



New Zealand
POLICE
Nga Pirihimana o Aotearoa

Annual Report 2006/2007



Police Vision and Mission

Police's Vision is to build "safer communities together".

Police's Mission is to serve the community by:

- reducing the incidence and effects of crime;
- detecting and apprehending offenders;
- maintaining law and order and enhancing public safety.



New Zealand Police

Annual Report

for the year ended 30 June 2007

Presented to the House of Representatives pursuant to section 44 (1) of the Public Finance Act 1989.

ISSN: 1177-1526 (Print)

ISSN: 1178-1815 (Online)

The Minister of Police WELLINGTON

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 65 of the Police Act 1958 and Section 44 (1) of the Public Finance Act 1989, I submit my report on the operations of the New Zealand Police for the year ended 30 June 2007.

Howard Broad

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 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

Contents

Commissioner's Overview	1
Part 1 – Strategic Context	5
<i>Police alignment with Government goals and Justice Sector outcomes</i>	6
<i>Outcome progress report</i>	7
<i>Police Outcome: Reduce Violence</i>	7
<i>Police Outcome: Reduce Burglary</i>	9
<i>Police Outcome: Reduce Vehicle Crime</i>	11
<i>Police Outcome: Reduce Organised Criminal Activity</i>	13
<i>Police Outcome: Increase National Security</i>	15
<i>Police Outcome: Enhance Road Safety</i>	18
Part 2 Reducing Inequalities	21
<i>Key Intervention: Responsiveness to At-Risk Families</i>	22
<i>Key Intervention: Drugs and Alcohol</i>	22
<i>Key Intervention: Responsiveness to Young People</i>	24
<i>Key Intervention: Māori Responsiveness</i>	26
<i>Key Intervention: Pacific Peoples Responsiveness</i>	27
<i>Key Intervention: Ethnic Responsiveness</i>	29
Part 3 Organisational Development	31
<i>Leadership</i>	32
<i>Integrity and Accountability</i>	33
<i>Policy</i>	33
<i>Service Management</i>	33
<i>Organisational Performance</i>	33
<i>Technology and Innovation</i>	34
<i>Organisational Chart</i>	35
<i>Management of Key Risks</i>	36
Part 4 Statement of Service Performance	39
<i>New Zealand Police Financial Statements</i>	40
<i>Output Expense One – Policy Advice and Ministerial Servicing</i>	41
<i>Output Expense Two – General Crime Prevention Services</i>	43
<i>Output Expense Three – Specific Crime Prevention Service and Maintenance of Public Order</i>	48
<i>Output Expense Four – Police Primary Response Management</i>	51
<i>Output Expense Five – Investigations</i>	54
<i>Output Expense Six – Case Resolution and Support to Judicial Process</i>	57
<i>Output Expense Seven – Road Safety Programme</i>	60
Part 5 Financial Statements	65
<i>Audit Report</i>	84
<i>Additional Financial Information</i>	86
Part 6 Information Required by Statute	87
Part 7 Organisational Information	93
Part 8 Statistical Information	105



Commissioner's Overview

Commissioner's Overview

Introduction

I am pleased to report on activity which has constituted the first year of our Strategic Plan to 2010. We have made progress towards our goals of community reassurance, policing with confidence and organisational development.

We have done this in the context of two equally important demands - the changing nature of the global policing environment and the focus on community expectations at home.

The Changing Nature of Policing

While some 'bread and butter' policing duties have largely remained the same over the years, the influence of the global community has also brought a much more complex policing environment and become a major driver of our service.

There are two distinct patterns here. The first is that ever-improving technology has made country boundaries irrelevant. There are now more opportunities for electronic crime, including identity fraud, organised crime and internet fraud, which requires increasing investment in our fight against e-crime.

The second is that we live in a global community. International crises are our crises too, and we must respond to them. The capable way New Zealand Police staff engage in the international policing arena makes our services highly valued. Responding to international policing issues can intensify pressures back home, but we cannot ignore them. We also learn from working with others.

Our work continued in Afghanistan, Timor-Leste, Bougainville and the Solomon Islands. In addition we sent 45 staff to Tonga in November when rioting broke out in Nuku'alofa. A smaller contingent remains there.

Back in our own communities, we want to make the most of those relationship skills that are so admired overseas. One of our long-term goals is to increase engagement with our communities. To support this a national Community Policing Group was established.

During the year three districts started to focus new positions on a variety of community roles as diverse as rural policing to working with communities around shopping malls. In the coming year all districts will be focussing on community policing and will use extra staff in a wide range of community roles.



Operational Activities

Many high profile investigations took place in all corners of the country. Early in the year a murder inquiry was launched in Wellington into the death of Tony Stanlake, whose body was found at Red Rocks. In Northland, a major investigation began after the kidnapping and assault of a Dutch couple who were touring New Zealand in a campervan. A large-scale manhunt took place in the Hutt Valley for armed offender Graeme Burton and towards the end of the year Dunedin Police began preparing for the retrial of David Bain.

Drug and alcohol-related offending continued to be a major focus. We dismantled 193 methamphetamine clan labs during the 2006/07 year, on a par with previous years.

It was also another year punctuated by several tragic child deaths. The Auckland Police investigation into the deaths of baby twins Chris and Cru Kahui continued and the fatal shooting of Wanganui two-year-old Jhia Te Tua brought the activities of gangs under the spotlight.

As part of our response to child abuse we launched a new programme called All About Me to help early childhood centres prevent and handle evidence of child abuse. It complements the Keeping Ourselves Safe programme for primary schools.

Another initiative to keep children safer, the award-winning Speed Kills Kids (Slow Down Near Schools) campaign, saw a lowering in average speeds around schools. Also on the roads we initiated Operation RAID (Remove All Impaired Drivers) in response to a concerning rise in the number of drink drivers.

In September 2006 we began the trial of tasers in metropolitan Auckland and Wellington. This followed public concern about a number of high profile incidents involving firearms and before the trial we had investigated less lethal technology used by police services internationally. An analysis of the trial will take place in the coming year.

Other developments in equipment included the rollout of Stab Resistant Body Armour for frontline staff. Introducing this tailor-made equipment has been challenging, but it is worth getting right for the safety improvements it brings. We also introduced LiveScan electronic finger and palm printing in large stations and we have approved new alcohol breath screening devices which will be progressively introduced over the next few years with the rollout of new police vehicles.

Benefits from significant investment in our Communications Centres became evident with more emergency calls being answered more quickly than at any time since detailed records began. This result was especially pleasing given it was achieved against a background of an average annual increase in emergency calls of 9 percent. We also began a demonstration project delivering standardised non-emergency crime reporting in the Auckland City and the Bay of Plenty police districts. The new service is handling around 2000 calls a week and has anecdotally improved public satisfaction and created efficiencies for frontline staff.

New Legislation

A significant piece of ongoing work, expected to result in new legislation during 2007/08, is the review of the 1958 Police Act. Throughout the past year, a small team has been working to consult proposals for a new Bill on behalf of government. This has been a wide-ranging process, including the release of eight Issues Papers, a series of expert forums and a symposium on networked policing, commissioned research on public expectations of policing, and drawing in youth voices via a secondary school essay competition and debating contests. In May, this work was brought together for public consultation on a major discussion document, Policing Directions in New Zealand for the 21st Century. With the help of staff throughout the country, more than 120 public and partner meetings were held to capture public views on the discussion document, before proposals were forwarded for Ministerial consideration. Work now commences on the drafting of a new Policing Bill, and I look forward to describing in next year's Annual Report how this has resulted in the passage of a truly modern and comprehensive policing statute that lays the platform for successful policing into the future.

Organisational Developments

In early April, the Commission of Inquiry into Police Conduct reported on its investigation into police behaviour and our internal discipline processes. The report made 48 recommendations for Police and 12 for the Police Complaints Authority.

In the lead up to its release, we had already taken steps to address some issues. We began a review into how we investigate adult sexual assault and set up a team to modernise our discipline and performance management processes which will be underpinned by a new Code of Conduct for all staff.

We also initiated a review into how we develop and communicate all our policies, with a view to creating a more user-friendly system to ensure all staff are familiar with them. Implementation is well under way.

Growing our leadership training has been another area where we made good headway during the year by introducing a variety of courses for staff at all levels.

Staffing numbers continue to rise. The first tranche of additional staff (as part of the Government's pledge of 1250 extra police staff) was funded by the 2006/07 budget. This increased Police staffing (sworn and non sworn) by 406 people over the year and Police ended the year slightly over its target strength.

The 'Better Work Stories' recruiting initiative was launched and has sparked good interest in policing as a career. We have also continued recruiting experienced UK police officers who want to move to New Zealand and interest remains strong. Meanwhile, about 310 (3.9%) sworn officers left during the year which compares well with our historic average of about 5%. Since mid 2000, both our sworn and non-sworn staff numbers have grown by just over 1000 each.

Among our staffing developments we extended the use of non-sworn Crime Scene Attendants in Auckland to reduce demands on frontline sworn staff. CSAs are trained to collect forensic evidence from volume crime scenes like burglaries and recovered vehicles. We also employed 36 Electronic Monitored Bail Assessors nationally which gives courts the ability to allow remanded defendants to apply for EM bail.

Conclusion

In conclusion, I would like to acknowledge the efforts of police staff who have maintained a highly professional focus on the job despite the attention given to the objectionable historical behaviour of a few.

Times are challenging and public expectations are increasing. While it can be hard to balance community desires with resource constraints, I believe the public's interest in their policing service can only have a positive outcome by making us scrutinise ourselves and justify our actions.

In the coming year we will continue our concerted investment in staff and our investment in infrastructure. We have clear goals ahead and we have the will and ability to achieve them.



Howard Broad

Commissioner of Police



Part 1 – Strategic Context

Police alignment with Government goals and Justice Sector outcomes

Police's strategic direction and outcomes are consistent with the wider Justice Sector outcomes.

The Justice Sector has a core vision of "a safe and fair New Zealand", with two outcomes of "safer communities" and "a fairer, more credible and more effective justice system".

Police outcomes which contribute to safer communities are:

- reduced violence (including family violence)
- reduced burglary
- reduced vehicle crime
- reduced organised crime
- increased national security, and
- enhanced road safety.

Police contributed to a number of Justice Sector initiatives.

These included the development of a new Justice Sector outcomes framework, which is an important part of promoting effective collaboration amongst justice sector agencies.

Police worked within the Effective Interventions Framework with the wider Justice Sector during 2006/07 with the aim of relieving pressures on prisons, addressing the precursors of crime (including early intervention, reduction of youth offending and measures to address priority offenders), and reducing the over-representation of Maori and Pacific peoples in the criminal justice system.

During 2006/07 Police focused on at-risk families, young people, offenders involved in alcohol and drug abuse, Maori and Pacific and ethnic peoples. Police supported a Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Health led review of the interface between mental health and alcohol and other drug (AOD) services and the criminal justice system, and the issues it poses for the general offender population.



Progress towards Police Outcomes – Outcome Report

POLICE OUTCOME Reduce Violence

*Violence includes family violence,
sexual crimes and street disorder*

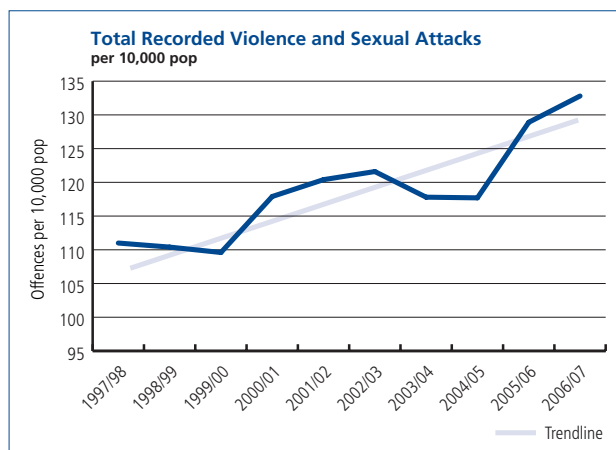
Background information

Violence and sexual attacks make up approximately 13 percent of all recorded crime. As illustrated in the diagram below, this type of offending has been increasing slightly over the last decade, with an average increase of two percent per annum in recorded violence and sexual attacks per 10,000 population.

Two factors behind these figures are:

1. a major IT system upgrade that occurred in June 2005 caused a step-increase between 2004/05 and 2005/06, and
2. a steady and significant rise in recorded intimidation and threats across the last decade.

Most instances of intimidation and threats are less serious



than other types of offences included in the above graph (e.g. homicide, grievous assault, rape). Intimidation and threats are more likely to be under-reported to Police than more serious offences. Increases in statistics for intimidation and threats may therefore reflect a reduction in public tolerance for this type of crime, rather than an increase in the incidence of such crimes.

Forty-nine percent of recorded violence occurs in dwellings, most of which are family violence, and 39 percent occurs in public places. In 2006/07, violence offences occurring in dwellings increased by 4.7 percent, compared with a 4.1 percent increase in violence offences occurring elsewhere.

Outcome progress report

Family violence

The Taskforce for Action on Violence within Families was established in June 2005 to advise the Family Violence Ministerial Team on how to improve the way family violence is addressed. The Commissioner of Police is a member of the taskforce. Police led or contributed to a number of actions arising from the taskforce's first report, released in July 2006.

Police, in collaboration with the Ministry of Social Development (Child, Youth and Family) and the National Collective of Independent Women's Refuges, have developed the Family Violence Inter-Agency Response System (FVIARS). FVIARS delivers a co-ordinated, inter-agency approach to the management of family violence cases. It is designed to improve response and decision making across government and non-government agencies regarding first response, evidence collection, risk assessment, offender management, victim support and child protection. A Family Violence Information Sharing Protocol will improve the exchange of information between agencies involved in case management and provide better support to victims of family violence.

Other initiatives Police were involved with in 2006/07 include:

- Leading work on improving the enforcement of protection orders;
- Leading work on the implementation of Family Safety Teams.

The teams provide a co-ordinated response to family violence across the justice and social services sectors to ensure that the full range of needs and issues for families experiencing family violence are addressed. There are four teams across six locations (Auckland City, South Auckland, Hamilton, Hutt Valley, Wairarapa and Christchurch). Each Family Safety Team is made up of Police investigators, Child Youth and Family social workers and community victim and child advocates.

- Establishment of a National Family Violence Governance Group at Police National Headquarters.
- Delivery of training to frontline staff on family violence investigation and risk assessment and referral practices to child protection and victim support agencies. Supplementary training on protection order breaches has also been made available to all Police districts.
- Contributing to the Ministry of Health-led project on developing consistency in family violence death reviews to better understand how and why these deaths occur, thereby potentially informing improvements in systems and practices.

Sexual violence

The Taskforce for Action on Sexual Violence was announced in March 2007, aimed at leading and coordinating interagency action to prevent and respond to adult sexual violence. The Commissioner represents Police on the taskforce and is also supported by other relevant groups within police.

Work has continued on redeveloping the Police approach to investigating adult sexual offending. This work builds on the recommendations of the Commission of Inquiry, and in particular on the provision of high-quality victim care in both a medical/forensic sense and in providing appropriate support. Police has reaffirmed our commitment at a national level to working with other agencies in this area and to providing specialist training in adult sexual abuse and pursuing standards of excellence in all districts.

As part of Police's work on redeveloping the policies and approaches relating to sexual violence, progress has continued in a number of areas, including:

- developing memoranda of understanding between government agencies and non-governmental agencies, to facilitate greater co-operation and enhanced communication;
- looking to establish multi-agency centres where appropriate to work towards achieving standards of excellence; and
- identifying related policy areas that require development, such as the policy relating to the management of sexual offenders in the community (eg, convicted child sexual offenders).

Together with the Ministry of Health and the Accident Compensation Corporation (ACC), Police has continued to contribute to the Medical Responders project to develop a nationally consistent approach to the medical assessment and treatment of sexual abuse victims delivered by a trained and sustainable workforce.

Alcohol-Related violence

At a national level, Police has been at the forefront of efforts to develop policies that reduce alcohol-related violence particularly in public places. Police continued to provide input to an ongoing review of local responses to liquor control. Work is under way to identify ways to minimise intentional injuries in and around licensed premises.

Irresponsible alcohol use and low-level street disorder can escalate into serious violence, and Police are working to reduce violence in public places through:

- undertaking Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) assessments of traditional hot-spots in conjunction with local authorities;
- working with local authorities to establish liquor bans in high-risk locations and enforcing breaches of liquor bans;
- working with event organisers at sporting events and national protests, and over public holiday periods to ensure the environment encourages safe and responsible behaviours;
- ensuring that licensed premises are run in accordance with the law and working with potential problem premises to promote safer practices and
- conducting controlled purchase operations at licensed premises to ensure that alcohol is not sold to children and young people.

Intensive work was undertaken to integrate Alco-Link data collection and intelligence (which records the place of last drink of offenders) into routine policing activities in certain districts. The research, data collection and dissemination initiatives have been matched by a commitment to further raise skill levels and provide extra support to Police personnel who have key roles to play in alcohol and other drug-related work. These include sharing knowledge and best practice through events such as the annual ALAC conference and Police meetings as well as specific training modules for officers who hold liquor licensing portfolios.

A national alcohol intelligence performance analyst was appointed to support intelligence needs and help district staff develop their Alco-Link work. The analyst complements work carried out by the national liquor licensing co-ordinator.

Police has continued to expand our knowledge about what works in reducing alcohol-related violence. Police contributed to inter-agency work to establish Project CARV (Curbing Alcohol-Related Violence) and ClubMark (working with sports clubs around compliance with the Sale of Liquor Act together with ACC), and to extend the Multi-Agency Liquor Enforcement (MALE) pilot to reduce inner city alcohol-related crime and disorder.

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

PARTNERS

- Ministry of Justice, Child, Youth and Family, Ministry of Health, Department of Corrections, Ministry of Social Development, Ministry of Education, Accident Compensation Corporation, Victim Support New Zealand, National Collective of Independent Women's Refuges, Safer Community Councils, local authorities, Alcohol Advisory Council of New Zealand, Preventing Violence in the Home, Te Whare Ruru hau o Meri, Hamilton Abuse Intervention Project, 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, and other various Sexual Help Foundations and Rape Counselling agencies.

STRATEGIES

- 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

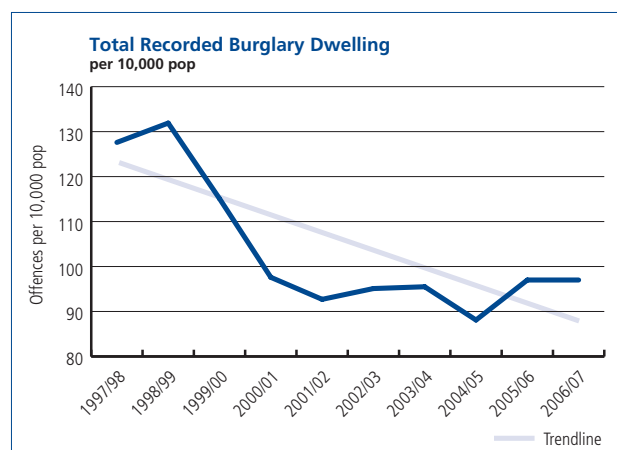
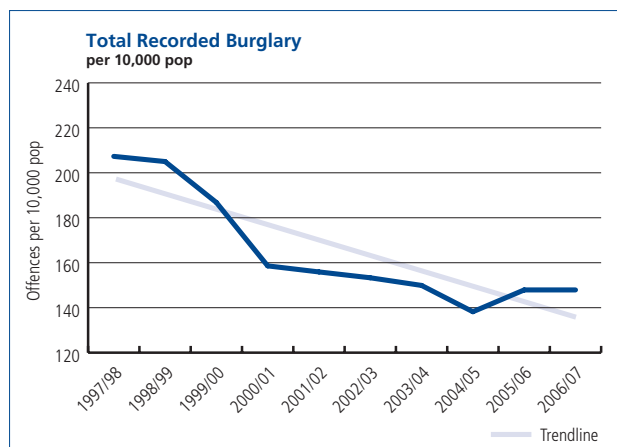
Burglary is a high volume crime and made up approximately 14 percent of all recorded offences in New Zealand for 2006/07. It has a significant impact on victims and is consistently regarded in the top three crimes of concern to New Zealanders in victimisation surveys.

Research shows that many burglars are prolific offenders and many premises or victims are burgled more than once. It is also apparent that most burglars commit crimes within an area close to home due to their familiarity with the surroundings and their ability to watch for changes such as unattended premises. Opportunity is regarded as the primary driver of burglary.

Repeat premises or victims often exhibit attributes that raise the risk of them being burgled. During 2006/07 Police focused resources on helping the community address risk factors, particularly people who are repeatedly targeted, and take steps to protect themselves and their property from burglary.

Trend indicators

According to Police recorded crime statistics the number of recorded offences for burglary increased by one percent in 2006/07 which is the same as New Zealand's population growth over the same period. Over the past 10 years, there has been a significant drop in the number of recorded burglary offences per 10,000 population: from 207 in 1997/98 to 148 in 2006/07; a decrease of 28 percent.



Outcome progress report

Sector

Police worked with the Justice Sector on reducing crime, including burglary. Improved strategies were developed to target offenders, victims, hotspots (crime prone areas) and hot commodities (items commonly targeted by offenders).

The Effective Interventions project saw Police and Justice lead work in the fields of situational crime prevention and prolific offender management. Police support of Iwi to develop crime reduction strategies was another high-priority initiative.

Police regularly network with international experts to further improve Police's ability to interpret the criminal environment and to reduce crime by improving repeat location management, prolific offender management and repeat victim target hardening.

Policy

Police, in consultation with international researchers and practitioners, established the New Zealand Crime Reduction Model. This continues to be refined in line with international advances in crime science. The basis of this model is that crime is not random and by using intelligence and crime pattern analysis, Police can shift from reactive to proactive policing.

Using crime science and problem analysis, Police target factors that have the greatest affect on reducing offending rates. These include hot offenders - persons who are active or recidivist offenders; hot victims - persons who are repeat victims; and hot locations, times and commodities - crime prone areas, known popular crime offending times, and items commonly targeted by offenders.

This model has been largely adopted within Police. The use of intelligence and crime-pattern analysis ensures Police resources are directed towards identified risks and factors contributing to crime.

Operations

Through the New Zealand Crime Reduction Model, Police focus on burglary on a daily basis to identify specific recurring problems. From this intelligence we can identify patterns and put in place the necessary action to address issues.

Initiatives that are still in progress include:

- better use of criminal-intelligence analysis to identify factors contributing to crime and direct Police resources towards them;
- improved identification and sharing of best practice through tools such as the establishment of Police Area Clusters and the use of the Police intranet; and
- the use of advanced forensic science techniques.

Capability

A review of scene-of-crime management pertaining to volume crime offending has improved crime scene attendance standards.

Police districts continue to develop and trial initiatives targeting burglary which, if successful, could be implemented nationwide. For example, in the Auckland District improvements in responses to burglary have resulted from a combination of the Single Non Emergency Number Project, the deployment of crime scene attenders and a file management center initiative.

Priorities include training in crime sciences, problem solving and intelligence analysis, crime mapping, gathering accurate and reliable intelligence on crime prone areas and recidivist offenders and disseminating intelligence in a timely manner.

Evaluation

The New Zealand Crime and Safety Survey (2006) indicated that 40 percent of burglary and thefts are reported to Police. The main reasons given for not reporting a burglary to Police were "thought to be too trivial", "no sense of loss", "not worth reporting" and, "unsuccessful burglary attempt". Police continue to use this information to be active in improving service delivery to the public and encouraging the reporting of offences. The development of SNEN is an example of this.

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

- Neighbourhood Support, Safer Community Councils, New Zealand Insurance Council, private security companies, Ministry of Justice Crime Prevention Unit, Victim Support New Zealand, Iwi, Te Puni Kokiri, Ministry of Social Development.
- Government's Crime Reduction Strategy and the Ministry of Justice Crime Prevention Unit'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.

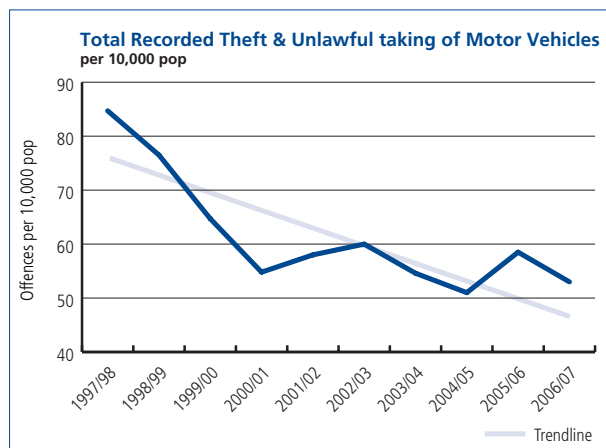
Background information

Vehicle crime comprises nearly 19 percent of total recorded offences. Vehicle crime has been on the decrease.

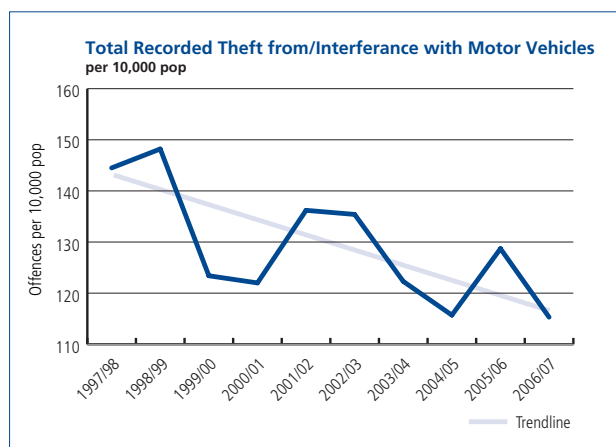
Police employ a variety of proven tactics to combat vehicle crime, including targeting crime-prone areas and collaborating with partner agencies in initiatives such as Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED).

Trend indicators

The total recorded theft and unlawful taking of motor vehicles has decreased by 9 percent in 2006/07 to 53 theft and unlawful takings per 10,000 population. This is a decrease of about 38 percent over the last ten years compared to 1997/98 results of 85 thefts and unlawful taking per 10,000 population.



Similarly, theft from or interference with motor vehicles also decreased by 9 percent, from 129 per 10,000 population in 2005/06 to 115 per 10,000 population in 2006/07.



Outcome progress report

Sector

Vehicle crime is addressed through the Vehicle Crime Reduction Programme (VCRP). This was established by the Ministry of Justice in consultation with Police in 2006. VCRP initiatives include the requirement that all new and used future car imports have whole-of-vehicle marking and a focus on compulsory immobilisers. Both initiatives are expected to reduce the rates of vehicle crime in New Zealand.

Police and specialist motor vehicle crime investigators, work closely with other Government stakeholders including Land Transport New Zealand. Together we focus on the trafficking of stolen vehicles sourced from overseas, in particular the United Kingdom and Japan. Police and Interpol continue to detect and investigate transnational motor vehicle crime.

Policy

Police continue to focus on vehicle crime, particularly at district level, as this is a high volume area of offending.

Police work with the Government and community and business representatives to continually update and implement new technology and initiatives to reduce vehicle crime.

Police have adopted the New Zealand Crime Reduction Model to manage vehicle crime. The Model has been outlined in the *Outcome, Reduce Burglary* section of this report, on page 10 of this report and provides an opportunity to identify recidivist offenders, as well as providing intelligence around patterns of offending.

Operations

Existing Police initiatives include targeting repeat offenders to reduce recidivism and working with repeat victims to ensure the pattern of offending is broken.

Local vehicle-crime action plans focus on problem locations through systematic and directed patrol activities, surveillance operations and increasing intelligence efforts. Police work with industry to ensure the system of sale and transfer of vehicles is robust, and to target unlicensed motor vehicle wreckers and dealers.

The Crime Prevention Unit's local crime prevention partnerships have implemented successful car theft reduction initiatives around the country, including improving the physical environment, increasing security in carparks to make theft more difficult, and reducing theft through the use of closed circuit television (CCTV) technology or security guards. Police are also supporting the Department of Conservation (DoC) initiative to prevent vehicle theft from DoC carparks.

Police profiling techniques collect data on high-risk vehicles as often a small percentage of vehicle makes and models account for a significant proportion of stolen vehicles.

Police use forensic technology to collect intelligence from crime scenes to identify offenders. Volume crime scene attendant positions are being developed in some districts.

Capability

To improve controls within the industry Police continues to work with Government, local authorities and industry groups. We also research international best practice and technology in this area.

Individual initiatives to reduce vehicle crime have been established at District level depending on the pattern of offending in an area. Where successful, initiatives are shared across the organisation.

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

PARTNERS

- Ministry of Justice Crime Prevention Unit, Territorial Local Authorities, Land Transport New Zealand, Ministry of Transport, Department of Conservation, Safer Community Councils, New Zealand Insurance Council, Neighbourhood Support, private security companies, vehicle industry groups, importers, retailers and community patrol groups.

STRATEGIES

- Government's Crime Reduction Strategy
- Vehicle crime reduction programme.

POLICE OUTCOME

Reduce Organised Criminal Activity

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

Background information

Reducing organised criminal activity often requires specialised approaches and lengthy investigations because of the sophisticated and organised nature of the experienced criminals involved.

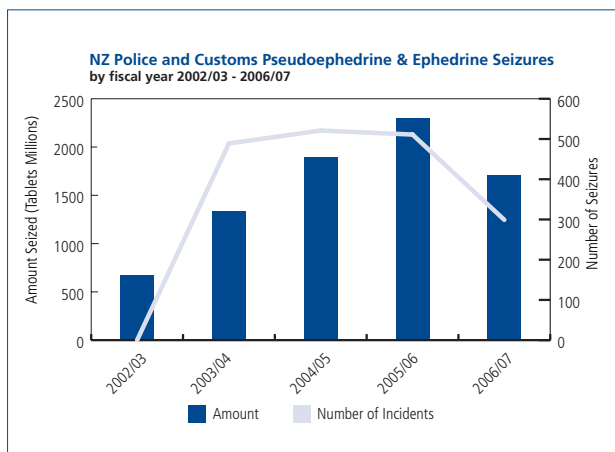
The involvement in illegal drugs, fraud, violence and property crime by organised crime group activity continues to require Police to ensure a strong focus is maintained on these areas.

Trend indicators

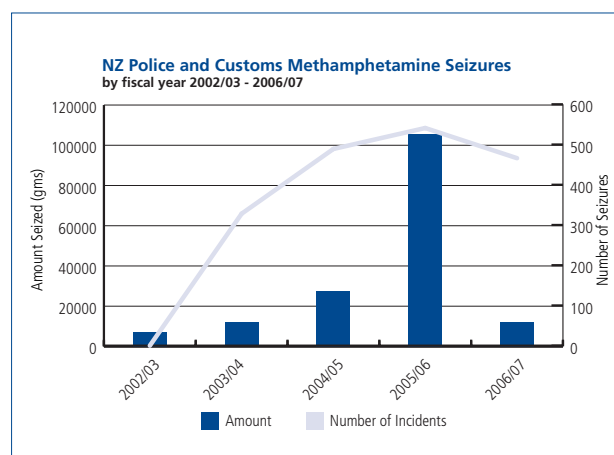
Indicators for measuring trends in the complex area of organised crime continue to be developed and refined. Significant indicators around gangs include visible increases in wealth and assets as well as a growth in violent offending.

The number of interception warrants obtained and the seizure of clandestine laboratories involving organised criminal groups provides us with intelligence when working towards reducing organised crime.

Refer to the Information Required by Statute section of this report for detailed information regarding interception warrants on page 87 of this report.



The 2006/07 financial year has seen the continued and significant increase in the amount of pseudoephedrine seized per incident, rising to 5,719 tablets per seizure from 2,719 tablets during 2002/03. This is all the more notable as approximately 154 kilograms of Contac NT granules were seized in Operation Major during 2005/06 and the amount per seizure in that period was 4,501 tablets. Domestic procurement of pseudoephedrine continues to be used in the manufacture of methamphetamine. Of the clandestine methamphetamine laboratories dismantled by New Zealand Police in 2006, where the source of pseudoephedrine could be identified, just 17% recorded the use of imported precursors. Currently there exists a significant information and investigative gap identifying the distribution and conversion into methamphetamine of imported illicit pseudoephedrine in New Zealand. It is believed that Asian Organised Crime syndicates dominate the supply of this commodity in New Zealand.



Recent reporting years have been overshadowed by the 95 kilograms of methamphetamine seized in Operation Major during the 2005/06 financial year. When this one seizure is taken into consideration the 2006/07 figures show a small decline in the number of seizures from the previous year, but an increase in the amount of methamphetamine seized in each incident. Crystal methamphetamine importations are mainly facilitated by Asian Organised Crime syndicates, distributing to New Zealand based gangs and criminal groups. The main source country for crystal methamphetamine remains China, however a recent trend has emerged with a rise in Canadian manufactured crystal methamphetamine trafficked in New Zealand. This is in line with existing international trends.

Outcome progress report

Sector

Police is in the process of finalising the *National Crime Strategy* and the *National Intelligence Strategy*. Police lead cross-sector initiatives targeting organised criminal activity and is also the lead agency in transnational interactions targeting organised criminal entities.

Crime groups involved in transnational crime have extensive overseas criminal connections. A significant trend within the organised crime scene is the willingness of traditionally rival gangs to cooperate with Asian-organised crime groups in joint enterprises to manufacture and distribute drugs.

Policy

Police undertook operations and participated in wider forums domestically and internationally to reduce organised criminal activity. In the domestic context Police worked collaboratively with other agencies for whom organised crime is a concern. This involved both operational collaboration and the provision of analytical assessments. Similarly, Police continue to connect with international security partners.

The wider policy framework for Police's anti-organised crime work is linked into many organised crime strategies including the *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 applied a strong and co-ordinated approach to tackling organised crime in the illicit drug market. As part of this the comprehensive *New Zealand Police Illicit Drug Strategy* was developed.

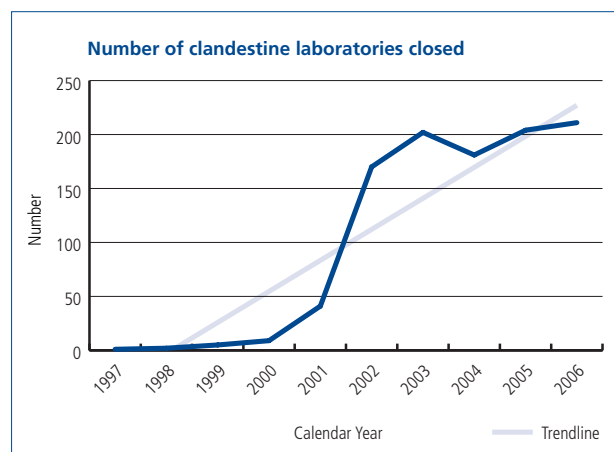
Operations

Trends show organised crime groups operate under a fluid and reasonably unstructured framework. Their main focus however, remains to make money through drug-related crime, extortion, people smuggling, kidnapping, fraud and corruption.

Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs (OMGs) continue to be heavily involved in crime, particularly the illicit drug trade. These gangs present ongoing challenges for Police.

Police continued to target clandestine laboratories with 211 seized in 2006 (calendar year). Actual methamphetamine

seized by weight and precursor numbers has decreased along with the volume of precursor chemicals used in the manufacture of methamphetamine. During the course of these operations Police have also recovered firearms and other weapons.



Capability

The Centralised Monitoring Centre (CMC) established in 2004 has significantly improved interception capability in the policing of organised crime groups. The CMC will continue to be an increasingly powerful tool for Police in their fight against organised crime.

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

PARTNERS

- New Zealand Customs Service, New Zealand Immigration Service, Ministry of Fisheries, Serious Fraud Office, New Zealand Defence, Internal Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Ministry of Justice's Crime Prevention Unit, 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.

STRATEGIES

- Government's Crime Reduction Strategy, Drug and Alcohol Strategy.
- United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.
- National Drug Policy and the Crime Reduction Strategy.
- New Zealand Police Illicit Drug Strategy

POLICE OUTCOME

Increased National Security

Increased national security includes strengthening partnerships, ensuring preparedness and developing capability in New Zealand and in our region.

Background information

While there have been no terrorist activities directed at New Zealand, the threat of terrorism is taken as very real. Terrorist group activity with links to transnational criminals is known to exist in the Asia-Pacific region and this directly threatens the safety of New Zealanders. Failure or decay of state systems and development prospects in the Pacific raises significant risks for New Zealand.

Trend indicators

National security requires constant interaction between many agencies both within New Zealand and internationally. Cumulatively this work increases national security and reduces the likelihood of events that threaten national security. Given its complexity, the very low volumes of events involved and the variability in the implications of different events, we consider it is more appropriate to provide commentary each year on any public events that have had national security implications than to provide a numeric indicator.

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 interagency relationships between Police, the wider intelligence community and other government agencies. Police has continued to participate 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:

- participation in Australasian processes for national security management (including being an observer on the Australian National Counter-Terrorism Committee), and engagement with the Australian Attorney-Generals' Department have afforded Police access to high quality capability development and training programmes, including a coordinated approach to matters of shared interest;
- 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 developments (especially those of Australia, the UK and the USA); and
- development of initiatives under the Pacific Security Fund.

Police continued to act as the coordination point for the submission of proposals for the designation of terrorist entities. This is the process whereby individuals and organisations designated terrorist entities by the United Nations are submitted for ministerial approval.

In 2006/07, Police were involved in four regional policing operations that had potential implications for New Zealand's national security in a regional context.

Solomon Islands

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

In 2005, the RAMSI Mission changed its focus to rebuilding and developing greater policing capacity in the Solomon Islands Police Force (SIPF). This phase of the mission continues and is likely to be required for some time yet.

Timor-Leste

On 26 June 2006, the New Zealand Government authorised the deployment of 25 Police personnel to Timor-Leste for a term of three months. The contingent was deployed in Timor-Leste between 10 July 2006 and 10 October 2006. The subsequent rotation of 25 Police personnel became, after authorisation by the New Zealand Government, part of the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor Leste (UNMIT). A second rotation has now been deployed as part of UNMIT.

Tonga

In November 2006, rioting broke out in the Tongan capital Nuku'alofa, causing widespread and severe damage to buildings and vehicles.

Forty-five New Zealand Police helped in recovery efforts, investigated crimes committed during the rioting and provided support to frontline police in the community. Since November 2006, a small contingent of Police (currently four staff) has been in Nuku'alofa to support Tonga Police and the Government of Tonga.

New Zealand Police and the Australian Federal Police took part in the **Tonga Police Force Joint Assessment Mission** (TPFJAM). The TPFJAM report outlined a number of short-term and medium-to-long term measures on how to improve the Tonga Police. Australia, New Zealand and Tonga will formulate a programme of assistance, likely to be funded from the respective countries' aid programmes.

Bougainville

A deployment of five Police personnel has continued working with the Community Auxiliary Police, as part of the Bougainville Community Policing Project. Specifically, Police worked at village-level with councils of elders and village boards to help establish a restorative justice system.

Afghanistan

Three police officers continued to be deployed on a rotational basis to Bamyan, Afghanistan. They are part of a wider NATO-led Provincial Reconstruction Team whose aim is to help rebuild and educate the local police service.



Other

During 2006/07 Police led other offshore initiatives, including the:

- Pacific Prevention of Domestic Violence Programme (NZ Aid funded);
- Pacific Police Dog Programme (Pacific Security Fund).

Police continued to establish and strengthen partnerships with foreign police services under various agreements. These included interactions with Samoa Police on strengthening capabilities (ODA funded) and with Indonesian National Police on combating terrorism and transnational crime.

New Zealand Police signed new agreements with:

- Korean National Police Agency to combat transnational crime and develop police cooperation;
- Philippine National Police on law enforcement cooperation to combat transnational crime.

Operations

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

Police continue to administer the designation of terrorist entities in New Zealand under the Terrorism Suppression Act 2002. As at August 2007 there were 122 organisations and 368 individuals listed as terrorist entities in New Zealand.

The National Strategic Intelligence Unit has produced a number of strategic and tactical reports on issues related to national security. This reporting has led to targeted investigations in New Zealand in conjunction with other 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.

Capability

The Overseas Liaison Officer Network in Bangkok, Sydney, Canberra, London, Washington DC, Jakarta and Suva was extended in late 2006/07 to include a new post in Beijing and the placement of a second officer in Jakarta. The post in Beijing focuses on combating transnational organised crime and related criminal links between China and New Zealand. The second Jakarta liaison officer has been assigned to a wide range of activities that stretched beyond the capacity of a sole officer. Liaison Officer posts continue to extend New Zealand's knowledge and understanding of the international and domestic security environment.

Three Special Investigation Groups in Auckland, Wellington and Christchurch work with the Strategic Intelligence Unit and the overseas liaison network. They are principally involved in the investigation of national security-related crime.

Police continue, in conjunction with other agencies, to target unlawful activity with respect to New Zealand documents of national identity. The Identity Intelligence Unit has recently established the New Zealand Identity Protection Register and has become the source of expertise in this area. It assists districts, other government agencies and overseas law enforcement agencies in developing intelligence and investigative solutions to combat identity crimes.

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

PARTNERS

- New Zealand Customs Service, New Zealand Immigration Service, New Zealand 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

Background information

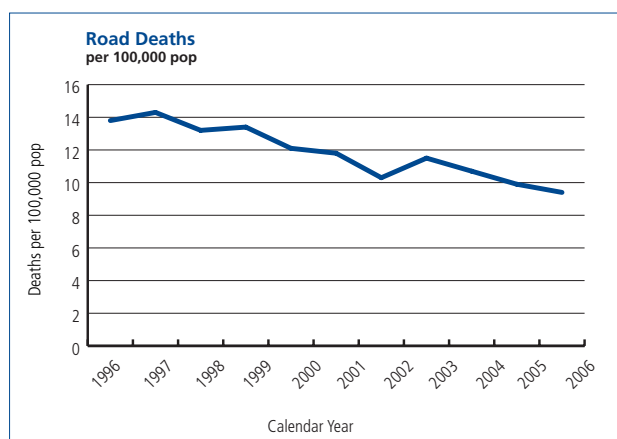
Road safety is core business for New Zealand Police. These resources are provided through Land Transport New Zealand's Land Transport Programme (LTP) and use up around 21 percent of the total Police budget. Resources are focused primarily on reducing road trauma through proactive on-road law enforcement.

The Government's *Road Safety to 2010* strategy aims to reduce road casualties to no more than 300 deaths and 2,200 hospitalisations per year by 2010. Significant progress is being made towards this target, January to December 2006 had the lowest road toll in over forty years. The rate of deaths per 100,000 population decreased from 11.5 in 2003 (calendar year) to 9.4 in 2006 (calendar year); the target is to have no more than 7.3 deaths per 100,000 population by 2010. While fatality numbers have improved since 2003 (calendar year), they have remained relatively stable over the last two years. In addition, road crash hospitalisations of more than one day have increased. In 2006, 3,219 hospitalisations of more than one day were reported compared to 2,994 in 2003.

Trend indicators

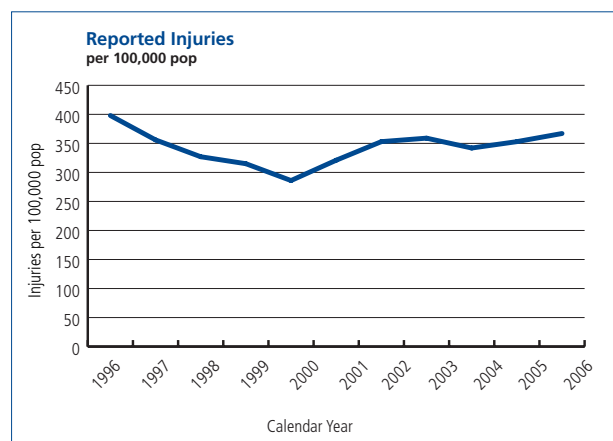
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

The following graph shows that the number of deaths per 100,000 population has tracked down over the last decade.



Road deaths per 100,000 population has now dropped to the lowest level since the early 1940s.

The number of police-reported injuries per 100,000 population has changed little since 2002 with the 2006 level slightly up on 2005. Comparisons with hospital admissions suggest that at least some of the increase in reported injuries between 2001 and 2002 is attributable to improved Police reporting.



Outcome progress report

Sector

The National Road Safety Committee (NRSC) promotes 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*. The NRSC has outlined four areas for road safety partners to address:

- vehicle fleet standard - Accident Compensation Corporation;
- infrastructure - Land Transport New Zealand;
- test areas - New Zealand Police; and
- data - Ministry of Transport.

Police is the lead agency on the test areas initiative and has developed three projects in support:

- a red light camera pilot in Auckland (in partnership with Auckland Regional Transport Authority and Auckland City Council);
- expansion of the mobile speed camera programme in the Auckland region; and
- targeting new enforcement resources into high crash risk locations to reduce road trauma.

Policy and Operations

The road toll in 2006 (calendar year) was 391, the lowest in over 40 years. This is the first time there have been fewer than 400 people killed on the roads since 1963. The most common factors contributing to fatal crashes continue to be vehicles travelling too fast for the conditions and alcohol. Increasing traffic volumes, vehicle kilometres travelled, increasing numbers of heavy vehicles, increasing disparity of vehicle size, increasing motorcycle ownership, tourist vehicle use, driver impairment by drugs and increasing numbers of vulnerable road users (cyclists, pedestrians, the elderly and motorcyclists) all contribute to the road toll.

Police work with a large number of organisations, including Land Transport New Zealand and the Ministry of Transport to reduce road trauma. Police deliver road safety education services in schools and work with community groups to deliver road safety messages at the local level.

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. Police is now developing our *Road Policing Strategy to 2010* based on the "Fatal Five" crash contributors which include speed, drink/drugged driving, lack of restraints, dangerous and careless driving and high risk drivers. Police will continue to focus enforcement on those offences that either cause or aggravate road trauma.

For the first time since alcohol surveys began, drink drive rates increased in 2006 (Calendar year), with 0.9 percent of late night drivers (between 10pm and 2am on Friday and Saturday nights) caught with blood alcohol levels above the legal limit. This is a statistically significant increase when compared to the 2004 rate of 0.7 percent. The number of prosecutions for drink drive offences has risen from 27,135 in 2003 to 31,265 in 2006 (Calendar year) and furthermore, the *Public Attitudes to Road Safety Survey* highlighted that less than 50 percent of drivers believe it is likely they will be stopped at a checkpoint, which is the lowest level since 1999 (calendar year). Police cannot afford to be complacent as evidence is showing that the anti-drink drive message is not being received by a proportion of the population. While this group is small, they represent a major risk to the community. Drink driving will be a major focus for 2007.

A "Speed Kills Kids" (Slow Down Near Schools) campaign was run to reduce child pedestrian and cyclist casualties during the high risk morning and afternoon periods of the school day. Speed camera areas were introduced around schools and a 5 km/hour enforcement threshold was applied during high risk morning and afternoon periods. This was a very successful and publicly supported campaign which saw a significant reduction in speeding around schools. Despite reducing the enforcement threshold by 1 km/hour in 2007 (Calendar year), the number of speeding drivers detected per speed camera deployment hour has reduced from 32 per hour in 2006 (calendar year), down to 28.5 per hour in 2007. While it is disappointing that there continues to be a high level of offending, the speeding reduction is positive.

Capability

Police will continue to build road policing capability with the expansion of targeted enforcement on rural roads in Eastern, Southern and Northland Police Districts over the coming year, with a particular focus on drink-driving. The mobile speed camera programme will be expanded and an additional Traffic Alcohol Group (TAG) will be introduced to deliver targeted drink-driving enforcement on urban and rural arterial routes in the Auckland area.

Police will continue to advocate for reductions in the legal blood alcohol limit in line with World Health Organisation recommendations. Police have been encouraged by partner support for this initiative from ALAC, ACC, the Royal Australasian College of Surgeons and the New Zealand Drug Foundation which have all supported a lower Blood Alcohol Compliance limit.

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

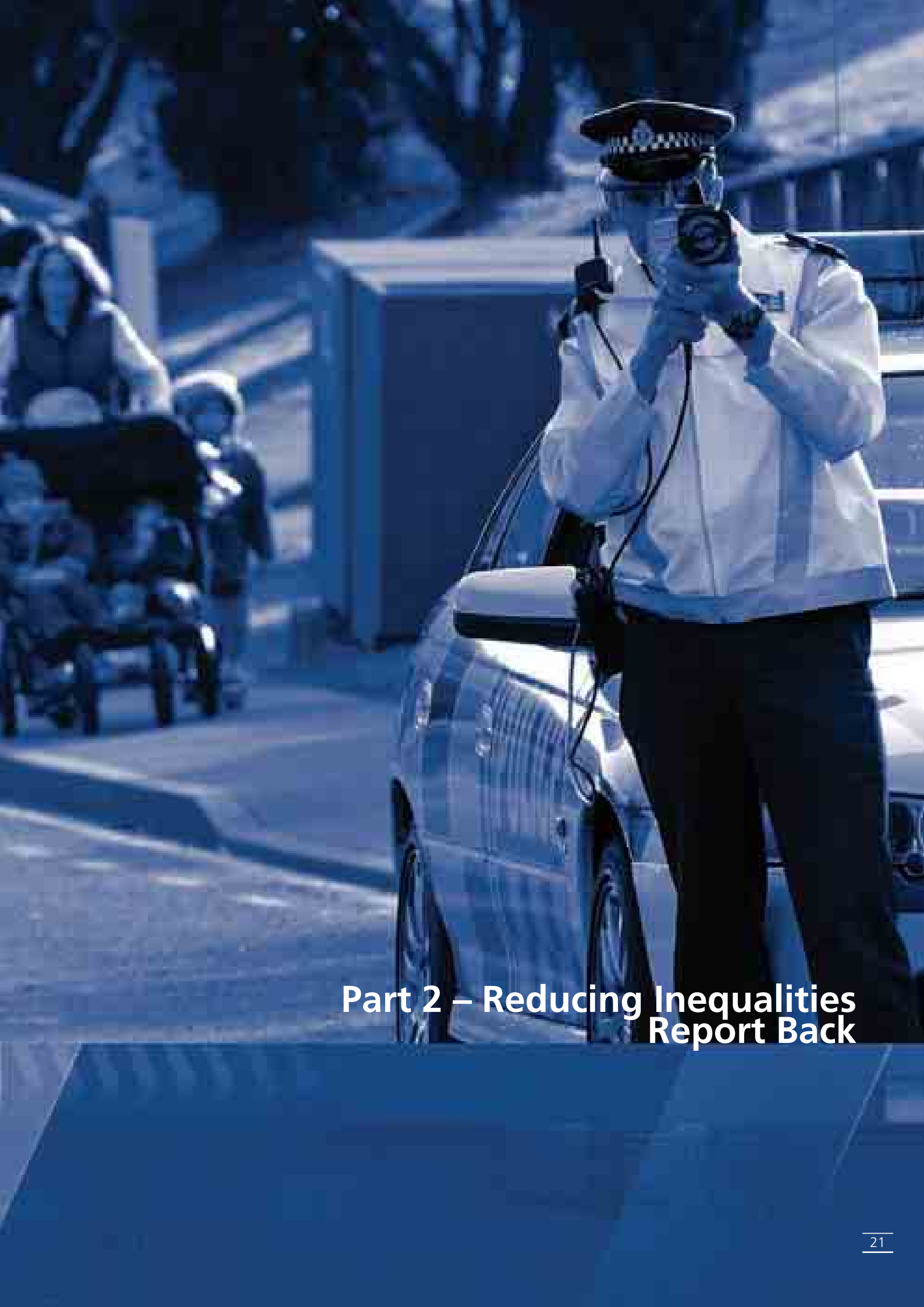
PARTNERS

- 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

- Strategies that Police employ to enhance road safety include Government's New Zealand Transport Strategy, Road Safety to 2010 strategy, Road Policing Strategy 2001-2006 and the Road Policing Programme.





Part 2 – Reducing Inequalities Report Back

KEY INTERVENTION

Responsiveness to At Risk Families

Background information

Exposure to family violence, drug and alcohol abuse and neglect all impact negatively on the development of children. Research shows that children from dysfunctional families are at-risk. In order to better identify risk factors in vulnerable families and intervene early to mitigate those risks, Police work closely with a number of agencies.

International research supports early intervention in the lives of at-risk children and provides clear evidence that it is cost effective over the long term to do so.

Intervention progress report

Police worked with government and non-government agencies within the Family Services National Advisory Council (led by the Ministry of Social Development) to deliver appropriate services to families based on need. Police is 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 progressed their work with Child, Youth and Family and the National Collective of Independent Women's Refuges to better align responses to all reports of family violence events made to Police.

The Family Violence Inter-Agency Response System (FVIARS) model was developed jointly to ensure appropriate levels of collaboration occur. This includes information sharing, joint assessment of risk and joint decision making on responses to Families at Risk. A project team made up of representatives from the National Collective of Independent Women's Refuges, Police and Child, Youth and Family is working to implement this model nationwide. Areas where the model is to be implemented are receiving establishment assistance.

The key objectives for Police continue to be victim and child safety, crime prevention through intervention, support and offender accountability.

Police contribution to the implementation of *Te Rito: New Zealand Family Violence Prevention Strategy* and involvement in the Taskforce on Violence Within Families has been detailed in this report under the *Reduce Violence Outcome* in this report see page 7.

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

PARTNERS

- 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 New Zealand, Office of the Commissioner for Children, National Collective of Independent Women's Refuges.

STRATEGIES

- 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

Drugs and alcohol contribute significantly to criminal offending and remained a crucial focus for Policing initiatives throughout 2006/07. Internationally, alcohol is associated with between 50 percent and 70 percent of all Police work, including street disorder, family violence and sexual assault, drink driving and alcohol-related road crashes.

Road safety is another focus for this intervention. Research has clearly shown that certain drugs (legal and illegal) can potentially impair driving ability. Alcohol also increases the likelihood of a crash occurring and the seriousness of the injury sustained. Environmental Science and Research (ESR) has indicated that just over half of drivers who died in a road crash had used some form of drug and/or had alcohol in their system.

New Zealand continues to face challenges in detecting and reducing the supply and use of illicit drugs. Cannabis

cultivation and the production of cannabis oil continues to be relatively widespread. New Zealand has significant issues with synthetic drug importation, manufacture, supply and use particularly methamphetamine and MDMA/ecstasy. The synthetic drug industry in New Zealand continues to pose significant challenges to the Police, other government agencies and the private sector.

Intervention progress report

During 2006/07, the following interventions were of note:

Partnership building and community development

Police continued to establish and strengthen relationships with partner agencies in both the government and the non-government/community sectors. In 2006/07 Police:

- continued to support the culture change campaign spearheaded by the Alcohol Advisory Council of New Zealand (ALAC), which challenges the current social acceptability of binge-drinking and intoxication;
- developed a strong working relationship with Accident Compensation Corporation (ACC) to minimise alcohol-related harm and encourage partnership work within the community, including participation in the Sports Club Accreditation Programme;
- worked in partnership with ACC to target rural drink-driving through Operation Culture Shock (targeting recidivist drink drivers in Northland), and covert rural drink-driving operations in other districts;
- worked in partnership with community groups to produce local Alcohol Accords and Alcohol Action Plans within local communities;
- worked in partnership with the Ministry of Justice and other key stakeholders in the development of project CARV (Curbing Alcohol Related Violence), located in three sites around New Zealand;
- continued to work at a national level to support the development and implementation of the National Drug Policy 2007-2012;
- developed and implemented a Code of Practice in conjunction with the Chemical Industry Council to manage illicit drug precursors;
- continued negotiations with pharmaceutical groups to develop formal controls to manage illicit drug precursors; and
- contributed to international forums on the control of precursor chemicals and sent representation to forums such as the International Drug Enforcement Conference.

Prevention and education

Prevention and education initiatives for 2006/07 included:

- Liquor Licensing Officers worked with problem licensed premises to promote safer practices around alcohol (via targeted host responsibility training for bar staff and managers and other initiatives). This approach is being strengthened by the use of a Graduated Response Model to licensed premises;
- Police intensified their efforts to target and prosecute drink drivers. As a result of sustained Police initiatives the number of prosecutions for drink-driving offences rose from 27,135 in 2003 to 31,265 in 2006 (Calendar years);
- Youth Education Officers continued to deliver modules of the well-received Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) programme in schools throughout the country;
- as part of the campaign against drink-driving, Police advocated for the lowering of legal blood alcohol levels; and
- leading research projects to determine the effectiveness of a multi-agency approach to reducing alcohol-related harm in licensed premises.

Enforcement

Enforcement initiatives for 2006/07 included:

- successfully targeted the importers, manufacturers and distributors of illicit drugs into and within New Zealand. There were substantial increases in seizures of imported crystal methamphetamine and precursor chemicals in 2006/07 in collaboration with international law enforcement agencies. The interventions disrupted transnational criminal syndicates with links to New Zealand-based organised crime networks. These results were due to close international relationships, particularly within the Asia Pacific region, quality intelligence and the enhanced investigative capability and collaboration with the New Zealand Customs Service Drug Investigation Units;
- the location and dismantling of 211 clandestine laboratories by the National Clandestine Laboratory Response Team in calendar year 2006 which was a record number;
- The National Cannabis and Crime Operation was a more effective intelligence and investigative tool in 2006. A nationally coordinated approach enabled Police to more effectively reduce the cultivation and distribution of cannabis and reduce the influence of organised crime, identify and investigate related

criminal offending linked to the cultivation and distribution of cannabis and where appropriate, engage a whole-of-government response;

- the continued use of intelligence and targeted initiatives to tackle alcohol-related offending and offenders, in both on- and off-licensed premises;
- ninety-one Controlled Purchase Operations undertaken during 2006/07, to reduce the sale of liquor to minors. Over 1300 individual licensed premises were visited; and
- measures taken in 2006/07 to strengthen the Police response to drink driving. A particular focus was the introduction of rural patrols in the Waikato, Bay of Plenty and Central Police districts in order to target drink-driving on rural roads.

Capability Building

Capability building initiatives for 2006/07 included:

- the training of over 200 Police officers to conduct field tests to detect if suspected drivers are impaired by drugs other than alcohol; and
- research and data collection initiatives matched by a commitment to further raise skill levels and provide extra support to Police personnel with key roles to play in alcohol and other drug work. These included knowledge and best practice sharing events and specific training modules for officers who hold liquor licensing portfolios.

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

PARTNERS

- 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 New Zealand, Local Government New Zealand.
- Research institutions, such as specialist university-based research units and the Institute of Environmental Science and Research Limited.

STRATEGIES

- 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 purpose of key Interventions, young people are considered to be persons under 17 years of age.

Background information

National and international research on youth offending has shown some consistent trends that inform the approach Police take to prevent and reduce youth offending.

The key trends are:

- many young people offend at some time while growing up, but most do not offend seriously;
- very few young people become serious or persistent offenders;
- when young people do offend persistently there is a high probability that they have come from backgrounds of disadvantage, unstable family environments or have been victims of abuse;
- appropriate responses aimed at mitigating the causes of offending can reduce the likelihood of future offending;
- education based programmes delivered by Police Education Officers can encourage good behaviours; and
- Youth Education programmes positively affect the adult communities with whom young people connect.

For many years, young people have accounted for about 22 percent of Police apprehensions, with around 50 percent of those being for dishonesty offences.

Intervention Progress Report

Sector

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

In response to the strategy, Police joined with other sector partners to form a National Youth Justice Leadership Group to monitor and report on the performance of youth offending teams and the implementation of the strategy. At a local level, 30 youth offending teams comprising Police, Child, Youth and Family, the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Health representatives were established. The purpose of the teams is to improve the coordination and collaboration of youth justice service delivery.

Police report to an independent advisory group chaired by the Principal Youth Court Judge. The advisory group monitors and provides expert advice to the youth Justice Sector.

Key Operational Progress For 2006/07

Police provides services to young people and their families through three streams: Youth Education Services (YES), Youth Development Programmes (YDP) and Youth Aid Services (YAS). Youth Education provides programmes and interventions within the school community aimed at encouraging pro-social behaviours. The two main education programmes are *Keeping Ourselves Safe*, a child abuse prevention programme and *Kia Kaha*, a programme to create bully-free school communities.

YOUTH EDUCATION - KEY AREAS OF PROGRESS:

- an early childhood module for the child abuse programme *Keeping Ourselves Safe* programme was launched in collaboration with ACC;
- the secondary school programme, *Reducing the Harm*, about illicit drugs was released to schools;
- the *school road safety education* programme for school years 0-3, *Stepping Out*, was revised and republished; and
- evaluations of *Kia Kaha* (Massey University) and *DARE to Make a Choice* (Victoria University) were completed and published.

YOUTH DEVELOPMENT KEY AREAS OF PROGRESS :

- evaluations of the community youth programmes were completed and published; and
- a national coordinator was appointed to administer and provide support to the increasing number of programmes.

Police operate 30 youth development programmes across New Zealand. These programmes were established to prevent re-offending by working intensively with the families of children and young people who have offended, or are at risk of offending. The programmes have secondary outcomes including increased engagement and participation in education, reduced abuse of drugs and alcohol, and increased parental supervision of young people. The Police YDPs are founded on evidence-based best practice principles. They are community-based and holistic and target known risk factors of offending. Intervention plans are constructed following a thorough risk and needs assessment, developed to ensure the right support is in place to create positive social change in the life of the youth and his or her family/whānau/aiga.

Police and the Crime Prevention Unit jointly fund eight youth development programmes. These programmes are

delivered by non-government organisations and support young offenders and their families.

YOUTH AID - KEY AREAS OF PROGRESS:

- began upgrading the Youth Aid case management technology in the National Intelligence Application (NIA);
- developed and piloted an enhanced Youth Offending Risk Screening Tool (YORST) to improve the identification of at-risk youth; and
- provided support to the 30 youth offending teams throughout New Zealand, that aim to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of Youth Justice processes at a local level.

Youth Aid staff deal with over 70 percent of all young people who come to Police notice by informal process of alternative action or diversion. This process keeps young people out of the formal youth justice system. For the persistent or serious offender there are formal processes involving Family Group Conference and/or Youth Court where higher levels of intervention can be provided.

Increasing Organisational Capability

Police is committed to continued development in the youth justice area. Joint training for youth justice professionals from Police and Child, Youth and Family and other partner agencies continues. The Royal New Zealand Police College (RNZPC) provide places on the Introductory Youth Aid Courses to Child, Youth, and Family social workers. Professional development of Youth Services staff continued with introductory courses and qualifying courses conducted at the RNZPC during the year. Advanced Youth Aid, Advanced Youth Education and Introductory Youth Development courses were delivered in 2006/07. Districts undertook to deliver a mandated training programme aimed at providing enhanced knowledge of the Children, Young Persons and their Families Act, 1989.

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

PARTNERS

- 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 New Zealand, Office of the Commissioner for Children, Accident Compensation Commission,

STRATEGIES

- Government's Youth Offending Strategy, Youth Development Strategy Aotearoa.

KEY INTERVENTION

Māori Responsiveness

Background information

Effective key interventions resulting in positive outcomes for Māori is one of the key priorities for Police. This is evidenced by the Commissioner's commitment to tackle the disproportionate and increased rate of recorded offending by Māori youth and adult offenders in almost every major area associated with criminal activity, including dishonesty, drugs, murder, aggravated robbery, serious assaults and family violence.

Intervention Progress Report

Capability Response to Reducing Offending by Māori and Victimisation of Māori

Police improved intelligence processes and systems to produce intel products specific to Māori and evidence-based mechanisms to improve the effectiveness of decision-making around deployment and Māori service provider participation and partnerships.

Police Iwi Liaison Officers continued to enhance relationships with Māori across the country. This network combined with the strategic oversight and leadership from Māori Pacific Ethnic Services (MPES) at Police National Head Quarters has had a profound and positive effect on the manner, method and style of policing at iconic events such as the Hīkoi and the annual celebrations at Waitangi.

Maori Wardens

The Commissioner's 2006 visits to Iwi throughout New Zealand resulted in a proposal being presented to Ministers of Māori Affairs, Police and Foreign Affairs to increase the capacity and capability of Maori Wardens to work alongside police within their local communities to problem solve priority crime issues for Maori. As a result \$2.5m was allocated to TPK for the 2007/08 year to invest in a range of activities for Māori Wardens including; additional resources, training, promotion, initiative funding pool and full time paid area coordinators for 6 pilot regions

This project has significant potential to further crime and crash reduction and aligns well with efforts underway with respect to the development of Iwi Crime Prevention Plans

Iwi Crime Prevention Plans

Police are among the key agencies contributing to the government's Effective Intervention Work Programme to reduce the over representation of Maori in the CJS. Iwi Leaders have used this opportunity to advocate for Police support in constructing their own Iwi Crime Prevention Plans Eight Preliminary engagement meetings with Iwi so far have been overwhelmingly positive. Police have developed a template to kick-start and guide Iwi in the design of their crime reduction plans and have begun engaging colleagues in the wider justice sector to consider their roles in assisting Iwi.

Innovative and creative Māori-specific intervention programs are required in order to reduce the on-going participation of Māori in crime either as offenders or victims. The expertise and mana of Iwi Liaison Officers and the Responsiveness to Māori Strategy will play an integral part in leading the Police response.

Leadership and management commitment

The success of the 2006 Leadership and Management Development course saw the implementation of another two courses in the Auckland (Metro) and the Wellington Districts in 2007. The focus of the course is to increase diversity in leadership at sergeant level, particularly for Māori, Pacific and ethnic officers.

A review of the four current Iwi Liaison Officer job descriptions was completed to ensure their relevance and alignment to national and district strategic direction. This will ensure consistency in structure, succession planning and on going professional development of all Iwi Liaison Officers.

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

The Commissioner's Māori Focus Forum continued to advise on key strategic and national issues for Māori and maintained an oversight on key interventions with Māori. The Forum maintains links through its membership to all twelve of the district advisory groups.

Equitable access to policing services

Youth Offending Teams help to ensure Māori children and young people are deterred from engaging in crime. Engagement of Iwi Liaison Officers will further support Youth Services by providing access to key Māori service providers who are available to tackle the causes of youth offending and other related outcomes.

Family Safety Teams for family violence prevention with the support of Iwi Liaison Officers will inform iwi/hapū on the prevalence of violence to support proactive interventions.

Targeted responses to Māori offending and re-offending

Targeted enforcement and crime prevention are at the heart of the *Responsiveness to Māori Strategy*. Family violence, violence, youth and drugs and alcohol are key crime categories and remain a key focus of the RTM strategy. Partnerships and relationships (Inter-agency, NGO, iwi and hapū), information sharing (intelligence and information) and a targeted focus approach (deployment and impact) remain the critical success factors and drivers for all RTM programs and initiatives.

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

PARTNERS

- Te Puni Kōkiri, Ministry of Social Development, local iwi/hapū, Māori service providers, Māori based consultation groups, community agencies.

STRATEGIES

- 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.
- Government's Crime Reduction Strategy, Responsiveness to Māori Strategy to 2010, Te Rito: New Zealand Family Violence Prevention Strategy, Youth Offending Strategy, Government's Road Safety to 2010 Strategy, and Improving Outcomes for Young People in Counties Mānukau.

KEY INTERVENTION

Pacific Peoples Responsiveness

Background information

Pacific peoples are over-represented in crime statistics and account for 13 percent of convictions in violent offending. Pacific peoples are at a higher risk of being victims of violent offending than any other ethnic group in New Zealand.

Pacific peoples are disproportionately represented in prisons, representing 11 percent of the New Zealand prison population, forecast to increase because of the youthfulness and the projected growth of the Pacific population. Pacific peoples currently comprise 6.9 percent of New Zealand's total population and are forecast to rise.

Police's Pacific Peoples Responsiveness Strategy is being revised to 2010. The Strategy aims to reverse the trend of offending through specific intervention and prevention programmes, in collaboration with relevant agencies and communities. The Strategy will strengthen community reassurance by presenting Pacific communities with significant opportunities to be involved in the design, construction and implementation of culturally appropriate services. Further, the Strategy will provide resources, training and specific skills so Police can continue to interact with Pacific communities with confidence; in addition leadership and promotional pathways for Pacific staff within Police will be developed.

The Government's overarching Effective Interventions Initiative is seen as a priority by Pacific communities whereby Police are committed to reducing Pacific Peoples over representation in violent offending and in the prison population.

Intervention progress report

Capability to respond to Pacific peoples

Police's Pacific Strategy has two relevant goals that contribute to the 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.

Police have worked alongside other Justice Sector agencies to drive and manage the Pacific component of the government's Effective Intervention initiative.

Pacific Liaison Officers continue to enhance their good relationships with Pacific communities in regions with large numbers of Pacific peoples. This network, combined with a focus lead from Police's Maori, Pacific, Ethnic Services group (MPES) has had a profound positive effect across policing deployed in all Pacific community events and annual celebrations.

Police continue to maintain high visibility programmes to engage with Pacific communities within their own community spaces such as at the Pasifika festival, secondary school cultural festivals and church community programmes.

A focus on programmes addressing the causalities of offending and victimisation, including specific programmes on youth offending and family violence jointly with Pacific service providers also is proving successful. There is a strong view that crime propensity will not change unless Pacific communities, Pacific NGOs and MPIA are fully engaged and committed with Police through to "implementation of programmes" phase.

Underpinning the approaches outlined above is policy and operational support from Pacific Advisory Groups. These groups have been established in the main centres to assist district commanders with tactical options in meeting local Pacific demands.

Work continues around increasing our focus in the areas of crash and crime reductions as part of this performance management regime.

Policy and Programmes

Police's Pacific Peoples Responsiveness Strategy is currently being revised to 2010, in line with the Police Strategic Plan.

The business plans from districts with significant Pacific populations, include a focus on maintaining relationships and partnerships with Pacific communities to reduce offending and victimisation. Inter-agency strategic and policy work is ongoing both at a national and local level to assist and support police capability to be more responsive to Pacific issues and expectations.

Partnerships

Meaningful partnerships are critical to successful joint initiatives to reduce offending and victimisation of Pacific peoples and Police continues to engage generic and specific Pacific ethnic communities for closer collaboration.

The memberships of Pacific Advisory Groups to district commanders 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.

The National Crime and Safety Fono coordinated by Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Pacific Island Affairs attended by Police, aims to promote better partnerships between Pacific communities and Justice Sector agencies.

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 event provides an opportunity for a significant number of Pacific communities to interact and network with members of the Police in the Auckland and Wellington regions;
- *PACIFICally* Wellington is another key event for communicating with Pacific families. It is an example of Police working effectively with other agencies and NGOs to service the demands of Pacific communities and ensure government is providing and delivering quality services;
- the development and distribution of publications and resources to Pacific communities demonstrates our commitment to ensure that Pacific peoples have equitable access to Justice Sector information;

- Police fund Pacific media to deliver key messages on issues of crash and crime reduction to Pacific communities; and
- Police regularly participate in Pacific community fonos to provide feedback on progress of their work with Pacific peoples.

Leadership and Commitment

Police leadership and management commitment have been strengthened through the attendance of Pacific staff and middle managers at the annual National Pacific fono, to benchmark and evaluate the effectiveness of responsiveness initiatives. Leadership cadres focus on professional development of Pacific staff to ensure compliance with diversity targets for management and executive positions to which these are being achieved through promotional leadership courses targeting Pacific staff at all levels.

Recruiting and developing Pacific women for Police leadership roles is also a key focus of the national Pacific Peoples Responsiveness Strategy which reinforces Police's commitment to Pacific peoples. This is a linkage to the MPIA-driven Economic Development Plan for Pacific women.

Pacific cultural training has become a permanent fixture of the Police Recruit training curriculum. Pacific cultural training will ensure that new graduates are culturally adept in their dealings with Pacific peoples.

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

PARTNERS

- Ministry of Pacific Island Affairs and Community Reference Groups
- Ministry of Justice
- Department of Corrections
- Ministry of Social Development
- Ministry of Education
- Territorial Local Authorities
- National and Regional Pacific Community Fonos
- Women and Youth Collectives
- Pacific Service Providers

STRATEGIES

- The three themes of Government
- Government Crime Reduction Strategy
- Justice Sector Outcomes Framework
- NZ Police Strategic Plan
- NZ Police Pacific Peoples Responsiveness which encapsulates all other internal and external strategies relevant and targeting Pacific

KEY INTERVENTION

Ethnic Responsiveness

Background information

Implementation of Police's Ethnic Strategy Towards 2010 will provide the specific intervention focus for increasing community safety and reducing crime, road trauma and victimisation within ethnic communities. The implementation of the strategy in 2006/07 strengthened current initiatives while identifying gaps and the next steps.

The strategy proposes that proactive policing with diverse ethnic communities over the next few years will focus on reducing ethnic peoples fear of being a target of crime and increasing their confidence in Police. The specific intervention programmes described below support the strategy, particularly the proactive policing approach in working together with ethnic communities.

Intervention progress report

Capability to respond to ethnic peoples

Police increased organisational capability to respond to ethnic peoples both internally and externally. The implementation of a customised approach to Asian recruitment programmes, specific training and training resource development to assist staff and members of the community has been successful. Key achievements include developing and delivering ethnic training to police recruits and seminars to enhance police knowledge and skills to respond to ethnic communities. Initiatives increased Asian recruitment and supported current ethnic Police.

Leadership and management commitment

Police initiatives during 2006/07 encouraged districts to include ethnic perspectives in their business plans. Information was gathered to better understand the current crime and safety issues that ethnic communities face, the perceptions that various ethnic groups have of Police and the Police response to those issues. Work continued on developing models, frameworks and strategic analyses so that ethnic responsiveness can be implemented on the frontline.

Partnership with ethnic peoples

Police staff, particularly Ethnic and Asian Liaison Officers, actively provided relevant safety information to ethnic communities through a variety of outlets, including ethnic media. Some districts supported local ethnic soccer tournaments to help build relationships with ethnic communities and encourage members of the ethnic community to join Police.

Efforts to encourage ethnic communities to become involved in community safety initiatives are continuing and some districts have established Asian advisory committees. Some community-led safety initiatives are being developed and implemented.

Target responses to ethnic peoples victimisation and offending

Police have worked closely with ethnic communities on serious issues concerning ethnic community members, including racially motivated crime, burglary and gambling issues.

Relationships were established with key government agencies and local authorities. These include Police participation in National Refugee Resettlement Forums and the Migrant Settlement Senior Officials Group and Police contributing to the Human Rights Commission's Diversity Action Programme and Diversity Forum.

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

PARTNERS

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



Part 3 – Organisational Development

Organisational Development

Leadership

New Zealand Police aim to be a world class Police organisation serving the needs of New Zealanders and the government of the day.

To achieve this we place greater emphasis on what makes a healthy, professional organisation. We will be an employer of choice and attract, develop, manage and support people in policing. We focus on developing people in policing and ensure we have the capability and required competence to Police.

The leadership and development framework supports the strategic plan 2010 by developing and managing the delivery of leadership and management development programmes for sworn and non-sworn positions, including specific programmes for women, Māori, Pacific and members of other ethnicities.

The leadership and management development framework is designed to assist Police to meet the challenges facing them, by equipping its members with appropriate leadership and management skills and capabilities that will enable them to demonstrate effective leadership within the organisation and the community.

The framework provides staff the opportunity to develop and then demonstrate outstanding leadership and management capability within a competency and values – based context.

The framework is designed to align with the strategic plan 2010 by enabling staff to:

- demonstrate effective leadership and management at all levels
- work within an ethical and values based context
- develop and reach their full potential both individually and as members of a team, thus contributing to increasing levels of work satisfaction and commitment.

The following programmes are available on the NZ Police leadership framework:

- mentoring programme for senior staff
- succession planning using evaluative tools (360-degree survey)
- individual development plans for senior managers
- structured development programmes for District senior management teams
- assessment against various NZQA national qualifications (Levels 3, 4 and 5)
- structured development programmes for sergeants
- specific development programmes for women
- specific development programme for constables who work within Māori, Pacific or other ethnic communities.

Numbers of leadership and management development programmes currently under way (or completed) are:

Programme	Number of programmes under way or completed	Numbers of staff involved
Women's leadership development	9	135
Sergeants' leadership development	19	285 plus 50 S.Sgt coaches
Senior Sergeants' leadership development (pilot)	2	30
Senior Management Team leadership development	10 Districts	150
Community Engagement Group (constables) leadership pilot (Wellington District)	1	18
Constables' leadership development	3	48
Communications centre team leaders development	2	30
Individual mentoring – external mentors		45

The Organisation and Employee Development Group maintains strong inter-agency relationships to ensure programmes and initiatives meet current best practice and is supported by the Leadership and Development Centre (LDC) and State Services Commission (SSC).

Integrity and accountability

Police continued to enjoy a high level of trust and confidence by international standards. However, significant events have impacted on that trust and confidence and there continues to be a high level of interest from the media and the public on issues of ethics and integrity and the management of discipline within Police. High Court proceedings into allegations of historic sexual offending by current and former members of Police drew significant attention.

An important milestone for Police was the release of findings and recommendations from the Commission of Inquiry (COI) into Police Conduct in March, 2007. Of the 60 recommendations, 48 related directly to Police. A comprehensive work programme and governance framework was developed to manage and implement the Commission's recommendations.

To enable achievement of the recommendations of the COI, the Professional Standards Unit at Police National Head Quarters has been joined to the Human Resource Group. This will help facilitate the transition as Police moves from a regulatory employment regime governed by the Police Regulations 1992, to more contemporary employment practices in line with the Employment Relations Act 2000.

In 2006/07 New Zealand Police continued its development on a Code of Conduct for sworn members. This code and the underpinning regulations are expected to be implemented in the 2007/08 year. Over the next three to five years there will be a significant change in the Police management of ethics and integrity.

Policy

The increasingly complex world in which Police operate has highlighted the need for improved policy capability. There are increasing demands for Police to contribute their operational experience into whole-of-government processes and to operationalise the policy decisions from such processes. As a result, policy capacity was significantly expanded during the year, in line with the recommendations of a report commissioned in late 2005/06. The development of an enhanced policy capability was also a recommendation of the Commission of Inquiry, and implementation was well underway at the time of the release of the Commission's report.

The new Policy Group supports all aspects of Police activity. The Group's work covers family policy, community policy,

global policy and operational policy work streams. It provides a central point of contact for the development of whole-of-police views in relation to both inter-agency policy development and Police-specific issues. An initial work programme has been drawn up, based on existing demands. It will continue to be developed in collaboration with operational parts of the organisation. More recently Strategy development has also been brought within the ambit of Policy Group, to ensure that the Police Strategic Plan to 2010 and the Policy Work Programme reflect each other.

Service Management

The Citizens First programme in Canada has been identified as best practice and has been incorporated into Canadian Police services. Requirements for introducing a similar approach in New Zealand for citizen-centred policing were identified and plans for implementation beginning in 2006/07 completed. A more extensive system for monitoring citizens' satisfaction with policing services is part of the implementation.

A demonstration project was commenced to test the crime reporting process for a Single Non Emergency Number (SNEN). The reporting process will provide a more responsive service to members of the public, particularly victims, when they report non emergencies such as historic burglaries. The demonstration project sites are Auckland City and Bay of Plenty Districts. Project evaluation will examine the impact of the SNEN approach on the service citizens receive from Police, its effectiveness in relieving pressure on the 111 emergency system and enhancing Police's ability to better deploy staff.

Organisational Performance

Monitoring and Measuring Police Performance

Police continues to measure and monitor organisational performance using the well-established six-monthly performance review process of districts and some service centres. The reviews involve analysis of results, interviews and site visits to identify strengths and opportunities for improvement and practices that work in reducing crime and increasing safety.

During 2006/07, the site visit process was expanded to include focus groups with a range of staff at all levels of Police and with members of community. Site visits are part of the ongoing development of a performance culture

within Police and will contribute to building organisational knowledge of policing performance. As in previous years, operational managers from across Police contributed to the performance review process through peer review to build knowledge of policing practices that are working well and to gain practical experience in evaluating performance.

Senior Police Executive continued to hold weekly themed performance forums with Police operational commanders and National Managers.

Police Achievement Framework

An enhanced performance framework for monitoring organisational level performance was implemented. This built on the performance monitoring and measuring processes that Police has used for a number of years. During 2006/07 Police focussed on three of seven categories: Leadership and Governance, Community and Citizen, and Policing Results.

Other categories will be gradually introduced over the next few years. Two districts piloted self assessments using the same three categories.

Implementation of a statistics strategy to support the performance framework with enhanced statistical information also commenced. This strategy will improve the quality, richness and accessibility of Police statistical information and will help to inform decision making.

Improving Police Performance

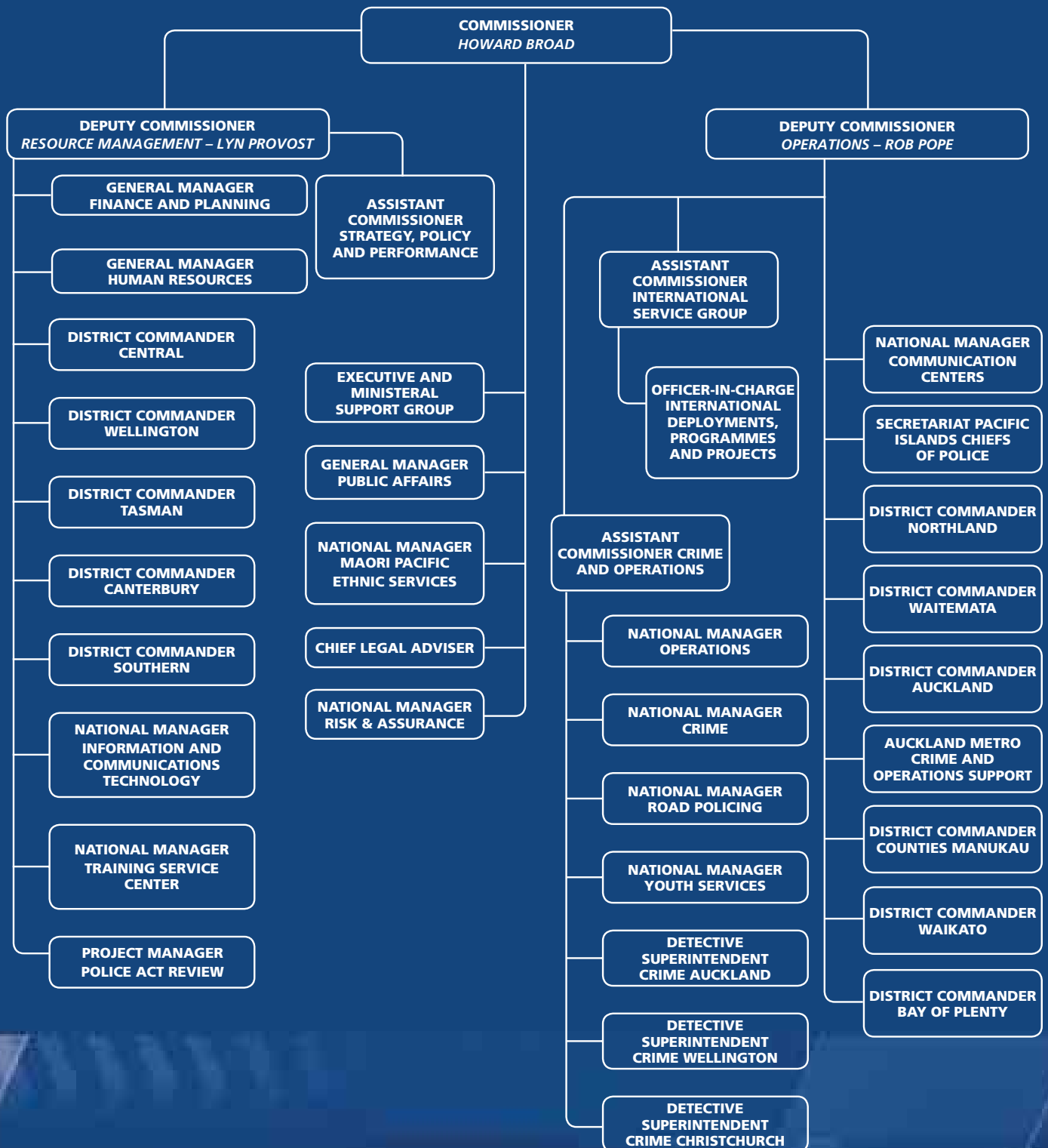
A process for sharing practices that are working well was established in 2006/07 and is based around the five Area Clusters. Area Commanders and Policing Development Managers identified examples of policing practices that were working well in each cluster and these were presented at a workshop. Most clusters have met at least once outside of the workshop to share information and longer term plans for knowledge sharing have been agreed.

Technology and Innovation

Technology and innovation provides solutions to maximum support to the front line. New Zealand Police focus is on reducing bureaucracy, enhancing security and improving deployment practices to ultimately enhance service delivery. In the 2006/07 year some of the highlights were:

- implementation of the new time and labour system replacing the manual timesheet systems;
- continued development of the National Intelligence Application including improvement in data entry forms, family violence, missing persons and warrants to arrest;
- the roll-out of computers in cars in Auckland;
- implementation of live-scan for finger and palm printing in over 40 locations;
- leadership of standards for radio communications including the adoption of the ACPO P25 standard for New Zealand government; and
- development of the conceptual framework for case management.

Organisational Chart



Management of Key Risks

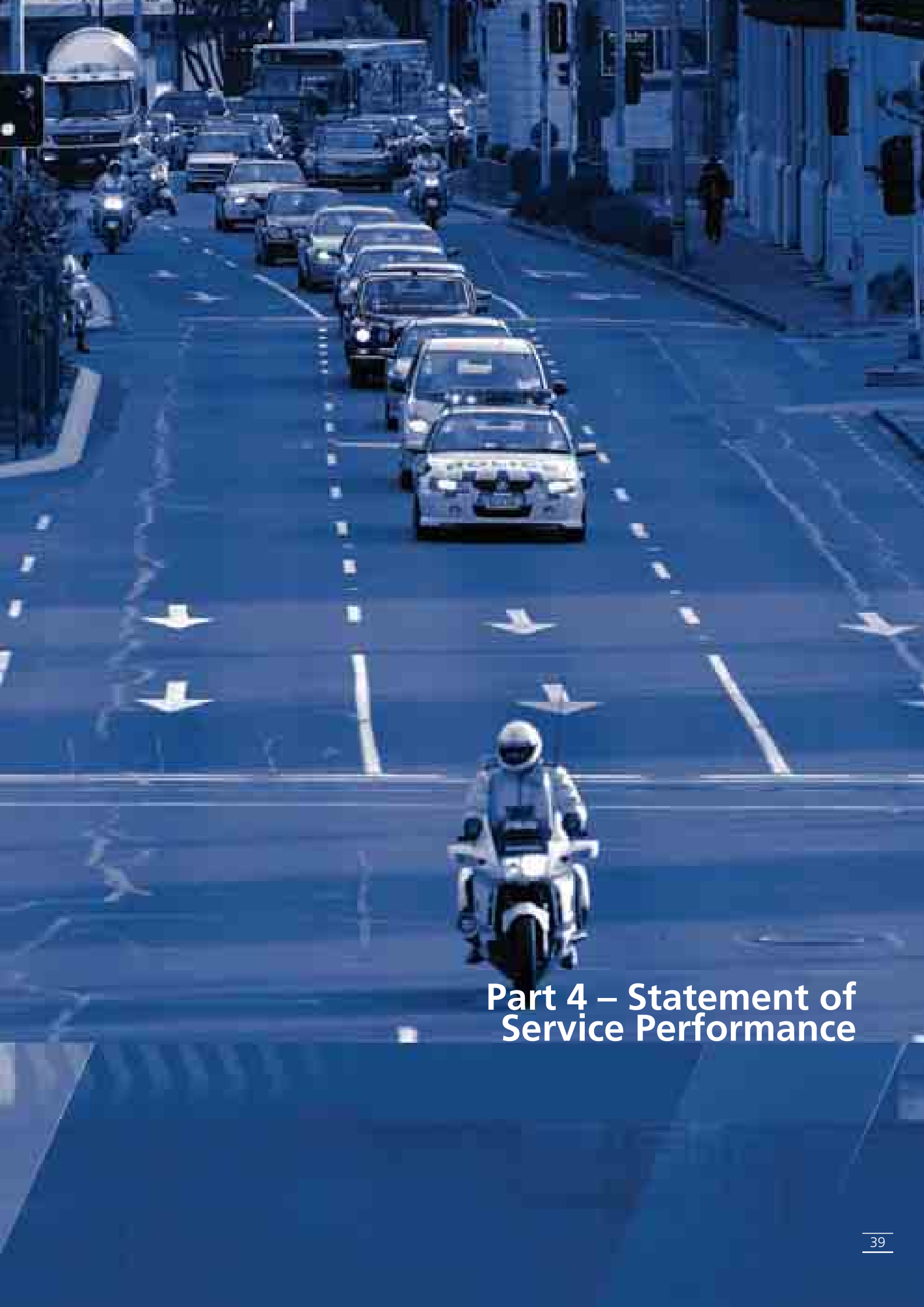
Police manages risk in accordance with the Australia New Zealand standard on risk management AS/NZS 4360:2004. The table below outlines the key risks identified in the 2006/07 Statement of Intent and how these were managed.

Police introduced a new risk approach focusing on risk to services, organisational capability and risks related to change and projects. The focus includes embedding a risk-aware culture in which management and all staff understand and take responsibility for managing risk to help achieve Police outcomes.

Themes		Risks Identified	Mitigation
Service	Crime and Crash Prevention	Lack of capacity to proactively reduce crime and crashes.	<p>Building Police capability that takes a “whole of policing” approach to proactively reduce crime and crashes. Progress has included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> implemented mobile brake testing for commercial vehicles grading system introduced for Police drivers and completed for vehicles, for pursuit and/or urgent driving red light camera pilot commenced preparation performed for expanded mobile speed camera programme in pan Auckland further traffic alcohol group teams are established.
	Community Participation	Non-participation by communities, or parts of communities, in working with the Police to reduce crime and enhance community safety	<p>Relationship building at District and Area level continued with numerous examples of Police and communities actively working together to enhance community safety, notably in Canterbury District.</p> <p>Achievements during the year included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> national Community Policy Group established 25 staff deployed in community pilot operations in Central, Wellington and Canterbury Districts. Pilots include rural station and relief community engagement, carpark security, truancy and other problem solving aims secondment of National Co-ordinator Neighbourhood Support as part of Community Policing Team Community Patrols funded Currently undertaking a public consultation for the new Policing Act. Responses to date have been largely positive, particularly as interaction with the community is so wide. <p>Police is represented on the Taskforce for Action on Sexual Violence, and National Taskforce on Community Violence Reduction. Internally a family violence governance group was established to co-ordinate the development and delivery of Police policy, practice and processes in relation to family violence.</p> <p>Training provided for front line staff on family violence investigation and risk assessment.</p> <p>Ten additional full time District and Area Family Violence Coordinators to provide leadership, training and oversight.</p>
	Agency Partnerships	Service delivery may be impaired if partnerships and relationships are not maintained.	<p>Partnership development, interagency cooperation, relationship development and agreements established in common areas of strategic and tactical interest:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Police continued strengthening of Combined Law Agencies Group (CLAG) through improved engagement and coordination with partner agencies with the inception of the South Island West Coast CLAG, the CLAG now covers all of New Zealand Exercise Cruickshank, a pandemic planning exercise was held in conjunction with Ministry of Health and other partner agencies National Civil Defence Exercise based on a Wellington Earthquake scenario held.

Themes		Risks Identified	Mitigation
Capability	Management and Business Planning	Lack of focused and useful information on crime and crash events to support decision making.	National Manager Intelligence recruited and a development programme established. Intelligence system information technology tools upgraded.
	Staff and Skills	Poor employment related decisions may not be identified. Need for higher levels of performance management skills and greater role clarity.	Continued implementation of leadership and management programmes to equip staff with appropriate leadership and management skills and capability. Development of generic position description model encompassing four General Duties Branch ranks. Women's leadership development courses held. Growth in staff numbers target met.
	Resource Deployment	Staff and resources not sufficiently targeted on attaining crime reduction and community safety priorities. Changes in technology and processes may not always be properly managed.	Single non emergency number demonstration project proceeding in Auckland metro and Bay of Plenty. Combined Justice Support Unit in Manurewa evaluated. Crime scene attenders appointed in Auckland. New Time & Labour Human Resources systems involving rostering & staff management implemented to improve efficiency. The Project Management Office monitored and report on key projects approved for monitoring.
	Safety and Security	Prisoners in custody can be injured.	Custodial management suicide awareness training rolled out to all district trainers. The training programme utilised Ministry of Health research. National Custodial Improvement Plan and Station redevelopment programme continues with approval of funding to complete Phase two of the programme, being Blenheim, Kaitoke, Upper Hutt and Porirua cells. Custodial facilities in 10 major hub stations throughout New Zealand have now been improved.
		Workplace hazards may not be identified.	District Occupational Safety and Health Committees and focus groups are in operation.

Themes		Risks Identified	Mitigation
Integrity	Investigation	Impact of transnational crime (including terrorism) on capacity to deliver regular policing services.	<p>Overseas deployment operations by Police:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deployments undertaken to Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste, Bougainville, Tonga and Afghanistan. <p>Development of increased cooperation with overseas law enforcement agencies through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • signing of Memorandum of Arrangement with Korean National Police Agency in June 2006 (on transnational crime and police cooperation) and with Philippines National Police in June 2007 (on transnational crime); and • hosting of police VIP visits to New Zealand (from China, Vietnam, Korea, Philippines, Turkey, Indonesia and Australia). <p>Capacity building programmes and projects including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pacific Prevention of Domestic Violence Programme; • Pacific Police Dog Programme; • Law and Order Assistance to Samoa; • 'Project Angel' (Indonesia female drug investigators); • Security support assistance for the South Pacific Games (Samoa); and • Tonga Armoury renovation proposal (joint bid with NZDF) <p>Development of the Pacific Island policing partnerships.</p> <p>Establishment of a new police liaison officer post in Beijing, and a second post in Jakarta.</p> <p>Managed Secretariat for Pacific Islands Chiefs of Police (PICP).</p> <p>Active participation and representation in Pacific Working Group on Border Management Issues.</p> <p>Active participation, with other regional law enforcement bodies, in the development of the annual Strategic Assessment on Transnational Crime in the Pacific for adoption by the Pacific Islands Forum Regional Security Committee (PIF FRSC). Participation as an observer in the Australian National Counter-Terrorism Committee.</p>
	Ethics in Policing	Potential loss of confidence and trust by the community, and the Justice Sector partners.	<p>Review of complaints by Police Professional Standards and Independent Police Complaints Authority.</p> <p>Ethics Committees operate in districts.</p> <p>Early intervention policy used in many districts.</p> <p>Respond to the Commission of Inquiry recommendations.</p>



Part 4 – Statement of Service Performance

New Zealand Police Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2007

Statement of Responsibility

As the Commissioner of Police, I am responsible for the preparation of Police's financial statements and the assessments made in the process of producing those statements pursuant to section 35 of the Public Finance Act 1989 (PFA), in accordance with section 45C of the PFA.

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 expenses 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 expenses 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 2007, and I authorise issuance of these financial statements on 28 September 2007.

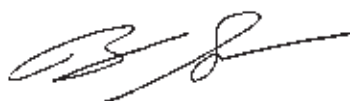
Signed by:



Howard Broad

Commissioner of Police

Countersigned by:



Bruce Simpson

General Manager Finance and Planning

OUTPUT EXPENSE ONE – *Policy Advice and Ministerial Servicing*

Output Expense Description

This output expense 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 expense 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 Expense

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 2005/06		Outturn 2006/07	Performance Standard 2006/07
	Quality		
100%	Percentage of Policy papers that the Minister is satisfied with in regard to the following characteristics: purpose logic accuracy options consultation practicality presentation costs.	100%	100%
2,769	Number of chargeable days.	2,991	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 Parliamentary Questions.

Outturn 2005/06		Outturn 2006/07	Estimated Demand 2006/07
	Quantity		
589	Number of items of Ministerial correspondence referred to the Police for draft reply.	549	400 to 600
728	Number of Parliamentary Questions referred to the Police for draft response.	1,122	1,100 to 1,300
Outturn 2005/06		Outturn 2006/07	Performance Standard 2006/07
	Quality		
94%	Percentage of first draft replies to Ministerial correspondence that are accepted by the Minister.	96%	97%
97%	Percentage of first draft responses to Parliamentary Questions that are accepted by the Minister.	99%	97%
99%	Percentage of draft replies to Ministerial correspondence that are provided within 20 working days of receipt.	95%	95%
100%	Percentage of draft replies to Ministerial correspondence that are provided within 6 weeks of receipt.	100%	100%
99%	Percentage of draft responses to Parliamentary Questions that are provided within the timeframes specified.	98%	100%
	Costs		
1,015	Number of chargeable days.	1,096	700 to 800

Output Expense Statement

Policy Advice and Ministerial Servicing for the year ending 30 June 2007

Outturn Actual 2005/06 \$000		Actual 2006/07 \$000	Budgeted Mains 2006/07 \$000	Budgeted Supplementary Adjusted 2006/07 \$000
	Revenue			
1,496	Revenue Crown	1,642	1,558	1,642
3	Revenue Departments	4	5	5
16	Revenue Other	9	3	3
1,515	Total Revenue	1,655	1,566	1,650
1,581	Total Expenses	1,646	1,566	1,650
(66)	Net Surplus (Deficit)	9	-	-
913	Output 1.1 Policy Advice	943	904	945
668	Output 1.2 Ministerial Servicing	703	662	705
1,581	Total Output Expense	1,646	1,566	1,650

OUTPUT EXPENSE TWO – *General Crime Prevention Services*

Output Expense Description

This output expense 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 expense 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 expense also includes initiatives in partnership with local government and community groups that are focused on reducing crime.

Outputs Purchased Within This Expense

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. Examples include 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 2005/06		Outturn 2006/07	Estimated Demand 2006/07
	Quantity		
71,575	Number of awareness and community information services provided.	90,689	75,000 to 85,000
4,437	Number of Official Information Act requests.	5,679	6,000 to 7,000
19,610	Number of neighbourhood, business and rural support groups who have a crime reduction focus that are actively supported by Police. ¹	18,880	18,000 to 19,000
Outturn 2005/06		Outturn 2006/07	Estimated Demand 2006/07
	Quality		
58%	Percentage of the public that are satisfied with the levels of information provided on community safety and security issues. ²	discontinued ³	80%
Nil	Percentage of Victim Support Areas that are satisfied with the Police referral process. ⁴	NA ⁵	100%
	Timeliness		
	Percentage of Official Information Act requests completed within:		
94%	20 working days of receipt (or extension sought under section 15A).	94%	100%
97%	6 weeks.	98%	100%

Output 2.2 – Youth Services

This output covers formal school visits by Police Education Officers (PEOs) 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 officers' time when dealing with actual criminal cases involving young people, which is covered in Output Expense Five.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Outturn 2005/06		Outturn 2006/07	Estimated Demand 2006/07
	Quantity		
	Number of youth apprehensions dealt with through:		
11,434	warnings / cautions;	11,299	9,000 to 10,000
19,417	alternative action ⁶ ;	16,505	23,000 to 27,000
11,706	Youth Court / Family Group Conference (FGC);	11,165	6,800 to 7,500
269	average number of classrooms per PEO ⁷ ;	272	200
52%	percentage of schools contacted regarding the 'Keeping Ourselves Safe' programme ⁸ ;	45%	80%
28	number of national Police-managed youth development programmes;	30	21
13	number of inter-agency community youth initiatives supported by Police.	10	13

1 Support to community groups includes significant assistance during the establishment of these groups, provision of information, attendance at meetings and active support. It is a count of those groups that police actively support.

2 Source: Police Public Satisfaction Survey.

3 The intended outcome of the public confidence and satisfaction survey was reviewed in 2006/07 in relation to the high level strategic goals in the 2010 Police strategic plan. The review discontinued the use of a number of questions in the public confidence survey including this question and therefore no results can be reported for 2006/07 year.

Outturn 2005/06		Outturn 2006/07	Performance Standard 2006/07
	Quality		
72%	Percentage of youth aid services carried out in accordance with Police best practice.	70%	100%

Output 2.3 – Vetting Services

This output covers the vetting of applications for passports and for licences issued by other agencies e.g., liquor licences, private investigator licences, security guard and motor vehicle licensing. It also includes the vetting of people who wish to provide homestay student care and other services to vulnerable members of society, to determine if they are fit and proper persons to provide these services.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Outturn 2005/06		Outturn 2006/07	Estimated Demand 2006/07
	Quantity		
468,377	Number of vetting services provided.	463,932	450,000 to 475,000
Outturn 2005/06		Outturn 2006/07	Performance Standard 2006/07
	Quality		
Nil	Number of complaints upheld for unlawful processing of vetting applications. ⁹	Nil	Fewer than 5
	Timeliness		
79%	Percentage of vetting applications processed within 30 working days.	64%	95%
	Costs		
\$13.00	Cost per vetting service provided (GST exclusive).	\$19.00*	\$13.00

*Change applied in calculation methodology

4 This is a new measure.

5 Need to develop a measurement process that works. The wording in the measure was changed as it did not work for 2005/06.

6 Alternative action includes structured youth aid activity, custodial clearance, clearance on grounds of mental illness / disability and other action.

7 The average for rural and special needs classes is 175, while urban ratio is 225 classrooms per PEO.

8 A contact is at least 30 minutes activity with the school spent on the delivery of Keeping Ourselves Safe. As defined under hours spent on classroom activity.

9 A complaint is as defined in the Police Complaints Authority Act 1988:

- a complainant is a person who makes a formal complaint;
- each head of complaint counts as one complaint;
- upheld means as a result of an investigation the complaint was found to be sustained.

Output 2.4 – Firearms Licensing

This output covers the processing of applications for firearms licences, the issuing of licences, the verification of compliance with endorsed licences, enforcement, and the revocation of firearms licences. It also covers the work to ensure that those whose licences have expired have lawfully disposed of any firearms they have possessed.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Outturn 2005/06		Outturn 2006/07	Estimated Demand 2006/07
	Quantity		
44,019	Number of applications for firearms licences processed.	40,391	48,000 to 53,000
279	Number of firearms licences revoked.	380	250 to 350
51	Number of firearms licences revoked in response to actions under the Domestic Violence Act 1995.	83	50 to 150
Outturn 2005/06		Outturn 2006/07	Performance Standard 2006/07
	Quality		
93.9% *	Percentage of pistol club premises and documentation that are inspected.	91.4%	100%
99%	Percentage of holders of a firearms licence with an endorsement to possess target pistols that are confirmed members of a target pistol shooting club recognised by the Commissioner.	99%	100%
98%	Percentage of firearms dealer's premises that are inspected.	100%	100%
13,709	Number of expired 10-year licences for which no explanation has been determined. ¹⁰	13,436	Less than in 2005/06
NA	Percentage of firearm licence applications processed within 30 days of receipt. ¹¹	44%	100%
	Costs		
\$110.00	Cost per licence issued (GST exclusive).	\$110.00	\$110.00

*Corrected because of data error in the 2005/06 Annual Report.

¹⁰ Explanation means explanation as to what has happened to any firearms owned when the licence expired.

¹¹ This measure was added for 2006/07.

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 2005/06		Outturn 2006/07	Estimated Demand 2006/07
	Quantity		
47,694	Number of found property reports taken.	44,131	50,000 to 60,000
48,673	Number of lost property reports taken.	46,794	50,000 to 60,000
Outturn 2005/06		Outturn 2006/07	Performance Standard 2006/07
	Timeliness		
93%	Percentage of found property disposed of within 6 months within approved guidelines.	93%	95%

Output Expense Statement

General Crime Prevention Services for the year ending 30 June 2007

Outturn Actual 2005/06 \$000		Actual 2006/07 \$000	Budgeted Mains 2006/07 \$000	Budgeted Supplementary Adjusted 2006/07 \$000
	Revenue			
82,763	Revenue Crown	88,292	83,467	88,292
177	Revenue Departments	216	315	315
6,666	Revenue Other	6,331	5,607	5,607
89,606	Total Revenue	94,839	89,389	94,214
83,912	Total Expenses	93,970	89,389	94,214
5,694	Net Surplus (Deficit)	869	-	-
36,652	Output 2.1 Community Responsiveness	41,355	39,654	41,463
30,338	Output 2.2 Youth Services	33,676	32,290	33,763
5,082	Output 2.3 Vetting Services	5,582	5,352	5,596
7,243	Output 2.4 Firearms Licensing	7,565	7,254	7,585
4,597	Output 2.5 Lost and Found Property	5,792	4,839	5,807
83,912	Total Output Expense	93,970	89,389	94,214

OUTPUT EXPENSE THREE –***Specific Crime Prevention Services and Maintenance of Public Order*****Output Expense Description**

This output expense 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 Court 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 Island Chiefs of Police conference.

Sector Or Departmental Outcome Links

This output expense 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 Expense***Output 3.1 – Directed Patrols***

This output covers the proactive strategies that seek to reduce specific crime issues targeted in the Government’s 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 include 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 and speaking to people behaving suspiciously or other people of interest.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Outturn 2005/06		Outturn 2006/07	Estimated Demand 2006/07
	Quantity		
150,137	Number of patrol apprehensions. ¹²	153,351	150,000 to 160,000
275,552	Number of bail checks conducted. ¹³	not available ¹⁴	230,000 to 280,000
10,168	Number of bail / parole breaches detected.	not available ¹⁴	10,000 to 12,000
3,777	Number of arrests resulting from bail / parole breaches.	not available ¹⁴	3,000 to 4,000
Outturn 2005/06		Outturn 2006/07	Performance Standard 2006/07
	Quality		
98%	Percentage of District priorities for which there is an Intelligence-generated Risk Targeted Patrol Plan. ¹⁵	99%	80%

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, public relations at events. It covers security services provided for VIPs, diplomat protection security, witness protection services, support to aviation security and other general security at international and domestic airports.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Outturn 2005/06		Outturn 2006/07	Estimated Demand 2006/07
	Quantity		
	Number of person days policing:		
358	demonstrations;	387	600 to 800
3,103	public events;	3,351	2,500 to 3,000
7,444	personal (VIP) security operations;	8,040	8,000 to 10,000
1,145	court security;	1,237	1,200 to 1,700
9,171	domestic and International airport security.	9,905	8,500 to 10,500
Outturn 2005/06		Outturn 2006/07	Performance Standard 2006/07
	Quality		
1	Number of complaints upheld under this output.	Nil	Fewer than 10

¹² Revised measure due to historical trend.

¹³ Amended wording for 2006/07

¹⁴ Police decommissioned the AMS system in October 2006. AMS was the source system for a number of measures, including the number of bail checks conducted, number of bail/parole breaches detected and the number of arrests resulting from bail/parole breaches. A project, known as CARD/PDSI, is under way to recreate the ability to report these measures.

¹⁵ Amended wording for 2006/07

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 permanent secretariat support to the Pacific Island Chiefs of Police Conference.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Outturn 2005/06		Outturn 2006/07	Estimated Demand 2006/07
	Quantity		
13,738	Number of person days engaged in providing international Policing support.	26,340	12,000 to 16,000
7	Number of International Liaison positions maintained.	9 ¹⁶	7
Outturn 2005/06		Outturn 2006/07	Performance Standard 2006/07
	Quality		
100%	Percentage of Police deployed overseas trained for the specific requirements of their deployment country.	100%	100%

Output Expense Statement

Specific Crime Prevention Services and Maintenance of Public Order for the year ending 30 June 2007

Outturn Actual 2005/06 \$000		Actual 2006/07 \$000	Budgeted Mains 2006/07 \$000	Budgeted Supplementary Adjusted 2006/07 \$000
	Revenue			
80,669	Revenue Crown	89,373	82,299	89,373
173	Revenue Departments	6,466	4,005	5,452
864	Revenue Other	492	272	1,213
81,706	Total Revenue	96,331	86,576	96,038
73,588	Total Expenses	95,790	86,576	96,038
8,118	Net Surplus (Deficit)	541	-	-
37,826	Output 3.1 Directed Patrols	46,270	44,365	46,390
15,811	Output 3.2 Maintenance of Order	19,338	18,542	19,388
19,951	Output 3.3 Staff Deployment Overseas and Support to the South Pacific Chiefs of Police Conference	30,182	23,669	30,260
73,588	Total Output Expense	95,790	86,576	96,038

16 This includes the creation of a new liaison officer post in Beijing in December 2006 and the addition of one liaison officer to the Jakarta-based post in April 2007.

OUTPUT EXPENSE FOUR – Police Primary Response Management

Output Expense Description

This output expense includes:

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

Sector Or Departmental Outcome Links:

This output expense provides services aimed at reducing violence, burglary, vehicle offences, organised criminal offending and threats to national security through operational responses to emergencies, incidents and tasks. The interventions are predominantly 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 Expense

Output 4.1 – Communications Centres

This output covers the three Police communication centres which receive and deal with telephone calls from the public through to the dispatch of patrols, specialist groups or other emergency services, and the completion of enquiries where callers are seeking advice and information.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Outturn 2005/06		Outturn 2006/07	Estimated Demand 2006/07
	Quantity		
613,263	Number of 111 calls presented.	660,278	600,000 to 650,000 ¹⁷
1,058,495	Number of non-emergency calls presented.	1,088,089	1,060,000 to 1,160,000
Outturn 2005/06		Outturn 2006/07	Performance Standard 2006/07
	Quality		
not available	Percentage of randomly surveyed callers who express satisfaction with communications centres response to calls.	85%	Equal to or better than 2005/06
	Timeliness		
86%	Percentage of 111 calls answered within 10 seconds of being presented to a communications centre.	94%	90%
70%	Percentage of non-emergency calls answered within 30 seconds of being presented to a communications centre.	84%	80%

¹⁷ Estimated calls include those offered, withdrawn and represented to another Centre by Telecom. Historically estimated to be 5% of presented calls.

Output 4.2 – Police Response to Incidents and Emergencies

This output covers those events that require an immediate response where there is a real threat to life or property.¹⁸ It also covers initial attendance of Police to an incident that is not an emergency response, and events where attendance is sufficient to resolve issues.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Outturn 2005/06		Outturn 2006/07	Estimated Demand 2006/07
	Quantity		
546	Emergencies/disasters.	484	2,000 to 3,000*
623	Search and rescue (land).	636	550 to 650
1,320	Search and rescue (water). ¹⁹	1,333	1,500 to 1,700
	Number of non-emergency events attended. ²⁰		
246,134	Crime related.	264,637	200,000 to 250,000
303,458	Incident related.	345,097	350,000 to 400,000
Outturn 2005/06		Outturn 2006/07	Performance Standard 2006/07
	Quality		
88%	Percentage of respondents to an emergency partners survey who are satisfied with Police response and emergency handling capability.	no longer measured ²¹	90%
	Percentage of the public ²² who are satisfied with the service provided for contact relating to:		
72%	crime related;	66%	81%
78%	incidents.	84%	81%
	Timeliness		
	Percentage of cases submitted for early case closure appropriately finalised within:		
66%	72 hours;	78%	70%
79%	21 days.	97%	100%
69%	Percentage of Priority One emergency events that are attended within 10 minutes of being reported if in an Urban Policing Area.	68%	90%

* The estimated number of emergencies and disasters was incorrectly stated as 2,000 to 3,000 in the 2006/07 Statement of Intent. A more appropriate range would be 450-550 as estimated for 2005/06.

¹⁸ This output does not include traffic crashes - see Output 7.3.

¹⁹ Principal responsibility for SAR (Marine) is under review by NZSAR Council. This standard will be reviewed once the outcome of the NZSAR Review is known.

²⁰ Estimated demands revised to reflect previous two years' outturn.

²¹ This measure was previously included in the annual Land Transport NZ Safety Administration Programme (SAP) survey to key clients which, among other things, informed a series of performance measures relating to NZ Police road policing activities. These measures have since been removed from the suite of NZ Police performance measures. As a result, the SAP survey is no longer undertaken.

²² Taken from those respondents to the Police Public Satisfaction Survey who have made calls to Police.

Output Expense Statement

Police Primary Response Management for the year ending 30 June 2007

Outturn Actual 2005/06 \$000		Actual 2006/07 \$000	Budgeted Mains 2006/07 \$000	Budgeted Supplementary Adjusted 2006/07 \$000
	Revenue			
292,862	Revenue Crown	332,343	315,421	332,343
629	Revenue Departments	812	1,336	1,336
3,136	Revenue Other	1,827	1,396	1,396
296,627	Total Revenue	334,982	318,153	335,075
315,506	Total Expenses	334,207	318,153	335,075
(18,879)	Net Surplus (Deficit)	775	-	-
52,449	Output 4.1 Communications Centres	59,107	56,867	59,261
263,057	Output 4.2 Police Response to Incidents and Emergencies	275,100	261,286	275,814
315,506	Total Output Expense	334,207	318,153	335,075



OUTPUT EXPENSE FIVE – *Investigations*

Output Expense Description

This output expense includes:

- criminal investigations;
- non-criminal investigations.

Sector Or Departmental Outcome Links

This output expense 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 Expense

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, to match crime scene samples with samples held on record.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Outturn 2005/06		Outturn 2006/07	Estimated Demand 2006/07
	Quantity		
426,468	Total recorded crime.	426,584	410,000 to 450,000
	The recorded crime rate of:		
97	Number of dwelling burglaries reported per 10,000 population;	97	98
123	Violence offences per 10,000 population;	127	120
59	Motor vehicle theft offences ²³ per 10,000 population.	53	60
	Number of cases referred for prosecution action by:		
140,413	offender;	144,885	109,000 to 119,000
189,402	informations ²⁴ laid;	192,239	165,000 to 190,000
69,220	number of family violence incidents / offences attended;	75,237	46,000 to 48,000
86,444	number of prisoner fingerprints ²⁴ taken;	93,693	85,000 to 90,000
9,977	number of DNA Databank samples taken.	10,036	9,000 to 10,000

²³ Motor vehicle theft offences include: motor vehicle theft, unlawful taking and conversion of motor vehicles.

²⁴ References to "fingerprints" includes palm prints and footprints.

Outturn 2005/06		Outturn 2006/07	Performance Standard 2007/06
	Quality		
	Percentage of recorded offences resolved:		
16%	Dwelling burglary	15%	Equal to or better than 2005/06
81%	Violence offences	81%	Equal to or better than 2005/06
20%	Unlawful taking ²⁵	20%	Equal to or better than 2005/06
1,914	Number of identifications from scene of crime DNA samples	2,480	1,500 to 2,500
was unavailable in 05/06	Reduce the number of repeat family violence incidents/offences.	41%*	Equal to or better than 2005/06
	Timeliness		
81%	Percentage of people who have reported offences that are advised of results or update of investigation within 21 days of reporting that offence.	85%	100%
83%	Percentage of burglaries that are attended within 24 hours of being reported. ²⁶	85%	97%

*41% reflects the number of repeat family violence incidents.

Output 5.2 – Other Investigations

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

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Outturn 2005/06		Outturn 2006/07	Estimated Demand 2006/07
	Quantity		
	Number of non-criminal investigations relating to:		
8,373	recorded incidents involving persons with mental illness;	8,438	7,500 to 8,000
4,905	reports of sudden deaths;	5,261	5,600 to 5,900
15,446	reports of missing persons.	13,871	16,000 to 17,000
Outturn 2005/06		Outturn 2006/07	Performance Standard 2007/06
	Quality		
	Percentage of investigations carried out in accordance with Police best practice:		
94%	recorded incidents involving persons with mental illness;	95%	100%
91%	sudden deaths;	90%	100%
93%	reports of missing persons.	94%	100%

²⁵ Includes unlawfully taken motor vehicles and theft of motor vehicles.

²⁶ Attended in some circumstances i.e., at the victim's request and for minor historical burglaries complaints can be taken over the phone.

Output Expense Statement

Investigations for the year ending 30 June 2007

Outturn Actual 2005/06 \$000		Actual 2006/07 \$000	Budgeted Mains 2006/07 \$000	Budgeted Supplementary Adjusted 2006/07 \$000
	Revenue			
267,934	Revenue Crown	301,842	286,273	301,842
574	Revenue Departments	738	1,127	1,127
2,870	Revenue Other	1,660	996	996
271,378	Total Revenue	304,240	288,396	303,965
273,482	Total Expenses	303,179	288,396	303,965
(2,104)	Net Surplus (Deficit)	1,061	-	-
261,047	Output 5.1 Criminal Investigations	287,177	275,359	287,922
12,435	Output 5.2 Other Investigations	16,002	13,037	16,043
273,482	Total Output Expense	303,179	288,396	303,965



OUTPUT EXPENSE SIX – Case Resolution and Support to Judicial Process

Output Expense Description

This output expense 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 expense 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 Expense

Output 6.1 – Criminal Case Resolution

This output covers the Police prosecutor's time preparing, consulting and completing cases, preparing cases for Court and attending at District Court. It includes work within the Police adult diversion scheme and attendance at family group conferences (FGCs) to resolve youth offending. It also covers support to the Coroners Court to resolve coronial inquests.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Outturn 2005/06		Outturn 2006/07	Estimated Demand 2006/07
	Quantity		
140,413	Number of prosecutions	144,885	115,000 to 125,000
10,516	Number of diversions	10,706	8,000 to 10,000
2,257	Number of youth offenders dealt with through family group conferences.	2,430	1,400 to 1,800
Outturn 2005/06		Outturn 2006/07	Performance Standard 2006/07
	Quality		
100%	Percentage of prima facie cases established for informations laid	99%	99%
89%	Percentage of files with Victim Impact Statements on file.	88%	100%
	Timeliness		
80%	Percentage of files with Victim Impact Statements, where the statement is no older than 28 days when it is required for sentencing	78%	100%
0.1%	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.	0.1%	Fewer than 1%

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, the serving of summonses and other minor offence notice (not including those generated under the Transport Act 1962 and the Land Transport Act 1998 and traffic regulations in the open court).

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Outturn 2005/06		Outturn 2006/07	Estimated Demand 2006/07
	Quantity		
56,755	Number of Court documents served executed. ²⁷	61,999	150,000 to 180,000
Outturn 2005/06		Outturn 2006/07	Performance Standard 2006/07
	Quality		
0	Number of complaints upheld relating to the execution of Court documents. ²⁸	0	Fewer than 5
	Timeliness		
100%	Police will visit homes of people on home detention orders where breaches are notified in accordance with local service level agreement with Community Probation Service.	94%	100%
	Costs		
\$104.00	Cost per document executed or served (GST exclusive).	\$102.00	\$55.00

27 Court documents include: civil court processors, court orders, summonses, warrant of arrest for fines enforcements, warrants of seizure, warrants of arrest – other than fines enforcement.

28 A complaint is as defined in the Police Complaints Authority Act 1988 as:

- A complainant is a person who makes a formal complaint;
- Each head of complaint counts as one complaint;
- Upheld means as a result of an investigation the complaint was found to be sustained.

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 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 2005/06		Outturn 2006/07	Estimated Demand 2006/07
	Quantity		
136,418	Number of prisoners held.	160,119	125,000 to 140,000
8,373	Number of services to people with a mental illness or disability.	8,438	7,000 to 8,000
Outturn 2005/06		Outturn 2006/07	Performance Standard 2006/07
	Quality		
2	Number of complaints upheld relating to the custody and escort of prisoners.	0	Fewer than 5
0	Number of complaints upheld relating to the custody and escort of people with a mental illness or disability.	0	0
341	Number of prisoners escaping from Police custody.	331	Fewer than 150
3	Number of deaths of persons in custody. ²⁹	1	0

Output Expense Statement

Case Resolution and Support to Judicial Process for the year ending 30 June 2007

Outturn Actual 2005/06 \$000		Actual 2006/07 \$000	Budgeted Mains 2006/07 \$000	Budgeted Supplementary Adjusted 2006/07 \$000
	Revenue			
59,430	Revenue Crown	64,688	60,805	64,688
4,954	Revenue Departments	2,696	281	1,281
636	Revenue Other	356	331	331
65,020	Total Revenue	67,740	61,417	66,300
63,558	Total Expenses	66,129	61,417	66,300
1,462	Net Surplus (Deficit)	1,611	-	-
23,858	Output 6.1 Criminal Case Resolution	24,863	23,840	24,928
6,037	Output 6.2 Execution of Court Summonses, Warrants and Orders	6,306	6,046	6,322
33,663	Output 6.3 Custody and Escort Services	34,960	31,531	35,050
63,558	Total Output Expense	66,129	61,417	66,300

²⁹ Measure relates to any deaths in custody, including prisoners.

OUTPUT EXPENSE SEVEN – *Road Safety Programme*

Output Expense Description

This output expense covers:

- the delivery of 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 safety enforcement;
- 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.

Note, many of the measures contained in this year's Statements of Intent were not in previous Statement of Intent. Where a footnote refers to a measure being new for 2006/07 this indicates that data is not available from previous years. For other measures, even where these are new to the Statement of Intent, prior data has been included where available.

Sector Or Departmental Outcome Links

Evaluation at the programme level establishes the clearest linkage between the interventions identified under this output expense 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 New Zealand society.

Outputs Purchased Within This Expense

Output 7.1 – Strategic Road Policing

This output covers:

- the detection and deterrence of speed offending;
- the detection and deterrence of drink-drive offending and targeting recidivist drink drivers;
- the enforcement of breaches of restraint usage law;
- the enforcement of the road code and traffic laws and promotion of safer driving practices; and
- the enforcement of road user charges and commercial vehicle investigation.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Outturn 2005/06		Outturn 2006/07	Estimated Demand 2006/07
	Quantity		
NA ³²	Number of driver fatalities with excess alcohol. ³¹	54	Fewer than 48
NA ³²	Number of pedestrians killed or injured and admitted to hospital annually. ³¹	765	Fewer than 680
NA ³²	Number of cyclists killed or injured and admitted to hospital annually. ³¹	326	Fewer than 270
Outturn 2005/06		Outturn 2006/07	Performance Standard 2006/07
	Quality ³⁰		
NA ³²	Percentage of drivers travelling over the 100 km/h open road speed limit. ³¹	32%	Less than 15%
NA ³²	Percentage of drivers travelling over the 50 km/h urban speed limit. ³¹	63%	Less than 15%
54%	Percentage of survey respondents who believe there is a high probability of detection of speeding.	54%	Greater than 60%
NA ³²	Percentage of driver fatalities with excess alcohol. ³¹	24%	Less than 21%
48%	Percentage of survey respondents who believe there is a high probability of being stopped and tested at Compulsory Breath Test (CBT) checkpoints. ³⁰	54%	Greater than 60%
NA ³²	Percentage of vehicle occupants wearing safety belts in the front seat. ³¹	95%	Greater than 95%
NA ³²	Percentage of vehicle occupants wearing safety belts in the rear seat. ³¹	86%	Greater than 88%
NA ³²	Percentage of children appropriately restrained. ³¹	96%	Greater than 97%
37%	Percentage of survey respondents who believe there is a high probability of being stopped by the Police for non-compliance with front restraint requirements. ³⁰	38%	Greater than 40%
16%	Percentage of survey respondents who believe there is a high probability of being stopped by the Police for non-compliance with rear seat restraint requirements. ³⁰	18%	Greater than 20%
32%	Percentage of survey respondents who believe there is a high probability of being stopped by the Police for non-compliance with selected aspects of the road code and traffic laws. ³⁰	34%	Greater than 35%
NA ³²	Percentage of Commercial Vehicle Investigation Unit (CVIU) service and delivery charter measures that are met. ³¹	87%	100%
NA ³²	Percentage of all commercial vehicles stopped for which vehicle inspection reports are completed. ³²	83%	100%

³⁰ As measured by an annual Ministry of Transport survey.

³¹ Calendar year.

³² New measure for 2006/2007.

Output 7.2 – Community Engagement on Road Safety

This output covers:

- Police participation in the Community Road Safety Programme (CRSP);
- community road safety liaison and consultation;
- management and delivery of Police school road safety education services to schools, including the development of road safety education programmes; and
- training and monitoring of school traffic safety teams.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Outturn 2005/06		Outturn 2006/07	Estimated Demand 2006/07
	Quantity		
NA ³²	Percentage of local authorities (or local authority clusters) for which a Road Safety Action Plan (RSAP) is prepared.	100%	100%
NA ³²	Percentage of RSAPs that meet agreed quality standards.	64% ³³	90%
NA ³²	Percentage of all schools contacted by Police education officers and/or in receipt of school road safety education sessions.	79%	100%

Output 7.3 – Road Policing Incident and Emergency Management

This output covers:

- road crash attendance and investigation;
- traffic management services.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Outturn 2005/06		Outturn 2006/07	Estimated Demand 2006/07
	Quantity		
	Number of crashes attended and reported to Land Transport New Zealand:		
341	fatal crashes;	348 ³¹	330 to 400
2,071	serious injury crashes;	2,137 ³¹	2,000 to 2,200
8,396	minor injury crashes;	8,806 ³¹	7,500 to 8,500
27,217	non-injury crashes.	28,171 ³¹	26,000 to 29,000
Outturn 2005/06		Outturn 2006/07	Performance Standard 2006/07
	Quality		
100%	Percentage of fatal crashes reported to Land Transport New Zealand on a traffic crash report (POL565).	100%	100%
61%	Percentage of crashes with casualties resulting in hospitalisation for over one day reported to Land Transport New Zealand on a traffic crash report (POL565).	62%	70%
NA ³²	Number of traffic incidents, blockages and breakdowns attended.	87,789	75,000 to 85,000
0	Number of complaints upheld against the Police relating to attendance at traffic emergencies and disasters.	0	Fewer than 5

Output 7.4 – Road Policing Resolutions

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

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Outturn 2005/06		Outturn 2006/07	Performance Standard 2006/07
	Quality		
0	Number of complaints upheld relating to the execution of road policing court documents.	0	0

Output Expense Statement

Road Safety Programme for the year ending 30 June 2007

Outturn Actual 2005/06 \$000		Actual 2006/07 \$000	Budgeted Mains 2006/07 \$000	Budgeted Supplementary Adjusted 2006/07 \$000
	Revenue			
211,994	Revenue Crown	236,015	225,063	236,015
903	Revenue Departments	480	929	929
-	Revenue Other	-	962	1,202
212,897	Total Revenue	236,495	226,954	238,146
207,015	Total Expenses	236,321	226,954	238,146
5,882	Net Surplus (Deficit)	174	-	-
154,423	Output 7.1 Strategic Road Policing	174,524	169,211	175,871
8,242	Output 7.2 Community Engagement on Road Safety	9,136	8,805	9,207
30,854	Output 7.3 Road Policing Incident and Emergency Management	35,494	34,207	35,768
13,496	Output 7.4 Road Policing Resolutions	17,167	14,731	17,300
207,015	Total Output Expense	236,321	226,954	238,146

33 Survey of RSAPs conducted by LTNZ. 91% of plans use at least crash information to identify agreed road safety risks. A lower percentage (largely due to vacancies) also used enforcement information. 64% of RSAPs are consistent with the good practice requirements.

34 Total remuneration in this context is defined by the Companies Act 1993, and is not the same definition as that in Police's employment agreements.





Part 5 – Financial Statements

Financial Statements – for the Year Ended 30 June 2007

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 (PFA). These financial statements have been prepared pursuant to Section 35 of the PFA, in accordance with section 43 of the PFA.

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 26A of the PFA.

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

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.

Beca Valuation Ltd revalued land and buildings as at 30 June 2006.

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	2.5-3%
Plant and equipment	15-50%
Vessels	4.5-25%
Furniture / fittings	10%
Motor vehicles	17%
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

Costs are allocated to output expenses based upon the proportion of total productive hours recorded. Productive hours are initially costed at a standard rate. Any variance between the standard rate and the actual cost is allocated amongst output expenses 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)

All 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 the reclassification of Other Revenue categories.

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 2007

	Actual 2007 \$000	Final Voted 2007 \$000	Actual 2006 \$000
Appropriations for Departmental Output Expenses			
Policy Advice and Ministerial Servicing	1,646	1,650	1,581
General Crime Prevention Services	93,970	94,214	83,912
Specific Crime Prevention Services and Maintenance of Public Order	95,790	96,038	73,588
Police Primary Response Management	334,207	335,075	315,506
Investigations	303,179	303,965	273,482
Case Resolution and Support to Judicial Process	66,129	66,300	63,558
Road Safety Programme	236,321	238,146	207,015
Total Appropriations for Departmental Output Expenses	1,131,242	1,135,388	1,018,642
Appropriation for Other Expenses			
Compensation for Confiscated Firearms	2	10	-
United Nations Drug Control Programme	100	100	100
Total Appropriation for Other Expenses	102	110	100
Appropriation for Capital Contribution from the Crown			
	34,409	34,409	29,032
Appropriations for Non-Departmental Revenue Flows			
Non-Tax Revenue Infringement Fees	81,372	75,718	79,103
Sale of Unclaimed Property	927	369	343
Forfeit to Crown	238	13	166
Investment Income	1	-	5
Total Appropriations for Non-Departmental Revenue Flows	82,538	76,100	79,617

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

Statement of Financial Performance

for the Year Ended 30 June 2007

	Note	Actual 2007 \$000	Budget 2007 \$000	Actual 2006 \$000
Revenue				
Crown		1,114,195	1,114,195	997,148
Interest		52	-	120
Other Revenue	2	22,087	21,193	21,601
Total Revenue		1,136,334	1,135,388	1,018,869
Expenditure				
Personnel	3	814,449	807,312	732,929
Operating	4	233,097	235,488	214,609
Depreciation	5	52,505	60,379	48,788
Capital Charge	6	31,191	32,209	22,316
Total Operating Expenses		1,131,242	1,135,388	1,018,642
Surplus (Deficit) from Outputs		5,092	-	227
Gain on sale of Non-Current Assets		702	-	-
Less: Other Expenses	7	2	10	-
Net Surplus / (Deficit)		5,792	(10)	227

Statement of Movements in Taxpayers' Funds (Equity)

for the Year Ended 30 June 2007

	Note	Actual 2007 \$000	Budget 2007 \$000	Actual 2006 \$000
Taxpayers' Funds as at 01 July		429,450	429,450	279,284
Net surplus (Deficit) for the year		5,792	(10)	227
Total recognised Revenues and Expenses for the year		5,792	(10)	227
Asset revaluation reserve		471	-	121,134
Provision for repayment of Surplus to Crown		(5,792)	-	(227)
Capital Contribution		34,409	34,409	29,032
Movement in Taxpayers' Funds for the year		34,880	34,409	149,939
Taxpayers' Funds as at 30 June		464,330	463,849	429,450

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

Statement of Financial Position

as at 30 June 2007

	Note	Actual 2007 \$000	Budget 2007 \$000	Actual 2006 \$000
Current Assets				
Cash		41,213	104,386	44,471
Accounts Receivable	8	103,042	1,270	57,955
Prepayments		3,174	5,346	3,567
Inventories	9	35	160	38
Total Current Assets		147,464	111,162	106,031
Less: Current Liabilities				
Accounts Payable	10,21	61,680	34,736	47,081
Other Accrued Expenses	11	9,404	19,653	8,911
Employee Entitlements	12	97,451	91,396	90,990
Provision for repayment of Surplus to the Crown		8,275	-	2,483
Total Current Liabilities		176,810	145,785	149,465
Working Capital				
		(29,346)	(34,623)	(43,434)
Non-Current Assets				
	13	590,148	577,272	561,881
Less: Non-Current Liabilities				
Employee Entitlements	12	96,472	78,800	88,997
Net Assets		464,330	463,849	429,450
Taxpayers' Funds				
General Funds	14	464,330	463,849	429,450
Total Taxpayers' Funds		464,330	463,849	429,450

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

Statement of Cash Flows

for the Year Ended 30 June 2007

	Note	Actual 2007 \$000	Budget 2007 \$000	Actual 2006 \$000
Cash Flows from Operating Activities				
Cash provided from:				
Supply of Outputs to:				
• Crown		1,070,726	1,111,996	948,224
• Others		20,469	27,412	22,815
Interest		52	-	120
		1,091,247	1,139,408	971,159
Cash was applied to:				
Produce Outputs:				
• Personnel		803,657	656,126	710,652
• Operating		214,246	348,471	216,247
• Capital Charge		31,191	32,209	22,316
Other Expenses		2	10	-
		1,049,096	1,036,816	949,215
Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities	15	42,151	102,592	21,944
Cash Flows from Investing Activities				
Cash provided from:				
Sale of Non-Current Assets		4,823	3,000	2,753
Cash was applied to:				
Purchase of Non-Current Assets		(84,641)	(77,603)	(73,995)
Net Cash Flows from Investing Activities		(79,818)	(74,603)	(71,242)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities				
Cash provided from:				
Capital Contribution		34,409	34,409	29,032
Cash was applied to:				
Repayment of Surplus to the Crown		-	(2,483)	-
Net Cash Flows from Financing Activities		34,409	31,926	29,032
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash Held		(3,258)	59,915	(20,266)
Add Opening Cash		44,471	44,471	64,737
Closing Cash as at 30 June		41,213	104,386	44,471
Cash Balance Consists of:				
Cash at Bank		40,307	103,686	43,497
Petty Cash		748	520	738
Overseas Posts		158	180	236
Total Cash		41,213	104,386	44,471

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

Statement of Unappropriated Expenditure

for the Year Ended 30 June 2007

Output Expense	Actual 2007 \$000	Appropriation 2007 \$000	Unappropriated Expenditure 2007 \$000	Unappropriated Expenditure 2006 \$000
Policy Advice and Ministerial Servicing	1,646	1,650	-	69
Police Primary Response Management	334,207	335,075	-	16,034
Case Resolution and Support to Judicial Process	66,129	66,300	-	2,746

Statement of Trust Monies

for the Year Ended 30 June 2007

	Opening Balance \$000	Capital Increase \$000	Capital Distribution \$000	Cash Receipts \$000	Cash Expenditure \$000	Closing Balance \$000
Bequests, Donations and Appeals	61	22	(21)	-	-	62
Reparation	7	14	(13)	-	-	8
Money in Custody	3,055	7,391	(1,603)	-	-	8,843
Found Money	166	91	(73)	-	-	184
Total	3,289	7,518	(1,710)	-	-	9,097

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 2007

Police estimate contingent liabilities of \$1.284 million at 30 June 2007 (30 June 2006: \$0.818 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 2007

	2007 \$000	2006 \$000
Capital		
Works		
Less Than One Year	43	8,506
One to Two Years	-	-
Total Works	43	8,506
Motor Vehicles		
Less Than One Year	12,042	15,996
Total Motor Vehicles	12,042	15,996
Others		
Less Than One Year	963	1,436
Total Other	963	1,436
Total Capital	13,048	25,938
Operating		
Accommodation Leases		
Less Than One Year	13,011	11,407
One to Two Years	11,755	10,515
Two to Five Years	29,701	20,415
Greater Than Five Years	56,443	46,324
Other Non-Cancellable Leases		
Less Than One Year	19	52
One to Two Years	6	36
Two to Five Years	-	11
Greater Than Five Years	-	-
Total Leases	110,935	88,760
Other Operating		
Less Than One Year	15,626	15,961
One to Two Years	9,963	3,545
Two to Five Years	2,315	3,231
Greater Than Five Years	20	-
Total Other Operating	27,924	22,737
Total Operating	138,859	111,497
Total Commitments	151,907	137,435

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 30 June 2007

1: Budget Composition

	Main Estimates \$000	Supplementary Estimate Changes \$000	Budget Total \$000
Revenue			
Crown	1,054,886	59,309	1,114,195
Other	17,565	3,628	21,193
Total Revenue	1,072,451	62,937	1,135,388
Expenditure			
Personnel	755,033	52,279	807,312
Operating	234,021	1,467	235,488
Depreciation	60,274	105	60,379
Capital Charge	23,123	9,086	32,209
Total Output Operating Expenses	1,072,451	62,937	1,135,388
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 \$50.165 million to meet increased personnel costs following a wage round settlement
- an increase in Crown, Department and Other revenue of \$4.316 for the New Zealand Police involvement in the United Nations mission in Timor-Leste
- an increase in Crown revenue of \$8.964 million for the additional capital charge on Property revaluation
- a reduction in Crown revenue of (\$1.233) million due to the decrease in the rate of capital charge
- a reduction in Crown revenue of (\$1.300) million to transfer the management of Taxi Compliance activities to Land Transport New Zealand
- an increase in Departmental revenue of \$1.000 million to meet the increased demand for holding Department of Corrections remand prisoners in Police cells.

2: Other Revenue

	2007 \$000	2006 \$000
Arms Licences	5,846	5,780
Chargeable Police Services	1,393	1,503
College: catering, facility hire and non police training	849	892
Corrections Prisoners	2,538	4,827
Other	1,660	2,081
Overseas Deployments	4,541	2,084
Pacific Island Chiefs of Police	929	525
Pacific Peoples Domestic Violence Programme	778	309
Rentals	1,165	1,151
Sponsorship	120	402
State Sector Retirement Superannuation Scheme	2,268	2,047
Total Other Revenue	22,087	21,601

3: Personnel

	2007 \$000	2006 \$000
Accident Compensation Costs	4,971	3,619
Fringe Benefit Tax	1,664	1,659
Salaries / Wages	713,099	639,525
Staff Insurance	1,680	1,606
Staff Recruitment	880	864
Staff Transport Assistance	1,923	2,113
Superannuation	82,919	76,761
Training	3,673	3,349
Transfer / Removal Expenses	3,091	2,645
Other	549	788
Total Personnel	814,449	732,929

4: Operating

	2007 \$000	2006 \$000
Audit Fee	259	252
Auditor Other Services	35	-
Bad Debts Expense	15	124
Changes in Doubtful Debts Provision	207	(54)
Communications	6,376	5,978
Computer Charges	14,263	14,618
Equipment Rental	14,638	14,353
Foreign Exchange Rate (Gain) Loss	43	(52)
Net Loss on Sale of Non-Current Assets	-	530
Non-Capitalised Equipment Purchases	19,275	20,265
Other Property / Equipment Expenses	60,132	55,319
Other Services	2,105	1,933
Physical Asset Write-offs	3	(45)
Printing	8,134	7,636
Professional Services	47,975	42,423
Property Rental	15,941	13,876
Third Party Expenses	5,317	5,048
Travel	21,849	17,519
Vehicle / Aircraft / Launch Rentals	7,521	7,669
Other Operating	9,009	7,217
Total Operating	233,097	214,609

5: Depreciation

	2007 \$000	2006 \$000
Buildings	11,760	8,597
Plant, Equipment and Communication Assets	25,029	24,624
Vessels	148	148
Furniture and Fittings	276	369
Motor Vehicles	15,292	15,050
Total Depreciation	52,505	48,788

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 2007 financial year was 7.5% (30 June 2006: 8.0%).

7: Other Expenses

	2007 \$000	2006 \$000
Compensation for Confiscated Firearms	2	-
Total Other Expenses	2	-

8: Accounts Receivable

	2007 \$000	2006 \$000
Trade Debtors	3,970	1,894
Less: Provision for Doubtful Debts	413	206
Net Trade Debtors	3,557	1,688
Debtor Crown	99,008	55,539
Sundry Debtors and Employee Debts	477	728
Total Accounts Receivable	103,042	57,955

9: Inventories

	2007 \$000	2006 \$000
Accoutrements/Other	35	38
Total Inventories	35	38

10: Accounts Payable

	2007 \$000	2006 \$000
Trade Creditors	16,184	8,130
Accrued Expenses and Provisions	25,153	22,254
PAYE Payable	8,601	7,261
GST Payable	11,742	9,436
Total Accounts Payable	61,680	47,081

11: Other Accrued Expenses

	2007 \$000	2006 \$000
Sponsorship Reserve	438	129
Accident Compensation and Accredited Employer Programme provisions	8,966	8,782
Total Other Accrued Expenses	9,404	8,911

12: Employee Entitlements

	2007 \$000	2006 \$000
Current Liabilities		
Accrued Salaries and Wages	30	5,298
Annual Leave	75,336	67,452
Long Service Leave	1,400	1,800
Retirement Leave	12,700	10,500
Shift Leave	7,985	5,940
Total Current Portion	97,451	90,990
Non-Current Liabilities		
Long Service Leave	10,640	9,407
Retirement Leave	85,832	79,590
Total Non-Current Portion	96,472	88,997
Total Employee Entitlements	193,923	179,987

An independent actuarial valuation was undertaken by Aon Consulting New Zealand Ltd as at 30 June 2007 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 2007 financial year 5.75% p.a. (30 June 2006: 5.75% p.a.).
- Salary growth rate for the 2007 financial year 2.75% p.a. (30 June 2006: 2.75% p.a.).

13: Property, Plant and Equipment

	2007 \$000	2006 \$000
Land		
At Valuation	133,708	132,787
Land Book Value	133,708	132,787
Buildings		
At Valuation	313,085	317,068
Accumulated Depreciation	(13,161)	(29,333)
Buildings Book Value	299,924	287,735
Furniture and Fittings		
At Cost	19,000	16,222
Accumulated Depreciation	(13,801)	(14,196)
Furniture and Fittings Book Value	5,199	2,026
Plant, Equipment and Communication Assets		
At Cost	393,392	358,816
Accumulated Depreciation	(296,127)	(271,374)
Plant, Equipment and Communication Assets Book Value	97,265	87,442
Motor Vehicles		
At Cost	104,417	99,145
Accumulated Depreciation	(53,674)	(48,300)
Motor Vehicles Book Value	50,743	50,845
Vessels		
At Cost	6,141	3,730
Accumulated Depreciation	(2,832)	(2,684)
Vessels Book Value	3,309	1,046
Total Property, Plant and Equipment		
At Cost and Valuation	969,743	927,768
Accumulated Depreciation	(379,595)	(365,887)
Total Property, Plant and Equipment Book Value	590,148	561,881

Restrictions to Titles of Non-Current Assets

As at 30 June 2007 land and buildings of which Police has possession and use, but for which legal title is not completely established, amounted to \$9.077million (30 June 2006: \$9.347 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 \$10.527 million. These properties have an estimated realisable value of \$14.200 million (30 June 2006 \$13.500 million). One of these properties has been declared surplus subject to Land Information New Zealand approval. The Historic Places Trust have reported that the property has significant historical value, and have recommended that it only be sold for adaptive re-use. Police are seeking a revised valuation with this covenant attached in order to estimate any sale implications.

At Balance Date Capital Work in Progress Comprised the Following (included in Property, Plant and Equipment above):

	2007 \$000	2006 \$000
Buildings	44,377	29,323
Furniture and Fittings	4,396	851
Plant and Equipment	37,161	21,696
Other	2,411	-
Total	88,345	51,870

14: Taxpayer's Funds

	2007 \$000	2006 \$000
General Funds		
Balance as at 1 July	429,450	279,284
Provision for Repayment of Surplus to Crown 1 July	2,483	2,256
Total Taxpayers Funds 1 July	431,933	281,540
Net Surplus (Deficit) for the year	5,792	227
Capital Contributions	34,409	29,032
Asset revaluation reserve	471	121,134
	472,605	431,933
Provision for Repayment of Surplus to the Crown	(8,275)	(2,483)
General Funds as at 30 June	464,330	429,450

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

	2007 \$000	2006 \$000
Net Surplus (Deficit)	5,792	227
Add (Less) Non-Cash Items		
Depreciation	52,505	48,788
	52,505	48,788
Add (Less) Movements in Working Capital Items		
Accounts Payable	10,025	(2,807)
Accounts Receivable	(1,618)	1,214
Employee Entitlements	10,774	22,277
Debtor Crown	(43,469)	(48,924)
Inventories	3	4
Prepayments	393	508
Other Accrued Expenses	8,448	127
Net Working Capital Movements	(15,444)	(27,601)
Add (Less) Items Classified as Investing Activity		
Net (Gain) Loss on Sale of Non-Current Assets	(702)	530
Total Investing Activities Items	(702)	530
Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities	42,151	21,944

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 2007: 8,025 members (30 June 2006: 7,382 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 2007 Police had three open contracts valued at \$0.354 million (30 June 2006: \$1.099 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 and deployments, however the annual cost of these activities is approximately 1.91% 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 \$2.624 million (30 June 2006: \$4.079 million).

Personnel disputes that have arisen with a likelihood of a settlement have been provided for, along with personnel settlements payable under collective contract provisions that are unable to be paid until the financial year is complete. 30 June 2007 \$3.123 million (30 June 2006 \$3.164 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	4,079	(1,455)	-	2,624
Provision for Personnel Contract Settlements	3,164	(1,298)	1,257	3,123
Total	7,243	(2,753)	1,257	5,747

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 2006/07.

Schedule of Revenue and Expenses

for the Year Ended 30 June 2007

	Actual 2007 \$000	Budget 2007 \$000	Actual 2006 \$000
Revenue	82,538	76,100	79,617
Total Non-Departmental Revenue¹	82,538	76,100	79,617
Expenses	100	100	100
Total Non-Departmental Expenses	100	100	100

NOTE 1: Refer to the Statement of Appropriations on page 68 for the analysis of revenue.

Schedule of Assets and Liabilities

as at 30 June 2007

	Actual 2007 \$000	Budget 2007 \$000	Actual 2006 \$000
Current Assets			
Cash	291	6	6
Accounts Receivable	300	200	-
Total Non-Departmental Assets	591	206	6
Accounts payable	200	100	-
Funds held on behalf of Crown	391	106	6
Total Non-Departmental Liabilities	591	206	6



■ Chartered Accountants

TO THE READERS OF NEW ZEALAND POLICE'S
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2007

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 on his behalf. The audit covers the financial statements, statement of service performance and schedules of non-departmental activities included in the annual report of the New Zealand Police for the year ended 30 June 2007.

Unqualified Opinion

In our opinion:

- The financial statements of New Zealand Police on pages 66 to 82:
 - comply with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand; and
 - fairly reflect:
 - New Zealand Police's financial position as at 30 June 2007;
 - the results of its operations and cash flows for the year ended on that date;
- The statement of service performance of New Zealand Police on pages 41 to 63;
 - complies with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand; and
 - fairly reflects for each class of outputs:
 - its standards of delivery performance achieved, as compared with the forecast standards outlined in the statement of forecast service performance adopted at the start of the financial year; and
 - its actual revenue earned and output expenses incurred, as compared with the forecast revenues and output expenses outlined in the statement of forecast service performance adopted at the start of the financial year
- The schedules of non-departmental activities on pages 72 and 83 fairly reflect the assets, liabilities, revenues and trust monies managed by New Zealand Police on behalf of the Crown for the year ended 30 June 2007

The audit was completed on 28 September 2007, 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 2007. They must also fairly reflect the results of its operations and cash flows and service performance achievements for the year ended on that date. 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.

In addition to the audit we have carried out assignments in relation to New Zealand Police's conversion to New Zealand equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards, which are compatible with the above independence requirements. Other than the audit and this assignment, we have no relationship with or interests in New Zealand Police.



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

Additional Financial Information

Appropriations Administered Vote: Police

Summary of Appropriations for the Year Ended 30 June 2007

Department Output Expenses	Main Estimates Appropriation \$000	Supplementary Estimates Change \$000	Changed by Order in Council \$000	Total Appropriations \$000	Actual Outturn \$000	Section 26C validating legislation \$000
Policy Advice and Ministerial Servicing	1,566	84	-	1,650	1,646	-
General Crime Prevention Services	89,389	4,825	-	94,214	93,970	-
Specific Crime Prevention Services and Maintenance of Public Order	86,576	9,462	-	96,038	95,790	-
Police Primary Response Management	318,153	16,922	-	335,075	334,207	-
Investigations	288,396	15,569	-	303,965	303,179	-
Case Resolution and Support to Judicial Process	61,417	4,883	-	66,300	66,129	-
Road Safety Programme	226,954	11,192	-	238,146	236,321	-
Total Appropriation Departmental Output Expenses	1,072,451	62,937	-	1,135,388	1,131,242	-
Other Expenses to be Incurred by the Department	10	-	-	10	2	-
Other Expenses to be Incurred by the Crown	100	-	-	100	100	-
Total Appropriations	1,072,561	62,937	-	1,135,498	1,131,344	-



Part 6 - 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:

	2006/07	2005/06	2004/05
Section 14 (Inception Warrants)			
Number of applications made	34	49	39
Number of applications granted	34	49	39
Number of applications refused	Nil	Nil	Nil
Number of persons warrants*	34	43	64
Number of premises warrants	Nil	22	18
Number of warrants which authorised entry onto private premises	12	21	22
Average duration of warrants including renewals (days)**	19	36	23
Number of persons prosecuted	96	158	127
Number of persons convicted	Nil	43	33
Number of persons still under prosecution	Nil	115	94
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	2	11	7
Number of applications granted	2	11	7
Number of applications refused	Nil	Nil	Nil
Number of persons warrants	2	11	16
Number of premises warrants	Nil	9	10
Number of warrants which authorised entry onto private premises	Nil	7	19
Average duration of warrants including renewals – in days	15	42	33
Number of persons prosecuted	Nil	65	5
Number of persons convicted	Nil	17	5
Number of persons still under prosecution	Nil	48	Nil
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	Nil	4	2
Number of applications granted	Nil	4	2
Number of applications refused	Nil	Nil	Nil
Number of persons warrants	Nil	4	2
Number of premises warrants	Nil	Nil	Nil
Number of warrants which authorised entry onto private premises	Nil	Nil	Nil

	2006/07	2005/06	2004/05
Section 19 (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	316	Nil	Nil

In accordance with the provisions of Section 312Q of the Crimes Amendment Act (No 2) 1997 the following information is provided:

	2006/07	2005/06	2004/05
Section 312B			
Number of applications made	10	1	7
Number of applications granted	10	1	7
Number of applications refused	Nil	Nil	Nil
Number of persons warrants	12	1	28
Number of premises warrants	1	Nil	52
Number of warrants which authorised entry onto private premises	5	1	15
Average duration of warrants including renewals – in days	18	Nil	20
Number of persons prosecuted	2	Nil	43
Number of persons convicted	1	Nil	22
Number of persons still under prosecution	1	Nil	21
Number of prosecutions instituted against Police (including former members) for offences against Section 23	Nil	Nil	Nil
Section 312CA			
Number of applications made	28	17	17
Number of applications granted	28	17	17
Number of applications refused	Nil	Nil	Nil
Number of persons warrants	26	17	28
Number of premises warrants	4	1	6
Number of warrants which authorised entry onto private premises	11	24	17
Average duration of warrants including renewals – in days	18	19	24
Number of persons prosecuted	13	35	14
Number of persons convicted	Nil	6	8
Number of persons still under prosecution	13	29	6
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	1	1	Nil
Number of applications granted	1	1	Nil
Number of applications refused	Nil	Nil	Nil
Number of persons warrants	1	1	Nil
Number of premises warrants	Nil	Nil	Nil

	2006/07	2005/06	2004/05
Section 312G (Emergency Permits)			
Number of applications made	Nil	1	1
Number of applications granted	Nil	1	1
Number of applications refused	Nil	Nil	Nil
Number of interceptions recorded	Nil	1	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

* One physical warrant counted as 1 warrant, regardless of number of subjects or premises included

** Duration regarded as actual duration of interception, not duration granted.

Call Data Warrants

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

	2006/07	2005/06	2004/05
Section 10A			
Number of applications made	234	230	187
Number of applications granted	234	230	187
Number of applications refused	Nil	Nil	Nil
Average duration – in days	30	31	26
Section 10K			
Number of applications made	Nil	5	23
Number of applications granted	Nil	1	23
Number of applications refused	Nil	Nil	Nil
Average duration – in days	Nil	30	30

Road Blocks

There were two road blocks implemented using the provisions of Section 317B of the Crimes Act 1961.

Bodily Samples

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

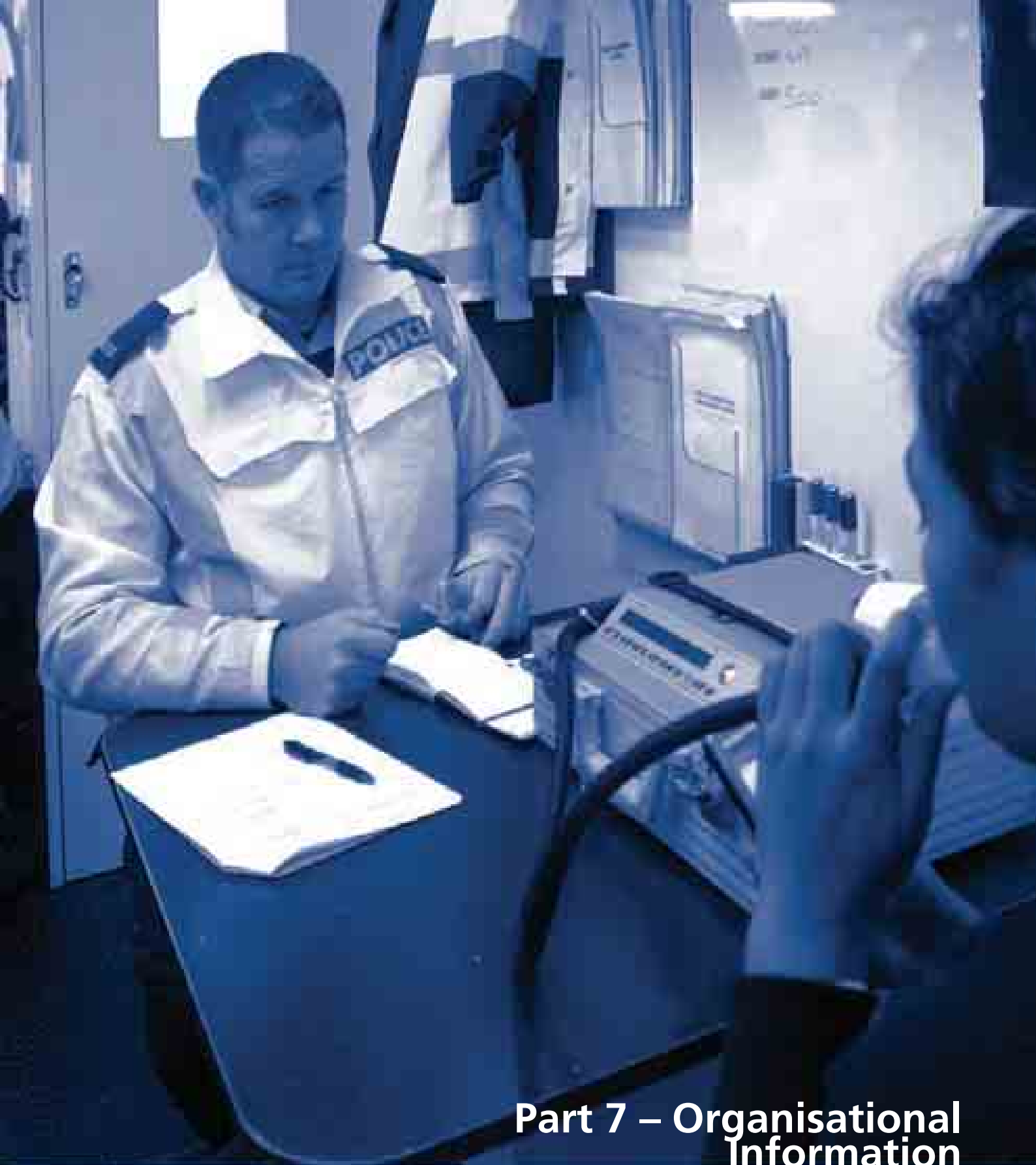
Bodily Samples	2006/07
(a) The number of occasions on which a blood sample has been taken with the consent of a person given in response to a databank request	2
(ab) The number of occasions on which a buccal sample has been taken with the consent of a person given in response to a databank request	7,919
(b) The number of applications for compulsion orders by type – suspect databank compulsion orders	Legislation changed removed this need
(c) The number of applications referred to in paragraph (b) that were – suspects – granted	41
suspects – refused	0
databank compulsion orders – granted	0
databank compulsion orders – refused	0
(ca) The number of occasions on which a blood sample has been taken pursuant to a compulsion order	3
(cb) The number of occasions on which a buccal sample has been taken pursuant to a compulsion order	48
(cc) The number of occasions on which a blood sample has been taken pursuant to a databank compulsion notice	8
(cd) The number of occasions on which a buccal sample has been taken pursuant to a databank compulsion notice	2,107
(ce) The number –	
(i) databank compulsion notice hearings requested	16
(ii) DNA Profile Databank (Part 3) orders made; and	5
(iii) the number of orders made that the databank compulsion notice is of no effect in respect to those hearings	0
(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	23
(ii) persons referred to in subparagraph (i) in respect of whom a conviction has been entered as a result of the trial	14
(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	25
(ii) suspect compulsion orders granted in respect of those	25
(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	0
a fingerprick pursuant to a databank compulsion notice	1
a buccal sample pursuant to a compulsion order	0

Bodily Samples	2006/07
a buccal sample pursuant to a databank compulsion notice	0
(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	0
(f) The total number of DNA profiles stored on a DNA profile databank at the end of the period under review; and	73,555
number of bodily samples obtained by consent	61,471
number of bodily samples obtained pursuant to a compulsion order	284
number of bodily samples obtained pursuant to a databank compulsion notice	11,800
(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	295
(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	2185

Tracking Warrants

In accordance with the provisions of Section 200J of the Summary Proceedings Amendment Act 2003 the following information is provided:

Tracking Warrants	2006/07	2005/06	2004/05
Number of warrants issued	32	31	19
Number of warrant renewals	14	10	3
Average duration – in days	49	45	43
Tracking device used without warrant	Nil	Nil	Nil
Warrants issued under Section 200I	Nil	Nil	Nil
Number of device authorised to remain	Nil	Nil	1



Part 7 – Organisational Information

Good Employer Requirements

During 2006/07 Police successfully completed negotiations on both Collective Employment Agreements, as well as Individual Employment Agreements for the vast majority of staff covered by such agreements. The Collective Employment Agreements current terms expire on 30 June 2008 and 30 November 2008.

Good and Safe Working Conditions

Police continues to participate in the ACC accredited partnership programme. During 2006/07 further work has been completed for the provision of safety footwear, the accident reporting system review has been completed and is now operating, and nationally, health and safety forums are functioning effectively.

A hazard management training programme specific to Police has been finalised and is ready to be delivered, increased support is now available for psychological harm to Police officers and more proactive work is being carried out to ensure persons are suitable for jobs they are deployed into. The overall result has seen accident rates and absenteeism due to injury decreasing.

Impartial Selection of Suitably Qualified Persons for Appointment

During 2006/07 667 sworn staff graduated from the Royal New Zealand Police College, including 92 recruited under the United Kingdom recruitment programme. In addition 624 non-sworn staff (not including casual staff) started work in Police during the year.

During 2006/07 Police has reviewed the policy relating to appointment reviews. It is expected that this policy will be amended during the 2007/08 year.

Equity and Diversity

Equity and Diversity Areas of Focus 2006/07

Police is committed to equity and diversity as a long-term strategic response to addressing discrimination and celebrating difference within the workplace, and to meet the needs of individuals within the organisation.

Equity and diversity are critical elements of the strategic plan to 2010 and the Human Resource Management Plan, which acknowledges the increasing cultural diversity of the New Zealand community. The strategy outlines the objective of having a Police environment, which fully reflects EEO, Māori responsiveness, and diversity needs.

National Major Areas of Focus for 2006/07

The New Zealand Police Strategic Plan to 2010 incorporates a focus on policing capability and integrity through commitment to Police values and competencies. The strategy encourages a flexible, diverse and adaptive 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:

- increasing staff understanding of Māori culture and practices with the annual Kia Puawai (Police Management Conference);
- increasing the recruitment for Māori, women, Pacific peoples, Asian and other minority groups;
- continuing to encourage other ethnic groups to join Police;
- establishing liaison with diverse communities;
- district equity and diversity strategic plan.

A major focus is the continued development of Police capability and performance in Human Resources: Equity and Diversity, so as to have the ability to report on achievements, identify weaknesses and build on a philosophy of continuous improvement.

Work areas include the development of policy and practices integrating the human resources core values which are embedded in Police's Competency Framework. Work is to include the ongoing benchmarking and setting of standards and the effective reporting and monitoring of achievements.

National Major Initiatives 2006/07

- Continue to increase the numbers of Māori, Pacific peoples, Asian peoples, women and other ethnic groups.
- Implement an improved policy and process based on good practice principles, for the management of discriminatory practices (including sexual, gender, racial harassment and workplace bullying).
- Administer and support the District Equity and Diversity Strategic Plan.
- Continue to implement national training for sexual harassment contact officers and harassment support officers for the new policy.
- Develop measures and reporting systems and improve policies, services and arrangements in line with the Commissioner's Australasian Women in Policing Advisory Committee.
- Work/life balance project.
- Coordinate and support District Police Equity and Diversity networks for:
 - women in Policing Network;
 - EEO Liaison Officers;
 - disability Network;
 - gay and lesbian staff through Diversity Liaison Officers.

District Equity and Diversity Strategic Plan

The focus of a District Equity and Diversity Strategic Plan is to build the capacity in Districts to meet the equity and diversity objectives set out in the Police strategic plan and the Human Resource management plan. The National Equity and Diversity Office has written the ways to build capacity; the Districts choose how they do that by writing their own key success measures.

- To be an employer of choice by fostering a positive work environment, to attract, develop, manage and support people in policing.

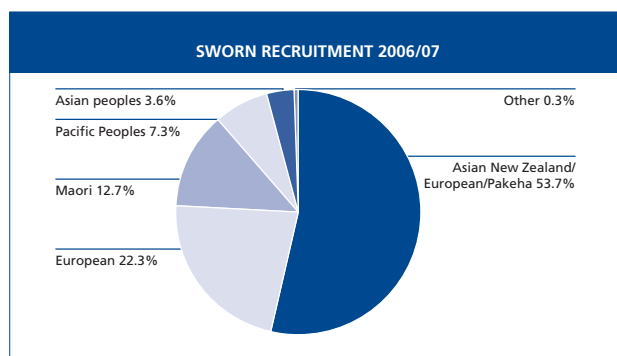
- To place significant importance on Police core values: integrity, professionalism, commitment to Māori and Treaty.
- **Direction 1.** *District equity and diversity including but not limited to women in policing, disability, equity and diversity and diversity liaison officers.*
- **Direction 2.** *Work/life Balance* – Working long hours all the time is not a badge of honour.
- **Direction 3.** *Celebrating Success* – Become a District of choice by positively portraying your District at every opportunity.
- **Direction 4.** *Discrimination/harassment* – Throughout Police individuals are encouraged to challenge inappropriate or unacceptable words or acts and feel safe in the knowledge they will be fully supported by their peers and managers.

Recruitment and Appointment

Recruitment included 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, PACIFICally Wellington, Pasifika, Kilikiti and Ban the Bash; and
- working jointly with the 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, online 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 organization; and
 - 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 Liaison Officers' Network.



Statistics for Women, Māori and Pacific Peoples

Details of overall gender and ethnic representation are outlined in the organisational information section of this report.

The representation of women among senior managers increased from 10.4 percent to 12.1 percent during 2006/07. Amongst senior managers there is now a 8.9 percent representation of Māori, approaching the 2010 target of 10 percent, while there is also a 3.6 percent representation of Pacific peoples, again approaching the 2010 target of 5 percent.

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:

- Women's leadership training course 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 Women in Policing Network raises the profile of women in Police, and identifies issues for women that can be raised through the national women in Policing network and managed nationally, ensuring a voice at the highest level. Women in Policing network members are invited to participate in working groups, including the Flexible Work Practices Framework, looking at new policies around flexibility in the workplace. The Deputy Commissioner Resource Management is an active advocate of the Women in Policing Network, opening the recent conference and showcasing as a woman leader at the conference, as well as ensuring

she is updated on issues and initiatives from the monthly video conferences. Our 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 2006/07 year, the Women in Policing Network held eight meetings either via video conference or face to face.

- To widen the support of Women in Policing networks in Districts we showcase a District each month. A representation of women from the selected District is invited to the conference to share their journey with us. The District Commander and Human Resources Manager from that District is invited to attend. Showcases are very successful and Police acknowledge the courage of the women who have taken part. When all Districts have had the opportunity to showcase plus two further showcases Women Leaders and Women in male-dominated roles the showcases will be compiled into a booklet and distributed throughout the organisation.
- Of our 40 trained diversity liaison officers 27 are women.
- New Zealand is hosting the Commissioners' Australasian Women in Policing Advisory Committee (CAWIPAC) in 2007. CAWIPAC is the primary women's issues advisory group to Commissioners in Australasian policing jurisdictions. A strategic plan for the next four years has been developed. The three key directions are Women Leading Innovative Partnerships, Capitalising on Emerging Technologies and Decision Makers Driving Cultural Change.

Implementation of Policies, Procedures and Strategies

Overall sworn attrition decreased significantly during 2006/07, ending the year below 4 percent, for the first time in many years. Among sworn women the attrition rate was even lower, ending the year below 3 percent. This was one of the significant contributing factors in sworn female FTE numbers increasing by 7.6 percent during 2006/07 (compared to a 3.9 percent increase in sworn males).

Elimination of Discriminatory Practices

A total of 10 sexual harassment complaints were recorded and resolved to an agreed outcome during 2006/07. National training courses on prevention were delivered to 20 new sexual harassment contact officers from around the country.

A new harassment policy has been written and will be launched with the new Code of Conduct. The policy will incorporate the sexual harassment policy and will include all forms of discrimination under the Human Rights Act.

Supporting People with Disabilities

The New Zealand Police Disability Strategy Implementation Work Plan for 2006/07 included six key activities:

- Disability Awareness Day. Identify a specific area of disability for the focus of International Disability Awareness Day.
- Disability Network. Continuing the network to ensure we provide an administrative resource and to promote the network to staff and managers.
- Community constables' responsiveness to members of the public with disabilities. Equity and Diversity Office to work with community constables to ensure they are aware of the significance of their role to the disability sector and encourage their engagement with local disability service providers.
- Training on the employment of people with disabilities.
- Increase awareness of the mainstream programme by continuing to raise the awareness of the programme.
- Supporting staff who have family members with a disability by providing support and information through the disability network to allow them to manage their work/life balance and support their family's special needs.

EEO liaison officers are combined with the disability network to add support for our disability network members and to ensure all Districts have a representative on the Disability Network. This ensures the actions and initiatives for the Disability Implementation Plan has support from each District. There have been nine EEO liaison officer/disability network video conferences in 2006/07.

The activities in the 2006/07 disability implementation plan will be continued in 2007/08.

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

Examples of key achievements include:

- We now have 40 trained diversity liaison officers (DLOs) throughout our Districts. The DLOs provide operational advice and establish effective communication and partnerships between the Police and GLBTI communities. There were seven DLO video conferences over the 2006/07 year, plus a three-day training course at the college for new DLOs and a two day refresher course for existing DLOs.
- Inclusiveness training continued to be delivered around the country by the Diversity Liaison Officers. The training raised awareness of issues faced by the GLBTI communities and aimed to create an inclusive workplace for staff and enhance responsiveness.
- The Ten percent newsletter is produced by the Equity and Diversity Office for all Police staff, with the aims of supporting the inclusiveness of gay and lesbian staff in Police and improving policing service to the GLBTI community.
- Police attended Auckland's 'Big Gay Out' Festival, Wellington Gay and Lesbian Fair and Canterbury's Pride Week and two DLOs appeared on television documentaries talking about their DLO role.

EEO LIAISON OFFICERS

EEO liaison officers provide advice and coordinate implementation of all equity and diversity initiatives in their district. Nationally the Equity & Diversity Office has written a District equity and diversity strategic plan (details at beginning of this section). EEO liaison officers met nine times in 2006/07, including at a combined equity and diversity face to face conference in June 2007.

Australia and New Zealand Equal Opportunity Consultative Committee

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 face-to-face meeting in November 2007 hosted by Northern Territory in Darwin and attended by the EEO Project Officer.

Staff Numbers: Full Time Equivalents (FTEs)

	As at 30 June 2007			As at 30 June 2006		
	Sworn	Non-sworn	Total	Sworn	Non-sworn	Total
Northland	293	54	347	278	50	328
Waitamata	678	135	813	647	132	779
Auckland City	681	162	843	639	143	782
Counties Mānukau	728	177	905	684	154	838
Auckland Metro Crime and Operations Support	216	60	276	199	54	253
Waikato	545	92	637	514	93	607
Bay of Plenty	579	91	670	549	96	645
Eastern	367	57	424	360	60	420
Central	660	111	771	636	109	745
Wellington	758	161	919	726	163	889
Tasman	302	56	358	289	54	343
Canterbury	856	136	992	845	131	976
Southern	511	94	605	513	92	605
Police National Headquarters	87	234	321	83	201	284
Training	129	136	265	121	136	257
Licensing and Vetting	1	20	21	1	21	22
Prosecutions	135	121	256	132	81	213
Communications	72	412	484	65	368	433
Police Infringement Bureau	14	94	108	12	90	102
Commercial Vehicle Investigation Unit	85	23	108	91	19	110
Crime	42	93	135	50	85	135
Information and Technology	6	226	232	8	210	218
Legal	6	19	25	4	15	19
National Tactics Service Centre	69	-	69	74	-	74
International Services Group	71	6	77	39	6	45
Sub Total	7,891	2,770	10,661	7,559	2,563	10,122
Corporate Service Centre	10	1	11	18	1	19
Recruits	213	-	213	186	-	186
Total	8,113	2,771	10,884	7,763	2,564	10,327

- NOTES:**
- Figures are given on a full time equivalent (FTE) basis, i.e., staff working on a part-time basis are summed to an equivalent of a full-time member.
 - Numbers do not include staff on leave without pay.
 - Corporate service centre reflects staff on final retirement leave.
 - In the 2006/07 year North Shore/ Waitakere District changed its name to Waitemata District, the Office of the Commissioner changed to Police National Headquarters and the Overseas Deployment Group changed to the International Services Group. In each case the functions have remained substantially the same.
 - Due to the consolidation of numbers some minor rounding variations can occur between staff numbers in the report. This rounding does not affect the overall position or the integrity of the numbers reported.

Staff by Gender

	As at 30 June 2007			As at 30 June 2006		
	Sworn	Non-sworn	Total	Sworn	Non-sworn	Total
Female	1,358	1,823	3,181	1,262	1,714	2,976
Male	6,755	948	7,703	6,503	848	7,351
Total	8,113	2,771	10,884	7,765	2,562	10,327
Percent Female	16.7%	65.8%	29.2%	16.3%	66.9% ^t	28.8%

- NOTES:**
- Figures are given on a full time equivalent (FTE) basis, i.e., staff working on a part-time basis are summed to an equivalent of a full-time member.
 - Numbers do not include staff on leave without pay.
 - Due to the consolidation of numbers some minor rounding variations can occur between staff numbers in the report. This rounding does not affect the overall position or the integrity of the numbers reported.

Staff by Ethnicity

SWORN

	As at 30 June 2007			As at 30 June 2006		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
New Zealand European/Pakeha	4,530	956	5,486	4,451	899	5,350
European	992	153	1,145	940	130	1,070
New Zealand Māori	691	147	838	676	145	821
Pacific Peoples	272	39	311	253	32	285
Asian Peoples	89	16	105	63	13	76
Other	26	6	32	23	9	32
Not specified	712	114	826	683	107	790

NON-SWORN

	As at 30 June 2007			As at 30 June 2006		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
New Zealand European/Pakeha	359	796	1,155	368	820	1,188
European	56	126	182	55	128	183
New Zealand Māori	32	104	136	33	95	128
Pacific Peoples	12	62	74	13	57	70
Asian Peoples	18	20	38	14	25	39
Other	7	6	13	7	6	13
Not specified	491	806	1,297	387	688	1,075

- NOTES:**
- 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.
 - Figures are given on a full time equivalent (FTE) basis, i.e., staff working on a part-time basis are summed to an equivalent of a full-time member.
 - Numbers do not include staff on leave without pay.

Ethnicity Profile of Police and the New Zealand population

	Police Profile as at 30 June 2007	Police Profile as at 30 June 2006	NZ Population - 2006 Census
New Zealand European / Pakeha	75.8%	77.2%	72.8%
New Zealand Māori	11.1%	11.3%	14.6%
Pacific Peoples	4.4%	4.2%	7.5%
Asian Peoples	1.6%	1.4%	9.3%
European	15.1%	14.8%	7.1%
Other Ethnic Groups	0.5%	0.5%	1.0%

- 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 percent.
 2. Figures are given on a full time equivalent (FTE) 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 the from 2006 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 2007				As at 30 June 2006			
	Males	Females	Total	percent Female	Males	Females	Total	percent 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%	3	-	3	0.0%
Superintendent	42	3	45	6.7%	43	3	46	6.5%
Inspector	207	10	217	4.6%	188	11	199	5.5%
Senior Sergeant	356	28	384	7.3%	323	18	341	5.3%
Sergeant	1,089	111	1,200	9.3%	1,058	96	1,154	8.3%
Constable	4,896	1,150	6,046	19.0%	4,741	1,094	5,835	18.7%
Matron	-	1	1	100.0%	-	2	2	100.0%
Recruits	158	55	213	25.8%	145	41	186	22.0%
Total	6,755	1,358	8,113	16.7%	6,503	1,265	7,768	16.3%

NON-SWORN STAFF BY RANK AND GENDER

	As at 30 June 2007				As at 30 June 2006			
	Males	Females	Total	percent Female	Males	Females	Total	percent Female
Deputy Commissioner	-	1	1	100.0%	-	1	1	100.0%
Assistant Commissioner	4	1	5	20.0%	4	1	5	20.0%
Superintendent	6	3	9	33.3%	4	2	6	33.3%
Inspector	65	40	105	38.1%	58	38	96	39.6%
Senior Sergeant	24	21	45	46.7%	17	16	33	48.5%
Sergeant	101	77	178	43.3%	82	72	154	46.8%
Constable	233	255	488	52.3%	173	123	296	41.6%
Not Equivalent to Sworn Rank	515	1,425	1,940	73.5%	510	1,461	1,971	74.1%
Total	948	1,823	2,771	65.8%	848	1,714	2,562	66.9%

- NOTES:**
1. Figures are given on a full time equivalent (FTE) 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 equivalent ranks are based on remuneration bands not necessarily their positions within the organisational structure.
 4. Due to the consolidation of numbers some minor rounding variations can occur between staff numbers in the report. This rounding does not affect the overall position or the integrity of the numbers reported.



Remuneration

The number of Police members, excluding 'casual' staff employed on an as required basis, who received total remuneration³⁴ during 2006/07 by \$10,000 band was as follows:

Total Remuneration Band	Total Personnel	Overseas [1]	Left Police [2]	Started during year [3]	Remuneration authority [4]
\$0 - \$10,000	697	-	284	255	-
\$10,000 - \$20,000	535	-	143	324	-
\$20,000 - \$30,000	449	-	102	168	-
\$30,000 - \$40,000	711	-	79	267	-
\$40,000 - \$50,000	1,125	2	75	153	-
\$50,000 - \$60,000	1,953	1	55	38	-
\$60,000 - \$70,000	1,723	4	40	23	-
\$70,000 - \$80,000	1,728	7	28	9	-
\$80,000 - \$90,000	1,462	24	21	6	-
\$90,000 - \$100,000	945	28	13	3	-
\$100,000 - \$110,000	536	23	9	2	-
\$110,000 - \$120,000	200	20	5	-	-
\$120,000 - \$130,000	98	17	1	-	-
\$130,000 - \$140,000	50	5	4	-	-
\$140,000 - \$150,000	29	9	6	-	-
\$150,000 - \$160,000	19	2	3	-	-
\$160,000 - \$170,000	12	6	1	-	-
\$170,000 - \$180,000	12	3	1	-	-
\$180,000 - \$190,000	5	2	-	-	-
\$190,000 - \$200,000	4	2	1	-	-
\$200,000 - \$210,000	3	1	-	-	-
\$210,000 - \$220,000	8	-	1	-	-
\$220,000 - \$230,000	3	-	1	-	-
\$230,000 - \$240,000	2	-	-	-	-
\$240,000 - \$250,000	7	3	-	-	-
\$250,000 - \$260,000	2	1	-	-	-
\$260,000 - \$270,000	1	1	-	-	-
\$290,000 - \$300,000	1	1	-	-	-
\$330,000 - \$340,000	1	-	-	-	1
\$350,000 - \$360,000	1	-	-	-	1
\$420,000 - \$430,000	1	-	-	-	1
Total	12,323	162	873	1,248	3

NOTES: The above table includes all staff including part-time staff, staff who had a period of leave without pay, those staff who started during the year and those who received pay increases during the year by the remuneration band that they actually received during 2006/07 not the full time remuneration at any point of the year.

1. Staff who received additional allowances relating to their overseas postings.
2. Staff who have left Police and many have been paid contractual entitlements.
3. Staff who began working for New Zealand Police during 2006/07 and have not yet received a full year's remuneration.
4. Staff whose remuneration was determined by the Remuneration Authority, for at least part of the year

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
- Queen's Police Medal Regulations 1959.

Committees Serviced by the National Crime Service Centre 2006/07

Police is represented on the following committees:

Combined Law Agency Group (CLAG)

Domestic based network of Government agencies with law enforcement functions. The network has national and regional groups comprising 14 charter agencies and eight further supporting agencies. Groups meet regularly to facilitate the sharing of intelligence and resources to combat organised, transnational and complex crime in New Zealand.

New Zealand Financial Action Task Force (FATF) Working Group

A working group comprising Ministry of Justice, Reserve Bank, Police, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Ministry of Economic Development, Customs, Inland Revenue Department that provides policy advice on anti money laundering/counter terrorist Financing to the New Zealand Government.

Asia-Pacific Group on Money Laundering

An FATF regional style body comprising of 32 member and eight observer jurisdictions from the Asia-Pacific region that facilitates the adoption, effective implementation and enforcement of internationally accepted standards against money laundering and the financing of terrorism.

International Drug Enforcement Community (IDEC) / Transnational Targeting Network (TTN)

Police are active partners in both the International Drug Enforcement Conference and the Transnational Targeting Network which focuses on high impact transnational crime syndicates. The International Drug Enforcement Conference is a global conference driven by the DEA and is split in regions. New Zealand is a part of the Far Eastern Working Group, which includes New Zealand, Australia and various Asian countries. This group meets quarterly for the purpose of sharing intelligence and identifying targets.

Asia-Pacific Drug Enforcement Conference (ADEC)

The Asia-Pacific Drug Enforcement Conference is held each year, where top officials in charge of drug law enforcement in the Asia-Pacific region gather to exchange information related to the drug situation and international drug smuggling and trafficking organisations. This conference is attended each year by a New Zealand police representative (liaison officer Bangkok) or member from the National Drug Intelligence Bureau (NDIB).

Interagency Committee on Drugs (IACD)

The Interagency Committee on Drugs is a joint agency committee set up under the National Drug Policy to improve cross-departmental approach on matters of drugs.

Australian National Precursor Working Group (NWG)

The Australian National Precursor Working Group is a collaboration of senior level delegates from national law enforcement, forensic services, health, industry, judiciary and prosecutorial areas to foster united proactive measures to combat the diversion of precursor chemicals into the production of illicit drugs. The NDIB "Precursor and ATS analyst" was appointed to this group in late 2005 and provides a link between the New Zealand and Australian efforts to combat chemical diversion, including trends and developments. As a result of this link, examples of how this international cooperation can assist, recent work in Australia on clandestine laboratory site remediation is being used by the Ministry of Health to consider the development of a strategy for site remediation in New Zealand.

Pharmacy Guild and Pharmacy Council

NDIB is working with the Pharmacy Guild and Pharmacy Council – and the New Zealand Chemical Industry Council. Police is also in the very early stages of considering the possible application of a pseudo ephedrine sales-monitoring 'model' developed by the Queensland Pharmacy Guild.

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

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

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



Part 8 - Statistical Information

Statistical Information

Summary of National Recorded and Resolved Crime, by Category

For the year ending 30 June 2007

Crime Category	Recorded 2006/07	Recorded 2005/06	Recorded 2004/05	Percent Variance 05/06 to 06/07	Percent Variance 04/05 to 05/06
Violence					
Grievous Assaults	4,486	4,077	3,418	10.0%	19.3%
Group Assemblies	521	408	479	27.7%	-14.8%
Homicide	96	105	80	-8.6%	31.3%
Intimidation / Threats	13,213	12,579	10,994	5.0%	14.4%
Kidnapping and Abduction	242	268	184	-9.7%	45.7%
Minor Assaults	13,182	12,894	12,931	2.2%	-0.3%
Robbery	2,581	2,600	2,170	-0.7%	19.8%
Serious Assaults	18,562	17,713	15,685	4.8%	12.9%
Total	52,883	50,644	45,941	4.4%	10.2%
Sexual					
Abnormal Sex	26	26	12	0.0%	116.7%
Immoral Behaviour	445	350	271	27.1%	29.2%
Immoral Behaviour / Miscellaneous	212	82	101	158.5%	-18.8%
Sexual Affronts	550	581	614	-5.3%	-5.4%
Sexual Attacks	2,374	2,409	2,189	-1.5%	10.1%
Total	3,607	3,448	3,187	4.6%	8.2%
Drugs and Anti-Social					
Disorder	24,143	22,133	22,007	9.1%	0.6%
Drugs (Cannabis Only)	14,449	15,298	14,654	-5.5%	4.4%
Drugs (New Drugs)	2,969	3,217	2,145	-7.7%	50.0%
Drugs (Not Cannabis)	1,490	1,756	1,481	-15.1%	18.6%
Family Offences	306	292	423	5.5%	-31.0%
Family Offences Continued	4,534	4,518	4,387	0.3%	3.0%
Gaming	5	17	23	-70.6%	-26.1%
Sale of Liquor Act 1989	8,558	7,086	5,984	20.8%	18.4%
Vagrancy Offences	107	165	126	-35.2%	31.0%
Total	56,561	54,482	51,230	3.8%	6.3%

Resolved 2006/07	Resolved 2005/06	Resolved 2004/05	Percent Resolved 2006/07	Percent Resolved 2005/06	Percent Resolved 2004/05
3,843	3,498	2,844	85.7%	85.8%	83%
365	322	363	70.1%	78.9%	76%
91	97	72	94.8%	92.4%	90%
11,021	10,499	9,156	83.4%	83.5%	83%
174	202	126	71.9%	75.4%	68%
10,455	10,276	10,421	79.3%	79.7%	81%
1,060	1,102	877	41.1%	42.4%	40%
15,957	15,172	13,273	86.0%	85.7%	85%
42,966	41,168	37,132	81.2%	81.3%	81%
18	17	6	69.2%	65.4%	50%
353	269	178	79.3%	76.9%	66%
161	39	56	75.9%	47.6%	55%
331	323	328	60.2%	55.6%	53%
1,455	1,428	1,196	61.3%	59.3%	55%
2,318	2,076	1,764	64.3%	60.2%	55%
21,832	19,992	19,651	90.4%	90.3%	89%
13,770	14,472	13,869	95.3%	94.6%	95%
2,840	3,072	2,012	95.7%	95.5%	94%
1,340	1,332	1,235	89.9%	75.9%	83%
224	214	321	73.2%	73.1%	76%
4,139	4,091	3,878	91.3%	90.6%	88%
4	12	14	80.0%	70.6%	61%
8,332	6,906	5,798	97.4%	97.5%	97%
103	150	115	96.3%	90.9%	91%
52,584	50,241	46,893	93.0%	92.2%	92%

Summary of National Recorded and Resolved Crime, by Category

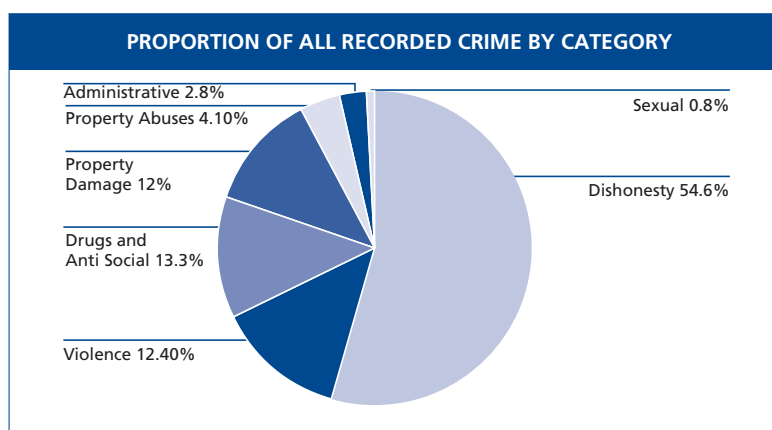
For the year ending 30 June 2007 CONTINUED

Crime Category	Recorded 2006/07	Recorded 2005/06	Recorded 2004/05	Percent Variance 05/06 to 06/07	Percent Variance 04/05 to 05/06
Dishonesty					
Burglary	61,532	60,882	56,513	1.1%	7.7%
Car Conversion etc	35,944	38,623	33,012	-6.9%	17.0%
Dishonesty Miscellaneous	499	445	332	12.1%	34.0%
Fraud	12,074	11,890	13,015	1.5%	-8.6%
Receiving	3,268	3,012	2,271	8.5%	32.6%
Theft	119,563	126,302	118,570	-5.3%	6.5%
Total	232,880	241,154	223,713	-3.4%	7.8%
Property Damage					
Destruction of Property	50,898	46,945	40,771	8.4%	15.1%
Endangering	325	292	181	11.3%	61.3%
Total	51,223	47,237	40,952	8.4%	15.3%
Property Abuse					
Animals	290	292	316	-0.7%	-7.6%
Arms Act Offences	2,984	3,088	2,677	-3.4%	15.4%
Littering	334	295	265	13.2%	11.3%
Post / Rail / Fire Service Abuse	3,325	3,575	3,871	-7.0%	-7.6%
Trespass	10,354	10,532	11,884	-1.7%	-11.4%
Total	17,287	17,782	19,013	-2.8%	-6.5%
Administration					
Against Justice	10,972	10,220	9,545	7.4%	7.1%
Against National Interest	11	16	9	-31.3%	77.8%
Births / Deaths & Marriages	5	11	9	-54.5%	22.2%
By – Law Breaches	504	707	1,133	-28.7%	-37.6%
Immigration	431	592	1,260	-27.2%	-53.0%
Justice (Special)	218	170	20	28.2%	750.0%
Racial	2	6	6	-66.7%	0.0%
Total	12,143	11,722	11,982	3.6%	-2.2%
Grand Total	426,584	426,469	396,018	0.0%	7.7%

Resolved 2006/07	Resolved 2005/06	Resolved 2004/05	Percent Resolved 2006/07	Percent Resolved 2005/06	Percent Resolved 2004/05
10,045	10,097	9,582	16.3%	16.6%	17%
7,920	8,887	7,272	22.0%	23.0%	22%
251	145	113	50.3%	32.6%	34%
6,266	6,471	5,998	51.9%	54.4%	46%
3,165	2,926	2,194	96.8%	97.1%	97%
25,654	27,543	26,453	21.5%	21.8%	22%
53,301	56,069	51,612	22.9%	23.3%	23%
14,997	14,906	12,680	29.5%	31.8%	31%
256	217	142	78.8%	74.3%	78%
15,253	15,123	12,822	29.8%	32.0%	31%
175	188	184	60.3%	64.4%	58%
2,477	2,570	2,223	83.0%	83.2%	83%
256	202	195	76.6%	68.5%	74%
1,795	1,962	2,214	54.0%	54.9%	57%
8,097	8,060	8,954	78.2%	76.5%	75%
12,800	12,982	13,770	74.0%	73.0%	72%
10,466	9,549	8,672	95.4%	93.4%	91%
8	9	4	72.7%	56.3%	44%
4	3	6	80.0%	27.3%	67%
407	603	1,033	80.8%	85.3%	91%
401	528	1,212	93.0%	89.2%	96%
197	157	17	90.4%	92.4%	85%
-	3	0	0.0%	50.0%	0%
11,483	10,852	10,944	94.6%	92.6%	91%
190,705	188,511	174,937	44.7%	44.2%	44%

Proportion of Total Recorded Crime by Category

Offence Category	2006/07	2005/06	2004/05	2003/04	2002/03	2001/02	2000/01
Violence	12.40%	11.9%	11.6%	10.3%	10.3%	10.2%	10.3%
Sexual	0.80%	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%	0.7%
Drugs and Anti-Social	13.30%	12.8%	12.9%	12.7%	12.7%	12.4%	12.8%
Dishonesty	54.60%	56.5%	56.5%	58.3%	58.3%	58.9%	58.8%
Property Damage	12.00%	11.1%	10.3%	9.4%	9.4%	9.4%	9.5%
Property Abuses	4.10%	4.2%	4.8%	4.9%	4.9%	5.1%	4.9%
Administrative	2.80%	2.7%	3.0%	3.7%	3.7%	3.2%	3.1%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%



Recorded Crime per 10,000 Population by Category

Crime Type	2006/07	2005/06	2004/05	2003/04
Violence				
Grievous Assaults	10.8	9.9	8.4	8.3
Group Assemblies	1.3	1	1.2	1.1
Homicide	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Intimidation / Threats	31.8	30.6	26.9	27
Kidnapping and Abduction	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5
Minor Assaults	31.7	31.3	31.6	32.3
Robbery	6.2	6.3	5.3	4.5
Serious Assaults	44.6	43	38.4	38.6
Total	127.1	123	112.5	112.5
Sexual Offences				
Abnormal Sex	0.1	0.1	0	0
Immoral Behaviour	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.7
Immoral Behaviour / Miscellaneous	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.4
Sexual Affronts	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5
Sexual Attacks	5.7	5.9	5.4	5.3
Total	8.7	8.4	7.8	7.9

Crime Type	2006/07	2005/06	2004/05	2003/04
Drugs and Anti-Social Offences				
Disorder	58.0	53.8	53.8	60.6
Drugs (Cannabis Only)	34.7	37.2	35.8	45.2
Drugs (New Drugs)	7.1	7.8	5.2	4.9
Drugs (Not Cannabis)	3.6	4.3	3.6	4.9
Family Offences	0.7	0.7	1	1.3
Family Offences Continued	10.9	11	10.7	11.2
Gaming	-	0	0.1	0.2
Sale of Liquor Act 1989	20.6	17.2	14.6	16
Vagrancy Offences	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
Total	136.0	132.3	125.1	144.6
Dishonesty				
Burglary	147.9	147.9	138.2	149.9
Car Conversion etc	86.4	93.8	80.8	89.1
Dishonesty Miscellaneous	1.2	1.1	0.8	0.8
Fraud	29.0	28.9	31.8	43.4
Receiving	7.9	7.3	5.6	6.4
Theft	287.4	306.8	290.1	311.9
Total	559.8	585.7	547.3	601.5
Property Damage				
Destruction of Property	122.4	114	99.7	105.3
Endangering	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.7
Total	123.1	114.7	100.1	106
Property Abuse				
Animals	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9
Arms Act Offences	7.2	7.5	6.5	6.5
Littering	0.8	0.7	0.6	1
Postal / Rail / Fire Service Abuses	8.0	8.7	9.5	10.9
Trespass	24.9	25.6	29.1	31.2
Total	41.6	43.2	46.5	50.5
Administration				
Against Justice	26.4	24.8	23.4	25.3
Against National Interest	-	0	0	0
Births / Deaths and Marriages	-	0	0	0
By – Laws Breaches	1.2	1.7	2.8	2.7
Immigration	1.0	1.4	3.1	2.6
Justice (Special)	0.5	0.4	0	
Racial	-	0	0	0
Total	29.2	28.5	29.3	30.6
All Offences Total	1,025.5	1,035.9	968.6	1,053.6

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
1997/98	465,834	177,687	38.1%	-3.5%	1,228
1998/99	455,552	174,576	38.3%	-2.2%	1,195
1999/00	432,354	174,611	40.4%	-5.1%	1,129
2000/01	424,286	182,137	42.9%	-1.9%	1,093
2001/02	436,315	182,468	41.8%	2.8%	1,108
2002/03	447,146	195,502	43.7%	2.5%	1,127
2003/04	426,149	191,988	45.1%	-4.7%	1,054
2004/05	396,018	174,937	44.2%	-7.1%	969
2005/06	426,469	188,511	44.2%	7.7%	1,036
2006/07	426,584	190,705	44.7%	0.0%	1,025



Total Recorded and Resolved Burglary Offences

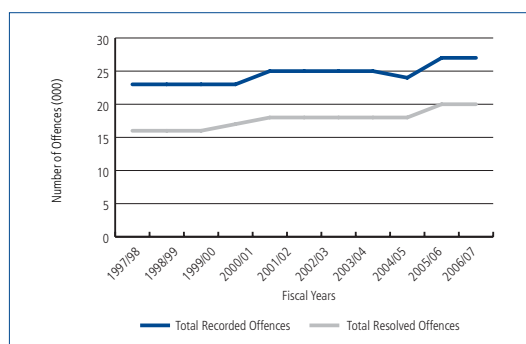
Fiscal Year	Total Recorded Offences	Total Resolved Offences	Resolution Rate	% Variation in Recorded Offences	Recorded Offences per 10,000 pop
1997/98	78,918	8,990	11.4%	-4.0%	208
1998/99	78,527	8,752	11.1%	-0.5%	206
1999/00	71,842	10,287	14.3%	-8.5%	188
2000/01	61,347	10,579	17.2%	-14.6%	158
2001/02	60,676	9,700	16.0%	-1.1%	154
2002/03	60,816	10,845	17.8%	0.2%	153
2003/04	60,630	10,893	18.0%	-0.3%	150
2004/05	56,513	9,582	17.0%	-6.8%	138
2005/06	60,882	10,097	16.6%	7.7%	148
2006/07	61,532	10,045	16.3%	1.1%	148



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
1997/98	23,803	16,838	70.7%	0.3%	63
1998/99	23,887	16,731	70.0%	0.4%	63
1999/00	23,615	17,027	72.1%	-1.1%	62
2000/01	25,119	18,217	72.5%	6.4%	65
2001/02	25,797	18,512	71.8%	2.7%	65
2002/03	25,635	18,831	73.5%	-0.6%	65
2003/04	25,020	18,823	75.2%	-2.5%	62
2004/05	24,825	18,238	73.5%	-0.8%	61
2005/06	27,197	20,111	74.0%	9.5%	66
2006/07	27,980	20,692	73.9%	2.9%	67

NOTE: 2005/06 figures revised to include new offences and offences not recorded as occurring in earlier years.



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
1997/98	48,563	5,071	10.4%	-2.3%	128
1998/99	50,537	5,053	10.0%	4.1%	133
1999/00	44,276	6,037	13.6%	-12.4%	116
2000/01	37,772	6,543	17.3%	-14.7%	97
2001/02	36,092	5,517	15.3%	-4.4%	92
2002/03	37,376	6,481	17.3%	3.6%	95
2003/04	38,619	6,843	17.7%	2.3%	96
2004/05	36,032	5,817	16.1%	-6.7%	88
2005/06	39,946	6,291	15.7%	10.9%	97
2006/07	40,359	6,139	15.2%	1.0%	97



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
1997/98	32,232	4,212	13.1%	-3.4%	85
1998/99	29,326	3,920	13.4%	-9.0%	77
1999/00	24,895	4,119	16.5%	-15.1%	65
2000/01	21,186	3,983	18.8%	-14.9%	55
2001/02	22,591	4,342	19.2%	6.6%	58
2002/03	23,789	4,668	19.6%	5.3%	60
2003/04	22,097	4,516	20.4%	-7.1%	55
2004/05	20,860	4,127	19.8%	-5.6%	51
2005/06	24,089	4,823	20.0%	15.5%	59
2006/07	22,049	4,470	20.3%	-8.5%	53

NOTE: The figures for all years in this table have been revised since the last Annual Report to include the widened definition of Theft Of Motor Vehicles, for the Crimes Act 1961 Section 223



Total Recorded and Resolved Theft Ex Car Offences

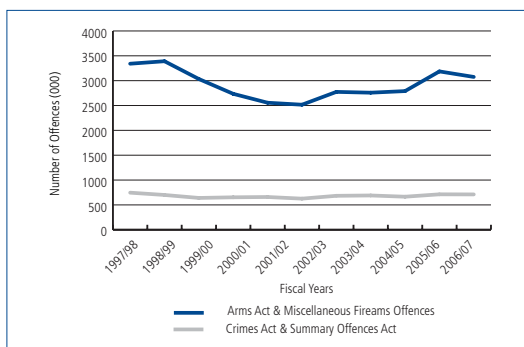
Fiscal Year	Total Recorded Offences	Total Resolved Offences	Resolution Rate	% Variation in Recorded Offences	Recorded Offences per 10,000 pop
1997/98	54,990	3,043	5.5%	-6.5%	145
1998/99	56,788	2,987	5.3%	3.3%	149
1999/00	47,430	2,933	6.2%	-16.5%	124
2000/01	47,196	3,291	7.0%	-0.5%	122
2001/02	53,019	3,535	6.7%	12.3%	135
2002/03	53,743	4,558	8.5%	1.4%	135
2003/04	49,482	4,075	8.2%	-7.9%	122
2004/05	47,288	3,267	6.9%	-4.4%	116
2005/06	52,997	3,879	7.3%	12.1%	129
2006/07	47,963	3,168	6.6%	-9.5%	115



Recorded Offences Involving Firearms

Fiscal Year	Arms Act & Miscellaneous Firearms Offences	Crimes Act and Summary Offences Act	Total
1997/98	3,391	700	4,091
1998/99	3,033	640	3,673
1999/00	2,735	653	3,388
2000/01	2,556	659	3,215
2001/02	2,516	626	3,142
2002/03	2,774	683	3,457
2003/04	2,758	690	3,448
2004/05	2,790	665	3,455
2005/06	3,186	713	3,899
2006/07	3,075	711	3,786

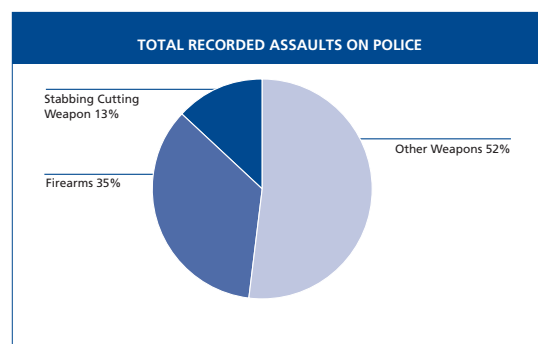
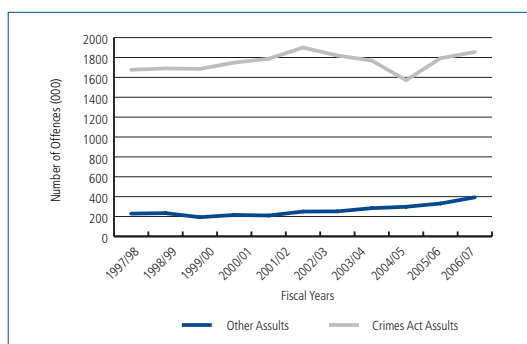
NOTE: The definition of this measure has been widened to include miscellaneous offences involving firearms. The figures in the table have been revised to include offences not previously reported.



Total Recorded Assaults on Police

Fiscal Year	Crimes Act Assaults	Other Assaults	Total Assaults on Police	Weapons			
				Firearms	Stabbing Cutting Weapon	Other Weapons	Total Weapon
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	252	1,820	2,072	27	9	48	88
2003/04	284	1,769	2,053	30	5	40	75
2004/05	298	1,571	1,869	37	6	44	87
2005/06	331	1,792	2,123	22	7	55	84
2006/07	393	1,855	2,248	31	11	46	88

NOTE: 2002/03 Figures revised to correct typographical errors and undercounting of 4 Crimes Act assaults with Firearms. 2005/06 other assaults figure revised to include assaults on traffic officers not included that year.



Summary of Recorded Incidents

	Recorded 2006/07	Recorded 2005/06	Recorded 2004/05	Variation (%)		
				05/06 - 06/07	04/05 - 05/06	03/04 - 04/05
Incidents						
Alarm Sounding	13,474	13,611	15,021	-1%	-9%	-4%
Blockage / Breakdown on Highway	25,948	24,563	20,259	6%	21%	11%
Car / Person Acting Suspiciously	74,971	74,075	71,340	1%	4%	4%
Domestic Dispute	37,433	37,051	30,692	1%	21%	22%
Drunk into Custody / Detox	15,778	15,630	14,241	1%	10%	-3%
Sudden Death	5,261	4,905	5,622	7%	-13%	1%
Traffic Incident	61,841	60,386	62,882	2%	-4%	2%
Vehicle Collision	47,507	45,809	42,002	4%	9%	3%
Other Incident Reports (Incl Misc. Incidents)	192,743	188,250	173,121	2%	9%	1%
Total Incidents	474,956	464,280	435,180	2%	7%	3%
Services						
Advise Relatives	40	67	114	-40%	-41%	-15%
Arrest Warrant	25,897	22,039	32,203	18%	-32%	2%
Firearm Licensing	1,670	1,334	29	25%	0%	0%
Found Property	44,131	47,694	52,973	-7%	-10%	-10%
Licence Applications	4,561	4,849	4,542	-6%	7%	-18%
Liquor Licensing Vetting	16,295	17,515	22,135	-7%	-21%	-18%
Lost Property	46,794	48,673	53,656	-4%	-9%	-13%
Missing Person	13,871	15,446	16,303	-10%	-5%	8%
Other Requests for Service	85,366	72,388	182,333	18%	-60%	4%
Public Relations	22,868	17,967	15,708	27%	14%	15%
Recover Vehicle	15,634	14,845	12,154	5%	22%	-6%
Summons	28,186	26,116	36,141	8%	-28%	-3%
Warrants of Seizure	1,925	1,309	2,121	47%	-38%	6%
Total Services	307,238	290,242	430,412	6%	-33%	-2%
Preventative						
Crime Prevention Advice	10	14	60	-29%	-77%	-5%
Keys Taken	5	51	65	-90%	-22%	-29%
Other School Talks (Not LREP)	5	16	36	-69%	-56%	16%
Turnover	162	270	701	-40%	-61%	-76%
Watching/Observations	6,621	6008	202	10%	2874%	910%
Total Preventative	6,803	6,359	1,064	7%	498%	-67%
Bail Checks	84,999	85,335	123			
Total All Incidents	873,996	846,216	866,779	3%	-2%	0%

NOTE: Bail checks were previously included as part of Other Service Requests

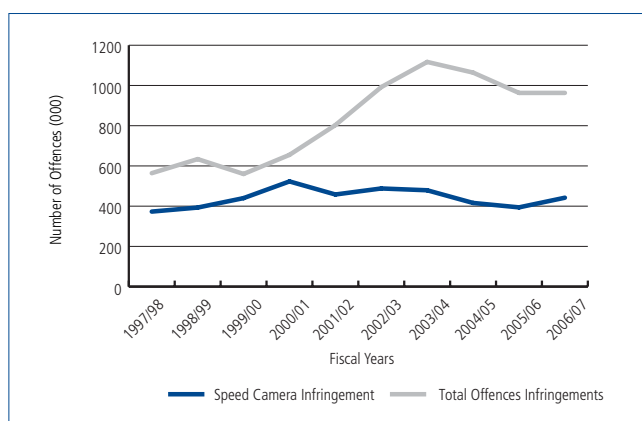
The 2005/06 figure for Car Person Acting Suspiciously has been increased by 1 since the last annual report as a result of a data error being corrected.

Summary of National Recorded Traffic Offences and Infringements by Category

Offence / Infringement Category	2006/07	2005/06	2004/05
Drink / Drive Offences	30,796	27,408	26,697
Dangerous / Reckless Driving Offences	8,166	7,570	6,602
Unsafe Use of Vehicle Infringements	25,772	24,583	25,206
Careless / Inconsiderate Driving or Overtaking Offences	12,098	11,527	11,397
Speeding - general	291,194	299,427	363,949
Speeding – trailer, towing, heavy motor vehicle	10,488	10,073	14,167
Failure to Stop / Give Way	42,105	39,704	44,840
Failure to Obey Officer / Fulfil Duties	20,330	18,558	17,956
Vehicle Licence	15,908	17,044	18,742
Driving While Disqualified Offences	10,736	9,788	9,061
Driver Licence	277,634	269,481	281,381
Certificate of Fitness	127,613	113,878	107,265
Driver Hours / Log Book	2,647	3,117	3,375
Seat Belt	64,441	64,257	77,897
Safety Helmet	973	946	676
Passenger / Recovery / Rental Service Vehicle	1,329	1,863	2,206
Vehicle Condition	19,624	21,238	26,888
Vehicle Noise / Loading	4,912	4,976	5,606
Bicycle	2,118	2,617	3,012
Cycle Helmet	7,118	8,305	9,551
Pedestrian & Other	1,322	1,002	850
Stock & Vehicle By-Law Offences	162	44	56
Local Body By-Law Infringements	430	242	958
Other Transport Offences	5,831	6,094	6,151
Sub Total	983,747	963,742	1,064,489
Speeding - Speed Camera	442,834	394,585	416,492
Total	1,423,244	1,358,327	1,480,981

Traffic Enforcement

Fiscal Year	Speed Camera Offences	Traffic Offences / Infringements
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
2005/06	394,585	963,742
2006/07	442,834	963,256



Summary of Complaints Against Police

Complaints Against Police	2006/07	2005/06	2004/05	2003/04
Total Number of Complainants	2217	1,813	1,995	2,073
Total Number of Complaints Accepted for Investigation	2768	2,281	2,539	2,481
Percentage Variation of Complaints Over the Previous Year	21.40%	-11.3%	2.3%	11.6%
Number of Investigations Completed	1281	957	1,629	2,247
Complaints Conciliated	379	199	239	70
Complaints Not Upheld	525	586	616	788
Upheld Complaints	112	101	113	178
Upheld Complaints as a percentage of Completed Investigations	8.7%	10.6%	6.9%	4.5%
Still Under Investigation	1667	1,324	1,324	1,144
Complaints per 1,000 Recorded Offences, Incidents, Traffic Offences / Infringements	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01

Public Satisfaction

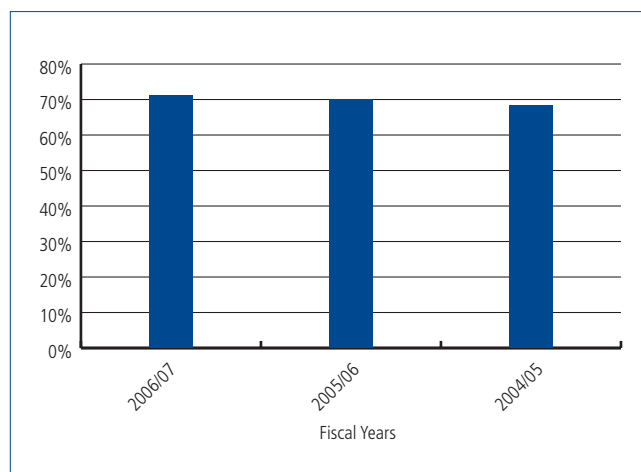
	Very Satisfied / Satisfied		
	2006/07	2005/06	2004/05
All Contact	70% *	74% **	69%
Crime Related Contact	66%	72%	62%
Non-crime Related Contact	84%	78%	83%

* There has been a change in the analysis for the Public Confidence and Satisfaction survey. Results for 2006/07 are now presented as an average across four quarters to increase the sample size and reliability of the findings. In addition the national results have been weighted.

** There was an error in the 2005/06 annual report. The correction has now been included.

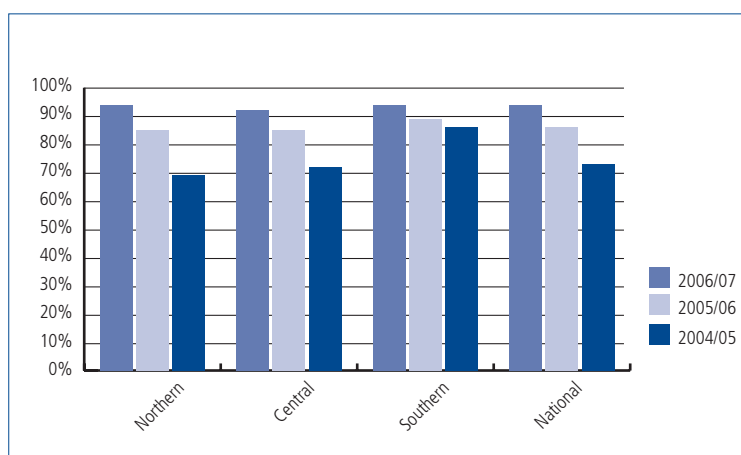
Public Trust and Confidence

	2006/07	2005/06	2004/05
Full / Quite a Lot of Trust and Confidence	71%	70%	67%

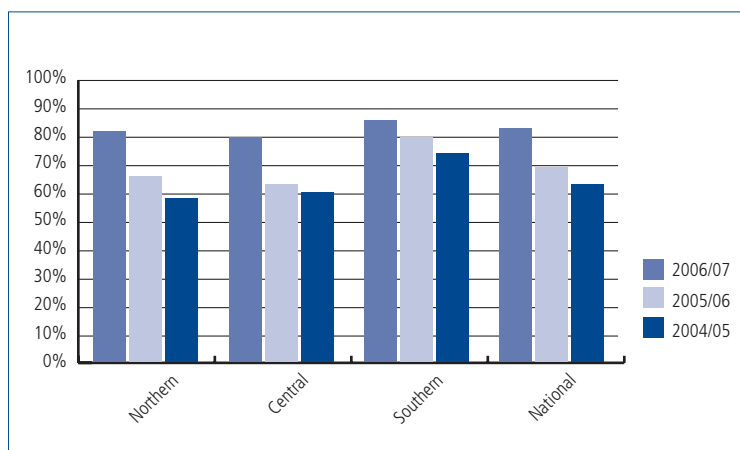


Communications Service Centres

111 Calls Answered Within 10 Seconds			
	2006/07	2005/06	2004/05
Northern	94%	85%	69%
Central	92%	85%	72%
Southern	94%	89%	86%
National	94%	86%	73.0%



General Calls Answered Within 30 Seconds			
	2006/07	2005/06	2004/05
Northern	83%	67%	59%
Central	81%	64%	61%
Southern	87%	81%	75%
National	84%	70%	64%



Performance Indicators – All Offences

	2006/07	2005/06	Variation	% Variation
Sworn Staff at June (Actual)*	7,891	7,577	314	4.1%
Mean Monthly Staff (Actual)	7,671	7,389	282	3.8%
Recorded Offences (Excluding Traffic)	426,584	426,469	115	0.03%
Resolved Offences (Excluding Traffic)	190,705	188,511	2,194	1.2%
Traffic Offences & Infringements	1,423,244	1,358,327	64,917	4.8%

*Excluding recruits.

NOTE: 2005/06 Recorded Offences was shown incorrectly as 426,467.

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
1997/98	38.1%	68.2	26	137.3
1998/99	38.3%	64.9	24.9	146.6
1999/00	40.4%	61.1	24.7	154.2
2000/01	42.9%	61.2	26.3	170.1
2001/02	41.8%	63	26.4	182.3
2002/03	43.7%	63	27.5	208.8
2003/04	45.1%	58.5	26.4	219.2
2004/05	44.2%	54.1	26.7	202.4
2005/06	44.2%	57.7	25.5	183.8
2006/07	44.7%	55.6	24.8	185.5

Performance Indicators – All Incidents

Fiscal Year	2006/07	2005/06	Variation	% Variation
Sworn Staff at June (actual)*	7,891	7,577	314	4.1%
Mean Monthly Staff (actual)	7,671	7,389	282	3.8%
Incidents Attended	873,996	846,216	27,780	3.3%
Incidents Where Attendance Sufficed	337,618	341,943	-4,325	1.3%
Incidents Documented	432,718	406,371	26,347	6.5%

*Excluding recruits.

NOTE: The 2005/06 figure for Incidents Documented has increased by 1 since the last annual report due to a data error being corrected.

All Incidents

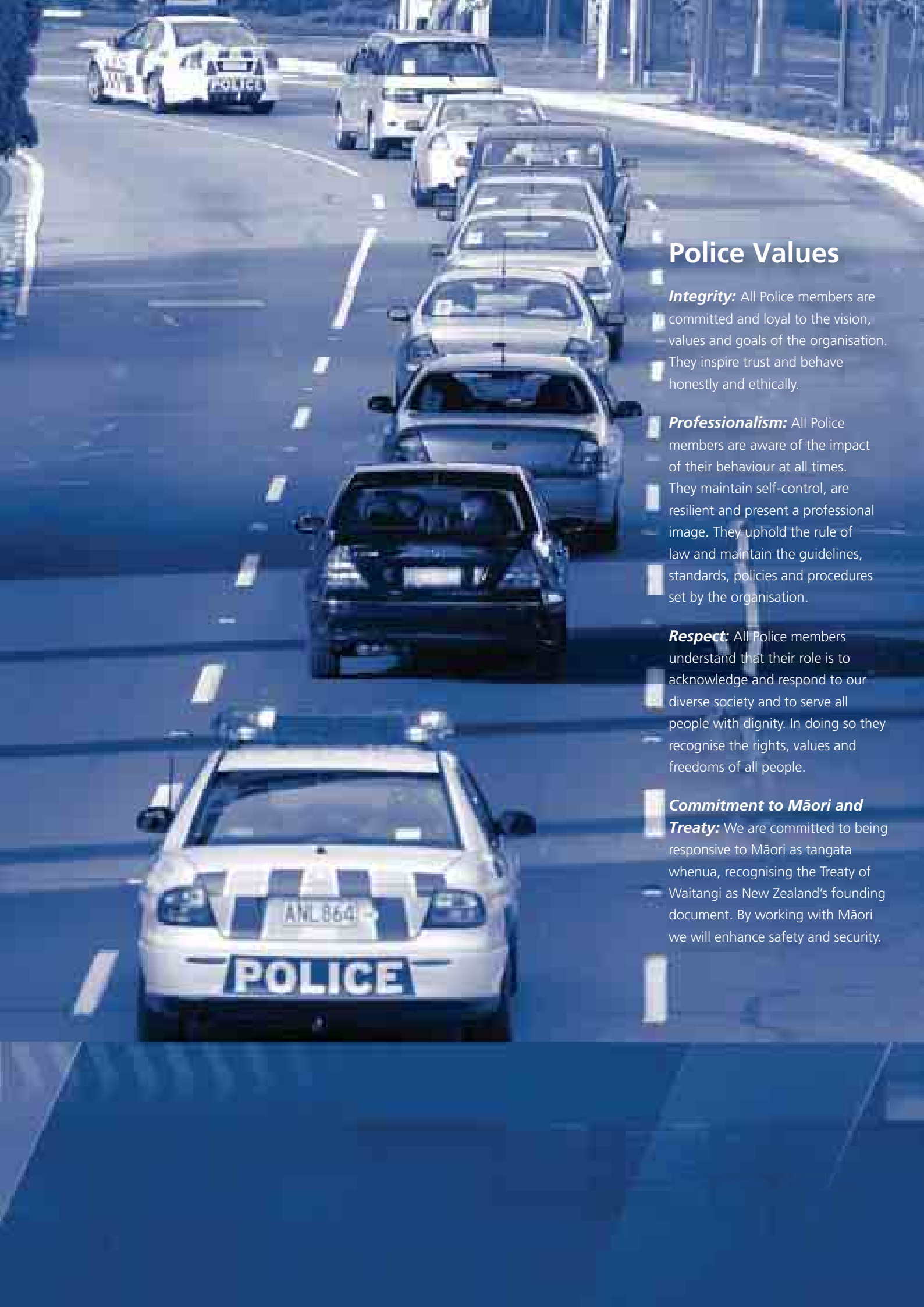
Fiscal Year	percentage of Incidents Where Attendance Sufficed	percentage of Incidents Documented
1997/98	34.9%	65.1%
1998/99	37.1%	62.9%
1999/00	37.5%	62.5%
2000/01	39.0%	61.0%
2001/02	39.0%	61.0%
2002/03	38.5%	61.5%
2003/04	36.7%	63.3%
2004/05	37.6%	62.4%
2005/06	40.4%	48.0%
2006/07	38.6%	49.5%

Performance Indicators – Youth Aid

	2006/07	2005/06	2004/05
Offences by Children and Young Persons Dealt With per Youth Aid Officer	223	237	235
Offences Referred to FGCs or Youth Court per Youth Aid Officer	64.0	65.2	40.8
Percentage of Children and Young Persons Dealt With by Police Only	71.4%	72.6	82.7
Percentage of Children and Young Persons Dealt With by Family Group Conference or Youth Court	28.6%	27.4%	17.3%

Performance Indicators – Fingerprints

Performance Indicators	2006/07	2005/06	% Var 05/06 to 06/07
Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) Database	613,237	583,699	5.1%
Prisoner Fingerprints Received	93,693	86,444	8.4%
Total Voluntary Prints Received	2,149	3,393	-36.7%
Fingerprints Confirming Other Identity	960	1,191	-19.4%
Scene of Crime Prints Received	30,808	29,184	5.6%
Identifications from Scene of Crime Prints	7,451	7,659	-2.7%
Identifications by Crime Type			
Burglary	2,665	2,664	0.0%
Fraud	503	549	-8.4%
Unlawful Taking of Motor Vehicle	2,090	2,128	-1.8%
Crime Against the Person	639	618	3.4%
Drug Offence	675	731	-7.7%
Other Property and Miscellaneous Offences	879	972	-9.6%



Police Values

Integrity: All Police members are committed and loyal to the vision, values and goals of the organisation. They inspire trust and behave honestly and ethically.

Professionalism: All Police members are aware of the impact of their behaviour at all times. They maintain self-control, are resilient and present a professional image. They uphold the rule of law and maintain the guidelines, standards, policies and procedures set by the organisation.

Respect: All Police members understand that their role is to acknowledge and respond to our diverse society and to serve all people with dignity. In doing so they recognise the rights, values and freedoms of all people.

Commitment to Māori and Treaty: We are committed to being responsive to Māori as tangata whenua, recognising the Treaty of Waitangi as New Zealand's founding document. By working with Māori we will enhance safety and security.



New Zealand
POLICE
Nga Pirihimana o Aotearoa

newzealand.govt.nz

