



Annual Report

2012/2013



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FOREWORD

Welcome to the *New Zealand Police Annual Report* for the 12 months covering July 2012 to June 2013.

This document serves two main purposes. First, it's a look back in time to see if what we set out to achieve last year, and what we were funded to deliver, actually came to pass. It's a legal requirement that such a document is published, under section 45 of the Public Finance Act 1989 and section 101 of the Policing Act 2008. There are also various technical requirements that certain performance information be presented in particular ways.

Police's *Annual Report* can be more than a follow-up on a statutory requirement, though. It's also a chance to tell our story and provide a report card against which we can be judged. It's these twin themes of transparency and accountability which are at the heart of this document.

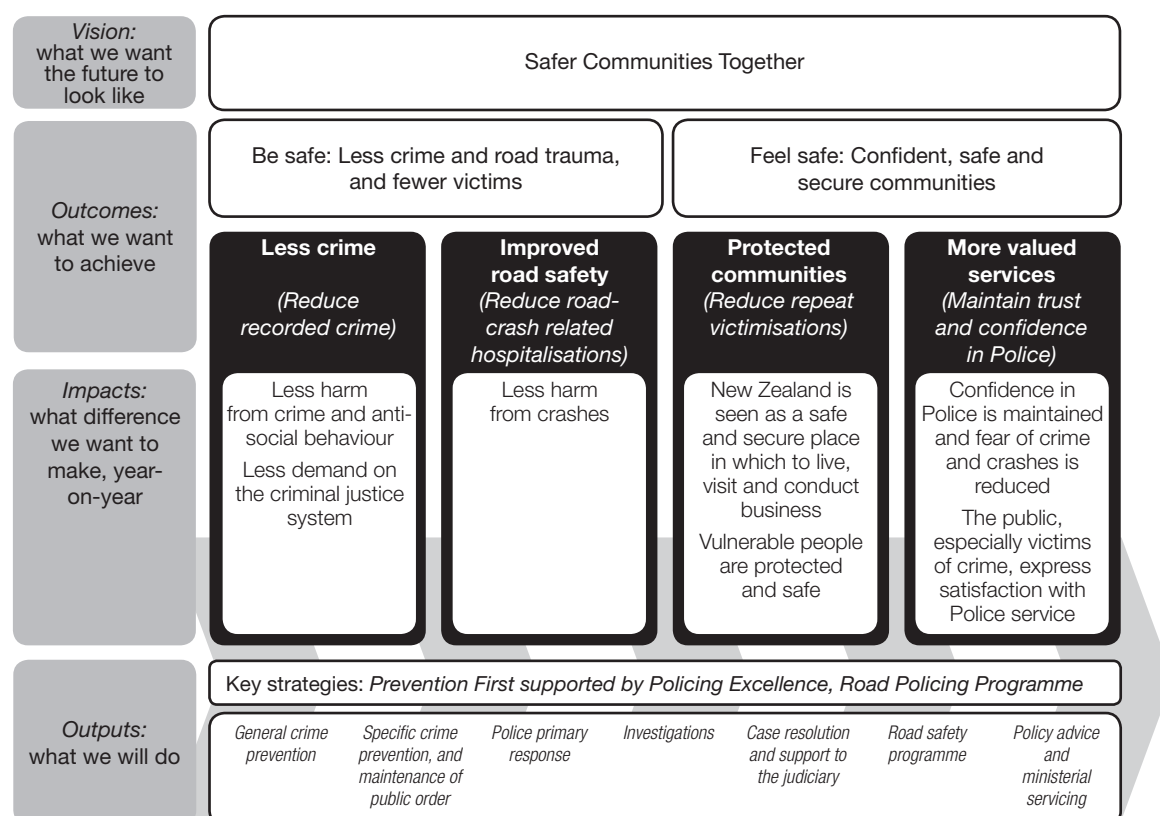
The big picture

In the following pages, you'll read what New Zealand Police planned to do in 2012/13, and what has actually happened.

At the big-picture level, this *Annual Report* boils down to three basic things: what we want to achieve (outcomes); what difference we're making (impacts), and what we actually do to make change happen (outputs).

Since initially outlining what we wanted to achieve in 2012/13 in a document called our *Statement of Intent*, we've zeroed in further on what positive differences we want to make, and have come up with four priorities: less crime, improved road safety, protected communities, and more valued services. These core priorities have been woven into how we will objectively assess our progress in 2012/13, as highlighted in black in Figure 1 below. There is a wealth of detail you'll read about in the pages which follow, but Figure 1 provides a helicopter view.

Figure 1: Police's (updated) operating intentions for 2012/13



COMMISSIONER'S OVERVIEW

It is my pleasure to present the *New Zealand Police Annual Report for 2012/13*.

It reflects a year in the life of an organisation New Zealanders can be proud of; and in which they can continue to have high trust and confidence. Indeed, one of the most pleasing results of the past 12 months has been to see levels of public trust and confidence in Police, and satisfaction with Police service delivery, exceeding last year's all time highs.

It was a year in which recorded crime fell a further 7.4 percent, year-on-year, with 29,337 fewer recorded offences than the year before. The total of 365,185 recorded offences was the lowest in more than 30 years. The road toll was 317, remaining close to 2011/12 levels which were the lowest since official records began.

Police priorities

We are focussed on four priorities that will make a difference to life in New Zealand:

- **less crime:** reducing the financial, economic and social costs of crime;
- **improved road safety:** reducing death and injury on the roads;
- **protected communities:** safeguarding the most vulnerable among us; and
- **more valued services:** maintaining trust and confidence in Police.

Embedding change

Our national operating strategy, *Prevention First*, is driving a shift in the way we operate to deliver results for New Zealand, placing prevention at the forefront of policing. We've brought about wide-ranging changes in what we do, and how we do it, and the results are already being seen.

To ensure this momentum continues, efforts are now focussing on embedding the changes we've made, so the gains we're making get locked-in. While it's true that much has already been achieved, with positive flow-ons for the court system and the wider justice sector, we continue to be ambitious for New Zealanders. There is still more we can do.

A day in the life

We are busy in our day-to-day work, responding to around 1.74 million phone calls for advice or assistance annually, of which close to 715,000 are emergency calls.

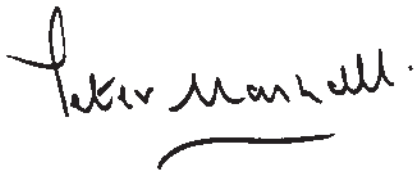
On an average day we:

- conduct more than 220 foot patrols, in excess of 860 bail checks, and around 110 licensed premise monitoring visits;
- randomly stop in excess of 1,550 vehicles;
- administer more than 7,950 breath screening tests;
- respond to more than 1,950 emergency calls;

- answer around 2,790 non-emergency calls – including approximately 680 traffic-related *555 calls;
- record close to 1,000 offences – and support the victims of these crimes; and
- attend more than 13 sudden deaths, take around 60 drunk people home or into safe custody, and help to manage close to 30 people in mental distress.

Conclusion

The future has its challenges, but we're facing them head-on. As Commissioner, I'm confident New Zealand Police has the right people, with the right mindset, the right tools, and the right strategies, to build on the achievements of the past year. With the public's ongoing support, we will continue to realise our vision of "Safer Communities Together".

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Peter Marshall." The signature is written in a cursive style with a long horizontal flourish underneath the name.

Peter Marshall MNZM
Commissioner of Police



1 – REPORTING ON OPERATIONS

As mentioned in the *Foreword*, during 2012/13 New Zealand Police took stock of the ways we've been measuring our performance, and reduced things down to a handful of goals:

1. **Reducing crime.** As crime reduces, the financial, economic and social costs of crime are also reduced. Further and related to (3), people are much more secure and much less anxious if they are not victimised in the first place.
2. **Reducing death and injury on the roads.** This is a source of great community distress (and financial and economic cost). Reducing road trauma and harm has benefits to all.
3. **Protecting communities.** The communities, and people, that are preyed upon deserve our protection. Repeat victimisation, and the fear and distress it causes needs to be reduced.
4. **Maintaining trust in the Police.** This ensures Police will operate by public consent, and is able to fulfil its functions. It is vital Police's independent powers are balanced by accountability to the public.

By targeting our efforts, New Zealand Police will be better able to deliver the goals we've set in our *Statement of Intent*, and we'll also support wider government goals, across multiple sectors (as outlined in Appendix 1).

Progress on achieving outcomes

Police progress to achieve desired changes in outcomes is captured through our four priority result areas. Detail of year-on-year change is available on pages 9, 12, 17 and 21 of this report (progress in long-term goals).

2 – HOW ARE WE MEASURING UP?



Priority one: less crime

What did we want to achieve?

Our longer-term (3–5 year) goal in 2012/13 is to – continue to – reduce recorded crime. Although the crime rate has been reducing, and in 2012 was at its lowest levels in almost 30 years, there's still more to be done. Serious assaults have remained high for some time and are of great concern, with 10,340 people experiencing injury from serious assaults in 2011/12. Almost one quarter of offences are in repeat locations, and a similar percentage of offenders commit crime more than once through the year.


Our shorter-term, more immediate, goals are in two areas where we know we can do better to reduce crime, and improve community safety – less harm from crime and antisocial behaviour; and less demand on the criminal justice system (see following sections for performance measure info).

What did we do?

Police have been doing all those things which matter most to New Zealanders – we've responded to around more than 715,000 emergency calls, conducted more than 80,000 foot patrols, in excess of 314,400 bail checks, and around 41,000 licensed premise monitoring visits. We're also being smarter about the way that we work. During 2012/13, New Zealand Police have had a clear focus, **Prevention First** – we've targeted the drivers of crime; deployed our resource to 'beat demand'; changed the way that we're doing things so that we're proactively preventing crimes being committed in the first instance, rather than solving them and prosecuting the perpetrators afterwards; and putting victims of crime at the forefront of our response.

In this respect, New Zealand Police have introduced tactical control strategies for how we will address alcohol, youth, organised crime and drugs, families, and road policing issues; introduced Prevention Managers and Victim Managers to change the way that we work, and ensure that we have a greater focus on supporting victims of crime; and continued to embed Neighbourhood Policing Teams in locations where they are most needed (2011/12: 32 teams; 2012/13: 33 teams). We've also implemented several new processes, through our **Policing Excellence** programme. *Alternative Resolutions* has introduced the formal use of warnings to resolve low level offending, and more than 21,000 pre-charge warnings, and 31,900 traffic warnings were issued in the 12 months to 31 May 2013¹. *Mobile Technology* has now introduced 3,900 iPads and 6,500 iPhones for frontline staff to use, so that they have access to information, at the right time, to make better on-the-spot decisions about how to deal with crime. Prevention First achievements are summarised in Appendix 2.

¹ Further information on the Policing Excellence Implementation overview is available at <http://www.police.govt.nz/about-us/publication/policing-excellence-overview-30-june-2013>.



These new processes and practices have also allowed us to do more things out in the community – we’ve conducted Controlled Purchase Operations (where we check to see if licensed premises are selling alcohol to minors) and where licensed premises are not following the law we’ve applied for a suspension or cancellation of their license (output measures 3.1.6 and 6.1.10); helped to stop youth offending through the use of alternative actions, such as family group conferences, assessed youth offenders risks and needs through the YORST² screening tool, and referred youth onto Development Programmes (output measures 2.2.2, 6.1.6 and 2.2.1); we’ve worked hard to disrupt **organised crime** networks (output 5.1.2); worked with families to appropriately manage violence in the home (output 6.1.4); and have appropriately prosecuted people committing serious traffic offences which endanger our communities safety, such as ‘drink driving’ (refer output 7.4.1). *Note – output measure information can be found in the Statement of Service Performance section of this report.*

More broadly, New Zealand Police have contributed to the incoming changes to legislation related to the **Criminal Procedure Act 2013**, and made sure we are ready to put the changes into effect. These changes will improve the way that criminal cases are managed, avoid unnecessary delays, categorise offences in new simpler categories, and prosecute cases in new ways. In 2012/13, we’ve focused action to reduce the percentage of cases that are prosecuted, and then later withdrawn (refer to outputs 6.1.1 and 6.1.7). We’ve also targeted the top five **methamphetamine** offenders using our new National Offender Prioritisation Matrix, and also provided prevention advice to victims, to reduce repeat victimisation and prevent methamphetamine offending from continuing. We’ve contributed to ongoing policy and legislative work to identify loopholes and gaps for resolution.

New Zealand Police have also worked with the Ministry of Justice to simplify the administration of court cases, and with the Department of Corrections to monitor bailed and paroled offenders in ways that maintain public safety.

Did we make a difference?

Yes, we’ve seen positive changes in the year-on-year results of our more immediate goals: less harm from crime and antisocial behaviour – so that there are fewer victims; and less demand on the criminal justice system. There’s also been continued positive change in our longer-term goal, to reduce recorded crime.

Immediate change in results

During 2012/13, we’ve targeted the things that cause crime and antisocial behaviour, and we’ve also simplified our ways of working to help reduce further offending, plus reduced the flow of cases through to the criminal justice system. We’re confident that this targeted effort has been influential in supporting the changes that we’ve wanted to happen – less harm, and less demand.

² The Youth Offender Risk Screening Tool.

1.1 Less harm from crime and anti-social behaviour

In 2012/13, the level of harm from serious assaults reduced; New Zealand Police was seen to be more responsive to community needs; repeat crime at specific locations marginally reduced; and people experiencing injury from serious assaults reduced (2012/13: 9,641).

Table 1: Performance trends: Less harm from crime and anti-social behaviour indicators, 2007/08 to 2012/13

Measure	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Desired change	On track?
Number of serious assaults resulting in injury per 10,000 population	28.1	28.4	26.5	25.4	23.4	21.7	↓	✓
Percentage of survey respondents who agree 'Police are responsive to the needs of my community'	74%	75%	75%	78%	78%	80%	↑	✓
Proportion of locations experiencing two or more occurrences of crime during the past year*	25%	24%	25%	24%	24%	23%	↓	✓

* A location is an address or intersection with a particular geospatial code

1.2 Less demand on the criminal justice system

In 2012/13, a higher volume of 'less serious' offending was managed through alternative means to prosecution; and this seems to be working – not only to help reduce unnecessary demand on the criminal justice system, but also to hold offenders to account, provide victims with a voice in the disposition of their case, and limit ongoing repeat offending (12 months following an initial crime).

Table 2: Performance trends: Less demand on the criminal justice system indicators, 2007/08 to 2012/13

Measure	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Desired change	On track?
Percentage of volume offences** resulting in the use of an alternative resolution***	31%	30%	37%	47%	57%	60%	↑	✓
Percentage of alleged offenders who offend more than once in the financial year	29%	28%	28%	27%	26%	24%	↓	✓
Percentage of alleged offenders re-offending within 12 months	–	–	–	–	–	in development	↓	–

** The following offences were classified as volume offences: "Procure/Possess Cannabis Plant", "Possess Needle/Syringe Etc For Cannabis", "Obstruct/Hinder Police", "Disorderly Behaviour (Likely To Cause Violence)", "Offensive Behaviour (section 4 Summary Offences Act 1981)", "Disorderly Behaviour (section 4 Summary Offences Act 1981)", "Fighting In Public Place", "Breach Of Liquor Ban Local Government", "Shoplifts (Estimated Value Under \$500)", "Wilful Damage", "Wilful Trespass", "Unlawfully In Enclosed Yard Or Area"

*** Alternative resolutions include Family Group Conferences, Youth Conferences, Youth Aid alternative action, warnings, cautions (including traffic warnings) and diversion

Progress in long-term goals

By 30 June 2013, the recorded crime rate had continued to reduce down to 821 per 10,000 of the population.

Figure 2

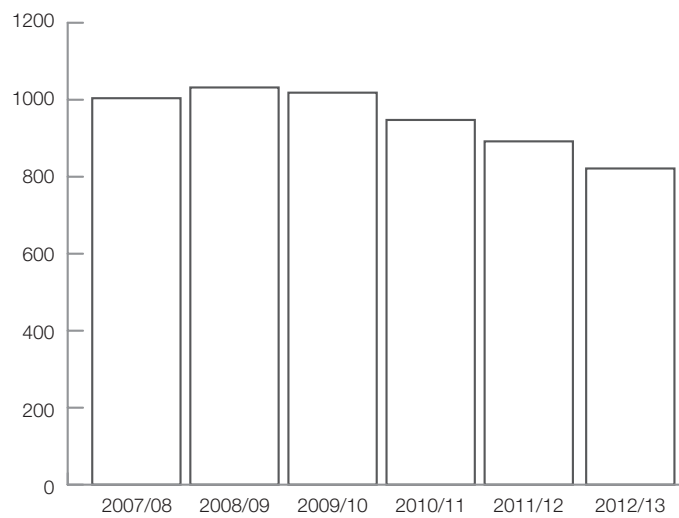
Measure

Incidence of crime

New Zealand Crime Statistics show the number of offences recorded per head of population is **declining**

Performance

Number of offences recorded in New Zealand Crime Statistics per 10,000 people, 2007/08 to 2012/13





Priority two: improved road safety

What did we want to achieve?

Our longer-term goal remains to reduce death and injury on the roads. In 2011/12, the road toll of 287 was at its lowest since official records began. We are committed to maintaining this progress, but will be targeting our longer-term focus towards reducing the number of road-crash related hospitalisations for more than one day.

Our shorter, more immediate goal is to reduce the harm from crashes – reduce the number of fatal and serious crashes, and improve road safety behaviour on the road (see following sections for performance measure info).

What did we do?

Road safety has been at the forefront of our efforts, through the **Road Policing Programme** – this year, we have responded to around 248,900 traffic-related *555 calls, attended more than 28,400 emergency traffic events, randomly stopped over 567,400 vehicles to check their road worthiness; and administered more than 2.9 million breath tests to ensure that people are ‘fit’ to drive safely.

As with our efforts to reduce crime, we’re looking to work more smartly. **Prevention First** has been at the forefront of our work, including deploying resources to high risk locations, and times; and targeting our efforts towards the ‘top’ five ‘high risk’ driving issues: young, inexperienced drivers; ‘high risk’ people who repeatedly don’t comply with safe road rules; alcohol; speed; and motorcycle use. We’ve also made the most of new smart devices to ensure that frontline staff have access to better information, which helps to support on the spot decisions.

In this respect, New Zealand Police have ensured that those on learners and restricted licenses, especially young drivers, have complied with their graduated license conditions; checked on and taken action against close to 6,000 known repeat offenders, whose actions have continued pose a threat on the road (output measure 7.4.1); ensured that safe road speeds have been used, taking action against those whose speed could cause harm to other road users (roughly 240,000 instances across the year); and ensured that motorcyclists are safe on the road – including assessing whether their vehicles are to road worthy standard. *Note – output measure information can be found in the Statement of Service Performance section of this report.*

More broadly, we’ve also focused on several other road safety issues – providing education in schools to ensure safe road use for those walking and cycling on the road (outputs 7.2.1 and 7.2.2); reduced the impact of more than 86,300 blockages and/or breakdowns on traffic flows; ensured that heavy motor vehicle and light commercial motor vehicle standards are maintained, through road side inspections (outputs 7.1.5 and 7.1.6); reduced the amount of distraction from the use of mobile phones whilst driving, taking enforcement action in around 13,500 instances; and ensured that people remain safe through the use of vehicle restraints, taking enforcement action for non-compliance

in more than 51,600 instances. Further information on the Road Policing Programme is available at <http://www.nzta.govt.nz/resources/road-policing-programme/>.

New Zealand Police have also worked closely with local authorities and the Ministry of Transport to identify and address road engineering issues and ensure that safe speed limits are set.

Did we make a difference?

As with our focus on crime, we've seen positive changes in the year-on-year results of our more immediate goals: less harm from crashes. Reductions in our longer-term goal have been largely maintained, with road-crash related hospitalisations remaining roughly the same as in 2011/12 – however, we know that there's more that can be done.

Immediate change in results

During 2012/13, we've targeted the things that cause crashes – youth and inexperience; continued non-compliance with safe road rules; speeding; driving whilst under the influence of alcohol; and the safety of motorcyclists on the road.

In 2012/13 both fatal and serious injury crash rates have reduced. We are not able to report on visitors perceptions of road safety, as this information was not collected in the International Visitor Survey undertaken by the *Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment* for 2012/13.

Table 3: Performance trends: Less harm from crashes indicators, 2007/08 to 2012/13

Measure	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Desired change	On track?
Fatal crashes per 10,000 population	0.88	0.79	0.77	0.65	0.56	0.60	↓	✓
Serious injury crashes per 10,000 population	5.0	4.9	4.3	4.2	4.0	4.0	↓	✓
Level of satisfaction with road safety amongst visitors to New Zealand*	–	81%	81%	81%	82%	Not available	↑	–

* Not collected by the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment in 2012/13.

Progress in long-term goals

By 30 June 2013, the number of hospitalisations (for more than one day) related to road crashes were similar to 2011/12 levels – at roughly 6 per 10,000 of the population.

Figure 3

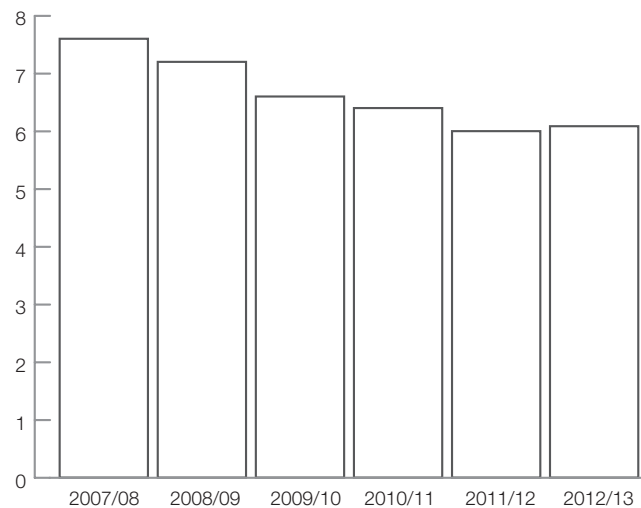
Measure and standard

Incidence of harm from crashes

Statistics show the number of recorded road crash-related hospitalisations (for more than one day) per head of population is largely **unchanged**

Performance

Number of hospitalisations (for more than one day) resulting from road crashes recorded per 10,000 people, 2007/08 to 2012/13





Priority three: protected communities

What did we want to achieve?

New Zealand Police have a newly established longer term goal for 2012/13 and beyond – to reduce repeat victimisation. We've done this because we know that a small portion of people experience most crime (2009 NZ Crime and Safety Survey [NZ CASS]: 6% of all adults experience 54% of all crime). New Zealand also has unacceptably high rates of family violence – including child abuse. It's clear that New Zealand needs to do better to support those most vulnerable in our communities, and New Zealand Police has a part to play in this.

More broadly, we also know from Police crime statistics in 2011/12 that there were close to 250 repeat victimisations per 10,000 people in New Zealand – equivalent to more than 110,000 events per year. That's the tip of the iceberg though, because not all crime is reported to Police (for example, the 2009 NZ CASS suggests that 67% of crime is not reported). Our shorter-term and more immediate goals are to therefore ensure that: New Zealand is seen as a safe and secure place in which to live, visit, and conduct business; and vulnerable people are protected and safe (see following sections for performance measure info).

What did we do?

New Zealand Police continued to maintain a strong focus throughout 2012/13 on protecting our communities from harm and crime, through **Prevention First** – building on our successes in 2011/12, we've introduced *Victim Intervention Plans* to identify people who may be in situations which place them at high-risk of experiencing further harm from crime (close to 450 people were identified as high-risk in the year to 31 May); introduced better recording of victim's information, so that we can help them remain safe from further harm – including the use of the ODARA tool to assess risk of further family violence; introduced a new resource for sexual assault victims, to provide more consistency and better access to support across the country; we've also continued to maintain the presence of 33 Neighbourhood Policing Teams, who have been working with communities to create greater resilience to crime and harm; and have been preparing to target dairies, supermarkets, service stations, or anywhere that has an alcohol on-license to stop the sale of psychoactive substances from 1 July 2013 (following passage of new psychoactive substances legislation).

We've also worked with schools to ensure that children know how to keep themselves safe, understand the law, and know right from wrong (output measures 2.2.3 and 2.2.4); vetted prospective employees and those working with the vulnerable in our communities (output 2.3); managed the firearms licensing environment so that people who have firearms know how to use them safely, and that their weapons are kept in safe and secure locations (output 2.4); checked that offenders out on bail, comply with their conditions (output 3.1.1); and also held people safely in custody, ensuring that those intoxicated or with mental health issues can't harm others or themselves (outputs 6.3.2 and 6.3.3).



Note – output measure information can be found in the Statement of Service Performance section of this report.

More broadly, in league with other agencies, such as Health and Social Development, we've been looking at ways to stop **child abuse**, before it happens. Thinking is still at an early stage but several ideas will be presented to Government for approval in 2013/14.

New Zealand Police have also been working with Australian counterparts to set up and pilot sharing of criminal history information in Queensland. Once tested and agreed by Ministers, this new source will 'go live' on 1 July 2014 and be extended nationally in both Australia and New Zealand.

Did we make a difference?

It's early days yet, and a lot more action is needed, but we're starting to see positive changes in the year-on-year results. We know that most people have been safer in New Zealand in 2012/13 – with high rates of child-restraint use in vehicles, change in tolerance towards child abuse (seen in increased reporting), and a reduction in crime against vulnerable adults. However, there has been an increase in the number of pedestrians and cyclists seriously injured or killed on roads. So we know that there's still more to be done, but we think we're on the right track to making real change.

In terms of our longer-term goals, there's also been continued positive change in reducing the level of repeat victimisation.

Immediate change in results

During 2012/13, we've worked with communities to create more resilience and to tackle the issues which are causing most harm to those most vulnerable within our communities. We've introduced a greater focus on working with victims, and working with other social sector agencies, to ensure that people have access to support when things do go wrong.
Note – we are not able to report on visitors perceptions of safety, as this information was not collected in surveys undertaken by the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment for 2012/13.

3.1 New Zealand is seen as a safe and secure place in which to live, visit and conduct business

Since 2010/11, we've restrained close to \$154 million in assets to ensure that crime doesn't pay (whether people are directly or indirectly involved in crime), and in the last 12 months have resolved more homicides to ensure that those who commit the most serious crime are held to account.

Table 4: Performance trends: New Zealand is seen as a safe and secure place in which to live, visit and conduct business indicators, 2007/08 to 2012/13

Measure	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Desired change	On track?
Value of assets restrained under the Criminal Proceeds (Recovery) Act 2009	–	–	–	\$22.7m	\$73.0m	\$58.2m	↑	✗
Percentage of homicides resolved	93%	99%	95%	91%	90%	92%	↑	✓
Level of satisfaction with personal safety in urban areas among visitors to New Zealand*	–	85%	86%	85%	86%	Not available	↑	–
Level of satisfaction with personal safety in rural areas among visitors to New Zealand*	–	88%	89%	88%	88%	Not available	↑	–

* Not collected by the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment in 2012/13.

3.2 Vulnerable people are protected and safe

In 2012/13, we've identified and supported more people at risk of harm from family violence – in a bid to reduce the number of offences against those most vulnerable; worked with schools to ensure that children know how to keep safe – notably seeing an increase in reporting of offences against children (which were not identified previously) and to use safe cycling behaviours; and targeted unsafe driving behaviours – pleasingly seeing continued high levels of child-restraint use in vehicles. We are also involved in joint efforts led by the Ministry of Transport (with Local Councils and other agencies) to improve road design, so that there is safer access for pedestrians and cyclists on the road – this remains an area for priority effort in coming years, as the level of serious injury and death of cyclists has increased.

Table 5: Performance trends: Vulnerable people are protected and safe indicators, 2007/08 to 2012/13

Measure	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Desired change	On track?
Number of offences against children*	–	3,587	4,011	4,833	5,302	5,399	↓	✓*
Number of offences against vulnerable adults	–	5,193	5,517	5,563	5,139	5,067	↓	✓
Number of pedestrians killed or seriously injured**	–	369	358	347	338	343	↓	✗
Number of cyclists killed or seriously injured**	–	146	122	121	137	182	↓	✗
Rate of child-restraint wearing among children under age 5***	91%	90%	91%	93%	Not available	92%	↑	✓

* The number of reported offences was expected to increase in 2012/13 as a result of better identification and reporting of child abuse. Over the longer term, a reduction in child abuse is desired.

** Seriously injured is defined as requiring hospitalisation for longer than one day.

*** Ministry of Transport now collect this information biennially. Data is therefore not available in 2011/12.

Progress in long-term goals

By 30 June 2013, the number of repeat victimisations reduced down to 231 per 10,000 of the population – equivalent to around 103,000 events per year. *Note – this new metric has been refined since initial reporting in the 2013/14 Police Statement of Intent; as a result the method of calculation has changed significantly and prior years information has been updated accordingly, below.*

Figure 4

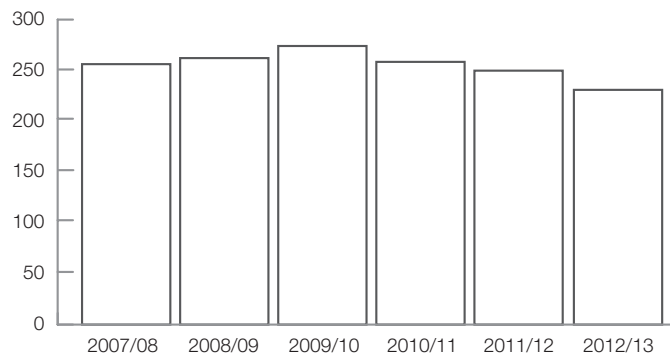
Measure and standard

Incidence of repeat victimisation

Statistics show the number of repeat victimisations per head of population is **declining**

Performance

Number of repeat victimisations per 10,000 population, 2007/08 to 2012/13





Priority four: more valued services

What did we want to achieve?

In the longer-term, New Zealand Police want to maintain the public's confidence and trust – this is one of the most important measures of our value – and we want to know whether we have the public's backing and that we're representing community values in our role of 'civic guardian'. We hold relatively high levels of regard from the New Zealand public (2011/12: 77%), and want to keep doing so.

We also want people to not only *be* safe, but to *feel* safe too. In 2011/12, although a high proportion of people felt safe in their neighbourhoods (around 73%), many people did not feel as safe in their town centre after dark (around 54% of people surveyed). Clearly we can do better to help people *feel* safe.

New Zealand Police target all that we do to improve our services to the public. Over the last decade, we've held high satisfaction levels with those who we've had contact with (2011/12: 90%).

Our short-term more immediate goals will be to ensure that confidence in police is maintained and fear of crime and crashes is reduced; and that the public, especially victims of crime, express satisfaction with policing services (see following sections for performance measure info).

What did we do?

New Zealand Police have continued to look for ways to improve what we do throughout 2012/13, by putting **Prevention First** – we've rostered our workforce to be out in communities at the times and locations where crime is most likely to happen, so that we can be in the right place, at the right time to stop crime happening; we've increased our focus on meeting the needs of victims and have improved our service delivery through the new *Victims Focus* framework (more detail under protected communities), and have ensured that those seriously harmed from offending (such as sexual violence) have better access to the support that they need; we have more staff out in the community, as a result of our new *Neighbourhood Policing* teams and introduction of *Mobility* devices (see Appendix 2 for further details); the **Policing Excellence** programme has introduced a new *Crime Reporting Line* that will ensure that people can get better access to policing services and help, when they need to (reducing call-handling times down from 18 to 10 minutes); and *Support Services* has streamlined our processes so that the public will receive a similar service no matter where they are placed in New Zealand – we will work better, more effectively solve crimes, and support victims better as a result.

New Zealand Police have also ensured that there is an open, and independent process for people to make complaints about our services (output measure 3.2.1); have updated victims on the progress of investigations (output 5.1.11); and have surveyed victims to better understand their needs and whether we are meeting them (outputs 4.1.1 and 5.1.3). *Note – output measure information can be found in the Statement of Service Performance section of this report.*

We've now made major progress in introducing the 47 far-reaching and challenging recommendations from the **2007 Commission of Inquiry**, having addressed 35 (73%) of these recommendations. We are changing things that we've done for a long time, and that in some cases our staff automatically do – breaking these habits is going to take time, and we're making the extra effort to ensure that real change occurs and can be maintained. Some quick-wins during the year include setting-up a new feedback page on our website, so that it's easier for people to give praise or to make a formal complaint; and we have also published a 'commitment of service' which outlines the standard of service that communities can expect from Police staff. At the same time, we've also been working through the recommendations from the central agency **Performance Improvement Framework (PIF)** review– we've set in place a PIF Action Plan, and have already introduced new 'balanced scorecard' reporting to provide a consistent view of performance across all districts. Most items in the action plan refer to improvements in the way that we work (what we call our operating model), and are discussed in "How we deliver", on page 22 of this report.

More broadly, we've also been working together with other government agencies, NGOs, local authorities, community groups, and Iwi to increase community resilience and to increase community safety.

Did we make a difference?

All signs suggest that we've continued to provide valued policing services to the public – our short-term goals have seen positive change with less complaints being upheld for complaints notified in 2012/13 (although overall complaints increased due to prior years' investigations being finalised); we've had a more active community presence, and people's feelings of safety have remained largely the same; and we've also maintained high levels of satisfaction with people who have had contact with us during the year. Our longer-term goal, of maintaining trust and confidence, also remains on-track.

Immediate change in results

In 2012/13 we've looked at ways that we can deliver better services to the public. We've changed the way we deliver services to victims; improved feedback loops so we have more information about what we do well, and what we don't do well; and have made sure that we're out in communities when crime is most likely to happen – we've focused on making people safe, and making sure that they feel safe too.

4.1 Confidence in Police is maintained and fear of crime and crashes is reduced

Although overall complaints upheld against Police increased in 2012/13 only 10 complaints were upheld that were notified in 2012/13; and people felt safer in their neighbourhoods and communities, and on the roads.

Table 6: Performance trends: Confidence in Police is maintained and fear of crime and crashes is reduced indicators, 2007/08 to 2012/13

Measure	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Desired change	On track?
Complaints upheld against Police*	229	170	138	127	98	144	↓	✓*
Percentage of survey respondents who agree police are involved in activities in my community	58%	67%	67%	68%	69%	69%	↑	✓
Percentage of survey respondents who report feeling safe in their neighbourhood during the day	92%	91%	92%	93%	93%	93%	↑	✓
Percentage of survey respondents who report feeling safe in their neighbourhood after dark	65%	66%	70%	72%	73%	72%	↑	✗
Percentage of survey respondents who report feeling safe in their town centre after dark	42%	45%	48%	53%	54%	54%	↑	✓
Percentage of survey respondents who perceive New Zealand roads are safe to travel on**	82%	83%	80%	79%	79%	Not available	↑	–

* The number of reported complaints includes notifications from prior years – 106 complaints upheld in the current year related to periods between 2010/11 and 2011/12. This may cause short-term volatility, as notified complaints will be completed across different periods of time and years. Despite this volatility, there is an overall downward trend since 2007/08.

** Not collected by the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment in 2012/13.

4.2 The public, especially victims of crime, express satisfaction with Police service

In 2012/13 satisfaction with policing services has slightly improved, and the high levels of satisfaction in New Zealand are continuing. The latest level of public satisfaction with service delivery is 83% – a rating higher than comparable overseas police jurisdictions.

Table 7: Performance trends: The public, especially victims of crime, express satisfaction with Police service indicators, 2007/08 to 2012/13

Measure	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Desired change	On track?
Overall satisfaction with service delivery among members of the public who had contact with Police	80%	79%	79%	82%	82%	83%	↑	✓
People who had contact with police whose expectations of service delivery were met or exceeded	87%	88%	88%	89%	90%	91%	↑	✓

Progress in long-term goals

At 30 June 2013, levels of trust and confidence increased to 79%.

Figure 5

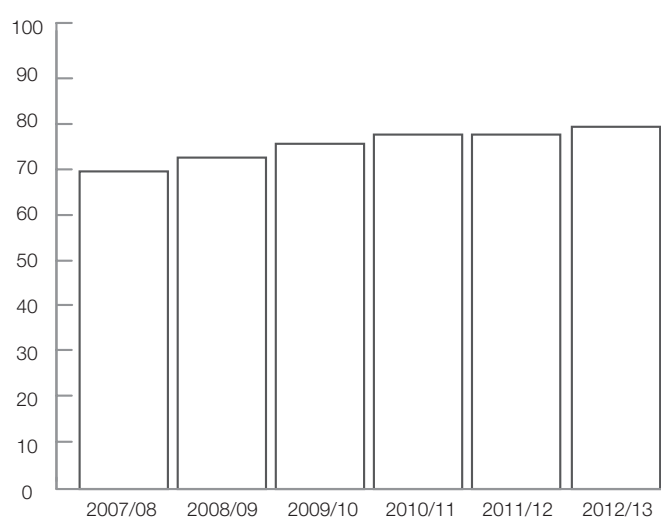
Measure and standard

Trust and confidence in police

The annual Citizens' Satisfaction Survey shows trust and confidence in Police has **increased**

Performance

Percentage of people who expressed full or quite a lot of trust and confidence in Police, 2007/08 to 2012/13



3 – HOW WE DELIVER

New Zealand Police have kept our focus on improving how we are organised, what processes and practices we have in place to deliver services to the public, and whether we have the right levels of skill and expertise to deliver our core policing services.

Our services are delivered through 12 policing districts, 39 areas, and 371 stations. We are a large, people-based organisation, with close to 12,000 staff based around New Zealand – which accounts for close to 72% of our costs. Further information about police staff is outlined in Appendix 5: Profile of our people.

Any change in the way that we deliver policing services, can only be achieved through our people. For us, this is about ensuring we drive the right behaviours and sufficient tools for staff to get the job done.

In 2007 and 2012 (respectively) the **Commission of Inquiry (COI)** and **Performance Improvement Framework (PIF)** review identified that we could deliver services differently, and in some cases in better ways.

What we've done to improve services has been discussed earlier in this report (more valued services, page 18). This section identifies what we have done to improve how we are organised, and what processes and practices we have in place to deliver services as a result of these two areas.

Right mix of skills, experience, and tools for delivery

We are well on the way to implementing the COI recommendations, with 35 (73%) of all recommendations already implemented. The COI recommendations involve changing the way that our people think and work, which will take time to do. New Zealand Police remain committed to implementing all the recommendations, and we have a plan through to 2017 to ensure we can implement all the recommendations and see real change being maintained.

Leadership and change

New Zealand Police have a clear vision for what we want to achieve. Our vision has endured for the past two decades, and is well known and is consistently cited by many staff as being one of the main things which makes Police a great place to work. **Prevention First** has introduced many changes to the way we do our work, and what we focus on – for example staff are being rostered at different times, and to different places so that we can stop crime, before it happens. While changes in the way that we work are being embedded, we are monitoring staff engagement to ensure that staff are not negatively affected. To date, this has not been a significant issue – as seen in the latest staff engagement survey results we have continued to have high levels of engagement in comparison with other public sector agencies, with an engagement index of 74.4 in 2011/12 and 71.1 in 2012/13 (compared with 68.6 for other public sector agencies).

Human resources strategy and capability

New Zealand Police have sought to improve our equity and diversity by recruiting officers that reflect the diversity of the communities they serve. It is expected that this change will occur over a longer term, but immediate change is already seen in the 'recruitment pool' of people who apply to join Police. We have also invested in a range of high impact development interventions for women and Māori, Pacific and ethnic staff. Key interventions include the Connect Women's Development Programme, and anti-harassment initiatives.

We are also working to align Police culture, values and behaviours to this strategy (equity and diversity) – a review on the representation of women in senior management roles has been completed, and we are now investing heavily in the development of female leaders. This work is guided by Equal Employment Opportunity policy for the public service, and the State Services Commission's *Equality and Diversity* framework.

To understand how things are going 'health' wise, we look at staff turnover – and whether people want to stay or go – and also monitor engagement levels. The rate of core turnover³ in 2012/13, by headcount, is: Constabulary 474 (5.3%); Other Employees 291 (9.8%).

Respect and dignity within the workplace

It's also important that we act with integrity and respect – and that we do the right things. We've introduced a new integrity reporting policy to support staff wanting to raise issues around integrity, ethics and inappropriate behaviour – including how to support colleagues who raise issues. The policy is intended to reinforce our corruption-resistant culture and further advance ethical and professional policing.

Making the best use of tax-payer funds

The PIF usefully identified several areas where we could improve – including aligning our financial and performance management systems, strengthening our people management, and improving our information systems.

We've made good strides in strengthening and aligning our financial and performance management systems during the year. Quick wins include re-establishing the externally-chaired Assurance and Risk Committee, introducing an Executive Risk Dashboard to increase visibility of strategic risks, and restructuring Corporate Finance to provide greater alignment between strategy, budgets and benefits, and well as increased capability.

We've also strengthened people management through a restructure of Human Resources – as a people-based organisation, our ability to manage our people is crucial to our performance and these changes will help to improve the way that we do so.

An Information Systems Strategic Plan and Roadmap is now also in place, to help improve our information systems – we have established supporting governance structures, along with an ICT delivery plan to align strategy and systems development.

3 From 2011/12, we have adopted the State Services Commission measure of turnover.

We monitor six result areas, summarised in Table 8 below, to understand whether our internal processes and operating model support how we deliver. Overall, these results are heading in the right direction – despite significant internal changes staff engagement continues to be high; New Zealand Police is seen to have high integrity, both internally and externally; individual performance management is improving, including better succession planning for leaders; and lost time from injury in the workplace is reducing.

Measure	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Desired change	On track?
Integrity: Police staff consider the organisation values high standards of conduct and integrity (%)			65.3	67.7	72.4	73.4	↑	✓
Performance management: Individual performance management (%)*	–	–	66.8	64.9	68.9	69.7	↑	✓
Skills and ability: Future skill needs are identified for succession planning (%)*	–	–	54.6	54.4	59.6	58.9	↑	✗
Safety: Lost Time Injury Rate (index)	–	–	–	–	10.5	10.3	↓	✓
Engagement: Police Employees' level of engagement with their work (%)	–	–	66.7	69.9	74.4	71.1	↑	✗
Experience: Attrition rates: – Constabulary (%) (#) – Other Employees (%) (#) Core turnover**: – Constabulary (%) (#) – Other Employees (%) (#)	4.0 380 12.4 295 4.7 381 11.7 356	2.4 257 9.4 321 3.0 260 8.8 276	2.4 217 9.4 292 2.6 225 8.3 260	3.1 293 9.8 316 3.4 303 9.4 299	3.1 327 11.8 332 3.6 391 9.9 309	5.1 444 14.6 432 5.3 474 9.8 291	Not applicable	

** From 2012/13, Police will be reporting the State Services Commission defined measure for turnover. Attrition data is reported for reference information only.

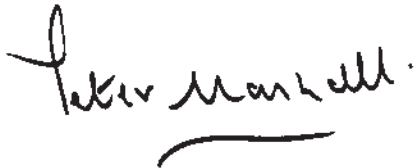
5 – STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY

As the Commissioner of Police, I am responsible for the preparation of New Zealand Police's statement of service performance and financial statements and the assessments made in the process of producing those statements.

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, the statement of service performance and the financial statements fairly reflect the financial position and operations of New Zealand Police for the year ended 30 June 2013, and I authorise them to be issued on 30 September 2013.

Signed by:

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Peter Marshall".

Peter Marshall MNZM
Commissioner of Police

Countersigned by:

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "John Bole".

John Bole
General Manager Finance

6 – STATEMENT OF SERVICE PERFORMANCE

The Auditor-General has noted the need for public entities to generally improve performance reporting. In this regard, Police continues to test and refine its performance measures used in key accountability documents.

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
- 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 the Police and the criminal justice sector.

Performance Measures		Outturn 2011/12	Performance Standard 2012/13	Outturn 2012/13
Quantity				
1.1.1	Number of policy briefings provided for the Minister ^[1]	123	85 to 110	232 ^[2]
Quality				
1.1.2	Quality of policy briefings that the Minister is satisfied with assessed via six monthly meetings	Very satisfied	Very satisfied	Very satisfied ^[3]
1.1.3	Quality of policy papers demonstrated through independent assessment (once every two years) ^[4]	n/a ^[4]	Very good ^[5]	Borderline ^[5]
Timeliness				
1.1.4	Policy advice is provided in a timely manner, in accordance with the work programme agreed with the Minister	100%	At least 95%	100%

Notes

[1] This is the quantity of formal numbered briefings provided.

[2] This result has increased due to multi-agency ministerial oversight groups work (established as part of the Better Public Services (BPS) programme) and a heavy legislative work programme requiring Police input. Fifty-two additional policy advice items were provided to the Minister outside of the formal numbered briefing programme.

[3] 98% of the policy briefings provided to the Minister had no adverse comments.

[4] This result was not available to reported until 2012/13.

[5] An independent review was conducted by NZIER, where a rating of over 7.5 (on a scale of 1-10) was to be considered very good. Police achieved a rating of 6.4 for 2012/13. This is considered by the NZIER as "Borderline: does the job but with risks" on the following scale:

Mark	Interpretation
5	Poor
6	Borderline: does the job but with risks
7	Adequate
8	Good: goes beyond the task at hand somewhat
9+	Excellent

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 2011/12	Performance Standard 2012/13	Outturn 2012/13
Quantity				
1.2.1	Number of briefings for the Minister ^[6]	188	250 to 350	348
Quality				
1.2.2	Percentage of items of ministerial correspondence returned due to errors	2%	Less than 5%	0.4%
Timeliness				
1.2.3	Percentage of draft responses to parliamentary questions that are provided within the timeframes specified	96%	100%	93%

Notes

[6] Results are demand driven. Legislative timetables, election cycles, and changes in Minister can affect this result.

Contextual information	Outturn 2011/12	Estimated outturn 2012/13	Outturn 2012/13
Percentage of items of Ministerial correspondence provided within the timeframes specified	98%	90%	94%
Number of items of Ministerial correspondence referred to Police for draft reply	321	550 to 850	240
Number of parliamentary questions referred to Police for draft response	238	660 to 1,200	660
Number of Official Information Act requests answered for the Minister	New information for 2012/13	70 to 90	41

Output Expense Statement *Policy Advice and Ministerial Servicing for the year ended 30 June 2013*

	2011/12 Actual \$000	2012/13 Actual \$000	2012/13 Main Estimates \$000	2012/13 Supplementary Estimates Adjusted for 26A Changes \$000
Revenue				
Revenue Crown	3,117	3,314	3,139	3,314
Revenue Department	9	2	–	1
Revenue Other	17	18	11	12
Total Revenue	3,143	3,334	3,150	3,327
Expenses				
Policy Advice	2,424	2,565	2,423	2,560
Ministerial Servicing	681	692	727	767
Total Expenses	3,105	3,257	3,150	3,327
Net Surplus (Deficit)	38	77	–	–

Output expense two – General Crime Prevention Services

Output expense description

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

- advice that 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 general crime prevention. Structured programmes are delivered in schools alongside general youth services, and the information provided aims to increase intolerance to crime as well as enhancing awareness about crime. 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, media articles to promote safety and security issues, and specific advice to victims on practical actions that help to reduce the likelihood of revictimisation. It also covers the provision of administrative and logistical support to community groups including Victim Support and neighbourhood, rural and business support groups.

Performance Measures		Outturn 2011/12	Performance Standard 2012/13	Outturn 2012/13
Quantity				
2.1.1	Percentage of the public that agree that Police is responsive to the needs of the community	78%	78%	80%
Timeliness				
2.1.2	Percentage of the public that agree that Police is involved in community activities	69%	68%	69%
Contextual information		Outturn 2011/12	Estimated outturn 2012/13	Outturn 2012/13
Number of neighbourhood policing teams with prevention plans		32	33	33 ^[7]

Notes

[7] 100% of Police neighbourhood policing teams have prevention plans.

Output 2.2 – Youth Services

This output covers formal school visits by Police Education Officers to educate children on proactive ways to keep themselves safe, prevent crime and resist 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 reoffending. The output also includes the provision of proactive Youth Aid services, although it does not include officers' time spent dealing with criminal cases involving young people (which is covered in Output Expense Five).

Performance Measures		Outturn 2011/12	Performance Standard 2012/13	Outturn 2012/13
Quantity				
2.2.1	Number of youths accepted on Youth Development Programmes	2,826	2,500 to 3,500	1,904 ^[8]
2.2.2	Number of youth apprehensions initially dealt with through alternative actions	15,750	18,000 to 22,000	13,331
Quality				
2.2.3	Percentage of secondary schools receiving crime prevention Police Education	New measure for 2012/13	70% to 90%	86%
2.2.4	Percentage of primary schools receiving crime prevention Police Education	New measure for 2012/13	70% to 90%	91%

Notes

[8] Result is largely demand driven and referrals are assessed on a case-by-case basis.

Contextual information	Outturn 2011/12	Estimated outturn 2012/13	Outturn 2012/13
Number of secondary schools receiving crime prevention Police Education	398	380 to 480	416
Number of primary schools receiving crime prevention Police Education	1,849	1,600 to 2,000	1,902
Number of youth apprehensions initially dealt with through alternative actions by ethnicity:			
i. Maori	New information for 2012/13	8,000 to 9,000	7,575
ii. Pacific peoples		1,000 to 1,500	1,009
iii. Caucasian		5,000 to 6,000	4,271
iv. Other		500 to 600	476
Percentage of youth apprehensions dealt with through alternative actions	47%	65% to 75%	48%

Output 2.3 – Vetting Services

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

Performance Measures		Outturn 2011/12	Performance Standard 2012/13	Outturn 2012/13
Quantity				
2.3.1	Number of complaints upheld for processing of vetting applications	Nil	Fewer than 3	Not available ^[9]
Timeliness				
2.3.2	Percentage of vetting applications processed within agreed timeframes: priority applications	100%	100%	100%
2.3.3	Percentage of vetting applications processed within agreed timeframes: general applications	100%	90%	100%

Notes

[9] It is not possible to report on the origin of a particular complaint due to changes in Police recording systems. Police are however reporting the total numbers of complaints upheld as an outcome measure on page 20.

Contextual information	Outturn 2011/12	Estimated outturn 2012/13	Outturn 2012/13
Number of vetting requests processed: priority applications	44,299	65,000 to 75,000	47,083
Number of vetting requests processed: general applications	350,643	355,000 to 375,000	396,714

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 people whose licences have expired have lawfully disposed of any firearms they have possessed.

Performance Measures		Outturn 2011/12	Performance Standard 2012/13	Outturn 2012/13
Quantity				
2.4.1	Number of firearms licences revoked ^[10]	599	400 to 600	564
Timeliness				
2.4.2	Number of days taken to process 90% of firearms licence applications ^[11]	120 days	30 days	63 days
2.4.3	Percentage of firearms licence applications processed within 30 days	New measure for 2012/13	90%	67%
2.4.4	Average number of days to follow-up with expired firearms licence holders to ensure appropriate disposal or removal of firearms	New measure for 2012/13	60 days	228 days ^[12]

Notes

[10] This measure is a response by Police preventing a person no longer deemed to be fit-and-proper, from holding a firearms licence. Revocations are demand driven.

[11] A review of the firearms licensing process found that the absence of individual performance plans for Vetting Officers at area office level was a key driver of this poorer than expected result for the 2011/12 year. The introduction of performance plans, monitoring, and minimisation of time delays outside of Police control has contributed to improved results for 2012/13.

[12] This reports the mean number of days taken to follow-up with expired firearms licence holders. This year's variance from target is a result of a relatively small number of occurrences taking many years to explain. The median (middle value or 50th percentile) for 2012/13 is eight days, and the most commonly occurring value (mode) is one day. Reducing any outstanding, unexplained, expired licenses will be a focus of work in the coming year.

Contextual information	Outturn 2011/12	Estimated outturn 2012/13	Outturn 2012/13
Number of applications for firearms licences processed	11,869	11,000 to 15,000	14,669
Number of prosecutions that relate to offences involving firearms (excluding administrative offences under the Arms Act)	New information for 12/13	1,589	2,122
Number of firearms licence holders	New information for 12/13	232,000	240,680

Output Expense Statement *General Crime Prevention Services for the year ended 30 June 2013*

	2011/12 Actual \$000	2012/13 Actual \$000	2012/13 Main Estimates \$000	2012/13 Supplementary Estimates Adjusted for 26A Changes \$000
Revenue				
Revenue Crown	148,818	150,274	150,504	150,274
Revenue Department	437	122	114	161
Revenue Other	2,421	2,858	2,470	2,528
Total Revenue	151,676	153,254	153,088	152,963
Expenses				
Community Responsiveness	83,861	85,393	83,929	83,861
Youth Services	51,622	50,668	53,198	53,154
Vetting Services	4,760	4,680	4,592	4,588
Firearms Licensing	7,504	7,787	7,161	7,155
Lost and Found Property	3,988	3,938	4,208	4,205
Total Expenses	151,735	152,466	153,088	152,963
Net Surplus (Deficit)	(59)	788	–	–

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 and support to aviation security, and providing other general security at international and domestic airports
- the deployment of staff to Cabinet-approved overseas policing operations 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 include an information-gathering and intelligence-based risk assessment process focused on delivering a visible police presence to people and areas considered to be at greatest risk from criminal offending. Police patrols undertake such activities as interacting with the public, monitoring property, making routine hotel patrols, visiting places where people congregate, and speaking to people behaving suspiciously or other people of interest.

Performance Measures		Outturn 2011/12	Performance Standard 2012/13	Outturn 2012/13
Quantity				
3.1.1	Number of bail checks recorded ^[13]	351,930	350,000 to 400,000	314,427
3.1.2	Number of vehicle stops ^[13]	467,049	420,000 to 450,000	567,403
3.1.3	Number of foot patrols ^[13]	57,055	50,000 to 55,000	80,010
3.1.4	Number of licensed premises checks ^[13]	33,343	30,000 to 36,000	41,070
Quality				
3.1.5	Percentage of Licensed Premises checks at 'risk' times and locations ^[14]	New measure for 2012/13	20% to 25%	23%
3.1.6	Number of Controlled Purchase Operations (CPO) at off-licence premises and at at-risk on-licence premises	New measure for 2012/13	3,000	2,920

Notes

[13] Police have increased their focus on delivering preventative outputs, through the Prevention First strategy.

[14] Risk times have been defined as Saturday and Sunday 00:00hrs to 06:00hrs; risk locations are identified where crime occurs regularly (more than two times).

Contextual information	Outturn 2011/12	Estimated outturn 2012/13	Outturn 2012/13
Number of bail / parole breaches detected	31,203	35,000 to 40,000	23,503

Output 3.2 – Maintenance of Order

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

Performance Measures		Outturn 2011/12	Performance Standard 2012/13	Outturn 2012/13
Quality				
3.2.1	Number of complaints upheld for maintenance of order	Nil	Fewer than 5	Not available [15]

Notes

[15] It is not possible to report on the origin of a particular complaint due to changes in Police recording systems. Police are however reporting the total numbers of complaints upheld as an outcome measure on page 20.

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 permanent secretariat support to the Pacific Islands Chiefs of Police.

Performance Measures		Outturn 2011/12	Performance Standard 2012/13	Outturn 2012/13
Quantity				
3.3.1	Number of capacity building programme annual workplans and projects delivered	20	11	11 [16]
Quality				
3.3.2	Percentage of capacity building programmes delivered to standards	New measure for 2012/13	100%	100%
3.3.3	Percentage of independent reviews confirming that service is delivered to standards / objectives of the programme	New measure for 2012/13	100%	100%
Contextual information		Outturn 2011/12	Estimated outturn 2012/13	Outturn 2012/13
Number of police staff deployed offshore annually		50	80	60 [16]
Number of overseas liaison posts maintained		8	8	8

Notes

[16] Some overseas projects were scaled down or concluded.

Output Expense Statement *Specific Crime Prevention Services and Maintenance of Public Order for the year ended 30 June 2013*

	2011/12 Actual \$000	2012/13 Actual \$000	2012/13 Main Estimates \$000	2012/13 Supplementary Estimates Adjusted for 26A Changes \$000
Revenue				
Revenue Crown	136,330	139,522	137,667	139,522
Revenue Department	12,883	11,214	6,735	11,912
Revenue Other	1,022	1,369	520	576
Total Revenue	150,235	152,105	144,922	152,010
Expenses				
Directed Patrols	113,458	113,548	115,296	116,855
Maintenance of Order	17,269	18,673	16,524	16,745
Staff Deployment Overseas and Support to the Pacific Islands Chiefs of Police	17,964	18,583	13,102	18,410
Total Expenses	148,691	150,804	144,922	152,010
Net Surplus (Deficit)	1,544	1,301	–	–

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 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 2011/12	Performance Standard 2012/13	Outturn 2012/13
Quality				
4.1.1	Percentage of randomly surveyed callers who expressed satisfaction with the Communications Centre's response to calls	83%	Result equal to or better than 2011/12	85%
Timeliness				
4.1.2	Percentage of 111 calls answered within 10 seconds of being presented to the Communications Centres	92%	90%	91%
4.1.3	Percentage of non-emergency calls answered within 30 seconds of being presented to the Communications Centres	85%	80%	83%

Contextual information		Outturn 2011/12	Estimated outturn 2012/13	Outturn 2012/13
Number of 111 calls presented		713,917	700,000 to 800,000	714,397
Number of non-emergency calls presented (including Crime Reporting Line & *555)		987,272	950,000 to 1,050,000	1,019,879
Total number of events dispatched		2,030,474	1,800,000 to 2,000,000	2,420,285
Number of emergency (Priority 1) events dispatched		153,332	150,000 to 170,000	165,195

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 the initial attendance of police to an incident that is not an emergency response and to events where attendance is sufficient to resolve issues.

Performance Measures		Outturn 2011/12	Performance Standard 2012/13	Outturn 2012/13
Timeliness				
4.2.1	Median response time to emergency events in urban policing areas	7 minutes 48 seconds	8 to 9 minutes	7 minutes 26 seconds
4.2.2	Median response time to emergency events in rural policing areas	12 minutes 48 seconds	12 to 14 minutes	11 minutes 36 seconds
Contextual information		Outturn 2011/12	Estimated outturn 2012/13	Outturn 2012/13
Number of Family Violence investigations undertaken		89,358	88,860	89,952
Number of Police Safety Orders issued		8,817	8,500	11,394
Number of breaches of Police Safety Orders		569	500	710
Number of Search and Rescue events: Land		782	700 to 900	761
Number of Search and Rescue events: Water		1,112	1,300 to 1,500	1,287
Number of non-emergency events responded to		1,877,142	Equal to or better than 2011/12	2,255,090

Output Expense Statement *Police Primary Response Management for the year ended 30 June 2013*

	2011/12 Actual \$000	2012/13 Actual \$000	2012/13 Main Estimates \$000	2012/13 Supplementary Estimates Adjusted for 26A Changes \$000
Revenue				
Revenue Crown	384,634	389,897	389,652	389,897
Revenue Department	1,119	310	587	707
Revenue Other	2,094	2,296	2,537	2,683
Total Revenue	387,847	392,503	392,776	393,287
Expenses				
Communication Centres	35,301	37,956	37,302	37,351
Police Response to Incidents and Emergencies	351,466	354,637	355,474	355,936
Total Expenses	386,767	392,593	392,776	393,287
Net Surplus (Deficit)	1,080	(90)	-	-

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 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 interviewing 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 2011/12	Performance Standard 2012/13	Outturn 2012/13
Quantity				
5.1.1	Number of multi-agency taskforce operations commenced by the Organised and Financial Crime Agency New Zealand (OFCANZ) ^[17]	14	2	21
5.1.2	Number of organised criminal networks/enterprises disrupted by the Organised and Financial Crime Agency New Zealand (OFCANZ) ^[17]	14	2	15
Quality				
5.1.3	Percentage of Victim Support Groups that are satisfied with the Police provision of services in relation to initial response and criminal investigation	100%	100%	100%
5.1.4	Percentage of homicide offences resolved (i.e. solved or charges laid) versus homicide offences recorded	90%	90%	92%
5.1.5	Case Resolution rate: ^[18]			
	(i) Mandatory Cases	(i) 93%	(i) 90%	(i) 94%
	(ii) Critical Cases	(ii) 82%	(ii) 80%	(ii) 78%
	(iii) Priority Cases	(iii) 89%	(iii) 80%	(iii) 80%
	(iv) Volume Cases	(iv) 34%	(iv) 45%	(iv) 36%
Timeliness				
5.1.6	Active cases that are more than one year old: ^[18]			
	(i) Mandatory Cases ^[19]	(i) 85%	(i) 60%	(i) 81%
	(ii) Critical Cases	(ii) 36%	(ii) 30%	(ii) 36%
	(iii) Priority Cases	(iii) 26%	(iii) 25%	(iii) 29%
	(iv) Volume Cases	(iv) 21%	(iv) 20%	(iv) 26%
5.1.7	Percentage of cases assessed & assigned for investigation within 30 days of initial reporting: ^[18]			
	(i) Mandatory Cases	(i) 97%	(i) 95%	(i) 98%
	(ii) Critical Cases	(ii) 87%	(ii) 90%	(ii) 87%
	(iii) Priority Cases	(iii) 92%	(iii) 80%	(iii) 91%
	(iv) Volume Cases	(iv) 89%	(iv) 70%	(iv) 88%
5.1.8	Percentage of cases resolved within 90 days of coming to Police attention: ^[18]			
	(i) Mandatory Cases	(i) 66%	(i) 65%	(i) 69%
	(ii) Critical Cases	(ii) 69%	(ii) 68%	(ii) 64%
	(iii) Priority Cases	(iii) 80%	(iii) 82%	(iii) 76%
	(iv) Volume Cases	(iv) 30%	(iv) 30%	(iv) 31%
5.1.9	Percentage of active investigation cases reviewed within 90 days of commencing investigation: ^[18]			
	(i) Mandatory Cases	(i) 40%	(i) 95%	Not available ^[20]
	(ii) Critical Cases	(ii) 73%	(ii) 95%	
	(iii) Priority Cases	(iii) 55%	(iii) 95%	
	(iv) Volume Cases	(iv) 56%	(iv) 95%	
5.1.10	Average time to close a case: ^[18]			
	(i) Mandatory Cases ^[18]	(i) 1,755 days	(i) – (iv): Better than or equal to 2011/12	(i) 1,684 days
	(ii) Critical Cases	(ii) 545 days		(ii) 508 days
	(iii) Priority Cases	(iii) 311 days		(iii) 349 days
	(iv) Volume Cases	(iv) 228 days		(iv) 271 days
5.1.11	Percentage of people who have reported offences that are advised of results or updated on the investigation within 21 days of reporting that offence	85%	90%	76%

Notes

[17] The variance is primarily due to the absorption of the organised crime and drug resources of a pan-Auckland Police delivery unit (AMCOS) into the Organised and Financial Crime Agency New Zealand (OFCANZ), in November 2011. This meant that all taskforce operations previously run by AMCOS, now fall under OFCANZ and its reporting structure.

[18] Case category definitions are as follows:

Mandatory: Serious crime and incident types that reflect the greatest risk to the public. This category includes homicides, fatal crashes and some statutory offences.

Critical: Serious offences against the person. This category includes child abuse, sexual/grievous assaults, terrorism and kidnapping.

Priority: All other crimes against the person and those affecting public safety; includes drug offending, family violence related offences and traffic cases involving injury.

Volume: All traditional dishonesty, vagrancy, less serious assaults, alcohol related and traffic (non-injury).

[19] The main offence types are homicides or fatal crashes that often involve complex investigations subject to coronial process and jury trials. It is estimated that two thirds of all homicides would end up in Court and take about 18 months to 2 years to complete. All fatal crashes will still require coronial hearing which is outside of Police control.

[20] Due to data reliability issues this information is not available for the 2012/13 financial year.

Contextual information	Outturn 2011/12	Estimated outturn 2012/13	Outturn 2012/13
Number of fingerprints taken from persons arrested or summonsed by Police	68,702	70,000 to 80,000	76,848
Number of fingerprints taken from crime scenes and submitted for analysis	27,243	23,000 to 27,000	22,677
Number of identifications from scene of crime fingerprints	7,041	6,700 to 7,200	6,397
Number of identifications from scene of crime DNA samples	2,973	1,500 to 2,000	2,590
Number of DNA databank samples obtained	18,133	15,000 to 17,000	14,083
Number of samples obtained from crime scenes that were analysed for DNA	7,640	6,500 to 7,000	6,463
Number of family violence investigations that involve offences	43,389	37,156	39,598
Number of family violence investigations that do not involve offences	45,969	51,704	50,354
Number of family violence death review investigations undertaken and completed within the required timeframe (commenced within seven days of an event occurring and completed within 60 days).	9	24	13
Percentage of family violence death reviews commenced within seven days of an event occurring and completed within 60 days.	38%	100%	50%

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 to assist people who are mentally ill.

Performance Measures		Outturn 2011/12	Performance Standard 2012/13	Outturn 2012/13
Quality				
5.2.1	Percentage of Police Conduct investigations that met Independent Police Conduct Authority (IPCA) standards, as independently audited by the IPCA	New measure for 2012/13	100%	70% ^[21]
5.2.2	Number of complaints upheld which relate principally to Police non-criminal investigations	Nil	Fewer than 3	Not available ^[22]

Notes

[21] The IPCA audited 50 Police conduct investigation files. Fifteen files from the sample were found to be deficient for a variety of reasons.

[22] It is not possible to report on the origin of a particular complaint due to changes in Police recording systems. Police are however reporting the total numbers of complaints upheld as an outcome measure on page 20.

Contextual information	Outturn 2011/12	Estimated outturn 2012/13	Outturn 2012/13
Number of non-criminal investigations relating to reports of missing persons	15,451	17,000 to 19,000	15,786
Number of non-criminal investigations relating to persons with mental illness	10,760	11,000 to 13,000	12,369
Number of non-criminal investigations relating to reports of sudden deaths	5,039	5,500 to 6,500	4,894

Output Expense Statement *Investigations for the year ended 30 June 2013*

	2011/12 Actual \$000	2012/13 Actual \$000	2012/13 Main Estimates \$000	2012/13 Supplementary Estimates Adjusted for 26A Changes \$000
Revenue				
Revenue Crown	360,961	369,511	365,916	369,511
Revenue Department	1,050	297	431	546
Revenue Other	1,961	2,208	1,950	2,090
Total Revenue	363,972	372,016	368,297	372,147
Expenses				
Criminal Investigations	344,372	345,897	342,478	346,057
Other Investigations	25,870	26,025	25,819	26,090
Total Expenses	370,242	371,922	368,297	372,147
Net Surplus (Deficit)	(6,270)	94	-	-

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 prosecutor's 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 to resolve youth offending. It also covers support to the Coroners Court to resolve Coronial Inquests.

Performance Measures		Outturn 2011/12	Performance Standard 2012/13	Outturn 2012/13
Quantity				
6.1.1	Number of cases prosecuted	137,512	130,000 to 140,000	116,209 ^[23]
Quality				
6.1.2	Percentage of recorded offences resolved: Dwelling burglary	14%	15%	13%
6.1.3	Percentage of recorded offences resolved: Public place assaults	75%	83%	72%
6.1.4	Percentage of family violence apprehensions resolved by prosecution ^[24]	Not available	95%	61% ^[25]
6.1.5	Percentage of recorded offences resolved: Motor vehicle theft offences (includes unlawful taking and conversion)	23%	19%	22%
6.1.6	Percentage of children and young people referred to Family Group Conference that have had their risks and needs screened with the Youth Offender Risk Screening Tool (YORST)	82%	95% to 100%	91%
6.1.7	Percentage of cases resolved by prosecution that are withdrawn/dismissed at defended hearing (judge alone trial) due to Police providing insufficient evidence	New measure for 2012/13	6%	8%
Timeliness				
6.1.8	Percentage of files with Victim Impact Statements, where the statement is no older than 28 days when it is required for sentencing	79%	85%	77%
6.1.9	Percentage of contested hearings that do not proceed on the date agreed between Police and Court, for reasons that are the responsibility of Police	3%	Less than 3%	3%
6.1.10	Percentage of all Controlled Purchase Operations (CPO) breaches detected that resulted in an application for suspension or cancellation of Liquor Licence (to the Liquor Licensing Authority) within one month of detection	New measure for 2012/13	80%	62%

Notes

[23] Increased use of alternative resolutions has reduced prosecution volumes.

[24] Police recorded offences are Tier 1 statistics, as defined by Statistics New Zealand. However, changes in recording practices and systems over time affected whether or not an offence was flagged as a family violence offence in Police datasets. The changes meant Police statistics for 'family violence offences' did not meet Tier 1 criteria, and could no longer be used to make meaningful comparisons over time. A decision was taken to discontinue counting 'family violence offences' per se, in favour of reporting counts of how many family violence investigations police undertake.

[25] Cases are prosecuted where there is both a reasonable expectation of conviction and the prosecution is in the public interest. Due to the complex nature of family violence occurrences, people apprehended (arrested) for family violence offences on prima facie evidence may be later found not to meet the Attorney-General's test for prosecution.

Contextual information	Outturn 2011/12	Estimated outturn 2012/13	Outturn 2012/13
Number of youth apprehensions dealt with through Family Group Conferences	1,435	1,800 to 2,200	1,144
Percentage of youth apprehensions dealt with through Family Group Conferences	4%	5% to 10%	4%
Number of youth apprehensions resulting in warnings	8,284	10,500 to 11,500	6,716
Percentage of youth apprehensions resulting in warnings	25%	15% to 25%	24%
Number of diversions (successfully completed)	6,568	6,000 to 8,000	5,532

Output 6.2 – Execution of Court Summonses, Warrants and Orders

This output covers the delivery of services that have been authorised by the issue of a notice, an instruction, an order or a 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 notices (not including those generated under the Transport Act 1962).

Performance Measures	Outturn 2011/12	Performance Standard 2012/13	Outturn 2012/13
Quantity			
6.2.1 Number of complaints upheld relating to the execution of court documents	Nil	Fewer than 3	Not available ^[26]

Notes

[26] It is not possible to report on the origin of a particular complaint due to changes in Police recording systems. Police are however reporting the total numbers of complaints upheld as an outcome measure on page 20.

Contextual information	Outturn 2011/12	Estimated outturn 2012/13	Outturn 2012/13
Number of Court documents executed	69,671	75,000 to 80,000	69,089

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 2011/12	Performance Standard 2012/13	Outturn 2012/13
Quantity				
6.3.1	Number of complaints upheld relating to the custody and escort of prisoners	Nil	Fewer than 3	Not available ^[27]
6.3.2	Number of escapes from Police custody	New measure for 2012/13	Nil	8
6.3.3	Number of deaths of persons in Police custody	New measure for 2012/13	Nil	Nil

Notes

[27] It is not possible to report on the origin of a particular complaint due to changes in Police recording systems. Police are however reporting the total numbers of complaints upheld as an outcome measure on page 20.

Contextual information	Outturn 2011/12	Estimated outturn 2012/13	Outturn 2012/13
Number of people held in custody during the year	157,406	170,000 to 175,000	142,640
Number of Electronic Monitoring (EM) bail applications assessed	1,416	1,300 to 1,600	1,805
Number of Electronically Monitored bailees	519	500 to 600	543

Output Expense Statement Case Resolution and Support to Judicial Process for the year ended 30 June 2013

	2011/12 Actual \$000	2012/13 Actual \$000	2012/13 Main Estimates \$000	2012/13 Supplementary Estimates Adjusted for 26A Changes \$000
Revenue				
Revenue Crown	119,448	122,509	122,516	122,509
Revenue Department	430	216	366	404
Revenue Other	649	735	608	654
Total Revenue	120,527	123,460	123,490	123,567
Expenses				
Criminal Case Resolution	45,376	48,805	48,896	48,514
Execution of Court Summonses, Warrants and Orders	17,503	17,676	17,738	17,847
Custody and Escort Services	57,685	56,972	56,856	57,206
Total Expenses	120,564	123,453	123,490	123,567
Net Surplus (Deficit)	(37)	7	–	–

Output expense seven – Road Safety Programme

Output expense description

This output expense covers:

- the delivery of services outlined in the Road Policing Programme directed towards the achievement of road safety outcomes, and 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 towards the achievement of the Safer Journeys outcomes and Road Policing Strategy actions.

Outputs purchased within this expense

Output 7.1 – Strategic Road Policing

This output covers the:

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

Performance Measures		Outturn 2011/12	Performance Standard 2012/13	Outturn 2012/13
Quantity				
7.1.1	Number of compulsory breath tests (CBT) conducted ^[28]	Not available	2,000,000	Not available
7.1.2	Number of mobile breath tests (MBT) conducted ^[28]	Not available	700,000	Not available
7.1.3	Number of breath alcohol tests conducted ^[28]	2,864,380	2,700,000	2,903,250
Quality				
7.1.4	Number of complaints upheld relating to vehicle stops	New measure for 2012/13	Fewer than 5	Not available ^[29]
Timeliness				
7.1.5	Percentage of road side inspection reports for all heavy motor vehicles inspected that are entered into the New Zealand Transport Agency's Road Inspection database within 20 working days	96%	100%	100%
7.1.6	Percentage of all commercial vehicle combinations stopped by Commercial Vehicle Investigation Unit (CVIU) staff, and for which vehicle inspection reports are completed	94%	100%	100%

Notes

[28] From the 2011/12 year, Police have reported a combined result for CBTs and MBTs, and have introduced a new measure based on information from sniffer units used by frontline police officers. The sniffer unit counts are electronically recorded when a breath test is conducted and test volumes are downloaded and reported to Police every six months by the manufacturer of the units.

[29] It is not possible to report on the origin of a particular complaint due to changes in Police recording systems. Police are however reporting the total numbers of complaints upheld as an outcome measure on page 20.

Contextual information	Outturn 2011/12	Estimated outturn 2012/13	Outturn 2012/13
Number of enforcement actions taken against high risk drivers	New information for 2012/13	7,000 to 8,000	5,991
Number of enforcement actions taken against motorcyclists relating to bike not to standard (warrant of fitness)	New information for 2012/13	1,600 to 1,900	1,734
Number of enforcement actions by officers for speed	New information for 2012/13	260,000 to 280,000	240,132
Number of enforcement actions for vehicle occupants for not wearing restraints	New information for 2012/13	54,000 to 60,000	51,610
Number of enforcement actions taken by officers for heavy motor vehicles exceeding the speed limit by between 6 and 20 kilometres per hour	New information for 2012/13	8,000 to 9,000	7,785
Number of enforcement actions relating to intersection behaviour and lane compliance	New information for 2012/13	55,000 to 65,000	52,158
Number of enforcement actions taken relating to light vehicle fleet standard requirements (warrant / certificate of fitness)	New information for 2012/13	120,000 to 130,000	114,524
Number of enforcement actions for cycle helmet non compliance	New information for 2012/13	9,000 to 12,000	11,118
Number of enforcement actions for mobile- phone non-compliance	New information for 2012/13	6,000 to 8,000	13,521
Number of enforcement actions for breaches of work-time and log-book rules	New information for 2012/13	2,000 to 3,000	2,501
Percentage of all vehicles stopped in breach of road user charges (RUC) rules by Commercial Vehicle Investigation Unit (CVIU) staff	New information for 2012/13	4% to 6%	3%
Number of enforcement actions on road users 75 years and over because of driver behaviour	New information for 2012/13	3,500 to 4,500	4,276

Output 7.2 – Community Engagement on Road Safety

This output covers:

- Police participation in 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 2011/12	Performance Standard 2012/13	Outturn 2012/13
Quantity				
7.2.1	Number of secondary school road safety sessions delivered by Police Education Officers	New measure for 2012/13	7,000	8,863
7.2.2	Number of primary school road safety sessions delivered by Police Education Officers (including school patrol training)	New measure for 2012/13	43,000	50,220

Output 7.3 – Road Policing Incident and Emergency Management

This output covers:

- road crash attendance and investigation
- traffic management services.

Performance Measures		Outturn 2011/12	Performance Standard 2012/13	Outturn 2012/13
Quantity				
7.3.1	Number of complaints upheld against the Police relating to attendance at traffic emergencies and disasters	Nil	Fewer than 5	Not available ^[30]
Timeliness				
7.3.2	Median response time to emergency traffic events in urban policing areas	8 minutes 36 seconds	8 to 9 minutes	7 minutes 38 seconds
7.3.3	Median response time to emergency traffic events in rural policing areas	10 minutes 54 seconds	12 to 14 minutes	10 minutes 22 seconds

Notes

[30] It is not possible to report on the origin of a particular complaint due to changes in Police recording systems. Police are however reporting the total numbers of complaints upheld as an outcome measure on page 20.

Contextual information	Outturn 2011/12	Estimated outturn 2012/13	Outturn 2012/13
Number of emergency (Priority 1) traffic events dispatched	26,563	20,000 to 30,000	28,439
Number of traffic incidents, blockages and breakdowns attended	77,462	100,000 to 120,000	86,367
Total number of traffic events dispatched	148,700	130,000 to 150,000	159,370
Percentage of all Traffic Crash Reports correctly completed and sent received by the New Zealand Transport Agency (NZTA) within 10 weeks of the crash	New information for 2012/13	95%	94%
Number of fatal crashes reported to the New Zealand Transport Agency (NZTA)	New information for 2012/13	250 to 350	269

Output 7.4 – Road Policing Resolutions

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

Performance Measures	Outturn 2011/12	Performance Standard 2012/13	Outturn 2012/13
Quantity			
7.4.1 Number of traffic cases prosecuted	69,797	83,000 to 88,000	64,848 ^[31]
Quality			
7.4.2 Number of complaints upheld relating to the execution of road policing court documents	Nil	Nil	Not available ^[32]

Notes

[31] The 2012/13 standard was set prior to the alignment of road policing activities to the Safer Journeys strategy. Increased use of written traffic warnings and better compliance by road users, has resulted in fewer than expected prosecutions.

[32] It is not possible to report on the origin of a particular complaint due to changes in Police recording systems. Police are however reporting the total numbers of complaints upheld as an outcome measure on page 20.

Changes have been made to Police's Output Expense Seven expense statement (increasing outputs from 4 to 14), as a result of the introduction of a new road safety strategy through to 2020, 'Safer Journeys'. The strategy itself consists of 12 areas of activity. The increase in outputs expenses reported align to these specified areas of activity, as well as two areas of activity that is also funded through the Road Policing Programme. Both the financial and non-financial portions of Output Expense Seven will be presented in the 14 output structure in the 2013/14 Annual Report.

Output Expense Statement Road Safety Programme for the year ended 30 June 2013

	2011/12 Actual \$000	2012/13 Actual \$000	2012/13 Main Estimates \$000	2012/13 Supplementary Estimates Adjusted for 26A Changes \$000
Revenue				
Revenue Crown	296,945	286,667	299,795	286,667
Revenue Department	648	–	367	–
Revenue Other	–	–	447	–
Total Revenue	297,593	286,667	300,609	286,667
Expenses				
Strategic Road Policing	–	–	228,841	218,228
Community Engagement on Road Safety	–	–	747	712
Road Policing Incident and Emergency Management	–	–	56,196	53,590
Road Policing Resolutions	–	–	14,825	14,137
High Risk Drivers	85,926	85,194	–	–
Young Drivers	–	–	–	–
Motorcycling	–	–	–	–
Alcohol / Drug Impaired	46,871	47,041	–	–
Speed	71,456	68,318	–	–
Restraint	13,343	12,990	–	–
Heavy Vehicle Fleet	8,112	8,101	–	–
Crash Attendance & Reporting	54,297	54,485	–	–
Roads & Roadsides	1,194	1,123	–	–
Light Vehicle Fleet	–	–	–	–
Walking & Cycling	1,231	1,397	–	–
Fatigue & Distraction	2,254	2,236	–	–
Older Road Users	576	–	–	–
Traffic Management	5,069	5,778	–	–
Total Expenses	290,329	286,663	300,609	286,667
Net Surplus (Deficit)	7,264	4	–	–

7 – FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2013

Statement of Accounting Policies

Statutory Authority

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

Reporting period

The reporting period for these financial statements is the year ended 30 June 2013.

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 and 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

An independent actuarial valuation was undertaken by Aon Consulting New Zealand Ltd as at 30 June 2013 to estimate the present value of long service and sick leave liabilities. The calculations are based on:

- likely future entitlements accruing to staff, based on years of service, years to entitlement, the likelihood that staff will reach the point of entitlement and contractual entitlements information; and
- the present value of the estimated future cash flows.

Note 16 provides an analysis of the exposure and assumptions in relation to estimates and uncertainties surrounding these liabilities.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Critical judgements in determining the remaining life of buildings, land and plant have been made by Police. Any property revaluations are certified by an appropriately qualified valuer whenever a valuation is undertaken.

Budget Figures

The Budget figures are those included in The Estimates of Appropriation 2012/13 and Information Supporting the Estimates 2012/13. In addition, the financial statements also present updated budget information from the Supplementary Estimates and the fiscally neutral transfers under Section 26A of the Public Finance Act.

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 profit or loss in the period it is earned.

Rental Income

Rental income is recognised in profit or loss 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 profit or loss.

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.

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 and Equipment

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 profit or loss for the asset class, the gain is credited to profit or loss. 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 profit or loss.

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 and 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 revaluations are initially recorded at cost.

Other Property, Plant and Equipment – at cost

Other property, plant and equipment, which include 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 profit or loss in the period in which the transaction occurs.

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	1–10%
Plant and equipment	10–25%
Vessels	6.5–25%
Furniture / fittings	10%
Motor vehicles	8–17%
Communication and computer assets	8–25%

The useful life and estimated residual value of motor vehicles are classified into three separate classes, sedans and sedans and station wagons, light commercial, and heavy vehicles. The weighted average depreciation rate across these classes is 13.2% (2012: 13.5%).

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 profit or loss 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 profit or loss 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.

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 profit or loss.

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 profit or loss.

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 profit or loss.

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 profit or loss. Gains or losses reported in profit or loss 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 profit or loss 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 profit or loss.

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 profit or loss.

For assets not carried at a revalued amount, the total impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

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 profit or loss, a reversal of the impairment loss is also recognised in profit or loss.

For assets not carried at a revalued amount the reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Cost Allocation

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 2007. 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 incidental to the ownership of the 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

The Minister of Commerce has approved a new Accounting Standards Framework (incorporating a Tier Strategy) developed by the External Reporting Board (XRB). Under this Accounting Standards Framework, Police is classified as a Tier 1 reporting entity and it will be required to apply full Public Benefit Entity Accounting Standards (PAS). These standards are being developed by the XRB based on current International Public Sector Accounting Standards. The effective date for the new standards for public sector entities is expected to be for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2014. This means Police expects to transition to the new standards in preparing its 30 June 2015 financial statements.

Due to the change in the Accounting Standards Framework for public benefit entities, it is expected that all new NZ IFRS and amendments to existing NZ IFRS will not be applicable to public benefit entities. Therefore, the XRB has effectively frozen the financial reporting requirements for public benefit entities up until the new Accounting Standard Framework is effective. Accordingly, no disclosure has been made about new or amended NZ IFRS that exclude public benefit entities from their scope.

Statement of Appropriations

for the Year Ended 30 June 2013

	Actual 2011/12 \$000	Actual 2012/13 \$000	Main Estimates 2012/13 \$000	Changes during the year 2012/13 \$000	Supp. Estimates 2012/13 \$000	Section 26A Changes 2012/13 \$000	Appro. Voted 2012/13 \$000
Appropriations for Departmental Output Expenses							
Policy Advice and Ministerial Servicing	3,104	3,257	3,150	20	3,170	157	3,327
General Crime Prevention Services	151,735	152,466	153,088	875	153,963	(1,000)	152,963
Specific Crime Prevention Services and Maintenance of Public Order	148,691	150,804	144,922	5,988	150,910	1,100	152,010
Police Primary Response Management	386,767	392,593	392,776	(1,489)	391,287	2,000	393,287
Investigations	370,242	371,922	368,297	8,107	376,404	(4,257)	372,147
Case Resolution and Support to Judicial Process	120,565	123,453	123,490	(1,923)	121,567	2,000	123,567
Road Safety Programme	290,329	286,663	300,609	(13,942)	286,667	–	286,667
Total Appropriations for Departmental Output Expenses	1,471,433	1,481,158	1,486,332	(2,364)	1,483,968	–	1,483,968
Appropriations for Departmental Other Expenses							
Compensation for Confiscated Firearms	–	–	10	–	10	–	10
Total Departmental Appropriations for Other Expenses	–	–	10	–	10	–	10
Appropriation for Capital Contribution from the Crown	1,932	1,954	1,954	–	1,954	–	1,954
Appropriation for Capital Withdrawal by the Crown	(2,800)	–	–	–	–	–	–
Appropriation for Non-Departmental Other Expense Flows							
United Nations Drug Control Programme	100	100	100	–	100	–	100
Total Non-Departmental Appropriations for Other Expenses	100	100	100	–	100	–	100
Appropriations for Non-Departmental Revenue Flows							
<i>Non-Tax Revenue:</i>							
Infringement Fees	87,578	89,078	87,600	(16,700)	70,900	–	70,900
Sale of Unclaimed Property	411	262	400	–	400	–	400
Crown Revenue	100	100	100	–	100	–	100
Forfeit to Crown	93	88	–	–	–	–	–
Investment Income	33	18	–	–	–	–	–
Total Appropriations for Non-Departmental Revenue	88,215	89,546	88,100	(16,700)	71,400	–	71,400

The accompanying notes form part of the financial statements.

Statement of Comprehensive Income

for the Year Ended 30 June 2013

	Note	Actual 2011/12 \$000	Actual 2012/13 \$000	Main Estimates 2012/13 \$000	Supplementary Estimates 2012/13 \$000
Revenue					
Crown		1,450,253	1,461,694	1,469,189	1,461,694
Other Revenue	2	24,740	21,644	17,143	22,274
Interest		3	1	–	–
Total Revenue		1,474,996	1,483,339	1,486,332	1,483,968
Expenditure					
Personnel	3	1,058,199	1,068,234	1,060,580	1,063,840
Operating	4	265,035	272,533	273,808	274,235
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	6	77,897	75,258	81,159	77,229
Capital charge	7	70,301	65,133	70,775	64,984
Total Operating Expenses		1,471,432	1,481,158	1,486,322	1,480,288
Surplus (Deficit) from Outputs		3,564	2,181	10	3,680
Less: Other Expenses		–	–	(10)	(266)
Net Surplus (Deficit)		3,564	2,181	–	3,414
Other Comprehensive Income		(64,329)	–	–	(663)
Total Comprehensive Income		(60,765)	2,181	–	2,751

Explanations of significant variances between Main and Supplementary budget are detailed in note 1.

Statement of Movements in Taxpayers' Funds

for the Year Ended 30 June 2013

	Notional Capital \$000	Revaluation Reserves \$000	Total Actual \$000	Main Estimates \$000	Supplementary Estimates \$000
Taxpayers' Funds as at 1 July 2012	532,306	281,851	814,157	878,184	814,158
Net surplus (deficit) for the year	2,181	–	2,181	–	3,414
Other Comprehensive Income	–	–	–	–	(663)
Transfer of Revaluation Reserve to Taxpayers' Funds on disposal of assets	664	(664)	–	–	–
Total comprehensive income for the year	2,845	(664)	2,181	–	2,751
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners					
Provision for repayment of surplus to Crown	(2,181)	–	(2,181)	–	(3,414)
Capital Contribution	1,954	–	1,954	1,954	1,954
Capital Withdrawal	–	–	–	–	–
Total Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners	(227)	–	(227)	1,954	(1,460)
Total Taxpayers' Funds as at 30 June 2013	534,924	281,187	816,111	880,138	815,449

The accompanying notes form part of the financial statements.

Statement of Movements in Taxpayers' Funds

for the Year Ended 30 June 2012

	Notional Capital \$000	Revaluation Reserves \$000	Total Actual \$000	Main Estimates \$000	Supplementary Estimates \$000
Taxpayers' Funds as at 1 July 2011	512,549	366,805	879,354	891,275	879,353
Net surplus (deficit) for the year	3,564	–	3,564	(10)	6,450
Other Comprehensive Income	–	(64,329)	(64,329)	–	(301)
Transfer of Revaluation Reserve to Taxpayers' Funds on disposal of assets	20,625	(20,625)	–	–	–
Total comprehensive income for the year	24,189	(84,954)	(60,765)	(10)	6,149
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners					
Provision for repayment of surplus to Crown	(3,564)	–	(3,564)	–	(6,450)
Capital Contribution	1,932	–	1,932	1,623	1,932
Capital Withdrawal	(2,800)	–	(2,800)	–	(2,800)
Total Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners	(4,432)	–	(4,432)	1,623	(7,318)
Total Taxpayers' Funds as at 30 June 2012	532,306	281,851	814,157	892,888	878,184

The accompanying notes form part of the financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position

as at 30 June 2013

	Note	Actual 2011/12 \$000	Actual 2012/13 \$000	Main Estimates 2012/13 \$000	Supplementary Estimates 2012/13 \$000
Assets					
Current Assets					
Cash		35,073	7,619	30,000	30,000
Accounts Receivable	9	282,213	301,130	245,882	259,098
Prepayments		6,909	6,496	8,450	9,611
Inventories	10	51	61	536	51
Total Current Assets		324,246	315,306	284,868	298,760
Non-Current Assets					
Property, Plant and Equipment	11	844,824	872,229	972,065	892,644
Intangibles	12	33,785	29,537	30,834	33,375
Total Non-Current assets		878,609	901,766	1,002,899	926,019
Total Assets		1,202,855	1,217,072	1,287,767	1,224,779
Liabilities					
Current Liabilities					
Creditors & Payables	14	39,426	38,303	46,486	47,746
Accrued Expenses	15	57,636	68,818	58,602	59,402
Employee Entitlements	16	152,327	135,550	169,041	149,747
Provision for Repayment of Surplus to the Crown		3,564	2,181	–	3,414
Total Current Liabilities		252,953	244,852	274,129	260,309
Non-Current Liabilities					
Employee Entitlements	16	135,745	156,109	133,500	149,021
Total Non-Current Liabilities		135,745	156,109	133,500	149,021
Total Liabilities		388,698	400,961	407,629	409,330
Net Assets		814,157	816,111	880,138	815,449
Taxpayers' Funds					
General Funds		532,306	534,924	513,635	534,260
Property, Plant and Equipment Revaluation Reserves		281,851	281,187	366,503	281,189
Total Taxpayers' Funds	17	814,157	816,111	880,138	815,449

The accompanying notes form part of the financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows

for the Year Ended 30 June 2013

	Note	Actual 2011/12 \$000	Actual 2012/13 \$000	Main Estimates 2012/13 \$000	Supplementary Estimates 2012/13 \$000
Cash Flows from Operating Activities					
Cash provided from:					
<i>Supply of Outputs to:</i>					
– Crown		1,443,737	1,440,989	1,512,980	1,481,231
– Others		25,442	23,694	18,363	25,482
		1,469,179	1,464,683	1,531,343	1,506,713
Cash was applied to:					
<i>Produce outputs:</i>					
– Personnel		(1,041,134)	(1,057,979)	(1,046,266)	(1,045,582)
– Operating		(275,033)	(267,484)	(280,867)	(274,699)
– Capital Charge		(70,301)	(65,133)	(70,775)	(64,984)
– Other Expenses		–	–	–	–
		(1,386,468)	(1,390,596)	(1,397,908)	(1,385,265)
Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities	18	82,711	74,087	133,435	121,448
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:					
Cash provided from:					
Interest Income		3	1	–	–
Sale of Non-Current Assets		7,882	5,667	3,161	12,492
Sale of Intangibles		–	36	–	–
Cash was applied to:					
Purchase of Property, Plant & Equipment		(71,131)	(98,201)	(118,558)	(123,861)
Purchase of Intangible Assets		(14,973)	(7,434)	(13,542)	(13,542)
Net Cash Flows from Investing Activities		(78,219)	(99,931)	(128,939)	(124,911)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities					
Cash provided from:					
Capital Contribution		1,932	1,954	1,954	1,954
Cash was applied to:					
Capital Withdrawal		(2,800)	–	–	–
Repayment of Surplus to the Crown		(12,676)	(3,564)	(6,450)	(3,564)
Net Cash Flows from Financing Activities		(13,544)	(1,610)	(4,496)	(1,610)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash Held		(9,052)	(27,454)	–	(5,073)
Add Opening Cash		44,125	35,073	30,000	35,073
		35,073	7,619	30,000	30,000
Cash Balance Consists of:					
Cash at Bank		33,959	6,517	29,785	28,950
Petty Cash		836	833	110	800
Overseas Posts		278	269	105	250
Total Cash		35,073	7,619	30,000	30,000

During the period, Police did not acquire any property, plant and equipment by means of finance lease (2012: \$nil).

The accompanying notes form part of the financial statements.

Statement of Unappropriated Expenditure

for the Year Ended 30 June 2013

Output Expense	Actual \$000	Authority at time of Breach \$000	Unappropriated Expenditure \$000
2013			
No Unappropriated Expenses*	–	–	–
2012			
General Crime Prevention Services	136,950	111,279	25,671
Specific Crime Prevention Services and Maintenance of Public Order	135,758	110,794	24,964
Investigations	370,242	364,235	6,007

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

* Police sought fiscally neutral transfers between outputs expense appropriations for 2012/13 within Vote: Police under Section 26A of the PFA. These transfers were effected by way of an Order in Council made in May 2013.

Net Assets

Section 22 of the PFA requires that the net asset holding of a department must not exceed the most recent projected balance of net assets for that department as set out in an Appropriation Act, except where Ministers agree a surplus may be retained or where assets or liabilities have been remeasured. Police have not breached this requirement during the year (Breach in 2011/12 by \$0.010 million, relating to the “departmental other expenses” appropriation: Compensation for Confiscated Firearms).

	Net Asset Authority at time of breach \$000	Net Assets at time of breach \$000	Amount in excess of Net Asset balance \$000
2013			
Net Asset holding	N/A	N/A	N/A
2012			
Net Asset holding	890,096	890,106	10

The accompanying notes form part of the financial statements.

Statement of Trust Monies

for the Year Ended 30 June 2013

	Opening Balance \$000	Capital Increase \$000	Capital Distribution \$000	Closing Balance \$000
Bequests, Donations and Appeals	69	2	(1)	70
Reparation	10	4	(6)	8
Money in Custody	12,058	3,736	(4,898)	10,896
Found Money	54	88	(47)	95
Total	12,191	3,830	(4,952)	11,069

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.

Statement of Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

as at 30 June 2013

Contingent Liabilities

	Actual 2011/12 \$000	Actual 2012/13 \$000
Legal Proceedings and Disputes	505	801
Personal Grievances	24	72
	529	873

Legal proceedings

Legal proceedings represent claims lodged with the Crown Law office, but which have 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 at 30 June 2013 (2012: \$nil).

The accompanying notes form part of the financial statements.

Statement of Commitments

as at 30 June 2013

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 not been paid for nor recognised as a liability at the balance sheet date.

Non-Cancellable Operating Lease Commitments

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.

	Actual 2011/12 \$000	Actual 2012/13 \$000
Capital Commitments		
Works		
Less than One Year	33,017	11,610
Total works	33,017	11,610
Plant & Equipment		
Less than One Year	2,304	2,545
Total Plant & Equipment	2,304	2,545
Motor Vehicles		
Less than One Year	3,180	4,807
Total Motor Vehicles	3,180	4,807
Total Capital Commitments	38,501	18,962
Operating		
Accommodation Leases		
Less than One Year	16,624	13,721
One to Two Years	14,661	12,372
Two to Five Years	39,263	25,056
Greater than Five Years	23,097	2,608
Other Non-Cancellable Leases		
Less than One Year	3,341	35,855
One to Two Years	1,652	22,951
Two to Five Years	2,164	42,321
Greater than Five Years	139	49,656
Total Leases	100,941	204,540
Total Commitments	139,442	223,502

The accompanying notes form part of the financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 30 June 2013

1. Budget Composition

	Main Estimates \$000	Supplementary Estimates Changes \$000	Budget Total \$000
Revenue			
Crown	1,469,189	(7,495)	1,461,694
Other	17,143	5,131	22,274
Total Revenue	1,486,332	(2,364)	1,483,968
Expenditure			
Personnel	1,060,580	3,260	1,063,840
Operating	273,808	427	274,235
Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses	81,159	(3,930)	77,229
Capital Charge	70,775	(5,791)	64,984
Total Output Operating Expenses	1,486,322	(6,034)	1,480,288
Surplus (Deficit) from Outputs	10	3,670	3,680
Less: Other Expenses	(10)	(256)	(266)
Net Surplus (Deficit)	–	3,414	3,414

Explanations for major variances from the Main Estimates were outlined in the Supplementary Estimates. These were:

Crown Revenue

- a decrease of \$10.00 million for the transfer of the 2012/13 year's underspend to 2013/14 partly offset by the transfer of \$6.00 million of 2011/12 underspend to 2012/13
- a decrease of \$5.12 million for the return of savings on capital charge resulting from the June 2012 property revaluation
- a decrease of \$3.13 million for the return of Road Safety Programme funding to the Justice Sector to realign the revenue with the Road Policing programme
- a decrease of \$3.75 million for the expense transfer for the Criminal Procedure Implementation (Reform and Modernisation) Bill
- an increase of \$3.07 million for the Criminal Procedure Act 2011 Implementation Plan, and
- an increase of \$5.50 million for the Justice Sector funding to meet the costs of reorganising the Finance and Human Resources function.

Other Revenue

- Increase in funding from Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, International Development Group for overseas deployments to:
 - Solomon Islands \$2.75 million
 - United Nations Mission to Timor-Leste \$1.87 million, and
 - Tonga Police Development Project \$0.89 million, and
- decrease in funding of \$0.39 million for the completion of the Policing Assistance Mission to Afghanistan.

2. Other Revenue

	Actual 2011/12 \$000	Actual 2012/13 \$000
Arms Licences	1,604	1,953
Chargeable Police Services	3,688	3,907
Department of Corrections Remand Prisoners	82	117
Overseas Deployments	10,989	9,728
Pacific Island Chiefs of Police Secretariat Support	830	673
Pacific Peoples Domestic Violence Programme	843	1,183
Property Rentals	1,533	1,230
State Sector Retirement Superannuation Scheme: SSC Contribution	3,208	85
The Royal NZ Police College: Catering Facility Hire and Non-Police Training	503	553
Revenue from Deed of Settlement	–	750
Other	1,460	1,465
Total Other Revenue	24,740	21,644

3. Personnel

	Actual 2011/12 \$000	Actual 2012/13 \$000
Accident Compensation Costs	4,620	6,753
Fringe Benefit Tax	2,525	1,561
Salaries/Wages	915,359	909,560
Staff Insurance	1,898	1,868
Staff Recruitment	201	379
Staff Transport Assistance	522	594
Superannuation	108,484	108,205
Training	2,406	2,155
Transfer/Removal Expenses	2,479	1,648
Increase in Employee Entitlements	15,530	27,647
Other	4,175	7,864
Total Personnel	1,058,199	1,068,234

4. Operating

	Actual 2011/12 \$000	Actual 2012/13 \$000
Audit Fees	306	300
Other Fees Paid to Auditor	57	–
Bad Debt Expenses	–	14
Changes in Doubtful Debt Provision	53	(101)
Clothing, Equipment and Consumables	24,282	17,577
Communications	17,829	19,716
Computer Charges	29,182	31,052
Computer Leasing Expenses	5,060	3,584
Equipment Rental	1,343	1,515
ESR Forensic Science Services	22,474	22,056
Foreign Exchange Rate (Gain)/Loss	(70)	(25)
(Profit)/Loss on Sale of Non-Current Assets (Note 5)	415	654
Other Operating Expenses	12,121	13,319
Physical Assets Write-offs	31	701
Printing	8,937	8,692
Professional Services	26,003	35,244
Legal Expenses	3,996	2,760
Prof Services -Non Government Organisations	2,789	2,834
Property Rentals	21,360	23,115
Property Utilities, Rates and Maintenance	30,550	34,625
Third Party Expenses	3,590	3,189
Travel	17,311	15,217
Vehicle/ Aircraft/ Launch Rentals	5,361	5,064
Vehicle Expenses	32,055	31,431
Total Operating	265,035	272,533

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

	Actual 2011/12 \$000	Actual 2012/13 \$000
Disposal of Land and Buildings	1,022	341
Sale of Motor Vehicles and Launches	(388)	205
Sale of Plant & Equipment	(219)	108
(Gain)/Loss on Sale of Non-Current Assets	415	654

Land & Buildings

During the year Police disposed of Land & Buildings at the following addresses, which were found to be surplus to requirement mainly as a result of opening new police stations.

Address	(Gain) Loss \$000
15 Church Street, Waipawa	(3)
213 King Street, Whakatāne	102
215 King Street, Whakatāne	107
26 Whitcombe Terrace, Hokitika	111
74 Russell Street, Westport	12
Others	12
Total	341

Physical Assets Write-offs

During the year Police wrote off \$1.122 million of buildings and fitouts (2012: \$nil). This was partly offset by reversal of a prior year provision for buildings write off of \$1.000 million which was no longer required.

Leased motor vehicles were written off on termination of their respective leases.

Details	Loss \$000
Buildings	122
Motor Vehicles	86
Equipment & Computer Equipment	19
Intangibles	474
Total	701

6. Depreciation & Amortisation of Intangibles

	Actual 2011/12 \$000	Actual 2012/13 \$000
Buildings	20,804	22,492
Plant and Equipment, Computer Equipment and Communication Assets	25,496	22,507
Vessels	586	563
Furniture and Fittings	869	947
Motor Vehicles	15,156	15,155
Amortisation of Intangibles	14,986	13,594
Total Depreciation	77,897	75,258

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 2013 was 8.0% (2012: 8.0%).

8. Other Expenses

	Actual 2011/12 \$000	Actual 2012/13 \$000
Compensation for Confiscated Firearms	–	–
Total Other Expenses	–	–

9. Accounts Receivable

	Actual 2011/12 \$000	Actual 2012/13 \$000
Trade Debtors	1,894	1,086
Sundry Debtors and Employee Debt	4,150	3,069
Less: Provision for Doubtful Debts	(829)	(728)
Net Debtors	5,215	3,427
Debtor Crown	276,998	297,703
Total Accounts Receivable	282,213	301,130

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

As at 30 June 2013 and 30 June 2012, all overdue receivables have been assessed for impairment and appropriate provision applied, as detailed below:

	2011/12			2012/13		
	Gross \$000	Impairment \$000	Net \$000	Gross \$000	Impairment \$000	Net \$000
Past due	5,215	–	5,215	3,427	–	3,427
Overdue 180 days	829	829	–	728	728	–
Total	6,044	829	5,215	4,155	728	3,427

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

Movements in the provision for doubtful debts are as follows:

	Actual 2011/12 \$000	Actual 2012/13 \$000
Balance at 1 July	776	829
Additional provisions made during the year	53	(87)
Debts written off during the period	–	(14)
Total	829	728

10. Inventories

	Actual 2011/12 \$000	Actual 2012/13 \$000
Accoutrements/ Other	51	61
Total Inventories	51	61

The carrying value of inventories held for distribution at 30 June 2013 is \$nil (2012: \$nil).

The write down of inventories held for distribution was \$nil (2012: \$nil).

No inventories are pledged as securities for liabilities.

11. Property, Plant & Equipment

As at 30 June 2013:

Cost: \$000	Land	Buildings	Furniture & Fittings	Plant, Equip, Computer & Comm. Assets	Motor Vehicles	Vessels	Capital Work in Progress	Total
Opening Balance	168,221	538,256	21,668	288,717	134,064	7,654	51,701	1,210,281
Additions	–	26,208	1,301	4,460	17,182	71	51,491	100,713
Revaluations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Disposals and Transfers	(683)	16,735	(30)	2,677	(15,231)	–	(30,410)	(26,942)
Closing Balance	167,538	581,199	22,939	295,854	136,015	7,725	72,782	1,284,052
Accumulated Depreciation:								
Opening Balance	–	63,269	15,537	213,445	70,858	2,348	–	365,457
Depreciation for the year	–	22,493	947	22,507	15,154	562	–	61,663
Disposals and Transfers	–	(405)	(30)	(3,079)	(11,783)	–	–	(15,297)
Closing Balance	–	85,357	16,454	232,873	74,229	2,910	–	411,823
Closing Book Value	167,538	495,842	6,485	62,981	61,786	4,815	72,782	872,229

As at 30 June 2012:

Cost: \$000	Land	Buildings	Furniture & Fittings	Plant, Equip, Computer & Comm. Assets	Motor Vehicles	Vessels	Capital Work in Progress	Total
Opening Balance	169,104	588,584	19,794	277,968	130,949	7,654	38,448	1,232,501
Additions	–	9,599	1,071	6,282	20,625	–	43,236	80,813
Revaluations	2,884	(67,213)	–	–	–	–	–	(64,329)
Disposals and Transfers	(3,767)	7,286	803	4,467	(17,510)	–	(29,983)	(38,704)
Closing Balance	168,221	538,256	21,668	288,717	134,064	7,654	51,701	1,210,281
Accumulated Depreciation:								
Opening Balance	–	42,490	14,721	193,325	70,082	1,762	–	322,380
Depreciation for the year	–	20,804	869	25,496	15,156	586	–	62,911
Disposals and Transfers	–	(25)	(53)	(5,376)	(14,380)	–	–	(19,834)
Closing Balance	–	63,269	15,537	213,445	70,858	2,348	–	365,457
Closing Book Value	168,221	474,987	6,131	75,272	63,206	5,306	51,701	844,824

Land and buildings were revalued at fair value as at 30 June 2012 by Police and this valuation was independently certified by Ceri Bain, a registered valuer on behalf of Beca Valuation Ltd.

The total amount of Property, Plant and Equipment in the course of construction is \$72.782 million (2012: \$51.701 million). The net carrying amount of Office Equipment held under finance lease is \$nil (2012: \$nil).

No impairment losses have been recognised in 2013 (2012: \$nil).

Restrictions to Titles of Non-Current Assets

As at 30 June 2013 Land and Buildings of which Police has possession and use, but for which legal title is not completely established, amounted to \$10.412 million (2012: \$11.288 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.

12. Intangible Assets

	Actual 2011/12 \$000	Actual 2012/13 \$000
Cost		
Opening Balance	106,601	121,574
Additions	4,433	4,759
Disposals and transfers	10,540	554
Balance at 30 June	121,574	126,887
Accumulated Amortisation and Impairment Losses		
Opening Balance	72,803	87,789
Amortisation during the year	14,986	13,594
Disposals & transfers	–	(4,033)
Balance at 30 June	87,789	97,350
Closing Book Value	33,785	29,537

New Zealand Police develops and maintains internally generated software which are classified as assets under construction and capitalised at the in-service date. Acquired software licenses are capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software.

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

13. Restatement of Current Liabilities

The current liabilities for 2011/12 have been restated to be consistent with current year presentation as required under NZ IAS1. The changes better represent the groupings of the similar natured liabilities and will provide users with more reliable and relevant information on the financial statements.

The details of the changes are included below.

	Note	Actual 2011/12 as previously presented \$000	Changes \$000	Restated Actual 2011/12 \$000
Creditors & Payables	14			
Trade Creditors		16,103	(295)	15,808
Other Accrued Expenses		55,041	(55,041)	–
PAYE Payable		9,471	–	9,471
GST Payable		13,998	–	13,998
Unclaimed Salaries & Wages		–	149	149
Total Creditors & Payables		94,613	(55,187)	39,426
Accrued Expenses	15			
Sponsorship Reserve		116	–	116
Accident Compensation and Accredited Employer Programme Provisions		9,687	–	9,687
Other Accrued Expenses		–	20,876	20,876
Payroll Accruals		–	26,957	26,957
Total Accrued Expenses		9,803	47,833	57,636
Employee Entitlements	16			
Annual leave		117,387	–	117,387
Long Service Leave		12,906	–	12,906
Sick Leave		517	–	517
Shift Leave		14,014	–	14,014
Provision for Employee Entitlements		–	7,503	7,503
Unclaimed Salaries & Wages		149	(149)	–
Total Employee Entitlements		144,973	7,354	152,327
Total Current Liabilities (excluding Repayment of Surplus)		249,389	–	249,389

14. Creditors & Payables

	Actual 2011/12 \$000	Actual 2012/13 \$000
Trade Creditors & Payables	15,808	16,560
PAYE Payable	9,471	10,012
GST Payable	13,998	11,574
Unclaimed Salaries & Wages	149	157
Total Creditors & Payable	39,426	38,303

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

15. Accrued Expenses

	Actual 2011/12 \$000	Actual 2012/13 \$000
Sponsorship Reserve	116	331
Accident Compensation and Accredited Employer Programme Provisions*	9,687	11,100
Other Accrued Expenses	20,876	30,172
Payroll Accruals	26,957	27,215
Total Other Accrued Expenses	57,636	68,818

* Police self-insures for ACC purposes. An assessment of ongoing costs relating to outstanding claims has been made by New Zealand Police as at 30 June 2013, resulting in a provision for work-related accidents of \$2.865 million (2012: An independent actuarial assessment was done by Davies Financial & Actuarial Limited resulting in a provision for work-related accidents of \$2.751 million). These costs are included in the provisions above.

16. Employee Entitlements

	Actual 2011/12 \$000	Actual 2012/13 \$000
Current Liabilities		
Annual Leave	117,387	104,789
Long Service Leave	12,906	15,504
Sick Leave	517	531
Shift Leave	14,014	12,436
Other Employee Entitlements*	7,503	2,290
Total Current Portion	152,327	135,550
Non-Current Liabilities		
Long Service Leave	132,688	153,082
Sick Leave	3,057	3,027
Total Non-Current Portion	135,745	156,109
Total Employee Entitlements	288,072	291,659

* 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 2013 is \$2.290 million (2012: \$7.503 million).

An independent actuarial valuation was undertaken by Aon Consulting New Zealand Ltd as at 30 June 2013 to estimate the present value of long service leave liabilities.

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. In 2012/13, the increase in liability resulted from using the higher of the ordinary or the average weekly earnings rate and inclusion of superable allowance on all long service benefits. The 2011/12 valuation was based on ordinary rates and excluded any allowances for super on the benefits. 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 \$9.060 million. If the salary inflation factor were to decrease by 1%, the liability would decrease by \$8.180 million.

17. Taxpayers' Funds

	Actual 2011/12 \$000	Actual 2012/13 \$000
General Funds		
General Funds Balance at 1 July	512,549	532,306
Transfer of Revaluation Reserve to Taxpayers' Funds on disposal of assets	20,625	664
Taxpayers' Funds at 1 July	533,174	532,970
Net Surplus (Deficit) for the year	3,564	2,181
Capital Contribution	1,932	1,954
Capital Withdrawal	(2,800)	–
Asset Revaluation Reserve	281,851	281,187
	817,721	818,292
Repayment of Surplus to the Crown	(3,564)	(2,181)
General Funds as at 30 June	814,157	816,111

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

	Actual 2011/12 \$000	Actual 2012/13 \$000
Net Surplus (Deficit)	3,564	2,181
<i>Add (less) Non-Cash Items</i>		
Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses	77,897	75,258
Fixed Assets write off	31	701
Total Non-Cash items	77,928	75,959
<i>Add (Less) Items Classified as Investing or Financing Activities:</i>		
Gains (Losses) on disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment	415	654
Interest	(3)	(1)
Net Investing or Financing Activities	412	653
<i>Add (Less) Movements in Working Capital Items:</i>		
Increase (Decrease) in Accounts Payable	3,633	(961)
(Increase) Decrease in Accounts Receivable	576	1,788
Increase (Decrease) in Employee Entitlements	4,005	3,587
(Increase) Decrease in Debtor Crown	(6,516)	(20,705)
(Increase) Decrease in Inventories	171	(10)
(Increase) Decrease in Prepayments	1,121	413
Increase (Decrease) in Other Accrued Expenses	(2,183)	11,182
Net Working Capital Movements	807	(4,706)
Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities	82,711	74,087

19. 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.

20. Key Management Personnel Compensation

	Actual 2011/12 \$000	Actual 2012/13 \$000
Salaries and other short term employee benefits	7,732	7,620
Other long-term benefits	1,729	1,864
Termination Benefits	–	826
Total Compensation	9,461	10,310

Key management personnel included are members of the Police Executive Committee which comprises the Commissioner, Deputy Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners, District Commanders and General Managers.

21. Financial Risks

Police's activities expose it to a variety of financial 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 following table reflects all contractually fixed pay-offs and repayments resulting from recognised financial liabilities as of 30 June 2013. For the other obligations the respective undiscounted cash flows for the respective upcoming fiscal years are presented. The timing of cash flows for liabilities is based on the contractual terms of the underlying contract. However, where the counterparty has a choice of when the amount is paid, the liability is allocated to the earliest period in which Police can be required to pay. When Police is committed to make amounts available in installments, each installment is allocated to the earliest period in which Police is required to pay.

	Less than 6 months \$000	Between 6 months to 1 year \$000	Between 1 year and 5 years \$000	Over 5 years \$000	Total \$000
2013					
Creditors and payables	34,439	237	3,460	167	38,303
2012					
Creditors and payables	36,943	1,253	1,230	–	39,426

22. 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 2011/12 \$000	Actual 2012/13 \$000
Loans and Receivables		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	35,073	7,619
Debtors and Other Receivables (Note 9)	282,213	301,130
Total Loans and Receivables	317,286	308,749
Financial Liabilities Measured at Amortised Cost		
Creditors and Payables (Note 14)	39,426	38,303
Total Financial Liabilities	39,426	38,303

23. Post Balance Date Events

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

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 2012/13 Crown Financial statements. Non-departmental accounting policies are consistent with departmental accounting policies.

Schedule of Revenue and Expenses

for the Year Ended 30 June 2013

	Actual 2011/12 \$000	Actual 2012/13 \$000	Main Estimates 2012/13 \$000	Supplementary Estimates 2012/13 \$000
Revenue				
Non-Tax revenue:				
Infringement Fees	87,578	89,078	87,600	70,900
Sale of Unclaimed Property	411	262	400	400
Crown Revenue	100	100	100	100
Forfeit to Crown	93	88	–	–
Investment Income	33	18	–	–
Total Non-Departmental Revenue	88,215	89,546	88,100	71,400
Expenses				
Telecommunication Interception Capability	–	–	–	–
United Nations Drug Control Programme	100	100	100	100
Total Non-Departmental Expenses	100	100	100	100
Net Surplus	88,115	89,446	88,000	71,300

Schedule of Assets and Liabilities

as at 30 June 2013

	Actual 2011/12 \$000	Actual 2012/13 \$000	Main Estimates 2012/13 \$000	Supplementary Estimates 2012/13 \$000
Current Assets				
Cash	1,569	2,090	247	1,500
Accounts Receivable	4,593	17,258	–	–
Total Non-Departmental Assets	6,162	19,348	247	1,500
Accounts Payable	4,662	2,549	–	–
Funds held on behalf of Crown	1,500	16,799	247	1,500
Total Non-Departmental Liabilities	6,162	19,348	247	1,500

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 2013.

AUDITOR'S REPORT



Chartered Accountants

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE READERS OF NEW ZEALAND POLICE'S FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND NON-FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE INFORMATION AND SCHEDULES OF NON-DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

The Auditor-General is the auditor of New Zealand Police (the Department). The Auditor-General has appointed me, Marcus Henry, using the staff and resources of Ernst & Young, to carry out the audit of the financial statements, and the non-financial performance information and the schedules of non-departmental activities of the Department on her behalf.

We have audited:

- the financial statements of the Department on pages 52 to 80, that comprise the statement of financial position, statement of contingent liabilities and contingent assets and statement of commitments as at 30 June 2013, the statement of appropriations, statement of comprehensive income, statement of movements in taxpayers funds, statement of cash flows, statement of unappropriated expenditure and statement of trust monies for the year ended on that date and the notes to the financial statements that include accounting policies and other explanatory information; and
- the non-financial performance information of the Department that comprises the statement of service performance on pages 26 to 51 and the report about outcomes on pages 5 to 21; and
- the schedules of non-departmental activities of the Department on pages 80 to 81 that comprise the schedule of assets as at 30 June 2013, the schedule of revenue and expenses for the year ended on that date and the notes to the schedules that include accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Opinion

In our opinion:

- the financial statements of the Department on pages 52 to 80:
 - comply with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand; and
 - fairly reflect the Department's:
 - financial position as at 30 June 2013;
 - financial performance and cash flows for the year ended on that date;
 - expenses and capital expenditure incurred against each appropriation administered by the Department and each class of outputs included in each output expense appropriation for the year ended 30 June 2013; and
- the non-financial performance information of the Department on pages 5 to 21 and 26 to 51:
 - complies with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand; and
 - fairly reflects the Department's service performance and outcomes for the year ended 30 June 2013, including for each class of outputs:
 - its service performance compared with the forecasts in the statement of forecast service performance at the start of the financial year; and
 - its actual revenue and output expenses compared with the forecasts in the statement of forecast service performance at the start of the financial year.
- the schedules of non-departmental activities of the Department on pages 80 to 81 fairly reflect, in accordance with the Treasury Instructions:

- the assets, liabilities, contingencies, commitments and trust monies as at 30 June 2013 managed by the Department on behalf of the Crown; and
- the revenues, expenses, expenditure and capital expenditure against appropriations and unappropriated expenditure and capital expenditure for the year ended on that date managed by the Department on behalf of the Crown.

Our audit was completed on 30 September 2013. This 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 our responsibilities, and we explain our independence.

Basis of opinion

We carried out our audit in accordance with the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards, which incorporate the International Standards on Auditing (New Zealand). Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and carry out our audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements and the non-financial performance information and the schedules of non-departmental activities are free from material misstatement.

Material misstatements are differences or omissions of amounts and disclosures that, in our judgement, are likely to influence readers overall understanding of the financial statements and the non-financial performance information and the schedules of non-departmental activities. If we had found material misstatements that were not corrected, we would have referred to them in our opinion.

An audit involves carrying out procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements and the non-financial performance information and the schedules of non-departmental activities. The procedures selected depend on our judgement, including our assessment of risks of material misstatement of the financial statements and the non-financial performance information and the schedules of non-departmental activities, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, we consider internal control relevant to the Department's preparation of the financial statements and the non-financial performance information and the schedules of non-departmental activities that fairly reflect the matters to which they relate. We consider internal control in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Department's internal control.

An audit also involves evaluating:

- the appropriateness of accounting policies used and whether they have been consistently applied;
- the reasonableness of the significant accounting estimates and judgements made by the Commissioner;
- the appropriateness of the reported non-financial performance information within the Department's framework for reporting performance;
- the adequacy of all disclosures in the financial statements and the non-financial performance information and the schedules of non-departmental activities; and
- the overall presentation of the financial statements and the non-financial performance information and the schedules of non-departmental activities.

We did not examine every transaction, nor do we guarantee complete accuracy of the financial statements and the non-financial performance information and the schedules of non-departmental activities. Also we did not evaluate the security and controls over the electronic publication of the financial statements, the non-financial performance information and the schedules of non-departmental activities.

We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required and we believe we have obtained sufficient and appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Responsibilities of the Commissioner

The Commissioner is responsible for preparing:

- financial statements and non-financial performance information that:
 - comply with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand;
 - fairly reflect the Department's financial position, financial performance, cash flows, expenses and capital expenditure incurred against each appropriation and its unappropriated expenses and capital expenditure; and
 - fairly reflect its service performance and outcomes; and
- schedules of non-departmental activities, in accordance with the Treasury Instructions, that fairly reflect those activities managed by the Department on behalf of the Crown.

The Commissioner is also responsible for such internal control as is determined is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements and non-financial performance information and schedules of non-departmental activities that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. The Commissioner is also responsible for the publication of the financial statements and non-financial performance information and schedules of non-departmental activities, whether in printed or electronic form.

The Commissioner's responsibilities arise from the Public Finance Act 1989.

Responsibilities of the Auditor

We are responsible for expressing an independent opinion on the financial statements and the non-financial performance information and the schedules of non-departmental activities and reporting that opinion to you based on our audit. Our responsibility arises from section 15 of the Public Audit Act 2001 and the Public Finance Act 1989.

Independence

When carrying out the audit, we followed the independence requirements of the Auditor-General, which incorporate the independence requirements of the External Reporting Board.

In addition to the audit we have carried out assignments in the area of advisory services which are compatible with those independence requirements.

Other than the audit and these assignments, we have no relationship with or interests in the Department.



Marcus Henry
Ernst & Young
On behalf of the Auditor-General
Wellington, New Zealand

APPENDIX 1: HOW WE CONNECT WITH OTHERS

As mentioned in the main report, New Zealand Police's four priorities for the year – less crime, improved road safety, protected communities, and more valued services – simplify and condense down multiple objectives, priorities, and goals from a wide range of sources including: the Government, Prime Minister, Minister of Police, joint-Ministerial programmes, other agencies, and sector work. This appendix summarises Government's main objectives, and how Police connects and contributes to goals with others.

Supporting Government priorities

New Zealand Police continue to play our part on helping achieve the Government's four top priorities for its current term:

1. Responsibly managing the Government's finances
We are managing within current funding levels. What we have achieved in 2012/13 is identified in the *Financial Statements* section, page 52 of this Annual Report.
2. Building a more competitive and productive economy
We are maintaining the rule of law, preventing corruption, fraud, organised crime and money laundering, and keeping New Zealand's road network safe and flowing freely. What we have achieved in 2012/13 is identified in *How are we measuring up?*, page 6 of this Annual Report.
3. Delivering better public services within tight financial constraints
We are delivering key results for New Zealand – less crime, improved road safety, protected communities and more valued services – through more targeted, mobile and flexible services. What we have achieved in 2012/13 is identified in *How are we measuring up?* and *How we deliver* sections of this Annual Report, pages 6 and 22.
4. Rebuilding Christchurch
We are maintaining safety in Christchurch as it is rebuilt. What we have achieved in 2012/13 is identified in *How are we measuring up?* and *How we deliver* sections of this Annual Report, pages 6 and 22.

Delivering on Prime Ministerial priorities

New Zealand Police also make important contributions to priorities launched by the Prime Minister – *Tackling Methamphetamine: An Action Plan* (2009) and *Strengthening New Zealand's Resistance to Organised Crime, an All-of-Government Response* (2011).

Tackling Methamphetamine

The overall goal of this Action Plan is a significant reduction in methamphetamine use, which will lead to a reduction in the harms that it causes. Results have been achieved through the reduction of supply (controlling precursors and breaking supply chains), and reduction in demand for methamphetamine (enhanced support for families and communities to resist the drug, and helping users into treatment and supporting communities to help users into treatment).

In 2012/13, the Precursors Working Group has continued to work with the Environmental Protection Authority to develop enhanced controls on the supply, storage and use of certain precursor chemicals. We have continued to work to break the supply chain. In 2012/13, our work focused on enhancing national intelligence, targeting highest risk manufacturers and suppliers, using tailored interventions to prevent and combat manufacture and supply, and supporting communities to reduce and prevent methamphetamine use. We have also used the Search and Surveillance Act 2012 to break supply chains. Further information on our use of this is provided in the Information Required by Statute section of this Annual Report, page 106.

Organised Crime

The first phase of the Anti-Money Laundering and Countering Financing of Terrorism Act 2009 came into full effect in June 2013. Police is prepared to utilise and comply with this legislation, and reported to Cabinet in August and October 2012 on our progress to do so. A process was also put into place to allocate monies forfeited under the Criminal Proceeds (Recovery) Act 2009 to fund expansion of alcohol and other drug treatment. This will be reported in Police's 2013/14 Annual Report.

Where we support others to achieve joint goals

Across a wider Government context, we are required to contribute and deliver on multiple results and goals.

The range of functions New Zealand Police carries out contributes to a number of sectors in New Zealand. Key contributions are shown in Figure 1 below – of note, these functions do not directly link to any one sector, but instead fan out across various sectors.

Figure 6: Key Police contributions to various sectors⁴



⁴ Funding for some of Police's contribution is provided through the New Zealand Land Transport Fund for road policing, and the New Zealand Aid Programme for international deployments.



Justice – reducing crime

New Zealand Police work with justice sector agencies (and, at times, social sector agencies) to enforce the law and prevent crime.

The Commissioner is a member of the Justice Sector Leadership Board. The primary members of the Board are the chief executives of New Zealand Police, Ministry of Justice and Department of Corrections⁵. The Board is responsible for driving performance across the justice system; coordinating the major sector-related change programmes underway; and collectively planning to modernise and improve services across the sector, reduce costs, and further enhance public safety. The board has met regularly throughout 2012/13 and has developed a coordinated response to the Government's Better Public Services goals.

We have a vital justice sector role. Our contributions include prevention, first response, and resolving crime. The Government has set goals through to 2017 to: reduce total crime by 15%, violent crime by 20%, youth crime by 25%, and reoffending by 25%. Our results are identified in *Reporting on our operations: less crime*, page 6 of this Annual Report.

Police continues to be actively involved in joint sector initiatives such as participating in accessible justice initiatives, the Joining Forces project and shared services projects. In 2012/13, Police contributed to a joint Four-Year Plan and also coordinates information on capital asset management planning with other justice sector agencies.



Transport – improving road safety

New Zealand Police work with other transport sector agencies to reduce harm from road trauma. The Government's road safety strategy to 2020, Safer Journeys, seeks to improve safety by working across all elements of the road system – roads, speed, vehicles and road use. The strategy's vision is a safe road system increasingly free of death and serious injury.

The Police Road Policing Programme, and its contribution to Safer Journeys, is targeted to support achievement of these sector goals through activities that will protect the community and target high-risk road users.

We make an essential contribution to the outcomes of the transport sector through prevention of harm, law enforcement, and first response to road crashes. The key measure of our progress to reduce the harm of road crashes is the number of hospitalisations (for more than one day) resulting from road crashes per capita. Our results are identified in *Reporting on our operations: improved road safety*, page 10 of this Annual Report.



Social – targeting family violence, youth offending and keeping vulnerable people safe

New Zealand Police work alongside other social sector agencies to target family violence, reduce youth offending, and keep vulnerable people safe. The chief executives of the Ministry of Social Development, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Justice, Police, Ministry of Business, Innovation, and Employment, and Te Puni Kōkiri are jointly accountable

⁵ Membership of the Board is augmented by chief executives of the Serious Fraud Office, Crown Law Office, and the Ministry of Social Development (Child, Youth and Family) when appropriate.

for achieving results for vulnerable children through the Joint Venture Board and Vulnerable Children's Board.

Government has set several goals for the social sector through to 2017, including reducing the numbers of children experiencing physical abuse by 5%. This is an ambitious, but not unachievable, goal. More information on this target can be found on the State Services Commission website at <http://www.ssc.govt.nz/bps-supporting-vulnerable-children>.

Our results are identified in *Reporting on our operations: protected communities*, on page 13 of this Annual Report.



Foreign Affairs – international deployment

New Zealand Police contribute to New Zealand's international objectives by deploying staff for international peace-keeping and capacity-building. In 2012/13 our six year commitment to Timor-Leste as part of the multinational United Nations mission in Timor ended. Twenty-five Police staff were first deployed at the request of the Timor-Leste Government in 2006 after police officers were murdered and the rule of law completely broke down. Since then, 14 contingents have been deployed. In October 2012, Timor-Leste and the United Nations exchanged letters certifying the full reconstitution of the Timor-Leste National Police. We have built an extremely good reputation through our work in Timor-Leste. This work now continues with the transition to the Timor-Leste Community Policing Project, led by us. Mentors will remain in Timor-Leste over the next four years.

Our operation in Afghanistan ended in December 2012. The operation started in 2005, when two police officers went to Bamyan Province. Sixteen contingents were sent over the next seven years, mostly in teams of five for six-month postings. Our goal has been to develop a civilian police service by mentoring Bamyan police chiefs and developing training for all police staff. In the operation's final years, the priority has been to develop capacity so the Afghan National Police could ready itself in a short timeframe.



Economic Development – keeping New Zealand free of corruption, and ease of doing business

New Zealand Police work with agencies to ensure that New Zealand is a safe place for businesses to operate, free of corruption and crime. We also work with wider justice sector agencies to ensure that there is accessible and fair justice for both civil and criminal matters. During 2012/13 we supported the development of the Financial Money Laundering Bill. The Bill is likely to be enacted during 2013/14.



Border Security – reducing domestic crime and combating transnational organised crime

We work with domestic and international agencies and policing jurisdictions to reduce the impact of transnational organised crime (including trafficking of drugs), counter-terrorism, and disarmament. In 2012/13, a six-month pilot of trans-Tasman criminal information sharing was carried out in Queensland, to implement an agreement between Prime Ministers Key and Gillard. We will assess the pilot in order to consider the extension of this arrangement to all jurisdictions by July 2014.



Emergency Management – responding to civil and other emergencies, search and rescue efforts

New Zealand Police work with emergency agencies to respond to New Zealand communities in times of need. We also respond to civil emergencies in other countries. We make important contributions to search and rescue efforts, and work closely with fire and ambulance services on a daily basis to ensure immediate responses to emergency events is made and coordinated. Key search and rescue efforts in 2012/13 included our efforts in April to retrieve the bodies of Eric and Kathy Hertz from their submerged aircraft off Kawhia. In March, officers also stepped in to rescue a young boy from heavy seas near Napier's Marine Parade, and set out with lifeguards to protect and retrieve a shark attack victim's body at Muriwai Beach.



National Security – fighting terrorism and sharing intelligence

New Zealand Police work with law enforcement, border, regulatory and government agencies to protect the national security of New Zealand. We lead work that provides for, and mitigates risks to, the safety of citizens and communities (all hazards and threats, whether natural or man-made), and make important contributions to prevent activities aimed at undermining or overturning government institutions, principles and values that underpin New Zealand society. In 2012/13 we have worked with other government agencies to ensure that the right intelligence, investigative and operational systems, and capabilities are in place to ensure that we have a comprehensive understanding of national security threats – along with plans to mitigate and reduce them.

APPENDIX 2: PREVENTION FIRST ACHIEVEMENTS

An overview of Prevention First – supported by Policing Excellence

New Zealand Police's national operating strategy, Prevention First, is driving a shift in the way that we operate to deliver results for New Zealand, so that prevention is at the forefront of all that we do. At the same time, we are geared to respond to emergency and non-emergency events as required.

Prevention First seeks to drive change in results through four key components:

- deployment to beat demand – a structured and disciplined framework for using resources in an informed and well-directed manner
- understanding and responding to the drivers of crime, addressing the underlying causes of offending and victimisation – families, youth, alcohol, and organised crime and drugs
- better recognising the needs of victims –improving the overall quality of the service to victims, especially those at the highest risk of victimisation
- changing the organisational mindset – internal leadership to take control of the criminal environment.

These areas of focus have been achieved through ongoing activity, and by the implementation of a number of initiatives within the Policing Excellence programme. (Policing Excellence effectively enables Prevention First to be at the forefront of frontline Police work.) Initiatives implemented during the year:

- crime reporting line
- mobile technology
- case management
- alternative resolutions
- cost recovery
- Policing Act opportunities
- review and restructuring of support services to the frontline.

Progress towards implementing these actions is summarised in Table 10 overleaf. A full implementation overview is available at <http://www.police.govt.nz/about-us/publication/policing-excellence-overview-30-june-2013>.

Are we on track to deliver results?

We have now implemented all change actions within the Prevention First, and supporting Policing Excellence programme – this has included new and targeted action against the drivers of crime; deployment to the greatest areas and times of risk for crime activity; a change in focus, to put victims first; and formalising the use of alternative action as an appropriate and meaningful consequence for offending.

As a result, we have seen real change in the three headline goals that we set ourselves, as summarised in Table 9 overleaf.

Table 9: Progress on top line indicators since 2008/09

Indicator	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Recorded crime	442,540	441,960	416,324	394,522	365,185
Cumulative percentage change since 2008/09	–	–0.1	–5.9	–10.9	–17.5
Recorded prosecutions*	167,298	158,693	136,026	121,578	108,205
Cumulative percentage change since 2008/09	–	–5.1	–18.7	–27.3	–35.3
Percentage of Vote Police appropriation spent on prevention [%]	14.5	14.4	13.8	20.4	20.5
Cumulative percentage change since 2008/09	–	–0.1	–0.7	+5.9	+6.0

* This reflects the number of apprehensions resolved by prosecution.

Table 10: Prevention First contributions, 2012/13

Summary of Prevention First achievements are detailed in the Policing Excellence Implementation Overview (published May 2013, refer <http://www.police.govt.nz/about-us/publication/policing-excellence-overview-30-june-2013>).

What was delivered 2011/12	What has been delivered in 2012/13	Contributions to "How are we measuring up?"	Contributions to "How we deliver"
<i>Police Model – consisting of Prevention First, Deployment, Victim Focus, Continuous Improvement and Performance Management</i>			
<p>Progress towards implementing the Police Model includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – pre-charge warnings reduced the flow of new charges for low-level offences to the District Court by 21,881 – 32 Neighbourhood Policing Teams were established by 30 June 2012 – the introduction of the Prevention First Strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Tactics and strategies to address the five drivers of crime introduced into 2012/13 Tactical Plans – Prevention Manager role established in each district – Victim Manager role established in each district – A further Neighbourhood Policing Team established 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 17.5% reduction in recorded crime – More than 21,600 pre-charge warnings were issued, reducing the flow of new charges for low-level offences – Visible Police presence in priority locations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 214 new prevention-focused roles created and filled
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The Rostering to Reduce Demand work stream integrated with the Police Model work – Workforce management pilots were successfully delivered to review effectiveness of different deployment options – The Demand Profile was established and implemented in each district 	<p>Each district now has:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – District Command Centres – the use of Real Time Intelligence for Operational Deployment web-based technology – Critical Command Information – including the development of district-wide demand profiles that identify overt and latent demand – Workforce Management Groups – ensuring the right number of staff with the right skills are available to be deployed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Supervisors have the right staff in the right place at the right time, providing a more coordinated, effective and efficient service to prevent crime happening in the first place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Better management of leave and time off in lieu – Improved rostering for staff training and development; and major events
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – A new Victim Focus Framework has been developed to improve the level of Police service to all victims of crime – A trial (in Waikato and Tasman Districts) will be followed by a review before all staff receive training on the new framework 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Victim Intervention Plans designed and introduced for high-risk, repeat victims – Changes to the National Intelligence Application database so officers can see a person's history of victimisation via green, amber or red flags and a victimisation 'scorecard' 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Victims of crime provided with a better service by Police (overall quality of service to victims at 82% to end of April 2013) – 450 Victim Intervention Plans created for high-risk, repeat victims (as at 31 May 2013) – Information for Victims of Sexual Assault booklet 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Police staff better able to identify high-risk victims

What was delivered 2011/12	What has been delivered in 2012/13	Contributions to "How are we measuring up?"	Contributions to "How we deliver"
<p>The development of a Centre for Continuous Improvement is progressing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – A roadmap for continuous improvement is underway 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Concept and design of a Centre for Continuous Improvement – Process trialled in Counties Manukau – Centre for Continuous Improvement established 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <i>Relevant to 2013/14 and beyond, once ideas become implemented</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – A process identifies, acts on, and monitors continuous improvement opportunities from operational activity – 150 improvement ideas received and 40 actioned between 1 July 2012 and 31 May 2013
<i>Crime Reporting Line – providing an accessible and efficient channel for the public to report historical and non-emergency crime</i>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The Crime Reporting Line was expanded into two Districts during the year – Planning is under way for the national roll-out of Crime Reporting Line to remaining Districts in 2012/13. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Expansion of the Crime Reporting Line to provide nationwide, 24/7 service 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Crime Reporting Line call-handling times (ie time on the phone with the caller) reduced from 18 to 10 minutes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Faster call management times
<i>Mobility – using new mobile technology to enable staff to spend more time on the streets</i>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Mobility trial involving 106 officers began in four separate areas. – Performance improvements are being monitored and planning has commenced for the possible national roll-out of new mobile technology in 2013. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Mobile technology has now been rolled out to all frontline Police 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 214,724 queries and views of people, vehicles and locations performance by iPhones and iPads (as at 31 May 2013) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Less demand on radio communications as information now obtained via iPhone and iPad devices – Better information to support on the spot decisions
<i>Case Management – a new system for efficiently managing caseload workflow</i>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – File Management Centres established in Northland, Waitematā, Auckland City, Counties Manukau, Eastern and Canterbury Districts – Work is under way to implement File Management Centres in remaining Districts – Work is due to commence to establish Criminal Justice Support Units and Investigation Support Units in each District 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 10-step Case Management process standardised and introduced across all districts – File Management Centres, Investigation Support Units and Criminal Justice Support Units designed for introduction to all districts – Improved National Intelligence Application functionality to help track and manage cases and workload 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <i>Measurement not available for reporting in 2012/13</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Initial File Assessment and Early Case Closure rates trending positively

What was delivered 2011/12	What has been delivered in 2012/13	Contributions to "How are we measuring up?"	Contributions to "How we deliver"
<i>Alternative Resolutions – the formalised use of discretion and warnings to resolve low-level offending</i>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pre-charge warnings: 21,881 pre-charge warnings were issued during the year, a resolution rate of 12% A second-stage pilot of written traffic warnings across the three Auckland districts is continuing A community justice panel initiative is being piloted in Christchurch 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 21,687 pre-charge warnings issued in the 12 months to 31 May 2013 31,952 written traffic warnings issued between 1 May 2012 and 30 April 2013 written traffic warnings endorsed for wider implementation pending development of national guidelines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More than 21,600 pre-charge warnings were issued, reducing the flow of new charges for low-level offences 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Freed-up time to spend on prevention work
<i>Cost Recovery – considering the possible introduction of charges for certain Police services (that are currently provided free of charge) on a cost recovery basis</i>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A proposal to recover costs for certain services was reviewed by Cabinet and referred back for further refinement The next steps for cost recovery will be considered in 2012/13 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public consultation process held seeking feedback on a proposal to recover some costs relating to vetting services provided by Police 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further cost recovery work to be conducted in 2013/14 	
<i>Policing Act Opportunities – looking at how Police uses its entire complement of staff, including Authorised Officers, when providing services to the public</i>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuing to look for opportunities for Authorised Officers and roles that require only limited powers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guidelines established for utilising Authorised Officers in specific roles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further opportunities to be considered in 2013/14 	
<i>Support Services to the Front Line – looking at how support services are provided across Police</i>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A plan of activity is being developed and implemented. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review and restructuring of support services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Not yet determined</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revised service delivery model for Finance and Human Resource functions

APPENDIX 3: COMMISSION OF INQUIRY SNAPSHOT

The recommendations⁶ made by the 2007 Commission of Inquiry are listed below.

Table 11: Commission of Inquiry recommendations, 2007

No.	Summary of recommendations	Status
1	New Zealand Police should review and consolidate the numerous policies, instructions, and directives related to investigating complaints of misconduct against police officers, as well as those relating to the investigation of sexual assault allegations.	Embedded
2	New Zealand Police should ensure that general instructions are automatically updated when a change is made to an existing policy.	Embedded
3	New Zealand Police should develop a set of policy principles regarding what instructions need to be nationally consistent and where regional flexibility should be allowed.	Embedded
4	An enhanced policy capability should be developed within the Office of the Commissioner to provide policy analysis on sound data, drawing upon the experience of front-line staff and upon research from New Zealand and beyond.	Embedded
5	New Zealand Police should develop an explicit policy on notifying the Commissioner of Police when there is a serious complaint made against a Police officer. This policy and its associated procedures should specify who is to notify the police commissioner and within what time frames.	Implemented, (Monitoring)
6	New Zealand Police should ensure that members of the public are able to access with relative ease information on the complaints process and on their rights if they do make a complaint against a member of the police.	To action
7	New Zealand Police should undertake periodic surveys to determine public awareness of the processes for making a complaint against a member of the police or a police associate.	Implemented, (Monitoring)
8	New Zealand Police should develop its database recording the number of complaints against police officers to allow identification of the exact number of complaints and the exact number of complainants for any one officer.	Implemented
9	New Zealand Police should review the implementation of the Adult Sexual Assault Investigation Policy to ensure that the training and resources necessary for its effective implementation are available and seek dedicated funding from the Government and Parliament if necessary.	Implemented
10	New Zealand Police should incorporate the Adult Sexual Assault Investigation Policy in the "Sexual Offences" section of the New Zealand Police Manual of Best Practice for consistency and ease of reference.	Embedded
11	New Zealand Police should strengthen its communication and training practices by developing a system for confirming officers have read and understood policies and instructions that affect how they carry out their duties and any changes thereto.	To action
12	New Zealand Police should strengthen its communication and training practices to ensure the technical competencies of officers are updated in line with the new policies and instructions.	To action
13	Bearing in mind the mobility of the workforce, New Zealand Police should conduct a review of what training should be mandatory at a national level and what should be left to the discretion of the districts.	Implemented, (Monitoring)
14	New Zealand Police should ensure that the practice of providing investigating officers with a reminder of the standards for complaint investigation is applied consistently throughout the country.	Implemented
15	New Zealand Police should improve the process of communicating with complainants about the investigation of their complaint, particularly if there is a decision not to prosecute. Complainants and their support people should be given realistic expectations at the start of an investigation about when key milestones are likely to be met; the opportunity to comment on the choice of investigator; regular updates on progress, and advance notice if the investigation is likely to be delayed for any reason; assistance in understanding the reasons for any decision not to prosecute.	To action

⁶ Recommendations 21-32 are excluded from the list, as they related to the previous Police Complaints Authority, now the Independent Police Conduct Authority.

No.	Summary of recommendations	Status
16	New Zealand Police should develop a consistent practice of identifying any independence issues at the outset of an investigation of a complaint involving a police officer or a police associate, to ensure there is a high degree of transparency and consistency. The practice should be supported by an explicit policy on the need for independence on such an investigation [and detail in respect of the handling of conflicts of interests].	Implemented
17	New Zealand Police should expand the content of its ethics training programme to include identifying and managing conflicts of interest, particularly in respect of complaints involving police officers or police associates.	To action
18	New Zealand Police should ensure that training for the Adult Sexual Assault Investigation Policy is fully implemented across the country, so that the skills of officers involved in sexual assault investigations continue to increase and complainants receive a consistent level of service.	Implemented
19	New Zealand Police should initiate cooperative action with the relevant Government agencies to seek more consistent Government funding for the support groups involved in assisting the investigation of sexual assault complaints by assisting and supporting complainants.	To action
20	In relation to investigations of sexual assault complaints against police officers or police associates, New Zealand Police should have in place systems that: verify that actual police practices in investigating complaints comply with the relevant standards and procedures; ensure the consistency of practice across the country, for instance in the supervision of smaller and rural stations; identify the required remedial action where practice fails to comply with relevant standards; monitor police officers' knowledge and understanding of the relevant standards and procedures.	Implemented
33	Those provisions of the Police Regulations 1992 that establish the disciplinary tribunal system be revoked as soon as possible to enable a more efficient system to come in force.	Embedded
34	New Zealand Police should implement a best practice State sector disciplinary system based on a code of conduct in keeping with principles of fairness and natural justice as part of the employment relationship.	Implemented, (Monitoring)
35	The new disciplinary process should allow independent investigation of alleged misconduct where necessary or appropriate (in accordance with section 5A and 12 of the Police Act 1958) but should not include the use of a formal disciplinary tribunal.	Implemented
36	New Zealand Police should ensure that the human resource and professional standards functions are fully integrated in all aspects of their operations and systems.	Implemented, (Monitoring)
37	The Commissioner of Police should invite the State Services Commissioner to review the police approach to performance management and discipline to ensure their systems and processes are adequate, standardised, and managed to a standard that is consistent with best practice in the public sector.	Implemented, (Monitoring)
38	A code of conduct for sworn police staff should be implemented as a matter of urgency. Subsequently, the existing code of conduct for non-sworn staff should be brought in line with the new code for sworn members.	Embedded
39	New Zealand Police should amend its Sexual Harassment Policy to include a requirement that any mediated resolution of a complaint of sexual harassment be finalised in writing and signed by both parties.	Embedded
40	New Zealand Police should develop standards, policies, and guidelines on appropriate sexual conduct towards, and the forming of sexual relationships with, members of the public. These should be incorporated into all codes of conduct and relevant policy and training materials. [Further detail regarding the content of the standards, policies, and guidelines.]	Implemented
41	Directions given by New Zealand Police management on what constitutes inappropriate use of police email and the Internet should not allow for any individual interpretation of appropriateness by police officers.	Embedded
42	New Zealand Police should introduce a requirement that all staff sign a document to confirm that they have read and understood the acceptable use policies for the Internet and email. These requirements should be fully explained to all recruits during their training.	To action
43	All police officers should be required to acknowledge that they have read and understood any changes to police computer use policies. These requirements should also be fully explained to all recruits during their training.	Embedded
44	New Zealand Police managers should receive regular reports on the use of the Internet by their staff. This reporting requirement should be built into the early warning system that the police are developing (see recommendations R47, R48).	To action

No.	Summary of recommendations	Status
45	All New Zealand Police districts should implement a nationally consistent ethics training programme that all police officers are required to attend. Police officers should also be required to attend regular refresher courses on ethics.	To action
46	New Zealand Police should ensure that the establishment of ethics committees is mandatory for all police districts. There should be a national set of guidelines to guide police districts on the purpose, operation, and membership of their ethics committees.	Implemented
47	New Zealand Police should implement a nationally mandated early warning system in order to identify staff demonstrating behaviour that does not meet acceptable standards and ensure such behaviour does not continue or escalate.	Implemented
48	The early warning system should ensure that all relevant information, sufficient to give a complete picture of an officer's full record of service, is captured in a single database, and is accessible to police managers and supervisors when making appointments and monitoring performance, as well as to complaint investigators when appropriate.	To action
49	New Zealand Police should review its approach to performance management, including the training provided to supervisors and managers, the performance appraisal process and documentation, and the methods in place to ensure that the follow-up identified in the performance improvement plans actually occurs.	To action
50	New Zealand Police should continue its efforts to increase the numbers of women and those from ethnic minority groups in the police force in order to promote a diverse organisational culture that reflects the community it serves and to enhance the effective and impartial investigation of complaints alleging sexual assault by members of the police or by associates of the police.	Implemented
51	The Commissioner of Police should invite the State Services Commissioner to carry out an independent annual "health of the organisation" audit of the police culture (in particular, whether the organisation provides a safe environment for female staff and staff from minority groups). The need for the audit should be reviewed after 10 years.	Implemented, (Monitoring)
52	New Zealand Police should review its current policies, procedures, and practices on internal disclosure of wrongdoing, and actively promote a single stand-alone policy for all disclosures, including (but not limited to) those made under the Protected Disclosure Act 2000. The policy should ensure that proper inquiry is always made where information received indicates that a police member or associate may have committed a sexual offence.	Implemented
53	New Zealand Police should ensure that the policy and the approach of "report and be protected" are well understood and implemented nationally.	To action
54	New Zealand Police should ensure that all other relevant policies, procedures, and practices are consistent with the stand-alone policy on the reporting of serious wrongdoing and the approach of "report and be protected".	Implemented
55	The New Zealand Police ethics training programme should aim to foster a culture which encourages reporting of allegations of wrongdoing by police members or police associates and provide support to those who make disclosures, consistent with the "report and be protected" approach.	To action
56	New Zealand Police managers and supervisors should actively communicate to police members the expectation that they will report any allegations of sexual misconduct made against a colleague or a police associate. Police managers and supervisors should encourage and support members to report such allegations.	Implemented
57	Each police district should establish groups of community representatives, chaired by recognised community leaders, which meet regularly to provide comment and feedback on police service delivery and policing issues throughout the district. Relevant information obtained from the feedback from the community should be incorporated into the police early warning system (see recommendations R47, R48).	Implemented
58	New Zealand Police should rationalise the projects and initiatives currently in train (including those started in response to this Commission of Inquiry into Police Conduct, and the review of the Police Act 1958) and any further projects arising out of the Government's response to this report, to ensure that overlaps between projects are addressed, interdependencies are identified, priorities are assigned, and adequate resources are made available to do the work. [Further detail regarding reporting and consultation.]	Implemented
59	New Zealand Police should consult with and involve the State Services Commission and other public sector agencies, where appropriate, to ensure that the projects and initiatives of the type described in recommendation R58 take account of best practice in the public sector. The Government should take steps to remove any statutory impediment to such consultation and involvement.	Implemented, (Monitoring)

APPENDIX 4: PERFORMANCE IMPROVEMENT FRAMEWORK SNAPSHOT

A summary table of all recommendations and actions underway are provided in table below.

Table 12: Performance Improvement Framework review recommendations, 2012

Review recommendations	Summary of actions underway
<i>Crafting, and rapidly delivering against, our consolidated implementation plan</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Create a consolidated implementation plan that pulls together all key elements of change within Police – Ensure delivery of our change programme is a high priority on Executive agendas – Undertake systematic self-reviews of progress against key initiatives to constantly ensure alignment of the programme with the changing environment, via the Assurance Group – Review at PEC twice a year whether our change programme needs any 'sizeable adjustments' 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Hardwiring changes to the policing model: structural changes at district and national level have been implemented to realign the focus of policing effort towards 'prevention first' (e.g., introduction of District Prevention Managers and Victim Managers; and creation of the National Prevention Centre). These efforts are being led through 'Project C', which is also strengthening and aligning financial and performance management systems; and strengthening people management. – Consolidated and overarching implementation plan: a critical few strategic priorities, and measures of success, have been introduced in the Statement of Intent (2013 – 2016) to focus Police effort. Police's National Plan is being simplified to focus on the 'top ten' initiatives that drive change in these priorities. 2013/14 is also being billed a year of embedding and consolidation following a sustained period of change.
<i>Strengthen and align financial and performance management systems</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Implement a Strategic Management Framework, including aligning financial management to lead indicators of performance against crime reduction targets – Develop and implement a strategic workforce strategy, underpinned by a workforce plan – In concert with the Justice Sector Leadership Board, identify savings resulting from improved productivity to enable the sector to be sustainable within collective baselines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Assurance and risk: an externally-chaired Assurance and Risk Committee has been established, and an Executive Risk Dashboard – improved in May 2013 – has facilitated greater focus on strategic risks. – Corporate finance review: a restructure of Police's finance group has been implemented, consistent with PIF recommendations. Greater alignment of strategy, budgets and benefits is one outcome of the review, as is increased capability; as an example, new policies to improve financial controls and processes have been implemented. – Introducing portfolio management: an Enterprise Portfolio Management Office (EPMO) is being implemented to: better integrate funding and organisational-wide strategic priorities; provide consistency in project implementation; and ensure that expected benefits are realised. Roll-out is underway. – Changes to workforce management: a new resource model is being developed to improve links between deployment, budget allocation, and strategic priorities. Implementation is expected during the lead-in to Budget 2015. The output cost model is also being revalidated. – Improved information on performance: a new 'balanced scorecard' for Police has been in place since March. Each of the twelve districts receives the same scorecard monthly, filled with local figures. The balanced scorecard is the 'public facing' part of Police's performance management framework.

Review recommendations	Summary of actions underway
<i>Align our culture, values and behaviours to our strategy</i>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Prevention First; changing the mindset of staff: changes in practices and processes to realign police culture, values, and behaviours continue to be implemented. New District Assessments will be a key tactic for embedding the Prevention First mind-set among staff. – Improving opportunities for women: a review on the representation of women in senior management roles has been completed, and findings are being considered by the Executive. At the same time, Police is investing heavily in the development of female leaders. – Developing a workforce strategy: this continues to be progressed; as is the linked 'diversity and inclusion' strategy, which picks up concerns about progression of women, and 'supply and demand issues' with respect to resourcing. It also addresses the too-great-a-focus on police numbers and staffing for assessing Police effectiveness. – Balancing the need for change and continued productivity: Staff engagement levels are being monitored to ensure workplace health is not being eroded by change fatigue. Results for 2013 indicate staff engagement remains high.
<i>Strengthen people management</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Implement a new human resources performance management system that links individual performance to organisational strategies and performance measures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Clear employment relations strategy: The employment relations strategy for the next round of wage negotiations (in 2015) and beyond is set to be revisited. The settlement of the collective for senior, inspector-level managers earlier this year was a major ER achievement. – Rationalising HR systems: Under 'Project C', position descriptions are being rationalised, information in PeopleSoft is being improved, and relevant information systems are being 'harmonised'. Disciplinary processes have also been changed to provide for a speedier outcome for all; and the systems for managing individual performance are being overhauled. – Corporate human resources review: restructuring of Police's human resources groups has seen changes implemented to lift Police's strategic human resources capability.
<i>Develop an Information Systems Strategic Plan and Roadmap</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Refresh our Information Management Systems Strategic Plan (ISSP) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – New information strategy and governance: A new information strategy and supporting governance structures have been established this year, and an ICT delivery plan which aligns strategy to systems development has been agreed. An ISSP is set for completion in August. Next up will be the implementation of the ISSP and ICT/information delivery plans and their continued improvement.
<i>Strengthen strategic partnerships</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Develop and commence implementation of stakeholder plans that clarify the strategic contributions Police will make in each sector it participates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Review of strategic partnerships: This review is in its second phase. A draft report on four strategic partnership areas – alcohol, victim support, sexual violence, and the Crime Prevention Partnership Forum – is undergoing consultation.

APPENDIX 5: PROFILE OF OUR PEOPLE

Human resources strategy and capability

All employees: by gender

Table 13: Employees by gender (by FTEs), as at June 2008 – 2013

Gender	As at 30 June 2012			As at 30 June 2013		
	Constabulary	Other Employees	Total	Constabulary	Other Employees	Total
Female	1,584	1,937	3,521	1,585	1,890	3,475
Male	7,356	1,102	8,458	7,197	1,001	8,198
Total	8,940	3,039	11,979	8,782	2,891	11,673
Percentage female (%)	17.7	63.7	29.4	18.0	65.4	29.8

Gender	As at 30 June 2010			As at 30 June 2011		
	Constabulary	Other Employees	Total	Constabulary	Other Employees	Total
Female	1,525	1,959	3,484	1,562	1,983	3,545
Male	7,265	1,143	8,408	7,294	1,145	8,439
Total	8,790	3,102	11,892	8,856	3,128	11,984
Percentage female (%)	17.3	63.2	29.3	17.6	63.4	29.6

Gender	As at 30 June 2008			As at 30 June 2009		
	Constabulary	Other Employees	Total	Constabulary	Other Employees	Total
Female	1,449	1,915	3,364	1,512	1,969	3,481
Male	7,004	1,045	8,049	7,262	1,133	8,395
Total	8,453	2,960	11,413	8,774	3,102	11,876
Percentage female (%)	17.1	64.7	29.5	17.2	63.5	29.3

Notes

- Figures are given on a full-time equivalent basis; that is, employees working on a part-time basis are summed to an equivalent of a full-time employee.
- Numbers do not include employees on leave without pay.
- Due to the consolidation of numbers, some minor rounding variations can occur between employee numbers in the report. This rounding does not affect the overall position or integrity of the numbers reported.

Employees – sworn staff only: by rank and gender

Table 14: Constabulary employees by rank and gender (by FTEs), as at June 2008 – 2013

	As at 30 June 2012				As at 30 June 2013			
	Male	Female	Total	% female	Male	Female	Total	% female
Commissioner	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–
Deputy commissioner	2	–	2	–	2	–	2	–
Assistant commissioner	5	–	5	–	5	–	5	–
Superintendent	43	1	44	2.3	38	2	40	5.0
Inspector	229	21	250	8.4	231	26	257	10.1
Senior sergeant	395	47	442	10.6	411	41	452	9.1
Sergeant	1,276	162	1,438	11.3	1,256	173	1,429	12.1
Constable	5,337	1,335	6,672	20.0	5,194	1,322	6,516	20.3
Recruits	68	18	86	20.9	59	21	80	26.3
Total	7,356	1,584	8,940	17.7	7,197	1,585	8,782	18.1

	As at 30 June 2010				As at 30 June 2011			
	Male	Female	Total	% female	Male	Female	Total	% female
Commissioner	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–
Deputy commissioner	2	–	2	–	2	–	2	–
Assistant commissioner	4	–	4	–	3	–	3	–
Superintendent	39	3	42	7.1	40	2	42	4.8
Inspector	240	18	258	7.0	247	23	270	8.5
Senior sergeant	385	41	426	9.6	372	42	414	10.1
Sergeant	1,238	135	1,373	9.8	1,259	146	1,405	10.4
Constable	5,287	1,312	6,599	19.9	5,211	1,289	6,500	19.8
Matron	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	100.0
Recruits	69	16	85	18.8	159	59	218	27.1
Total	7,265	1,525	8,790	17.3	7,294	1,562	8,856	17.6

	As at 30 June 2008				As at 30 June 2009			
	Male	Female	Total	% female	Male	Female	Total	% female
Commissioner	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–
Deputy commissioner	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–
Assistant commissioner	3	–	3	–	5	–	5	–
Superintendent	40	3	43	7.0	45	3	48	6.3
Inspector	218	11	229	4.8	231	16	247	6.5
Senior sergeant	367	41	408	10.0	395	40	405	9.9
Sergeant	1,186	117	1,303	9.0	1,195	130	1,325	9.8
Constable	5,003	1,218	6,221	19.6	5,291	1,298	6,589	19.7
Matron	–	1	1	100.0	–	–	–	–
Recruits	185	58	243	23.9	98	25	123	20.3
Total	7,004	1,449	8,453	17.1	7,262	1,512	8,774	17.2

Notes

- Figures are given on a full-time equivalent basis; that is, employees working on a part-time basis are summed to an equivalent of a full-time member.
- Numbers do not include employees on leave without pay.
- Due to the consolidation of numbers some minor rounding variations can occur between employees' numbers in the report. This rounding does not affect the overall position or integrity of the numbers reported.

All employees: by ethnicity

Table 15: Ethnicity profile of New Zealand Police (by FTEs) as at June 2008 – 2013

Ethnicity	2006 Census population base (%)	Police profile, as at 30 June (%)					
		2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
New Zealand European/Pākehā	72.8	74.1	72.4	72.6	72.3	72.4	71.8
Māori	14.6	11.1	11.1	11.0	11.0	10.9	11.0
Pacific peoples	7.5	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.0
Asian peoples	9.3	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.5
European	7.1	15.8	16.8	16.4	16.2	15.9	15.6
Other ethnic groups	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7

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 selected, so the percentages in this table will add to more than 100 percent.
- Figures are given on a full time equivalent basis; that is, employees working on a part-time basis are summed to an equivalent of a full-time member.
- Numbers do not include employees on leave without pay.
- Population statistics are from 2006 Census and include all people who stated each ethnic group, whether as their only ethnic group or as one of several ethnic groups. Where a person reported more than one ethnic group, they have been counted in each applicable group.

All employees: turnover and terminations

Table 16: Numbers of turnover and terminations as at June 2008 – 2013

	As at 30 June					
	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Constabulary turnover rate	4.7	3.0	2.6	3.4	3.6	5.3
Constabulary terminations*	381	260	225	303	319	474
Other Employees turnover rate	11.7	8.8	8.3	9.4	9.9	9.8
Other Employees terminations*	356	276	260	299	309	291

* This excludes planned terminations

Total employee numbers

Table 17: Staff numbers (headcount, including provision for leave without pay), 2012 and 2013

District or other location	30 June 2012				30 June 2013			
	Constabulary		Other Employee		Constabulary		Other Employee	
	Full Time	Part Time	Full Time	Part Time	Full Time	Part Time	Full Time	Part Time
Northland	319	14	50	4	317	11	46	5
Waitematā	734	31	123	18	693	33	97	17
Auckland	775	33	163	12	820	35	141	14
Counties Manukau	1,088	29	191	7	989	44	164	9
Waikato	601	20	98	12	583	21	83	10
Bay of Plenty	637	25	112	10	662	21	87	2
Central	673	34	99	17	663	30	93	16
Eastern	426	14	71	6	424	19	61	7
Wellington	786	24	148	21	767	25	118	24
Tasman	320	14	47	13	323	14	38	8
Canterbury	914	47	122	19	839	71	97	19
Southern	565	13	84	16	547	17	66	16
Police National Headquarters	82	2	249	16	108	4	367	26
Financial Crime Group	21	2	26	–	25	1	27	2
Licensing & Vetting	2	–	15	1	1	–	17	1
National Prosecutions	167	8	140	24	182	2	138	26
National Communications	82	–	395	80	89	3	449	75
National Intelligence Centre	17	–	46	–	10	1	39	2
Police Infringement Bureau	11	–	76	5	4	–	86	5
Commercial Vehicle Invest Unit	81	–	21	2	89	–	12	1
Crime	207	7	139	9	127	2	126	7
ICT Service Centre	4	–	234	15	2	–	233	14
Training Service Centre	127	4	103	13	133	2	174	8
Legal	4	–	16	1	3	–	17	2
Tactical Groups	71	1	3	2	108	1	1	2
International Service Group	50	–	8	1	34	–	12	–
Org Financial Crime Agency NZ	32	–	17		62	2	26	1
Total	8,796	322	2,796	324	8,604	359	2,815	319

Table 18: Staff numbers (headcount, excluding provision for leave without pay), 2008 – 2011

District or other location	30 June 2008				30 June 2009				30 June 2010				30 June 2011			
	Constabulary		Other Employee		Constabulary		Other Employee		Constabulary		Other Employee		Constabulary		Other Employee	
	Full Time	Part Time	Full Time	Part Time	Full Time	Part Time	Full Time	Part Time	Full Time	Part Time	Full Time	Part Time	Full Time	Part Time	Full Time	Part Time
Northland	316	12	51	4	318	13	54	4	321	14	49	9	306	16	48	7
Waitematā	700	23	125	23	735	25	128	19	706	32	121	19	693	30	126	23
Auckland City	683	17	145	13	731	22	155	13	693	24	151	18	670	25	157	14
Counties Manukau	739	19	171	15	794	26	181	16	985	30	180	16	1,045	28	173	15
Waikato	555	20	91	12	601	23	95	11	584	20	90	10	566	29	97	14
Bay Of Plenty	588	20	104	9	614	27	104	10	606	24	102	11	589	23	106	12
Central	665	34	95	16	673	27	95	18	654	29	95	19	646	31	97	17
Eastern	389	14	58	6	416	13	59	10	395	12	58	10	403	15	62	9
Wellington	756	17	143	25	822	22	151	28	788	24	142	25	762	25	146	28
Tasman	295	11	45	16	316	10	47	15	300	15	49	14	306	13	51	15
Canterbury	852	38	114	25	844	42	107	28	841	48	106	25	849	55	110	22
Southern	546	15	77	23	577	16	73	26	559	23	70	24	537	16	75	22
PNHQ/Service Centres	1,203	19	1,327	191	1,144	29	1,438	203	1,144	26	1,474	208	1,018	25	1,471	195
Total	8,287	259	2,546	378	8,585	295	2,687	401	8,576	321	2,687	408	8,390	331	2,719	393

Notes

- Figures are given on a full-time equivalent basis; that is, employees working on a part-time basis are summed to an equivalent of a full-time employee.
- Numbers do not include employees on leave without pay. Corporate Service Centre reflects employees on final retirement leave; changes to Police policy mean this will no longer be used.
- The Auckland Metropolitan Crime and Operations Support Unit was disestablished in 2011/12. Its functions and employees were transferred to Auckland City and the crime team.
- Due to the consolidation of numbers some minor rounding variations can occur between employee numbers in the report. This rounding does not affect the overall position or the integrity of the numbers reported.

Remuneration

Table 19: Remuneration of Staff by salary band 2012/13

Total remuneration band	Total personnel	Overseas [a]	Left New Zealand Police [b]	Started during year [c]	Remuneration authority [d]
\$0 – \$9,999	310	0	104	186	
\$10,000 – \$19,999	282	0	88	164	
\$20,000 – \$29,999	270	0	107	51	
\$30,000 – \$39,999	305	0	88	72	
\$40,000 – \$49,999	693	0	96	69	
\$50,000 – \$59,999	963	0	87	46	
\$60,000 – \$69,999	2180	0	73	5	
\$70,000 – \$79,999	1833	3	48	2	
\$80,000 – \$89,999	1601	0	55	0	
\$90,000 – \$99,999	1583	8	36	3	
\$100,000 – \$109,999	1088	5	36	0	
\$110,000 – \$119,999	803	4	31	2	
\$120,000 – \$129,999	457	13	25	0	
\$130,000 – \$139,999	173	10	15	0	
\$140,000 – \$149,999	131	8	12	1	
\$150,000 – \$159,999	97	5	7	0	
\$160,000 – \$169,999	65	6	7	0	
\$170,000 – \$179,999	41	7	7	0	
\$180,000 – \$189,999	26	5	5	0	
\$190,000 – \$199,999	10	1	2	0	
\$200,000 – \$209,999	7	1	3	0	
\$210,000 – \$219,999	8	3	3	0	
\$220,000 – \$229,999	9	0	1	0	
\$230,000 – \$239,999	10	1	4	0	
\$240,000 – \$249,999	7	1	2	0	
\$250,000 – \$259,999	8	1	3	0	
\$260,000 – \$269,999	7	0	3	0	
\$270,000 – \$279,999	2	0	1	0	
\$280,000 – \$289,999	3	0	1	0	
\$290,000 – \$299,999	5	0	2	1	
\$300,000 – \$309,999	1	0	1	0	
\$310,000 – \$319,999	2	0	2	0	
\$320,000 – \$329,999	2	0	2	0	
\$330,000 – \$339,999	4	0	1	0	
\$340,000 – \$349,999	4	0	2	0	
\$350,000 – \$359,999	2	0	2	0	
\$370,000 – \$379,999	2	1	1	0	

Total remuneration band	Total personnel	Overseas [a]	Left New Zealand Police [b]	Started during year [c]	Remuneration authority [d]
\$380,000 – \$389,999	1	0	1	0	
\$390,000 – \$399,999	1	0	0	0	
\$410,000 – \$419,999	1	0	1	0	
\$420,000 – \$429,999	1	0	1	0	
\$460,000 – \$469,999	2	0	0	0	2
\$640,000 – \$649,999	1	0	0	0	1
\$670,000 – \$679,999	1	1	1	0	
Total	13,002	84	967	602	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 2011/12 not the full-time remuneration at any point of the year.

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

[b] Employees who left New Zealand Police during 2011/12 and many have been paid contractual entitlements.

[c] Employees who began working for New Zealand Police during 2011/12 and have not yet received a full year's remuneration.

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

APPENDIX 6: INFORMATION REQUIRED BY STATUTE

Surveillance Device Warrants

In accordance with the provisions of section 172 of the Search and Surveillance Act 2012, the information in Table 20 is provided. This was a new requirement for reporting on surveillance device warrants effective 18 April 2012.

Table 20: Surveillance Device Warrants (under the Search and Surveillance Act 2012)

Section 172 (Surveillance Device Warrants)		18 April to 30 June 2012	2012/13
Number of applications made		8	104
Number of applications granted		8	104
Number of applications refused		Nil	Nil
Number of warrants granted for use of interception device		8	84
Number of warrants granted for use of visual surveillance device		3	70
Number of warrants granted for use of tracking device		2	58
Number of warrants that authorised entry onto private premises		5	59
Number of interception devices used	No more than 24 hours	3	14
	1–3 days	1	35
	3–7 days	10	41
	7–21 days	23	118
	21–60 days	23	389
Number of visual surveillance devices used	No more than 24 hours	Nil	69
	1–3 days	1	10
	3–7 days	1	11
	7–21 days	6	13
	21–60 days	Nil	96
Number of tracking devices used	No more than 24 hours	Nil	4
	1–3 days	Nil	10
	3–7 days	1	8
	7–21 days	Nil	21
	21–60 days	2	109
Number of persons charged in criminal proceedings where the collection of evidential material relevant to those proceedings was significantly assisted by carrying out activities under the authority of the surveillance device warrant		15	227
Number of reported breaches of any of the conditions of the issue of the surveillance device warrant (provide details of breaches if any)		Nil	Nil

Warrantless Surveillance Device Powers Exercised

In accordance with the provisions of section 170 of the Search and Surveillance Act 2012, the information in Table 21 is provided. This was a new requirement for reporting the number of occasions on which surveillance device powers were exercised without a warrant during the reporting period effective 18 April 2012.

Table 21: Warrantless Surveillance Device Powers (under the Search and Surveillance Act 2012)

Section 170(1) Warrantless Powers		18 April to 30 June 2012	2012/13
Number of occasions warrantless surveillance powers were exercised involving the use of a surveillance device		3	32
Number of interception devices used	No more than 24 hours	1	13
	24–48 hours	4	33
Number of visual surveillance devices used	No more than 24 hours	Nil	5
	24–48 hours	Nil	3
Number of tracking devices used	No more than 24 hours	Nil	7
	24–48 hours	1	17
Number of people charged in criminal proceedings where the collection of evidential material relevant to those proceedings was significantly assisted by the exercise of a warrantless surveillance power		3	39
Number of reported breaches where a surveillance device used was not authorised under the warrantless emergency and urgency powers (provide details of breaches if any)		Nil	Nil

Warrantless Search Powers Exercised

In accordance with section 170 of the Search and Surveillance Act 2012, the information in Table 22 is provided. This is a new requirement for reporting on warrantless entry or search powers exercised under Part 2 or 3 of the Act effective 1 October 2012.

Table 22: Warrantless Entry or Search Powers Exercised (under Part 2 or 3 of the Search and Surveillance Act 2012)

Section 170(1) Warrantless Powers	1 October 2012 to 30 June 2013
Number of occasions warrantless search powers were exercised	6,167
Number of people charged in criminal proceedings where the collection of evidential material relevant to those proceedings was significantly assisted by the exercise of a warrantless search power	3,324

Declaratory Orders

In accordance with section 172 of the Search and Surveillance Act 2012, the information in Table 23 is provided. This is a new requirement for reporting on declaratory orders effective 18 April 2012.

Table 23: Declaratory Orders (under the Search and Surveillance Act 2012)

Section 172 Declaratory Orders		18 April to 30 June 2012	2012/13
Number of applications for declaratory orders		Nil	Nil
Number of declaratory orders made		Nil	Nil
Number of declaratory orders refused		Nil	Nil
Number of declaratory orders related to use of:	a device	Nil	Nil
	a technique	Nil	Nil
	a procedure	Nil	Nil
	an activity	Nil	Nil
General description of the nature of the:	device	n/a	n/a
	technique	n/a	n/a
	procedure	n/a	n/a
	activity	n/a	n/a
Number of persons charged in criminal proceedings where the collection of evidential material relevant to those proceedings was significantly assisted by carrying out activities covered by a declaratory order		Nil	Nil

Examination Orders

In accordance with section 172 of the Search and Surveillance Act 2012, the information in Table 24 is provided. This is a new requirement for reporting on examination orders effective 1 October 2012.

Table 24: Examination Orders (under the Search and Surveillance Act 2012)

Section 170 Examination Orders	1 October 2012 to 30 June 2013
Number of applications made	Nil
Number of applications granted	Nil
Number of applications refused	Nil
Number of persons charged in criminal proceedings where the collection of evidential material relevant to those proceedings was significantly assisted by an examination conducted under an examination order	Nil

Bodily Samples

In accordance with section 76 of the Criminal Investigations (Bodily Samples) Act 1995, the information in Table 25 is provided.

Table 25: Bodily Samples (under the Criminal Investigations (Bodily Samples) Act 1995)

Bodily Samples		2011/12	2012/13
(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	1	1
(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	2,163	958
(b)	The number of applications for compulsion orders by type:		
	suspect compulsion orders	50	43
	juvenile compulsion orders	1	0
(c)	The number of applications referred to in paragraph (b) that were:		
	suspect compulsion orders – granted	44*	36
	suspect compulsion orders – refused	0	1**
	juvenile compulsion orders – granted	1	0
	juvenile compulsion orders – refused	0	0
	(*) 6 discontinued / withdrawn (**) 6 discontinued / withdrawn		
(ca)	The number of occasions on which a blood sample has been taken pursuant to a compulsion order	0	5
(cb)	The number of occasions on which a buccal sample has been taken pursuant to a compulsion order	55	59
(cc)	The number of occasions on which a blood sample has been taken pursuant to a databank compulsion notice	4	1
(cd)	The number of occasions on which a buccal sample has been taken pursuant to a databank compulsion notice	1,409	984
(ce)	The number of:		
	(I) databank compulsion notice hearings requested and	(i) 12	(i) 51
	(II) Part 3 orders made	(ii) 10	(ii) 43
	(III) and the number of orders made that the databank compulsion notice is of no effect in respect to those hearings	(iii) 2*	(iii) 1**
	(*) 2 discontinued / withdrawn (**) 7 discontinued / withdrawn		
(d)	The number of:		
	(I) occasions on which a DNA profile obtained under Part 2 procedure has been used as evidence against a person in trial; and (II) persons referred to in subparagraph (i) in respect of whom a conviction has been entered as a result of the trial	Information not captured nationally	Information not captured nationally
(da)	The number of:		
	(I) occasions on which a DNA profile obtained under a Part 3 procedure has been used in support of an application for a suspect compulsion order under Part 2	(i) 24	(i) 28
	(II) suspect compulsion orders granted in respect of those applications	(ii) 24	(ii) 28
(e)	The number of occasions on which any constable has used or caused to be used force to assist a suitably qualified person to take a fingerprick or buccal sample pursuant to a compulsion order or databank compulsion notice:	1	1

(ea)	The number of occasions on which a buccal sample has been taken as a result of a Part 2A request	0	0
(eb)	The number of occasions on which a bodily sample has been taken under Part 2B	14,560	12,050
(ec)	The number of occasions on which a DNA profile was derived from a bodily sample taken under Part 2B	13,207	11,071
(ed)	The number of occasions on which a DNA profile derived from a bodily sample taken under Part 2B matched with DNA information referred to in section 24R(1) (a)	1,497	1,007
(ee)	The number of occasions on which a DNA profile derived from a bodily sample taken under Part 2B matched DNA information collected from the scene of the offence in respect of which the bodily sample was taken.	81	50
(ef)	The number of occasions on which a constable used reasonable force under section 54A(2)	16	5
(eg)	The total number of DNA profiles stored on a Part 2B temporary databank at the end of the period under review	6,405	4,829
(f)	The total number of DNA profiles stored on a DNA profile databank at the end of the	129,001	143,486
	number of bodily samples obtained by consent	95,417	98,477
	number of bodily samples obtained pursuant to a compulsion order	138	165
	number of bodily samples obtained pursuant to a databank compulsion notice	22,757	24,296
	number of Part 2B bodily samples obtained	n/a	20,548
(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 a Part 2 procedure	342	413
(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 Part 3 procedure	1,134	324

(2) The information required by subsection (1) (eb) to (eg) must be provided together with a breakdown of those totals according to the ethnicity of the persons from whom the samples were taken, and the number of young persons from whom samples were taken, so far as that information is known by the Police.

	Ethnicity	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Young persons 2010/11	Young persons 2011/12	Young persons 2012/13
(eb)	The number of occasions on which a bodily sample has been taken under Part 2B						
	Asian	146	266	245			
	European	2,946	6,017	5,078			
	Indian	203	386	351			
	Latin American	15	31	19			
	Māori	3,193	5,795	4,767			
	Middle Eastern	66	95	62			
	Native African	47	71	60			
	Pacific Islander	1,019	1,726	1,368			
	Other	34	70	57			
	Unknown	31	49	43			
	Total				489	757	558

(ec)	The number of occasions on which a DNA profile was derived from a bodily sample taken under Part 2B	Asian	143	257	269			
		European	2,881	5,562	4,672			
		Indian	198	360	330			
		Latin American	15	30	18			
		Māori	3,092	5,155	4,737			
		Middle Eastern	65	89	57			
		Native African	46	69	54			
		Pacific Islander	1,003	1,575	1,247			
		Other	33	63	54			
		Unknown	24	47	39			
		Total				463	1,306	558
(ed)	The number of occasions on which a DNA profile derived from a bodily sample taken under Part 2B matched with DNA information referred to in section 24R(1)(a)	Asian	0	6	3			
		European	217	370	257			
		Indian	1	8	5			
		Latin American	2	2	0			
		Māori	480	788	581			
		Middle Eastern	3	3	4			
		Native African	1	7	0			
		Pacific Islander	99	186	153			
		Other	0	1	0			
		Unknown	5	126	0			
		Total				58	134	125
(ee)	The number of occasions on which a DNA profile derived from a bodily sample taken under Part 2B matched DNA information collected from the scene of the offence in respect of which the bodily sample was taken	Asian	0	2	0			
		European	21	28	14			
		Indian	0	2	0			
		Latin American	0	1	0			
		Māori	42	41	26			
		Native African	2	1	0			
		Pacific Islander	6	6	9			
		Unknown	2	0	0			
		Total				7	8	8
(ef)	The number of occasions on which a constable used reasonable force under section 54A(2)	European	2	8	2			
		Māori	5	7	4			
		Native African	1	0	0			
		Pacific Islander	1	1	0			
		Total				0	0	0
(eg)	The total number of DNA profiles stored on a Part 2B temporary databank at the end of the period under review (*) ESR systems no longer allow for this information to be identified	Ethnicity information not captured	n/a	n/a	4,829	245	334	n/a*

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