

NEW ZEALAND POLICE
2008/09 ANNUAL REPORT





NEW ZEALAND POLICE 2008/09 **ANNUAL REPORT**

New Zealand Police Annual Report

for the Year Ended 30 June 2009

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Act 1989

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Minister of Police Wellington

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 101 of
the Policing Act 2008 and Section 44 of the
Public Finance Act 1989, I submit my report
on the operations of the New Zealand
Police for the year ended 30 June 2009.

Howard Broad

Commissioner of Police



OUR VISION

The New Zealand Police's vision is to build "safer communities together".

OUR MISSION

The New Zealand Police's mission is to be a world-class police service working in partnership with citizens and communities to prevent crime and road trauma, enhance public safety and maintain law and order.





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OUR VALUES

Integrity – Professionalism – Respect – Commitment to Māori and Treaty

WHAT YOU SAID ABOUT US IN 2009

They [police] actually came and checked out what I reported, and they gave me follow up information straight away. I got a quick response, and they came out quickly too and did everything that they could.

I have made several calls to the police with regards to access to mental health services. I have been treated with respect each time and the police have responded appropriately. The police did their job well. They treated the situation seriously and did the job well.

Because of the way the [police officer] at the desk handled the complaint. For them it wasn't a serious offence. Even from the complaint the follow-up was months later, which was ridiculous.

The police [officer] was very calm, caring after many calls. Treated the offender (who was related to me) with dignity. The police maintained a sense of humour. Very tactful in making an arrest as we were terrified it would be undignified. Remained very human, Understanding. They seemed caring in a sensible professional way.

They [police] appeared to take me seriously, treated me with respect and was friendly, call me by my name and felt that I was heard.

The police had the ability to locate exactly where we were even though we weren't 100 percent sure.

I thought [the police officer] was very arrogant, he was right and everyone else was wrong.

The police do a wonderful job. There needs to be more good publicity about the good they do.

From the independently run Citizens' Satisfaction Survey 2009.



Commissioner's Overview

Introduction

During 2008/09 we focused on implementing the Police Strategic Plan to 2010, *Policing with Confidence, the New Zealand Way*, achieving our vision of 'safer communities together' and our key outcomes.

This has progressed well, despite the world being in the grip of a financial and economic crisis. This situation has increased our government's interest and focus on value for money and how the New Zealand Police invests taxpayer funds.

In response, at the end of this year, we began work on a plan outlining opportunities for service improvement and cost management that will take us into the medium to longer term. This work will provide us with a solid platform on which to build and make necessary changes in years to come.

Operational success

We achieved many notable operational successes this year, including:

- a steady decline in the New Zealand road-toll due to continued efforts in active enforcement
- the best results in 10 years for the National Cannabis Crime Operation, which resulted in New Zealanders being protected from socioeconomic harm estimated at \$379 million, 826 searches, 1,175 offenders being identified, 141,073 plants being destroyed, and 191 firearms being seized
- 21 people arrested and nearly \$600,000 worth of cash and assets seized from gang members who were manufacturing and supplying methamphetamine
- five people charged and subsequently convicted of offences (in November 2008) including murder, manslaughter, wilful neglect, and assault, relating to the death of three-year-old Nia Glassie
- the trial of 12 gang members and associates in December 2008 for the death of two-year-old Jhia Te Tua (Operation 55) as a result of a drive-by shooting in May 2007, and after an investigation involving 74 police and more than 500 witnesses
- the re-trial of David Bain in June 2009, which, although there was no conviction, was a properly brought case that was tested by the justice system
- the return of 96 war medals in October 2008 to the Queen Elizabeth II Army Memorial Museum in Waiouru.

Crime prevention success

Included below is success achieved in crime prevention during the year.

- Enderley gang initiative - Enderley is a suburb in Hamilton where gang membership is common place. It has the highest crime levels in Hamilton, social deprivation and unemployment at over 50 percent. A Community Constable was assigned to deal with this problem. The Constable worked with a panel of community members and identified solutions to increase facilities and activities for local youth which had a dramatic effect on reducing crime in Enderley.
- Horowhenua - a Rural Liaison Officer identified a trend of burglaries in the community. This was discussed at a neighbourhood support meeting and resulted in the offender being identified.
- Canterbury - Community Constables were placed in local shopping malls to build relationships and solve community problems while also maintaining a high level of visibility and availability. This has made a positive impact in that community.
- Blenheim - Local council, police and other agencies worked together with the local community to address crime and safety problems, resulting in 42 percent reduction in reported crime.

Technology

We have continued to invest in staff and equipment that reflect and replicate, international best practice in policing.

New digital radios have been rolled out in the Wellington district – a culmination of more than four years work by the Police Information and Communications Technology team. These radios represent a major investment. Unauthorised people can no longer listen to police radio communications, resulting in greater confidentiality and increased officer safety. The roll-out continues, with Canterbury and the Auckland metropolitan area next.

More than 3,700 staff have been trained in internationally recognised investigative interviewing techniques since late 2008. Ninety investigators are now trained as specialist witness interviewers.

The Electronic Crime Laboratory rolled-out software that is accessible by any police officer in New Zealand. It enables remote examination of electronic devices in seized computers in a way that is forensically safe and does not put evidence at risk. This groundbreaking New Zealand Police-led research and subsequent development have drawn a great deal of attention from agencies around the world, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the United States.

Capability

We marked a significant day in the history of the New Zealand Police on 1 October 2008 when the Policing Act 2008 came into force. The Act supports an ethical and impartial police service. It recognises the networked policing environment, provides for improved trust and confidence in the police, and is the foundation for a more cohesive workforce.

The organisation has grown in staff numbers and experience. We have achieved our expected national growth of 1,000 constabulary employees and 250 other employees. The Government has committed to an additional 600 officers nationwide over the next couple of years, including 300 for Counties Manukau. Recruitment of these officers is well under way.

Our attrition rate is at its lowest since the late 1940s, meaning we are retaining more experienced staff.

In July 2008, the Organised Financial Crime Agency of New Zealand (OFCANZ) came into being. OFCANZ is hosted within the New Zealand Police. It works closely with the Serious Fraud Office and other government agencies (including the New Zealand Customs Service, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Fisheries, Security Intelligence Service, and Government Communications Security Bureau) to target groups and individuals who pose the greatest threat to New Zealand (including criminal groups who work across police district boundaries, nationally and/or internationally).

In May 2009, we celebrated the establishment of the National Intelligence Centre. This is a major strategic achievement, involving nearly 100 staff around the country. The centre will

ensure information and intelligence regarding criminal activity is systematically gathered and analysed to inform our operational response from area to national levels.

These two new business groups bring with them enhanced capability and functionality for policing.

On 28 August 2008, I announced my intention to introduce Tasers as a tactical weapon option and to reintroduce Tasers to the trial in three Auckland districts and the Wellington district. Funding was provided through Budget 2009 to roll-out Tasers in the remaining eight districts. Further deployment of Tasers throughout the country will occur in 2009/10, with additional funding to meet ongoing costs spread across future years.

We have made considerable inroads into the recommendations made by the Commission of Inquiry into Police Conduct, and I was pleased with the Auditor-General's conclusion in June 2009 that we have responded in a committed manner. The Government has asked the Auditor-General to monitor the implementation of these recommendations over a 10 year period.

Other legislation before Parliament, includes the Vehicle Confiscation and Seizure Bill, legislation introducing police safety orders, and legislation targeted at gangs and organised crime, that will provide police with more enforcement tools.

In anticipation of these legislations being passed, staff have worked hard to ensure the necessary policies are in place to support these changes.

Senior appointments and retirement

I was pleased to make several senior appointments during the year.

Superintendents Bob Burns, Mike Bush, Gary Knowles, and Bill Searle were appointed to District Commander roles, and Superintendent Viv Rickard became Assistant Commissioner in charge of Operations.

Superintendent Steve Shortland took up a new role as Assistant Commissioner in Auckland. His brief is to ensure police resources are coordinated across district boundaries to meet the evolving needs of New Zealand's largest metropolitan area.

Assistant Commissioner Gavin Jones retired in June after 36 years of service in the New Zealand Police.

Risk to lives

It is a signal event for the New Zealand Police when a police officer is killed in the line of duty. Losing three staff in violent circumstances has cast a tragic shadow over this year and brought our role in the community into sharp focus.

A police officer is a public figure sworn to uphold the law and to protect people. This inevitably places us in situations of risk. The deaths of our three colleagues brought home to New Zealanders just how high the price of that risk can be.

The first of our officers to be killed was Sergeant Derek Wootton. Derek was struck down in Titahi Bay in July 2008 when he was laying road spikes to stop a driver who was evading arrest. The driver pleaded guilty to manslaughter.

Two months later we were in mourning again, this time for Sergeant Don Wilkinson. Don was shot while attempting to place surveillance equipment on the car of suspects believed to be involved in an illicit drug laboratory. Two men are facing murder charges in relation to Don's death.

In May 2009, Senior Constable Len Snee was shot and killed by a gunman, who also shot and seriously wounded three other people, including two police officers, in Napier. The subsequent siege lasted for 51 hours and triggered one of the largest operational responses in police history, involving hundreds of officers and staff from across the North Island. The community's genuine appreciation for not only the working life of Len, but all police officers was a message portrayed at Len's funeral.

Police were also involved in two other fatalities. In October 2008, Lee Jane Mettam was shot and killed as she held hostages at gunpoint in a Whangārei shop. In January 2009, Halatau Naitoko, an innocent bystander, was shot and killed on the Northwestern Motorway in Auckland, during the capture of a man who later pleaded guilty to 23 charges.

The circumstances of Halatau Naitoko's death are among the most tragic I have encountered. I say this from the perspective of all concerned – the family of the young man, the community, and the police. There is no greater or sadder impact than when, as a result of an action designed to prevent harm to people, harm is caused. It is in the nature of policing, despite these tragic events, that our work has to continue.

Conclusion

While the year will be remembered for its highs and extreme lows, it has also been a time of considerable progress and growth.

The feedback I have received from staff suggests they feel police have achieved real traction with regard to the implementation of our strategic policies. We have the technology and the training, and our ability to use them both puts us on a par with our international colleagues.

However, the New Zealand Police's key asset continues to be its brave, skilled, and committed employees. These qualities seem to have been tested more than ever this year, and it is a source of great pride that we continue to advance towards our goals despite the severe tests we have experienced.



Howard Broad

Commissioner of Police
30 September 2009

PART 1

Strategic Context

New Zealand Police have been working towards the achievement of outcomes identified in the New Zealand Police Strategic Plan, Policing with Confidence, the New Zealand Way. The strategic direction was reviewed through 2009/10, with the priorities of the new National Government being given the appropriate focus. This included better emphasis on visibility, victims of crime and organised crime, gangs, and drugs. All of this with a particular focus on South Auckland.

The police strategic framework is structured around three goals to achieve their associated outcomes.

1.1 Community reassurance to achieve confident, safe, and secure communities.

Community reassurance is achieved by police being visible and accessible, working in partnership with communities on agreed local priorities. The New Zealand Police focused on participation, priorities, partnerships, and protection over the last year. Citizen satisfaction is achieved when police understand communities' needs and expectations and when police service delivery is aligned with those needs.

Police use a large-scale telephone survey, the Citizens' Satisfaction Survey, to ask the users of its services about their expectations and experiences. The survey measured participants' levels of trust and confidence, perceptions of safety, and levels of satisfaction with

police services. The questions were used from the Common Measurement Tool, which is a standardised survey tool obtained through the State Services Commission (SSC) from the Canadian Institute for Citizen Centred Services. The survey was repeated this year and the results will provide Police with a means of tracking progress towards improved citizens' satisfaction and monitoring service improvements.

1.2 Policing with confidence to achieve less crime and road trauma, fewer victims.

Police focused on reducing the impact of crime through its second strategic goal of policing with confidence. Police provide a timely and effective response to calls for service, consider the needs of victims, and ensure thorough investigations and resolutions.

The following are a high-level summary of 2008/09 Police statistics compared with the previous year.

- Recorded crime rose by 3.7 percent.
- Recorded violence rose by 7.0 percent.
- Drugs and anti-social offences increased by 12.2 percent.
- Dishonesty offences showed a slight increase by 2.2 percent.
- There was negligible change in recorded Property damage.
- The number of police prosecutions this year was 164,159.

- Police responded to 127,544 Priority One events during the year with 63 percent in an urban area attended within 10 minutes.
- Police resolved 11,649 more offences this year.

1.3 Organisational development to achieve a world-class police service.

Police contributed towards a trusted justice system and accessible justice services through its third strategic goal of organisational development. This has involved continued commitment to implementing the Commission of Inquiry recommendations (particularly the Code of Conduct and actions resulting from the Organisational Health Audit), implementing the Policing Act 2008, enabling flexibility to improve police process and services, leadership training, and technology developments such as digital radio.

These goals and outcomes drive police responses and behaviours. They are also aligned with the justice sector's outcome of safer communities. The key achievements for this year and some of the initiatives to progress the desired outcomes are summarised under each of the three outcomes in section 2.

PART 2

Outcomes Progress and Key Achievements

2.1 Introduction

The success of police interventions is demonstrated by the extent to which Police outcomes are achieved. The difference the New Zealand Police is making, in turn, contributes to the justice sector's outcome of safer communities and the Government's priorities.

In 2008/09, the Police invested in interventions for the achievement of its strategic goals and outcomes in an environment that was driven by an impending economic downturn and increasing community expectations for police services.

Included in this section are key interventions and achievements that are part of the ongoing work towards achieving each of the outcomes. Also included is an assessment of progress towards each outcome.

2.2 Outcome 1 – confident, safe and secure communities

Police aim to contribute to confident, safe, and secure communities where citizens feel protected from unlawful and anti-social behaviour. During the year, police focused on reassuring communities through national-level priorities for action. Police engaged proactively with communities to prevent crime and road trauma.

Key interventions – outcome 1

Discussed below are the key interventions in 2008/09 that contributed to Police outcome 1 – confident, safe and secure communities.

Implementing Service First programme and training

During 2008/09, work continued on making every police contact count at the roadside, over the counter, and on the telephone.

- Service First Roadside Interactions training was delivered to all (about 750) specialist road policing staff during 2008/09. The training focused on techniques for staff to confidently, competently, and consistently deliver professional roadside interactions.
- Service delivery standards at the public counters of police stations (developed in 2007/08) were tested in pilot sites in Auckland City District and Nelson Bays Area. This information was used to identify opportunities for improvement. Feedback from those involved in the pilot was used to finalise the standards. The Police Executive Committee approved the standards and endorsed their implementation into all stations over 2009/10 and 2010/11.
- A survey on New Zealanders trust and confidence in police, their perceptions of safety, and their levels of satisfaction with policing services was repeated in 2008/09. The results will guide service improvements and training.

Success indicator:

- Key findings of the annual Citizen Satisfaction survey 2009 included on page 7.

Integrating additional community-focused officers

The National Community Policing Group designed the Community Policing Strategy to introduce a collaborative working relationship with communities in New Zealand.

The Police integrated 250 additional community officers (funded through the Government's New Initiatives fund) across the 12 police districts. Extra community constables and teams are in place to work in problem-solving partnerships with the community.

Success indicators:

The result of the Citizens' Satisfaction survey 2009 found that:

- 72 percent of the public have full or quite a lot of trust and confidence in Police
- 75 percent of the public agree that the Police are responsive to the needs of the community
- 67 percent of the public agree that the Police are involved in community activities.

Key achievements – outcome 1

The following are a few examples of achievements resulting from Police-initiated programmes, projects, and operations during the year that contributed to Police outcome 1 – confident, safe and secure communities.

Rural Liaison Officers – Central District

The Rural Liaison Officer Demonstration Project was formed to strengthen police engagement in the rural sector of the Central District. Seven new community constable positions, designated Rural Liaison Officers, were allocated to the project from Government New Initiatives funding.

The benefit of having designated Rural Liaison Officers can be seen in an example from Horowhenua. A Rural Liaison Officer identified a trend of burglaries occurring down one-way roads, so attended a Neighbourhood Support meeting to discuss the matter with the community. Community members determined that a bridge had recently been built to connect farms at the end of two one-way roads. The officer believed offenders were taking advantage of the bridge to elude detection. The officer discussed this concern with and encouraged farm owners to lock the gate on the bridge at night to deter unauthorised parties from using it. The officer identified the offenders when they subsequently tried to use the bridge. Community members were reassured by the role the officer had played in resolving this issue in collaboration with the local community.

Community member

People like [the Rural Liaison Officers] get out into that community and work with schools and making the police a friendly face as opposed to the only time you see them they are coming or want you to breath in a machine on the side of the road or they are coming to talk to you about something you have done or bad news, the news of a death of someone.

Another member of the rural community developed a relationship with the local Rural Liaison Officer when the officer visited his property after a burglary. Their relationship has developed to a point where the community member is comfortable passing on information about other suspected criminal activities in the area to the officer.

Community member

I guess we have built quite a bit of trust. I trust him to do what he says and hopefully he knows that if I ring up about something it's genuine ... we would be very, very sad to lose [the Rural Liaison Officer] because of the relationship we have built with [him] and the support we feel we are getting from police, which we have probably never had in the past.

Street initiative – Blenheim

Local council, police and other agencies work together with the local community in Blenheim to address crime and safety problems. Relationships have been built and crime prevented as a result of a review of environmental design, the Street Initiative. The initiative is to increase community cohesion and safety and be able to reduce reported crime to 42 percent. A cost-benefit analysis of the initiative showed a saving of \$4 for every \$1 spent. A Marlborough District Council evaluation of the initiative reported that:

Residents found it amazing and great that police, council staff, and other agencies were there to help in a positive way rather than a negative way.

Community engagement in Marfell

Marfell is a small community within New Plymouth where most locals know each other. Marfell has significant social issues (i.e. alcohol abuse, drug use, gambling, poor parenting, truancy and welfare dependant citizens) with a high volume of crime and gang culture mentality. Previously, police had contact with the community only when they were called to respond to a crime or incident. This is because police weren't seen as the first port of call for matters

relating to crime and incidents. The community tends to focus on resolving these on their own first and then call for help when they can't solve it.

Since the deployment of a new Community Constable to Marfell, the attitude towards policing in the community has changed. Locals now think of the Community Constable as a source of help and advice.

The constable is now met by a friendly wave when he drives around the community in a police car. Policing is now highly visible amongst the community in the form of regular foot patrols, visits to victims, offenders and schools which assist in their understanding of community policing role. This includes active participation in local events run through the council (i.e. Children's Day and Marfell Mana Day) and engaging locals to assist in reducing crime (i.e. working with Marfell School to assist with the Burglary Free project, working with the local superette to operate a less victimised business and the Community Action Project which secured \$5000, each year, for two years for a Crime Prevention Unit). The aim of the Community Action Project is to motivate locals to claim social and criminal issues and assist in coming up with collaborative solutions.

In addition, a strong connection with the wider police community has been developed with other police stations (i.e. Westown Police station), enhancing the police network.

Community constable

There is no doubt that the deployment of a community constable has made significant positive gains in the Marfell community.

Safer Porirua – award-winning project

Safer Porirua was a joint initiative between Porirua City Council and the Police to make the Porirua community safer. Other community groups and agencies involved in the project were the Porirua Community Guardians, the Accident Compensation Corporation, Housing New Zealand Corporation, regional public health and road safety partners, and the Porirua Healthy Safer City Trust.

On 18 June 2009, Safer Porirua received the Prime Minister's Award for Public Sector Excellence and (with another project) the Russell McVeagh Award for Excellence in Working Together for Better Services in the Institute of Public Administration New Zealand (IPANZ) Gen-i Public Sector Excellence Awards.

Porirua achieved World Health Organisation accreditation as an International Safe Community, because of the Safer Porirua project.

Porirua City Mayor Jenny Brash

Engagement with our communities is something we do well in Porirua and it's extremely important if we are to be effective and consistent in advancing positive change. I am proud of the way our communities work together and the Safer Porirua project is a fine example of this. I would like to acknowledge the Police and all our partners, the many community groups and agencies, who together are doing a fantastic job for our city in the area of community safety.

Assessment of progress towards outcome 1 - Outcome indicators

Police progress towards confident, safe and secure communities is monitored through the following indicators.

(i) Citizens' Satisfaction with the Police Service Experience

The Citizens' Satisfaction survey 2009 asked members of the public who have had contact with Police in the previous six months about their levels of satisfaction with the service that they received. Gravitas Research and Strategy Limited conducted the telephone survey on behalf of Police and included questions from the Common Measurements Tool¹ about the service they received in relation to the six drivers of satisfaction as shown below:

- the service experience met your expectations
- staff were competent
- you were treated fairly
- staff kept their promises - that is, they did what they said they would do
- your individual circumstances were taken into account
- it's an example of good value for tax dollar spent.

This is the second year that Police has conducted the survey. The Citizens' Satisfaction Survey 2008 provided a baseline for comparison with this year's results. The margin of error is +/- 2%.

Key Findings

- Results for the six drivers of satisfaction have either remained stable or increased in comparison with the 2008 baseline.
- There were increases in the share of respondents agreeing or strongly agreeing that staff were competent (89 percent to 91 percent); their individual circumstances were taken into account (75 percent to 78 percent); and it was good value for tax dollars spent (70 percent to 73 percent).

¹ The Common Measurements Tool is used under licence to the State Services Commission

- The majority (88 percent) of respondents said the service that they received was about the same, better or much better than they had expected. A similar result to that achieved (87 percent) in the 2008 baseline measure.
- The reasons respondents gave for rating the service better or much better than expected were often related to the attitude of Police employees and included having a positive attitude, dealing with the situation promptly and showing interest/concern.
- Twelve percent said that the service they received was worse or much worse than they expected. This result was the same as last year.
- Overall satisfaction with the quality of service delivery remained similar to last year with 79 percent of respondents either satisfied or very satisfied compared with 80 percent in 2008.

(ii) Victim Support opinion poll

A random survey of Victim Support groups in Police districts found that 98 percent are satisfied with the Police provision of services in relation to initial response and criminal investigations.



2.3 Outcome 2 – less actual crime and road trauma, fewer victims

Police are committed to reducing crime and crashes and the impact of these on victims. Policing with confidence to lessen crime, road trauma, and victimisation requires the New Zealand Police to respond to and investigate crimes effectively and efficiently. Key interventions and achievements that contributed to this outcome are discussed below.

Key interventions – outcome 2

Discussed below are the key interventions for 2008/09 that contributed to outcome 2 – less actual crime and road trauma, fewer victims.

Protecting victims of crime

On-the-spot protection orders

On-the-spot protection orders (or police safety orders) are proposed in the Domestic Violence (Enhancing Safety) Bill. These orders will allow police attending family violence incidents to bar a person from an address for up to five days when police have insufficient information to arrest the offender, but believe the situation will escalate after police leave the scene. The Bill is before the Justice and Electoral Select Committee.

Success indicator:

- The Domestic Violence (Enhancing Safety) Bill is intended to be enacted on 1 November 2009 and Safety Orders are likely to take effect on 1 July 2010.

Focusing on alcohol and other drugs

Alcohol remains a key contributing factor in offending and the potential for victimisation. Police are affected in many ways, for example, responding to alcohol-related violence in public places and around licensed premises, responding to alcohol-related family violence incidents, managing intoxicated people in police cells, enforcing drink drive laws, responding to alcohol-related 111 calls, and dealing with young offenders affected by alcohol.

Enforcement initiatives

Two enforcement initiatives to reduce alcohol-related harm in 2008/09 were as follows.

- The number of licensed premises visited as part of a Controlled Purchase Operation to reinforce the sale of alcohol to minors legislation increased from 1,371 in 2007/08 to 1,499 in 2008/09. This led to a decrease in the failure rate of

licensed premises that sell liquor to a minor within a Controlled Purchase Operation from 19 percent in 2007/08 to 15 percent in 2008/09.

- Liquor bans continued to be enforced, with the number of breaches detected by police increasing from just over 9,359 in 2007/08 to 11,081 in 2008/09.

Proactive prevention initiatives

Proactive prevention initiatives to reduce alcohol-related harm in 2008/09 are outlined below:

- In partnership with the Accident Compensation Corporation, the Police tested new ways of reducing alcohol harm with a focus on community involvement and collaboration. This included workshops in communities where alcohol-harm reduction projects had been selected, which included issues such as project management, evaluation, and sustainability.
- Police initiated work with the Alcohol Advisory Council of New Zealand and other key partners to manage alcohol at stadiums and large-scale events.
- Police supported the New Zealand Law Commission's review of alcohol-related legislation, including the production of the Police National Alcohol Assessment and the secondment of a police official to the Law Commission.
- Police worked locally with licensed premises and other partners to reduce alcohol-related harm, through initiatives such as Alcohol Accords and the promotion of safer drinking practices and environments.

Successful police-led initiatives to reduce alcohol-related harm includes:

Mellow Yellow

Counties Manukau Police initiated the Mellow Yellow project, which involved door staff of licensed premises wearing high-visibility yellow jackets and having the licensed premises and police linked to each other by radio. Evaluation of the project showed positive benefits, including increased perceptions of public safety, reductions in street offending at peak times, and unexpected benefits such as a reduction in street prostitution. Mellow Yellow's success in Counties Manukau has led to other communities' adopting and adapting it.

Community Behaviour Zone

Canterbury Police created a Community Behaviour Zone to reduce alcohol-fuelled disorder in Riccarton, Christchurch. The scheme involves on-and off-licensees who have signed an agreement to ban patrons for a short period when the patrons behaved inappropriately on or off the licensees' premises. The project has grown from an initial group of about six licensees to involving all 18 on- and off-licensees in the area. Feedback from the community has been positive, with a perception that there is less alcohol-related disorder, less anti-social behaviour such as refuse bins being tipped over, and fewer complaints relating to property damage. Two other areas in the Canterbury District are about to run similar initiatives.

Success indicators:

- The number of licensed premises visited as part of the Controlled Purchase Operations increased from 1,371 in 2007/08 to 1,499 in 2008/09, which led to a decrease in the failure rate of licensed premises selling liquor to a minor from 19 percent to 15 percent.
- Police have continued to emphasise the enforcement of liquor bans with the number of breaches increasing from 9,900 in 2007/08 to 11,081 in 2008/09.

New Zealand Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring

The New Zealand Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (NZ-ADAM) project is the New Zealand Police's key research project. It shows the extent of drug and alcohol use by detainees in police custody. The project started in 2005 and is run in four watch-houses around New Zealand (in Whangārei, Henderson, Hamilton, and Dunedin).

The Police has contracted Health Outcomes International to collect and analyse the project's data. The 2008 NZ-ADAM annual report covers the third year of research (to 30 June 2008).

The research project involves interviewing people who have recently been arrested and who volunteer to participate in the project. The information gathered is confidential, and data is presented in aggregate form. NZ-ADAM data demonstrate, among other things, the correlation between drug and alcohol use and criminal activity. Some of the key findings of NZ-ADAM are as follows:

- *Drug and alcohol psychiatric hospital treatment:* Thirty-four percent of those interviewed had at some time participated in drug or alcohol treatment programmes, and 6 percent were currently participating in a treatment programme.
- *Positive drug tests:* Of the 554 participants who provided a usable urine sample, 418 (75 percent) tested positive to one or more illicit drugs. Urinalysis indicated that 63 percent

of the participants providing a usable sample tested positive to one drug, 6 percent tested positive to two drugs, 4 percent tested positive to three drugs, and 2 percent tested positive to more than three drugs. Cannabis was the most commonly detected illicit drug (73 percent of samples tested positive).

- *Self-reported drug use:* Alcohol was used by 677 participants (83 percent) at some time during the past 30 days, making it the most widely used drug, but cannabis (used by 570 participants) was the most frequently consumed drug, with 58 percent of users reporting its use on 11 or more days out of the last 30. Methamphetamines were reportedly used by a relatively large number of participants (140) in this period and relatively frequently (31 percent of users reported use on 11 or more days in the last 30).
- *Using drugs when arrested:* Forty-five percent of participants had used at least one drug at the time of their arrest. Alcohol was the most common (32 percent) and cannabis was the second most common (19 percent).
- *Drug use and criminal activity:* Of the 432 participants detained for an offence against justice in the previous 12 months, 91 percent reported using alcohol, 80 percent reported using cannabis, and 31 percent reported using methamphetamines. Drug use contributed to some or all offending for over three-quarters (80 percent) of those using alcohol at the time of their arrest, two-thirds (68 percent) of methamphetamine users, and about one-third (36 percent) of cannabis users.
- *Buying and selling drugs:* Twenty percent reported spending \$100 or less on illicit drugs in the 30 days before their detention; 7 percent spent \$101–\$200; 11 percent spent \$201–\$500; and 5 percent spent \$501–\$1,000. Only 3 percent, claimed to have spent over \$2,000 on illicit drugs in the past 30 days. Among all participants, 75 percent

reported that they had acquired (but not necessarily paid for) illicit drugs in the 30 days before their detention. A majority (71 percent) reported having acquired cannabis during this period; 18 percent reported acquiring amphetamines; 6 percent ecstasy; and 1 percent heroin.

Improving tools and processes

Improved case management

The Police case management model is a consistent end-to-end business process for categorising, screening, prioritising, and assigning cases. It also enables data to be collected about case progress and outcome. This high-level process ensures consistency between work groups, areas, and districts as well as nationally.

A consistent and measurable process for Volume Crimes has been instituted with a system-supported screening tool that is applied within the National Intelligence Application (NIA). The proportion of Volume Crime cases screened out in this way is 40–80 percent.

Case Management Programme pilot

The Case Management Programme pilot is well established in Auckland City and Counties Manukau Districts. One of the key outcomes from this programme will be an end-to-end view of the case load from the point of creation to completion. Once available, information about the case load at different stages and levels of the investigative process will enhance the Police's ability to make sound resource deployment decisions. The main focus in 2008/09 has been on developing reporting that will provide the required management information.

Success indicators:

- The screening process, improvements, and performance measures will be implemented in districts in a national roll-out in 2010/11.
- Districts that have piloted the Case Management model found it to be more effective in managing the work-flow.

Expanding the scope of DNA legislation

Forensic science provides valuable evidence that can be pivotal for solving serious crimes. DNA can identify a suspect, but it can also eliminate a person as the offender. In the second half of 2008/09, as a result of the Government's Post-Election Action Plan, the Police worked with other agencies on the Criminal Investigations (Bodily Samples) Amendment Bill. When the Bill is enacted, a first phase (effective from 1 July 2010) would allow police to obtain DNA samples when police intend to charge a person with an offence on a list of relevant offences included in the Bill. In a second phase, enacted later, police could obtain DNA samples from people police intend to charge for imprisonable offences.

Success indicator:

- The Criminal Investigations (Bodily Samples) Amendment Bill, once enacted, is expected to increase the resolution rate of past unsolved crimes and future crimes.

Developing deployment–demand management framework

The following initiatives were undertaken in 2008/09 to further develop the Police deployment/demand management framework.

Front-line responses and calls for service

Several police districts around the country have initiated projects focused on deployment/demand in terms of front-line responses and calls for service. The methodology typically followed has been to analyse front-line demand patterns and overlay information about staffing levels as provided by existing rosters to determine opportunities for improvement. Such projects are enhancing the Police's ability to respond to calls for service in a timely and appropriate manner.

Pilots of tactical deployment models

Various police districts and the three Communications Centres have been involved in piloting tactical deployment models. The primary intention of such models is to balance proactive deployment with reactive demand. By deploying proactively to the right places and at the right times, police can reduce crime and crashes and the associated demand. The Communications Centres' National Management Group is drawing on this experience around the country to develop a single national model for proactive deployment.

Success indicator:

- Counties Manukau district has progressed the use of this deployment and demand model for the deployment of 300 additional police staff.

Continued review of tactical options deployment

Tactical options training (including defensive tactics, Taser training, and firearms training) used to be delivered to all staff. With the growing number of trainees, it has become increasingly challenging to maintain all staff's skills. A tactical response model has been developed that differentiates metropolitan, provincial, and rural environments, so operational response staff receive training dependent on their role and location.

Success indicator:

- Police has developed a tactical options deployment model.

Key achievements – outcome 2

The following are a few examples of achievements resulting from Police-initiated programmes, projects, and operations during the year that contributed to outcome 2 – less actual crime and road trauma, fewer victims.

Victim-centric approach

The New Zealand Police is the primary relationship holder with victims of crime, so is in a unique position to 'set the scene' for victims to have a more positive experience through the justice system. The Police is committed to a victim-centred approach that will significantly change the previous offender-focused way in which we have worked.

The Ministry of Justice is reviewing how the criminal justice system responds to victims. The review aims to enhance victims' rights in the sector and improve the operations of agencies that provide services, remedies, and information under the Victims' Rights Act 2002. Police has commented on the first discussion document from the review, which outlined areas where police can discharge their responsibilities more effectively.

To ensure a more victim-centred approach is achieved, Police has developed a 'working smarter' strategic framework. This framework will also provide the basis for strengthening and supporting the way forward to a world-class police service.

Work completed during the year includes the following.

- Victims Charter documents, an 0800 information phone line, and an information website for victims have been developed and rolled out in October 2008. Response to the services and resources will be measured through the 0800 phone line and through the pilot sites of Service First.
- Police has been involved in a consultation process and has provided feedback about the compensation of crime victims/offender levy legislation. This legislation is due to roll out in October 2009.

Work that is near completion includes the following.

- The *Manual of Best Practice* victim section is being rewritten, and is in the final stages of consultation (completion due 30 September 2009).

- The Memorandum of Understanding between Police and Victim Support is being linked into the *Manual of Best Practice* and other documents (completion due 30 September 2009).
- Recommendations from the Inquiry into the Victim Notification Register have been or are being actioned. The partially completed work is linked into key work themes that will be addressed in the near future.
- Victim-related recommendations from the Commission of Inquiry have been actioned. This work is linked into key work themes.
- Recommendations from the Inquiry into the Victims' Rights Act are under way.
- Police are involved in consultation processes and have provided feedback on the Enhancing Victims' Rights Act Review. A one-year time-frame (from March 2009 to February 2010) has been set down for the review. Police will again be called on for comments on this review (in September and October 2009).

Crime-related successes

Family Violence Inter-Agency Response System

The Family Violence Inter-Agency Response System delivers a coordinated, inter-agency approach to the management of family violence cases between the Police, Child, Youth and Family, and the National Collective of Independent Women's Refuges. The purpose is to improve the agencies' responses to family violence incidents by sharing information on family violence occurrences and developing collaborative and mutually supportive responses.

Success indicators:

- Police are witnessing a steady increase in reported family violence-related criminal offending which is a good outcome given the traditionally low reporting of this type of crime.

- The Family Violence Inter-Agency Response system has been implemented in 50 sites and will develop according to each local environment's needs and capabilities.
- The Family Violence Inter-Agency Response system was a finalist for the Russell McVeagh Award for Excellence in Working Together for Better Services within the 2009 IPANZ Gen-i Public Sector Excellence Awards.

Successful homicide resolutions

The New Zealand Police has been consistently experiencing high resolution rates for serious homicides. Three successful resolutions are discussed below.

- In December 2008, 12 members and associates of the Mongrel Mob were charged in relation to a 2007 drive-by shooting that killed two-year-old Jhia Te Tua while she slept in her home. The investigation involved 74 police staff and 500 witnesses. Three people were convicted of murder, four were convicted of manslaughter, and five were convicted of participation in an organised criminal group.
- In 2009, five people were convicted on various charges, including murder, manslaughter, wilful neglect, and assault, relating to the death of three-year-old Nia Glassie in 2007. Charges were brought after an 11-week investigation.
- In January 2008, police initiated a homicide investigation into the death of Scottish tourist Karen Aim. A search warrant executed on a suspect's home address resulted in the recovery of a bloodstained baseball bat and property belonging to Karen. In 2009, the offender pleaded guilty to murdering Karen.

Reducing the influence of drugs and gangs

Successful National Cannabis Crime Operation

The National Cannabis Crime Operation recovered 141,073 cannabis plants, identified 1,175 offenders, and recovered 191 firearms. Police made 826 searches associated with this operation. This was the best overall result for the operation for over 10 years.

Socioeconomic harm indicator:

- The socioeconomic harm that this operation has saved New Zealand is estimated at \$379,024,920.²

Manufacture and supply of methamphetamine targeted

In December 2008, police targeted the Mongrel Mob Rogue Chapter for manufacturing and supplying methamphetamine.

Success indicators:

- Fourteen people, including four patched members, were arrested.
- Cash of \$20,000 and 110 grams of methamphetamine were seized, four clandestine laboratories were located, and a firearm was recovered.
- Over 300 litres of waste products were located at one laboratory, suggesting a large-scale commercial operation.

Another operation targeted the Pukekohe chapter of Black Power for supplying methamphetamine.

Success indicators:

- Nine people, including a senior patched member, were arrested on numerous charges of supplying methamphetamine.
- Cash (\$78,000), 86.4 grams of methamphetamine, and assets valued at \$500,000 were seized.

Organised Financial Crime Agency of New Zealand established

The New Zealand Police hosts the Organised Financial Crime Agency of New Zealand (OFCANZ), which was established on 1 July 2008. OFCANZ's mission is 'improving the safety and security of New Zealand by combating serious and organised crime and serious or complex fraud through an inter-agency partnership approach'.

In 2008/09 OFCANZ focused on outlaw motorcycle gangs, Asian organised crime groups, race-based gangs, and serious and complex fraud. These four areas are all significant contributors to New Zealand's organised crime environment. OFCANZ is leading several multi-agency taskforces that are targeting these areas. OFCANZ works closely with a number of agencies abroad and in New Zealand including the Serious Fraud Office sharing expertise and knowledge.

Success indicator:

- OFCANZ has initiated four multi-agency taskforce operations.

Improving technology and intelligence approaches

Rapid identification for mass arrests

The deployment of two 10-print scanning units to New Year's eve incidents in Whangamatā and Mount Maunganui proved beneficial to the police team processing arrests. This saved considerable time. In previous years, prosecution files had to be amended later to ensure charges were laid against the correct details of persons arrested.

Success indicators:

- The system quickly identified persons who provided false identification details.
- The system is a deterrent to people providing false details.

National Intelligence Project – National Intelligence Centre and new positions

A National Manager Intelligence position has been created supported by a National Intelligence Centre. The manager has national responsibility for all aspects of intelligence, and represents the Police commitment to delivering an innovative, effective, nationally coordinated, intelligence capability that looks forward and better assists front-line impact and service delivery.

In 2008/09, the National Intelligence Centre's structure was defined and positions filled. It went live in purpose-built, secure facilities on 2 March 2009. The centre is producing significant new intelligence products, such as national tactical assessments. To support the work of the centre, the Police has begun to implement the Professional Development in Intelligence Programme, which includes an enhanced intelligence training programme.

District Managers Intelligence have been appointed and District Intelligence Development Plans are being prepared which will outline how each district can effectively integrate best practice in relation to intelligence people, products, and processes.

Success indicators:

- Key intelligence products were developed including those that assist Police in dealing with organised crime and drugs.
- Tactical and strategic intelligence products were developed that informed OFCANZ taskforce operations.

Strategic road policing outcomes

The Police road safety approach focuses on the 'fatal five' – speeding, drink and drugged driving, restraints, dangerous and careless driving, and high-risk drivers. Police also attend, investigate, and provide traffic management services at road crashes, investigate commercial vehicles, and promote safer driving practices.

Resources are provided through the

² BERL (2008), *The New Zealand Drug Harm Index*. Wellington: Business and Economic Research Limited.

Road Policing Programme, which Land Transport New Zealand has prepared for 2008/09 and out-years. The Road Policing Programme makes up about 21 percent of the total Police budget.

Decrease in deaths and hospitalisations

The 2008 calendar year saw 366 road deaths, and as at 30 June 2009 there had been 214 road deaths compared with 197 for the same period in 2008. Road deaths continue to track above the Road Safety to 2010 target of no more than 300, at the same time as the vehicle fleet continues to grow (see Figure 1).

Legislative initiatives

Road Policing works with its partners to promote evidence-based road safety policies and legislation.

- The Land Transport Amendment Act 2009 will introduce an offence of driving while impaired by illegal drugs and make the roadside impairment test compulsory. The Act's drugged driving provisions come into force on 1 December 2009.
- Police worked closely with the Ministries of Transport and Justice to address illegal street racing through two Bills: the Vehicle Confiscation and Seizure Bill (to strengthen courts' powers to order the confiscation or destruction of motor vehicles, and seizure of motor vehicles to enforce the collection of unpaid fines and reparation) and Land Transport (Enforcement Powers) Bill (to enhance the powers of police and road-controlling authorities). When enacted the legislation will come into force after 1 December 2009.

Enforcement improvements

Initiatives in 2008/09 to improve road policing enforcement capability include:

- a speed camera replacement and expansion programme (Auckland-wide and upper North Island)

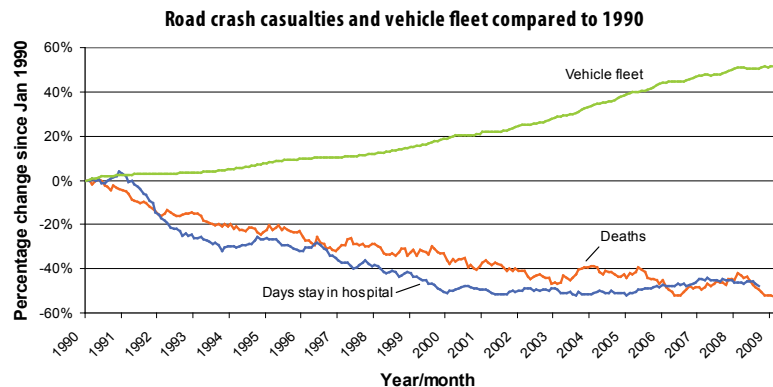


Figure 1: Changes in road crash casualties and vehicle fleet since 1990, 1990–2009

- an evidential breath alcohol device upgrade and replacement project for testing devices that can read the new lower limit of zero breath and blood alcohol level
- expansion of the Highway Patrols in Bay of Plenty, Waikato, Central, and Tasman to reduce trauma on high-risk sections of the road network by increasing police visibility to deter drivers from speeding.

Increased staff capability

Initiatives in 2008/09 to improve road policing staff capability include:

- Traffic Alcohol groups in Bay of Plenty and Waikato to increase the level of high-visibility breath testing at roadside checkpoints
- five additional Auckland motorways staff
- the Urban Intersection Patrol (in Christchurch) to target drivers running red lights
- four Road Policing Analysts for the National Intelligence Centre to target road safety risks and contribute to a whole-of-police approach to intelligence.

Assessment of progress towards outcome 2 - Outcome indicators

Police progress towards less actual crime and road trauma, fewer victims is monitored through the following indicators.

(i) Reducing road trauma and fewer victims

- Open road mean speeds have remained at around 96.5 km/h since 2006.
- The number of drink-driving fatalities has remained constant at around 30 percent of all road fatalities.
- Front seatbelt usage continues to be at a high level with about 95 percent of New Zealand motorists using front seatbelts.
- The number of fatal crashes involving high-risk drivers (e.g. young drivers, unlicensed and disqualified drivers, motorcyclists, illegal street racers, and recidivists) continues to be unacceptably high.
- The number of motorcyclist fatalities was higher this year than last year.

(ii) Reducing crime and fewer victims

- There has been a 3.7 percent increase in recorded offence from last year to 442,540.
- Recorded violence rose by 7 percent in 2008/09 to 62,874. This is driven largely by a recorded Family Violence increase of 13.5 percent this year.
- Drugs and Anti-social offences increased by 12.2 percent to 67,196.
- Recorded sexual offences rose by 6.3 percent to 3,743 in 2008/09.
- Dishonesty offences were up 2.2 percent to 225,649 this year.
- There was negligible change in recorded Property Damage in 2008/09.



2.4 Outcome 3 – a world-class police service

The New Zealand Police aims to be a world-class policing service by continuing to develop all aspects of its organisation.

Key interventions – outcome 3

Discussed below are the key interventions for 2008/09 that contributed to outcome 3 – a world-class police service.

Building leadership and training capability

Implement leadership and management development framework

Leadership is one of the most powerful drivers of organisational performance and having capable and willing leaders at all levels of the organisation is an important element in our strategy for creating a world-class police service. The information we received from the 2008 Employee Engagement Survey reinforces the importance of the role of capable leaders, particularly front-line supervisors.

In addition to the leadership development activity that occurs locally in each district and promotional courses run at The Royal New Zealand Police College, nationally coordinated leadership development programmes that are at the core of the Leadership and Management Development Framework were completed during the year. Eight Women's Development Programmes were completed involving 125 women. This programme aims to increase women's representation in leadership roles in the Police.

Success indicators:

- Twenty-eight nationally coordinated leadership development programmes, involving 448 participants, were completed this year.

- The evaluation of the Women's Leadership Programme found that the programme:
 - met participants' needs and
 - has the potential for significant organisational impact in the development of future female police leaders.

Enhancing electronic crime investigative capability

Environment for Virtualised Evidence

The Environment for Virtualised Evidence (EVE) has been successfully installed in the three Electronic Crime Lab (ECL) sites and is available nationwide. Some 170 computers have been reviewed using EVE in Auckland in the past year. Already nearly 20 computers have been loaded into EVE for each of the Central and Southern regions since it was made available in April 2009. EVE is proving especially valuable to Child Abuse Teams with its ability to easily filter and sort images and videos, and several successful case outcomes have resulted.

EVE has also been able to assist investigators in fraud and other types of cases. Investigators are generally finding EVE easy to use without formal training, and are supported by district E-Crime Liaison Officers, who have been trained as 'champion users' for each district. The project is now in its final stages pending a review and final report.

Success indicators:

- Has the potential to detect fraudulent use of visas on passports.
- Objectionable materials (child pornography) detected in seized computers.

Chip data extraction

Memory chip data-extraction equipment has been operationalised. This technology enables ECL to remove memory chips from a variety of electronic devices and read the content of those chips. The technology will be used to extract electronic evidence from handheld devices such as cell phones, digital cameras, personal navigation devices, memory sticks and

other consumer electronics in situations where conventional technology does not work; for example if the device is faulty or damaged.

Success indicator:

- New Zealand, the Netherlands, and Canada are the only countries that use these techniques for data extraction.

Key achievements – outcome 3

The following are a few examples of achievements resulting from Police-initiated programmes, projects, and operations during the year that contributed to outcome 3 – a world-class police service.

International community policing programmes

During 2008/09, police staff participated in NZAID-funded capacity-building programmes in the Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste, Bougainville, Afghanistan, Indonesia, Tonga, and the Cook Islands. All of these programmes have community principles that were adapted to suit local cultures and conditions.

In Timor-Leste, as part of a United Nations mission, the Police initiated a pilot Community Policing Programme in two locations in conjunction with local police. Appreciation for this pilot has been expressed from the local community to the President's office.

Success indicator:

- The Government of Timor-Leste has included the establishment of community policing in Timor-Leste as a national priority.

Developing organisational culture, policies, and processes

Code of Conduct integrated into business as usual

The Code of Conduct was introduced on 1 February 2008. The code brought in a single set of behavioural standards and an associated system for all police employees. New processes and practices continued to be embedded throughout 2008/09, with the code being part of mandatory training for all police employees.

Employee Practice Managers around the country have integrated the code into business-as-usual practices in their areas, and have been running and facilitating the new systems. Employment enquiries are now resolved more quickly and effectively than under the previous system for constabulary employees. Staff issues are now addressed at the performance level before negative behaviour escalates. Recent research reinforces the success of this new approach. The reporting of current and concluded employment investigations has improved substantially.

Success indicators:

- Employees are aware of organisational behavioural expectations in line with the code.
- Police apply consistent treatment to breaches of the code.
- Employees are issued the code on appointment.

Commission of Inquiry's recommendations transitioned into business as usual

All 48 recommendations from the Commission of Inquiry into Police Conduct have been implemented and managed in accordance with sound project management principles and disciplines. This work programme has reached relative maturity and a solid foundation has been established, such that the management of the recommendations can be integrated into business as usual and driven

through line management.

A transition plan has been developed for this to occur and the transition phase is expected to be completed by 5 October 2009.

Success indicator:

- The integration of the 48 recommendations into business as usual.

Policing Act 2008 actively implemented

Implementation of the Policing Act 2008 progressed smoothly throughout the year. The Act supports an ethical and impartial police service, recognises the networked policing environment, provides for improved trust and confidence in police, and is the foundation for a cohesive police workforce. A significant training programme (Contemporary Policing in New Zealand) was implemented for all police employees, a comprehensive communications exercise was completed, and related policies and forms were upgraded.

New staff identity cards

The Police Act Review identified that a method of identification that was defined by statute would provide appropriate assurance to the public about an officer's identity and authority as well as supporting internal policing identification needs. The identification would uphold the reputation of those working for Police and provide evidence of the powers they hold. Police employees were issued with differently coloured identity cards to distinguish between constables, authorised officers, and other Police employees.

Success indicator:

- The Police Act Review was nominated as a finalist in the 2009 IPANZ Gen-i Public Sector Excellence Awards.

Assessment of progress towards outcome 3 - Outcome indicator

Police progress towards a world-class police service is monitored through the Organisational Health Audit.

(i) Monitoring organisational health audit

The Police is committed to a 10-year process of measuring and improving the organisation's culture using the Organisational Health Audit. The 2008/09 audit survey was sent to all 11,292 employees in August 2008. The response rate was 82 percent. In addition to the standard engagement questions, the Police included a number of questions related to the findings of the Commission of Inquiry. These additional questions primarily focused on fairness, integrity and the professionalism of Police staff.

The results show the overall level of engagement has not changed from 2007/08. Female staff, staff from ethnic minority groups, and Police employees continue to have higher levels of engagement than other groups. Employees continue to rate the professionalism, quality of work, and ethical behaviour of their colleagues highly regardless of tenure, gender, or ethnicity.

The results were widely communicated to all employees in December 2008. Districts and service centres have been involved in developing action plans on the key areas that will provide a better understanding of the factors behind current engagement levels, so as to address issues at local and national levels. The development of action plans was a major focus for 2008/09 and implementation of those plans is a priority in the 2009/10 National business plan.

Improving technological capability

National digital radio project

Digital radios (digital networks) were rolled out to the Wellington District, including the Wairarapa by 30 June 2009 (as planned). Portable radios were replaced in Christchurch and Wellington, and staff were trained to use the new digital radio units in preparation for the full roll-out. Initiation and planning work has started for the Auckland and Canterbury digital radio projects with a delivery date by 31 December 2010.

Success indicator:

- The completion of the planned roll-out of digital radios in Wellington areas.

Data Guard technology

Leading edge Data Guard technology was successfully installed into police Communications Centres in late May 2009. The technology provides enhanced protection against data loss in the event of a network or server failure in the centres.

Data Guard replaced the manual, labour-intensive and lengthy process associated with switching data centres.

Success indicator:

- What previously took six to eight hours to achieve now takes less than a minute – a world first for a police jurisdiction.

Information and communications technology projects

In 2008/09, the Information and Communications Technology (ICT) Service Centre:

- enhanced National Intelligence Application (NIA) for electronic case and custody management
- assisted with the ICT component of OFCANZ's establishment
- ensured intelligence applications at the National Intelligence Centre were fit for purpose
- started business analysis for vetting and validation processes and firearm authorisations

- implemented IAPro, an application to assist professional standards and human resources management
- continued to build core ICT infrastructure and systems' resilience, reliability, and flexibility
- analysed enabling technologies (e.g. a wireless local area network and PDA-type technologies), to determine their usefulness for mobile front-line police staff.

Assessment of progress towards outcome 3 - Outcome indicator

Police progress towards a world-class police service is monitored through the effectiveness of technological solutions.

(ii) Monitoring effectiveness of technological solutions

The ICT Service Centre uses several methods to measure the effectiveness of the support services and solutions it provides to the Police business and external agencies such as the Ministry of Justice.

The support services teams (including the Help Desk and Service Management Centre) deliver to a set of service levels agreed with the requesting business groups. These agreed service levels are performance targets that are tracked and reported on to determine whether the service provided is meeting expected levels of quality. The information collected also enables the teams to identify areas for improvement and then take steps to continuously improve the quality of services.

It is also critical for the ICT Service Centre to ensure that new solutions being implemented are providing the expected benefits. To achieve this, project implementation reviews are completed at the end of key projects. These reviews examine all aspects of the project delivery cycle and determine the effectiveness of the solution, with reviewers talking to business people and gauging feedback. Examples include projects conducted for Case Management and Custody Management, where the ICT project

teams consulted the business groups to obtain feedback on the effectiveness and efficiency of the solution provided.

The ICT Service Centre also conducts an annual survey of police users to gauge the effectiveness of core applications and support services and uses this to build strong relationships between business groups and the ICT Service Centre.

The ICT Service Centre has introduced the practice of Business Portfolio Management to provide a structured and coordinated conduit between business units and districts. The centre uses this process to monitor and report on service attainment and, more importantly, to provide a regular forum for these business units to evaluate and report on the centre's performance and effectiveness.

PART 3

Reducing Inequalities and Managing Risk

3.1 Key initiatives to reduce offending and victimisation

Māori

The New Zealand Police has increasingly sought opportunities through community forums to reassure Māori it is actively improving its capacity to develop sound Māori policy advice and provide effective services for Māori. As a result Police's key planning documents have improved significantly in reflecting the concerns of Māori.

Leadership from Police Maori Pacific and Ethnic Services (MPES) has had a profound and positive effect on the manner, method, and style of policing, which will contribute to decreasing Māori involvement in the criminal justice system. Interventions to reduce offending by and victimisation of Māori are summarised below.

Iwi Crime Prevention Plans

The Ministry of Justice and Police convened the Public Sector Chief Executives Forum to gauge chief executives' support for the development and ongoing construction of Iwi Crime Prevention Plans. Te Arawa and Ngāpuhi presented their completed plans with an overwhelming commitment to reducing the over-representation of Māori in the criminal justice system with

the support of government. The Ministry of Justice has been engaged to work alongside the Police and iwi on the further development of Iwi Crime Prevention Plans, and has commenced discussions with the Ministers of Justice and Māori Affairs. This programme will continue through 2009/10 and the plans are expected to have a considerable impact once their potential is realised.

Māori Wardens Programme

The Māori Wardens Programme started in 2007 and expanded across 12 police districts in 2008/09. The position of Wardens and their resources, corporate support (from the Police and Te Puni Kōkiri), and ICT systems have been improved. The profile of Māori Wardens has increased significantly across the country and they have added a high level of support and expertise to the Police and the community. The results in response to partnership policing have been extraordinary.

Intelligence

Māori knowledge crime profiles have been completed across all districts. These profiles provide evidence-based information to help Police and Māori to determine local crime priorities and develop appropriate responses such as deploying resources into areas where demand is greatest as determined by evidence rather than just perception.

The National Intelligence Centre and MPES are working to improve the collection of data that is relevant and meaningful when working with key Māori communities. MPES will disaggregate the data to show the full impact of Māori offending and victimisation. The impact of Māori knowledge profiles across the districts will be measured through internal performance frameworks.

Gangs

MPES continued high-level engagement meetings with key Māori gang leaders, which had a significant impact in reducing the number of gang confrontations and clashes. The level of trust and confidence being developed between police and gang leaders has resulted in the collection of quality information that has assisted in the successful deployment of police staff and successful outcomes. Continued engagement between MPES, districts, Iwi Liaison Officers, and gang leaders has also supported mediation in situations that could have otherwise resulted in high levels of violence.

Pacific peoples

Pacific peoples continue to commit offences or be victims of crime at rates significantly higher than their proportion of the New Zealand population (7 percent). Offending has continued at comparatively high rates,

despite offenders entering the justice system relatively late and being less likely to re-offend than Māori or European offenders. Pacific priorities for the police to 2010 are family violence, youth offending, road policing, and police recruitment.

Family violence

The Police's key messages in response to family violence are delivered to Pacific communities with the assistance of police Pacific Liaison Officers and Pacific service providers through forums such as churches and Pacific media. Key Pacific leaders have been willing to support and participate in problem-solving teams.

Offending and re-offending continue to be disproportionately high, but it is unclear the extent to which increased reporting of family violence has contributed to the perception of Pacific peoples' over-involvement in family violence.

Police will continue to develop Pacific knowledge crime profiles for highly populated areas such as Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, and Dunedin.

Pacific Wardens are having a positive impact in their work with violent Pacific males through family violence targeting programmes.

Youth offending

Youth gang violence continues to be a major concern in Pacific communities. Police have been engaged in targeted work led by Pacific Liaison Officers. A cross-agency approach complements Police work as part of the Ministry of Social Development-led Inter-Agency Action Plan.

Pacific Wardens have been deployed to deal with youth offenders, using Pacific media and culturally specific approaches. They have contributed significantly to the reduction of youth gang activities in the past year.

Pacific Community Safety Patrols in Manurewa and Avondale have also contributed significantly to the reduction of youth gang activities.

Road policing

Pacific peoples are disproportionately victims of fatal and injury crashes and have high hospitalisation rates. Pacific Liaison Officers continue to work with Ola Fa'asaina (Save Lives), an initiative that targets several churches in Auckland and focuses on driver licensing, child restraints, drink driving, speed awareness, and safety belt awareness. This initiative has led to improved driver behaviour.

Police recruitment

Recruiting and developing Pacific women for leadership roles is a priority for the Police. Recruitment programmes have been implemented to meet the requirement for 300 additional police officers in Counties Manukau. Pacific Liaison Officers are promoting a communication strategy that targets potential Pacific recruits using appropriate media. Programmes being delivered at several tertiary institutions are supported by coaching and mentoring of students by Pacific police staff.

Ethnic peoples

Strengthening Police engagement with ethnic peoples through greater visibility in ethnic communities is the Police's priority response to increase safety and reduce the fear of crime and victimisation among ethnic peoples. This approach strongly supports models of community policing that focus on encouraging ethnic peoples to confidently report crime and, at the same time, to increase their trust and confidence in police. The Police increased the number of Ethnic Liaison Officers to better reflect the face of policing in ethnic communities.

Recruiting for diversity

Customised approaches to recruitment from ethnic communities, primarily in the Auckland region, has increased the Police ability to meet the demands resulting from a changing demographic profile. Tailored responses build the capability of applicants from different ethnic groups to meet police standards in preparation for police training. Key

achievements include recruiting a more culturally diverse workforce, implementing a leadership programme for graduated ethnic constables, and developing the Ethnic Liaison Officers' professional development course. Police also worked with the Sikh community to develop a policy that meets the needs of Sikh recruits in relation to their head dress as well as Police safety requirements.

Community partnerships

Encouraging ethnic communities' participation in community safety initiatives at national and district levels resulted in the signing of the first memorandum of understanding between Police and the New Zealand Federation of Multicultural Councils. This greater community input into policing has opened the door for other groups wanting to develop formal partnerships with the Police. For example, the Federation of Islamic Councils and Police will sign a memorandum of understanding in August 2009. Police led meetings in ethnic communities in 2008/09, which enabled ethnic communities to share information and gain a greater understanding of crime and safety issues and potential Police responses.

Integrated cross-agency responses

Strong relationships with key government agencies and local authorities have provided a more cohesive and cooperative response to community safety that is based on quality information and evidence-based analysis. Neighbourhood Support, National Refugee Resettlement, the Migrant Settlement forums, and the Human Rights Commission's Diversity Action Programme are examples of joint actions.

Children and young people

The Police remains committed to delivering world-leading initiatives targeted at reducing youth offending through effective crime prevention and road safety programmes for children (aged 3–13 years) and young people (aged 14–16 years).

Police use a community-centred philosophy for problem-solving and work with government, non-government and community groups in a coordinated way to reduce crime and road trauma, increase community safety and reassurance, and positively influence children and young people.

Research has shown that a young person's first contact with Police is fundamental to how they view police. This attitude affects their relationship with the Police into adulthood, including whether they would make policing their career choice. Making sure the first contact is positive can build a relationship of real benefit to the young person and the Police – particularly if that young person later becomes a victim, a witness or an offender. This philosophy underpins the mantra of New Zealand Police's Youth Policing Strategy of 'Fight Crime: Invest in Kids'.

New staff

The Police also added 53 staff to the Youth Services team across New Zealand, a significant increase in staff. New staff are working alongside, and with, the new community policing and MPES staff, creating a workforce capable of addressing community safety concerns.

Youth Aid and Youth Development

The principal goals of Police Youth Aid and Youth Development staff are primarily restorative, aiming to repair the harm to the victim, to rehabilitate and reintegrate the offender, and to achieve accountability and restoration.

Youth Aid deals with about 20,000 children and young people who have been apprehended or whose behaviour has come to police attention. Nearly 76 percent of cases referred to Youth Aid are dealt with through warnings or diversion, so do not result in a Youth Court appearance. Eight percent of cases are referred to a Family Group Conference to decide whether a charge should be laid in the Youth Court, and another 16 percent of cases are dealt with by the Youth Court directly.

Research shows that police practice is effective at preventing youth re-offending.³ Overall, 80 percent of young people do not re-offend within 18 months of offending. The re-offending rate is lowest for young people the police have responded to by way of a warning (9 percent) or have arranged a diversionary plan (16 percent). Rates are highest for those the police responded to by way of a Family Group Conference (37 percent) or a hearing in the Youth Court (51 percent).

Youth Development Programmes

Since 1997, the Police has established 30 Youth Development Programmes throughout New Zealand. Police staff run these programmes, and most employ youth workers and social workers. Most Youth Development Programmes provide intensive wrap-around services to young people who are offending (or are at serious risk of offending), and their families.

Following a thorough assessment, intervention plans are developed to ensure the right supports and services are put in place to create positive changes in the life of the child or young person and their family. While the key focus is preventing offending by the children and young people involved in these programmes, secondary outcomes include mentoring, increased participation in education, and reduced abuse of alcohol and other drugs. Some programmes include:

- the Big Brothers and Big Sisters mentoring programmes
- truancy programmes
- youth camps that focus on proactive and pro-social behaviours
- violence and abuse reduction programmes that focus on reducing the risk factors that contribute to victimisation, offending and re-offending.

3 G Maxwell and J Paulin (2005) *The Impact of Police Responses to Young Offenders With a Particular Focus on Diversion*. Wellington: Crime & Justice Research Centre, Victoria University of Wellington.

Youth Education Service

The Youth Education Service is proactively involved in positively influencing children and young people's pro-social behaviours and choices. The Youth Education Service's programmes and resources have been developed within four themes that have been carefully designed to fit within the New Zealand education curriculum. The four themes are:

- *crime reduction and social responsibility* – providing children and young people with the social skills to behave responsibly and assist in preventing crime
- *drug education* – helping children and young people to avoid illegal drugs and make sensible choices about their use of alcohol and other drugs and to seek help when required
- *school road safety education* – enabling children and young people to develop the knowledge and attitudes and to learn the practical skills needed to act safely and confidently on roads and other places associated with traffic
- *violence prevention* – enabling children and young people and their school communities to develop non-violent relationships and to learn skills to manage situations where they may be faced with violence.

Comprehensive risk-screening tool

The Police has introduced the comprehensive Youth Offenders Risk Screening Tool for young offenders. The tool will provide the information necessary for ensuring interventions are targeted at mitigating the drivers of youth offending. The tool will help Police and Child, Youth and Family to make resource decisions about the type of intervention or programme that will best meet the needs of a young offender while at the same time prioritising at-risk young offenders.

Improved case management

The Police has introduced an application within the National Intelligence Application to better manage youth offending cases. This application will set a national standard and enable supervisors to prioritise case work, ensure interventions meet the needs of young offenders, and better position police to hold young offenders accountable. The application will also enable the Police to meet its obligations under changes to the Children, Young Persons, and Their Families Act 1989.

3.2 Managing risks

The Executive and management teams across the Police are maintaining a clear and shared set of risks and action plans. These risks have been used for the second year to help build plans at the national and business unit levels. Risk conversations are common across all levels of management with employees being encouraged and supported to discuss, raise, and escalate risks, as appropriate. The Police has continued to build a risk-aware culture by taking the risk approach out to non-commissioned officers at district and area workshops and, in liaison with The Royal New Zealand Police College, the sergeants qualifying courses.

Key achievements include development of risk profiles, building action plans and reporting on risks that need the Executive's attention. In addition, increasingly attention is being focussed on enhancing operational risk within service lines. The Police risk approach encompasses risks to services the Police delivers, to organisational capability, and to opportunities to future proof Police.

Risks to services police deliver

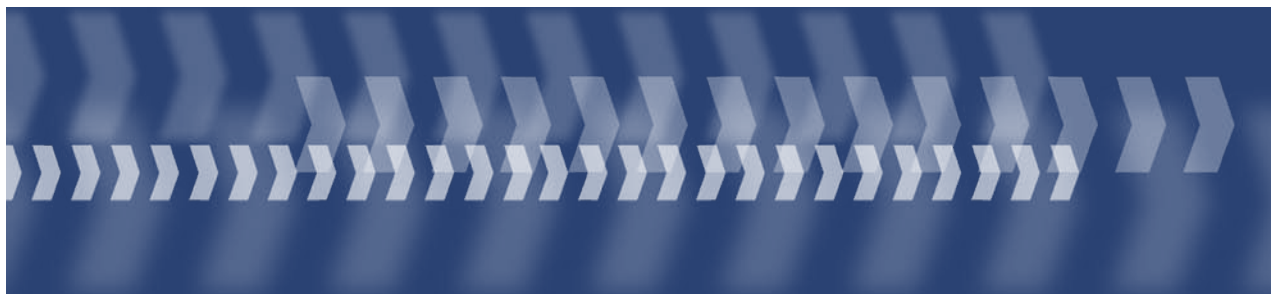
Districts, service centres and groups at Police National Headquarters have identified and discussed the risks to the services they deliver as an integral part of the planning and finance processes.

Risks to organisational capability

The Police Executive Committee receives quarterly updates on identified risks to the organisation's resources that may affect the delivery of services and achievement of outcomes. Each risk has a lead person appointed from the Executive who is expected to fully understand the respective risk and all of the factors and implications the risk has for the Executive Committee in allocating resources and making decisions. This does not mean primary management of all of the necessary plans to manage the risk; information is gathered from across the organisation to provide a consolidated view of what is being done or planned to manage this risk.

Risks to opportunities

During the year, the Police Executive Committee developed a list of 20 risks around economic, demographic, social, environmental, and national and international themes. These themes represent areas of risk and opportunities to help future-proof the organisation. The risks are used to inform the strategic planning process for the Police. In addition, major police projects follow an established project management methodology and the Project Management Office monitors them. This methodology requires risks to be identified and actively managed, with risk progress reported monthly along with other performance measures, including financials and deliverables. Minor projects are expected to use the Project Management Office's methodology, including the risk management principles.



PART 4

Statement of Service Performance

NEW ZEALAND POLICE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the Year Ended 30 June 2009

4.1 Statement of Responsibility

As the Commissioner of Police, I am responsible for the preparation of the New Zealand 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, in accordance with section 45C of the Public Finance Act 1989.

I have fulfilled my responsibility to establish and maintain systems of internal control procedures that provide reasonable assurance as to the integrity and reliability of financial reporting.

In my opinion, these financial statements fairly reflect the financial position and operations of the New Zealand Police for the year ended 30 June 2009, and I authorise the issuance of these financial statements on 30 September 2009.

Signed by:

Howard Broad

Commissioner of Police

Countersigned by:

Bruce Simpson

General Manager Finance and Planning

4.2 Statement of Service Performance For the Year Ended 30 June 2009

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
- 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 2007/08		Outturn 2008/09	Performance Standard 2008/09
	Quality		
Yes	Police Advice is provided in accordance with the work programme agreed with the Minister.	Yes	Yes
100%	Percentage of Policy papers that the Minister is satisfied with in regard to the following characteristics: Purpose Logic Accuracy Options Consultation Practicality Presentation.	100%	100%
New Measure for 2008/09	The Commissioner is satisfied with policy advice in that it conforms to the following characteristics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the policy draws on operational experience • the policy reflects a well consulted process • the policy properly translates into operational instructions 	Yes	Yes

Output 1.2 – Ministerial Servicing

This output covers the researching and drafting of ministerial correspondence, and the provision of draft responses to written and oral Parliamentary Questions.

Performance Measures

Outturn 2007/08		Outturn 2008/09	Estimated Demand 2008/09
Quantity			
809	Number of items of ministerial correspondence referred to the Police for draft reply.	617	400 to 600
661	Number of Parliamentary Questions referred to the Police for draft response.	^[1] 413	1,100 to 1,300

Outturn 2007/08		Outturn 2008/09	Performance Standard 2008/09
Quality			
98%	Percentage of draft responses to Parliamentary Questions that are provided with the timeframes specified.	99%	100%

Notes

[1] Fewer questions were lodged in the months leading up to the 2008 general election resulting in a lower than expected result.

Output Expense Statement

Policy Advice and Ministerial Servicing for the year ended 30 June 2009

2007/08		2008/09	2008/09	Appropriation
Actual		Actual	Main	Voted 2009
\$000		\$000	Estimates	\$000*
Revenue				
2,617	Revenue Crown	3,021	1,992	3,021
7	Revenue Departments	7	5	5
19	Revenue Other	20	8	9
2,643	Total Revenue	3,048	2,005	3,035
2,668	Total Expenses	2,576	2,005	3,035
(25)	Net Surplus (Deficit)	472	-	-
2,301	Policy Advice	2,376	1,159	2,496
367	Ministerial Servicing	200	846	539
2,668	Total Output Expense	2,576	2,005	3,035

* This includes adjustments made in the Supplementary Estimates transfers made under Section 26A of the Public Finance Act 1989.

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
- 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. It also 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 and Neighbourhood/Rural/Business Support groups.

Performance Measures

Outturn 2007/08		Outturn 2008/09	Estimated Demand 2008/09
Quantity			
New Measure for 2008/09	Number of households on the neighbourhood support register.	134,329	Benchmark to be established in 2008/09

Outturn 2007/08		Outturn 2008/09	Performance Standard 2008/09
Quality			
94%	Percentage of Victim Support Groups that are satisfied with the Police provision of services in relation to initial response and criminal investigation.	98%	100%
New Measure for 2008/09	Percentage of the public that agree that the Police are responsive to the needs of the community.	75%	75%
New Measure for 2008/09	Percentage of the public that agree that the Police are involved in community activities.	67%	60%

Output 2.2 – Youth Services

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

Performance Measures

Outturn 2007/08		Outturn 2008/09	Estimated Demand 2008/09
Quantity			
11,067	Number of youth apprehensions dealt with through: warnings / cautions.	10,918	10,000 to 11,000
17,688	Number of youth apprehensions dealt with through: alternative action.	^[2] 16,300	23,000 to 27,000
^[3] No result available 2007/08	Number of youth referred to Youth Development Programmes.	3,316	Benchmark to be established in 2008/09

Outturn 2007/08		Outturn 2008/09	Performance Standard 2008/09
Quality			
New Measure for 2008/09	Percentage of youth offences resolved.	^[4] 45%	60%

Notes

[2] Demand driven.

[3] Unexpected delay in the roll out of National Intelligence Application (NIA) Youth Module.

[4] The forecast standard was set as a benchmark.

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 2007/08		Outturn 2008/09	Estimated Demand 2008/09
Quantity			
487,179	Number of vetting services provided.	425,558	475,000 to 500,000

Outturn 2007/08		Outturn 2008/09	Performance Standard 2008/09
Quality			
55%	Percentage of vetting applications processed within 30 working days.	51%	95%
Nil	Number of complaints upheld for processing errors of vetting applications.	Nil	Fewer than 3

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 2007/08		Outturn 2008/09	Estimated Demand 2008/09
Quantity			
32,106	Number of applications for firearms licences processed.	^[5] 15985	48,000 to 53,000
591	Number of firearms licences revoked.	^[6] 499	250 to 350
121	Number of firearms licences revoked in response to actions under the Domestic Violence Act 1995.	126	50 to 150

Outturn 2007/08		Outturn 2008/09	Performance Standard 2008/09
Quality			
42%	Percentage of firearm license applications processed within 30 days of receipt.	44%	100%

Notes

[5] The variation is driven by the Ten year renewal cycle for firearms licence.

[6] Non-compliant with licensing standard.

Output Expense Statement

General Crime Prevention Services for the year ended 30 June 2009

2007/08		2008/09	2008/09	Appropriation
Actual		Actual	Main Estimates	Voted 2009
\$000		\$000	\$000	\$000
Revenue				
88,852	Revenue Crown	98,283	103,931	98,283
233	Revenue Departments	250	319	325
5,195	Revenue Other	2,990	5,938	2,753
94,280	Total Revenue	101,523	110,188	101,361
90,573	Total Expenses	98,894	110,188	101,361
3,707	Net Surplus (Deficit)	2,629	-	-
35,018	Community Responsiveness	39,458	48,855	39,682
28,694	Youth Services	33,093	39,913	32,973
9,759	Vetting Applications	10,387	6,617	11,018
12,936	Firearms Licensing	11,758	8,816	12,820
4,166	Lost and Found Property	4,198	5,987	4,868
90,573	Total Output Expense	98,894	110,188	101,361

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 that 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.

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

Performance Measures

Outturn 2007/08		Outturn 2008/09	Estimated Demand 2008/09
Quantity			
164,880	Number of bail curfew checks recorded. ^{[7][8]}	221,344	250,000 to 300,000
17,459	Number of bail/ parole breaches of curfew detected. ^[9] ^[10]	23,537	12,000 to 14,000

Outturn 2007/08		Outturn 2008/09	Performance Standard 2008/09
Quality			
100%	Percentage of district patrols originating from 24-hour police stations that are deployed using evidence-based proactive policing plans.	99%	100%

Notes:

[7] Amended wording for 2008/09, formerly: “Number of bail checks conducted.”

[8] The completion of bail checks depends on officers’ time outside attendance at other occurrences.

[9] Amended wording for 2008/09, formally: “Number of bail/parole breaches detected.”

[10] These are breaches that Police have proactively detected as a result of bail checks.

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 VIP's, diplomat protection security, witness protection services, support to aviation security and other general security at international and domestic airports.

Performance Measures

Outturn 2007/08		Outturn 2008/09	Estimated Demand 2008/09
Quantity			
New Measure for 2008/09	Number of Public Demonstration operations where an operation order has been prepared.	84	Benchmark to be established in 2008/09
New Measure for 2008/09	Number of Public event operations where an operation order has been prepared.	539	Benchmark to be established in 2008/09
New Measure for 2008/09	Number of personal (VIP) security operations where an operation order has been prepared.	124	Benchmark to be established in 2008/09

Outturn 2007/08		Outturn 2008/09	Performance Standard 2008/09
Quality			
Nil	Number of complaints upheld under this output.	Nil	Fewer than 5

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

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

Performance Measures

Outturn 2007/08		Outturn 2008/09	Estimated Demand 2008/09
Quantity			
New Measure for 2008/09	Number of persons deployed annually.	89	85
New Measure for 2008/09	Number of capacity building programmes and projects planned annually.	^[11] 20	10

Note:

[11] The outturn is influenced by the demand of external agencies.

Output Expense Statement

Specific Crime Prevention Services and Maintenance of Public Order for the year ended 30 June 2009

2007/08		2008/09	2008/09	Appropriation
Actual		Actual	Main	Voted 2009
\$000		\$000	Estimates	\$000
			\$000	
Revenue				
88,993	Revenue Crown	81,056	95,242	81,056
12,827	Revenue Departments	16,679	11,247	17,511
1,687	Revenue Other	759	516	545
103,507	Total Revenue	98,494	107,005	99,112
90,718	Total Expenses	99,383	107,005	99,112
12,789	Net Surplus (Deficit)	(889)	-	-
44,557	Directed Patrols	49,645	51,456	45,911
21,025	Maintenance of Order	23,217	21,453	21,517
25,136	Staff Deployment Overseas and Support to the Pacific Islands Chiefs of Police	26,521	34,096	31,684
90,718	Total Output Expense	99,383	107,005	99,112

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
- 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 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 – Communication 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 conclusion of enquiries where callers are seeking advice and information.

Performance Measures

Outturn 2007/08		Outturn 2008/09	Estimated Demand 2008/09
Quantity			
704,866	Number of 111 calls presented ^[13]	^[12] 675,708	750,000 to 800,000
1,081,607	Number of non-emergency calls presented at Communications Centres	1,093,523	1,060,000 to 1,160,000

Outturn 2007/08		Outturn 2008/09	Performance Standard 2008/09
Quality			
79%	Percentage of randomly surveyed callers who express satisfaction with Communication Centre response to calls.	81%	Result equal to or better than 2007/08
Timeliness			
95%	Percentage of 111 calls answered within 10 seconds of being presented to the Communications Centres.	95%	90%
87%	Percentage of non-emergency calls answered within 30 seconds of being presented to the Communications Centres ^[13] .	88%	80%
New Measure for 2008/09	Number of *555 calls presented.	291,849	Benchmark to be established in 2008/09

Notes

[12] Demand driven.

[13] More effective management of non-emergency calls potentially reduces emergency (111) call volumes.

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. 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 2007/08		Outturn 2008/09	Estimated Demand 2008/09
Quantity			
123,622	Number of unique Priority One (P1) events created ^[14]	127,544	100,000 to 150,000

Outturn 2007/08		Outturn 2008/09	Performance Standard 2008/09
Quality			
67%	Percentage of Priority One (P1) events created that are attended within 10 minutes of being reported if in an urban area ^[15]	63%	90%
New Measure for 2008/09	Percentage of Priority One (P1) events created that are attended within 30 minutes of being reported if in a rural area	81%	Benchmark to be established in 2008/09

Notes:

[14] Amended wording for 2008/09, formerly: "Number of Priority One (P1) calls responded to."

[15] Amended wording for 2008/09, formerly: "Percentage of P1 emergency events that are attended within 10 minutes of being reported if in an Urban Policing Area."

Output Expense Statement

Police Primary Response Management for the year ended 30 June 2008

2007/08		2008/09	2008/09	Appropriation
Actual		Actual	Main	Voted 2009
\$000		\$000	Estimates	\$000
Revenue				
358,766	Revenue Crown	406,149	388,085	406,149
942	Revenue Departments	1,033	1,336	1,357
2,622	Revenue Other	3,218	2,028	2,159
362,330	Total Revenue	410,400	391,449	409,665
365,719	Total Expenses	408,725	391,449	409,665
(3,389)	Net Surplus (Deficit)	1,675	-	-
35,118	Communication Centres	41,997	70,183	44,453
330,601	Police Response to Incidents and Emergencies	366,728	321,266	365,212
365,719	Total Output Expense	408,725	391,449	409,665

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 2007/08		Outturn 2008/09	Estimated Demand 2008/09
Quantity			
92	The recorded crime rate of: Dwelling burglaries reported per 10,000 population.	98	98
138	The recorded crime rate of: Violence offences per 10,000 population.	^[16] 147	120
46	The recorded crime rate of: Motor vehicle theft offences per 10,000 population.	^[16] 48	60
196,943	Number of cases referred for prosecution action by informations laid.	^[17] 212,045	165,000 to 190,000
43,307	Number of family violence incidents recorded.	^[16] 42,437	38,000
43,238	Number of family violence offences recorded. [17]	^[16] 48,389	33,000
93,774	Number of prisoner fingerprints taken.	96,263	90,000 to 95,000
11,779	Number of DNA Databank samples taken.	^[16] 12,663	9,000 to 10,000
2,176	Number of identifications from scene of crime DNA samples.	2,185	1,500 to 2,500
New Measure for 2008/09	Number of volume crime scenes attended by crime scene personnel.	^[18] No result	Benchmark to be established in 2008/09
New Measure for 2008/09	Number of items from volume crime scenes submitted for DNA analysis.	^[18] No result	Benchmark to be established in 2008/09
New Measure for 2008/09	Number of items from volume crime scenes submitted for fingerprint analysis.	^[18] No result	Benchmark to be established in 2008/09
New Measure for 2008/09	Average number of days taken for DNA results from volume crime scenes to be reported from the time samples are received by laboratory.	^[18] No result	Benchmark to be established in 2008/09

Outturn 2007/08		Outturn 2008/09	Estimated Demand 2008/09
New Measure for 2008/09	Average number of days taken for fingerprint results from volume crime scenes to be reported from the time samples are received by laboratory.	^[18] No result	Benchmark to be established in 2008/09
New Measure for 2008/09	Number of alleged offenders in volume crime cases identified as a result of DNA evidence.	^[18] No result	Benchmark to be established in 2008/09
New Measure for 2008/09	Number of alleged offenders in volume crime cases identified as a result of fingerprint evidence.	5,617	Benchmark to be established in 2008/09
New Measure for 2008/09	Average number of days taken from the time identification reported in volume crime cases until the apprehension of offenders.	^[18] No result	Benchmark to be established in 2008/09

Outturn 2007/08		Outturn 2008/09	Performance Standard 2008/09
Quality			
	Percentage of recorded offences resolved:		
16%	Dwelling Burglary	15%	Equal to or better than 2007/08
83%	Violence Offences	83%	Equal to or better than 2007/08
21%	Unlawful Taking.	19%	Equal to or better than 2007/08
86%	Percentage of people who have reported offences that are advised of results or update of investigation within 21 days of reporting that offence.	78%	100%
91%	Percentage of burglaries that are attended within 24 hours of being reported.	91%	97%
New Measure for 2008/09	Percentage of Family Violence Death Reviews commenced within 7 days of an event occurring and completed within 30 days.	44%	^[19] 100%
New Measure for 2008/09	Percentage of homicide offences resolved versus homicide offences recorded.	99%	90%

Notes

[16] Demand driven.

[17] The number of family violence offences recorded includes non-violent offences detected as part of a family violence occurrence.

[18] The system that was designed to capture the specific data for the 2008/09 reporting year is not yet fully operational. Therefore the results are unavailable.

[19] The forecast standard was set as a benchmark.

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 2007/08		Outturn 2008/09	Estimated Demand 2008/09
Quantity			
Number of non-criminal investigations relating to:			
9,250	Recorded incidents involving persons with mental illness.	^[20] 9,518	7,500 to 8,000
4,984	Reports of sudden deaths.	^[20] 5,211	5,600 to 5,900
14,735	Reports of missing persons.	^[20] 14,398	16,000 to 17,000

Notes

[20] Demand driven

Outturn 2007/08		Outturn 2008/09	Performance Standard 2008/09
Quality			
Nil	Number of complaints upheld under this output.	1	Fewer than 3

Output Expense Statement

Investigations for the year ended 30 June 2009

2007/08		2008/09	2008/09	Appropriation
Actual		Actual	Main	Voted 2009
\$000		\$000	Estimates	\$000
Revenue				
339,652	Revenue Crown	378,038	350,750	378,038
892	Revenue Departments	961	1,139	1,160
2,481	Revenue Other	2,995	1,489	1,610
343,025	Total Revenue	381,994	353,378	380,808
346,235	Total Expenses	380,424	353,378	380,808
(3,210)	Net Surplus (Deficit)	1,570	-	-
323,900	Criminal Investigations	355,707	337,444	356,295
22,335	Other Investigations	24,717	15,934	24,513
346,235	Total Output Expense	380,424	353,378	380,808

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
- 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.

Outputs purchased within this expense

Output 6.1 – Criminal Case Resolution

This output covers the Police prosecutors' time preparing, consulting and completing cases with the case manager, preparing cases for Court and attending at District Court. It includes work within the Police 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 2007/08		Outturn 2008/09	Estimated Demand 2008/09
Quantity			
151,099	Number of Prosecutions.	^[21] 164,159	125,000 to 135,000
15,208	Number of Diversions.	^[21] 16,230	8,000 to 10,000
2,341	Number of youth apprehensions resolved by way of Family Group Conference. ^[22]	2,212	1,800 to 2,200
Outturn 2007/08		Outturn 2008/09	Performance Standard 2008/09
Quality			
99.9%	Percentage of prima facie cases established for informations laid.	99.9%	99%
Timeliness			
77%	Percentage of files with Victim Impact Statements, where the statement is no older than 28 days when it is required for sentencing.	82%	100%
0.2%	Percentage of hearings that do not proceed on the date agreed between the Police and Court for reasons that are the responsibility of the Police.	0.1%	Less than 0.5%

Notes

[21] Demand driven.

[22] Amended wording for 2008/09, formerly: "Number of youth offenders dealt with through Family Group conferences."

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).

Performance Measures

Outturn 2007/08		Outturn 2008/09	Estimated Demand 2008/09
Quantity			
72,618	Number of Court documents executed.	^[23] 76,422	50,000 to 60,000
Outturn 2007/08		Outturn 2008/09	Performance Standard 2008/09
Quality			
Nil	Number of complaints upheld relating to the execution of Court documents.	Nil	Fewer than 3

Notes

[23] Demand driven.

Output 6.3 – Custody and Escort Services

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

Performance Measures

Outturn 2007/08		Outturn 2008/09	Estimated Demand 2008/09
Quantity			
159,414	Number of prisoners held.	^[24] 177,933	125,000 to 140,000
New Measure for 2008/09	Number of bed nights supplied to remand prisoners on behalf of the Department of Corrections.	5,887	Benchmark to be established in 2008/09
New Measure for 2008/09	Number of Electronic Monitoring (EM) bail applications assessed.	^[24] 1,035	600 to 750
New Measure for 2008/09	Number of Electronically Monitored bailees.	^[24] 290	125 to 175
1	Number of deaths of persons in custody.	Nil	Nil
Outturn 2007/08		Outturn 2008/09	Performance Standard 2008/09
Quality			
Nil	Number of complaints upheld relating to the custody and escort of prisoners.	Nil	Fewer than 3

Notes

[24] Demand driven.

Output Expense Statement

Case Resolution and Support to Judicial Process for the year ended 30 June 2009

2007/08		2008/09	2008/09	Appropriation
Actual		Actual	Main	Voted 2009
\$000		\$000	Estimates	\$000
			\$000	
Revenue				
91,730	Revenue Crown	99,636	77,055	99,636
1,883	Revenue Departments	1,380	285	1,291
670	Revenue Other	812	481	514
94,283	Total Revenue	101,828	77,821	101,441
93,508	Total Expenses	103,132	77,821	101,441
775	Net Surplus (Deficit)	(1,304)	-	-
41,470	Criminal Case Resolution	45,397	29,012	43,958
5,101	Execution of Court Summonses, Warrants and Orders	5,647	7,382	5,618
46,937	Custodial Services	52,088	41,427	51,865
93,508	Total Output Expense	103,132	77,821	101,441

Output Expense Seven – Road Safety Programme

Output Expense Description

This output expense covers:

- the delivery of services outlined in the Road Policing Programme (RPP) directed towards the achievement of road safety outcomes. The largest activity covers the delivery of key strategic services such as highway patrol, speed and traffic camera operations, restraint device control, drink or drugged driver control operations, commercial vehicle investigation activity, and visible road safety enforcement
- court prosecution and infringement management
- road safety education activities and community services
- services associated with traffic management such as peak flow, event traffic control and crash attendance.

Sector or Departmental Outcome links

Evaluation at the programme level establishes the clearest linkage between the interventions identified under this output and overall road safety outcomes. As a member of the transport sector Police contributes to, and aims to meet, the following effectiveness measures:

Performance Measures

Outturn 2007/08		Outturn 2008/09	Estimated Demand 2008/09
Quantity			
65	Number of driver fatalities with excess alcohol.*	59	Fewer than 48
[25] 339	Number of pedestrians killed, or injured and admitted to hospital for more than one day, annually. *	[25] 369	Fewer than 392
[25] 138	Number of cyclists killed, or injured and admitted to hospital for more than one day, annually.*	[25] 146	Fewer than 146
Outturn 2007/08		Outturn 2008/09	Performance Standard 2008/09
Quality			
54%	Percentage of respondents to an annual Ministry of Transport (MoT) survey who believe there is a high probability of detection of speeding.	50%	More than 60%
51%	Percentage of respondents to an annual MoT survey who believe there is a high probability of being stopped and tested at Compulsory Breath Test (CBT) checkpoints.	52%	More than 60%

Notes:

* Calendar year only.

[25] The 2008/09 results include "all stays" in hospital, whereas the 2007/08 results of 339 and 138 for pedestrians and cyclists only counted the "first stay". The "all stay" results for 2007/08 were 374 and 150 for pedestrians and cyclists, therefore there has been an overall improvement in results for "all stays" in hospital when 2007/08 is compared to 2008/09.

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 front and rear restraint usage law
- the enforcement of the road code and traffic laws and promotion of safer driving practices
- the enforcement of road user charges and commercial vehicle investigation.

Performance Measures

Outturn 2007/08		Outturn 2008/09	Estimated Demand 2008/09
Quantity			
1,547,174	Number of Compulsory Breath Tests conducted.	^[26] 2,161,889	More than 1,900,000
780,719	Number of Mobile Breath Tests conducted.	^[26] 1,001,033	More than 700,000
85,807	Number of commercial vehicles stopped by mobile patrols and weighbridges.	^[27] 86,752	180,00 to 220,000
Outturn 2007/08		Outturn 2008/09	Performance Standard 2008/09
Quality			
New Measure for 2008/09	All strategic road policing delivered in accordance with Risk Targeted Patrol Plans (RTPP) with regard to the Fatal 5 factors:		
	• Speed control	Yes	Yes
	• Drinking or drugged driver control	Yes	Yes
	• Restraint device control	Yes	Yes
	• Careless/ dangerous driving	Yes	Yes
	• High risk drivers.	Yes	Yes
100%	Percentage of all commercial vehicles stopped for which vehicle inspection reports are completed (Levels 3 & 5).	100%	100%

Notes

[26] The outturn driven by improved reporting and intentional focus on reducing road crash and trauma.

[27] A shift in focus from quantity to quality of inspections for all vehicles stopped.

Output 7.2 – Community Engagement on Road Safety

This output covers:

- Police participation in the Community Programmes as agreed and planned at the local level
- 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
- training and monitoring of school traffic safety teams.

Performance Measures

Outturn 2007/08		Outturn 2008/09	Estimated Demand 2008/09
Quantity			
61%	Percentage of all schools contacted by Police education officers and/or in receipt of school road safety education sessions.	76%	100%

Output 7.3 – Road Policing Incident and Emergency Management

This output covers:

- road crash attendance and investigation
- traffic management services.

Performance Measures

Outturn 2007/08		Outturn 2008/09	Estimated Demand 2008/09
Quantity			
	Number of crashes attended and reported to the New Zealand Transport Agency:		
376	Fatal crashes*	331	330 to 370
2,116	Serious injury crashes*	2,098	2,000 to 2,200
9,551	Minor injury crashes*	9,218	8,000 to 9,000
29,317	Non-injury crashes*	27,527	26,000 to 29,000
84,013	Number of traffic incidents, blockages and breakdowns recorded.	86,216	80,000 to 90,000
New Measure for 2008/09	Number of unique Priority One (P1) traffic events created.	32,454	Benchmark to be established in 2008/09
New Measure for 2008/09	Percentage of Priority One (P1) traffic events created that are attended within 10 minutes of being reported if in an urban area.	62%	Benchmark to be established in 2008/09
New Measure for 2008/09	Percentage of Priority One (P1) traffic events created that are attended within 30 minutes of being reported if in a rural area.	87%	Benchmark to be established in 2008/09
Outturn 2007/08		Outturn 2008/09	Performance Standard 2008/09
Quality			
Nil	Number of complaints upheld against the Police relating to attendance at traffic emergencies and disasters.	Nil	Fewer than 5

Notes:

* Calendar year only.

Output 7.4 – Road Policing Resolutions

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

Performance Measures

Outturn 2007/08		Outturn 2008/09	Estimated Demand 2008/09
Quantity			
86,157	Number of traffic prosecutions.	^[28] 87,704	80,000

Outturn 2007/08		Outturn 2008/09	Performance Standard 2008/09
Quality			
Nil	Number of complaints upheld relating to the execution of road policing court documents.	Nil	Nil

Notes

[28] Demand driven

Output Expense Statement

Road Safety Programme for the year ended 30 June 2009

2007/08		2008/09	2008/09	
Actual		Actual	Main	Appropriation
\$000		\$000	Estimates	Voted 2009
			\$000	\$000
Revenue				
252,146	Revenue Crown	274,908	270,949	274,908
607	Revenue Departments	414	939	955
-	Revenue Other	-	1,356	2,222
252,753	Total Revenue	275,322	273,244	278,085
257,032	Total Expenses	276,307	273,244	278,085
(4,279)	Net Surplus (Deficit)	(985)	-	-
194,681	Strategic Road Policing	213,156	200,637	210,481
7,011	Community Engagement on Road Safety	6,926	10,645	7,943
44,339	Road Policing Incident and Emergency Management	43,999	44,628	47,510
11,001	Road Policing Sanctions	12,226	17,334	12,151
257,032	Total Output Expense	276,307	273,244	278,085

PART 5

Financial Statements

5.1 Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2009

Statement of Accounting Policies

Statutory Authority

Police's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Public Finance Act 1989. For the purposes of financial reporting Police are a public benefit entity.

Reporting period

The reporting period for these financial statements is the year ended 30 June 2009.

Statement of Compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with New Zealand generally accepted accounting practice. They comply with New Zealand equivalents to IFRS (NZ IFRS) and other applicable Financial Reporting Standards, as appropriate for public benefit entities.

Accounting policies/ measurement system

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

The measurement base applied is historical cost modified by the revaluation of certain assets and liabilities as identified in this statement of accounting policies.

The accrual basis of accounting has been used unless otherwise stated. These financial statements are presented in New Zealand dollars rounded to the nearest thousand.

Judgements and Estimations

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with NZ IFRS requires judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below:

Long service leave and sick leave

Note 17 provides an analysis of the exposure and assumptions in relation to estimates and uncertainties surrounding long service leave and sick leave.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Critical judgements in determining the remaining life of buildings and plant have been made by Police and certified by Beca Valuation Ltd as part of the property revaluation.

Budget Figures

The Budget figures are those included in Police's Statement of Intent for the year ended 30 June 2009, which are consistent with the financial information in the Main Estimates. In addition, the financial statements also present updated budget information from the Supplementary Estimates.

Revenue- Operations, interest, rental income and donated or subsidised assets

If revenue has been earned in exchange for the provision of outputs (products or services) to third parties, this is recorded as revenue from operations. Revenue from the supply of services is measured at the fair value of consideration received. Revenue from the supply of services is recognised on a straight-line basis over the specified period for the services unless an alternative method better represents the stage of completion of the transaction.

Interest Income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance in the period it is earned.

Rental income

Rental income is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Donated or subsidised assets

Where a physical asset is acquired for nil or nominal consideration the fair value of the asset received is recognised as revenue in the Statement of Financial Performance.

Valuation of Current Assets

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, cash in transit, bank accounts and deposits with a maturity of no more than three months.

Receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Receivables are recognised initially at fair value plus transaction costs. Receivables with a duration of less than 12 months are recognised at their nominal value. Allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts are recognised when there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired.

Inventories are recorded at the lower of cost (calculated using weighted average method) and net realisable value.

Due to the short-term nature of current assets their fair value approximates to their carrying value.

Property, Plant & Equipment (PP&E)

Items of plant and equipment are shown at cost or valuation, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Revaluation

Revaluations are carried out for a number of classes of property, plant and equipment to reflect the service potential or economic benefit obtained through control of the asset. Revaluations are based on the fair value of the asset, with changes reported by class of asset.

Classes of property, plant and equipment that are revalued, are revalued at least every five years or whenever the carrying amount differs materially to fair value. Unrealised gains and losses arising from changes in the value of property, plant and equipment are recognised as at balance date. To the extent that a gain reverses a loss previously charged to the Statement of Financial Performance for the asset class, the gain is credited to the Statement of Financial Performance. Otherwise, gains are credited to an asset revaluation reserve for that class of asset. To the extent that there is a balance in the asset revaluation reserve for the asset class any loss is debited to the reserve. Otherwise, losses are reported in the Statement of Financial Performance.

Accumulated depreciation at revaluation date may be either restated proportionately or eliminated against the gross carrying amount so that the carrying amount after revaluation equals the revalued amount. The elimination approach is applied unless otherwise indicated.

Land & Buildings

Land and buildings are recorded at fair value less impairment losses and, for buildings, less depreciation accumulated since the assets were last revalued. Fair value has been determined by Police and certified 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.

Additions between revaluation are recorded at cost.

Other PPE – at cost

Other property, plant and equipment, which includes motor vehicles and office equipment, are recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Disposals

Realised gains and losses arising from disposal of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance in the period in which the transaction occurs. Any balance attributable to the disposed asset in the asset revaluation reserve is transferred to retained earnings.

Non-Current Assets Held for Sale

Non-current assets or disposal groups are separately classified where their carrying amount will be recovered through a sale transaction rather than continuing use; that is, where such assets are available for immediate sale and where sale is highly probable. These assets are recorded at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

Non-current assets held for sale are not depreciated or amortised while they are classified as held for sale.

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged on a straight-line basis at rates calculated to allocate the cost or valuation of an item of property, plant and equipment, less any estimated residual value, over its estimated useful life. Typically, the depreciation rates for classes of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Class of Asset	Depreciation rate
Freehold land	Not depreciated
Buildings	2.5-10%
Plant and equipment	15-50%
Vessels	4.5-25%
Furniture / fittings	10%
Motor vehicles	17%
Communication and computer assets	20-25%

Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated remaining useful lives, whichever is the shorter.

Employee Entitlements

Employee entitlements to salaries and wages, annual leave, long service leave and other similar benefits are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance when they accrue to employees. Employee entitlements to be settled within 12 months are reported at the amount expected to be paid. The liability for long-term employee entitlements is reported as the present value of estimated future cash outflows.

Termination Benefits

Termination benefits are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance only when there is a demonstrable commitment to either terminate employment prior to normal retirement date or to provide such benefits as a result of an offer to encourage voluntary redundancy. Termination benefits settled within 12 months are reported at the amount expected to be paid, otherwise they are reported as the present value of the estimated future cash outflows.

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 associated expenditure is incurred.

Foreign Currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the foreign exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of these transactions are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at balance date are translated to New Zealand dollars at the foreign exchange rate at balance date. Foreign exchange gains or losses arising from translation of monetary assets and liabilities 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 cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable and foreign currency forward contracts. Police enters into foreign currency forward contracts to mitigate exposure to foreign exchange movements. In accordance with Police's foreign exchange policy, it does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for trading purposes. Police has not adopted hedge accounting.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs unless they are carried at fair value through profit or loss in which case the transaction costs are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance.

Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss are recorded at fair value with any realised and unrealised gains or losses recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance. Gains or losses reported in the Statement of Financial Performance include any interest component.

Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Financial liabilities entered into with duration less than 12 months are recognised at their nominal value. Amortisation and, in the case of monetary items, foreign exchange gains and losses, are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance as is any gain or loss when the liability is released. There are no material risks arising from the financial instruments held by Police.

Intangible assets

Software acquisition and development

Acquired computer software licenses are capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software. Costs associated with maintaining computer software are recognised as an expense when incurred. Costs that are directly associated with the development of software for internal use by Police, are recognised as an intangible asset. Direct costs include the software development, employee costs and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads. Staff training costs are recognised as an expense when incurred.

Amortisation

The carrying value of an intangible asset with a finite life is amortised on a straight-line basis over its useful life. Amortisation begins when the asset is available for use and ceases at the date that the asset is derecognised. The amortisation charge for each period is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance.

The useful lives and associated amortisation rates of major classes of intangible assets have been estimated as follows:

Acquired and developed computer software 4 - 5 years 20% - 25%.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment. An intangible asset that is not yet available for use at the balance sheet date is tested for impairment annually.

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets that have a finite useful life are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

Value in use is depreciated replacement cost for an asset where the future economic benefits or service potential of the asset are not primarily dependent on the asset's ability to generate net cash inflows and where the entity would, if deprived of the asset, replace its remaining future economic benefits or service potential.

If an asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is impaired and the carrying amount is written down to the recoverable amount. For revalued assets the impairment loss is recognised against the revaluation reserve for that class of asset. Where that results in a debit balance in the revaluation reserve, the balance is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance.

For assets not carried at a revalued amount, the total impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance.

The reversal of an impairment loss on a revalued asset is credited to the revaluation reserve. However, to the extent that an impairment loss for that class of asset was previously recognised in the statement of financial performance, a reversal of the impairment loss is also recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance.

For assets not carried at a revalued amount the reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance.

Cost Allocation

Police determines the cost of outputs using the cost allocation system outlined below.

Costs are allocated to output expenses based upon activity profiles assigned to staff positions. For support services which do not directly deliver outputs, the allocation of cost is based on an assessed consumption of that service.

Taxation

Police is exempt from the payment of income tax in terms of the Income Tax Act 1994. Accordingly, no charge for taxation 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 (IRD) at balance date, being the difference between Output GST and Input GST, is included in accounts payable or accounts receivable as appropriate. The net amount of GST paid to, or received from the IRD including GST relating to investing and financing activities is classified as an operating cash flow in the cash flow statement.

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 represent unperformed obligations.

Finance Leases

Finance leases transfer to Police as lessee substantially all the risks and rewards incident on the ownership of a leased asset. Initial recognition of a finance lease results in an asset and liability being recognised at amounts equal to the lower of the fair value of the leased property or the present value of the minimum lease payments. The capitalised values are amortised over the period in which Police expects to receive benefits from their use.

Operating Leases

Operating leases, where the lessor substantially retains the risks and rewards of ownership, are recognised in a systematic manner over the term of the lease. Leasehold improvements are capitalised and the cost is amortised over the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful life of the improvements, whichever is shorter. Lease incentives received are recognised evenly over the term of the lease as a reduction in rental expense.

Contingent Liabilities

Contingent liabilities are recorded in the Statement of Contingent Liabilities at the point at which the contingency is evident. Contingent liabilities are disclosed if the possibility that they will crystallise is not remote.

Comparative Information

When presentation or classification of items in the financial statements is amended or accounting policies are changed voluntarily, comparative figures are restated to ensure consistency with the current period unless it is impracticable to do so.

Accident Compensation Corporation (ACC) Partnership Programme

Police belongs to the ACC Partnership Programme whereby Police accepts the management and financial responsibility of work related illnesses and accidents of employees. Under the Programme Police is liable for all its claims costs for a period of four years. At the end of the four year period, Police pays a premium to ACC for the value of residual claims, and the liability for ongoing claims from that point passes to ACC.

The liability for the ACC Partnership Programme is measured at the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of the employee injuries and claims up to the reporting date using actuarial techniques. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels and experience of employee claims and injuries. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the reporting date on government bonds with terms to maturity that match, as closely to possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

Standards, amendments and interpretations issued that are not yet effective and have not been early adopted

Standards, amendments and interpretations issued but not yet effective that have not been early adopted and which are relevant to Police include:

- NZ IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements (revised 2007) effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009. The revised standard requires information in financial statements to be aggregated on the basis of shared characteristics and to introduce a statement of comprehensive income. The revised standard gives Police the option of presenting items of income and expense and components of other comprehensive income either in a single statement of comprehensive income with subtotals, or in two separate statements (a separate income statement followed by statement of comprehensive income). Police expects it will apply the revised standard for the first time for the year ended 30 June 2010, and is yet to decide whether it will prepare a single statement of comprehensive income or a separate income statement followed by a statement of comprehensive income.

Statement of Appropriations for the Year Ended 30 June 2009

Actual		Actual	Main Estimates	Changes during the year	Appropriation Voted
2008		2009	2009	2009	2009
\$000		\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Appropriations for Departmental Output Expenses					
2,668	Policy Advice and Ministerial Servicing	2,576	2,005	1,030	3,035
90,573	General Crime Prevention Services	98,894	110,188	(8,827)	101,361
90,718	Specific Crime Prevention Services and Maintenance of Public Order	99,383	107,005	(7,893)	99,112
365,719	Police Primary Response Management	408,725	391,449	18,216	409,665
346,235	Investigations	380,424	353,378	27,430	380,808
93,508	Case Resolution and Support to Judicial Process	103,132	77,821	23,620	101,441
257,032	Road Safety Programme	276,307	273,244	4,841	278,085
1,246,453	Total Appropriations for Departmental Output Expenses	1,369,441	1,315,090	58,417	1,373,507
Appropriations for Other Expenses					
2	Compensation for Confiscated Firearms	-	10	-	10
100	United Nations Drug Control programme	100	100	-	100
102	Total Appropriations for Other Expenses	100	110	-	110
34,469	Appropriation for Capital contribution from the Crown	57,430	44,650	12,780	57,430
Appropriation for Non-Departmental Expense Flows					
-	Other Expense to be incurred by the Crown – Telecommunication Interception Capability	3,000	3,000	-	3,000
Appropriations for Non-Departmental Revenue Flows					
84,931	Non-Tax Revenue Infringement Fees	85,970	77,531	4,769	82,300
294	Sale of Unclaimed Property	299	369	131	500
100	Forfeit to Crown	192	-	-	-
24	Investment Income	25	-	-	-
85,349	Total Appropriations for Non- Departmental Revenue	86,486	77,900	4,900	82,800

The accompanying notes form part of the financial statements

Statement of Financial Performance for the Year Ended 30 June 2009

Actual 2008 \$000		Note	Actual 2009 \$000	Main Estimates 2009 \$000	Supp Estimates 2009 \$000
Revenue					
1,222,756	Crown		1,341,091	1,288,004	1,341,091
30,065	Other Revenue	2	31,516	27,086	32,416
7	Interest		6	-	-
1,252,828	Total Revenue		1,372,613	1,315,090	1,373,507
Expenditure					
900,536	Personnel	3	1,011,262	960,470	977,114
252,307	Operating	4	259,643	250,303	293,575
59,448	Depreciation and amortisation expenses	6	62,573	65,695	64,196
34,159	Capital Charge	7	35,963	38,622	38,622
1,246,450	Total Operating Expenses		1,369,441	1,315,090	1,373,507
6,378	Surplus (Deficit) from Outputs		3,172	-	-
3	Less: Other Expenses	8	-	10	10
6,375	Net surplus (Deficit)		3,172	(10)	(10)

Explanations of significant variances against budget are detailed in note 1.
The accompanying notes form part of the financial statements.

Statement of Movements in Taxpayers' Funds for the Year Ended 30 June 2009

Actual		Actual	Main	Supp
2008		2009	Estimates	Estimates
\$000	Note	\$000	2009	2009
		\$000	\$000	\$000
327,042	Taxpayers' Funds as at 01 July	361,511	360,364	361,511
6,375	Net Surplus (Deficit) for the year	3,172	(10)	(10)
(6,375)	Provision for repayment of surplus to Crown	(3,172)	-	-
34,469	Capital Contribution	57,430	44,650	57,430
361,511	Total Recognised Revenues and Expenses for the year	418,941	405,004	418,931
121,604	Revaluations Reserves as at 01 July	121,604	121,604	121,604
-	Revaluations gains	257,132	-	-
121,604		378,736	121,604	121,604
483,115	Total Taxpayers' Funds as at 30 June	797,677	526,608	540,535
Revaluation reserves consist of:				
59,419	Land	87,024	59,419	59,419
62,185	Building	291,712	62,185	62,185
121,604	Total revaluation reserves	378,736	121,604	121,604

The accompanying notes form part of the financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2009

Actual			Actual	Main	Supp
2008			2009	Estimates	Estimates
\$000	Note		\$000	\$000	\$000
Assets					
Current Assets					
31,995			42,909	145,715	30,000
120,041	9		162,153	13,770	106,792
6,222			4,528	3,347	6,225
38	10		1,326	160	40
1,717	12		-	-	1,717
160,013		Total Current Assets	210,916	162,992	144,774
Non-Current Assets					
609,112	13		915,669	630,046	671,455
29,854	14		31,322	24,053	27,445
638,966		Total non-current assets	946,991	654,099	698,900
798,979		Total assets	1,157,907	817,091	843,674
Liabilities					
Current Liabilities					
70,018	15		64,963	32,615	68,912
11,415	16		13,491	31,458	11,090
104,404	17		144,392	105,606	103,137
14,650		Provision for Repayment of Surplus to the Crown	17,822	-	-
200,487		Total Current Liabilities	240,668	169,679	183,139
Non-Current Liabilities					
115,377	17		119,562	120,804	120,000
115,377		Total non-current liabilities	119,562	120,804	120,000
315,864		Total Liabilities	360,230	290,483	303,139
483,115		Net Assets	797,677	526,608	540,535
Taxpayers' Funds					
361,511		General Funds	418,941	405,004	418,931
121,604		Property, plant and equipment revaluation reserves	378,736	121,604	121,604
483,115	19	Total Taxpayers' Funds	797,677	526,608	540,535

The accompanying notes form part of the financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows for the Year Ended 30 June 2009

Actual		Actual	Main	Supp
2008		2009	Estimates	Estimates
\$000	Note	\$000	\$000	\$000
Cash Flows from Operating Activities				
Cash provided from:				
Supply of Outputs to:				
1,208,800	- Crown	1,300,576	1,337,731	1,352,742
28,767	- Others	29,920	27,306	32,557
1,237,567		1,330,496	1,365,037	1,385,299
Cash was applied to:				
Produce outputs:				
(890,340)	- Personnel	(966,236)	(809,234)	(973,768)
(250,618)	- Operating	(262,131)	(403,930)	(293,530)
(34,159)	- Capital Charge	(35,963)	(38,661)	(38,622)
(3)	- Other Expenses	-	(10)	(10)
(1,175,120)		(1,264,330)	(1,251,835)	(1,305,930)
62,447	Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities	20	66,166	79,369
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:				
Cash provided from:				
7	Interest Income	6	-	-
2,841	Sale of Non-current assets	3,455	3,000	2,270
Cash was applied to:				
(108,982)	Purchase of Property, plant & equipment	(111,545)	(126,985)	(121,414)
-	- Purchase of Intangible Assets	(4,598)	-	(5,000)
(106,134)	Net Cash Flows from Investing Activities	(112,682)	(123,985)	(124,144)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities				
Cash provided from:				
34,469	Capital Contribution	57,430	44,650	57,430
Cash was applied to:				
-	- Repayment of Surplus to the Crown	-	-	(14,650)
34,469	Net Cash Flows from Financing activities	57,430	44,650	42,780
(9,218)	Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash Held	10,914	33,867	(1,995)
41,213	Add Opening Cash	31,995	111,848	31,995
31,995		42,909	145,715	30,000
Cash Balance Consists of				
31,072	Cash at Bank	41,825	145,035	29,100
748	Petty Cash	795	520	700
175	Overseas Posts	289	160	200
31,995	Total Cash	42,909	145,715	30,000

During the period, Police did not acquire any property, plant and equipment by means of finance leases (2008: \$nil).
The accompanying notes form part of the financial statements.

Statement of Unappropriated Expenditure for the Year Ended 30 June 2009

Output Expense	Actual 2009 \$000	Appropriation 2009 \$000	Unappropriated Expenditure 2009 \$000	Unappropriated Expenditure 2008 \$000
Policy Advice and Ministerial Servicing	2,576	3,035	-	940
Specific Crime Prevention Services and Maintenance of Public Order	99,383	99,112	271	-
Investigations	380,424	380,808	-	9,846
Case Resolution and Support to Judicial Process	103,131	101,441	1,690	18,768

Expenses and Capital Expenditure Interim Authority under Imprest Supply approved under Section 26A & 26C of the Public Finance Act 1989

Unappropriated expenditure was forecast and incurred with interim authority to spend sought and confirmed under Section 26A and Section 26C.

Statement of Trust Monies for the Year Ended 30 June 2009

	Opening Balance \$000	Capital Increase \$000	Capital Distribution \$000	Cash Receipts \$000	Cash Expenditure \$000	Closing Balance \$000
Bequests, Donations and Appeals	161	1	(1)	-	-	161
Reparation	9	8	(9)	-	-	8
Money in Custody	11,769	5,304	(7,737)	-	-	9,336
Found Money	314	122	(101)	-	-	335
Total	12,253	5,435	(7,848)	-	-	9,840

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 money 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.

The accompanying notes form part of the financial statements.

Statement of Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets as at 30 June 2009

Unquantifiable Contingent Liabilities: \$nil (2008: \$nil).

Quantifiable Contingent Liabilities

Actual 2008 \$000	Actual 2009 \$000
548 Legal Proceedings and Disputes	295
33 Personal Grievances	28
581	323

Legal proceedings

Legal proceedings represent claims 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 that are resolved in favour of the claimant are for amounts substantially less than the amount claimed.

Personal grievances:

Personal grievances represent amounts claimed by employees of Police for personal grievances cases, for various reasons.

Contingent Assets

Police has no contingent assets (2008: \$nil).

The accompanying notes form part of the financial statements.

Statement of Commitments as at 30 June 2009

Capital commitments

Capital commitments are the aggregate amount of capital expenditure contracted for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets that have been paid for or not recognised as a liability at the balance sheet date.

Non-cancellable operating lease commitments

The Police leases property, plant and equipment in the normal course of its business.

The majority of these leases are for premises, computer equipment and photocopiers, which have a non-cancellable leasing period ranging from 1 to 18 years.

Other non-cancellable commitments

The Police have entered into non-cancellable contracts for computer maintenance, cleaning and other service contracts.

Actual 2008 \$000		Actual 2009 \$000
Capital Commitments		
Works		
12,915	Less than One Year	6,413
12,915	Total works	6,413
Plant & Equipment		
-	Less than One Year	1,511
-	Total Plant & Equipment	1,511
Motor Vehicles		
5,004	Less Than One Year	4,396
5,004	Total Motor Vehicles	4,396
17,919	Total Capital Commitments	12,320
Operating		
Accommodation Leases		
13,159	Less than One Year	14,355
12,508	One to Two Years	12,986
31,343	Two to Five Years	35,300
53,614	Greater Than Five Years	49,337
Other Non-cancellable Leases		
418	Less Than One Year	35
414	One to Two Years	35
641	Two to Five Years	9
-	Greater Than Five Years	-
112,097	Total Leases	112,057
Other Operating		
32,474	Less Than One Year	37,298
17,325	One to Two Years	27,825
4,353	Two to Five Years	24,931
71	Greater Than Five Years	422
54,223	Total Other Operating	90,476
166,320	Total Operating	202,533
184,239	Total Commitments	214,853

The accompanying notes form part of the financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statement for the Year Ended 30 June 2009

1. Budget Composition

	Main Estimates	Supplementary Estimates Changes	Budget Total
	\$000	\$000	\$000
Revenue			
Crown	1,288,004	53,087	1,341,091
Other	27,086	5,330	32,416
Interest	-	-	-
Gains on Sale of Non-current assets	-	-	-
Total Revenue	1,315,090	58,417	1,373,507
Expenditure			
Personnel	960,470	16,644	977,114
Operating	250,303	43,272	293,575
Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses	65,695	(1,499)	64,196
Capital Charge	38,622	-	38,622
Total Output Operating Expenses	1,315,090	58,417	1,373,507
Surplus (Deficit) from Outputs	-	-	-
Less: Other Expenses	10	-	10
Net Surplus (Deficit)	(10)	-	(10)

Explanations for major variances from the initial Budget Estimates were outlined in the Supplementary Estimates. These were

Crown Revenue

- Wage increases as negotiated under the collective employment agreement to 30 June 2009 \$41.145 million
- In-principle expense transfer from 2007/08 [CAB Min (08) 24/3] \$9.737 million
- Operating funding to accommodate additional police staff \$1.211 million

Other Revenue

- Deployments to Timor-Leste \$3.976 million
- Deployment to Tonga \$1.448 million
- Department of Corrections for holding remand prisoners \$1.446 million
- Deployment to Bougainville: Papua New Guinea \$1.292 million partly offset by
- Reduced re-forecasted firearms licences revenue \$3.219 million.

2. Other Revenue

Actual 2008 \$000		Actual 2009 \$000
4,547	Arms Licences	2,211
3,221	Chargeable Police Services	3,643
1,642	Department of Corrections Remand Prisoners	1,119
2,458	Other	3,647
11,911	Overseas Deployments	14,537
722	Pacific Island Chiefs of Police Secretariat Support	911
998	Pacific Peoples Domestic Violence Programme	958
1,237	Property Rentals	1,186
379	The Royal NZ Police College: Catering Facility Hire and Non-Police Training	329
352	Sponsorship	122
2,598	State Sector Retirement Superannuation Scheme: SSC Contribution	2,853
30,065	Total Other Revenue	31,516

3. Personnel

Actual 2008 \$000		Actual 2009 \$000
7,997	Accident Compensation Costs	9,397
1,533	Fringe Benefit Tax	1,787
765,856	Salaries/ wages	836,820
1,831	Staff Insurance	1,745
1,047	Staff Recruitment	1,041
970	Staff Transport Assistance	816
90,811	Superannuation	97,352
4,910	Training	4,967
3,097	Transfer/ Removal Expenses	2,835
21,542	Increase in Employee Entitlements	53,384
942	Other	1,118
900,536	Total Personnel	1,011,262

4. Operating

Actual 2008 \$000	Actual 2009 \$000
296 Audit Fees	307
77 Other Fees Paid to Auditor	77
(4) Bad Debt Expenses	11
189 Changes in Doubtful Debt Provision	120
21,514 Clothing, Equipment and Consumables	21,272
22,164 Communications	21,304
19,214 Computer Charges	23,301
1,191 Computer Leasing Expenses	2,144
1,958 Equipment Rental	1,612
20,456 ESR Forensic Science Services	23,589
(1,028) Foreign Exchange Rate (Gain)/ Loss	(78)
6,338 Legal Expenses	6,410
(36) (Profit)/Loss on Sale of Non-Current Assets (Note5)	571
11,515 Other Operating Expenses	12,010
21 Physical Assets Write-offs	8
8,127 Printing	8,356
21,059 Professional Services	20,632
3,881 Prof Services - Non Government Organisations	3,304
17,826 Property Rentals	19,390
30,522 Property Utilities, Rates and Maintenance	27,989
5,311 Third Party Expenses	5,175
23,839 Travel	24,062
8,018 Vehicle/ Aircraft/ Launch Rentals	7,842
29,859 Vehicle Expenses	30,235
252,307 Total Operating	259,643

5. (Profit)/ Loss on Sale of Non-Current Assets

During the year Police disposed of Land & Buildings in the following addresses, which were found to be surplus to requirement.

Address	Gain/(Loss) \$000
1. 18 George Street, Milton	10
2. 28 Anzac Avenue, Napier	(70)
3. 3 Paisley Street, Balclutha	17
4. 33 Cromer Street, Balclutha	(9)
5. 53 Palmerston Street, Greymouth	25
6. Land at Foxton Beach	(10)
	(37)

In addition, a loss of \$533,996 was made from sale of motor vehicles.

6. Depreciation & Amortisation of Intangibles

Actual 2008 \$000		Actual 2009 \$000
12,865	Buildings	14,892
21,679	Plant and Equipment, Computer Equipment and Communication Assets	19,577
277	Vessels	406
276	Furniture and Fittings	319
16,696	Motor Vehicles	17,861
7,655	Amortisation of Intangibles	9,518
59,448	Total Depreciation	62,573

7. 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 year ended 30 June 2009 was 7.5% (2008: 7.5%).

8. Other Expenses

Actual 2008 \$000		Actual 2009 \$000
3	Compensation for Confiscated Firearms	-
3	Total Other Expenses	-

9. Accounts Receivable

Actual 2008 \$000		Actual 2009 \$000
4,132	Trade Debtors	3,631
1,802	Sundry Debtors and Employee Debts	4,020
(602)	Less: Provision for Doubtful Debts	(722)
5,332	Net Debtors	6,929
114,709	Debtors Crown	155,224
120,041	Total Accounts Receivable	162,153

The carrying value of debtors and other receivables approximate their fair value.

As at 30 June 2009 and 30 June 2008, all overdue receivables have been assessed for impairment and appropriate provision applied, as detailed below:

	2008			2009		
	Gross \$000	Impairment \$000	Net \$000	Gross \$000	Impairment \$000	Net \$000
Past due	5,332	-	5,332	6,929	-	6,929
Overdue 180 days	602	602	-	722	722	-
Total	5,934	602	5,332	7,651	722	6,929

Those past due less than 180 days have not been impaired as there is no loss expected.

The provision for doubtful debts has been calculated based on expected losses. Expected losses have been determined based on Police's review of its debtors.

Movements in the provision for doubtful debts are as follows:

Actual 2008 \$000	Actual 2009 \$000
413 Balance at 1 July	602
225 Additional provisions made during the year	131
(36) Debts written off during the period	(11)
602	722

10. Inventories

Actual 2008 \$000	Actual 2009 \$000
38 Accoutrements/ Other	1,326
38 Total Inventories	1,326

The carrying value of inventories held for distribution at 30 June 2009 is \$nil (2008: \$nil).

The write down of inventories held for distribution was \$nil (2008: \$nil).

No inventories are pledged as securities for liabilities.

11. Derivatives Financial Instruments

The fair value of outstanding forward exchange contracts at 30 June 2009 was \$nil. (2008: \$nil).

12. Non-current assets held for sale

Actual 2008 \$000	Actual 2009 \$000
Non-Current Assets held for sale consists of:	
367 Buildings	-
1,350 Land	-
1,717	-

The property at 351-361 Church Street, Palmerston North held for sale on 30 June 2008 is no longer classified as held for sale.

The offer for sale has been withdrawn during the year as there is likely to be restrictive covenants placed on the property by the Historic Places Trust. Until this is confirmed the property is not being marketed for sale.

13. Property, Plant & Equipment

As at 30 June 2009:

Cost:	Land	Buildings	Furniture & Fittings	Plant, Equip, Computer & Comm. Assets	Motor Vehicles	Vessels	Total
Opening Balance	137,985	352,744	16,084	332,194	119,941	6,652	965,600
Additions	10	44,945	868	40,767	24,001	586	111,177
Revaluations	27,605	229,527	-	-	-	-	257,132
Disposals and Transfers	3,234	(2,011)	(29)	(91,451)	(18,579)	-	(108,836)
Closing Balance	168,834	625,205	16,923	281,510	125,363	7,238	1,225,073
Accumulated Depreciation:							
Opening Balance	-	25,986	13,644	254,342	59,407	3,109	356,488
Depreciation for the year	-	14,892	319	19,577	17,861	406	53,055
On Disposals and Transfers	-	(14)	(35)	(84,767)	(15,323)	-	(100,139)
Closing Balance	-	40,864	13,928	189,152	61,945	3,515	309,404
Closing Book Value	168,834	584,341	2,995	92,358	63,418	3,723	915,669

As at 30 June 2008:

Cost:	Land	Buildings	Furniture & Fittings	Plant, Equip, Computer & Comm. Assets	Motor Vehicles	Vessels	Total
Opening Balance	132,357	312,709	19,000	308,708	104,413	6,141	883,328
Additions	5,974	40,308	1,913	25,326	27,705	511	101,737
Disposals and Transfers	(346)	(273)	(4,829)	(1,840)	(12,177)	-	(19,465)
Closing Balance	137,985	352,744	16,084	332,194	119,941	6,652	965,600
Accumulated Depreciation:							
Opening Balance	-	13,148	13,801	234,494	53,675	2,832	317,950
Depreciation for the year	-	12,865	276	21,679	16,696	277	51,793
On Disposals and Transfers	-	(27)	(433)	(1,831)	(10,964)	-	(13,255)
Closing Balance	-	25,986	13,644	254,342	59,407	3,109	356,488
Closing Book Value	137,985	326,758	2,440	77,852	60,534	3,543	609,112

Land and buildings have been valued at fair value as at 30 June 2009 by Police and this valuation has been independently certified by Beca Valuation Ltd.

The total amount of property, plant and equipment in the course of construction is \$82.226 million (2008: \$84.557 million). The net carrying amount of office equipment held under finance lease is \$nil (2008: \$nil).

No impairment losses have been recognised in 2009 (2008: \$21,000).

Restrictions to Titles of Non-Current Assets

As at 30 June 2009 land and buildings of which Police has possession and use, but for which legal title is not completely established, amounted to \$14.850 million (30 June 2008: \$9.801 million).

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

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

14. Intangible Assets: Acquired Software:

Actual 2008 \$000		Actual 2009 \$000
Cost		
84,684	Opening Balance	99,140
14,456	Additions	4,598
-	- Disposals & transfers	(26,937)
99,140	Balance at 30 June	76,801
Accumulated Amortisation and Impairment Losses		
61,631	Opening Balance	69,286
7,655	Amortisation during the year	9,518
-	- Disposals & transfers	(33,325)
69,286	Balance at 30 June	45,479
29,854	Book Value	31,322

There are no restrictions over the title of the intangible assets, nor are the assets pledged as security for liabilities.

15. Accounts Payable

Actual 2008 \$000		Actual 2009 \$000
10,685	Trade Creditors	5,002
38,397	Accrued Expenses and Provisions	34,485
9,683	PAYE Payable	10,007
11,253	GST Payable	15,469
70,018	Total Accounts Payable	64,963

The payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30 days terms; therefore the carrying value approximates their fair value.

16. Other Accrued Expenses

Actual 2008 \$000	Actual 2009 \$000
98 Sponsorship Reserve	123
11,317 Accident Compensation and Accredited Employer Programme Provisions	13,368
11,415 Total Other Accrued Expenses	13,491

17. Employee Entitlements

Actual 2008 \$000	Actual 2009 \$000
Current Liabilities	
35 Accrued Salaries and Wages	59
80,269 Annual Leave	115,867
14,197 Long Service Leave	14,058
1,155 Sick Leave	608
8,748 Shift Leave	13,800
104,404 Total Current Portion	144,392
Non-Current Liabilities	
108,437 Long Service Leave	116,502
6,940 Sick Leave	3,060
115,377 Total Non-Current Portion	119,562
219,781 Total Employee Entitlements	263,954

An independent actuarial valuation was undertaken by Aon Consulting New Zealand Ltd as at 30 June 2009 to estimate the present value of long service leave.

Long service and retirement leave have been combined under the heading, "Long Service Leave" at 30 June 2009. The 30 June 2008 comparative figures have been restated accordingly.

The present value of long service leave obligations depends on a number of factors that are determined on an actuarial basis using a number of assumptions. Two key assumptions used in calculating these liabilities are the discount rate and the salary inflation factor. Any changes in these assumptions will impact on the carrying amount of the liability. The interest rates on NZ Government bonds with terms of maturity that match closely to the estimated future cash outflows have been considered in determining the discount rate. Historical salary patterns have been considered in determining the salary inflation factor after obtaining advice from an independent actuary.

If the salary inflation factor were to increase by 1% from the estimate with all other factors held constant the carrying amount of the liability would increase by \$6.911 million. If the salary inflation factor were to decrease by 1%, the liability would decrease by \$6.237 million.

18. Capital Work-in-Progress

Actual 2008 \$000	Actual 2009 \$000
52,276 Buildings	41,717
301 Furniture & Fittings	1,067
31,686 Plant and Equipment	39,060
294 Other	382
84,557	82,226

19. Taxpayers' Funds

Actual 2008 \$000	Actual 2009 \$000
General Funds	
327,042 General Funds Balance at 1 July	361,511
8,275 Provision for Repayment of Surplus to the Crown	14,650
335,317 Taxpayers' Funds at 1 July	376,161
6,375 Net Surplus (Deficit) for the year	3,172
34,469 Capital Contribution	57,430
121,604 Asset Revaluation Reserve	378,736
497,765	815,499
(14,650) Provision for Repayment of Surplus to the Crown	(17,822)
483,115 General Funds as at 30 June	797,677

20. Reconciliation of Net Surplus to Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities

Actual 2008 \$000		Actual 2009 \$000
6,375	Net Surplus (Deficit)	3,172
	Add (less) non-Cash Items	
59,448	Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses	62,573
59,448	Total Non-Cash items	62,573
	Add (Less) Items Classified as Investing or Financing Activities:	
(1,028)	Gains (Losses) on disposal of Property, plant and equipment	571
	Add (Less) Movements in Working Capital Items:	
8,338	Increase (Decrease) in Accounts Payable	(4,693)
(1,298)	(Increase) Decrease in Accounts Receivable	(1,597)
7,353	Increase (Decrease) in Employee Entitlements	44,173
(15,701)	(Increase) Decrease in Debtors Crown	(40,515)
(3)	(Increase) Decrease in Inventories	(1,288)
(3,048)	(Increase) Decrease in Prepayments	1,694
2,011	Increase (Decrease) in Other Accrued Expenses	2,076
(2,348)	Net Working Capital Movements	(150)
62,447	Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities	66,166

21. 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.

22. Key Management Personnel Compensation

Actual 2008 \$000		Actual 2009 \$000
5,114	Salaries and other short term employee benefits	6,830
1,410	Other long-term benefits	1,759
6,524		8,589

Key management personnel are the Police executive committee which comprises the Commissioner, Deputy Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners, District Commanders and General Managers.

23. 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 1.20 % of Vote Police.

24. Post Balance Date Events

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

25. Provisions

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 as at 30 June 2009, resulting in a provision for work-related accidents of \$3.062 million (30 June 2008: \$2.553 million).

Personnel disputes that have arisen with a likelihood of 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. Provision for personnel contract settlements as at 30 June 2009 \$2.221 million (30 June 2008 \$2.463 million).

	Balance at the Beginning of the Year	Amount Used	Not Required	Additional Amount	Balance at End of Year
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Work Related Accidents	2,553	(2,553)	-	3,062	3,062
Provision for Personnel Contract Settlement	2,463	(2,463)	-	2,221	2,221
	5,016	(5,016)	-	5,283	5,283

26. Financial instrument risks

Police's activities expose it to a variety of financial instrument risks, including market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. Police has series of policies to manage the risks associated with financial instruments and seeks to minimise exposure from financial instruments. These policies do not allow any transactions that are speculative in nature to be entered into.

Market risk

Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

Police's foreign exchange management policy requires management of currency risk arising from future transactions and recognised liabilities by entering into foreign exchange forward contracts to hedge the entire foreign currency risk exposure. This policy has been approved by the Treasury and is in accordance with the requirements of the Treasury guidelines for the Management of Crown and Departmental Foreign-Exchange Exposure.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a third party will default on its obligation to the Police, causing Police to incur a loss.

Police is only permitted to deposit funds with Westpac, a registered bank, and enter into foreign exchange forward contracts with Westpac or the New Zealand Debt Management Office. These entities have high credit ratings. For its other financial instruments Police does not have significant concentrations of credit risk.

Police's maximum exposure for each class of financial instrument is represented by the total carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents and net debtors. There is no collateral held as security against these financial instruments, including those instruments that are overdue or impaired.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that Police will encounter difficulty raising liquid funds to meet commitments as they fall due.

In meeting its liquidity requirements Police closely monitors its forecast cash requirements with expected cash drawdowns from the New Zealand Debt Management Office. Police maintains a target level of available cash to meet its liquidity requirements.

The table below analyses Police's financial liabilities that will be settled based on the remaining period of the balance sheet to the contractual date. The amounts disclosed are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

	Less than 6 months \$000	Between 6 months to 1 year \$000	Between 1 year and 5 years \$000	Over 5 years \$000
2009				
Creditors and payables	64,963	-	-	-
2008				
Creditors and payables	70,018	-	-	-

27. Categories of Financial Instruments

The carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities in each of the NZ IAS 39 categories are as follows:

Actual 2008 \$000	Actual 2009 \$000
Loans and Receivables	
31,995 Cash and Cash Equivalents	42,909
120,041 Debtors and Other Receivables (Note 9)	162,153
152,036 Total Loans and Receivables	205,062
Financial Liabilities Measured at Amortised Cost	
70,018 Creditors and Other Payables (Note 15)	64,963
70,018 Total Financial Liabilities	64,963

Non-Departmental Statement of Compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with New Zealand generally accepted accounting practice. They comply with New Zealand equivalents to IFRS (NZ IFRS) and other applicable Financial Reporting Standards, as appropriate for public benefit entities.

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 2008/09 Crown Financial statements.

Schedule of Revenue and Expenses for the Year Ended 30 June 2009

Actual		Actual	Main Estimates	Supp Estimates
2008		2009	2008	2008
\$000		\$000	\$000	\$000
85,349	Revenue	86,486	77,900	82,800
85,349	Total Non-Departmental Revenue ⁽¹⁾	86,486	77,900	82,800
100	Expenses	100	100	100
100	Total Non-Departmental Expenses	100	100	100


Note 1 Refer to the Statement of Appropriation on page 48 for the analysis of revenue.

Schedule of Assets and Liabilities as at 30 June 2009

Actual		Actual	Main Estimates	Supp Estimates
2008		2009	2009	2009
\$000		\$000	\$000	\$000
Current Assets				
327	Cash	170	291	327
300	Accounts Receivable	4,420	200	200
627	Total Non-Departmental Assets	4,590	491	527
200	Accounts Payable	4,420	100	100
427	Funds held on behalf of Crown	170	391	427
627	Total Non-Departmental Liabilities	4,590	491	527

For a full understanding of the Crown's financial position and the results of its operations for the period, reference should be made to the consolidated Financial Statements for the Government for the year ended 30 June 2009.

5.2 Audit Report



AUDIT REPORT

**TO THE READERS OF
NEW ZEALAND POLICE'S
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND STATEMENT OF SERVICE PERFORMANCE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2009**

The Auditor-General is the auditor of New Zealand Police ("Police"). The Auditor-General has appointed me, Grant Taylor, using the staff and resources of Ernst & Young, to carry out the audit of the financial statements and statement of service performance included in the annual report of Police for the year ended 30 June 2009.

Unqualified Opinion

In our opinion:

The financial statements of Police on pages 43 to 68:

- ▶ comply with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand; and
- ▶ fairly reflect:
 - ▶ Police's financial position as at 30 June 2009;
 - ▶ the results of its operations and cash flows for the year ended on that date;
 - ▶ its expenses and capital expenditure incurred against each appropriation administered by Police and each class of outputs included in each output expense appropriation for the year ended 30 June 2009; and
 - ▶ its unappropriated expenses and capital expenditure for the year ended 30 June 2009.

The schedules of non-departmental activities on pages 53 and 68 fairly reflect the assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses, contingencies, commitments and trust monies managed by Police on behalf of the Crown for the year ended 30 June 2009.

The statement of service performance of Police on pages 22 to 42:

- ▶ 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 included 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 included in the statement of forecast service performance adopted at the start of the financial year.

The audit was completed on 30 September 2009, 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.



Chartered Accountants

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 and statement of service performance 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 and statement of service performance. 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 and statement of service performance. 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 and statement of service performance disclosures are adequate.

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

We evaluated the overall adequacy of the presentation of information in the financial statements and statement of service performance. 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 the financial statements and statement of service performance in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand. The financial statements must fairly reflect the financial position of Police as at 30 June 2009 and the results of its operations and cash flows for the year ended on that date.

The financial statements must also fairly reflect the expenses and capital expenditure incurred against each appropriation administered by Police and each class of outputs included in each output expense appropriation for the year ended 30 June 2009. The financial statements must also fairly reflect Police's unappropriated expenses and capital expenditure for the year ended on that date.

In addition, the Commissioner is responsible for preparing schedules of non-departmental activities, in accordance with the Treasury Instructions 2008 that must fairly reflect the assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses, contingencies, commitments and trust monies managed by Police on behalf of the Crown for the year ended 30 June 2009.

The statement of service performance must fairly reflect, for each class of outputs, Police's standards of delivery performance achieved and revenue earned and expenses incurred, as compared with the forecast standards, revenue and expenses adopted at the start of the financial year.

The Commissioner's responsibilities arise from sections 45A and 45B of the Public Finance Act 1989.



Chartered Accountants

We are responsible for expressing an independent opinion on the financial statements and statement of service performance and reporting that opinion to you. This responsibility arises from section 15 of the Public Audit Act 2001 and section 45D(2) of 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 the area of independent quality assurance which are compatible with those independence requirements. Other than the audit and these assignments, we have no relationship with or interests in Police.

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

Matters Relating to the Electronic Presentation of the Audited Financial Statements and Statement of Service Performance

This audit report relates to the financial statements and statement of service performance of New Zealand Police for the year ended 30 June 2009 included on the Police website. The Commissioner is responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the Police website. We have not been engaged to report on the integrity of the Police website. We accept no responsibility for any changes that may have occurred to the financial statements and statement of service performance since they were initially presented on the website.

The audit report refers only to the financial statements and statement of service performance named above. It does not provide an opinion on any other information which may have been hyperlinked to or from the financial statements and statement of service performance. If readers of this report are concerned with the inherent risks arising from electronic data communication they should refer to the published hard copy of the audited financial statements and statement of service performance and related audit report dated 30 June 2009 to confirm the information included in the audited financial statements and statement of service performance presented on this website.

Legislation in New Zealand governing the preparation and dissemination of financial information may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

PART 6

Information Required by Statute

6.1 Interception warrants

In accordance with the provision 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:

Figure 2: Interception Warrants, 2006/07-2008/09

Section 14 (Interception Warrants)	2008/09	2007/08	2006/07
Number of applications made	37	34	31
Number of applications granted	37	34	31
Number of applications refused	0	Nil	Nil
Number of persons warrants*	26	33	29
Number of premises warrants	11	1	2
Number of warrants which authorised entry onto private premises	19	13	13
Average duration of warrants including renewals (days)**	23.52	27	20
Number of persons prosecuted	93	165	96
Number of persons convicted	12	14	Nil
Number of persons still under prosecution	68	151	96
Number of prosecutions instituted against Police (including former members) for offences against Section 23	Nil	Nil	Nil

Section 15A (Interception Warrants)	2008/09	2007/08	2006/07
Number of applications made	1	6	1
Number of applications granted	1	6	1
Number of applications refused	Nil	Nil	Nil
Number of persons warrants	1	5	1
Number of premises warrants	Nil	1	Nil
Number of warrants which authorised entry onto private premises	1	2	Nil
Average duration of warrants including renewals – in days	27	43	15
Number of persons prosecuted	18	27	Nil
Number of persons convicted	4	Nil	Nil
Number of persons still under prosecution	14	27	Nil
Number of prosecutions instituted against Police (including former members) for offences against Section 23	Nil	Nil	Nil

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

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

Section 18 (Renewal of Warrants)	2008/09	2007/08	2006/07
Number of applications made	Nil	Nil	1
Number of applications granted	Nil	Nil	1
Number of applications refused	Nil	Nil	Nil
Number of persons warrants	Nil	Nil	1
Number of premises warrants	Nil	Nil	Nil
Number of warrants which authorised entry onto private premises	Nil	Nil	Nil

Section 19 (Emergency Permits)	2008/09	2007/08	2006/07
Number of applications made	1	Nil	1
Number of applications granted	1	Nil	1
Number of applications refused	Nil	Nil	Nil
Number of interceptions recorded	326	Nil	316

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

Section 312B (Interception Warrants)	2008/09	2007/08	2006/07
Number of applications made	8	Nil	10
Number of applications granted	8	Nil	10
Number of applications refused	Nil	Nil	Nil
Number of persons warrants	7	Nil	12
Number of premises warrants	1	Nil	1
Number of warrants which authorised entry onto private premises	5	Nil	5
Average duration of warrants including renewals - in days	22.3	Nil	19
Number of persons prosecuted	19	Nil	22
Number of persons convicted	Nil	Nil	4
Number of persons still under prosecution	19	Nil	16
Number of prosecutions instituted against Police (including former members) for offences against Section 23	Nil	Nil	Nil

Section 312CA (Interception Warrants)	2008/09	2007/08	2006/07
Number of applications made	22	26	28
Number of applications granted	22	26	28
Number of applications refused	Nil	Nil	Nil
Number of persons warrants	18	26	26
Number of premises warrants	4	1	4
Number of warrants which authorised entry onto private premises	9	19	11
Average duration of warrants including renewals in days	16.78	21	18
Number of persons prosecuted	27	44	26
Number of persons convicted	1	1	1
Number of persons still under prosecution	27	43	25
Number of prosecutions instituted against Police (including former members) for offences against Section 23	Nil	Nil	Nil

Section 312F (Renewal of warrants)	2008/09	2007/08	2006/07
Number of applications made	Nil	Nil	1
Number of applications granted	Nil	Nil	1
Number of applications refused	Nil	Nil	Nil
Number of persons warrants	Nil	Nil	1
Number of premises warrants	Nil	Nil	Nil

Section 312G (Emergency Permits)	2008/09	2007/08	2006/07
Number of applications made	7	3	1
Number of applications granted	7	3	1
Number of applications refused	Nil	Nil	Nil
Number of interceptions recorded	1338	284	Nil

Section 216B(3) (Emergency Permits)	2008/09	2007/08	2006/07
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	425	Nil	Nil

6.2 Call data warrants

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

Figure 3: Call Data Warrants, 2006/07-2008/09

Section 10A (Call Data Warrants)	2008/09	2007/08	2006/07
Number of applications made	108	172	234
Number of applications granted	108	172	234
Number of applications refused	Nil	Nil	Nil
Average duration – in days	21.73	22	30

Section 10K	2008/09	2007/08	2006/07
Number of applications made	Nil	Nil	Nil
Number of applications granted	Nil	Nil	Nil
Number of applications refused	Nil	Nil	Nil
Average duration - in days	Nil	Nil	Nil

6.3 Road blocks

There were no road blocks implemented using the provisions of Section 317B of the Crimes Act 1961.

6.4 Tracking warrants

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

Figure 4: Tracking Warrants, 2006/07-2008/09

Tracking Warrants	2008/09	2007/08	2006/07
Number of warrants issued	22	29	32
Number of warrant renewals	5	4	14
Average duration – in days	40	22	49
Tracking device used without warrant	Nil	Nil	Nil
Warrants issued under Section 200I	Nil	Nil	Nil
Number of devices authorised to remain	Nil	Nil	Nil

6.5 Bodily samples

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

Figure 5: Bodily Samples 2008/09

Bodily Samples	2008/09
(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	19
(ab) The number of occasions on which a buccal sample has been taken with the consent of a person given in response to a databank request	9,963
(b) The number of applications for compulsion orders by type –	
suspect compulsion orders	160
juvenile compulsion orders	61
(c) The number of applications referred to in paragraph (b) that were –	
suspects – granted	140
suspects – refused	4
juvenile compulsion orders – granted	61
juvenile compulsion orders – refused	Nil
(ca) The number of occasions on which a blood sample has been taken pursuant to a compulsion order	1
(cb) The number of occasions on which a buccal sample has been taken pursuant to a compulsion order	46
(cc) The number of occasions on which a blood sample has been taken pursuant to a databank compulsion notice	9
(cd) The number of occasions on which a buccal sample has been taken pursuant to a databank compulsion notice	2,672
(ce) The number-	
(i) databank compulsion notice hearings requested	10
(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	Nil

Bodily Samples		2007/08
(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	Not captured nationally
	(ii) persons referred to in subparagraph (i) in respect of whom a conviction has been entered as a result of the trial	
	(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	30
	(ii) suspect compulsion orders granted in respect of those	29
(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	1
	a fingerprick pursuant to a databank compulsion notice	Nil
	a buccal sample pursuant to a compulsion order	Nil
	a buccal sample pursuant to a databank compulsion notice	Nil
	(ea) The number of occasions on which a buccal sample has been taken as a result of a Obtaining Bodily Samples from Suspects (Part 2A) request	Nil
(f)	The total number of DNA profiles stored on a DNA profile databank at the end of the period under review; and	97,585
	number of bodily samples obtained by consent	80,902
	number of bodily samples obtained pursuant to a compulsion order	87
	number of bodily samples obtained pursuant to a databank compulsion notice	16,596
(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	263
(h)	The number of occasions on which a DNA profile obtained from evidence at the scene of an offence or in connection with an offence is matched with a DNA profile on the DNA profile databank obtained under a DNA Profile Databank (Part 3) procedure	1,922

PART 7

Organisational Health and Capability

7.1 Equity and diversity focus

The Police is committed to equity and diversity as long-term strategic responses to addressing discrimination and valuing difference within the workplace, and to meeting the needs of all individuals within the organisation.

'We are all the same – we are all different' is the identity of all equity and diversity work in the Police. This phrase sends the message that no matter how big the organisation gets, we are all still individuals.

Equity and diversity are critical elements of the Strategic Plan to 2010, which acknowledges the increasing cultural diversity of the New Zealand community. The strategy outlines the objective of having a police environment that reflects our diverse employees and communities.

7.2 National major areas of focus

The Strategic Plan to 2010 incorporates a focus on policing capability and integrity through a commitment to police values and competencies. The strategy encourages a flexible, diverse and adaptive workforce that is capable of meeting the needs of individuals and recognising the increasing cultural diversity of the New Zealand community. The focus for equity and diversity is a sustainable whole-of-policing approach to policies and practices.

7.3 National major initiatives

The major initiatives for 2008/09 reflect the major areas of focus. Initiatives (other than those already discussed) include:

- recruiting initiatives that reflected the increasing cultural diversity of New Zealand's communities
- a Discrimination and Harassment Policy to promote the fair treatment and timely and effective resolution of discrimination and harassment allegations
- district and service centre Equity and Diversity Networks develop equity and diversity strategic plans to assess practices and highlight areas for training and awareness raising
- annual equity and diversity awards for 2008/09 that resulted in 15 awards over three categories (Women Achievers, Te Haepapa me te Kanorau (Equity and Diversity), and Peoples Choice)
- the New Zealand Communities Football Cup, which Police ran.

7.4 District equity and diversity

Implementation of policies, procedures, and strategies

Districts and service centres are continuing the actions from their equity and diversity strategic plans that link to the Police strategic plan through the three strategic goals.

Elimination of discriminatory practices

April 2009 saw the second training course for Harassment Support Officers in line with the introduction of the Discrimination and Harassment Policy. Twenty-four Harassment Support Officers were trained at The Royal New Zealand Police College. They came from 12 districts, the Training Service Centre and Communications Centres.

7.5 Recruitment and appointment

The Police achieved its national growth of 1,000 more police officers. It also commenced a new phase in its recruitment marketing, targeting female, Māori, Asian peoples, and Pacific peoples within Counties Manukau.

Figure 6: Staff Numbers – Full-Time Equivalents, 2008 and 2009.

District or branch	As at 30 June 2009			As at 30 June 2008		
	Sworn	Non-sworn	Total	Sworn	Non-sworn	Total
Northland	327	60	387	325	56	381
Waitematā	752	145	897	715	142	857
Auckland City	744	172	916	692	164	856
Counties Manukau	811	210	1,021	751	196	947
Auckland Metropolitan Crime and Operations Support	236	65	301	221	62	283
Waikato	616	102	718	569	100	669
Bay of Plenty	631	115	746	601	118	719
Eastern	425	65	490	398	62	460
Central	691	115	806	687	116	803
Wellington	837	170	1,007	769	166	935
Tasman	321	58	379	301	57	358
Canterbury	870	126	996	876	131	1,007
Southern	587	92	679	556	95	651
Police National Headquarters	85	271	356	91	273	364
Training	128	157	285	129	149	278
Licensing and Vetting	1	29	30	1	21	22
Police Prosecution Service	167	133	300	152	128	280
Communications	80	428	508	66	423	489
Police Infringement Bureau	13	102	115	14	96	110
Commercial Vehicle Investigation Unit	87	22	109	79	24	103
Crime	37	105	142	41	102	143
Information and Communications Technology	6	274	280	5	241	246
Legal	4	20	24	4	19	23
National Tactics Service Centre	76	1	77	74	1	75
International Services Group	88	14	102	81	12	93
Organised and Financial Crime Agency of New Zealand	8	11	19	-	-	-
National Intelligence Centre	14	42	56	-	-	-
Subtotal	8,642	3,104	11,746	8,196	2,954	11,150
Corporate Service Centre	3	1	4	15	6	21
Recruits	131	-	131	242	-	242
Total	8,776	3,105	11,881	8,453	2,960	11,413

Notes

- The Organised Financial Crime Agency of New Zealand and the National Intelligence Centre were established during 2008/09, with a combination of roles transferred from other parts of the Police and newly established positions.
- Figures are given on a full-time equivalent basis (i.e. employees working on a part-time basis are summed to the equivalent of a full-time employee).
- Numbers do not include employees on leave without pay.
- The Corporate Service Centre reflects employees on final retirement leave.
- The consolidation of numbers can produce minor rounding variations between employee numbers. This rounding does not affect the overall position or integrity of the numbers reported.

7.6 Effective consultation with and representation by women

To improve the degree of consultation with and representation by women, the Police participates in and coordinates several networks.

Key achievements in 2008/09 included:

- the women's leadership training course (eight programmes, 125 participants)
- the equity and diversity training course with the theme 'Share the Knowledge' including training sessions for the development of women, a women's mentoring programme, and professional development for women
- 41 out of 58 trained Diversity Liaison Officers are women
- district seminars for women, including 'To Be the Best I Can Be', retaining and promoting women, and seminars for female recruits.

7.8 Supporting people with disabilities

The Police Disability Strategy Implementation Work Plan for 2008/09 included plans for:

- accessibility of information, buildings, and services
- being a good employer
- a Disability Network
- supporting staff who have a family member with a disability
- disability awareness
- including a disability perspective in policy development.

7.7 Sexual orientation and gender identity

Key achievements in relation to sexual orientation and gender identity included:

- 18 new Diversity Liaison Officers trained, bringing the number of Diversity Liaison Officers to 61 throughout the districts and service centres
- the Diversity Liaison Officer Network being recognised for the work it does with the transgender community (June 2009)
- sexual orientation and gender identity training
- the National Equity and Diversity Office, Diversity Liaison Officer Coordinator, and district Diversity Liaison Officers continuing to build relationships with key agencies such as the New Zealand AIDS Foundation, Agender New Zealand, Rainbow Youth, Victim Support, the Ministry of Social Development, and the Human Rights Commission
- production of the *Ten Percent* newsletter
- Diversity Liaison Officer attendance at Auckland's Big Gay Out festival, Wellington's Out There in the Square, and Canterbury's Pride Week
- continued police involvement in progressing the recommendations from the Human Rights Commission-led Transgender Inquiry.

Figure 7: Staff by Gender, 2008 and 2009.

	As at 30 June 2009			As at 30 June 2008		
	Sworn	Non-sworn	Total	Sworn	Non-sworn	Total
Female	1,512	1,969	3,481	1,449	1,915	3,364
Male	7,262	1,133	8,395	7,004	1,045	8,049
Total	8,774	3,102	11,876	8,453	2,960	11,413
% female	17.2	63.5	29.3	17.1	64.7	29.5

Notes

- Figures are given on a full-time equivalent basis (i.e. employees working on a part-time basis are summed to the equivalent of a full-time employee).
- Numbers do not include employees on leave without pay.
- The consolidation of numbers can produce minor rounding variations between employee numbers. This rounding does not affect the overall position or integrity of the numbers reported.

Figure 8: Ethnic profile of New Zealand Police (2008, 2009) and New Zealand population (2006)

	Police profile		Population
	As at 30 June 2009 (%)	As at 30 June 2008 (%)	2006 census (%)
New Zealand European/Pakeha	72.4	74.1	72.8
New Zealand Māori	11.1	11.1	14.6
Pacific peoples	4.6	4.5	7.5
Asian peoples	2.1	1.9	9.3
European	16.8	15.8	7.1
Other ethnic groups	0.5	0.5	1.0

Notes

- Employees are given the option of recording multiple ethnic groups. If an employee has chosen to do this, they are counted in each group they identify, so the percentages in this table will sum to more than 100 percent.
- Figures are given on a full-time equivalent basis (i.e. employees working on a part-time basis are summed to the equivalent of a full-time member).
- Numbers do not include employees on leave without pay.
- Population statistics are the from 2006 Census of Population and Dwellings and include all people who stated each ethnic group, whether as their only ethnic group or as one of several ethnic groups. When a person reported more than one ethnic group, they have been counted in each applicable group.

Figure 9: Constabulary staff by rank and gender, 2008 and 2009

	As at 30 June 2009				As at 30 June 2008			
	No. male	No. female	Total	% female	No. male	No. female	Total	% female
Commissioner	1	0	1	0.0	1	0	1	0.0
Deputy commissioner	1	0	1	0.0	1	0	1	0.0
Assistant commissioner	5	0	5	0.0	3	0	3	0.0
Superintendent	45	3	48	6.3	40	3	43	7.0
Inspector	231	16	247	6.5	218	11	229	4.8
Senior sergeant	395	40	405	9.9	367	41	408	10.0
Sergeant	1,195	130	1,325	9.8	1,186	117	1,303	9.0
Constable	5,291	1,298	6,589	19.7	5,000	1,219	6,219	19.6
Matron	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	100.0
Recruit	98	25	123	20.3	185	58	243	23.9
Total	7,262	1,512	8,774	17.2	7,004	1,449	8,453	17.1

Notes

- Figures are given on a full-time equivalent basis (i.e. employees working on a part-time basis are summed to the equivalent of a full-time member).
- Numbers do not include employees on leave without pay.
- The consolidation of numbers can produce minor rounding variations between employee numbers. This rounding does not affect the overall position or the integrity of the numbers reported.

Figure 10: Staff who do not hold the office of constable by rank and gender, 2008 and 2009

Rank	As at 30 June 2009				As at 30 June 2008			
	No. male	No. female	Total	% female	No. male	No. female	Total	% female
Deputy commissioner	0	1	1	100.0	0	1	1	100.0
Assistant commissioner	5	0	5	0.0	5	0	5	7.4
Superintendent	9	3	12	25.0	6	3	9	33.3
Inspector	74	60	134	44.8	69	51	120	42.5
Senior sergeant	39	31	70	44.3	33	28	61	45.9
Sergeant	141	100	241	41.5	118	88	206	42.7
Constable	280	288	568	50.7	266	268	534	50.2
Not equivalent to rank of constable	585	1,487	2,072	71.8	548	1,477	2,025	72.9
Total	1,133	1,970	3,103	63.5	1,045	1,915	2,990	64.0

Notes

- Figures are given on a full-time equivalent basis (i.e. employees working on a part-time basis are summed to the equivalent of a full-time member).
- Numbers do not include employees on leave without pay.
- The consolidation of numbers can produce minor rounding variations between employee numbers. This rounding does not affect the overall position or the integrity of the numbers reported.

7.9 Remuneration

The number of Police employees, excluding casual employees employed on an as-required basis who received total remuneration during 2008/09 by \$10,000 band is shown in Figure 11.

Figure 11: Number of staff by salary band, 2008/09

Total remuneration band	Total personnel	Overseas ^[a]	Left New Zealand Police ^[b]	Started during year ^[c]	Remuneration authority ^[d]
0–10,000	528		261	166	
10,000–20,000	453		128	273	
20,000–30,000	390		91	124	
30,000–40,000	560		76	215	
40,000–50,000	869		44	146	
50,000–60,000	1,183		30	47	
60,000–70,000	2,580	3	34	33	
70,000–80,000	1,592	9	26	10	
80,000–90,000	1,714	19	13	6	
90,000–100,000	1,220	27	12	3	
100,000–110,000	911	20	4	3	
110,000–120,000	618	14	6		
120,000–130,000	273	15	2		
130,000–140,000	118	9	7		
140,000–150,000	59	6	3		
150,000–160,000	31	3	2		
160,000–170,000	22	7	2		
170,000–180,000	14	5	2	1	
180,000–190,000	7		2		
190,000–200,000	7	2	1		
200,000–210,000	4	1			
210,000–220,000	7	2	1		
220,000–230,000	2				
230,000–240,000	3				
240,000–250,000	8	1			
250,000–260,000	3				
260,000–270,000	4	1			
270,000–280,000	1				
320,000–330,000	2	2			
390,000–400,000	3	1			2
460,000–470,000	1		1		
490,000–500,000	1				1
Total	13,188	147	748	1,027	3

Notes

- The table includes all employees, including part-time employees, employees who had a period of leave without pay, employees who started during the year, and employees who received pay increases during the year, by the remuneration band that they actually received during 2008/09 not the actual full-time remuneration they received at any point in the year.
- Total remuneration in this context is defined by the Companies Act 1993, and is not the same as the definition in police employment agreements.

[a] Employees who received additional allowances relating to their overseas postings.

[b] Employees who left the New Zealand Police during 2008/09, many of whom were paid contractual entitlements.

[c] Employees who began working for the New Zealand Police during 2008/09 and have not yet received a full year's remuneration.

[d] Employees whose remuneration was determined by the Remuneration Authority for at least part of the year.

PART 8

Statistical Information

Figure 12: Summary of National Recorded and Resolved Crime, by Category

Crime Category	Recorded 2008/09	Recorded 2007/08	Recorded 2006/07	Percent Variance 07/08 to 08/09	Percent Variance 06/07 to 07/08
Violence					
Grievous Assaults	5,414	5,009	4,486	8.1%	11.7%
Group Assemblies	575	623	521	-7.7%	19.6%
Homicide	92	111	105	-17.1%	5.7%
Intimidation / Threats	15,532	14,138	13,213	9.9%	7.0%
Kidnapping and Abduction	274	242	242	13.2%	0.0%
Minor Assaults	16,001	14,921	13,182	7.2%	13.2%
Robbery	2,487	2,620	2,581	-5.1%	1.5%
Serious Assaults	22,499	21,096	18,562	6.7%	13.7%
Total	62,874	58,760	52,892	7.0%	11.1%
Sexual					
Abnormal Sex	49	35	26	40.0%	34.6%
Immoral Behaviour	401	353	445	13.6%	-20.7%
Immoral Behaviour / Miscellaneous	261	174	212	50.0%	-17.9%
Sexual Affronts	592	596	550	-0.7%	8.4%
Sexual Attacks	2,440	2,364	2,374	3.2%	-0.4%
Total	3,743	3,522	3,607	6.3%	-2.4%
Drugs and Anti-Social					
Alcohol Offences*	11,982	10,228	8,558	17.1%	19.5%
Disorder	25,324	24,968	24,143	1.4%	3.4%
Drugs (Cannabis Only)	19,246	15,288	14,449	25.9%	5.8%
Drugs (New Drugs)	3,297	2,640	2,969	24.9%	-11.1%
Drugs (Not Cannabis)	1,705	1,331	1,490	28.1%	-10.7%
Family Offences	377	358	306	5.3%	17.0%
Family Offences Continued	5,163	4,964	4,534	4.0%	9.5%
Gaming	4	1	5	300.0%	-80.0%
Vagrancy Offences	98	117	107	-16.2%	9.3%
Total	67,196	59,895	56,561	12.2%	5.9%

	Resolved 2008/09	Resolved 2007/08	Resolved 2006/07	Percent Resolved 2008/09	Percent Resolved 2007/08	Percent Resolved 2006/07
	4,757	4,396	3,843	87.9%	87.8%	85.7%
	419	456	365	72.9%	73.2%	70.1%
	91	106	98	98.9%	95.5%	93.3%
	12,873	11,740	11,021	82.9%	83.0%	83.4%
	216	194	174	78.8%	80.2%	71.9%
	13,059	11,987	10,455	81.6%	80.3%	79.3%
	1,143	1,195	1,060	46.0%	45.6%	41.1%
	19,813	18,434	15,957	88.1%	87.4%	86.0%
	52,371	48,508	42,973	83.3%	82.6%	81.2%
	32	18	18	65.3%	51.4%	69.2%
	293	284	353	73.1%	80.5%	79.3%
	203	112	161	77.8%	64.4%	75.9%
	368	357	331	62.2%	59.9%	60.2%
	1,558	1,513	1,455	63.9%	64.0%	61.3%
	2,454	2,284	2,318	65.6%	64.8%	64.3%
	11,850	10,071	8,332	98.9%	98.5%	97.4%
	22,914	22,488	21,832	90.5%	90.1%	90.4%
	17,752	14,456	13,770	92.2%	94.6%	95.3%
	3,220	2,524	2,840	97.7%	95.6%	95.7%
	1,642	1,254	1,340	96.3%	94.2%	89.9%
	284	279	224	75.3%	77.9%	73.2%
	4,695	4,498	4,139	90.9%	90.6%	91.3%
	4	1	4	100.0%	100.0%	80.0%
	92	96	103	93.9%	82.1%	96.3%
	62,453	55,667	52,584	92.9%	92.9%	93.0%

Figure 12: Summary of National Recorded and Resolved Crime, by Category (continued)

Crime Category	Recorded 2008/09	Recorded 2007/08	Recorded 2006/07	Percent Variance 07/08 to 08/09	Percent Variance 06/07 to 07/08
Dishonesty					
Burglary	60,878	57,385	61,532	6.1%	-6.7%
Car Conversion etc	33,416	31,986	35,944	4.5%	-11.0%
Dishonesty Miscellaneous	519	502	499	3.4%	0.6%
Fraud	13,651	12,249	12,074	11.4%	1.4%
Receiving	3,344	3,122	3,268	7.1%	-4.5%
Theft	113,841	115,612	119,563	-1.5%	-3.3%
Total	225,649	220,856	232,880	2.2%	-5.2%
Property Damage					
Destruction of Property	53,779	53,794	50,898	0.0%	5.7%
Endangering	274	247	325	10.9%	-24.0%
Total	54,053	54,041	51,223	0.0%	5.5%
Property Abuse					
Animals	375	339	290	10.6%	16.9%
Arms Act Offences	3,088	2,882	2,984	7.1%	-3.4%
Littering	302	361	334	-16.3%	8.1%
Post / Rail / Fire Service Abuse	3,306	3,366	3,325	-1.8%	1.2%
Trespass	9,968	10,512	10,354	-5.2%	1.5%
Total	17,039	17,460	17,287	-2.4%	1.0%
Administration					
Against Justice	10,921	11,030	10,972	-1.0%	0.5%
Against National Interest	68	11	11	518.2%	0.0%
Births / Deaths & Marriages	4	4	5	0.0%	-20.0%
By – Law Breaches	341	592	504	-42.4%	17.5%
Immigration	251	272	431	-7.7%	-36.9%
Justice (Special)	396	244	218	62.3%	11.9%
Racial	5	3	2	66.7%	50.0%
Total	11,986	12,156	12,143	-1.4%	0.1%
Grand Total	442,540	426,690	426,593	3.7%	0.0%

NOTE: NZ Police have issued revised figures for Homicide offences for FY 2006/2007 - 2007/2008.

Data this year will vary from previous years' Annual report

* The offence class description "Alcohol Offences" replaces the description "Sale of Liquor Act 1989" because that class of offences also includes possession and consumption offences under the Local Government Act and the Summary Offences Act as well as the Sale of Liquor Act. However, the offences contained within these offence groupings have not changed.

	Resolved 2008/09	Resolved 2007/08	Resolved 2006/07	Percent Resolved 2008/09	Percent Resolved 2007/08	Percent Resolved 2006/07
	10,110	10,091	10,045	16.6%	17.6%	16.3%
	6,931	7,431	7,920	20.7%	23.2%	22.0%
	277	290	251	53.4%	57.8%	50.3%
	7,157	5,749	6,266	52.4%	46.9%	51.9%
	3,271	3,058	3,165	97.8%	98.0%	96.8%
	26,615	26,459	25,654	23.4%	22.9%	21.5%
	54,361	53,078	53,301	24.1%	24.0%	22.9%
	16,149	16,523	14,997	30.0%	30.7%	29.5%
	197	193	256	71.9%	78.1%	78.8%
	16,346	16,716	15,253	30.2%	30.9%	29.8%
	226	193	175	60.3%	56.9%	60.3%
	2,603	2,408	2,477	84.3%	83.6%	83.0%
	214	250	256	70.9%	69.3%	76.6%
	1,787	1,765	1,795	54.1%	52.4%	54.0%
	7,958	8,298	8,097	79.8%	78.9%	78.2%
	12,788	12,914	12,800	75.1%	74.0%	74.0%
	10,367	10,246	10,466	94.9%	92.9%	95.4%
	31	3	8	45.6%	27.3%	72.7%
	4	3	4	100.0%	75.0%	80.0%
	265	500	407	77.7%	84.5%	80.8%
	230	261	401	91.6%	96.0%	93.0%
	364	206	197	91.9%	84.4%	90.4%
	4	3	0	80.0%	100.0%	0.0%
	11,265	11,222	11,483	94.0%	92.3%	94.6%
	212,038	200,389	190,712	47.9%	47.0%	44.7%

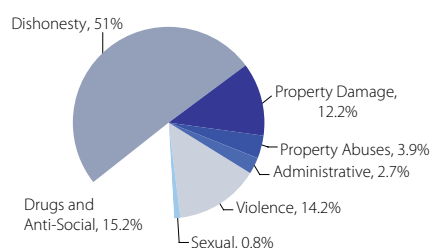
ALL CATEGORIES

Figure 13: Proportions of Total Crime Recorded by Category

Offence Category	2008/09	2007/08	2006/07
Violence	14.2%	13.8%	12.4%
Sexual	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%
Drugs and Anti-Social	15.2%	14.0%	13.3%
Dishonesty	51.0%	51.8%	54.6%
Property Damage	12.2%	12.7%	12.0%
Property Abuses	3.9%	4.1%	4.1%
Administrative	2.7%	2.8%	2.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Figure 14: Recorded Crime per 10,000 Population by Category

Crime Type	2008/09	2007/08	2006/07
Violence			
Grievous Assaults	12.6	11.8	10.7
Group Assemblies	1.3	1.5	1.2
Homicide	0.2	0.3	0.2
Intimidation / Threats	36.2	33.3	31.4
Kidnapping and Abduction	0.6	0.6	0.6
Minor Assaults	37.3	35.1	31.3
Robbery	5.8	6.2	6.1
Serious Assaults	52.5	49.6	44.1
Total	146.6	138.3	125.7
Sexual Offences			
Abnormal Sex	0.1	0.1	0.1
Immoral Behaviour	0.9	0.8	1.1
Immoral Behaviour / Miscellaneous	0.6	0.4	0.5
Sexual Affronts	1.4	1.4	1.3
Sexual Attacks	5.7	5.6	5.6
Total	8.7	8.3	8.6
Drugs and Anti-Social Offences			
Alcohol Offences*	27.9	24.1	20.3
Disorder	59.0	58.7	57.4
Drugs (Cannabis Only)	44.9	36.0	34.4
Drugs (New Drugs)	7.7	6.2	7.1
Drugs (Not Cannabis)	4.0	3.1	3.5
Family Offences	0.9	0.8	0.7
Family Offences Continued	12.0	11.7	10.8
Gaming	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vagrancy Offences	0.2	0.3	0.3
Total	156.7	140.9	134.5

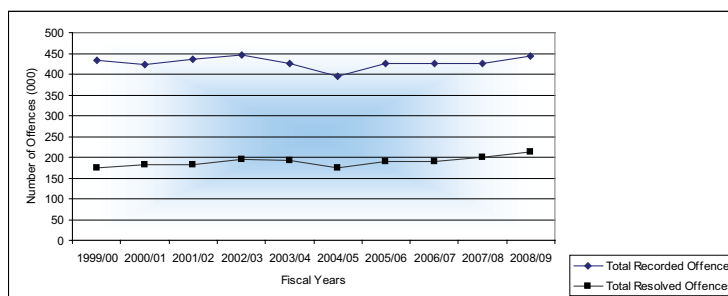
Crime Type	2008/09	2007/08	2006/07
Dishonesty			
Burglary	141.9	135.0	146.3
Car Conversion etc	77.9	75.3	85.5
Dishonesty Miscellaneous	1.2	1.2	1.2
Fraud	31.8	28.8	28.7
Receiving	7.8	7.3	7.8
Theft	265.4	272.0	284.2
Total	526.1	519.7	553.6
Property Damage			
Destruction of Property	125.4	126.6	121.0
Endangering	0.6	0.6	0.8
Total	126.0	127.2	121.8
Property Abuse			
Animals	0.9	0.8	0.7
Arms Act Offences	7.2	6.8	7.1
Littering	0.7	0.8	0.8
Postal / Rail / Fire Service Abuses	7.7	7.9	7.9
Trespass	23.2	24.7	24.6
Total	39.7	41.1	41.1
Administration			
Against Justice	25.5	26.0	26.1
Against National Interest	0.2	0.0	0.0
Births / Deaths and Marriages	0.0	0.0	0.0
By – Laws Breaches	0.8	1.4	1.2
Immigration	0.6	0.6	1.0
Justice (Special)	0.9	0.6	0.5
Racial	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	27.9	28.6	28.9
All Offences Total	1,031.9	1,004.0	1,014.2

* The offence class description "Alcohol Offences" replaces the description "Sale of Liquor Act 1989" because that class of offences also includes possession and consumption offences under the Local Government Act and the Summary Offences Act as well as the Sale of Liquor Act. However, the offences contained within these offence groupings have not changed.

Figure 15: 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
1999/00	432,354	174,611	40.4%	-5.1%	1,124.4
2000/01	424,286	182,137	42.9%	-1.9%	1,096.7
2001/02	436,315	182,468	41.8%	2.8%	1,114.5
2002/03	447,146	195,502	43.7%	2.5%	1,121.3
2003/04	426,149	191,988	45.1%	-4.7%	1,050.4
2004/05	396,018	174,937	44.2%	-7.1%	963.4
2005/06	426,469	188,511	44.2%	7.7%	1,025.4
2006/07	426,593	190,712	44.7%	0.0%	1,014.2
2007/08	426,690	200,389	47.0%	0.0%	1,004.0
2008/09	442,540	212,038	47.9%	3.7%	1,031.9

NOTE: NZ Police have issued revised figures for Homicide offences for FY 2006/2007 - 2007/2008. Data this year will vary from previous years' Annual report.

**Figure 16: 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
1999/00	23,615	17,027	72.1%	-1.1%	61.4
2000/01	25,119	18,217	72.5%	6.4%	64.9
2001/02	25,797	18,512	71.8%	2.7%	65.9
2002/03	25,660	18,847	73.4%	-0.5%	64.3
2003/04	25,020	18,823	75.2%	-2.5%	61.7
2004/05	24,825	18,238	73.5%	-0.8%	60.4
2005/06	27,197	20,111	73.9%	9.6%	65.4
2006/07	27,989	20,699	74.0%	2.9%	66.5
2007/08	30,314	23,157	76.4%	8.3%	71.3
2008/09	31,206	24,101	77.2%	2.9%	72.8

NOTE: NZ Police have issued revised figures for Homicide offences for FY 2006/2007 - 2007/2008. Data this year will vary from previous years' Annual report.

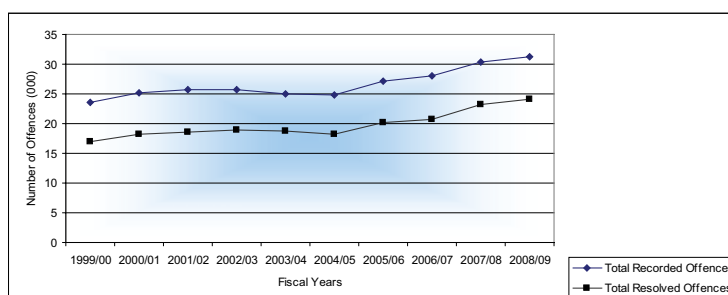
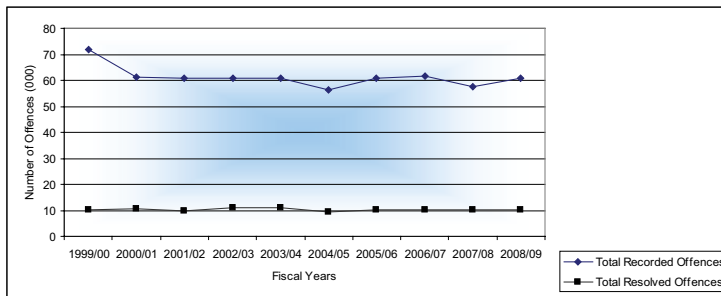


Figure 17: Total Recorded and Resolved Burglary Offences

Fiscal Year	Total Recorded Offences	Total Resolved Offences	Resolution Rate	% Variation in Recorded Offences	Recorded Offences per 10,000 pop
1999/00	71,842	10,287	14.3%	-8.5%	186.8
2000/01	61,347	10,579	17.2%	-14.6%	158.6
2001/02	60,676	9,700	16.0%	-1.1%	155.0
2002/03	60,816	10,845	17.8%	0.2%	152.5
2003/04	60,630	10,893	18.0%	-0.3%	149.4
2004/05	56,513	9,582	17.0%	-6.8%	137.5
2005/06	60,882	10,097	16.6%	7.7%	146.4
2006/07	61,532	10,045	16.3%	1.1%	146.3
2007/08	57,385	10,091	17.6%	-6.7%	135.0
2008/09	60,878	10,110	16.6%	6.1%	141.9

**Figure 18: 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
1999/00	44,276	6,037	13.6%	-12.4%	115.1
2000/01	37,772	6,543	17.3%	-14.7%	97.6
2001/02	36,092	5,517	15.3%	-4.4%	92.2
2002/03	37,736	6,481	17.2%	4.6%	94.6
2003/04	38,619	6,843	17.7%	2.3%	95.2
2004/05	36,032	5,817	16.1%	-6.7%	87.7
2005/06	39,946	6,291	15.7%	10.9%	96.0
2006/07	40,359	6,139	15.2%	1.0%	95.9
2007/08	38,897	6,330	16.3%	-3.6%	91.5
2008/09	42,256	6,456	15.3%	8.6%	98.5

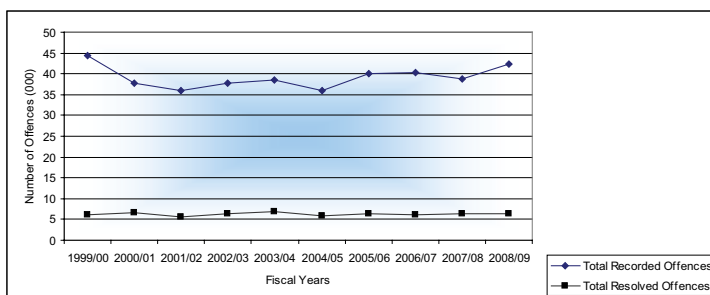


Figure 19: Total Recorded and Resolved Motor Vehicle Theft/Unlawful Taking/Car Conversion Offences

Fiscal Year	Total Recorded Offences	Total Resolved Offences	Resolution Rate	% Variation in Recorded Offences	Recorded Offences per 10,000 pop
1999/00	24,895	4,119	16.5%	-15.1%	64.7
2000/01	21,186	3,983	18.8%	-14.9%	54.8
2001/02	22,591	4,342	19.2%	6.6%	57.7
2002/03	23,789	4,668	19.6%	5.3%	59.7
2003/04	22,097	4,516	20.4%	-7.1%	54.5
2004/05	20,860	4,127	19.8%	-5.6%	50.7
2005/06	24,089	4,823	20.0%	15.5%	57.9
2006/07	22,049	4,470	20.3%	-8.5%	52.4
2007/08	19,743	4,172	21.1%	-10.5%	46.5
2008/09	20,528	3,987	19.4%	4.0%	47.9

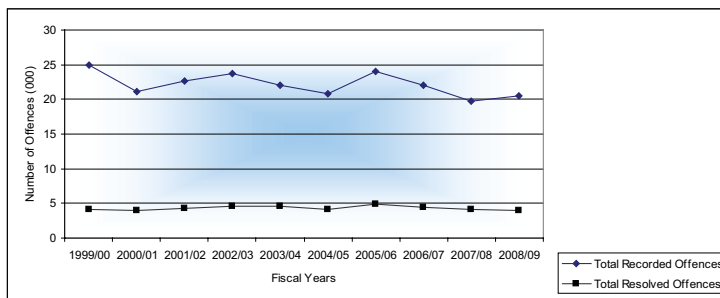


Figure 20: Total Recorded and Resolved Theft Ex Car Offences

Fiscal Year	Total Recorded Offences	Total Resolved Offences	Resolution Rate	% Variation in Recorded Offences	Recorded Offences per 10,000 pop
1999/00	47,430	2,933	6.2%	-16.5%	123.4
2000/01	47,196	3,291	7.0%	-0.5%	122.0
2001/02	53,019	3,535	6.7%	12.3%	135.4
2002/03	53,743	4,558	8.5%	1.4%	134.8
2003/04	49,482	4,075	8.2%	-7.9%	122.0
2004/05	47,288	3,267	6.9%	-4.4%	115.0
2005/06	52,997	3,879	7.3%	12.1%	127.4
2006/07	47,963	3,168	6.6%	-9.5%	114.0
2007/08	43,203	2,749	6.4%	-9.9%	101.7
2008/09	41,984	2,722	6.5%	-2.8%	97.9

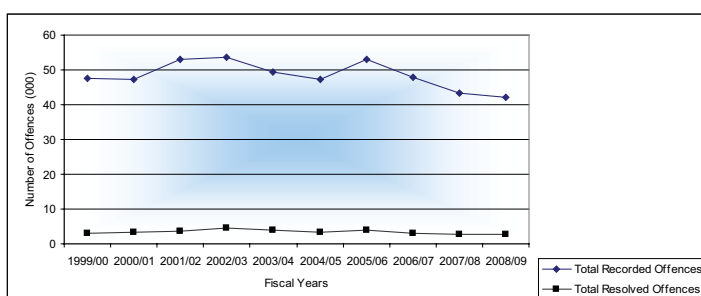
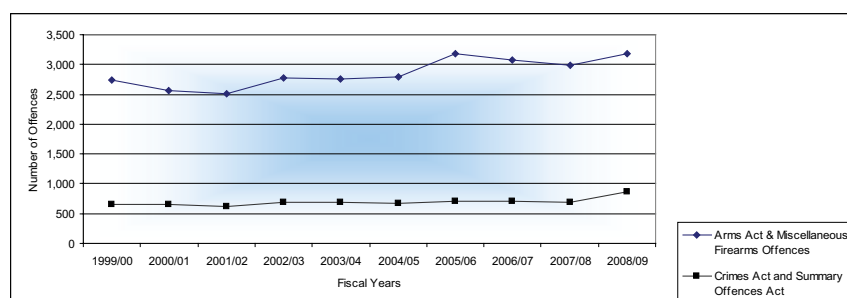


Figure 21: Recorded Offences Involving Firearms

Fiscal Year	Arms Act & Miscellaneous Firearms Offences	Crimes Act and Summary Offences Act	Total
1999/00	2,735	654	3,389
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	714	3,900
2006/07	3,075	712	3,787
2007/08	2,987	695	3,682
2008/09	3,190	871	4,061

NOTE: Figures for FY 1999/00, 2005/06, 2006/07, 2007/08 were revised to correct four Crimes Act Assaults with Firearms not included in those years.

**Figure 22: Total Recorded Assaults on Police**

Fiscal Year	Crimes Act Assaults	Other Assaults	Total Assaults on Police	Weapons			Total Weapon
				Firearms	Stabbing Cutting Weapon	Other Weapons	
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	31	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
2007/08	460	1,924	2,384	29	5	64	98
2008/09	412	2,069	2,481	41	4	57	102

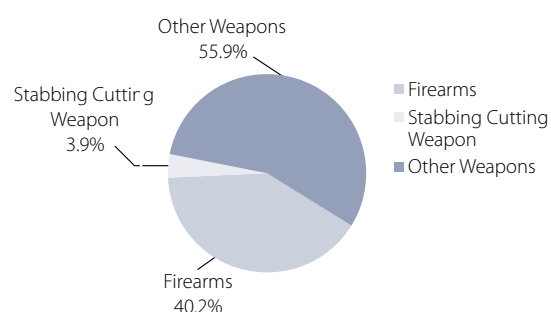
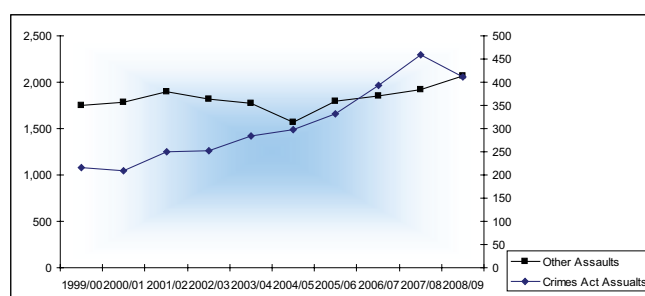


Figure 23: Summary of Recorded Incidents

	Recorded 2008/09	Recorded 2007/08	Recorded 2006/07	Variation (%) 07/08 - 08/09
Incidents				
Alarm Sounding	13,311	12,713	13,474	5%
Premises Insecure	1,927	1,967	1,935	-2%
Car/Person Acting Suspiciously	73,575	77,026	74,971	-4%
Domestic Dispute	36,586	39,357	37,433	-7%
Noise Control	3,013	2,861	2,798	5%
Breach Of The Peace	2,616	2,188	2,121	20%
Emergency/Disaster/Spill/Bomb Scare	506	615	682	-18%
Assist Fire/Ambulance/Traffic	6,844	7,166	6,596	-4%
Land/Water/Sea Rescue or Emergency	2,081	2,121	1,969	-2%
Drunk home / custody / detox	16,229	16,381	16,139	-1%
Solvent Abuse	800	1,038	1,010	-23%
Blockage/Breakdown On Highway	28,259	26,528	25,948	7%
Traffic Incident	57,957	57,485	61,841	1%
Vehicle Collision	45,237	47,685	47,507	-5%
Forbidden To Drive	5,045	4,259	4,187	18%
Unauthorised Street And Drag Racing ¹	1,373	43	40	3093%
Juvenile Complaint (CYPF Act)	3,019	3,282	2,357	-8%
Truancy	1,141	985	675	16%
Mental Case	9,518	9,250	8,438	3%
Attempted Suicide	7,744	6,960	6,414	11%
Sudden Death	5,211	4,984	5,261	5%
Bail Breach	24,938	20,509	14,670	22%
EM Bail Alarm Notifications ²	2,073	488	117	325%
Immigration Custody Matter	360	593	-	-39%
Other Incident	143,768	143,536	138,490	0%
Total Incidents	493,131	490,020	475,073	1%
Preventative Tasks				
Turnover	395,725	377,070	368,981	5%
Road Checkpoint	27,650	23,298	19,983	19%
Bail Checks	221,344	176,062	169,560	26%
Foot Patrol	19,424	17,534	13,411	11%
License Applications	4,780	4,755	4,561	1%
Liquor Licensing Vetting	14,114	16,938	16,295	-17%
Licensed Premises Visits	14,899	12,742	12,907	17%
Other Preventative Tasks	30,756	36,891	27,212	-17%
Total Preventative	728,692	665,290	632,910	10%
TOTAL	1,221,823	1,155,310	1,107,983	6%

NOTE: This report (Figure 23) has been redesigned to better reflect Police business, with respect to volumes of Incidents dealt with, and preventative tasks carried out.

- 1 A CARD software upgrade in October 2008 enabled events where police attendance was sufficient to be recorded automatically. In previous years such events were not included in police statistics unless the attending officer manually completed paperwork after returning to the station. Furthermore, previously, instances of unauthorised street and drag racing were often coded to the general category of Traffic Incident, rather than a more specific code for Unauthorised Street and Drag Racing.
- 2 The incident name is changed from "EM Bail Breach" to "EM Bail Alarm Notifications" as the figures reported are alarm notifications to Police for occurrences when a bailee is absent from an address but not necessarily an actual bail breach. The increase is attributed mainly to faulty electronic monitors and the supplier is currently investigating the matter.

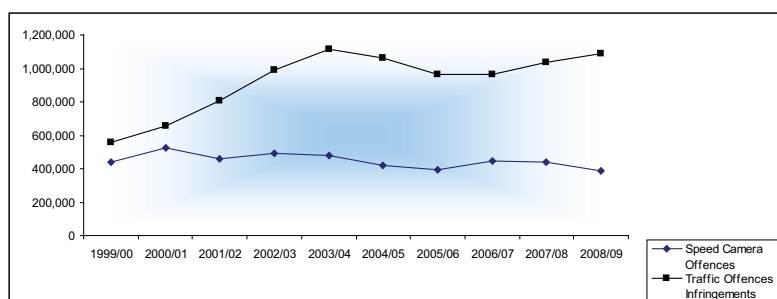
NOTE: The number of "Bail Breaches" is a count of all bail breaches detected and recorded. This count includes bail breaches that come to Police attention while investigating another incident or offence, as well as Output 3.1 breaches where the breach was detected by officers visiting a bailee on a proactive curfew check.

Figure 24: Summary of National Recorded Traffic Offences and Infringements by Category

Offence / Infringement Category	2008/09	2007/08	2006/07
Drink / Drive Offences	36,199	34,445	30,796
Dangerous / Reckless Driving Offences	7,532	8,074	8,166
Unsafe Use of Vehicle Infringements	27,002	26,823	25,772
Careless / Inconsiderate Driving or Overtaking Offences	11,927	12,447	12,098
Speeding - general	333,452	311,364	291,194
Speeding – trailer, towing, heavy motor vehicle	12,904	12,856	10,488
Failure to Stop / Give Way	56,505	47,038	42,105
Failure to Obey Officer / Fulfil Duties	20,495	20,735	20,330
Vehicle Licence	12,806	10,808	15,908
Driving While Disqualified Offences	11,573	11,252	10,736
Driver Licence	287,639	283,548	277,634
Certificate of Fitness	135,090	129,788	127,613
Driver Hours / Log Book	3,991	3,563	2,647
Seat Belt	78,624	80,869	64,441
Safety Helmet	1,165	1,166	973
Passenger / Recovery / Rental Service Vehicle	1,056	1,597	1,329
Vehicle Condition	18,960	18,863	19,624
Vehicle Noise / Loading	6,218	4,641	4,912
Bicycle	1,911	1,901	2,118
Cycle Helmet	8,194	7,839	7,118
Pedestrian & Other	2,192	1,829	1,322
Stock & Vehicle By-Law Offences	174	149	162
Local Body By-Law Infringements	427	486	430
Other Transport Offences	9,817	6,028	5831
Sub Total	1,085,853	1,038,109	983,747
Speeding - Speed Camera	388,056	436,500	442,834
Total	1,473,909	1,474,609	1,426,581

Figure 25: Traffic Enforcement

Fiscal Year	Speed Camera Offences	Traffic Offences / Infringements
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
2007/08	436,500	1,038,109
2008/09	388,056	1,085,853

**Figure 26: Summary of Complaints Against Police**

Complaints Against Police	2008/09	2007/08	2006/07
Total Number of Complainants	2,086	2,133	2,217
Total Number of Complaints Accepted for Investigation	2,892	2,657	2,768
Percentage Variation of Complaints Over the Previous Year	8.80%	4%	21.40%
Number of Investigations Completed	1,265	1,266	1,281
Complaints Conciliated	431	330	379
Complaints Not Upheld	849	667	525
Upheld Complaints	195	130	112
Upheld Complaints as a Percentage of Completed Investigations	6.70%	10.30%	8.70%
Still Under Investigation	818	1,388	1,667
Complaints per 1,000 Recorded Offences, Incidents, Traffic Offences / Infringements	0.01	0.01	0.01

Figure 27: Public Satisfaction

Public Satisfaction

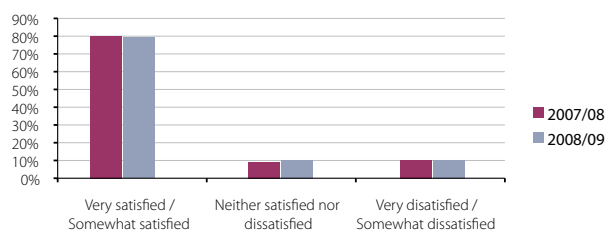
Public levels of satisfaction with Police service are measured through the Citizens' Satisfaction Survey, a telephone survey of more than 8,000 people. This is the second year that Police has conducted the Citizens' Satisfaction Survey.

The Citizens' Satisfaction Survey 2007/08 provided a baseline for comparison with this year's results. The questions about levels of satisfaction with service delivery are asked of the people who had contact with Police in the six months prior to the interview.

In 2008/09, 79% of respondents were either very satisfied or somewhat satisfied with the overall quality of the service that Police delivered. This is similar to the results of the 2007/08 baseline survey (80% very satisfied/somewhat satisfied).

More details about citizens' service experiences with Police can be found on page 7 of this document.

	Very Satisfied / Satisfied	
	2008/09	2007/08
Very satisfied / Somewhat satisfied	79%	80%
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	10%	9%
Very dissatisfied / Somewhat dissatisfied	10%	10%

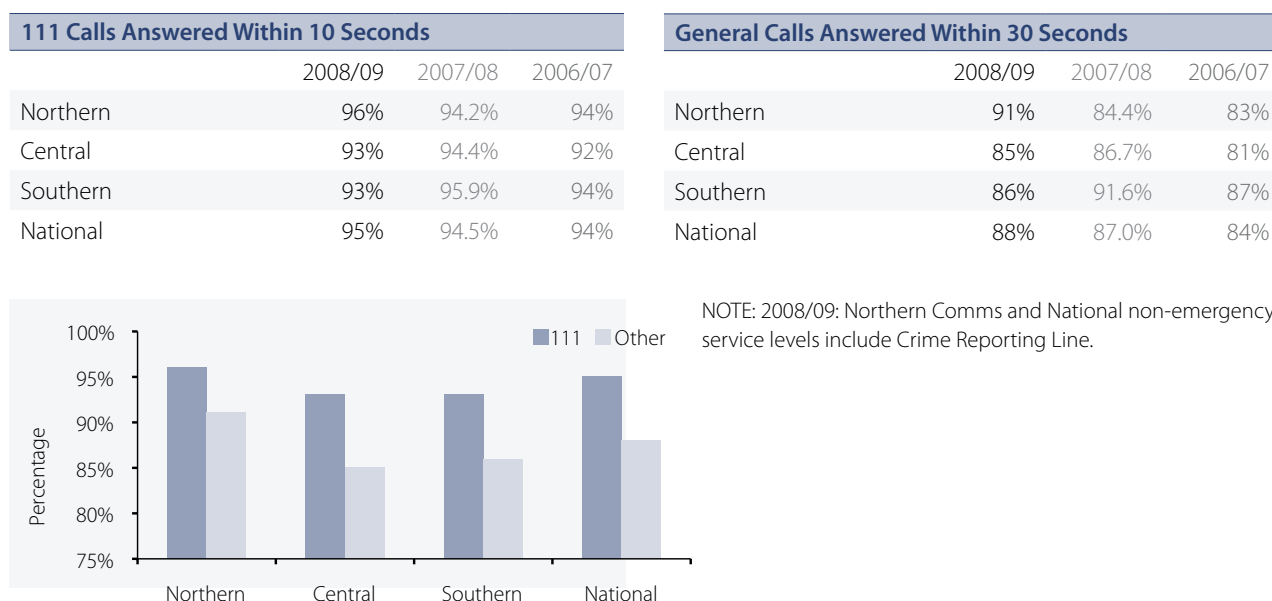


NOTE: n=3994, 1%=don't know response

Figure 28: Public Trust and Confidence

The Citizens' Satisfaction Survey also asks all respondents about their levels of trust and confidence in Police. This question has been asked for over ten years in previous monitors. This year 72% of the 8,471 respondents reported *full or quite a lot of trust and confidence* in Police. This is an increase on the 2007/08 results (69%) and is consistent with the long-term trend in levels of public trust and confidence in Police which ranges between 67% and 74%.

	2008/09	2007/08	2006/07
Full / Quite a Lot of Trust and Confidence	72%	69%	71%

Figure 29: Communications Service Centres**Figure 30: Performance Indicators - All Offences**

	2008/09	2007/08	Variation	Percent Variation
Sworn Staff* at June (Actual)	8,640	8,196	444	5.4%
Mean Monthly Staff (Actual)	8,395	8,056	339	4.2%
Recorded Offences (Excluding Traffic)	442,540	426,690	15,850	3.7%
Resolved Offences (Excluding Traffic)	212,038	200,389	11,649	5.8%
Traffic Offences & Infringements	1,473,909	1,474,609	-700	0.0%

*Excluding recruits.

NOTE: NZ Police issued an errata for Homicide offences for FY 2006/2007 - 2007/2008.
Data this year will vary from previous years' Annual report.

Figure 31: 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
1999/00	40.4%	61.1	24.7	154.2
2000/01	42.9%	61.2	26.3	170.1
2001/02	41.8%	63.0	26.4	182.3
2002/03	43.7%	63.0	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	186.0
2007/08	47.0%	53.0	24.9	183.0
2008/09	47.9%	52.7	25.2	176.0

Figure 32: Performance Indicators - All Incidents

Fiscal Year	2008/09	2007/08	Variation	Percent Variation
Sworn Staff* at June (actual)	8,640	8,196	444	5.4%
Mean Monthly Staff (actual)	8,395	8,056	339	4.2%
Incidents Attended	1,221,823	1,155,310	66,513	5.8%
Incidents Where Attendance Sufficed	336,515	337,169	-654	-0.2%
Incidents Documented	454,950	464,317	-9,367	-2.0%

* Excluding recruits.

NOTE: Figures for 'Incidents Attended' will vary from previous years' Annual Report due to the redesign done on Figure 23 Summary of Recorded Incidents.

Figure 33: All Incidents

Fiscal Year	Percentage of Incidents Where Attendance Sufficed	Percentage of Incidents Documented
1999/00		
2000/01		
2001/02		
2002/03		
2003/04		
2004/05		
2005/06		
2006/07	30.5%	39.1%
2007/08	29.2%	40.2%
2008/09	27.5%	37.2%

NOTE: Figures will vary from previous years' Annual Report due to the redesign done on Figure 23 Summary of Recorded Incidents.

Figure 34: Performance Indicators - Youth Aid

	2008/09	2007/08	2006/07
Offences by Children and Young Persons Dealt With per Youth Aid Officer	167	230	223
Offences Referred to FGCs or Youth Court per Youth Aid Officer	46	65.4	64.0
Percentage of Children and Young Persons Dealt With by Police Only	72%	72%	71%
Percentage of Children and Young Persons Dealt With by Family Group Conference or Youth Court	28%	28%	29%

Figure 35: Performance Indicators - Fingerprints

Performance Indicators	2008/09	2007/08	% Var 08/09 to 07/08
Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) Database	424,637	637,462	-33%
Prisoner Fingerprints Received	95,325	93,774	2%
Total Voluntary Prints Received	1,325	1,511	-12%
Fingerprints Confirming Other Identity	190	162	17%
Scene of Crime Prints Received	30,398	31,453	-3%
Identifications from Scene of Crime Prints	8,511	8,263	3%
Identifications by Crime Type			
Burglary	3,224	3,168	2%
Fraud	468	360	30%
Unlawful Taking of Motor Vehicle	2,213	2,172	2%
Crime Against the Person	743	687	8%
Drug Offence	762	834	-9%
Other Property and Miscellaneous Offences	1,101	1,042	6%

