)	23	33	24
Number of persons prosecuted	127	40	142
Number of persons convicted	33	13	25
Number of persons still under prosecution	94	23	117
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	7
Number of applications granted	7	4	7
Number of applications refused	Nil	Nil	Nil
Number of persons warrants	16	9	7
Number of premises warrants	10	1	5
Number of warrants which authorised entry onto private premises	19	2	6
Average duration of warrants including renewals – in days	33	89	30
Number of persons prosecuted	5	26	8
Number of persons convicted	5	4	3
Number of persons still under prosecution	Nil	22	5
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	2	9	6
Number of applications granted	2	9	6
Number of applications refused	Nil	Nil	Nil
Number of persons warrants	2	9	17
Number of premises warrants	Nil	Nil	2
Number of warrants which authorised entry onto private premises	Nil	8	10
Section 19 (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	10	Nil

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

	2004/05	2003/04	2002/03
Section 312B			
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	28	22	1
Number of premises warrants	52	9	2
Number of warrants which authorised entry onto private premises	15	1	3
Average duration of warrants including renewals - in days	20	28	22
Number of persons prosecuted	43	40	8
Number of persons convicted	22	Nil	2
Number of persons still under prosecution	21	40	6
Number of prosecutions instituted against Police (including former members) for offences against Section 23	Nil	Nil	Nil
Section 312CA			
Number of applications made	17	11	6
Number of applications granted	17	11	6
Number of applications refused	Nil	Nil	Nil
Number of persons warrants	28	12	5
Number of premises warrants	6	1	3
Number of warrants which authorised entry onto private premises	17	4	5
Average duration of warrants including renewals in days	24	24	20
Number of persons prosecuted	14	9	6
Number of persons convicted	8	Nil	5
Number of persons still under prosecution	6	29	1
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	Nil
Number of applications granted	Nil	Nil	Nil
Number of applications refused	Nil	Nil	Nil
Number of persons warrants	Nil	Nil	Nil
Number of premises warrants	Nil	Nil	Nil
Section 312G (Emergency Permits)			
Number of applications made	1	Nil	Nil
Number of applications granted	1	Nil	Nil
Number of applications refused	Nil	Nil	Nil
Number of interceptions recorded	Nil	Nil	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:

	2004/05	2003/04	2002/03
Section 10A			
Number of applications made	187	81	68
Number of applications granted	187	81	68
Number of applications refused	Nil	Nil	Nil
Average duration – in days	26	45	29
	2004/05	2003/04	2002/03
Section 10K			
Number of applications made	23	12	17
Number of applications granted	23	12	17
Number of applications refused	Nil	Nil	Nil
Average duration - in days	30	29	30

Road Blocks

During 2004/05 no roadblocks were implemented using provisions of Section 317B of the Crimes Act 1961.

Bodily Samples⁶⁸

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

	Bodily Samples	2004/05
(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	96
(ab)	The number of occasions on which a buccal sample has been taken with the consent of a person given in response to a databank request	9,256
(b)	The number of applications for compulsion orders, with the number of each type of compulsion order stated separately –	116
	suspect	20
	databank compulsion orders	96
(c)	The number of applications referred to in paragraph (b) of this section that were granted; and	104
	the number that were refused	1
	suspects granted	29
	suspects refused	1
	databank compulsion order granted	92
	databank compulsion order refused	Nil
(ca)	The number of occasions on which a blood sample has been taken pursuant to a compulsion order	9
(cb)	The number of occasions on which a buccal sample has been taken pursuant to a compulsion order	41
(cc)	The number of occasions on which a blood sample has been taken pursuant to a databank compulsion notice	97

⁶⁸ The new Act Criminal Investigations [Bodily Samples] Act 1995 allowed for increased reporting from its inception in April 2004. Due to the change in legislation historical information is unable to be provided.

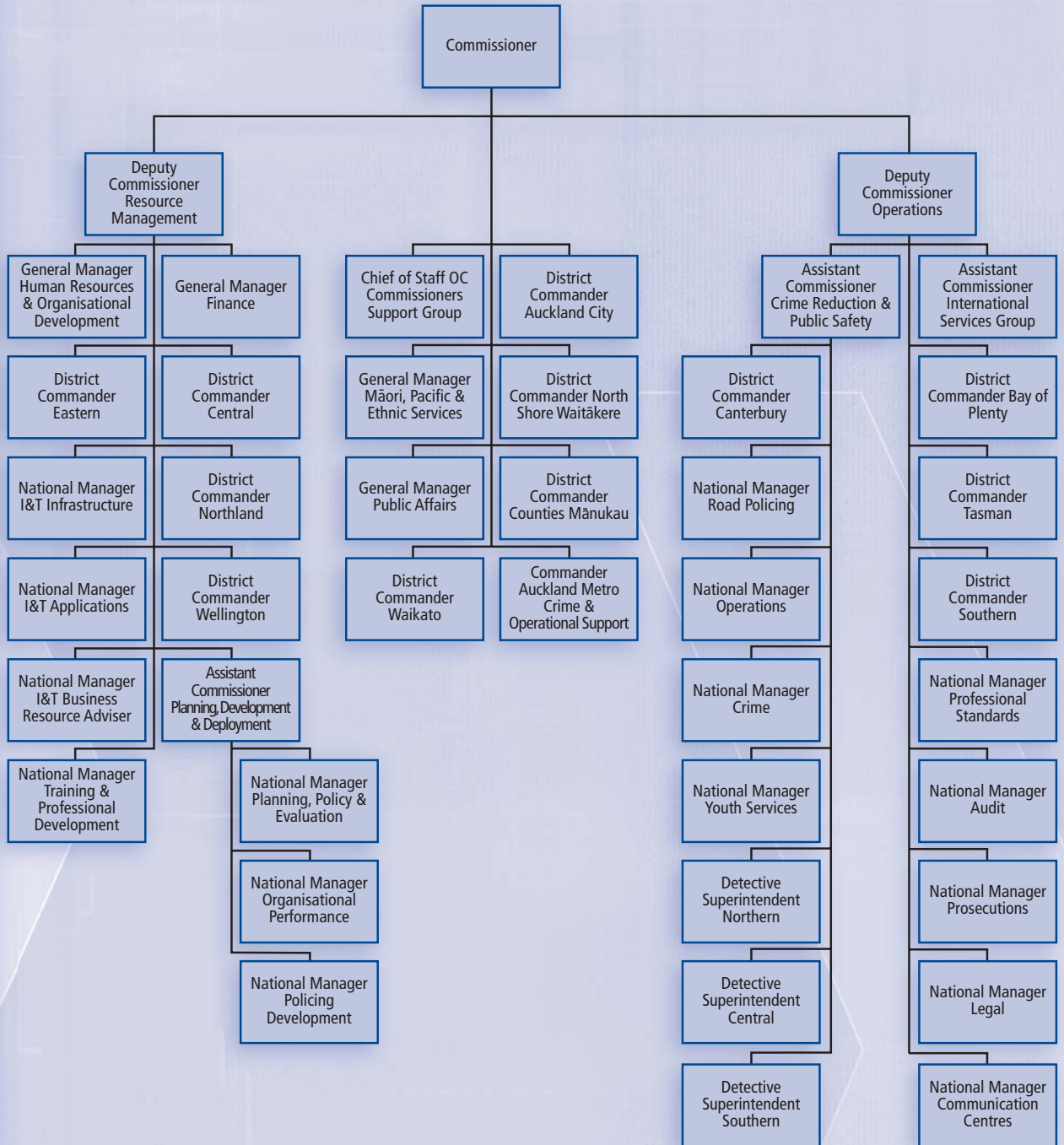
	Bodily Samples	2004/05
(cd)	The number of occasions on which a buccal sample has been taken pursuant to a databank compulsion notice	1,558
(ce)	The number- (i) databank compulsion notice hearings requested (ii) DNA Profile Databank (Part 3) orders made; and (ii) the number of orders made that the databank compulsion notice is of no effect in respect to those hearings	7 35 Nil
(d)	The number- (i) occasions on which a DNA profile obtained under Obtaining Bodily Samples from Suspects (Part 2) has been used as evidence against a person in trial; and (ii) persons referred to in subparagraph (i) in respect of whom a conviction has been entered as a result of the trial	7 7
(da)	The number- (i) occasions on which a DNA profile obtained under a DNA Profile Databank (Part 3) procedure has been used in support of an application for a suspect compulsion order under Obtaining Bodily Samples from Suspects (Part 2); and (ii) suspect compulsion orders granted in respect of those	7 6
(e)	The number of occasions on which any member of the police has used or caused to be used force to assist a suitably qualified person to take: a fingerprick pursuant to a compulsion order a fingerprick pursuant to a databank compulsion notice a buccal sample pursuant to a compulsion order a buccal sample pursuant to a databank compulsion notice	Nil Nil 1 Nil
(ea)	The number of occasions on which a buccal sample has been taken as a result of a Obtaining Bodily Samples from Suspects (Part 2A) request	1
(f)	The total number of DNA profiles stored on a DNA profile databank at the end of the period under review; and number of bodily samples obtained by consent number of bodily samples obtained pursuant to a compulsion order number of bodily samples obtained pursuant to a databank compulsion notice	53,850 45,741 172 7,937
(g)	The number of occasions on which a DNA profile obtained from evidence at the scene of an offence or in connection with an offence is matched with a DNA profile obtained under Obtaining Bodily Samples from Suspects (Part 2) procedure	245 ⁶⁹
(h)	The number of occasions on which a DNA profile obtained from evidence at the scene of an offence or in connection with an offence is matched with a DNA profile on the DNA profile databank obtained under a DNA Profile Databank (Part 3) procedure	1,996



Organisational Information

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
- Crimes and Misconduct (Overseas Operations) Act 2004.

Committees Serviced by the National Crime Service Centre 2004/05

Police is represented on the following committees:

1. National Drug Intelligence Bureau (NDIB) Board⁷⁰
2. Expert Advisory Committee on Drugs to the Minister of Health
3. Financial Action Task Force (Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade) Committee.

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.

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 maintains 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 assurance committee (previously the audit committee).

Good Employer Requirements

Police has 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

The main collective employment agreements for sworn and non-sworn staff were negotiated in 2003 for a 3-year term to June 2006. The agreements provided for general increases of 3% on 1 July 2003, 2% on 1 July 2004 and 2.5% on 1 July 2005.

Police is a member of the Accident Compensation Corporation's Accredited Employer Programme. During 2004/05 Police has reviewed a number of equipments and policies as part of its ongoing commitment to improve the health and safety of Police staff. This includes a pilot programme that looked at the suitability for New Zealand conditions of a number of types of stab resistant vests.

Impartial Selection of Suitably Qualified Persons for Appointment

During 2004/05 456 recruits graduated from the Royal New Zealand Police College and 422 non-sworn staff (not including casuals) started work with New Zealand Police.

Police has been reviewing its appointment procedures for all positions, except the initial recruitment of sworn staff.

⁷⁰ Chief Executive Officers from Police, Health and Customs represent each organisation.

Leadership and Management Development

The development of a values and competency based framework for leadership and management development designed to increase the capability within New Zealand Police has been achieved. The New Zealand Police values are an integral part of this framework. Pilot development programmes have been introduced and include:

- mentoring programmes
- assessment against various national qualifications
- structured development programmes

The introduction of a succession planning pilot across the wider Auckland group has involved approximately 60 district managers. This process will produce an individual development report for each individual, which the individual and manager will use to inform their performance appraisal dialogue.

An inter-agency group to consider leadership and management development best practice and strategic direction has been established. This group meets on a monthly basis and SSC are also represented.

Opportunities for the enhancement of the abilities of individual employees

A Career Development framework is being developed. The focus of the career pathway is to provide members with a tool which will identify specific development opportunities and qualifications required, as well as information on what members need to do to achieve their career goals

25 sworn women from all ranks attended a 2 day confidence building development course in February 2005 - the course focused on "Achieving high energy - high performance"

Staff Numbers: Full Time Equivalent (FTEs)

	As at 30 June 2005			As at 30 June 2004		
	Sworn	Non-sworn	Total	Sworn	Non-sworn	Total
Northland	268	50	318	270	50	320
North Shore Waitākere	620	127	747	613	124	737
Auckland City	645	141	786	664	140	804
Counties Mānukau	647	134	781	795	171	966
Auckland Metro Crime and Operations Support	204	48	252	-	-	-
Waikato	510	92	602	521	84	605
Bay of Plenty	516	86	602	516	87	603
Eastern	349	55	404	351	57	408
Central	623	108	731	619	103	722
Wellington	745	144	889	749	141	890
Tasman	276	51	327	286	51	337
Canterbury	817	123	940	825	121	946
Southern	486	90	576	500	92	592
Office of the Commissioner	73	179	252	64	179	243
Training	111	114	225	95	113	208
Licensing and Vetting	1	21	22	1	20	21
Prosecutions	139	72	211	133	64	197
Communications	69	305	374	68	296	364
Police Infringement Bureau	14	93	107	15	97	112
National Accounts Processing Centre	-	-	-	-	9	9
Commercial Vehicle Investigation Unit	90	16	106	89	20	109
Crime	44	87	131	38	65	103
Information and Technology	9	190	199	13	184	197
Legal	4	16	20	6	17	23
National Tactics Service Centre	65	-	65	36	-	36
Overseas Deployment Group	46	2	48	40	-	40
Corporate Service Centre	14	2	16	21	3	24
Sub Total	7,385	2,346	9,731	7,328	2,288	9,616
Recruits	143	-	143	123	-	123
Total	7,528	2,346	9,874	7,451	2,288	9,739

Notes:

1. Figures are given on a Full Time Equivalent basis, i.e. staff working on a part-time basis are summed to an equivalent of a full-time member.
2. Numbers do not include staff on leave without pay.
3. Non-sworn includes warranted traffic officers and temporary staff, but excludes casuals.
4. Corporate service centre reflects staff on final retirement leave.
5. Due to the consolidation of the numbers some minor rounding variances can occur between staff numbers in this report. This rounding does not affect the overall position or the integrity of the numbers reported.
6. Functions of the National Account Processing Centre were outsourced during 2004/05 and the centre disbanded.
7. Significant functions have been moved from Auckland City, Counties Mānukau and Wellington districts during 2004/05 to the new Auckland Metro Crime and Operations Support group and the National Tactics Service Centre (formally known as the Special Tactics Group Service Centre). As these movements are changes to group reporting lines within Police and to allow relevant year on year comparisons in these districts the following numbers show what the numbers would have been if these functions were included in their original districts:

	As at 30 June 2005			As at 30 June 2004		
	Sworn	Non-sworn	Total	Sworn	Non-sworn	Total
Auckland City	697	142	839	664	140	804
Counties Mānukau	799	181	980	795	171	966
Auckland Metro Crime and Operations Support	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wellington	773	144	917	749	141	890
National Tactics Service Centre	37	-	37	36	-	36

Staff by Gender

	As at 30 June 2005			As at 30 June 2004		
	Sworn	Non-sworn	Total	Sworn	Non-sworn	Total
Female	1,186	1,594	2,780	1,168	1,558	2,726
Male	6,341	751	7,092	6,280	730	7,010
Total	7,527	2,345	9,872	7,448	2,288	9,736
% Female	15.8%	68.0%	28.2%	15.6%	68.0%	28.0%

Notes:

1. Figures are given on a Full Time Equivalent basis, i.e. staff working on a part-time basis are summed to an equivalent of a full-time member.
2. Numbers do not include staff on leave without pay.
3. Non-sworn includes warranted traffic officers and temporary staff, but excludes casuals.
4. Due to the consolidation of the numbers some minor rounding variances can occur between staff numbers in this report. This rounding does not affect the overall position or the integrity of the numbers reported.

5. Staff by Ethnicity

Sworn

	As at 30 June 2005			As at 30 June 2004		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
New Zealand European / Pākehā	4,307	836	5,143	4,345	843	5,188
New Zealand Māori	644	141	785	636	133	769
European	896	113	1,009	933	123	1,056
Pacific Peoples	234	30	264	216	28	244
Asian Peoples	51	10	61	41	8	49
Other	22	6	28	27	7	34
Not Specified	769	123	892	732	120	852

Non-sworn

Non-sworn	As at 30 June 2005			As at 30 June 2004		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
New Zealand European / Pākehā	380	841	1,221	416	896	1,312
New Zealand Māori	29	94	123	31	100	131
European	54	135	189	62	142	204
Pacific Peoples	13	60	73	16	64	80
Asian Peoples	14	19	33	12	17	29
Other	5	7	12	5	7	12
Not Specified	284	544	828	223	450	673

Notes:

1. Staff are given 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 numbers in this table do not equate to numbers in other tables.
2. Figures are given on a Full Time Equivalent basis, i.e. staff working on a part-time basis are summed to an equivalent of a full-time member.
3. Numbers do not include staff on leave without pay.
4. Non-sworn includes warranted traffic officers and temporary staff, but excludes casuals.

Ethnicity Profile of Police and the New Zealand population

	Police Profile as at 30 June 2005	Police Profile as at 30 June 2004	NZ Population - 2001 Census
New Zealand European / Pākehā	78.1%	79.2%	75.2%
New Zealand Māori	11.1%	11.0%	14.7%
Pacific Peoples	4.1%	3.9%	6.5%
Asian Peoples	1.2%	1.0%	6.6%
European	14.7%	15.4%	4.9%
Other Ethnic Groups	0.5%	0.6%	0.7%

Notes:

1. Staff are given 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 will add to more than 100%.
2. Figures are given on a Full Time Equivalent basis, i.e. staff working on a part-time basis are summed to an equivalent of a full-time member.
3. Numbers do not include staff on leave without pay.
4. Population statistics are from the 2001 Census and include all of the people who stated each ethnic group, whether as their only ethnic group or as one of several ethnic groups. Where a person reported more than one ethnic group, they have been counted in each applicable group.

Sworn Staff by Rank and Gender

	As at 30 June 2005				As at 30 June 2004			
	Males	Females	Total	% Female	Males	Females	Total	% Female
Commissioner	1	-	1	0.0%	1	-	1	0.0%
Deputy Commissioner	1	-	1	0.0%	1	-	1	0.0%
Assistant Commissioner	4	-	4	0.0%	4	-	4	0.0%
Superintendent	39	3	42	7.1%	34	2	36	5.5%
Inspector	190	11	201	5.5%	176	14	190	7.3%
Senior Sergeant	324	18	342	5.3%	317	14	331	4.2%
Sergeant	1,025	88	1,113	7.9%	994	70	1,064	6.5%
Constable	4,629	1,032	5,661	18.2%	4,647	1,032	5,679	18.1%
Matron	-	2	2	100.0%	-	3	3	100.0%
Temporary Constable	16	1	17	5.9%	15	-	15	0.0%
Recruits	113	30	143	21.0%	91	33	124	26.6%
Total	6,342	1,185	7,527	15.7%	6,280	1,168	7,448	15.6%

Non-sworn staff by equivalent rank and gender

	As at 30 June 2005				As at 30 June 2004			
	Males	Females	Total	% Female	Males	Females	Total	% Female
Deputy Commissioner	-	1	1	100.0%	-	1	1	100.0%
Assistant Commissioner	3	1	4	25.0%	3	1	4	25.0%
Superintendent	5	1	6	16.7%	6	1	7	14.2%
Inspector	51	20	71	28.2%	52	28	80	35.0%
Senior Sergeant	7	14	21	66.7%	9	8	17	47.0%
Sergeant	62	59	121	48.8%	47	44	91	48.3%
Constable	153	113	266	42.5%	160	115	275	41.8%
Not Equivalent to Sworn Rank	471	1,385	1,856	74.6%	454	1,360	1,814	74.9%
Total	752	1,594	2,346	68.0%	731	1,558	2,289	68.0%

Notes:

1. Figures are given on a Full Time Equivalent basis, i.e. staff working on a part-time basis are summed to an equivalent of a full-time member.
2. Numbers do not include staff on leave without pay.
3. Non-sworn includes warranted traffic officers and temporary staff, but excludes casuals.
4. Non-sworn equivalent ranks are based on remuneration bands not necessarily their position within the organisational structure.
5. Due to the consolidation of the numbers some minor rounding variances can occur between staff numbers in this report. This rounding does not affect the overall position or the integrity of the numbers reported.

Remuneration

The number of Police members who received total remuneration⁷¹ during 2004/05 with a gross cost of more than \$100,000 in \$10,000 bands was as follows:

Total Remuneration Band	Total Personnel	Notes		
		Left Police [1]	Overseas [2]	Grievance [3]
\$100,000 - \$110,000	141	9	23	1
\$110,000 - \$120,000	87	3	16	
\$120,000 - \$130,000	28	4	5	
\$130,000 - \$140,000	14		7	
\$140,000 - \$150,000	12	1	10	1
\$150,000 - \$160,000	2		1	
\$160,000 - \$170,000	5		2	
\$170,000 - \$180,000	5		1	
\$180,000 - \$190,000	8		2	
\$190,000 - \$200,000	7		2	
\$200,000 - \$210,000	5		1	
\$210,000 - \$220,000	3			1
\$220,000 - \$230,000	2	1		
\$240,000 - \$250,000	1		1	
\$310,000 - \$320,000	1			
\$330,000 - \$340,000	1			
\$430,000 - \$440,000	1			
\$800,000 - \$810,000	1			1
Total	324	18	71	4

Notes:

The values reported in this table are consistent with the provisions of the Companies Act 1993, and are based on the total remuneration paid to each employee by New Zealand Police in the 2004/05 year.

[1] Staff who left Police during the financial year and were paid contractual entitlements.

[2] Staff who received additional allowances relating to their overseas postings.

[3] Staff who in addition to their normal remuneration received a payment in settlement of a personal grievance.

⁷¹ Total Remuneration in this context is defined somewhat differently to its definition in New Zealand Polices' employment agreements; the numbers on this page reflect the Companies Act 1993 definition.



Statistical Information

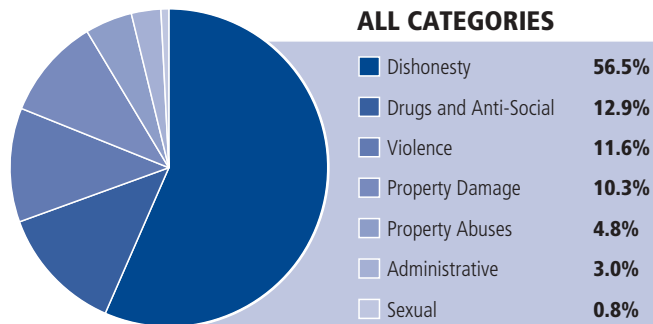
Summary of National Recorded and Resolved Crime, by Category for the year ending 30 June 2005

Offence Category	Recorded 2004/05	Recorded 2003/04	Recorded 2002/03	Percent Variance 03/04 to 04/05
Violence				
Grievous Assaults	3,418	3,351	3,220	2.0%
Group Assemblies	479	446	527	7.4%
Homicide	80	100	108	-20.0%
Intimidation / Threats	10,994	10,901	11,229	0.9%
Kidnapping and Abduction	184	214	223	-14.0%
Minor Assaults	12,931	13,045	13,996	-0.9%
Robbery	2,170	1,835	1,842	18.3%
Serious Assaults	15,685	15,620	14,835	0.4%
Total	45,941	45,512	45,980	0.9%
Sexual				
Abnormal Sex	12	13	16	-7.7%
Immoral Behaviour	271	270	253	0.4%
Immoral Behaviour / Miscellaneous	101	144	115	-29.9%
Sexual Affronts	614	604	643	1.7%
Sexual Attacks	2,189	2,148	2,285	1.9%
Total	3,187	3,179	3,312	0.3%
Drugs and Anti-Social				
Disorder	22,007	24,491	25,584	-10.1%
Drugs (Cannabis Only)	14,654	18,271	20,626	-19.8%
Drugs (New Drugs)	2,145	1,983		8.2%
Drugs (Not Cannabis)	1,481	1,995	3,088	-25.8%
Family Offences	423	522	496	-19.0%
Family Offences Continued	4,387	4,545	4,532	-3.5%
Gaming	23	82	133	-72.0%
Sale of Liquor Act 1989	5,984	6,488	2,249	-7.8%
Vagrancy Offences	126	119	158	5.9%
Total	51,230	58,496	56,866	-12.4%
Dishonesty				
Burglary	56,513	60,630	60,816	-6.8%
Car Conversion etc	33,012	36,034	39,305	-8.4%
Dishonesty Miscellaneous	332	325		2.2%
Fraud	13,015	17,568	21,904	-25.9%
Receiving	2,271	2,582	2,500	-12.0%
Theft	118,570	126,150	136,231	-6.0%
Total	223,713	243,289	260,756	-8.0%
Property Damage				
Destruction of Property	40,771	42,605	41,762	-4.3%
Endangering	181	267	295	-32.2%
Total	40,952	42,872	42,057	-4.5%
Property Abuse				
Animals	316	369	413	-14.4%
Arms Act Offences	2,677	2,625	2,643	2.0%
Littering	265	386	385	-31.3%
Post / Rail / Fire Service Abuse	3,871	4,393	4,310	-11.9%
Trespass	11,884	12,625	13,955	-5.9%
Total	19,013	20,398	21,706	-6.8%
Administration				
Against Justice	9,545	10,250	12,249	-6.9%
Against National Interest	9	5	14	80.0%
Births / Deaths & Marriages	9	5	8	80.0%
By – Law Breaches	1,133	1,085	3,205	4.4%
Immigration	1,260	1,056	989	19.3%
Justice (Special)	20			
Racial	6	2	4	200.0%
Total	11,982	12,403	16,469	-3.4%
All Offences Total	396,018	426,149	447,146	-7.1%

	Percent Variance 02/03 to 03/04	Resolved 2004/05	Resolved 2003/04	Resolved 2002/03	Percent Resolved 2004/05	Percent Resolved 2003/04	Percent Resolved 2002/03
	4.1%	2,844	2,817	2,694	83.2%	84.1%	83.7%
	-15.4%	363	353	396	75.8%	79.1%	75.1%
	-7.4%	72	94	96	90.0%	94.0%	88.9%
	-2.9%	9,156	9,139	9,198	83.3%	83.8%	81.9%
	-4.0%	126	150	167	68.5%	70.1%	74.9%
	-6.8%	10,421	10,654	11,174	80.6%	81.7%	79.8%
	-0.4%	877	699	671	40.4%	38.1%	36.4%
	5.3%	13,273	13,236	12,219	84.6%	84.7%	82.4%
	-1.0%	37,132	37,142	36,615	80.8%	81.6%	79.6%
	-18.8%	6	7	8	50.0%	53.8%	50.0%
	6.7%	178	187	171	65.7%	69.3%	67.6%
	25.2%	56	110	74	55.4%	76.4%	64.3%
	-6.1%	328	290	367	53.4%	48.0%	57.1%
	-6.0%	1,196	1,262	1,274	54.6%	58.8%	55.8%
	-4.0%	1,764	1,856	1,894	55.3%	58.4%	57.2%
	-4.3%	19,651	22,169	23,035	89.3%	90.5%	90.0%
	-11.4%	13,869	17,147	18,852	94.6%	93.8%	91.4%
		2,012	1,799		93.8%	90.7%	
	-35.4%	1,235	1,839	2,866	83.4%	92.2%	92.8%
	5.2%	321	410	362	75.9%	78.5%	73.0%
	0.3%	3,878	3,964	3,885	88.4%	87.2%	85.7%
	-38.3%	14	73	112	60.9%	89.0%	84.2%
	188.5%	5,798	6,350	2,094	96.9%	97.9%	93.1%
	-24.7%	115	107	148	91.3%	89.9%	93.7%
	2.9%	46,893	53,858	51,354	91.5%	92.1%	90.3%
	-0.3%	9,582	10,893	10,845	17.0%	18.0%	17.8%
	-8.3%	7,272	8,353	8,919	22.0%	23.2%	22.7%
	0.0%	113	181		34.0%	55.7%	
	-19.8%	5,998	8,495	10,764	46.1%	48.4%	49.1%
	3.3%	2,194	2,478	2,409	96.6%	96.0%	96.4%
	-7.4%	26,453	29,005	29,215	22.3%	23.0%	21.4%
	-6.7%	51,612	59,405	62,152	23.1%	24.4%	23.8%
	2.0%	12,680	13,392	13,060	31.1%	31.4%	31.3%
	-9.5%	142	220	218	78.5%	82.4%	73.9%
	1.9%	12,822	13,612	13,278	31.3%	31.8%	31.6%
	-10.7%	184	205	220	58.2%	55.6%	53.3%
	-0.7%	2,223	2,226	2,188	83.0%	84.8%	82.8%
	0.3%	195	289	311	73.6%	74.9%	80.8%
	1.9%	2,214	2,544	2,363	57.2%	57.9%	54.8%
	-9.5%	8,954	9,636	10,427	75.3%	76.3%	74.7%
	-6.0%	13,770	14,900	15,509	72.4%	73.0%	71.5%
	-16.3%	8,672	9,228	10,689	90.9%	90.0%	87.3%
	-64.3%	4	3	6	44.4%	60.0%	42.9%
	-37.5%	6	1	5	66.7%	20.0%	62.5%
	-66.1%	1,033	951	3,076	91.2%	87.6%	96.0%
	6.8%	1,212	1,030	921	96.2%	97.5%	93.1%
		17			85.0%		
	-50.0%	0	2	3	0.0%	100.0%	75.0%
	-24.7%	10,944	11,215	14,700	91.3%	90.4%	89.3%
	-4.7%	174,937	191,988	195,502	44.2%	45.1%	43.7%

Proportions of Total Crime Recorded by Category

Offence Category	2004/05	2003/04	2002/03
Violence	11.6%	10.3%	10.3%
Sexual	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%
Drugs and Anti-Social	12.9%	12.7%	12.7%
Dishonesty	56.5%	58.3%	58.3%
Property Damage	10.3%	9.4%	9.4%
Property Abuses	4.8%	4.9%	4.9%
Administrative	3.0%	3.7%	3.7%
Total	100%	100%	100%



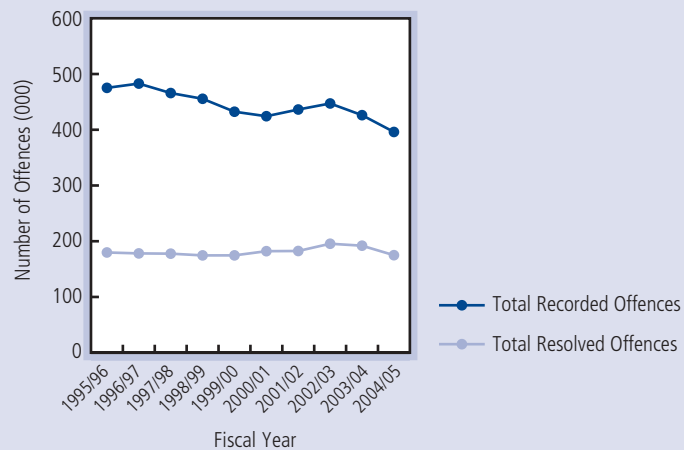
Recorded Crime per 10,000 Population by Category⁷²

Offence Category	2004/05	2003/04	2002/03
Violence			
Grievous Assaults	8.4	8.3	8.1
Group Assemblies	1.2	1.1	1.3
Homicide	0.2	0.2	0.3
Intimidation / Threats	26.9	27	28.3
Kidnapping and Abduction	0.5	0.5	0.6
Minor Assaults	31.6	32.3	35.3
Robbery	5.3	4.5	4.6
Serious Assaults	38.4	38.6	37.4
Total	112.5	112.5	115.9
Sexual Offences			
Abnormal Sex	0	0	0
Immoral Behaviour	0.7	0.7	0.6
Immoral Behaviour / Miscellaneous	0.2	0.4	0.3
Sexual Affronts	1.5	1.5	1.6
Sexual Attacks	5.4	5.3	5.8
Total	7.8	7.9	8.3
Drugs and Anti-Social Offences			
Disorder	53.8	60.6	64.5
Drugs (Cannabis Only)	35.8	45.2	52
Drugs (New Drugs)	5.2	4.9	
Drugs (Not Cannabis)	3.6	4.9	7.8
Family Offences	1	1.3	1.3
Family Offences Continued	10.7	11.2	11.4
Gaming	0.1	0.2	0.3
Sale of Liquor Act 1989	14.6	16	5.7
Vagrancy Offences	0.3	0.3	0.4
Total	125.1	144.6	143.3
Dishonesty			
Burglary	138.2	149.9	153.3
Car Conversion etc	80.8	89.1	99.1
Dishonesty Miscellaneous	0.8	0.8	
Fraud	31.8	43.4	55.2
Receiving	5.6	6.4	6.3
Theft	290.1	311.9	343.3
Total	547.3	601.5	657.1
Property Damage			
Destruction of Property	99.7	105.3	105.2
Endangering	0.4	0.7	0.7
Total	100.1	106	106
Property Abuse			
Animals	0.8	0.9	1
Arms Act Offences	6.5	6.5	6.7
Littering	0.6	1	1
Postal / Rail / Fire Service Abuses	9.5	10.9	10.9
Trespass	29.1	31.2	35.2
Total	46.5	50.5	54.7
Administration			
Against Justice	23.4	25.3	30.9
Against National Interest	0	0	0
Births / Deaths and Marriages	0	0	0
By – Laws Breaches	2.8	2.7	8.1
Immigration	3.1	2.6	2.5
Justice (Special)	0		
Racial	0	0	0
Total	29.3	30.6	41.5
All Offences Total	968.6	1,053.6	1,126.9

⁷² 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.

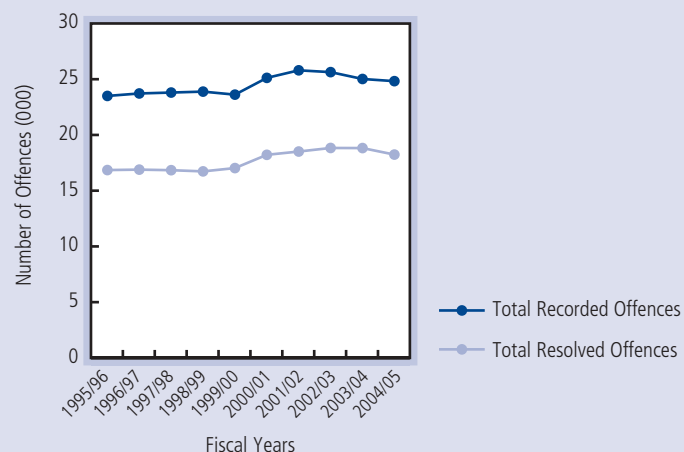
Total Recorded and Resolved Offences

Fiscal Year	Total Recorded Offences	Total Resolved Offences	Resolution Rate	% Variation in Recorded Offences	Recorded Offences per 10,000 pop
1995/96	475,154	179,826	37.80%	3.00%	1,279
1996/97	482,831	178,140	36.90%	1.60%	1,284
1997/98	465,834	177,687	38.10%	-3.50%	1,228
1998/99	455,552	174,576	38.30%	-2.20%	1,195
1999/00	432,354	174,611	40.40%	-5.10%	1,129
2000/01	424,286	182,137	42.90%	-1.90%	1,093
2001/02	436,315	182,468	41.80%	2.80%	1,108
2002/03	447,146	195,502	43.70%	2.50%	1,127
2003/04	426,149	191,988	45.10%	-4.70%	1,054
2004/05	396,018	174,937	44.20%	-7.10%	969



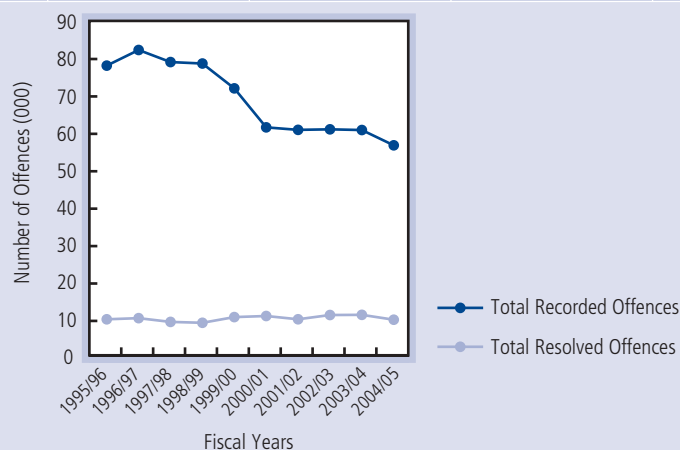
Total Recorded and Resolved Violent and Sexual Attacks

Fiscal Year	Total Recorded Offences	Total Resolved Offences	Resolution Rate	% Variation in Recorded Offences	Recorded Offences per 10,000 pop
1995/96	23,499	16,849	71.70%	2.80%	63
1996/97	23,721	16,889	71.20%	0.90%	63
1997/98	23,803	16,838	70.70%	0.30%	63
1998/99	23,887	16,731	70.00%	0.40%	63
1999/00	23,615	17,027	72.10%	-1.10%	62
2000/01	25,119	18,217	72.50%	6.40%	65
2001/02	25,797	18,512	71.80%	2.70%	65
2002/03	25,635	18,831	73.50%	-0.60%	65
2003/04	25,020	18,823	75.23%	-2.50%	62
2004/05	24,825	18,238	73.47%	-0.80%	61



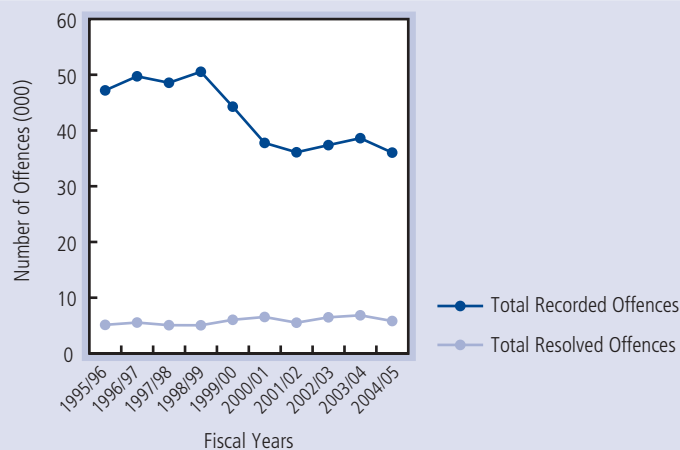
Total Recorded and Resolved Burglary Offences

Fiscal Year	Total Recorded Offences	Total Resolved Offences	Resolution Rate	% Variation in Recorded Offences	Recorded Offences per 10,000 pop
1995/96	77,960	9,692	12.40%	-3.50%	210
1996/97	82,169	10,001	12.20%	5.40%	218
1997/98	78,918	8,990	11.40%	-4.00%	208
1998/99	78,527	8,752	11.10%	-0.50%	206
1999/00	71,842	10,287	14.30%	-8.50%	188
2000/01	61,347	10,579	17.20%	-14.60%	158
2001/02	60,676	9,700	16.00%	-1.10%	154
2002/03	60,816	10,845	17.80%	0.20%	153
2003/04	60,630	10,893	18.00%	-0.30%	150
2004/05	56,513	9,582	17.00%	-6.80%	138



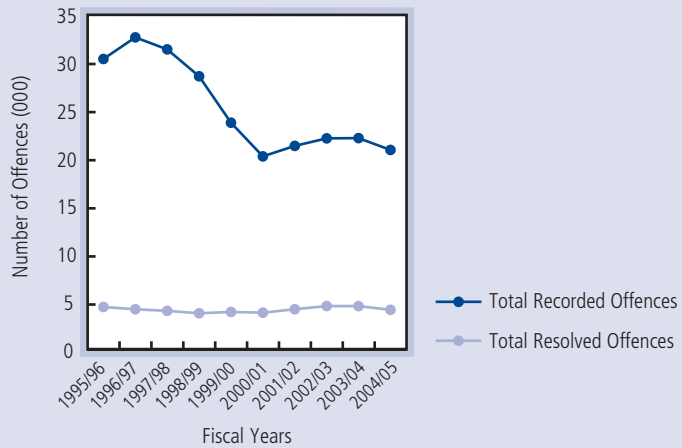
Total Recorded and Resolved Burglary Dwelling Offences

Fiscal Year	Total Recorded Offences	Total Resolved Offences	Resolution Rate	% Variation in Recorded Offences	Recorded Offences per 10,000 pop
1995/96	47,196	5,130	10.90%	3.00%	127
1996/97	49,721	5,545	11.20%	5.40%	132
1997/98	48,563	5,071	10.40%	-2.30%	128
1998/99	50,537	5,053	10.00%	4.10%	133
1999/00	44,276	6,037	13.60%	-12.40%	116
2000/01	37,772	6,543	17.30%	-14.70%	97
2001/02	36,092	5,517	15.30%	-4.40%	92
2002/03	37,376	6,481	17.30%	3.60%	95
2003/04	38,619	6,843	17.70%	2.30%	96
2004/05	36,032	5,817	16.10%	-6.70%	88



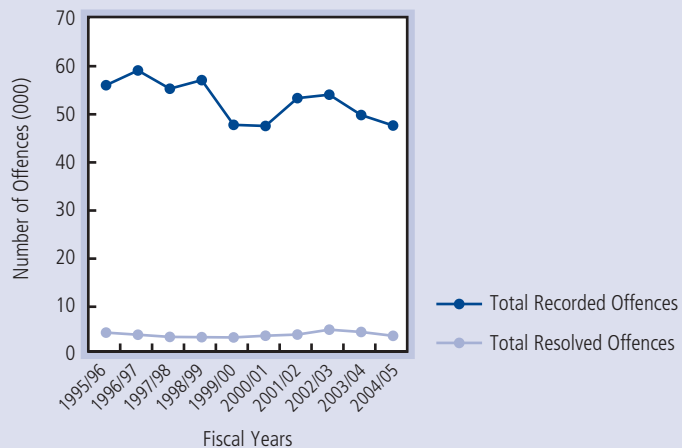
Total Recorded and Resolved Unlawful Taking/Car Conversion Offences

Fiscal Year	Total Recorded Offences	Total Resolved Offences	Resolution Rate	% Variation in Recorded Offences	Recorded Offences per 10,000 pop
1995/96	30,380	4,423	14.60%	3.00%	82
1996/97	32,640	4,183	12.80%	7.40%	87
1997/98	31,384	4,020	12.80%	-3.80%	83
1998/99	28,565	3,767	13.20%	-9.00%	75
1999/00	23,708	3,904	16.50%	-17.00%	62
2000/01	20,184	3,828	19.00%	-14.90%	52
2001/02	21,284	4,187	19.70%	5.40%	54
2002/03	22,072	4,524	20.50%	3.70%	56
2003/04	22,097	4,516	20.40%	-7.10%	55
2004/05	20,860	4,127	19.80%	-5.60%	51



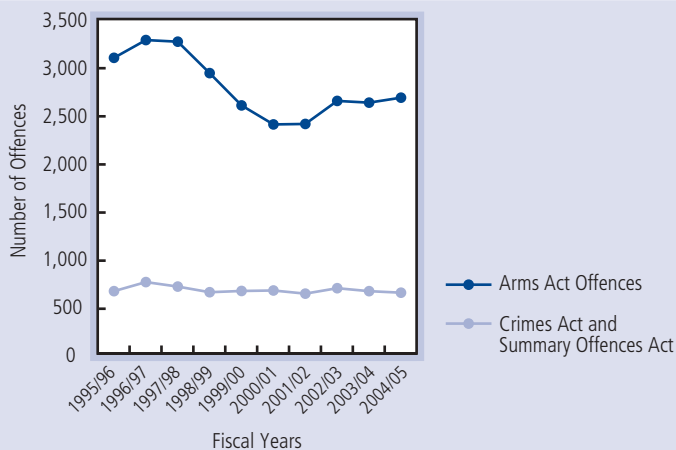
Total Recorded and Resolved Theft Ex Car Offences

Fiscal Year	Total Recorded Offences	Total Resolved Offences	Resolution Rate	% Variation in Recorded Offences	Recorded Offences per 10,000 pop
1995/96	55,726	3,944	7.10%	8.30%	150
1996/97	58,813	3,500	6.00%	5.50%	156
1997/98	54,990	3,043	5.50%	-6.50%	145
1998/99	56,788	2,987	5.30%	3.30%	149
1999/00	47,430	2,933	6.20%	-16.50%	124
2000/01	47,196	3,291	7.00%	-0.50%	122
2001/02	53,019	3,535	6.70%	12.30%	135
2002/03	53,743	4,558	8.50%	1.40%	135
2003/04	49,482	4,075	8.20%	-7.90%	122
2004/05	47,288	3,267	6.90%	-4.40%	116



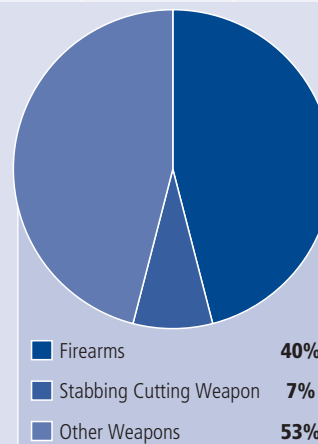
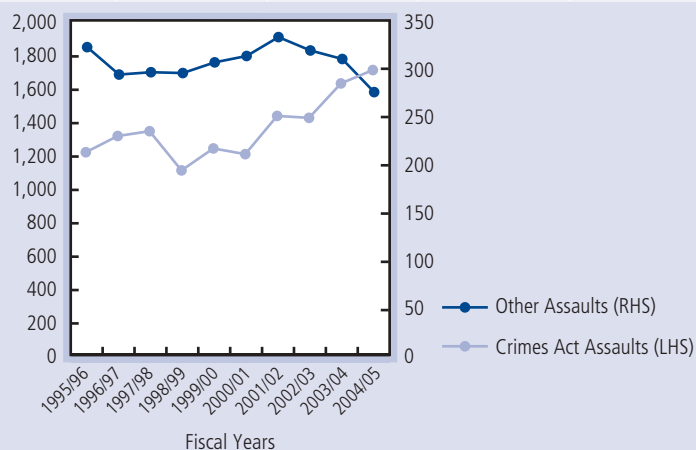
Recorded Violence Offences Involving Firearms

Fiscal Year	Arms Act Offences	Crimes Act and Summary Offences Act	Total
1995/96	3,094	652	3,746
1996/97	3,280	747	4,027
1997/98	3,263	700	3,963
1998/99	2,934	641	3,575
1999/00	2,596	654	3,250
2000/01	2,397	659	3,056
2001/02	2,402	626	3,028
2002/03	2,643	683	3,326
2003/04	2,625	652	3,277
2004/05	2,677	636	3,313



Total Recorded Assaults on Police

Fiscal Year	Crimes Act Assaults	Other Assaults	Total Assaults on Police	Weapons			Total Weapon
				Firearms	Stabbing Cutting Weapon	Other Weapons	
1995/96	212	1,840	2,052	22	4	59	85
1996/97	229	1,676	1,905	36	5	56	97
1997/98	234	1,690	1,924	23	6	42	71
1998/99	193	1,685	1,878	13	2	42	57
1999/00	216	1,749	1,965	19	5	35	59
2000/01	210	1,787	1,997	18	7	41	66
2001/02	250	1,900	2,150	30	17	45	92
2002/03	248	1,820	2,068	27	48	9	84
2003/04	284	1,769	2,053	30	5	40	75
2004/05	298	1,571	1,869	37	6	44	87



Summary of Recorded Incidents

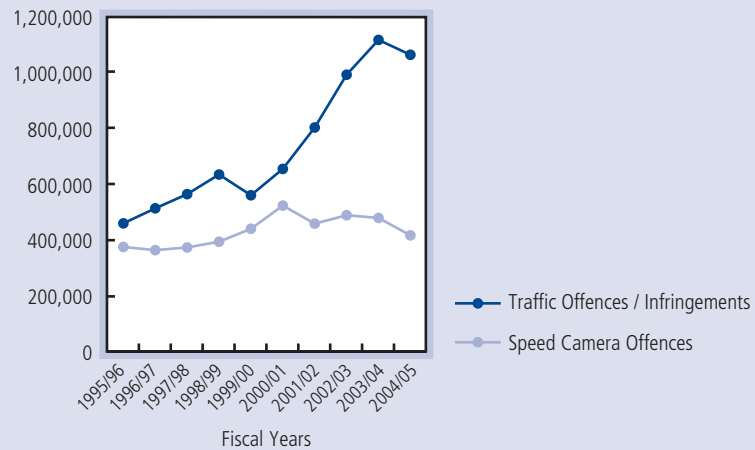
	2004/05	2003/04	2002/03	Variation % from 03/04 to 04/05	Variation % from 02/03 to 03/04
Incidents					
Alarm Sounding	15,021	15,622	14,830	-4%	5%
Blockage / Breakdown on Highway	20,259	18,325	15,873	11%	15%
Car / Person Acting Suspiciously	71,340	68,722	70,878	4%	-3%
Domestic Dispute	30,692	25,235	24,700	22%	2%
Drunk into Custody / Detox	14,241	14,739	16,607	-3%	-11%
Sudden Death	5,622	5,566	5,580	1%	0%
Traffic Incident	62,882	61,819	71,520	2%	-14%
Vehicle Collision	42,002	40,851	42,089	3%	-3%
Other Incident Reports	171,614	167,400	162,387	3%	3%
Total Incidents	433,673	418,279	424,464	4%	-1%
Services					
Advise Relatives	114	134	234	-15%	-43%
Arrest Warrant	32,203	31,715	28,718	2%	10%
Firearm Licensing	29		4,069	0%	-100%
Found Property	52,973	58,956	58,766	-10%	0%
Licence Applications	4,542	5,525	5,292	-18%	4%
Liquor Licensing Vetting	22,135	26,901	22,651	-18%	19%
Lost Property	53,656	61,445	59,215	-13%	4%
Missing Person	16,303	15,057	15,875	8%	-5%
Other Requests for Service	182,333	174,796	153,804	4%	14%
Public Relations	15,708	13,622	13,782	15%	-1%
Recover Vehicle	12,154	12,972	12,727	-6%	2%
Summons	36,141	37,195	37,033	-3%	0%
Warrants of Seizure	2,121	2,001	1,850	6%	8%
Total Services	430,412	440,319	414,016	-2%	6%
Preventative					
Crime Prevention Advice	60	63	135	-5%	-53%
Keys Taken	65	91	108	-29%	-16%
Other School Talks (Not LREP)	36	31	42	16%	-26%
Turnover	701	2,978	1,938	-76%	54%
Watching/Observations	202	20	38	910%	-47%
Total Preventative	1,064	3,183	2,261	-67%	41%
Total All Incidents	865,149	861,781	840,741	0%	3%

Summary of National Recorded Traffic Offences and Infringements by Category

Offence / Infringement Category	2004/05	2003/04	2002/03
Drink / Drive Offences	26,697	25,496	24,744
Dangerous / Reckless Driving Offences	6,602	6,162	5,159
Unsafe Use of Vehicle Infringements	25,206	26,522	23,805
Careless / Inconsiderate Driving or Overtaking Offences	11,397	11,411	11,993
Speeding - general	363,949	394,940	349,469
Speeding – trailer, towing, heavy motor vehicle	14,167	13,177	14,710
Failure to Stop / Give Way	44,840	49,165	36,054
Failure to Obey Officer / Fulfil Duties	17,956	19,549	18,746
Vehicle Licence	18,742	18,375	19,069
Driving While Disqualified Offences	9,061	8,653	8,217
Driver Licence	281,381	283,555	255,933
Certificate of Fitness	107,265	107,898	100,761
Driver Hours / Log Book	3,375	4,594	3,783
Seat Belt	77,897	89,671	66,977
Safety Helmet	676	631	532
Passenger / Recovery / Rental Service Vehicle	2,206	1,726	1,813
Vehicle Condition	26,888	26,410	21,173
Vehicle Noise / Loading	5,606	6,468	6,280
Bicycle	3,012	3,142	2,774
Cycle Helmet	9,551	10,038	8,673
Pedestrian & Other	850	758	597
Stock & Vehicle By-Law Offences	56	82	237
Local Body By-Law Infringements	958	1,368	1,105
Other Transport Offences	6,151	8,130	10,391
Sub Total	1,064,489	1,117,921	992,995
Speeding - Speed Camera	416,492	479,164	488,714
Total	1,480,981	1,597,085	1,481,709

Traffic Enforcement

Fiscal Year	Speed Camera Offences	Traffic Offences / Infringements
1995/96	374,996	459,650
1996/97	363,578	513,563
1997/98	373,094	564,461
1998/99	393,679	634,874
1999/00	440,195	560,427
2000/01	523,362	655,046
2001/02	458,622	803,639
2002/03	488,714	992,995
2003/04	479,164	1,117,921
2004/05	416,492	1,064,489

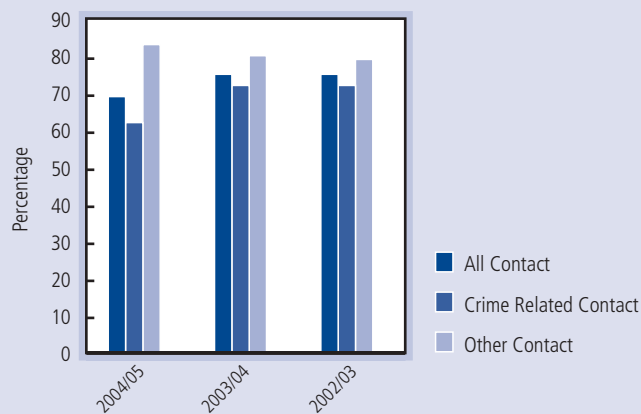


Summary of Complaints Against Police

Complaints Against Police	2004/05	2003/04	2002/03
Total Number of Complainants	1,995	2,073	1,849
Total Number of Complaints Accepted for Investigation	2,539	2,481	2,194
Percentage Variation of Complaints Over the Previous Year	2.3%	11.6%	-20.9%
Number of Investigations Completed	1,629	2,247	2,393
Complaints Conciliated	239	70	75
Complaints Not Upheld	616	788	879
Upheld Complaints	113	178	242
Upheld Complaints as a Percentage of Completed Investigations	6.9%	4.5%	10.1%
Still Under Investigation	1,324	1,144	1,003
Complaints per 1,000 Recorded Offences, Incidents, Traffic Offences / Infringements	0.01	0.01	0.01

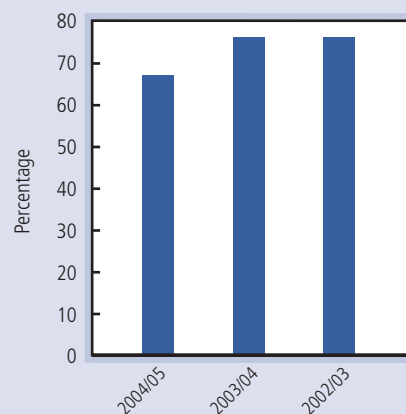
Public Satisfaction⁷³

	Very Satisfied / Satisfied		
	2004/05	2003/04	2002/03
All Contact	69%	75%	75%
Crime Related Contact	62%	72%	72%
Other Contact	83%	80%	79%



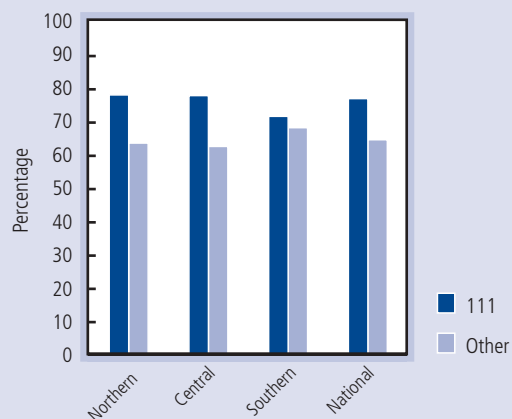
Public Trust and Confidence⁷⁴

	2004/05	2003/04	2002/03
Full / Quite a Lot of Trust and Confidence	67%	76%	76%



Communications Service Centres

Communications Service Centres	111 Calls Answered Within 10 Seconds	General Calls Answered Within 30 Seconds
Northern	77.5%	63.1%
Central	77.3%	62.1%
Southern	71.1%	67.7%
National	76.4%	64.1%



⁷³ Conducted by MM Research.

⁷⁴ Conducted by MM Research. Public trust and confidence reflects "Full / quite a lot of trust and confidence."

Performance Indicators - All Offences

	2004/05	2003/04	Variation	Percent Variation
Sworn Staff* at June (Actual)	7,384	7,328	56	0.76%
Mean Monthly Staff (Actual)	7,317	7,284	33	0.45%
Recorded Offences (Excluding Traffic)	396,018	426,149	-30,131	-7.07%
Resolved Offences (Excluding Traffic)	195,502	191,988	3,514	1.83%
Traffic Offences & Infringements	1,480,981	1,597,094	-116,113	-7.27%

* Excluding recruits.

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
1995/96	37.80%	69.6	26.3	122.3
1996/97	36.90%	72.1	26.6	130.9
1997/98	38.10%	68.2	26	137.3
1998/99	38.30%	64.9	24.9	146.6
1999/00	40.40%	61.1	24.7	154.2
2000/01	42.90%	61.2	26.3	170.1
2001/02	41.80%	63	26.4	182.3
2002/03	43.70%	63	27.5	208.8
2003/04	45.10%	58.5	26.4	219.2
2004/05	43.70%	54.1	26.7	202.4

Performance Indicators - All Incidents

Fiscal Year	2004/05	2003/04	Variation	Percent Variation
Sworn Staff* at June (actual)	7,384	7,328	56	0.76%
Mean Monthly Staff (actual)	7,317	7,284	33	0.45%
Incidents Attended	865,149	861,781	3,368	0.39%
Incidents Where Attendance Sufficed	324,409	316,388	8,021	2.54%
Incidents Documented	540,740	545,393	-4,653	-0.85%

* Excluding recruits.

All Incidents

Fiscal Year	Percentage of Incidents Where Attendance Sufficed	Percentage of Incidents Documented
1995/96	28.4%	71.6%
1996/97	27.7%	72.3%
1997/98	34.9%	65.1%
1998/99	37.1%	62.9%
1999/00	37.5%	62.5%
2000/01	39.0%	61.0%
2001/02	39.0%	61.0%
2002/03	38.5%	61.5%
2003/04	36.7%	63.3%
2004/05	37.5%	62.5%

Performance Indicators - Youth Aid

	2004/05	2003/04	2002/03
Offences by Children and Young Persons Dealt With per Youth Aid Officer	235	258	268
Offences Referred to FGCs or Youth Court per Youth Aid Officer	40.8	42.8	46.8
Percentage of Children and Young Persons Dealt With by Police Only	82.7	83.4	82.5
Percentage of Children and Young Persons Dealt With by Family Group Conference or Youth Court	17.3%	16.6%	17.5%

Performance Indicators - Fingerprints

Performance Indicators	2004/05	2003/04	Percentage Variation
Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) Database	563,116	537,026	4.9%
Prisoner Fingerprints Received	80,011	89,395	-10.5%
Total Voluntary Prints Received	4,470	6,611	-32.4%
Fingerprints Confirming Other Identity	1,672	1,659	0.8%
Scene of Crime Prints Received	27,695	30,478	-9.1%
Identifications from Scene of Crime Prints	7,082	7,454	-5.0%
Identifications by Crime Type			
Burglary	2,454	2,258	8.7%
Fraud	680	1,399	-51.4%
Unlawful Taking of Motor Vehicle	1,726	1,688	2.3%
Crime Against the Person	593	450	31.8%
Drug Offence	774	755	2.5%
Other Property and Miscellaneous Offences	855	797	7.3%





New Zealand
POLICE
Nga Pirihimana O Aotearoa