



New Zealand Police

Annual Report 2003-2004

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

Police Oath

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

Police Act 1958

The Minister of Police
WELLINGTON

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 65 of the
Police Act 1958 and section 39 of the Public
Finance Act 1989, I submit my report on
operations of the New Zealand Police for the
year ended 30 June 2004.

RJ Robinson
Commissioner of Police

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Commissioner's Overview



Commissioner's Overview

Introduction

The 2003/04 financial year has been a busy one for New Zealand Police, with districts making encouraging progress in reducing crime and crashes and improving community safety.

Operational Activities

This financial year has seen the recorded crime rate continue the downward trend of the past decade, coupled with the best resolution rate for overall recorded crime in recent history.

Given the complex interplay of pressures and influences that characterise law enforcement, I'm very pleased with these results – principally because they indicate that fewer people have been subjected to the trauma of becoming victims of crime.

However areas of concern remain and we are continuing to direct interventions and additional resources at key crime issues, such as family violence and misuse of alcohol and other drugs (including methamphetamine).

Planning began this financial year for four new Family Safety Teams – a joint initiative with Child, Youth and Family and the Ministry of Justice that we hope will prevent and reduce family violence. We are also looking to

strengthen our response to alcohol-related crime and crashes, through both proactive and reactive strategies. Examples include moves to strengthen the collection of 'last drink' data, as part of an ambitious Enhanced Alcohol Intelligence Project, and the development of a best practice training manual for specialist Police liquor licensing officers. More resources are also going into the intelligence, investigation and analysis aspects of clandestine drug-making laboratories, including greater investment in 'upstream' work to prevent the diversion of precursor chemicals that are used to illicitly manufacture methamphetamine.

Other areas of concern and intervention include burglary, vehicle crime, organised crime and violence that occurs outside the domestic setting.

The year was marked by the sad death of Featherston six-year-old Coral-Ellen Burrows in September.

A large Police operation was launched to find the little girl and put her killer before the courts. Stepfather Steven Williams pleaded guilty to her murder in December. The crime profoundly affected not only Coral-Ellen's family, but also the wider community and the Police officers involved in the inquiry.

Once again, DNA evidence provided the critical evidence needed to solve an historic murder. Jarrod Mangels pleaded guilty in February this year to murdering Maureen McKinnel in Arrowtown in 1987. The routine sample obtained from Mangels by an alert constable on an unrelated matter enabled this outcome.

February also saw Police staff in the Hutt Valley, Manawatu and Rangitikei heavily involved in helping communities affected by severe flooding.

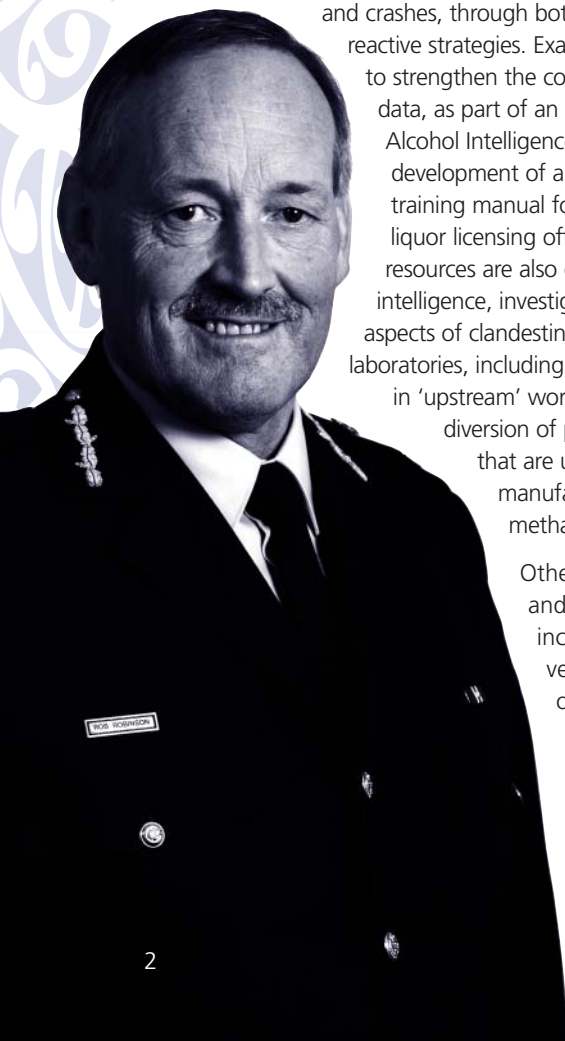
A major operation against cannabis growers and suppliers carried out between November and April resulted in 619 people being arrested on a range of charges and an estimated 115,000 plants and 92 kilograms of dry cannabis plant material recovered and destroyed. Seven clandestine laboratories were also detected along with 71 grams of methamphetamine.

The range of charges faced by the offenders clearly illustrated that people involved in one line of drugs are also operating in others either as growers and manufacturers or as suppliers and distributors.

In March, two Israeli men – Eli Cara and Urie Kelman – were arrested following an operation that was launched when an Internal Affairs officer became suspicious about a passport application. The two men were charged with attempting to fraudulently obtain a passport and were jailed for six months.

Police played a significant role in maintaining public safety and order during the hikoi to Parliament protesting the Government's foreshore and seabed proposals in May. Police iwi liaison officers accompanied the separate hikoi as they made their way from Whangarei and the East Coast to Wellington.

The trust and confidence the marchers had in these officers meant they were able to tread the line between protecting the right to protest and making sure towns and cities along the route weren't brought to a halt as the hikoi went through. They were also able to dispel the tensions that could have flared when thousands of people gathered at Parliament.



In June, New Zealand and Fijian Police jointly busted what's thought to be one of the Southern Hemisphere's largest clandestine methamphetamine laboratories. The lab, on the outskirts of Suva, was capable of producing up to 500kg of the illicit drug each week. The product was destined for markets in New Zealand, Australia, Europe and the USA.

New Zealand Police had been involved in the year-long operation leading up to the bust and helped with the clean-up afterwards. Our knowledge of this drug was invaluable to the Fijians and demonstrated the hands-on role we are playing in building capability and lending expertise to our South Pacific neighbours. This assistance is of direct benefit to them and also helps protect New Zealand itself.

Internal developments in the operational policing area this year have included the implementation of a revised pursuits policy. The new policy has been designed to maximise the safety of the public and Police staff when drivers refuse to stop when requested and drive off at speed.

It emphasises safety over immediate apprehension of the offender, assessment of the risks during a pursuit, clear lines of authority in the event of a pursuit, supervision by communications centres and revised abandonment procedures.

Pursuits are one of a number of situations where Police are required to make well-judged decisions and I believe the new policy provides a framework for this to take place. Allied to this is the new Professional Police Driver Programme that will be introduced in the new year.

In May, we launched an enhancement to the AFIS fingerprint database that enables computer matches of palm prints left at crime scenes.

Around 280,000 palm prints were transferred onto the electronic database and are now available for matching. The new facility was immediately successful, enabling several historic crimes to be solved.

We expect this facility will increase the total number of AFIS identifications from 7,000 to 10,000 a year.

Road policing enforcement continues to concentrate on the three big killers – speed, alcohol and failure to wear restraints.

Although the road toll has been steadily declining over the past 10 years, last year saw a disappointing increase in fatalities. There were 461 road deaths in the calendar year 2003 compared to 404 in 2002.

In April anywhere, anytime speed cameras were introduced. The cameras are now deployed in consultation with community road safety partners to target the areas of highest risk. The numbers of speed camera tickets issued dropped sharply in the following months indicating a pleasing increase in compliance with speed limits.

National Security and Regional Policing

National security and regional policing activities continued to be an important focus for New Zealand Police during the year.

In August, we marked the 25th anniversary of the New Zealand Police liaison post in Bangkok. The office was opened in 1978 as a result of the Mr Asia affair and to deal with heroin coming out of the Golden Triangle of Thailand, Myanmar and Laos.

In March, Exercise Lawman 2004 saw New Zealand's counter-terrorist infrastructure mobilised over a 72-hour period with the aim of practising the skills needed to deal with a terrorist crisis in New Zealand.

New Zealand Police took the lead in organising the exercise, which was deemed a great success. Other agencies to take part included the New Zealand Defence Force, the Security Intelligence Service, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, New Zealand Customs and the Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet.

In June, the Government announced that our counter-terrorism capacity will be further boosted during 2004/05 by the formation of dedicated national security teams. Over the next four years, an additional 35 Police staff will be deployed for specific national security duties.

A South and West Pacific Police liaison post in Suva will be established in 2004/05 to complement the work already being done at posts in Washington DC, London, Jakarta, Bangkok, Sydney and Canberra.

The Suva post also reflects the increasing involvement of Police in regional commitments in the Solomon Islands, Bougainville and the Pacific Regional Policing Initiative.

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

When I visited our contingent in October, I observed that the deployment has been extremely successful and

our staff are very well regarded for their professionalism, competence and the valuable work they are doing. We will continue to make a contribution to maintaining law and order and building the capacity of the Royal Solomon Islands Police for some time to come.

New Legislation

Two legislative changes introduced during the year provided Police with additional and welcome powers to combat crime.

The Crimes Amendment Act, which came into force in October, brought the most significant changes to property-related crimes since the Crimes Act was enacted in 1961.

Increasingly Police are receiving complaints involving the use of computers to commit property-related crimes, and the amendments enabled a more effective response to these complaints.

A new series of computer-related crimes were created to cover activities like hacking, while important changes were also made to Police interception powers, expanding the coverage and nature of warrants in the fight against organised crime.

Changes introduced under the Criminal Investigations (Bodily Samples) Amendment Act also in October gave us even greater scope for detecting and resolving crime.

The inclusion of burglary and entering with intent as offences for which compulsory samples can be taken enable us to better target recidivist and convicted offenders.

Burglary is a serious crime. It is often a precursor to violent and sexual offending and the extra DNA powers help us to detect and apprehend offenders at an earlier point in their criminal development.

Compulsory testing for databank purposes was also extended to serious offenders convicted prior to the introduction of DNA testing who are still in jail.

Many of the country's worst offenders who are currently imprisoned will now have their DNA included in the database. This may help us to resolve some more unsolved crimes.

Organisational Developments

At an organisational level, we are also making good progress.

It's pleasing to see that our staffing levels are right up to strength for the first time in several years, including meeting our targets in Auckland thanks to the UK officers who came on board last year and strong local recruiting interest.

While demands for policing service will always be greater than the service available, the considerable

pressures on staff in the Auckland Districts are now more manageable.

We began addressing shortfalls in staffing the Communication Centres in Auckland, Wellington and Christchurch caused by increasing call volume. We will increase staffing by a further 18 in the 2004/05 year.

Investment in infrastructure has allowed us to embark on a planned programme of renovation and replacement for our older Police buildings. Work was carried out on 11 projects this year, while planning and design got under way for a further nine projects that will be completed in successive financial years.

In the Information and Technology area two major projects have been undertaken which will be ongoing in the 2004/05 year. The computer infrastructure replacement project has seen the upgrading of aging equipment across the organisation. The programme has completed the development of Windows XP based installations for all computer types and a new model of station server. To date 3,600 new computers have been installed including over 200 station servers. This replacement programme will provide Police users with a more reliable platform and access to modern computing applications that were previously unable to be supported, and that will allow for growth and future needs. There has also been the phased removal of the aging computer functionality from LES (Wanganui) to the National Intelligence Application (NIA) which has included firearms licensing, property, and criminal and traffic histories.

An increased capital roll out programme starting this financial year has seen a doubling of annual capital expenditure on the vehicle fleet and a move toward a replacement regime for standard vehicles of three years / 80,000km.

I was very pleased with this year's wage round negotiations. We've achieved a fair and good settlement for all parties, we have a term that gives us stability for the next three years and certainty has been created around key employment relations issues.

Our focus on crime and crash reduction was sharpened during the year with two new Assistant Commissioner positions being filled. Howard Broad has assumed responsibility for Planning, Development and Deployment while Peter Marshall took up the Crime Reduction and Public Safety portfolio.

Meanwhile, District and Area Commanders have received training in intelligence-led policing and crime and crash reduction. I believe we will reap significant benefits from this investment in capability building in the months and years to come.

The year was however marred by allegations of sexual misconduct.

In February, the Government established a Commission of Inquiry into Police conduct to consider past allegations of sexual offending and the Police response to those allegations. Parallel criminal investigations also got under way in relation to some of the historical allegations.

While I regret that the Commission of Inquiry was necessary, I believe it is appropriate to the circumstances. New Zealand Police values accountability and we are cooperating fully with the Inquiry process in an open and transparent manner.

External review, observations and recommendations about how we can improve our processes and procedures will provide a base for ongoing improvement.

Criminal or unethical behaviour will not be tolerated in the New Zealand Police of today and where this is uncovered, it will be addressed.

The known allegations are against a small number of individuals. The overwhelming majority of Police have and will continue to serve the community with integrity.

I would not like the Inquiry to overshadow the good work that staff do every day throughout the country.

Conclusion

I would like to take this opportunity to thank New Zealand Police staff for their professionalism in what has at times been a difficult and demanding environment.

The results in terms of crime and crash reduction are very encouraging and I'm grateful that staff have not allowed themselves to be distracted from providing a quality policing service to the New Zealand community.



Rob Robinson
COMMISSIONER OF POLICE







Outcome Report

Outcome Report

Police's 3 – 5 Year Outcome Priorities

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

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

The following tables detail the actions taken during the 2003/04 year to address the priority outcome areas.

Police Outcome: Reduce Violence

Violence includes family violence, sexual crimes and street disorder.

Background Information

Violence and sexual attacks make up 10% to 12% of all recorded crime.

The New Zealand National Survey of Crime Victims 2001 (NZNSCV 2001) suggests there was very little change between 1996 and 2000 in the estimated number of victimisations. It suggests assaults and threats together made up half of all victimisation reported. The total number of victimisations is not evenly distributed. Around 70% of people experience no victimisation while around 12% of victims experience five or more victimisations, comprising more than two-fifths of all victimisations reported (NZNSCV 2001).

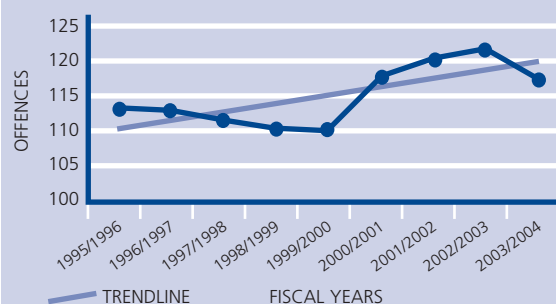
Police identify and tailor responses to people at risk of victimisation and those people or places subject to repeat victimisation through specific interventions for specific communities.

Government's Community Violence Strategy 2004 and *Te Rito* (New Zealand Family Violence Prevention Strategy 2002) together present a significant opportunity to integrate practices of Police and other agencies to reduce and prevent violence in our community.

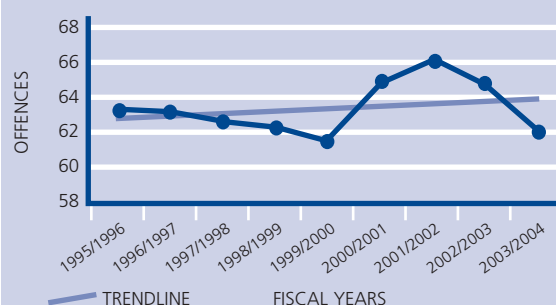
Recorded Crime Trend Indicator

For 2003/04 Police statistics on violent crime provide an indicator of the trends in recorded crime per 10,000 population. The volume of reported crime can increase as people's tolerance of crime decreases. Reported "serious violent crime" is assumed to be less susceptible to change in reporting.

**Total Recorded Violence & Sexual Attacks
per 10,000 pop**



**Total Recorded Serious Violence & Sexual Attacks
per 10,000 pop**



Outcome Progress Report

Sector

Police has continued to be an active participant on the *Te Rito* national executive and in individual project groups. The key progress for Police in 2003/04 has been the development of national standards for screening and risk assessment tools to identify family violence, child abuse and neglect.

In April 2004, the Ministry of Justice, Police, and Child, Youth and Family received \$15.2 million of funding over the next three financial years to establish four family safety teams. Family safety teams will involve Police, adult and child victim advocates working together to ensure the full range of needs/issues for a family experiencing family violence are addressed.

Police has contributed to the Community and Sexual Violence Strategy. Copies of this strategy will be used to inform local Police strategies and initiatives.

Policy

A new Family Violence Investigation Report developed in 2003/04, to be piloted in 2004/05 will cover initial investigations, risk assessment, child safety, and support for victims.

Operations

The violence prevention stream of the Youth Education Service is a priority. The two main programmes are *Keeping Ourselves Safe*, a child abuse prevention programme and *Kia Kaha*, a programme to prevent bullying. Actions taken included training school health advisers and contracting a Māori motivational speaker to work with parents and teachers in schools with high Māori populations. Both initiatives have been well reported on, having been delivered to more than 65,000 school students. Two reviews undertaken by the Education Review Office reported positively on delivery.

Police have also focussed on reducing violence in public places. Districts have developed initiatives targeting “community violence”. These intelligence-led initiatives have included liquor bans, operations focusing on sports events and public holiday periods

Capability

During 2003/04, Police set performance indicators at a District level that focused on reducing violent attacks and family violence.

During 2003/04, violent attacks decreased by 2% from the previous year. Police has achieved this through intelligence gathering and dissemination, and relationships with Territorial Local Authorities and liquor licensing bodies to address the impact of alcohol on street disorder and violence.

Police monitors and measures its performance in reducing family violence separately. In 2003/04 Police aimed to reduce the rate of family violence as well as the rate of repeat victimisation. Police training has helped officers to better understand the dynamics of violent relationships, to select intervention methods to protect victims and hold offenders accountable, and to work with other agencies.

Other initiatives through 2003/04 have included:

- Targeting of repeat victims (with initiatives including personal visits, or installation of alarms for those identified in high risk situations)
- Targeting of repeat offenders
- Risk assessment practices included as part of the Staff Safety programme, and
- Improvements to child notifications to Child, Youth and Family relating to children witnessing family violence.

Targeted training has been delivered to districts focusing particularly on initial investigations and risk assessment. Training has also been provided to specialist groups including the Prosecution Service Centre, specialist investigators, members of the Judiciary, and community and sector partners.

Police also hosted a national conference for its family

violence co-ordinators in November 2003. This allowed staff to share ideas about best practice between Districts and to develop the family violence work programme.

Evaluation

Police completed an evaluation of action to “enhance screening and risk assessment” in March 2004.

Work also continues on an internal Police family violence stocktake, which will be completed by November 2004.

Key partners that Police work with to reduce violence include:

Victim Support, Women’s Refuge, Ministry of Justice, Child, Youth and Family, Ministry of Health, Department of Corrections, Ministry of Social Development, Ministry of Education, Safer Community Councils, local authorities.

Police Outcome: Reduce Burglary

Burglary includes dwelling burglary and commercial burglary.

Background Information

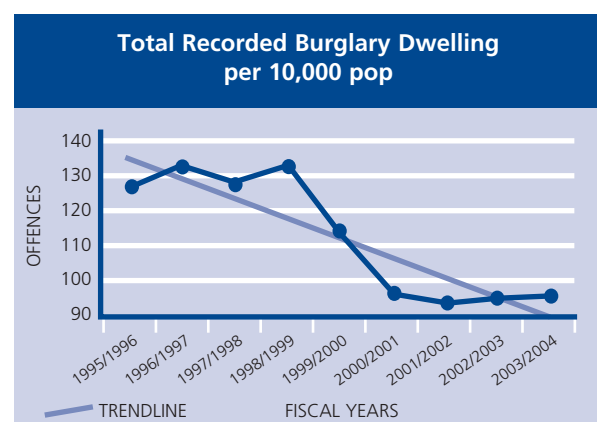
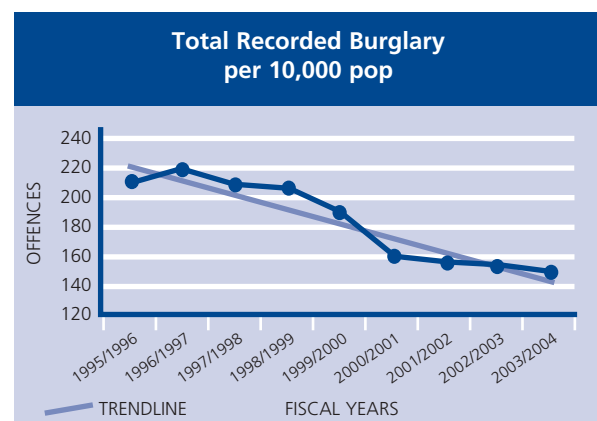
Burglary is a high volume crime, making up 10-15% of all recorded offences in New Zealand. It can have a significant impact on victims.

Many burglars are repeat offenders and some premises/victims are burgled more than once. Attributes that raise the risk of being burgled can generally be addressed.

Recorded Crime Trend Indicator

The rate of dwelling burglaries increased by 2.3% nationally in 2003/04; however 17.7% dwelling burglaries were resolved.

Police recorded crime statistics are a good indicator of the level of burglary in society as insurance companies generally require a Police report before accepting claims.



Outcome Progress Report

Sector

Strategic conversations with the Ministry of Justice and Department of Corrections were undertaken around situational solutions and opportunity reduction to all crime, including burglary. Police also hosted international experts to increase learning of crime analysis trends and offender and guardian management.

Policy

Policy focus is on repeat offenders, victimisation and hotspots, disrupting the distribution of stolen property and the identification of the most popular stolen commodities.

Operations

Police aim for better offender management by 'opportunity reduction' for example through curfew checks. Better analysis of crime patterns focuses on improved problem solving skills:

- Hot spots
- At-risk locations
- At-risk times.

Operational actions include: more effective neighbourhood support and community patrols; continued briefings and information sharing; environmental design and Closed Circuit Television (CCTV); work with at-risk young people; local areas having responsibility for local problems and initiatives.

Capability

Reducing the number of recorded dwelling burglaries and increasing the number that were resolved were key performance targets. Police aimed to gather accurate and reliable intelligence of hot spots and hot offenders and disseminate this in a timely manner. Training in crime sciences and intelligence analysis has been a focus area.

Evaluation

Police act in an advisory capacity to the Ministry of Justice's burglary research project, a comprehensive three-year research project (Feb 2002 – Dec 2004). This aims to reduce and prevent residential burglary in the Manurewa, Rotorua, Lower Hutt and Sydenham Police Areas.

Police has also been on an advisory group for the Ministry of Justice's Target Hardening Pilot programme, a joint research project, to provide assistance to repeat victims of burglary. The evaluation of this pilot showed that:

- All interviewees who had received Target Hardening felt their houses were more secure and their fears after the burglaries had reduced
- All interviewees felt more aware of the need for security around their homes
- Most interviewees were appreciative of the support given to them after the burglary by Victim Support.

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

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

Police Outcome: Reduce Vehicle Crime

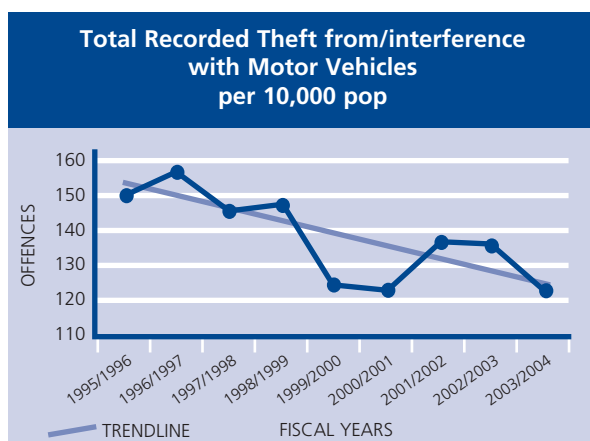
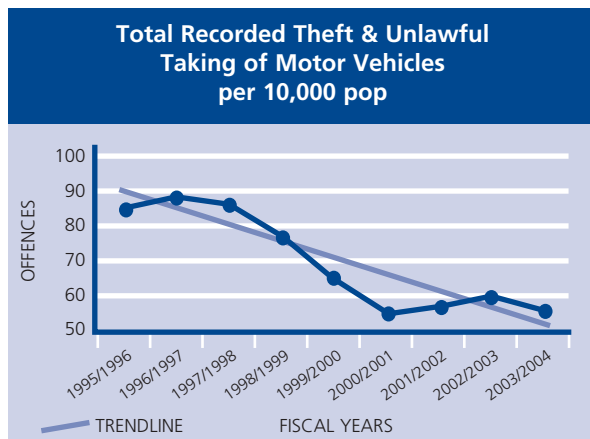
Vehicle crime includes the theft of cars, theft from cars, interference with cars and conversion of cars.

Background Information

Vehicle crime comprises nearly 18% of recorded offences. Theft from cars and interference with cars are significantly under-reported and/or under-recorded.

The reported incidence of vehicle crime is however high in New Zealand compared with overseas. There is potential to significantly reduce vehicle crime through situational crime prevention, Police intelligence-led targeting of crime hot spots and strong partnerships that mutually reinforce individual agency activities.

Recorded Crime Trend Indicator



Outcome Progress Report

Sector

A strong partnership with the Crime Prevention Unit exists on the development of strategies and policy. Police continue to work with the Ministry of Justice on policy.

Policy

A draft vehicle crime reduction strategy identifies areas for legislative change:

- Car park certification framework for vehicle car parks
- Write-off vehicle register
- Joint CARS project (an Australian initiative being considered for New Zealand)
- Vehicle immobilisers on all new and imported cars
- Compulsory vehicle marking "data dotting" all new and imported vehicles.

Operations

The Vehicle Crime Practitioners' Seminar was held in March 2004.

Capability

Police has used indicators of reduced reported car theft and conversion and reduced theft from cars as key performance measures. During 2003/04, 7% fewer cars were reported as unlawfully taken and there were 8% fewer reported thefts from cars. This has been achieved largely by intelligence-led approaches to identify and target resources to hot spots and hot offenders. Often success has been the result of partnerships with Territorial Local Authorities and car park owners. A contributing factor has been a better understanding of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED).

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

Neighbourhood Support, Safer Community Councils, Insurance Council, private security companies, vehicle industry groups and importers, Ministry of Justice, Crime Prevention Unit, local authorities, Land Transport Safety Authority, Ministry of Transport, Government's Crime Reduction Strategy.

Police Outcome:

Reduce Organised Criminal Activity

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

Background Information

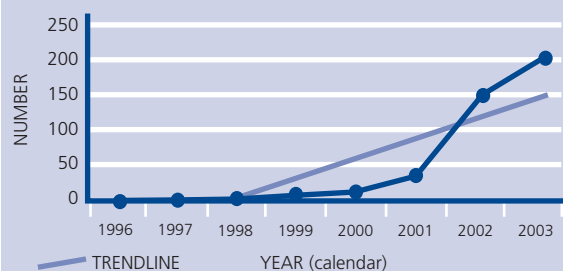
Organised crime attracts a high level of concern and international enforcement effort to combat it. Reducing organised criminal activity requires specialised approaches and lengthy investigations because of the sophisticated and structured nature of the often experienced professional criminals involved.

The demand for illegal drugs, goods and services provides a challenge to standard policing approaches that focus on individual offenders. Thus, the disruption of the market, dismantling crime groups and the prevention of entry by young people into organised crime groups hold the best chance for long-term success. Investigating the money trail and seizing assets are significant impediments to organised crime because they attack profit. Police electronic listening and tracking capability is required to penetrate organised crime groups.

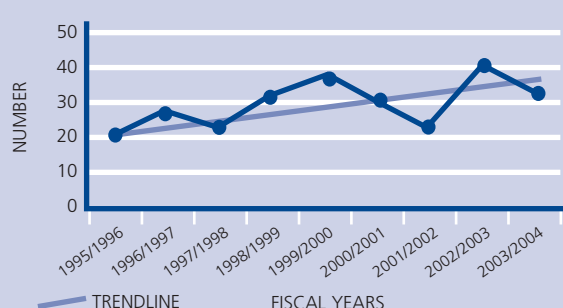
Recorded Crime Trend Indicators

Indicators for the complex area of organised crime are being developed jointly with the Ministry of Justice. For 2003/04 Police statistics of the number of interception warrants obtained and the number of clandestine laboratories closed provide an indication of the impact of Police activity.

Number of clandestine laboratories closed



Number of interception warrants obtained



Outcome Progress Report

Sector

Police commenced development with sector agencies of an Organised Crime Strategy.

Policy

During the last year, Police officials have worked closely with the Ministry of Justice to develop proposals to enhance forfeiture under the Proceeds of Crimes Act 1991. Strengthening of controls would allow enforcement agencies to maximise the recovery of ill-gotten gains from criminal enterprises, and has potential to impact on the the manufacture and supply of illicit drugs. Stronger use of Section 98A of the Crimes Act has been encouraged. This makes it an offence to participate in an "organised criminal group". Up to the end of August 2004, 28 such charges have been successful.

Operations

There has been increased operational activity including dismantling 107 clandestine laboratories in the first six months of the calendar year 2004 and joint operations with the Combined Law Agency Group.

Capability

During 2003/04 districts implemented strategies on drug related offending. An Advanced Gang Intelligence Course was conducted in March 2004 providing District gang intelligence officers expert witness status.

There has been increased investment in clandestine laboratory teams, including increased training and the adoption of the Australasian standard in drug handling. Police commenced development of the National Interception Centre.

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

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

Police Outcome:

Increase National Security

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

Background Information

The threat from terrorism is real. Terrorist group activity, with links to transnational criminals, is known to exist in our region and can directly threaten the safety of New Zealanders.

Recent direct terrorist threats to public safety and to foreign missions underscore the necessity for a comprehensive Police response.

Trend Indicators

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

Outcome Progress Report

Sector

While Police have the primary operational and criminal intelligence role in relation to national security, the cornerstone to success is interagency relationships between the Police, the intelligence community and agencies.

Police has continued active participation in the national security environment, especially the Officials Committee for Domestic and External Security Co-ordination and relevant watch groups; participation in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade chaired Pacific Security Co-ordination Committee; and studies to identify models of best practice in national security intelligence management in other countries. An example is the Joint Intelligence Group, a multi-agency intelligence response to a national security event.

Policy

Police has participated in a variety of inter-agency work programmes to improve national security. These include improvements in port and maritime security; the development of chemical and biological response and contingency plans; and a stocktake of agency capabilities to respond to a national security event. "Exercise Lawman" tested capabilities in March 2004.

New Zealand Police and the Indonesian National Police have entered into a Memorandum of Understanding for

Police co-operation and training to combat international terrorism and transnational crime.

Participation in Australasian processes for national security management including the Australian National Counter-Terrorist Committee, and engagement with the Australian Government Attorney Generals' Department Protective Security Co-ordination Centre have afforded access to extensive and high quality capability development and training programmes.

Attendance at Counter-Terrorism Capability workshops, participation as observers and assessors in overseas national and international exercises, and development of New Zealand standards and best practice for major events in line with overseas best practice (especially those of Australia, the UK and the USA), has continued.

Operations

"Exercise Lawman 2004" allowed national practices and procedures to be tested and evaluated in a real time national security scenario.

New Zealand also participated in an Australian multi-agency national security offshore deployment through an international counter-terrorism exercise – "Operation Wyvern Primo" in the greater Auckland area in September 2003.

Police continued, in conjunction with other agencies, to target the illicit trade in New Zealand documents of national identity. This ensured the New Zealand Police were trained in order to undertake a number of successful investigations and operations to interdict this illegal trade and to prosecute those responsible. The investigations have also identified New Zealand links in the trade in the identity documents of other countries and this has led New Zealand to assist those countries in investigating offences. The overseas liaison officers network has been a key success factor.

The Strategic Intelligence Unit has undertaken a number of strategic and operational assessments on the various crimes contributing to threats to national security. These assessments have led to targeted investigations in New Zealand in conjunction with overseas enforcement and intelligence agencies. The Strategic Intelligence Unit has participated in a range of training scenarios to ensure their skills are developed and maintained to a high level.

The Strategic Intelligence Unit has led, or contributed with other agencies, to the development of a number of threat assessments to inform decision making and security contingencies.

Police has contributed to the planning and establishment by the Officials Committee for Domestic and External Security Co-ordination of the Combined Threat Assessment Group to develop threat assessments on matters which are beyond the scope of any one agency alone. This has included the secondment of two New Zealand Police staff members to the Combined Threat Assessment Group.

Capability

The overseas liaison officers in London, Washington and Jakarta continued to engage agencies in information and intelligence flows to identify examples of best practice and to improve New Zealand's understanding of the international and domestic security environment.

The Joint Intelligence Group was deployed as part of the "Exercise Lawman 2004" scenario. The Strategic Intelligence Unit has become the corner stone of this process and this has exposed analysts to the benefits of both a multi-agency and international environment for intelligence sharing and development.

NZ Police has been approved additional resources by Government in 2004/05 to develop counter-terrorist response teams, an additional overseas post for the South and Western Pacific based in Suva to be opened in 2004/05; and a project team to analyse the extent and nature of identity fraud in New Zealand and to develop options to respond to this emerging threat.

Police has facilitated a number of visits to New Zealand by international experts in national security from the United Kingdom, the United States of America and other countries so that experience could be shared, and to allow effective international relationships to be established or maintained.

Evaluation

The Joint Intelligence Group was evaluated by international assessors in Operation Lawman debrief by Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet (Domestic and External Security Secretariat) and was considered a success.

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

New Zealand Customs Service, New Zealand Immigration Service, New Zealand Security Intelligence Service, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, New Zealand Defence Force, Ministry of Justice, Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet, Government Communications Security Bureau, and Ministry of Defence.

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

Council for Security Co-operation Asia Pacific, Financial Action Task Force, Asia Pacific Group on Money Laundering, Pacific Island Forum secretariat, Bali Ministerial Meetings, ASEAN Regional Forum (especially the Inter Sessional Meetings), various Australasian and international officials committees on terrorism and co-operative security building measures.



Police Outcome:

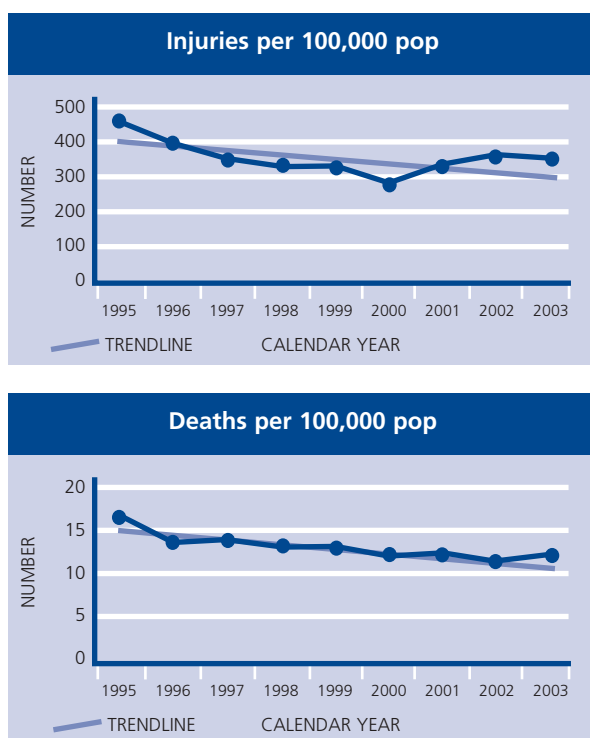
Enhance Road Safety

Road safety is core business for New Zealand Police. A total of 2.7 million Police hours were allocated for road safety related activities in 2003/04. These resources are provided through the *New Zealand Road Safety Programme* and make up approximately 23% of the total Police budget. The resources are focused on the reduction of road trauma through proactive on-road enforcement.

Background Information

Police focus on road safety reflects the trauma and cost of road death and injury borne by New Zealand. Even in calendar year 2002, which saw the lowest road toll in 40 years, 404 people were killed and 6,670 hospitalised as a result of road crashes, at an estimated social cost of three billion dollars. While improved roads and vehicles can reduce road trauma, the major factors in serious injury and fatal crashes relate to driver behaviour, particularly excessive speed, drink-driving, and failure to wear seatbelts. Intersection offences are also important, particularly for vulnerable road users such as pedestrians and cyclists. Road trauma can be reduced by robust, consistent, and effectively targeted enforcement programmes, particularly when supported by education and advertising.

Recorded Traffic Safety Trend Indicators



Source: Motor vehicle crashes in New Zealand 2002 LTSA (plus provisional 2003 LTSA figures)

Outcome Progress Report

Sector

Road Policing services are aligned to the *New Zealand Road Safety Programme* which is developed by the Land Transport Safety Authority in consultation with the New Zealand Police and local authorities. Enforcement activities are managed through well established interagency partnerships with the National Road Safety Committee. Member agencies work together to develop programmes to achieve outcomes, as set down in the *New Zealand Transport Strategy* and *Road Safety to 2010* documents.

A Transport Sector Review seeks to improve the alignment of the transport sector with the goals of the *New Zealand Transport Strategy*, and will involve the merging of components of some agencies.

Policy and Operations

Compared with the record low road toll in calendar year 2002, calendar year 2003 was disappointing with 461 road deaths. While this was still the third lowest road toll in over 40 years, and serious injury statistics are similar to those of 2002, this result does present a challenge. In particular, achieving the Government's goal of no more than 300 road deaths per year by 2010 will be a difficult task that is likely to require significant new interventions.

It is important to note that the causes of the calendar year 2003 deaths and injuries remain constant, with speed, alcohol and failure to wear seatbelts figuring prominently. In addition, numerous factors are creating upward pressure on the road toll, such as:

- increasing traffic volumes
- increasing numbers of heavy vehicles
- increasing disparity of vehicle size
- tourism
- prevalence of drug-taking drivers, and
- increasing numbers of vulnerable road users (cyclists, pedestrians, the elderly, and motorcyclists).

Reductions in the road toll achieved in this context are all the more impressive.

Police efforts continue to improve offence detection and intelligence research based tactics. The *Road Safety to 2010* first implementation package improved training and equipment. The *Road Safety to 2010* second implementation package will continue the tactics of "Anywhere, Anytime" speed camera operations. Benefits of road policing enforcement extend the deterrent effect of high visibility policing to the apprehension of criminal offenders.

Police work with a large number of organisations in the area of road safety. In particular, Police share information on potential engineering treatments to reduce the incidence and severity of crashes in specific locations. Police also has a growing relationship with the Accident Compensation Corporation, which provides support for compulsory breath test operations. Police also delivers road safety education services in schools and work with community groups to deliver road safety messages at the local level. Ultimately, however, the main focus of Police efforts is enforcement.

Capability

The focus for capability building has been to develop a better understanding amongst officers responsible for enforcing road safety laws of the links between high speed, alcohol consumption, and not wearing restraints on the level of trauma and deaths. A range of training and workshops were delivered.

The *Road Safety to 2010* first implementation package is complete apart from the replacement of compulsory breath testing ("Booze Bus") vehicles. Progressive delivery of these vehicles will occur throughout 2004/05.

Police capability is also being increased in 2004/05 with additional staff for traffic prosecutions, communication centres, and driver training and assessment. These resources will address key pressure areas.

Evaluation

Police are commencing research and evaluation activities on enforcement initiatives. In particular, an evaluation of the unmarked Highway Patrol Programme is presently underway.

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

Land Transport Safety Authority, Ministry of Transport, Accident Compensation Corporation, Transit New Zealand, local authorities, Automobile Association and other driver or transport groups, vehicle industry.

Strategies that Police employ to enhance road safety include Government's *Road Safety to 2010* strategy and *NZ Road Safety Programme*.



Reducing Inequalities



Reducing Inequalities

Overview

Police specifically acknowledges its Treaty of Waitangi obligations and partnership with Māori as tangata whenua. During 2003/04 Police continued to build solid relationships already established with Māori at a national level and in local communities. Previous Te Puni Kōkiri agency reviews of Police investigated the contribution Police had made to improving outcomes for Māori. It found that, overall, Police had made substantial progress in developing relationships with Māori communities and building internal capability to deliver responsive services to Māori. Examples of imaginative policing initiatives designed to significantly impact on the criminal environment were a feature of the review.

Police has identified the strategic context of growing the relationship with Māori, and has applied this experience to engaging Pacific and ethnic communities, with a particular commitment to identify and focus on the causes of crime that harm communities. Understanding the cultural context in which Police delivers services to improve safety in increasingly diverse communities has led to a re-examination of the way Police has traditionally delivered services to Māori, Pacific and ethnic communities.

The development and implementation of strategies to reduce inequalities in a policing context amongst Māori, Pacific and ethnic communities is driven by the national office for Māori, Pacific and Ethnic Services reporting directly to the Commissioner. Māori, Pacific and Ethnic Services oversees and has responsibility for advising, monitoring and co-ordinating implementation of the Māori and Pacific Peoples responsiveness strategies and the development of ethnic-wide policy and strategy.

Police Statement of Intent 2004/05 identified Māori, Pacific and Ethnic communities as priority intervention points for policing services which require a proactive approach to working collaboratively with partnership agencies, focussing on specific crime types where Māori, Pacific and ethnic peoples are involved.

Key Intervention:

Responsiveness to At Risk Families

Background Information

Children from dysfunctional families are at risk of poor outcomes generally, and serious persistent offenders tend to come from severely dysfunctional families.

A range of factors have a negative impact on the development of children such as exposure to family violence, drug and alcohol abuse, and neglect. Police work in an environment of cross-agency identification of issues and appropriate early interventions to try and prevent children developing antisocial behaviours as a result of repeated exposure to these negative factors.

Intervening early in the life of the child is cost effective over the long term.

Police focus on care, protection and youth justice for the safety and well-being of children.

Intervention Progress Report

Police work with government and non-government agencies in the Family Services Advisory Council (led by the Ministry of Social Development) to deliver a comprehensive strategy to families based on need.

Police is also represented on the Child and Youth Mortality Review Committee (led by the Ministry of Health) looking at the reasons for and ways of preventing deaths of children and young people.

Police has demonstrated commitment to participation in legislation change and consultation on cross-agency policy development.

Police has undertaken work with the Child, Youth and Family National Office to better align processes for Police notifications to the Child, Youth and Family National Call Centre. A pilot of the new process is planned to start 2004/05.

Police has also been an active participant to "promote and increase child advocacy services" as part of the *Te Rito* programme. These projects aim to improve responsiveness.

Seven Youth Development Programmes and five Community Youth Programmes which focus on at-risk young people and their families are being evaluated. The seven Youth Development Programmes are in their final outcome evaluation stage and results will be released early in the 2005 calendar year. Formative and process evaluation reports on these programmes show that:

- Most programmes adopted a successful model based on families and community support and achieved good outcomes
- Most of the programmes reduced the level of offending by youth participants.

The five Community Youth Programmes are currently in the second process phase of the evaluation. No substantive assessment of outcomes has yet been completed.

A Youth Development Programme in Wanganui has undergone evaluation during the 2003/04 year, with a final report due in August 2004.

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

Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Child, Youth and Family, Ministry of Social Development, Te Puni Kōkiri, Ministry of Pacific Island Affairs, Ministry of Youth Development, Ministry of Justice, Land Transport Safety Authority, Office of the Commissioner for Children.

Government's Youth Offending Strategy, Crime Reduction Strategy, General Violence Strategy, *Te Rito* (New Zealand Family Violence Prevention Strategy).

Key Intervention: Drugs and Alcohol

Background Information

Alcohol remains the most widely used aggravator of crime, disorder and road trauma. Misuse of alcohol by offenders creates a fear of crime and concern about being harmed in road crashes. The link between alcohol misuse and violence is especially strong. The peak time for violent offending is weekend nights in and around licensed premises. Internationally, alcohol is associated with between 50 and 70 percent of all Police work – street fights, criminal damage, family violence, sexual assault, drink-driving, or having to take heavily intoxicated people home or put them in custody. Police efforts to prevent and deter alcohol misuse have significant potential to reduce offending and victimisation.

There continues to be relatively widespread cultivation and availability of cannabis plant and oil. New Zealand has also followed global trends towards increasing use of synthetic drugs such as methamphetamine and MDMA/Ecstasy. There has been an increase in the importation of precursor substances used to illegally manufacture synthetic drugs, especially pseudoephedrine and ephedrine. The increase in domestic production of amphetamine-type substances like pure methamphetamine ('P') is linked with organised crime groups and generates other social problems, such as violence and property crime. Police efforts to interrupt illicit drug markets and supply networks can prevent and reduce harm.

Police activities support the balanced approach of the Government's National Drug Policy, where justice sector interventions around supply reduction complement demand reduction and harm reduction activities.

Intervention Progress Report

Good progress is being achieved, guided by a whole-of-policing approach to alcohol and other drugs as contributors to offending, road crashes and other types of victimisation. During 2003/04, notable intervention programmes were carried forward in the following key areas.

Partnership building and community development

A focus for Police has been to build new, and strengthen existing, relationships with key partner agencies. Progress has been achieved in policy development, as well as local alcohol and other drug problems by council liquor ban by-laws, and public places with alcohol-related problems. Police liquor licensing staff provide help to public health and District Licensing Agency inspectors, to identify problem licensed premises and work with them to promote safer practices, such as targeted 'Host Responsibility' training for bar staff and managers.

Prevention and education

Police efforts have also delivered prevention and education initiatives. Police youth education officers play an important role in schools by modeling healthy lifestyles and delivering modules of the Drug Abuse Resistance Education. This aims to increase young people's resilience to pressures to misuse legal and illegal drugs. Police iwi liaison officers delivered awareness raising seminars to local community groups on dangers associated with pure methamphetamine, using the hard-hitting presentation Patua Te Ngangara (Battling the Devil). The Police Prosecution Service continues to offer diversion and other alternative resolutions to first-time drug or alcohol offenders, where it is appropriate.

Enforcement

During 2003/04, Police continued to prioritise operational responses to substance-related offences, and specifically targeted illegal drug manufacturers, importers and dealers. Highlights included further successful inroads into the cannabis blackmarket through the helicopter-based Cannabis Eradication Programme, and the use of specialist response teams to locate and dismantle clandestine drug-making laboratories ('clan labs'). Targeted initiatives were also put in place to tackle alcohol-related offending – especially focused on unlawful supply to underage and intoxicated persons. A particular focus of enforcement was intelligence-led operations to target high-risk locations (for instance, poorly controlled licensed premises) and repeat offenders (for example, recidivist drink drivers).

Capability building

Enforcement has been enhanced by intelligence analyst roles to prevent precursor chemicals being diverted into illicit channels. Early warning monitoring programmes will be used to systematically collect intelligence about drug use trends, and links with any particular types of offending. Further progress has been made to put in place enhancements to the Last Drink Survey programme, as part of a Police-wide Enhanced Alcohol Intelligence Project. Work on the Enhanced Alcohol Intelligence Project during 2003/04 was complemented by several training initiatives, such as the development of a detailed Manual for Police Liquor Licensing Officers, which will help to develop the capability of Police staff who hold liquor licensing portfolios to enforce the Sale of Liquor Act.

Evaluation

Police are currently acting in an advisory capacity for an evaluation of a drug and alcohol initiative in Nelson. Young offenders, who are arrested on drug related charges, are referred to the Nelson Alcohol and Other Drug Service for specialised counselling services. The aims of the initiative are to:

- Provide youth offenders with the opportunity for assessment for underlying mental health or addition problems
- Provide youth offenders with a 'reality check' about the possible consequences of the offending and/or alcohol or drug use, and
- Promote awareness of the alcohol and drug service so that young people know where help can be accessed for themselves or for friends.

A final draft report is due in July 2004.

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

- Ministry of Health, Ministry of Justice, New Zealand Customs Service, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Youth Development, Environmental Science and Research Ltd, Alcohol Advisory Council of New Zealand, Local Government New Zealand.
- National Drug Policy, National Alcohol Strategy, Action Plan on Alcohol and Illicit Drugs, Methamphetamine Action Plan.

Key Intervention:

Responsiveness to Young People

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

Background Information

Police statistics for the 2003/04 year show that youth apprehensions continue to account for 21% of all apprehensions made.

The number of children and young persons, particularly Māori and Pacific young people within the population, is projected to increase significantly in the next few years.

About half of all recorded offending by young people is in the area of dishonesty offences.

Young people in New Zealand are more at risk of being victims of crime or road trauma than they are at risk of offending.

Of all young people who offend, just over 80% commit only one offence and are dealt with by Youth Aid diversions or alternative action outside of the formal youth justice court system.

A portion of the remainder who commit more serious offences may develop into significant repeat offenders. These are the young offenders who need intensive interventions by youth services.

Government's Youth Offending Strategy presents significant opportunity to integrate practices of Police and other agencies, to make a difference to the safety and well-being of young people. These practices include education and interventions with the families of offenders.

Intervention Progress Report

Police Youth Services

Police have established a Youth Services Group at the Office of the Commissioner bringing together youth services and integrating policy.

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

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

Services included:

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

These services are based on working closely with young people, their family and their communities in prevention, early intervention and response to offending and victimisation. Although there are common elements to the provision of such services, other aspects differ markedly between Districts due to the diverse nature of New Zealand society.

Youth Aid Section

164 Youth Aid officers are employed to work with children and young people who come to Police attention for offending, are in need of care and protection or are showing at risk behaviour. Youth Aid officers are an integral part of the Police response to youth crime and work to ensure that young offenders do not appear before the youth court unless it is necessary for the accountability of the young offender or protection of the community.

Youth Education Service

There are 130 Police Education Officers employed who deliver mandated community safety and crime prevention programmes to children and young people within schools and other learning environments. Their focus includes the wider school community of teachers, parents and family. There are a number of specific education programmes that assist young people to make sensible decisions concerning their own and others' safety. Participating in a long-term education programme increases a child's awareness of the law and understanding the consequences of infringing against the law, including how people are victimised.

An evaluation of the *Kia Kaha* (Stand Strong) programmes by the Education Review Office indicated that the objectives of the Police Youth Education Service fit well with Police strategic goals and are highly valued by schools.

Youth Development Programmes

In addition to these routine services, Police delivers a number of Youth Development programmes. Individual Districts also involve young people who are 'at risk' in various projects and activities. Police employ 45 staff in District-based Youth Development Programmes. These programmes use community based and mentoring

approaches to develop the supportive capacity of young offenders' families. A mix of sworn Police officers and non-sworn case workers helps shape family dynamics and work to ensure offenders and their siblings are prevented from engaging in cycles of victimisation, offending and re-offending.

Key Factors

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

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

An evaluation report investigating three-year outcomes of fourteen Police Youth-at-Risk programmes that were part of the 1997 Crime Prevention Package was released in May 2003. The greatest successes in reducing the needs and offending of young people occurred in those young people, referred to the programme by Police, who had a high level of need and were involved with the programme for at least a year with a minimum of 50 interactions. The community approach model, on which eleven of the fourteen programmes were based, was found to be most effective in reducing offending-related needs of young people. These programmes are being shaped to concentrate on child offenders (those 13 years and under) and their siblings.

Youth Offending Strategy

Sector

The April 2002 Ministerial Task Force Report on Youth Offending and Youth Offending Strategy aimed at "preventing and reducing offending, and reoffending by children and young people".

Youth Offending Teams have been established comprising Police, Child, Youth and Family, the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Health. The purpose of the Youth Offending Teams is to improve coordination and collaboration. Police attendance at Youth Offending Teams meetings remains at a high level.

A Youth Justice Leadership Group was established to monitor and report quarterly on the performance of the local Youth Offending Teams and the implementation of the Youth Offending Strategy. Police are integral partners in the Youth Justice leadership Group. An Independent Advisory Group chaired by the Principal Youth Court Judge regularly requests information and reports from Police.

Inter-Agency Collaboration

Police assist Youth Offending Teams and the Youth Justice Leadership Group through:

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

Increasing Organisational Capability

Joint training for youth justice professionals from Police and Child, Youth and Family continues.

Police's specially trained child abuse investigators worked closely with partners to detect and investigate child abuse, and to prosecute those responsible. The Royal New Zealand Police College Training Service Centre worked with Child, Youth and Family during 2003/04 to develop training packages to improve outcomes for youth. There were five Youth Services introductory courses and three youth aid qualifying courses conducted at the Royal New Zealand Police College in the 2003/04 year. The Youth Services Introductory course has been re-designed to include the role of Youth Development within the course content. In addition a youth aid component was delivered to Criminal Investigation Bureau investigator and Sergeant courses.

The National Youth Policing Plan 2004-2006 will provide co-ordination of Youth Policing effort across districts. The two-year plan implements Government's Youth Offending Strategy and is focussed on improved data collection, district ownership, structural alignment and process improvement for youth service delivery within Police.

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

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

Key Intervention: Māori Responsiveness

Background Information

Māori are more likely to have been a victim of violent offending and are at greater risk of injury or death from motor vehicle crashes. Māori are over-represented at every stage of the criminal justice process. Māori are three times more likely to be apprehended for a criminal offence than non-Māori, more likely to be prosecuted, more likely to be convicted and more likely to be sentenced to imprisonment.

Intervention Progress Report

Strategy, planning and reporting

Key strategies by Police for reducing inequalities have centred on Haere Whakamua - Responsiveness to Māori Strategy.

These strategies have renewed the focus on proactive programmes that include capacity building and supporting community growth that will enhance the Police capability to contribute to crime reduction and community safety objectives. Police is also focusing its policy development goals in relation to specific social issues and needs centred on family violence, road safety, alcohol and drugs, and problem gambling and youth suicide prevention.

The Responsiveness to Māori strategy is being enhanced to assist and guide Police in their endeavours to be responsive to Māori. The greatest progress continues to be made where the drive and commitment of the leadership is readily apparent.

Service delivery, programmes and capability

Districts have established advisory groups to assist with reducing offending, reoffending and victimisation amongst Māori. Some Districts have formalised relationships with Māori by signing memorandums of understanding (MOUs) with hapū and iwi within their districts. These formal agreements have complemented face-to-face (kanohi ki te kanohi) contact with Police and Māori and continue to reinforce the willingness of both groups to work together. This has also been implemented at both the strategic and operational policy levels.

A small group of Iwi Liaison Officers under Police leadership consulted and travelled with the Foreshore and Seabed protest hikoi organisers from Northland and the East Coast, to Wellington. The officers held daily meetings with organisers and contacted local Police to ensure safety was maintained as the hikoi swelled in numbers in its journey south. 15,000 protesters converged peacefully on Parliament; the co-operation of the protesters was testament to dialogue established at the outset of the hikoi by Police leaders and their team of Iwi Liaison Officers.

Responsiveness to Māori has been included in performance management systems. A Treaty of Waitangi core value has been identified for inclusion in the new HR Competency Framework. This provides the framework for developing Māori responsiveness competencies for all positions within Police.

Engagement and ownership

Bringing the voice of Māori into the decision-making process is a key to Police initiatives to reduce crime and make communities safe. As decision-makers, Police together with Māori partners are working to identify crime or crash problems and taking the most appropriate action. Effective use of well directed Police activities along with proactive partnership activities continues to contribute to the following:

- Redesign of the Responsiveness to Māori strategy to provide a more integrated and cohesive approach to reduce crime and victimisation
- Intelligence-Led Policing (Identifies which criminals are active, which crimes are linked and where problems are likely to occur)
- MOUs with Māori
- Multi-pronged approach to crime reduction
- Centralised 'best practice'
- Training
- Effective partnerships, (Government/Iwi/Community Services) to reduce crime.

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

Police has made significant progress in developing relationships and consultation processes with Māori, local hapū and whanau. Some Districts have evolved systems for timely advice and assistance to resolve or support matters of importance to Māori.

As mentioned previously, the Evaluation Unit is currently evaluating an initiative developed in the Bay of Plenty Police District in response to concerns about the disproportionate level of Māori offending and high apprehension rates of Māori in the District.

The Evaluation Unit is also representing the Police on the advisory group for the Māori Youth Contestable Fund evaluation which is being managed by Child, Youth and Family. The Māori Youth Contestable Fund is a fund established by Government in 2000 to support initiatives designed to reduce the rates of re-offending by Māori youth.

Equitable access to policing services

Throughout the 2003/04 period, Police continued to promote positive initiatives such as the recruitment of Māori, particularly women, using specific communication plans that feature participation in 'Icon events' such as the 'National Kapa Haka Festival'.

Police recognise the value of being represented at these community events. Police experience has shown that the most effective community engagement approaches are those that include:

- Identifying appropriate leadership structures within ethnically diverse community structures to ensure they are fully engaged
- Effective use of ethnic specific media communication
- Delivering services within the communities that are focused on the disadvantaged.

A key feature of these events is the post-event activities that can be used to benchmark their success and quality.

Information collection and relationships

An information strategy is being developed by the Organisational Performance Group and Māori, Pacific and Ethnic Services to improve Māori data collection and analysis.

In the 2002/03 year three Police districts piloted a system to collect, analyse and interpret ethnicity data. This was specifically iwi and hapū affiliations of adult offenders at the point of arrest / apprehension. Data from this pilot is now being evaluated with a view to expanding its application to other Districts.

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

Local Iwi, marae based consultation groups, Te Puni Kōkiri.

Government's commitment to uphold the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi, He Tirohanga o Kawa ki te Tiriti o Waitangi, Rapua Te Huarahi Tika, Whanake Rangatahi.

Key Intervention:

Pacific Peoples Responsiveness

Background Information

Pacific peoples, especially young males, are over represented in violent offending and are at higher risk of being victims of violent offending. Pacific victims are more likely to be repeat victims.

A greater proportion of the Pacific population is now New Zealand-born. Almost 40% of the total Pacific population is under the age of 15 years. Pacific peoples are proportionally over-represented among inmate numbers and comprise approximately 10% of the prison population.

Key strategies by Police for reducing inequalities have included the Pacific Peoples' Responsiveness Strategy.

Proactive programmes include capacity building and supporting community growth to enhance Police capability to contribute to crime reduction and community safety objectives. Police are also focusing policy on family violence, road safety, alcohol and drugs, and risk factors such as problem gambling that contribute to criminality, as well as youth suicide prevention.

Intervention Progress Report

Māori, Pacific and Ethnic Services provides oversight and has responsibility for advising, monitoring and co-ordinating implementation of the Pacific Peoples Responsiveness Strategy.

Implementation and support of the following key elements will continue to contribute to and provide the basis of quality systems and processes designed to achieve results to reduce crime and victimisation in Pacific communities:

- Leadership commitment - top to bottom
- Supporting Pacific capacity and growth
- Cultural sensitivity (appreciation of diversity)
- Partnership/Relationships
- Pacific languages
- Royal New Zealand Police College support structures (Quality Cultural Training programmes)
- Public satisfaction surveys.

Police strategies to become more responsive to Pacific peoples have been based on:

- High visibility programmes that engage communities within their community spaces
- A focus on programmes that contribute to addressing the underlying causes of criminality

- Engaging communities through specifically targeted groups recognising diversity, gender and leadership structures
- Embedding the values and beliefs of Pacific peoples in the development and delivery of programmes focused on Pacific peoples.

Pacific Advisory Groups have been established in Auckland, Counties Manukau, Wellington and Christchurch. These groups provide support to Police policy and practice and complement Community Reference Groups (Ministry of Pacific Island Affairs led) that provide feedback from Pacific communities.

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

Responsiveness to Pacific Peoples' Strategy has been included in performance management systems and District Commanders' performance agreements.

Policy and programmes

Police commitment to 44 programmes of action as part of the Ministry of Pacific Island Affairs Pacific Capacity Building is ongoing, and integrated into the Pacific People's Responsiveness Strategy, and Business Plans of the Police Districts with significant Pacific peoples' population, e.g. North Shore, Waitakere, Auckland, Counties Manukau, Wellington and Christchurch. Programmes are in place to build capability and to position the Police to more effectively engage Pacific communities. These reflect Pacific people's values and principles. Examples include Pacific networks, mentoring programmes, youth leadership programmes, advisory, leadership and women's groups.

These programmes are expected to assist building organisational capability to be responsive to Pacific peoples, and to contribute to the development of specific programmes targeted at crime reduction reflecting the delivery services within communities.

Police are currently evaluating a Youth Development Programme which focuses on working with Pacific youth in Christchurch to determine effectiveness in reducing offending and violence. A formative evaluation report has been completed and process and outcome evaluation reports will be completed in 2004/05 and 2005/06 respectively.

Partnerships

Police work closely with Pacific community groups to establish relationships that meet community goals, diversity and policing objectives such as promoting crime prevention and education initiatives. Examples of this approach include working with Samoan Matai and community Kilikiti Associations in Auckland and

Wellington to promote the connection between sport, culture and policing.

Interagency collaboration has been an important feature of contributing to the efficiency and effectiveness of policing services to Pacific communities. Examples include:

- working closely with the Ministry of Education and other agencies and Pacific communities in Wellington and Christchurch to promote youth achievement and successful career choices.
- 'Specifically Pacific' has been a key icon event in communicating with Pacific families
- the use of Pacific radio media
- the development of the Canterbury Safer Community Guide and the National Pacific peoples Crime Prevention Guide.

Leadership and commitment

Leadership and management commitment have been strengthened through annual Pacific People's Fono for Pacific staff to benchmark and review effectiveness of responsiveness initiatives. Leadership cadres focus on professional development and leadership. A group for Pacific women aspiring to leadership roles reinforce Police commitment to Pacific peoples.

Key partners that Police work with to enhance Police Pacific peoples responsiveness include:

Community consultation groups, Ministry of Pacific Island Affairs, regional and national Pacific Community, women and youth collectives, Ministry of Justice, Department of Corrections, Ministry of Social Development, Ministry of Education.

Other Initiatives

Developing and Implementing Ethnic Peoples Responsiveness Strategy

Police value and respect New Zealand's growing ethnic diversity. It is committed to identifying and meeting the unique safety needs of ethnic communities in its policy process and service delivery. Led by the Māori Pacific Ethnic Services Group, Police are developing and implementing a responsiveness strategy for ethnic populations - "Working With Ethnic Communities: Proposed Police Ethnic Strategy Towards 2010".

Examples of key achievements in ethnic responsiveness include:

- Proactively engaged diverse ethnic communities in developing and implementing the ethnic responsiveness strategy
- Supported Ethnic Liaison Officers development in Districts
- Developed ethnic related resources and toolkits for frontline staff
- Supported Ethnic staff diversity through ethnic recruitment focusing on Asian recruitment
- Held an Ethnic Development Course to enhance staff cultural competency in working with ethnic people.

People with Disabilities Satisfaction with Police Services

Police surveyed people with disabilities perception of Police and satisfaction with services. In general, the feedback from participants was positive, with the exception of mental health consumer respondents' reported level of satisfaction with Police services. Participants identified barriers to accessing Police services and made suggestions for removing these so Police could be more responsive to the needs of people with disabilities. Major barriers were communication and the Police perception of people with disabilities.

EEO and Diversity Achievements

National Major Areas of Focus for 2003/04

"People in Policing: A Five Year Human Resources Strategy to 2006" has a focus on policing capability and integrity through commitment to Police values and competencies. The strategy encourages a flexible, diverse and adaptive workforce capable of meeting the needs of individuals.

EEO and diversity acknowledges the increasing cultural diversity of the New Zealand community.

Work includes ongoing benchmarking and standards, and effective reporting and monitoring of achievements.

Examples of key initiatives:

- Increasing staff understanding of Māori culture and practices with annual Kia Puawai (Police Management Conference)
- Achieving specific targets for Māori, women and Pacific peoples in Police by 2010 with a milestone in 2005
- Encouraging other ethnic groups to join Police with a milestone in 2006
- Establishing liaison with diverse communities.

Recruitment and Appointment

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

Examples of key achievements included:

- Implemented individual District initiatives with national application
- Held Asian recruitment seminars including one specifically for Asian women
- Contributed to ASB Cultural Festival
- Joint venture in 'Specifically Pacific'
- Contributed to '1 Touch' focussing on spirituality, with icons and workshops targeting Pacific youth
- Participated in National Methodist Youth Conference.

Asian recruitment was acknowledged as a priority for Police and a number of initiatives were introduced. These included:

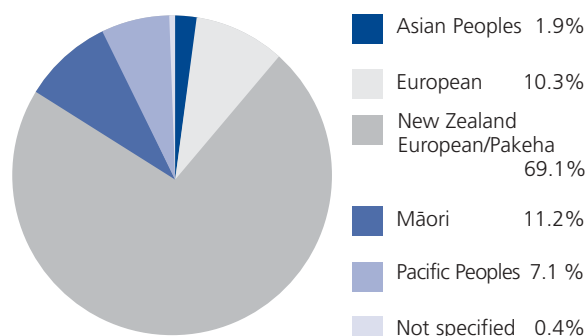
- Introductory Asian Recruitment Seminar; attendance at the popular Chinese Lantern Festival in Auckland; introduction of Asian language recruitment postcards; introductory multilingual phrase booklet
- Police Recruitment profile enhanced by Ethnic Responsiveness Strategy; ethnic community consultation meetings; Ethnic Strategic Development Course at the Royal New Zealand Police College; communications strategy on Asian recruitment.

In 2003/04, Police also employed additional recruitment strategies:

- Northern Seminar: Two-day workshop of Ethnic, Māori and Pacific Liaison Officers to discuss recruiting issues
- Coaching groups aimed at Pacific peoples, for example the Sisters in Strength To Achieve Success (SISTAS) programme
- Active networks within ethnic communities.

These initiatives were supported by the Iwi Liaison Officer and Pacific Liaison Officer networks, and the Ethnic Liaison Officer network.

Sworn recruitment in 2003/04



EEO and Diversity Progress 2003/04

Police achieved the results against the specific EEO and diversity targets for 2010 and 2005 as outlined in the Organisational Information section.¹

Ethnicity targets for women, Māori, Pacific peoples and Asian people

Recording an individual's ethnicity within a Police database is voluntary. Changes in the past 12 months indicate the percentage of those identifying as Māori has decreased slightly from 11.4% to 11.0% as at 30 June 2004, Pacific peoples remained at 3.9% and Asian peoples were at 0.9%. At the same time the percentage of sworn women increased from 14.7% to 15.7%, a marked increase compared to recent years.

With regard to senior management positions, Māori representation and Pacific peoples' representation slightly declined although both groups have achieved their 2005 milestone targets. The percentage of women in senior management positions increased from 5.6% to 8.9% exceeding the 2005 milestone of 7.5%.

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

- State Services Commission's Annual EEO Assessment, and
- EEO Trust Employers' Group Survey.

Effective Consultation with and Representation by Women

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

- A two-day workshop with the aim of developing strategies for the advancement of women in New Zealand Police. The Women in Policing Action Plan was promulgated
- Participation in the Commissioners' Australasian Women in Policing Advisory Committee, the primary women's issues advisory group to Commissioners in

Australasia policing jurisdictions. The aim is to increase the number of women in leadership and influential roles, support and retain of women in policing and enhance family friendly workplaces

- The National Women's Consultative Committee represents all women in Police. Its mission is "to assist the organisation to achieve excellence in policing by realising the potential of women through maximising opportunities, removing barriers and valuing diversity". During the 2003/04 year the National Women's Consultative Committee held six video conference meetings and one two-day meeting
- Continued support for Women's Consultative Committees / Networks / EEO Committees in each District
- Designated EEO and diversity portfolio holders within each District
- Women's Only ethnic community consultation meeting was held in Auckland.

Implementation of Policies, Procedures and Strategies

Sworn women attrition reduced from 62 Full Time Equivalents to 30 Full Time Equivalents, a reduction of 52%. Sworn women working less than full time increased from 139 to 176, an increase of 27%.

Elimination of Discriminatory Practices

A total of eight sexual harassment complaints were lodged. National courses were run on prevention and training for contact officers, mediators, and complaint co-ordinators.

Support of Staff with Disabilities

A total of 43 staff indicated they have a disability. Examples of key achievements for 2003/04 include:

- Police employed a total of 15 staff on the Mainstream Employment Programme, an increase of 4 over the previous year
- New Zealand Police won the 2003 Mainstream Employer of the Year Award in recognition of support by Tauranga Police to an employee with a disability
- An intranet site entitled 'Taking the 'Dis' out of Disabilities' was launched
- The Police Disability Network met five times during the 2003/04 year by video conference.

¹ Refer to the ethnicity breakdown of Police, in the Organisational Information section.

Gays and Lesbians

Examples of key achievements include:

- Inclusiveness training continued to be delivered and approximately 75% of Police staff has attended training. The training raises awareness of issues faced by gay men, lesbians, bisexuals and transgender people and aims to create an inclusive workplace for staff and enhance responsiveness
- A national bi-monthly newsletter aims to support inclusiveness
- Networking activities
- Attendance at external events and discussion of topical issues.

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

EEO liaison officers advise and co-ordinate implementation. EEO liaison officers met three times by video conference and attended a two-day course in May 2004.

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



Capability



Capability

Capability Development

Developing Leadership and Management Skills

2003/04 concentrated on improving the leadership of Area Commanders. The training focused on practical understanding of how to attain crime and crash reduction, improved decision making and change management.

Better Community Engagement

A crime reduction model has been developed to enhance dialogue with decision-makers from different communities and agencies on specific problems.

Enhancing Problem Solving, Intelligence Services and Evaluation Activity

In 2003/04 seminars have been run in each district and at the Royal New Zealand Police College for District Commanders, Area Commanders, non-commissioned officers (NCOs) and intelligence staff on improved techniques and processes in problem solving. Police Districts and areas have improved approaches in the use of intelligence. This has improved tactical deployment to focus on priority problems, repeat offenders and repeat locations. New training courses for intelligence analysts teach the use of intelligence to reduce crime and road trauma. Police also held the 12th International Symposium on Environmental Criminology and Crime Analysis which included renowned criminologists, academics and practitioners with expertise in the crime field.

Resource Deployment

Improving Resource Allocation, Rostering and Deployment

Over the last two years Police has focused on strategic outcomes centred on crime, community engagement and security.

During 2003/04 Police started to re-evaluate how it distributes the current resource to better reflect strategic priorities, to provide a more direct link from investment decisions and outcomes.

A proposed outline of the model has been presented to the Police Executive Committee and the Board of Commissioners, and consulted with District staff. Presentations have been made to the Auckland Regional Mayoral Forum, district management teams and other groups within Police.

Management of Key Risks

Police manages risks through a six-year old framework with the Australia New Zealand standard on risk management AS/NZS 4360:1999. This is monitored by an audit committee chaired by the Commissioner of Police. The framework identifies, prioritises, mitigates and manages risks. The table below identifies the key risk areas identified for Police.

Key Capabilities	Key Risks Identified	Mitigation
Leadership and management - Staff and skills	<p>Focused and quality information to support decision making</p> <p>Performance management</p>	<p>Intelligence development, training in Districts and technology:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intelligence career pathway developed • New training plan promulgated • Training for Decision Makers Course held • Intelligence Courses NZQA approved • Crime and Crash Reduction Model developed • International symposium held. <p>Enhancing performance framework and processes.</p>
Investigation	Impact of transnational crime (including terrorism) on capacity to deliver regular policing services	<p>Capability building in counter terrorism to mitigate potential events:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suva post approved • Counter terrorism staffing increased • Combined interagency Threat Assessment Group created • "Exercise Lawman 2004" held • Identity Fraud Project commenced.
Safety and Security	<p>Prisoners in custody</p> <p>Workplace hazards</p>	<p>Cell project procurement plan approved for upgrades at Hamilton, Henderson, Tauranga, Rotorua and Hastings Stations.</p> <p>Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) district co-ordinators and focus groups in operation.</p>





Statement of Objectives and Service Performance

New Zealand Police Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 30 June 2004

Statement of Responsibility

As the Commissioner of Police, I am responsible for the preparation of Police's financial statements and the assessments made in the process of producing those statements under terms of sections 35 and 37 of the Public Finance Act 1989.

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

The financial statements have allocated costs to output classes in accordance with the relevant accounting policy. I am of the opinion that specific controls, policies and procedures that have been instigated minimise the risks inherent in time recording systems. Further I am of the opinion that any errors would not have a material effect on the costs allocated to output classes and recorded here.

In my opinion, these financial statements fairly reflect the financial position and operations of New Zealand Police for the year ended 30 June 2004, and I authorise issuance of these financial statements on 30 September 2004.



S E Long

Acting Commissioner of Police

30 September 2004

Countersigned by:



B R Simpson

General Manager Finance

30 September 2004

Statement of Objectives and Service Performance

for the year ended 30 June 2004

Output Class One - Policy Advice and Ministerial Servicing

Output Class Description

This output class includes:

- the purchase of policy outputs that involve the identification of problems and definitions, researching and monitoring of current practices;
- analysing options, writing, discussing and negotiating or issuing instructions about a policy issue;
- Police contribution to the formal government policy process; and
- Services to the office of the Minister of Police such as responses to ministerial correspondence, answers to written questions in the House, speech drafts and other ministerial advice as well as advice or responses provided to other government agencies and departments.

Sector or Departmental Outcome links:

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

Outputs purchased within this Class

Output 1.1 - Policy Advice

This output covers the provision of policy advice on policing, and advice on proposed legislation affecting Police and the criminal justice sector.

Performance Measures

Outturn 2002/2003		Outturn 2003/2004	Estimated Demand 2003/2004
80%	Quantity Policy advice that meets the standards agreed between the Minister of Police and the Commissioner.	100%	95%
Outturn 2002/2003		Outturn 2003/2004	Performance Standard 2003/2004
96%	Quality Policy advice will be measured by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • coverage of subject • timeliness • quality of individual papers including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • purpose • logic • accuracy • options • consultation • practicality • presentation and will be assessed against acceptance criteria by the Minister of Police.	100%	100%
\$533.35 2,304	Costs Daily Rate GST exclusive. Number of chargeable days.	\$288.06 2,312	1,500 to 2,000

Output 1.2 - Ministerial Servicing

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

Performance Measures

Outturn 2002/2003		Outturn 2003/2004	Estimated Demand 2003/2004
	Quantity		
296	Process ministerial correspondence.	326	200 to 400
811	Process questions in the House.	1,043	1,100 to 1,300
Outturn 2002/2003		Outturn 2003/2004	Performance Standard 2003/2004
	Quality		
96%	First drafts of ministerial correspondence acceptable to the Minister of Police.	97%	97%
95%	Answers to written and oral questions in the House to the satisfaction of the Minister of Police.	99%	97%
	Timeliness		
	Percentage of ministerial drafts completed within:		
97.3%	• 20 working days of receipt	98%	95%
100%	• 6 weeks of receipt.	100%	100%
99.7%	Answers to written and oral questions in the House within the timeframes specified.	97%	100%
	Costs		
\$535.83	Daily Rate GST exclusive.	\$287.37	\$544
1211.2	Number of chargeable days.	1,211	700 to 800

Output Class Statement: Policy Advice and Ministerial Servicing for the year ending 30 June 2004

Outturn Actual 2002/2003		Actual 2003/2004	Budgeted Mains 2003/2004	Budgeted Supplementary Adjusted 2003/2004
\$000		\$000	\$000	\$000
	Revenue			
1,458	Crown Revenue	1,407	1,376	1,410
-	Revenue Departments	2	1	7
-	Revenue Other	8	3	3
1,458	Total Revenue	1,417	1,380	1,420
1,878	Total Expenses	1,014	1,380	1,420
(420)	Net Surplus (Deficit)	403	-	-
1,229	Output 1.1	666	796	819
649	Output 1.2	348	584	601
1,878	Total Output Class	1,014	1,380	1,420

Output Class Two – General Crime Prevention Services

Output Class Description

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

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

Sector or Departmental Outcome links:

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

Outputs purchased within this Class

Output 2.1 - Community Responsiveness

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

Performance Measures

Outturn 2002/2003		Outturn 2003/2004	Estimated Demand 2003/2004
	Quantity		
75,572	Number of awareness and community information services provided.	73,022	75,000 to 85,000 ²
5,407	Number of Official Information Act requests.	5,817	5,000 to 6,000 ³
148,265	Number of referrals to Victim Support.	143,804	140,000 to 180,000 ⁴
16,679	Number of neighbourhood, business and rural support groups who have a crime reduction focus that are actively supported by Police. ⁵	16,083	17,000 to 17,500
Outturn 2002/2003		Outturn 2003/2004	Performance Standard 2003/2004
	Quality		
49%	Public satisfaction survey of levels of information provided on community safety and security issues.	54%	90%
	Timeliness		
	Complete Official Information Act requests within:		
88.2%	• 20 working days of receipt (or extension sought under section 15A)	95%	90%
97.8%	• 6 weeks of receipt.	98%	100%
	Percentage of Victim Support referrals made within the timeframes specified in the MOU:		
96.5%	• all referrals made within 24 hours of initial Police attendance to the victim.	95%	100%

² The number of awareness and information services provided has increased 75% since 1999/2000.

³ Official Information Act requests have continued to trend upwards since 1999/2000.

⁴ The annual standard as reported in the 2003/2004 Statement of Intent was incorrect and should have read 140,000 to 180,000 referrals.

⁵ This is a community count of those community groups that Police actively support by providing significant assistance during the establishment of the groups, provision of information, attendance at meetings and active support.

Output 2.2 Youth Services

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

Performance Measures

Outturn 2002/2003		Outturn 2003/2004	Estimated Demand 2003/2004
	Quantity		
	Number of youth offenders dealt with by Police through:		
	• warnings / cautions	10,715	12,000 to 13,000 ⁶
	• alternative action ⁷	26,959	24,000 to 28,000 ⁸
	• Youth Court / Family Group Conference (FGC).	7,482	6,800 to 7,500
	Number of face-to-face YES programme hours delivered. ⁹	34,314	33,000 to 36,000 ¹⁰
	Average number of classrooms receiving YES programmes per PEO.	260	200 ¹¹
7	Number of nationally evaluated Youth Development Programmes with:	16	21 ¹²
	• a whānau / family based approach	12	21
	• an inter-agency / community based approach. ¹³	9	21
212	Number of district initiated youth programmes.	119 ¹⁴	12
7	Number of inter-agency Community Youth Initiatives supported by Police.	13	13 ¹⁵
Outturn 2002/2003		Outturn 2003/2004	Performance Standard 2003/2004
Last audited 2001/02	Quality		
	Quality assurance for Youth Education Services delivery established by qualified external audit. ¹⁶	Three external evaluations were conducted during the year. All three confirmed that the Youth Education Service continues to deliver high quality products that are valued by its customers, teachers, parents and students in schools.	Result equal to or better than 2001/2002
	Percentage of youth programmes / initiatives developed, and implemented utilising auditable and recognised planning processes.	100%	100%

⁶ New measure introduced in 2003/2004.

⁷ Alternative action includes structured Youth Aid activity, custodial clearance, clearance on grounds of mental illness / disability and other approved action.

⁸ New measure introduced in 2003/2004

⁹ Approved programmes are Dare to make a Choice, DARE Report, Tena Kowhiria (Dare to make a Choice Te Reo Māori), DARE General, Primary Keeping Ourselves Safe, Secondary Keeping Ourselves Safe, Kia Kaha (Bullying) Violence Prevention General, and other Crime Prevention Programmes.

¹⁰ This measure now includes face-to-face delivery to adults, teachers and caregivers.

¹¹ The average for rural and special needs classes is 175, while urban ratio is 225 classrooms per PEO.

¹² This includes the two Crime Prevention Unit programmes.

¹³ 5 programmes fit in both the whānau/family based and interagency/community based approach.

¹⁴ The 2002/2003 figure included youth projects. The 2003/2004 figure contains the more significant youth programmes generated within the 12 Police districts.

¹⁵ New measure introduced in 2003/2004.

¹⁶ External audits were undertaken during 2003/2004 on 'Keeping Ourselves Safe' and the NZ DARE programme.

Output 2.3 Vetting Services

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

Performance Measures

Outturn 2002/2003		Outturn 2003/2004	Estimated Demand 2003/2004
477,215	Quantity Number of vetting services provided.	422,490	450,000 to 475,000 ¹⁷
Outturn 2002/2003		Outturn 2003/2004	Performance Standard 2003/2004
Nil	Quality Number of complaints upheld for unlawful processing of vetting applications.	Nil	Less than 5
85.4% ¹⁸	Timeliness Percentage of vetting applications processed within 30 days.	55%	95%
\$8.65	Costs Per document (GST exclusive).	\$13.00	\$13.00

Output 2.4 – Firearms Licensing

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

Performance Measures

Outturn 2002/2003		Outturn 2003/2004	Estimated Demand 2003/2004
4,930	Quantity Number of licence applications. Number of firearms licences revoked.	16,568 ¹⁹ 354	20,000 to 25,000 100 ²⁰
Outturn 2002/2003		Outturn 2003/2004	Performance Standard 2003/2004
97.6%	Quality All pistol clubs and members are inspected as required by Arms Act Legislation.	93%	100%
99.4%	All dealer premises inspected annually for security and Arms Act legislation compliance.	99%	100%
74%	Percentage of expired firearms licence holders contacted.	39% ²¹	80%
52%	Timeliness Firearms licenses processed within 30 working days of the completion of enquiries.	98%	100% ²²
\$105.28	Costs Cost per license issued (GST exclusive).	\$105.00	\$110.00

¹⁷ The demand for vetting of teachers and other education sector employees (to meet the requirements of the Education Standards Act) and of people offering homestays to overseas students (for the Code for the Pastoral Care of International Students) continues to increase. There is also continuing high demand for vetting in relation to children, young people and other sectors of society in need of care.

¹⁸ This measure for 2002/2003 included district vetting applications processed. The 2003/2004 figure is a national figure from the Vetting & Validation Service Centre.

¹⁹ The relicensing phase for 10 year licenses has commenced and the demand has been difficult to predict.

²⁰ New measure introduced in 2003/2004.

²¹ The previous year's figure was persons written to or contacted. The 2003/2004 figure represents those firearms license holders who have relicensing requirements actively explained to them in person or by phone.

²² New measure introduced in 2003/2004.

Output 2.5 – Lost and Found Property

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

Performance Measures

Outturn 2002/2003		Outturn 2003/2004	Estimated Demand 2003/2004
	Quantity		
58,766	Number of found property reports taken.	58,956	57,000 to 60,000
59,215	Number of lost property reports taken.	61,445	54,000 to 57,000
Outturn 2002/2003		Outturn 2003/2004	Performance Standard 2003/2004
	Timeliness		
98%	Percentage of found property lawfully disposed of within 6 months.	99%	90%

Output Class Statement: General Prevention Services for the year ending 30 June 2004

Outturn Actual 2002/2003		Actual 2003/2004	Budgeted Mains 2003/2004	Budgeted Supplementary Adjusted 2003/2004
\$000		\$000	\$000	\$000
	Revenue			
68,535	Revenue Crown	67,317	68,314	64,784
162	Revenue Departments	93	110	160
2,029	Revenue Other	2,725	2,000	2,000
70,726	Total Revenue	70,135	70,424	66,944
65,564	Total Expenses	66,291	70,424	66,944
5,162	Net Surplus (Deficit)	3,844	-	-
27,627	Output 2.1	27,879	31,289	29,743
26,360	Output 2.2	25,552	25,045	23,807
3,866	Output 2.3	4,011	4,689	4,457
4,357	Output 2.4	5,358	5,110	4,858
3,354	Output 2.5	3,491	4,291	4,079
65,564	Total Output Class	66,291	70,424	66,944

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

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

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

Sector or Departmental Outcome links:

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

Outputs purchased within this Class

Output 3.1 Directed Patrols

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

Performance Measures

Outturn 2002/2003		Outturn 2003/2004	Estimated Demand 2003/2004
161,599	Quantity Number of Patrol Apprehensions. Number of bail / parole checks ²³ conducted. Number of bail / parole breaches detected. Number of arrests resulting from bail / parole breaches.	161,834 239,642 ²⁴ 10,804 ²⁵ 3,511	150,000 to 160,000 60,000 to 70,000 3,000 to 5,000 1,000 to 1,500
Outturn 2002/2003		Outturn 2003/2004	Performance Standard 2003/2004
91.8%	Quality Percentage of districts where Intelligence generates Risk Targeted Patrol Plans that direct patrols to target district priorities.	94%	80%

²³ Bail / parole checks include Police Bail, Court Bail, Parole Checks, Youth Bail / Plan and Sentencing Orders.

²⁴ This was a new measure for 2003/2004 where there was no base record for anticipation of the level of service provision.

²⁵ The high level of bail/parole checks undertaken has resulted in higher than anticipated levels of breaches being detected and therefore the number of resulting arrests.

Output 3.2 Maintenance of Order

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

Performance Measures

Outturn 2002/2003		Outturn 2003/2004	Estimated Demand 2003/2004
	Quantity		
947	Number of person days policing:	727	600 to 800
11,689 ²⁶	• demonstrations	3,035	8,500 to 11,000
9,173	• public events	7,546	8,000 to 10,000
1,269	• personal (VIP) security operations	1,190	1,200 to 1,700
	• court security	9,345	4,500 to 5,500
	• domestic and international airport security. ²⁷		
Outturn 2002/2003		Outturn 2003/2004	Performance Standard 2003/2004
Nil	Quality		
	Number of complaints upheld under this output.	Nil	Less than 20 ²⁸

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

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

Performance Measures

Outturn 2002/2003		Outturn 2003/2004	Estimated Demand 2003/2004
	Quantity		
1,922	Number of person days engaged in providing support to the South Pacific. ²⁹	9,584	1,500 to 1,800
	Number of International Liaison positions maintained.	6 persons	6 persons ³⁰
Outturn 2002/2003		Outturn 2003/2004	Performance Standard 2003/2004
100%	Quality		
100%	Complete training to standards agreed.	100%	100%
	The quality of staff deployments will be measured by evaluation reports and feedback from external partners and internal evaluation processes.	100%	100%

26 This result was due to service provision provided to the America's Cup in 2003.

27 New measure introduced 2003/2004 which was previously included as part of public events.

28 The activity now captured under this output has increased, with a commensurate increase in the maximum number of complaints.

29 This covers time providing secretarial service to the South Pacific Chiefs of Police Conference and providing other specific services to support South Pacific nations in developing policy and networking best practice ideas in crime reduction. The estimated demand did not include the deployment to the Solomon Islands.

30 New measure introduced in 2003/2004.

Output Class Statement: Specific Crime Prevention Services and Maintenance of Public Order for the year ending 30 June 2004

Outturn Actual 2002/2003		Actual 2003/2004	Budgeted Mains 2003/2004	Budgeted Supplementary Adjusted 2003/2004
\$000		\$000	\$000	\$000
	Revenue			
59,128	Revenue Crown	68,277	59,316	73,734
18	Revenue Departments	94	115	165
197	Revenue Other	425	272	272
59,343	Total Revenue	68,796	59,703	74,171
55,400	Total Expenses	73,935	59,703	74,171
3,943	Net Surplus (Deficit)	(5,139)	-	-
39,020	Output 3.1	51,082	40,208	47,207
15,350	Output 3.2	16,375	16,867	19,879
1,030	Output 3.3	6,478	2,628	7,085
55,400	Total Output Class	73,935	59,703	74,171

Output Class Four - Police Primary Response Management

This output class includes:

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

Sector or Departmental Outcome links:

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

Outputs purchased within this Class

Output 4.1 Communication Centres

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

Performance Measures

Outturn 2002/2003		Outturn 2003/2004	Estimated Demand 2003/2004
	Quantity		
472,234	Number of 111 calls received.	495,989	460,000 to 510,000
992,681	Number of non-emergency calls received.	943,627	1,000,000 to 1,100,000 ³¹
Outturn 2002/2003		Outturn 2003/2004	Performance Standard 2003/2004
	Quality		
91% ³²	Percentage of randomly surveyed callers who express satisfaction with Communication Centre response to calls for service.	93%	Result equal to or better than 2002/2003
	Timeliness		
87.1%	Percentage of 111 calls answered within 10 seconds of being presented to the Communications Centre.	76%	90%
73.7%	Percentage of non-emergency calls answered within 30 seconds of being presented to the Communications Centre.	64%	80%

³¹ The projected increase reflects the trend over the last five years.

³² The figure of 96% reported for 2003/2004 was incorrect. It has been adjusted to the correct figure of 91% (unaudited).

Output 4.2 – Police Response to Incidents and Emergencies

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

Performance Measures

Outturn 2002/2003		Outturn 2003/2004	Estimated Demand 2003/2004
	Quantity		
	Number of emergencies attended:		
423	• Emergency / Disaster	386	450 to 550
718	• Search and Rescue - land	680	550 to 650
1,774	• Search and Rescue - water.	1,499	1,500 to 1,700 ³⁴
	Number of non emergency calls for service attended:		
183,465	• crime related	219,791	420,000 to 460,000 ³⁵
241,733	• incident related.	235,743	500,000 to 540,000 ³⁶
Outturn 2002/2003		Outturn 2003/2004	Performance Standard 2003/2004
	Quality		
93%	Percentage of respondents to an emergency partners survey who are satisfied with Police response and emergency handling capability.	92%	85%
	Percentage of respondents to a customer survey who are satisfied with the service provided for calls relating to:		
70%	• crimes	67%	81%
	• incidents.	80%	
	Timeliness		
	Percentage of cases submitted for early case closure appropriately finalised in terms of customers service commitment within:		
72.4%	• 72 hours	65%	70%
95.5%	• 21 days.	92%	100%
65%	Percentage of emergencies attended in urban areas ³⁷ within 10 minutes of the receipt of the call (Priority 1 calls).	71%	90%

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

³⁴ This rise reflects an increase in demand over the last two years.

³⁵ Estimated demand is based on the level of offences and incident reports initiated by Police is always higher than the calls for service that come through the Communications Centres.

³⁶ This measure now includes both calls from the public and 'officer' generated events.

³⁷ Urban is defined as stations which operate 24 hour patrol cover / or which are covered by a nearby 24 hour patrol.

Output Class Statement: Police Primary Response Management for the year ending 30 June 2004

Outturn Actual 2002/2003		Actual 2003/2004	Budgeted Mains 2003/2004	Budgeted Supplementary Adjusted 2003/2004
\$000		\$000	\$000	\$000
	Revenue			
261,542	Revenue Crown	262,820	261,544	257,998
76	Revenue Departments	353	587	767
869	Revenue Other	1,596	1,396	1,396
262,487	Total Revenue	264,769	263,527	260,161
266,015	Total Expenses	258,683	263,527	260,161
	Net Surplus (Deficit)	6,086	-	-
(3,528)	Output 4.1	30,955	35,530	35,076
33,382	Output 4.2	227,728	227,997	225,085
232,633				
266,015	Total Output Class	258,683	263,527	260,161

Output Class Five – Investigations

This output class includes:

- criminal investigations; and
- non-criminal investigations.

Sector or Departmental Outcome links:

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

Outputs purchased within this Class

Output 5.1 – Criminal Investigations

This output covers a variety of investigative services that follow from Police initial attendance and early investigation of reported crimes. It also includes activity resulting from Police initiated investigations. It further covers arrests resulting from these investigations through to the preparation of files for final case resolution whether by prosecution or by Police diversion. The output includes the execution of search warrants and the interview of suspects and offenders. It includes the collection, examination and analysis of forensic crime scene samples such as fingerprints and DNA, when DNA samples from crime scenes are collected to match samples held on record or to compare with other crime scenes.

Performance Measures

Outturn 2002/2003		Outturn 2003/2004	Estimated Demand 2003/2004
	Quantity		
447,146	Total recorded crime.	426,149	420,000 to 460,000 ³⁸
95.1	The recorded crime rate of:		
	• Number of dwelling burglaries reported per 10,000 population	95.5	98
	• Violence Offences per 10,000 population	112.5	Result equal to or better
	• Cars Unlawfully Taken per 10,000 population. ⁴⁰	54.6	than 2002/2003 ³⁹
	Number of cases referred for prosecution action by:		
122,246	• offender	129,441	109,000 to 119,000
180,118	• informations laid.	185,401	165,000 to 190,000
49,682	Number of family violence incidents / offences attended.	51,574	46,000 to 48,000
	Number of fingerprints taken. ⁴¹	96,008	85,000 to 90,000
	Number of DNA samples taken.	9,433	9,000 to 10,000

³⁸ This measure refers to crimes referred for investigation.

³⁹ New measure introduced in 2003/2004.

⁴⁰ Includes theft of motor vehicle.

⁴¹ References to "fingerprints" includes palmprints and footprints.

Outturn 2002/2003		Outturn 2003/2004	Performance Standard 2003/2004
	Quality		
1.9% ⁴²	Increase in the recorded resolution rate in the following crime areas:		
	• Dwelling Burglary	0.5%	Equal to or better than 2002/2003
	• Violence Offences	2.0%	To be established in 2003/2004
	• Unlawful Taking. ⁴³	0.8%	To be established in 2003/2004
	Number of identifications from scene of crime fingerprints.	7,454	6,750 to 7,250
	Number of identifications from scene of crime DNA sample.	1,643	675 to 875
15.3%	Reduce the number of repeat family violence incidents/offences.	14.4%	Equal to or better than 2002/2003
70%	Percentage of respondents to a crime victims survey who are satisfied with Police investigative services.	64%	81%
	Timeliness		
84%	Percentage of people who have reported offences that are advised of results or update of investigation within 21 days of reporting that offence.	85%	100%
86%	Percentage of burglaries that are attended within 24 hours of being reported. ⁴⁴	85%	97%

Output 5.2 - Other Investigation

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

Performance Measures

Outturn 2002/2003		Outturn 2003/2004	Estimated Demand 2003/2004
	Quantity		
6,860	People with mental illness	6,733	6,800 to 7,200
5,580	Sudden Deaths	5,566	5,600 to 5,900
15,875	Missing People.	15,057	15,000 to 16,000
Outturn 2002/2003		Outturn 2003/2004	Performance Standard 2003/2004
	Quality		
	Percentage of investigations conducted in accordance with Police best practice:		
	• People with mental illness	98%	100%
	• Sudden Deaths	96%	100%
	• Missing People.	97%	100%
	Timeliness		
94.2%	Percentage of people who have reported an activity under this output are advised of results or update within 21 days.	97%	100%

⁴² The 2002/2003 Annual Report reported a resolution rate of 17.2% which equated to a 1.9% (unaudited) increase in resolution rate.

⁴³ Includes theft of motor vehicle.

⁴⁴ Attended in some circumstances i.e. at the victim's request and for minor historical burglaries complaints can be taken over the phone.

Output Class Statement: Investigations for the year ending 30 June 2004

Outturn Actual 2002/2003		Actual 2003/2004	Budgeted Mains 2003/2004	Budgeted Supplementary Adjusted 2003/2004
\$000		\$000	\$000	\$000
	Revenue			
228,365	Revenue Crown	238,361	231,829	238,815
67	Revenue Departments	318	419	581
759	Revenue Other	1,441	996	996
229,191	Total Revenue	240,120	233,244	240,392
231,676	Total Expenses	240,670	233,244	240,392
(2,485)	Net Surplus (Deficit)	(550)	-	-
220,961	Output 5.1	224,714	221,654	228,447
10,715	Output 5.2	15,956	11,590	11,945
231,676	Total Output Class	240,670	233,244	240,392

Output Class Six - Case Resolution and Support to Judicial Process

This output class includes:

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

Sector or Departmental Outcome links:

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

Outputs purchased within this Class

Output 6.1 - Criminal Case Resolution

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

Performance Measures

Outturn 2002/2003		Outturn 2003/2004	Estimated Demand 2003/2004
	Quantity		
122,246	Number of Prosecutions. ⁴⁵	129,441	108,000 to 118,000
9,107	Number of Diversions.	10,042	8,000 to 10,000
2,536	Number of offences dealt with through Family Group Conferences.	1,627	1,000 to 1,200 ⁴⁶
Outturn 2002/2003		Outturn 2003/2004	Performance Standard 2003/2004
	Quality		
99.9%	Percentage of prima facie cases established for informations laid.	99.8%	99%
	Percentage of files with Victim Impact Statements on file.	78% ⁴⁷	100%
	Timeliness		
76%	Percentage of files with Victim Impact Statements, where the statement is no older than 28 days when it is required for sentencing.	63%	100%
99.8%	Hearings to proceed on the date agreed between Police and Court.	99.8%	99%

⁴⁵ This measure counts the number of prosecutions by offender and excludes traffic prosecutions.

⁴⁶ The estimated decline in demand reflects the trend over the last five years.

⁴⁷ 2003/2004 is the first full-year of a new SSP reporting process in relation to victim impact statements.

Output 6.2 - Execution of Court Summonses, Warrants and Orders

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

Performance Measures

Outturn 2002/2003		Outturn 2003/2004	Estimated Demand 2003/2004
145,229	Quantity Number of Court documents executed.	172,373	85,000 to 100,000 ⁴⁸
Outturn 2002/2003		Outturn 2003/2004	Performance Standard 2003/2004
2	Quality Number of complaints upheld relating to the execution of Court documents.	Nil	Less than 10 ⁴⁹
100%	Timeliness Police will visit homes of people on home detention orders where breaches are notified to levels stipulated in the local service level agreement with Community Probation Service.	100%	100%
\$30.77	Costs Cost per document executed or served.	\$30.64	\$55

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 2002/2003		Outturn 2003/2004	Estimated Demand 2003/2004
125,102	Quantity Number of prisoners held.	128,723	119,000 to 122,000
6,860	Number services to people with a mental illness or disability.	6,733	5,000 to 5,300
Outturn 2002/2003		Outturn 2003/2004	Performance Standard 2003/2004
23	Quality Number of complaints upheld relating to the custody and escort of prisoners.	8	Less than 25
Nil	Number of complaints upheld relating to the custody and escort of people with a mental illness or disability.	Nil	Nil
216	Number of escapes from Police custody. ⁵⁰	232	Less than 150
2	Number of deaths of prisoners in custody. ⁵¹	4	Nil

⁴⁸ The estimated increase in demand shows a significant increase in the number of Court Orders executed. Court Orders include protection orders and ancillary orders of the Family Court, Trespass Notices and Liquor/Drug Prohibition.

⁴⁹ A complaint is as defined in the Police Complaints Authority Act 1988 as:

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

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

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

Output Class Statement: Case Resolution and Support to Judicial Process for the year ending 30 June 2004

Outturn Actual 2002/2003		Actual 2003/2004	Budgeted Mains 2003/2004	Budgeted Supplementary Adjusted 2003/2004
\$000		\$000	\$000	\$000
	Revenue			
47,951	Revenue Crown	51,490	47,781	54,249
16	Revenue Departments	69	140	177
159	Revenue Other	314	331	331
48,126	Total Revenue	51,873	48,252	54,757
48,474	Total Expenses	56,019	48,252	54,757
(348)	Net Surplus (Deficit)	(4,146)	-	-
22,160	Output 6.1	23,433	19,718	22,376
4,493	Output 6.2	5,304	4,593	5,212
21,821	Output 6.3	27,282	23,941	27,169
48,474	Total Output Class	56,019	48,252	54,757

Output Class Seven – Road Safety Programme

This output class covers:

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

Sector or Departmental Outcome links:

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

Outputs purchased within this Class

Output 7.1 – Strategic Capability and Road Policing Management

This output covers the detection and deterrence of drinking or drugged driver offending and speeding. It also includes monitoring and enforcement of legislation covering the wearing of restraints, and an enforcement presence that is targeted at identified local road problems. Included also are highway patrols through a dedicated Highway Patrol, targeting alcohol impaired driving, speed, restraints and accident promoting offences on roads that carry the highest concentration of social cost. Other services provided are the monitoring of commercial vehicle traffic, enforcement of legislation covering commercial vehicles and compliance with the Road User Charges Act 1977.

Outturn 2002/2003		Outturn 2003/2004	Estimated Demand 2003/2004
	Building Strategic Capability		
	Key work programmes completed.	100%	100%
	Highway Patrol		
192	Quantity Operate the Highway Patrol Group.	196 ⁵²	225 officers
	Quality Road trauma promoting offence notices issued as a percentage of all Infringement and Traffic Offence Notices issued.	92%	Not less than 78%
	Highway patrol activities will be coordinated and targeted to risk through traffic information gathering and analysis processes.	100%	100%
Outturn 2002/2003		Outturn 2003/2004	Performance Standard 2003/2004
	Speed Control		
National: 92% Local: 100%	Quantity Percentage of national and local campaigns in accordance with the New Zealand Road Safety Programme.	100%	100%
364,179	Number of Traffic Offence Notices (TONs) and Infringement Offence Notices (IONs) issued from on-road speed enforcement activities.	408,117	275,000 to 325,000
488,521	Number of Infringement Offence Notices from traffic camera operations.	478,964	400,000 to 460,000

52 The 196 FTE delivered 293,956 highway patrol hours. In addition they also delivered hours to crime outputs as directed, if criminal offences were detected whilst on patrol.

Outturn 2002/2003		Outturn 2003/2004	Performance Standard 2003/2004
	Speed Control Continued		
94%	Quality Service delivery will be delivered in accordance with Road Safety Action Plans (RSAPs) and Risk Targeted Patrol Plans (RTPPs). Percentage of Local Authorities and Transit New Zealand Regional Managers responding to an annual survey co-ordinated by the Land Transport Safety Authority (LTSA) who are satisfied with:	97%	100%
80%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Police consultation processes in the development of RSAPs and RTPPs for speed activities, and 	70%	Results equal to or better than 2002/2003
76%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> that targeted issues have been addressed for speed activities, and 	72%	Results equal to or better than 2002/2003
64%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the level of information (including reporting on crashes) provided by Police on road safety issues. 	76%	Results equal to or better than 2002/2003
51%	Percentage of respondents to an annual LTSA survey who believe there is a high probability of being detected for speeding.	59%	Results equal to or better than 2002/2003
100%	Timeliness Percentage of speed offence notices issued no later than 30 days after the traffic camera photograph was taken.	100%	100%
	Drinking or Drugged Driver Control		
	Quantity Percentage of national and local campaigns in accordance with the New Zealand Road Safety Programme. Number of:	100%	100%
1,572,421	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compulsory Breath Tests (CBTs) 	1,561,315	1.5 to 1.7 million
841,009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mobile Breath Tests (MBTs) 	871,877	700,000 to 800,000
24,744	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of drink drive offence notices. 	25,505	23,000 to 26,000
92%	Quality Service delivery will be delivered in accordance with RSAPs and RTPPs for drinking or drugged driver control. Percentage of Local Authorities and Transit NZ Regional Managers responding to an annual survey coordinated by the LTSA who are satisfied with:	97%	100%
79%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Police consultation processes in the development of RSAPs and RTPPs for drinking or drugged driver control, and 	69%	Results better than 2002/2003
81%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> that targeted issues have been addressed for drinking or drugged driver control, and 	70%	Results equal to or better than 2002/2003
64%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the level of information (including reporting on crashes) provided by Police on road safety issues. 	76%	Results equal to or better than 2002/2003
53%	Percentage of respondents to an annual LTSA survey who believe there is a high probability of being stopped and tested at CBT checkpoints.	56%	Results equal to or better than 2002/2003

Outturn 2002/2003		Outturn 2003/2004	Performance Standard 2003/2004
	Restraint Device Control		
	Quantity Percentage of national and local campaigns in accordance with the New Zealand Road Safety Programme.	100%	100%
66,975	Number of restraint device control IONs.	89,664	50,000 to 60,000
	Quality Service delivery will be delivered in accordance with RSAPs and RTPPs for restraint device control.	96%	100%
92%	Percentage of Local Authorities and Transit NZ Regional Managers responding to an annual survey coordinated by the LTSA who are satisfied with:		
71%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Police consultation processes in the development of RSAPs and RTPPs for restraint device control, and 	69%	Results equal to or better than 2002/2003
68%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> that targeted issues have been addressed for restraint device control and 	71%	Results equal to or better than 2002/2003
64%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the level of information (including reporting on crashes) provided by Police on road safety issues. 	76%	Results equal to or better than 2002/2003
Front: 33% Rear: 14%	Percentage of respondents to an annual LTSA survey who believe there is a high probability of being stopped for non-compliance with front and rear restraint requirements.	Front:40% Rear:16%	Results equal to or better than 2002/2003
	Visible Road Safety Enforcement		
	Quantity Number of road trauma promoting TONs issued from visible road safety enforcement.	32,471	20,000 to 25,000
30,148			
	Quality Road trauma promoting offences as a percentage of non-road trauma promoting offences. ⁵³		
93%	Service delivery will be delivered in accordance RSAPs and RTPPs for visible road safety enforcement.	91%	Not less than 68%
	Percentage of Local Authorities and Transit NZ Regional Managers responding to an annual survey coordinated by the LTSA who are satisfied with:	96%	100%
73%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Police consultation processes in the development of RSAPs and RTPPs for visible road safety enforcement, and 	69%	Results equal to or better than 2002/2003
75%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> that targeted issues have been addressed for visible road safety enforcement, and 	66%	Results equal to or better than 2002/2003
64%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the level of information (including on crashes) provided by Police on road safety issues. 	76%	Results equal to or better than 2002/2003
32%	Percentage of respondents to an annual LTSA survey who believe there is a high probability of being stopped for non-compliance with selected aspects of the road code and traffic laws.	36%	Results equal to or better than 2002/2003
	Commercial Vehicle Investigation		
95%	Commercial Vehicle Investigation and RUC Enforcement will be delivered in accordance with the Commercial Vehicle Investigation Units Service Delivery Charter.	100%	100%

53 In response to the NZRSP measure, the correct wording is 'Road trauma promoting TONs and IONs as a % of all TONs and IONs'.

Output 7.2 - Community Engagement on Road Safety

This output covers:

- Youth Education Services through formal school visits to educate children on pro-active and preventative road safety programmes aimed at keeping children safe and the provision of training and supervision of school traffic patrols;
- the development and maintenance of the new Police road safety education programme; and
- community consultation, community projects and local campaigns to develop joint pro-active Police/community solutions to road safety issues.

Performance Measures

Outturn 2002/2003		Outturn 2003/2004	Estimated Demand 2003/2004
	Quantity		
91.6%	Percentage of primary and secondary schools contacted by Police Education Officers regarding road safety education programmes available. ⁵⁴	88%	100%
97.7%	Percentage of schools with road safety patrols visited by Police Education Officers.	97%	100%
	Number of face-face hours delivered.	19,746	19,000 ⁵⁵
Outturn 2002/2003		Outturn 2003/2004	Performance Standard 2003/2004
	Quality		
	Quality assurance for Road Safety Education delivery established by qualified external audit.	Currently under review by LTSA	Results equal to or better than 2002/2003

Output 7.3 Road Policing Incident and Emergency Management

This output covers the management of:

- commuter traffic flows, and traffic flows at major public and sporting events;
- congestion arising from vehicle breakdown and failures of traffic control devices;
- the maintenance of traffic movements in situations such as oil spills and other pollution on roads where additional risk to road safety is caused by unanticipated events or incidents; and
- attendance at the scene of crashes, investigation and follow up enquiries to prosecution stage including the completion of traffic crash reports.

Performance Measures

Outturn 2002/2003		Outturn 2003/2004	Estimated Demand 2003/2004
	Quantity		
87,393	Number of traffic emergencies.	80,144	55,000 to 60,000
	Number of crashes attended and reported: ⁵⁶		
363	• Fatal	405	350 to 390
2,117	• Serious injury	2,057	2,000 to 2,200
7,686	• Minor injury	8,205	7,000 to 8,000
27,664	• Non-injury.	27,121	25,000 to 29,000
Outturn 2002/2003		Outturn 2003/2004	Performance Standard 2003/2004
1	Quality		
	Number of complaints upheld against the Police under this output.	Nil	Less than 5
	Delivery of crash attendance and investigation services in accordance with identified best practice procedures as measured by a file sample survey.	An independent review was completed but was not published within the 2003/2004 fiscal year	Benchmark to be established in 2003/2004
100%	Road Safety Action Plans for traffic flow supervision services and significant events are developed in consultation with Local Authorities and events organisers.	100%	100%
100%	Traffic flow supervision and significant events are delivered in accordance with action plans.	100%	100%
	Percentage of Local Authorities and Transit NZ Regional Managers responding to an annual survey coordinated by the LTSA, who are satisfied with:		
67%	• Police consultation, cooperation and coordination regarding traffic management services.	70%	Results equal to or better than 2002/2003
	Timeliness		
	All crash reports notified or sent to LTSA within specified timeframes:		
83.2%	• Fatal crashes advised within 24 hours	85%	Results better than 2002/2003
50.4%	• Fatal Crash Reports (Pol 550) within 3 working days	64%	Results better than 2002/2003
Fatals: 71.5%	• Traffic Crash Report (Pol 565) within 7 days of the end of the enquiry or no later than 8 weeks after the crash, whichever is earlier.	Fatals: 68%	Results better than 2002/2003
Injury: 87%		Injury: 86%	

⁵⁶ Data is for the 12 months to 31 December 2003 due to the time taken for investigation, reporting and data entry.

Output 7.4 - Road Policing Prosecutions and Sanctions

This output deals with:

- processing and serving of traffic summonses and warrants, management of traffic offence notices and prosecution of offences against the Transport Act 1962 and the Land Transport Act 1998 and traffic regulations in the open court; and
- the execution of warrants to arrest and fines warrants and other warrants as required and the serving of summonses and other minor offence notices generated under the Transport Act.

Performance Measures

Outturn 2002/2003		Outturn 2003/2004	Estimated Demand 2003/2004
	Quantity		
79,309	Number of traffic prosecutions.	81,486	80,000 to 80,500
	Number of traffic offence notices.	73,943 ⁵⁷	65,000 to 75,000
	Number of infringement offence notices.	1,523,151 ⁵⁸	1,235,000 to 1,365,000
21,461	Number of Court documents served and executed.	20,965	20,000 to 30,000
Outturn 2002/2003		Outturn 2003/2004	Performance Standard 2003/2004
	Quality		
99.9%	A prima facie case established for informations laid.	99%	99%
	Percentage of files with Victim Impact Statements on file.	67%	100%
	Number of complaints upheld relating to the execution of documents.	Nil	Nil
	Timeliness		
71%	Percentage of files with Victim Impact Statements, where the statement is no older than 28 days when it is required for sentencing. ⁵⁹	54%	100%
	Hearings to proceed on the date agreed between the Court and the Police.	99%	100%
	Costs		
\$27.30	Per document executed or served (GST exclusive).	\$27.42	\$53

Output Class Statement: Road Safety Programme for the year ending 30 June 2004

Outturn Actual 2002/2003		Actual 2003/2004	Budgeted Mains 2003/2004	Budgeted Supplementary Adjusted 2003/2004
\$000		\$000	\$000	\$000
	Revenue			
187,051	Revenue Crown	202,438	195,961	201,120
55	Revenue Departments	343	356	493
928	Revenue Other	-	962	1,254
188,034	Total Revenue	202,781	197,279	202,867
190,551	Total Expenses	203,585	197,279	202,867
	Net Surplus (Deficit)	(804)	-	-
(2,517)	Output 7.1	146,756	145,743	149,947
139,512	Output 7.2	6,973	13,225	13,580
6,661	Output 7.3	34,295	30,234	31,046
29,581	Output 7.4	15,561	8,077	8,294
14,797				
190,551	Total Output Class	203,585	197,279	202,867



Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 30 June 2004



Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 30 June 2004

Statement of Accounting Policies

Statutory Authority

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

Measurement System

The financial statements have been prepared on the historic cost basis, modified by the revaluation of certain assets as identified in the specific accounting policies below.

Budget Figures

The budget figures are those presented in the Budget Estimates (Main Estimates) as amended by Supplementary Estimates and any transfer made by Order in Council under Section 5 of the Public Finance Act 1989.

Revenue

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

Valuation of Current Assets

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

Accounts receivable are stated at net realisable value.

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

Property, Plant and Equipment

Valuation

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Depreciation

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

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

Depreciation commences in the month of acquisition and is not charged in the month of sale.

Employee Entitlements

Provision is made in respect of Police's liability for annual leave, shift workers' leave, long service leave, retirement leave and time off in lieu. Provisions for annual leave, shift workers' leave and time off in lieu have been measured on nominal values on an actual entitlement basis using current rates of pay.

Provisions for long service leave and retirement leave have been measured on an actuarial basis based on the present value of expected future entitlements.

Sponsorship

Funds provided by third parties for sponsorship of specific projects are held in a sponsorship reserve until expensed, at which point both the expenditure and matching revenue are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance.

Foreign Currency

Foreign currency transactions are converted to New Zealand dollars using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Where a forward exchange contract has been used to establish the price of a transaction, the forward exchange rate specified in that foreign exchange contract is used to convert that transaction to New Zealand dollars. Consequently, no exchange gain or loss resulting from the difference between the forward exchange contract rate and the spot exchange rate on the date of settlement is recognised.

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

Financial Instruments

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

Cost Allocation

Definition of Terms

Activity Management System (AMS) is the system used to record time spent on tasks and activities by sworn and non-sworn personnel. There is a pre-defined relationship between each task and activity and specific output classes.

Direct costs are costs that are causally linked to output classes.

Indirect costs are all other costs. These include property occupancy, training, support, computer systems, depreciation and capital charge.

Method of Assigning Costs to Output Classes

Costs are allocated to output classes based upon the proportion of total productive hours recorded in AMS against activities that are related to each output class. Productive hours are initially costed at a standard rate. Any variance between the standard rate and the actual cost is allocated amongst output classes based on the proportion of total output costs.

Taxation

Police is exempt from the payment of income tax in terms of the Income Tax Act 1994. Accordingly, no charge for income tax has been provided for.

Goods and Services Tax (GST)

The Statement of Unappropriated Expenditure and the Statement of Appropriations are inclusive of GST. All other statements are GST exclusive. Accounts receivable and accounts payable in the Statement of Financial Position are GST inclusive. The amount of GST owing to or by the Inland Revenue Department at balance date, being the difference between Output GST and Input GST, is included in accounts payable or accounts receivable as appropriate.

Commitments

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

Operating Leases

Leases where the lessor effectively retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the leased items are classified as operating leases. Operating lease expenses are recognised on a systematic basis over the period of the lease.

Contingent Liabilities

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

Comparative Information

Certain comparative information has been reclassified where necessary to conform with the presentation in the current year. In particular this relates to changes in output class structures between periods.

Changes in Accounting Policies

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

Statement of Appropriations

for the Year Ended 30 June 2004

(Figures are GST inclusive where applicable)

	Actual 2004 \$000	Final Voted 2004 \$000	Actual 2003 \$000
Appropriations for Departmental Output Classes			
1 Policy Advice and Ministerial Servicing	1,192	1,598	2,060
2 General Crime Prevention Services	75,058	75,313	74,406
3 Specific Crime Prevention Services and Maintenance of Public Order	82,535	83,442	62,818
4 Police Primary Response Management	291,779	292,680	298,826
5 Investigations	270,685	270,441	260,325
6 Case Resolution and Support to Judicial Process	62,503	61,602	54,490
7 Road Safety Programme	228,933	228,225	214,055
Total Appropriations for Departmental Output Classes	1,012,685	1,013,301	966,980
Appropriation for Other Expenses			
Compensation for Confiscated Firearms	-	11	4
Total Appropriation for Other Expenses	-	11	4
Appropriation for Capital Contribution from the Crown	2,404	2,404	-
Appropriations for Non-Departmental Revenue Flows			
Non-Tax Revenue Infringement Fees	102,193	105,154	90,538
Sale of Unclaimed Property	453	369	262
Forfeit to Crown	207	-	308
Investment Income	51	-	39
Total Appropriations for Non-Departmental Revenue Flows	102,904	105,523	91,147

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

Statement of Financial Performance

for the Year Ended 30 June 2004

	Note	Actual 2004 \$'000	Budget See Note 1 2004 \$'000	Actual 2003 \$'000
Revenue				
Crown		892,110	892,110	854,030
Interest		1	-	1
Other Revenue	2	7,780	8,602	5,335
Total Revenue		899,891	900,712	859,366
Expenditure				
Personnel	3	655,322	665,238	613,949
Operating	4	184,415	169,693	180,870
Depreciation	5	37,818	42,956	42,080
Capital Charge	6	22,643	22,825	22,659
Total Operating Expenses		900,198	900,712	859,558
Surplus (Deficit) from Outputs		(307)	-	(192)
Less: Other Expenses	7	-	10	4
Net Surplus / (Deficit)		(307)	(10)	(196)

Statement of Movements in Taxpayers' Funds (Equity)

for the Year Ended 30 June 2004

	Note	Actual 2004 \$'000	Budget 2004 \$'000	Actual 2003 \$'000
Taxpayers' Funds as at 01 July		266,382	266,578	266,578
Net Surplus (Deficit)		(307)	(10)	(196)
Total Recognised Revenues and Expenses		(307)	(10)	(196)
Provision for Repayment of Surplus to Crown		-	-	-
Capital Contribution		2,404	2,404	-
Taxpayers' Funds as at 30 June		268,479	268,972	266,382

Statement of Financial Position

as at 30 June 2004

	Note	Actual 2004 \$'000	Budget 2004 \$'000	Actual 2003 \$'000
Current Assets				
Cash		34,468	103,403	108,903
Accounts Receivable	8	51,257	618	410
Prepayments		2,118	4,398	4,399
Inventories	9	51	168	168
Total Current Assets		87,894	108,587	113,880
Less: Current Liabilities				
Accounts Payable	10, 21	46,207	42,470	42,944
Other Accrued Expenses	11	7,620	7,473	6,988
Employee Entitlements	12	78,012	95,173	95,173
Provision for repayment of Surplus to the Crown		-	-	-
Total Current Liabilities		131,839	145,116	145,105
Working Capital		(43,945)	(36,529)	(31,225)
Non-Current Assets	13	391,224	377,881	369,987
Less: Non-Current Liabilities				
Employee Entitlements	12	78,800	72,380	72,380
Net Assets		268,479	268,972	266,382
Taxpayers' Funds				
General Funds	14	268,479	268,972	266,382
Total Taxpayers' Funds		268,479	268,972	266,382

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

Statement of Cash Flows

for the Year Ended 30 June 2004

	Note	Actual 2004 \$'000	Budget 2004 \$'000	Actual 2003 \$'000
Cash Flows from Operating Activities				
Cash provided from:				
Supply of Outputs to:				
- Crown		842,110	892,110	854,030
- Others		6,935	8,602	6,015
Interest		-	-	1
		849,045	900,712	860,046
Cash was applied to:				
Produce Outputs:				
- Personnel		666,890	665,238	603,217
- Operating		178,880	169,693	177,491
- Capital Charge		22,643	22,825	22,659
Other Expenses		-	10	4
		868,413	857,766	803,371
Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities	15	(19,368)	42,946	56,675
Cash Flows from Investing Activities				
Cash provided from:				
Sale of Non-Current Assets		7,006	3,000	5,602
Cash was applied to:				
Purchase of Non-Current Assets		(64,477)	(53,850)	(61,907)
Net Cash Flows from Investing Activities		(57,471)	(50,850)	(56,305)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities				
Cash provided from:				
Capital Contribution		2,404	2,404	-
Cash was applied to:				
Repayment of Surplus to the Crown		-	-	(1,082)
Net Cash Flows from Financing Activities		2,404	2,404	(1,082)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash Held		(74,435)	(5,500)	(712)
Add Opening Cash		108,903	108,903	109,615
Closing Cash as at 30 June		34,468	103,403	108,903
Cash Balance Consists of				
Cash at Bank		33,867	102,703	108,326
Petty Cash		489	520	488
Overseas Posts		112	180	89
Total Cash		34,468	103,403	108,903

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

Statement of Unappropriated Expenditure for the Year Ended 30 June 2004

(Figures are GST inclusive where applicable)

Output Class	Actual 2004 \$000	Appropriation 2004 \$000	Unappropriated Expenditure 2004 \$000	Unappropriated Expenditure 2003 \$000
General Crime Prevention Services	75,058	75,313	-	836
Investigations	270,685	270,441	244	433
Case Resolution and Support to Judicial Process	62,503	61,602	901	692
Road Safety Programme	228,933	228,225	708	-

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

Explanations for Unappropriated Expenditure

Output Class: Investigations

This Output Class was over delivered by \$0.244 million (0.09%).

This Output Class includes the delivery of investigative services including criminal investigations, non-criminal investigations and Police internal investigations.

The slight over delivery has primarily occurred due to increased body removal costs and coronial work at ESR for the number of sudden deaths⁶⁰. Also the additional redirection of input from response to investigative services.

Output Class: Case Resolution and Support to Judicial Process

This Output Class was over delivered by \$0.901 million (1.46%).

This Output Class includes the delivery of services for prosecuting criminal cases; resolving non-criminal cases; executing court orders; fines warrants; arrest warrants; escorting and holding people in Police cells following arrest; the custody and escort of arrested; remand and sentences prisoners as directed by the court and the care, and when necessary, the temporary custody of people with mental health problems.

The over delivery is due to the escorting and monitoring of prisoners throughout the country. The increase in the number of courts running has also led to an increase in staff assigned to these duties. Additionally warrants and orders have had an increased focus on dealing with offenders and bail and curfew checks have risen in line with the proactive approach to crime reduction through the crime reduction model.

Output Class: Road Safety Programme

This Output Class was over delivered by \$0.708 million (0.31%).

The Output Class covers the delivery of services outlined in the *New Zealand Road Safety Programme* directed towards the achievement of the road safety outcomes.

The slight over delivery in this output is primarily due to an increase in Road Policing Incident and Emergency Management Crash attendance as well as increase investigations related to fatal accidents.

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

Statement of Trust Monies

for the Year Ended 30 June 2004

	Opening Balance \$000	Capital Increase \$000	Capital Distribution \$000	Cash Receipts \$000	Cash Expenditure \$000	Closing Balance \$000
Bequests, Donations and Appeals	81	145	(31)	-	-	195
Reparation	14	44	(43)	-	-	15
Money in Custody	1,484	301	(495)	-	-	1,290
Found Money	68	40	(54)	-	-	54
Total	1,647	530	(623)	-	-	1,554

The Trust account holds funds retained by Police on behalf of other parties.

Bequests, donations and appeals are monies contributed by third parties for projects managed by Police.

Reparation is money received from offenders to be paid to victims.

Money in custody is monies seized during operations and money held for suspects in custody.

Found money is money that has been handed in by members of the public, that Police holds pending the rightful owner coming forward to claim it.

Statement of Contingent Liabilities

as at 30 June 2004

Police estimate contingent liabilities of \$1.061 million at 30 June 2004 (30 June 2003: \$2.577 million), being legal claims against Police lodged with the Crown Law Office, but which had not been settled. Previous experience with such claims is that the majority are unsuccessful in total and those which are resolved in favour of the claimant are for amounts substantially less than the amount claimed.

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

Statement of Commitments

as at 30 June 2004

	2004 \$'000	2003 \$'000
CAPITAL		
Works		
Less Than One Year	5,793	2,595
One to Two Years	61	-
Total Works	5,854	2,595
Motor Vehicles		
Less Than One Year	10,793	13,271
Total Motor Vehicles	10,793	13,271
Others		
Less Than One Year	5,509	3,849
Total Other	5,509	3,849
Total Capital	22,156	19,715
Operating Accommodation Leases		
Less Than One Year	9,518	8,804
One to Two Years	8,716	7,518
Two to Five Years	16,530	15,865
Greater Than Five Years	29,422	35,028
Other Non-Cancellable Leases		
Less Than One Year	2,383	2,197
One to Two Years	195	2,092
Two to Five Years	34	5
Greater Than Five Years	-	1
Total Leases	66,798	71,510
Other Operating		
Less Than One Year	32,504	31,543
One to Two Years	21,754	28,132
Two to Five Years	18,080	18,136
Greater Than Five Years	-	14,147
Total Other Operating	72,338	91,958
Total Operating	139,136	163,468
Total Commitments	161,292	183,183

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 30 June 2004

1: Budget Composition

	Main Estimates \$000	Supplementary Estimate Changes \$000	Budget Total \$000
Revenue			
Crown	866,121	25,989	892,110
Other	7,688	914	8,602
Total Revenue	873,809	26,903	900,712
Expenditure			
Personnel	629,013	36,225	665,238
Operating	178,559	(8,866)	169,693
Depreciation	43,423	(467)	42,956
Capital Charge	22,814	11	22,825
Total Output Operating Expenses	873,809	26,903	900,712
Surplus (Deficit) from Outputs	-	-	-
Less: Other Expenses	10	-	10
Net Surplus (Deficit)	(10)	-	(10)

Major Budget Variations

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

- An increase in Crown revenue of \$21.640 million for the 2003/04 wage settlement.
- An increase in Crown revenue of \$4.000 million for the deployment of staff to the regional assistance mission in the Solomon Islands.
- A transfer from Vote: Research, Science and Technology of \$0.076 million for the development of risk assessment tools in attending incidents of family violence.
- An expense transfer of \$0.274 million from 2002/03.
- An increase in Departmental revenue of \$0.622 million in 2003/04 for the State Sector Superannuation Scheme.
- An increase in other revenue for 2003/04 of \$0.292 million for the enhanced alcohol intelligence project.

	2004 \$000	2003 \$000
2: Other Revenue		
Accident Information	320	304
Arms Licences	2,305	1,095
Chargeable Police Services	980	829
College (Catering)	363	347
College (Facility Hire)	478	387
College (Non-Police Training)	81	55
Drivers' Licensing	-	1
Fines	28	20
Official Information Act	1	2
Rentals	1,178	1,101
Sponsorship	344	132
Other	1,702	1,062
Total Other Revenue	7,780	5,335
3: Personnel		
Accident Compensation Costs	2,618	4,870
Fringe Benefit Tax	1,375	1,200
Salaries / Wages	570,797	530,738
Staff Insurance	1,579	1,536
Staff Recruitment	483	377
Staff Transport Assistance	2,125	2,052
Superannuation	70,370	66,722
Training	3,173	2,900
Transfer / Removal Expenses	2,498	3,204
Other	304	350
Total Personnel	655,322	613,949

	2004 \$'000	2003 \$'000
4: Operating		
Audit Fee	196	196
Other Fees Paid to Auditor:		
- Assurance-Related Fees	-	20
Bad Debts Expense	113	99
Changes in Doubtful Debts Provision	(167)	(140)
Communications	5,420	5,131
Computer Charges	18,314	17,363
Equipment Rental	13,805	13,614
Fixed Asset Revaluation	-	3,000
Foreign Exchange Rate (Gain) Loss	9	30
Net (Gain) Loss on Sale of Non-Current Assets	(945)	(548)
Non-Capitalised Equipment Purchases	14,564	16,083
Other Property / Equipment Expenses	47,304	47,098
Other Services	1,729	1,553
Physical Asset Write-offs	1,177	94
Printing	6,834	7,135
Professional Services	31,211	28,383
Property Rental	12,078	11,697
Third Party Expenses	3,664	3,563
Travel	12,282	12,289
Vehicle / Aircraft / Launch Rentals	6,201	5,321
Other Operating	10,626	8,889
Total Operating	184,415	180,870
5: Depreciation		
Buildings	7,966	9,407
Plant and Equipment	13,898	17,858
Vessels	148	348
Furniture and Fittings	502	684
Motor Vehicles	10,579	10,310
Communication and Computer Assets	4,725	3,473
Total Depreciation	37,818	42,080

6: Capital Charge

Police pays a capital charge to the Crown on its Taxpayers' Funds as at 30 June and 31 December each year. The capital charge rate for the 2004 financial year was 8.5% (30 June 2003: 8.5%).

	2004 \$000	2003 \$000
7: Other Expenses		
Compensation for Confiscated Firearms	-	4
Total Other Expenses	-	4
8: Accounts Receivable		
Trade Debtors	809	435
Less: Provision for Doubtful Debts	168	335
Net Trade Debtors	641	100
Debtor Crown	50,000	-
Employee Advances and Debts	172	330
Sundry Debtors	444	(20)
Total Accounts Receivable	51,257	410
9: Inventories		
Accoutrements/Other	51	168
Total Inventories	51	168
10: Accounts Payable		
Trade Creditors	8,666	16,197
Accrued Expenses and Provisions	29,673	20,368
GST Payable	7,868	6,379
Total Accounts Payable	46,207	42,944
11: Other Accrued Expenses		
Sponsorship Reserve	390	401
Other	7,230	6,587
Total Other Accrued Expenses	7,620	6,988
12: Employee Entitlements		
Current Liabilities		
Accrued Salaries and Wages	20	18,288
Annual Leave	59,673	57,488
Long Service Leave	1,200	1,200
Retirement Leave	10,400	10,000
Shift Leave	6,719	8,197
Total Current Portion	78,012	95,173
Non-Current Liabilities		
Long Service Leave	9,400	8,751
Retirement Leave	69,400	63,629
Total Non-Current Portion	78,800	72,380
Total Employee Entitlements	156,812	167,553

An independent actuarial valuation was undertaken by Aon Consulting, New Zealand Ltd as at 30 June 2004 to estimate the present value of long service and retirement leave.

The key assumptions used in discounting to present values were:

- Discount rate for the 2004 financial year 5.75% p.a. (30 June 2003: 5.75% p.a.).
- Salary growth rate for the 2004 financial year 2.75% p.a. (30 June 2003: 2.75% p.a.).

	2004 \$'000	2003 \$'000
13: Property, Plant and Equipment		
Land		
At Valuation	70,974	64,214
Land Book Value	70,974	64,214
Buildings		
At Valuation	209,084	330,628
Accumulated Depreciation	(12,683)	(129,452)
Buildings Book Value	196,401	201,176
Furniture and Fittings		
At Cost	15,294	15,140
Accumulated Depreciation	(13,392)	(12,949)
Furniture and fittings Book Value	1,902	2,191
Plant and Equipment		
At Cost	192,975	165,719
Accumulated Depreciation	(149,603)	(136,604)
Plant and Equipment Book Value	43,372	29,115
Motor Vehicles		
At Cost	88,837	80,008
Accumulated Depreciation	(47,177)	(44,914)
Motor Vehicles Book Value	41,660	35,094
Communication and Computer Assets		
At Cost	89,614	82,116
Accumulated Depreciation	(77,596)	(73,323)
Communication and Computer Assets Book Value	12,018	8,793
Vessels		
At Cost	3,716	5,050
Accumulated Depreciation	(2,390)	(3,576)
Vessels Book Value	1,326	1,474
Capital Work In Progress	23,571	27,930
Total Property, Plant and Equipment		
At Cost and Valuation	694,065	770,805
Accumulated Depreciation	(302,841)	(400,818)
Total Property, Plant and Equipment Book Value	391,224	369,987

Restrictions to Titles of Non-Current Assets

As at 30 June 2004 land and buildings of which Police has possession and use, but for which legal title is not completely established, amounted to \$9.637 million (30 June 2003: \$9.637 million) were included in these asset categories.

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

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

Property Intended for Sale

At balance date Police had properties valued at \$2.150 million intended for sale. These have been valued at estimated realisable value.

At Balance Date Capital Work in Progress Comprised the Following:

	2004 \$000	2003 \$000
Buildings	4,743	6,526
Furniture and fittings	31	5
Plant and equipment	18,675	21,277
Other	122	122
Total	23,571	27,930
14: Taxpayers' Funds		
General Funds		
Balance as at 1 July	266,382	266,578
Net Surplus (Deficit)	(307)	(196)
Capital Contributions	2,404	-
	268,479	266,382
Provision for Repayment of Surplus to the Crown	-	-
General Funds as at 30 June	268,479	266,382

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

	2004 \$000	2003 \$000
Net Surplus (Deficit)	(307)	(196)
Add (Less) Non-Cash Items		
Depreciation	37,818	42,080
Fixed Asset Revaluation	-	3,000
	37,818	45,080
Add (Less) Movements in Working Capital Items		
Accounts Payable	6,677	2,774
Accounts Receivable	(846)	681
Employee Entitlements	(11,568)	10,731
Debtor Crown	(50,000)	-
Inventories	117	(66)
Prepayments	2,280	(2,192)
Other Accrued Expenses	(2,594)	411
Net Working Capital Movements	(55,934)	12,339
Add (Less) Items Classified as Investing Activity		
Net (Gain) Loss on Sale of Non-Current Assets	(945)	(548)
Total Investing Activities Items	(945)	(548)
Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities	(19,368)	56,675

16: Police Superannuation Scheme

The Police Superannuation Scheme is a defined contribution scheme. It was established under a Trust Deed dated 12 November 1992 and is open to all members of Police. As at 30 June 2004: 6,500 members (30 June 2003: 6,549 members) contributed to the scheme.

The scheme is administered by the appointed administration manager of the Global Retirement Trust, Mercer HR Consulting Ltd. Assets of the scheme are invested in the Global Retirement Trust and with Tactical Global Management.

Police contributes to the scheme at a fixed rate (being a percentage of the members' salaries) as determined by the Trust Deed. Benefits paid out are limited to the value of contributions made and accumulated earnings (negative and positive). At no time will Police be required to contribute additional funds to meet benefit payments.

17: Financial Instruments

Police is party to financial instrument arrangements as part of its everyday operations. These include instruments such as bank balances, trade debtors, trade creditors and foreign exchange forward contracts.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that a third party will default on its obligations to Police, causing Police to incur a loss. In the normal course of its business, Police incurs credit risk from trade debtors and transactions with financial institutions and the New Zealand Debt Management Office (NZDMO).

Police does not require any collateral or security to support financial instruments with financial institutions that Police deals with, or with the NZDMO, as these entities have high credit ratings. For its other financial instruments, Police does not have significant concentrations of credit risk.

Fair Value

The fair value of all financial instruments is equivalent to the carrying amount disclosed in the Statement of Financial Position.

Currency Risk and Interest Rate Risk

Currency risk is the risk that the New Zealand dollar value of trade debtor and trade creditor balances denominated in foreign currencies, fluctuates due to changes in foreign exchange rates.

Police uses foreign exchange forward contracts to manage foreign exchange exposures. As at 30 June 2004, one contract worth NZ\$0.367 million was open, (30 June 2003: no contracts).

Under Section 46 of the Public Finance Act 1989, Police cannot raise a loan without ministerial approval and no such loans have been raised. Accordingly, there is no interest rate exposure on funds borrowed.

Police has no significant exposure to interest rate risk on its financial instruments.

18: Related Party Transactions

Police is a wholly owned entity of the Crown. The Government is the major source of revenue.

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

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

19: Segmental Information

Police operates in one industry sector: the provision of policing services. Activities are primarily carried out from New Zealand. Police operates a number of overseas posts, however the annual cost of these activities is less than 1.0% of Vote: Police.

20: Post Balance Date Events

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

21: Provisions

Work-Related Accidents

Police self-insures for ACC purposes. An independent actuarial assessment of ongoing costs relating to outstanding claims has been prepared by Davies Financial & Actuarial Limited, resulting in a provision for work-related accidents of \$4.071 million (30 June 2003: \$3.810 million).

Outstanding Tax Matters

Police have no known taxation liabilities as at 30 June 2004 (30 June 2003: \$0.050 million).

	Balance at the Beginning of Year \$000	Less Amount Used / Not Required \$000	Plus Additional Amount \$000	Balance at End of Year \$000
Work-Related Accidents	3,810	-	261	4,071
Provision for Building Reinstatement	835	(835)	-	-
Provision for Personnel Contract Settlements	543	-	1,637	2,180
Provision for Tax	50	(50)	-	-
Total	5,238	(885)	1,898	6,251

Non-Departmental

Statement of Accounting Policies

Measurement and recognition rules applied in the preparation of these non-departmental financial statements and schedules are consistent with generally accepted accounting practice and Crown accounting policies. These non-departmental balances are consolidated into the Crown Financial Statements and therefore readers of these financial statements and schedules should also refer to the Crown Financial Statements for 2003/2004.

Schedule of Revenue and Expenses for the Year Ended 30 June 2004

	Actual 2004 \$000	Budget 2004 \$000	Actual 2003 \$000
Revenue	102,904	105,523	91,147
Total Non-Departmental Revenue[1]	102,904	105,523	91,147
Expenses	-	-	-
Total Non-Departmental Expenses	-	-	-

[1] Refer to the Statement of Appropriations on page 62 for the analysis of revenue.

Schedule of Assets and Liabilities as at 30 June 2004

	Actual 2004 \$000	Budget 2004 \$000	Actual 2003 \$000
Current Assets			
Cash	-	-	-
Accounts Receivable	-	-	-
Total Non-Departmental Assets	-	-	-
Current Liabilities	-	-	-
Total Non-Departmental Liabilities	-	-	-

To the Readers of the New Zealand Police Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2004

The Auditor-General is the auditor of New Zealand Police (Police). The Auditor-General has appointed me, Warren D Allen, using the staff and resources of Ernst & Young, to carry out the audit of the financial statements of the Ministry, on his behalf, for the year ended 30 June 2004.

Unqualified Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements of Police on pages 35 to 76:

- comply with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand; and
- fairly reflect:
 - Police's financial position as at 30 June 2004;
 - the results of its operations and cash flows for the year ended on that date;
 - its service performance achievements measured against the performance targets adopted for the year ended on that date; and
 - the assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses, contingencies, commitments and trust monies managed by Police on behalf of the Crown for the year ended 30 June 2004.

The audit was completed on 30 September 2004, and is the date at which our opinion is expressed.

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

Basis of Opinion

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

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

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

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

Audit procedures generally include:

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

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

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

Responsibilities of the Commissioner and the Auditor

The Commissioner is responsible for preparing financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand. Those financial statements must fairly reflect the financial position of Police as at 30 June 2004. They must also fairly reflect the results of its operations and cash flows and service performance achievements for the year ended on that date. In addition they must fairly reflect the assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses, contingencies, commitments, and trust monies managed by Police on behalf of the Crown for the year ended 30 June 2004. The Commissioner's responsibilities arise from the Public Finance Act 1989.

We are responsible for expressing an independent opinion on the financial statements and reporting that opinion to you. This responsibility arises from section 15 of the Public Audit Act 2001 and Section 38(1) of the Public Finance Act 1989.

Independence

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

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



W D Allen
Ernst & Young
On behalf of the Auditor-General
Wellington, New Zealand

Additional Financial Information

Contribution by Output Class

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

Total Hours Contribution from Sworn and Non-Sworn Staff			
	2003/2004	2002/2003	Variance
	20,314,725	20,072,843	241,882

Contribution by Output Class			
	2003/2004 %	2002/2003 %	Variance %
1	0.21	0.22	(4.55)
2	7.82	7.76	0.77
3	7.10	6.56	8.23
4	30.55	31.50	(3.02)
5	27.55	27.42	0.47
6	6.14	5.73	7.16
7	20.63	20.81	(0.86)

Output Class Variances

There are no significant variances. Explanations of unappropriated expenditure can be found on page 66.

Amendments to Performance Measures and Targets

No additional performance measures or targets were introduced.

Appropriations Administered by the Department Vote: Police - Summary of Appropriations for the Year Ended 30 June 2004

Department Output Classes	Main Estimates Appropriation \$000	Supplementary Estimates Change \$000	Changed by Order in Council \$000	Total Appropriations \$000	Actual Outturn \$000	Section 12 Over Expenditure \$000	Validating Legislation Required \$000
Policy Advice and Ministerial Servicing	1,553	45	-	1,598	1,192	-	-
General Crime Prevention Services	79,228	(982)	(2,933)	75,313	75,058	-	-
Specific Crime Prevention Services and Maintenance of Public Order	67,165	12,304	3,973	83,442	82,535	-	-
Police Primary Response Management	296,467	1,547	(5,334)	292,680	291,779	-	-
Investigations	262,400	6,680	1,361	270,441	270,685	244	-
Case Resolution and Support to Judicial Process	54,283	4,386	2,933	61,602	62,503	901	-
Road Safety Programme	221,939	6,286	-	228,225	228,933	708	-
Total Appropriation							
Departmental Output Classes	983,035	30,266	-	1,013,301	1,012,685	1,853	-
Other Expenses to be Incurred by the Department	11	-	-	11	-	-	-
Capital Contributions	2,404	-	-	2,404	-	-	-
Total Appropriations	985,450	30,266	-	1,015,716	1,012,685	1,853	-



Information Required by Statute

Information Required by Statute

Interception Warrants

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

	2003/2004	2002/2003	2001/2002
Section 14 (Interception Warrants)			
Number of applications made	14	24	12
Number of applications granted	14	24	12
Number of applications refused	Nil	Nil	Nil
Number of persons warrants	29	52	25
Number of premises warrants	8	14	11
Number of warrants which authorised entry onto private premises	11	27	15
Average duration of warrants including renewals (days)	33	24	28
Number of persons prosecuted	40	142	41
Number of persons convicted	13	25	17
Number of persons still under prosecution	23	117	24
Number of prosecutions instituted against Police (including former members) for offences against Section 23	Nil	Nil	Nil
Section 15A (Interception Warrants)			
Number of applications made	4	7	4
Number of applications granted	4	7	4
Number of applications refused	Nil	Nil	Nil
Number of persons warrants	9	7	4
Number of premises warrants	1	5	1
Number of warrants which authorised entry onto private premises	2	6	3
Average duration of warrants including renewals - in days	89	30	18
Number of persons prosecuted	26	8	84
Number of persons convicted	4	3	50
Number of persons still under prosecution	22	5	32
Number of prosecutions instituted against Police (including former members) for offences against Section 23	Nil	Nil	Nil
Section 18 (Renewal of Warrants)			
Number of applications made	9	6	3
Number of applications granted	9	6	3
Number of applications refused	Nil	Nil	Nil
Number of persons warrants	9	17	7
Number of premises warrants	Nil	2	Nil
Number of warrants which authorised entry onto private premises	8	10	6
Section 19 (Emergency Permits)			
Number of applications made	1	Nil	Nil
Number of applications granted	1	Nil	Nil
Number of applications refused	Nil	Nil	Nil
Number of interceptions recorded	10	Nil	Nil

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

	2003/2004	2002/2003	2001/2002
Section 312B			
Number of applications made	4	3	2
Number of applications granted	4	3	2
Number of applications refused	Nil	Nil	Nil
Number of persons warrants	22	1	2
Number of premises warrants	9	2	Nil
Number of warrants which authorised entry onto private premises	1	3	2
Average duration of warrants including renewals - in days	28	22	30
Number of persons prosecuted	40	8	86
Number of persons convicted	Nil	2	51
Number of persons still under prosecution	40	6	33
Number of prosecutions instituted against Police (including former members) for offences against Section 23	Nil	Nil	Nil
Section 312CA			
Number of applications made	11	6	6
Number of applications granted	11	6	6
Number of applications refused	Nil	Nil	Nil
Number of persons warrants	12	5	8
Number of premises warrants	1	3	1
Number of warrants which authorised entry onto private premises	4	5	5
Average duration of warrants including renewals in days	24	20	27
Number of persons prosecuted	9	6	4
Number of persons convicted	Nil	5	Nil
Number of persons still under prosecution	29	1	4
Number of prosecutions instituted against Police (including former members) for offences against Section 23	Nil	Nil	Nil
Section 312F (Renewal of warrants)			
Number of applications made	Nil	Nil	Nil
Number of applications granted	Nil	Nil	Nil
Number of applications refused	Nil	Nil	Nil
Number of persons warrants	Nil	Nil	Nil
Number of premises warrants	Nil	Nil	Nil
Section 312G (Emergency Permits)			
Number of applications made	Nil	Nil	1
Number of applications granted	Nil	Nil	1
Number of applications refused	Nil	Nil	Nil
Number of interceptions recorded	Nil	Nil	5
Section 216B(3) (Emergency Permits)			
Number of applications made	Nil	Nil	Nil
Number of applications granted	Nil	Nil	Nil
Number of applications refused	Nil	Nil	Nil
Number of interceptions recorded	Nil	Nil	Nil

Call Data Warrants

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

	2003/2004	2002/2003	2001/2002
Section 10A			
Number of applications made	81	68	45
Number of applications granted	81	68	45
Number of applications refused	Nil	Nil	Nil
Average duration - in days	45	29	29
Section 10K			
Number of applications made	12	17	7
Number of applications granted	12	17	7
Number of applications refused	Nil	Nil	Nil
Average duration - in days	29	30	30

Road Blocks

During 2003/2004 1 roadblock was exercised under Section 317B of the Crimes Act 1961 (Road Blocks).

Bodily Samples⁶¹

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

	2003/2004	2002/2003	2001/2002
Bodily Samples⁶¹			
(a) the number of occasions on which a blood sample has been taken with the consent of a person given in response to a databank request	8,279	8,734	5,824
(b) the number of applications for compulsion orders, with the number of each type of compulsion order - suspect	N/A	21	22
databank compulsion orders	1,143	690	867
(c) The number of applications referred to in paragraph (b)			
suspects granted	4	21	20
suspects refused	N/A	Nil	2
databank granted	1,143	690	867
databank refused	Nil	Nil	Nil
(d) The number of prosecutions that have been instituted in which evidence obtained directly or indirectly from a blood sample taken pursuant to this Act has been adduced, and the result of those prosecutions	Not available ⁶²	Not available	Not available
(e) The number of occasions on which any member of Police has used or caused to be used force to assist a medical practitioner to take a blood sample pursuant to a compulsion order	1	Nil	1
(f) The total number of DNA profiles stored on a DNA databank at the end of the period under review-			
Total number of DNA profiles stored	42,844	33,892	24,001
obtained by consent	36,439	28,614	19,453
obtained by compulsion orders	6,239	5,116	4,426

⁶¹ The new Act Criminal Investigations [Bodily Samples] Act 1995 allowed for increased reporting from its inception in April 2004. The statistics in the 2003/2004 Annual Report are based on the Criminal Investigations [Blood Samples] Act 1995.

⁶² Police are currently reviewing the systems to enable the collection of this data.

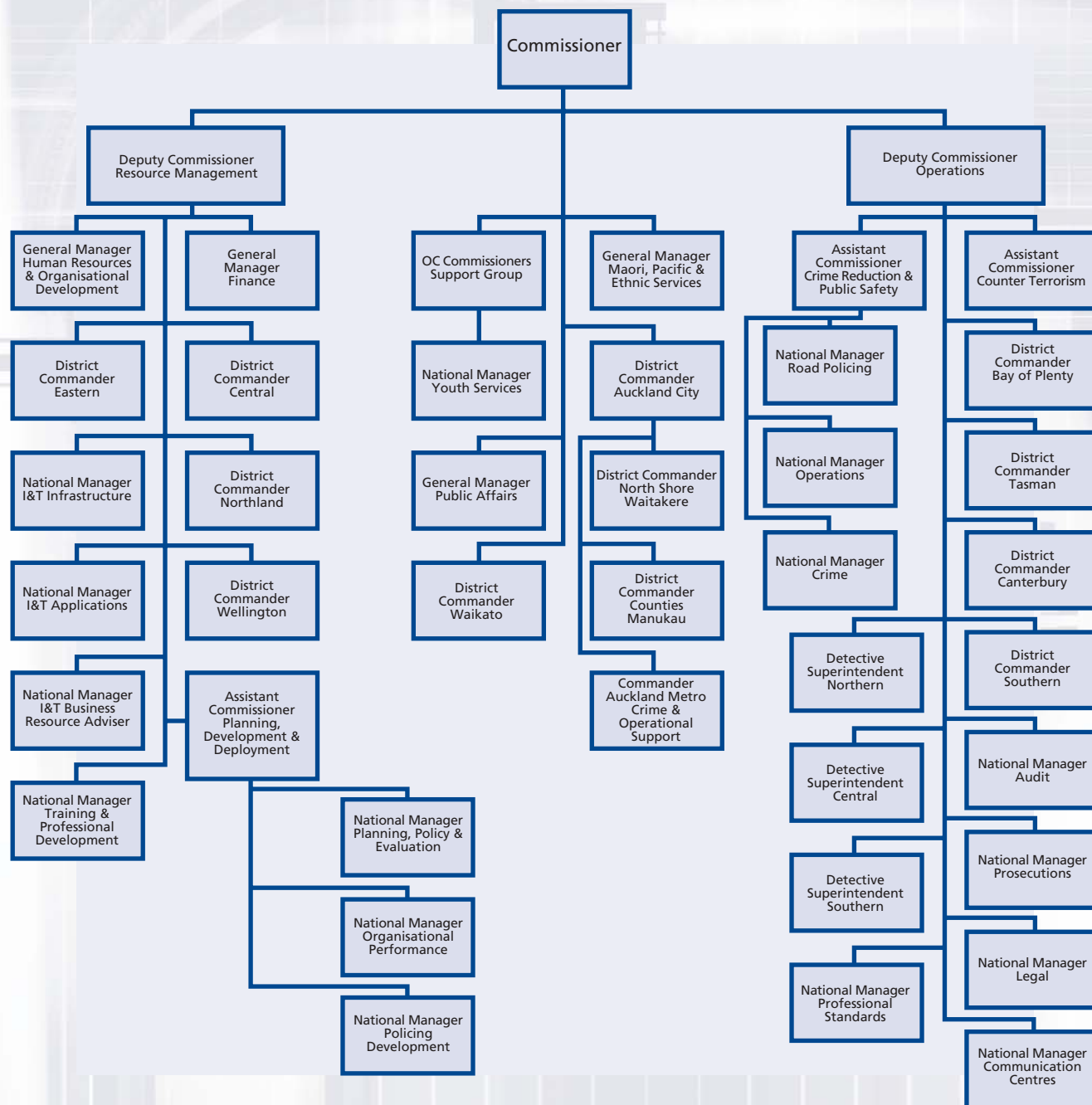


Organisational Information



Organisational Information

Organisation Chart



Legal Responsibilities

Police administers the following legislation:

- Police Act 1958
- Police Regulations 1992
- United Nations (Police) Act 1964
- Police (United Nations) Regulations 1964
- Arms Act 1983
- Arms Regulations 1992
- Crimes and Misconduct (Overseas Operations) Act 2004.

Committees Serviced by the National Crime Service Centre 2003/2004

Police is represented on the following committees:

- National Drug Intelligence Bureau (NDIB) Board⁶³
- Expert Advisory Committee on Drugs to the Minister of Health
- Financial Action Task Force (Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade) Committee.

Management Controls

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

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

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

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

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

Good Employer Requirements

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

Good and Safe Working Conditions

- Re-negotiating the main collective employment agreements for sworn and non-sworn staff for a 3-year term from July 2003 to June 2006. The agreements provided for a general increase of 3% on July 1 2003, and further increases of 2% on 1 July 2004 and 2.5% on 1 July 2005.

Impartial Selection of Suitably Qualified Persons for Appointment

- During 2003/04 431 recruits graduated from the Royal New Zealand Police College.

Opportunities for the Enhancement of the Abilities of Individual Employees

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

63 Chief Executive Officers from Police, Ministry of Health and The New Zealand Customs Service represent each organisation.

Staff Actuals: Full Time Equivalents (FTEs)

	Sworn	As at 30 June 2004 Non Sworn	Total	Sworn	As at 30 June 2003 Non Sworn	Total
Northland	270	50	320	252	50	302
North Shore Waitākere	613	124	737	609	123	732
Auckland City	664	140	804	684	134	818
Counties Mānukau	795	171	966	756	152	908
Waikato	521	84	605	524	84	608
Bay of Plenty	516	87	603	524	89	613
Eastern	351	57	408	360	54	414
Central	619	103	722	636	104	740
Wellington	749	141	890	750	137	887
Tasman	286	51	337	284	46	330
Canterbury	825	121	946	820	115	935
Southern	500	92	592	507	89	596
Office of the Commissioner	64	179	243	76	163	239
Training	95	113	208	101	117	218
Licensing and Vetting	1	20	21	1	20	21
Prosecutions	133	64	197	131	59	190
Communications	68	296	364	61	279	340
Police Infringement Bureau	15	97	112	16	88	104
National Accounts Processing Centre	-	9	9	-	11	11
Commercial Vehicle Investigation Unit	89	20	109	86	17	103
Crime	38	65	103	41	55	96
Information and Technology	13	184	197	11	175	186
Legal	6	17	23	6	13	19
Special Tactics Group	36	-	36	-	-	-
Overseas Deployment Group	40	-	40	-	-	-
Corporate Service Centre	21	3	24	21	2	23
Sub Total	7,328	2,288	9,616	7,257	2,176	9,433
Recruits	123		123	115	-	115
Total	7,451	2,288	9,739	7,372	2,176	9,548

Notes:

1. Figures are given on a Full Time Equivalent basis, i.e. staff working on a part-time basis are summed to an equivalent of a full-time member.
2. Numbers do not include staff on leave without pay.
3. Non sworn includes warranted traffic officers and temporary staff, but excludes casuals.
4. Corporate service centre reflects staff on retirement leave.
5. The special tactics group and the overseas deployment group were formed as stand alone service centres in 2003/04.

Staff by Gender

	Sworn	As at 30 June 2004 Non Sworn	Total	Sworn	As at 30 June 2003 Non Sworn	Total
Female	1,168	1,558	2,726	1,087	1,469	2,556
Male	6,280	730	7,010	6,286	706	6,992
Total	7,448	2,288	9,736	7,373	2,175	9,548
% Female	15.6%	68.0%	28.0%	14.7%	67.5%	26.7%

Notes:

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

Staff by Ethnicity

Sworn

	Male	As at 30 June 2004 Female	Total	Male	As at 30 June 2003 Female	Total
New Zealand European / Pakeha	4,345	843	5,188	4,329	781	5,110
New Zealand Māori	636	133	769	648	125	773
European	933	123	1,056	942	123	1,065
Pacific Peoples	216	28	244	210	24	234
Asian Peoples	41	8	49	38	5	43
Other	27	7	34	28	6	34
Not Specified	732	120	852	775	125	900
Total	6,930	1,262	8,192	6,970	1,189	8,159

Non Sworn

Non Sworn	Male	As at 30 June 2004 Female	Total	Male	As at 30 June 2003 Female	Total
New Zealand European / Pakeha	416	896	1,312	400	833	1,233
New Zealand Māori	31	100	131	34	104	138
European	62	142	204	67	150	217
Pacific Peoples	16	64	80	18	63	81
Asian Peoples	12	17	29	9	16	25
Other	5	7	12	3	9	12
Not Specified	223	450	673	217	421	638
Total	765	1,676	2,441	748	1,596	2,344

Notes:

1. Staff are given the option of recording up to two ethnic groups. If a staff member has chosen to do this they will be counted in both groups, and therefore the numbers in this table do not equate to numbers in other tables.
2. Figures are given on a Full Time Equivalent basis, i.e. staff working on a part-time basis are summed to an equivalent of a full-time member.
3. Numbers do not include staff on leave without pay.
4. Non sworn included warranted traffic officers and temporary staff, but excludes casuals.

Ethnicity Profile of Police and the New Zealand working age population

	Police Profile as at 30 June 2004	Police Profile as at 30 June 2003	NZ working age population as at 30 March 2004
New Zealand European / Pakeha	79.2%	79.2%	75.8%
New Zealand Māori	11.0%	11.4%	10.0%
Pacific Peoples	3.9%	3.9%	5.1%
Asian Peoples	1.0%	0.9%	Not disseminated
European	15.4%	16.0%	Not disseminated
Other Ethnic Groups	0.6%	0.6%	9.0% (includes Asian peoples)

Notes:

1. Staff are given the option of recording up to two ethnic groups. If a staff member has chosen to do this they will be counted in both groups, and therefore the numbers in this table do not equate to numbers in other tables.
2. Figures are given on a Full Time Equivalent basis, i.e. staff working on a part-time basis are summed to an equivalent of a full-time member.
3. Numbers do not include staff on leave without pay.
4. NZ working age population is defined by Statistics New Zealand as 'Civilian non-institutionalised usually resident New Zealand population aged 15 and over.'

Sworn Staff by Rank and Gender

	As at 30 June 2004				As at 30 June 2003			
	Males	Females	Total	% Female	Males	Females	Total	% Female
Commissioner	1	-	1	0.0%	1	-	1	0.0%
Deputy Commissioner	1	-	1	0.0%	1	-	1	0.0%
Assistant Commissioner	4	-	4	0.0%	3	-	3	0.0%
Superintendent	34	2	36	5.5%	33	1	34	2.9%
Inspector	176	14	190	7.3%	168	11	179	6.1%
Senior Sergeant	317	14	331	4.2%	321	14	335	4.1%
Sergeant	994	70	1,064	6.5%	992	60	1,052	5.7%
Constable	4,647	1,032	5,679	18.1%	4,668	963	5,631	17.1%
Matron	-	3	3	100.0%	-	3	3	100.0%
Temporary Constable	15	-	15	0.0%	17	-	17	0.0%
Recruits	91	33	124	26.6%	80	36	116	31.0%
Total	6,280	1,168	7,448	15.6%	6,284	1,088	7,372	14.7%

Non sworn staff by equivalent rank and gender

	As at 30 June 2004				As at 30 June 2003			
	Males	Females	Total	% Female	Males	Females	Total	% Female
Deputy Commissioner	-	1	1	100.0%	-	1	1	100.0%
Assistant Commissioner	3	1	4	25.0%	3	-	3	0.0%
Superintendent	6	1	7	14.2%	8	1	9	11.1%
Inspector	52	28	80	35.0%	52	30	82	36.5%
Senior Sergeant	9	8	17	47.0%	8	4	12	33.3%
Sergeant	47	44	91	48.3%	44	36	80	45.0%
Constable	160	115	275	41.8%	151	108	259	41.7%
Not Equivalent to Sworn Rank	454	1,360	1,814	74.9%	440	1,288	1,728	74.5%
Total	731	1,558	2,289	68.0%	706	1,468	2,174	67.5%

Notes:

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

Remuneration

The number of Police members who received total remuneration (including superannuation subsidy) with a gross cost of more than \$100,000 in \$10,000 bands was as follows:

Band	Personnel	Left Police [1]	Overseas [2]	Grievances [3]	Higher Duties [4]
\$100,000 - \$110,000	144	9	32	1	44
\$110,000 - \$120,000	69	8	8	1	25
\$120,000 - \$130,000	33	5	5	1	9
\$130,000 - \$140,000	20	6	5		4
\$140,000 - \$150,000	10		1		4
\$150,000 - \$160,000	6	1	2		2
\$160,000 - \$170,000	6		1		3
\$170,000 - \$180,000	2				
\$180,000 - \$190,000	6	1	2		1
\$190,000 - \$200,000	6	1			
\$200,000 - \$210,000	8				
\$220,000 - \$230,000	2		2		
\$240,000 - \$250,000	1				
\$270,000 - \$280,000				1	1
\$300,000 - \$310,000	1	1			1
\$310,000 - \$320,000	1				
\$320,000 - \$330,000	1				
\$410,000 - \$420,000	1				
\$570,000 - \$580,000	1			1	
Total	319	32	58	5	93

Note:

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

[1] Staff who left Police during the year and received contractual entitlements.

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

[3] Staff who have received payments related to personnel grievances

[4] Staff who have received additional allowances for performing the duties of higher ranked staff.



Statistical Information

Summary of National Recorded and Resolved Crime, by Category

for the year ending 30 June 2004

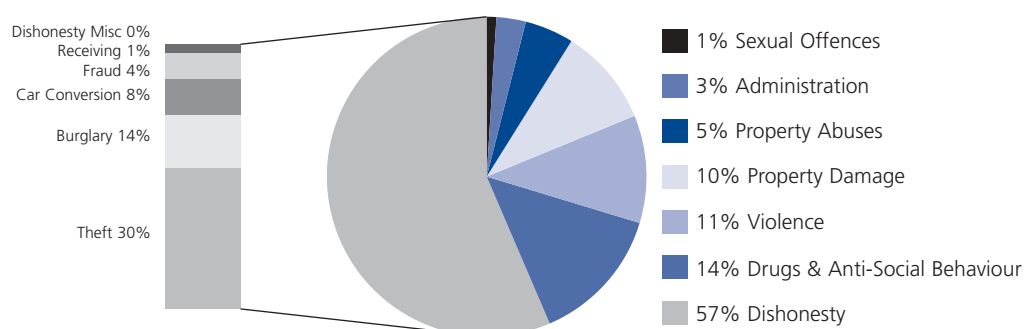
Offence Category	Offence Class	Recorded 2001/2002	Recorded 2002/2003	Recorded 2003/2004	
VIOLENCE	GRIEVOUS ASSAULTS	2,969	3,220	3,351	
	GROUP ASSEMBLIES	389	527	446	
	HOMICIDE	112	108	100	
	INTIMIDATION/THREATS	10,290	11,229	10,901	
	KIDNAPPING AND ABDUCTION	185	223	214	
	MINOR ASSAULTS	14,092	13,996	13,045	
	ROBBERY	1,787	1,842	1,835	
	SERIOUS ASSAULTS	14,560	14,835	15,620	
	TOTAL	44,384	45,980	45,512	
SEXUAL OFFENCES	ABNORMAL SEX	17	16	13	
	IMMORAL BEHAVIOUR	279	253	270	
	IMMORAL BEHAVIOUR/MISCELLANEOUS	74	115	144	
	SEXUAL AFFRONTS	687	643	604	
	SEXUAL ATTACKS	2,487	2,285	2,148	
	TOTAL	3,544	3,312	3,179	
DRUGS AND ANTI SOCIAL OFFENCES	DISORDER	23,796	25,584	24,491	
	DRUGS(CANNABIS ONLY)	21,131	20,626	18,271	
	DRUGS (NEW DRUGS)	–	–	1,983	
	DRUGS (NOT CANNABIS)	2,708	3,088	1,995	
	FAMILY OFFENCES	517	496	522	
	FAMILY OFFENCES CONTINUED	4,507	4,532	4,545	
	GAMING	92	133	82	
	SALE OF LIQUOR ACT	1,263	2,249	6,488	
	VAGRANCY OFFENCES	178	158	119	
	TOTAL	54,192	56,866	58,496	
DISHONESTY	BURGLARY	60,676	60,816	60,630	
	CAR CONVERSION ETC	37,819	39,305	36,034	
	DISHONESTY MISCELLANEOUS	–	–	325	
	FRAUD	20,301	21,904	17,568	
	RECEIVING	2,485	2,500	2,582	
	THEFT	135,694	136,231	126,150	
	TOTAL	256,975	260,756	243,289	
PROPERTY DAMAGE	DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY	40,892	41,762	42,605	
	ENDANGERING	265	295	267	
	TOTAL	41,157	42,057	42,872	
PROPERTY ABUSES	ANIMALS	484	413	369	
	ARMS ACT OFFENCES	2,402	2,643	2,625	
	LITTERING	453	385	386	
	POSTAL/RAIL/FIRE SERVICE ABUSES	5,254	4,310	4,393	
	TRESPASS	13,710	13,955	12,625	
	TOTAL	22,303	21,706	20,398	
ADMINISTRATIVE	AGAINST JUSTICE	11,488	12,249	10,250	
	AGAINST NATIONAL INTEREST	35	14	5	
	BIRTHS/DEATHS AND MARRIAGES	26	8	5	
	BY - LAWS BREACHES	1,372	3,205	1,085	
	IMMIGRATION	838	989	1,056	
	RACIAL	1	4	2	
	TOTAL	13,760	16,469	12,403	
	TOTAL	436,315	447,146	426,149	

	Variance 01/02 - 02/03	Variance 02/03 - 03/04	Resolved 2001/2002	Resolved 2002/2003	Resolved 2003/2004	% Resolved 2001/2002	% Resolved 2002/2003	% Resolved 2003/2004
	8.5%	4.1%	2,408	2,694	2,817	81.1%	83.7%	84.1%
	35.5%	-15.4%	299	396	353	76.9%	75.1%	79.1%
	-3.6%	-7.4%	97	96	94	86.6%	88.9%	94.0%
	9.1%	-2.9%	8,352	9,198	9,139	81.2%	81.9%	83.8%
	20.5%	-4.0%	99	167	150	53.5%	74.9%	70.1%
	-0.7%	-6.8%	10,892	11,174	10,654	77.3%	79.8%	81.7%
	3.1%	-0.4%	606	671	699	33.9%	36.4%	38.1%
	1.9%	5.3%	11,713	12,219	13,236	80.4%	82.4%	84.7%
	3.6%	-1.0%	34,466	36,615	37,142	77.7%	79.6%	81.6%
	-5.9%	-18.8%	7	8	7	41.2%	50.0%	53.8%
	-9.3%	6.7%	192	171	187	68.8%	67.6%	69.3%
	55.4%	25.2%	46	74	110	62.2%	64.3%	76.4%
	-6.4%	-6.1%	361	367	290	52.5%	57.1%	48.0%
	-8.1%	-6.0%	1,453	1,274	1,262	58.4%	55.8%	58.8%
	-6.5%	-4.0%	2,059	1,894	1,856	58.1%	57.2%	58.4%
	7.5%	-4.3%	20,855	23,035	22,169	87.6%	90.0%	90.5%
	-2.4%	-11.4%	18,947	18,852	17,147	89.7%	91.4%	93.8%
	-	-	-	-	1,799	-	-	90.7%
	14.0%		2,445	2,866	1,799	90.3%	92.8%	92.2%
	-4.1%	5.2%	343	362	410	66.3%	73.0%	78.5%
	0.6%	0.3%	3,662	3,885	3,964	81.3%	85.7%	87.2%
	44.6%	-38.3%	61	112	73	66.3%	84.2%	89.0%
	78.1%	188.5%	1,165	2,094	6,350	92.2%	93.1%	97.9%
	-11.2%	-24.7%	153	148	107	86.0%	93.7%	89.9%
	4.9%	2.9%	47,631	51,354	53,858	87.9%	90.3%	92.1%
	0.2%	-0.3%	9,700	10,845	10,893	16.0%	17.8%	18.0%
	3.9%	-8.3%	8,178	8,919	8,353	21.6%	22.7%	23.2%
	-	-	-	-	181	-	-	55.7%
	7.9%	-19.8%	9,401	10,764	8,495	46.3%	49.1%	48.4%
	0.6%	3.3%	2,389	2,409	2,478	96.1%	96.4%	96.0%
	0.4%	-7.4%	28,980	29,215	29,005	21.4%	21.4%	23.0%
	1.5%	-6.7%	58,648	62,152	59,405	22.8%	23.8%	24.4%
	2.1%	2.0%	12,618	13,060	13,392	30.9%	31.3%	31.4%
	11.3%	-9.5%	204	218	220	77.0%	73.9%	82.4%
	2.2%	1.9%	12,822	13,278	13,612	31.2%	31.6%	31.8%
	-14.7%	-10.7%	267	220	205	55.2%	53.3%	55.6%
	10.0%	-0.7%	1,990	2,188	2,226	82.8%	82.8%	84.8%
	-15.0%	0.3%	345	311	289	76.2%	80.8%	74.9%
	-18.0%	1.9%	2,698	2,363	2,544	51.4%	54.8%	57.9%
	1.8%	-9.5%	9,902	10,427	9,636	72.2%	74.7%	76.3%
	-2.7%	-6.0%	15,202	15,509	14,900	68.2%	71.5%	73.0%
	6.6%	-16.3%	9,601	10,689	9,228	83.6%	87.3%	90.0%
	-60.0%	-64.3%	12	6	3	34.3%	42.9%	60.0%
	-69.2%	-37.5%	20	5	1	76.9%	62.5%	20.0%
	133.6%	-66.1%	1,248	3,076	951	91.0%	96.0%	87.6%
	18.0%	6.8%	759	921	1,030	90.6%	93.1%	97.5%
	300.0%	-50.0%	0	3	2	0.0%	75.0%	100.0%
	19.7%	-24.7%	11,640	14,700	11,215	84.6%	89.3%	90.4%
	2.5%	-4.7%	182,468	195,502	191,988	41.8%	43.7%	45.1%

Proportions of Total Crime Recorded by Category

Offence Category	Proportions Recorded 2001/2002	Proportions Recorded 2002/2003	Proportions Recorded 2003/2004
VIOLENCE	10.2 %	10.3 %	10.7 %
SEXUAL OFFENCES	0.8 %	0.7 %	0.7 %
DRUGS AND ANTI SOCIAL OFFENCES	12.4 %	12.7 %	13.7 %
DISHONESTY	58.9 %	58.3 %	57.1 %
PROPERTY DAMAGE	9.4 %	9.4 %	10.1 %
PROPERTY ABUSES	5.1 %	4.9 %	4.8 %
ADMINISTRATIVE	3.2 %	3.7 %	2.9 %
TOTAL	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %

All Categories



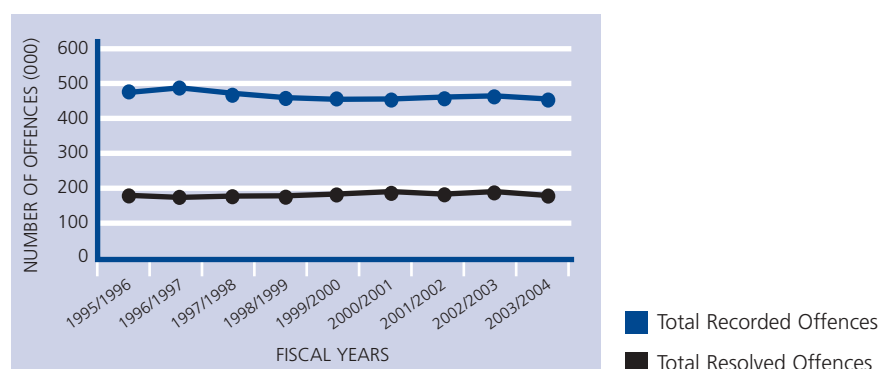
Recorded Crime per 10,000 Population by Category⁶⁴

Offence Category	Offence Class	Recorded per 10,000 pop 2001/2002	Recorded per 10,000 pop 2002/2003	Recorded per 10,000 pop 2003/2004
VIOLENCE	GRIEVOUS ASSAULTS	7.6	8.1	8.3
	GROUP ASSEMBLIES	1.0	1.3	1.1
	HOMICIDE	0.3	0.3	0.2
	INTIMIDATION/THREATS	26.4	28.3	27.0
	KIDNAPPING AND ABDUCTION	0.5	0.6	0.5
	MINOR ASSAULTS	36.2	35.3	32.3
	ROBBERY	4.6	4.6	4.5
	SERIOUS ASSAULTS	37.4	37.4	38.6
	TOTAL	114.0	115.9	112.5
SEXUAL OFFENCES	ABNORMAL SEX	0.0	0.0	0.0
	IMMORAL BEHAVIOUR	0.7	0.6	0.7
	IMMORAL BEHAVIOUR/MISCELLANEOUS	0.2	0.3	0.4
	SEXUAL AFFRONTS	1.8	1.6	1.5
	SEXUAL ATTACKS	6.4	5.8	5.3
	TOTAL	9.1	8.3	7.9
DRUGS & ANTI SOCIAL OFFENCES	DISORDER	61.1	64.5	60.6
	DRUGS(CANNABIS ONLY)	54.3	52.0	45.2
	DRUGS (NEW DRUGS)	—	—	4.9
	DRUGS (NOT CANNABIS)	7.0	7.8	4.9
	FAMILY OFFENCES	1.3	1.3	1.3
	FAMILY OFFENCES CONTINUED	11.6	11.4	11.2
	GAMING	0.2	0.3	0.2
	SALE OF LIQUOR ACT 1989	3.2	5.7	16.0
	VAGRANCY OFFENCES	0.5	0.4	0.3
	TOTAL	139.2	143.3	144.6
DISHONESTY	BURGLARY	155.9	153.3	149.9
	CAR CONVERSION ETC	97.2	99.1	89.1
	DISHONESTY MISCELLANEOUS	—	—	0.8
	FRAUD	52.1	55.2	43.4
	RECEIVING	6.4	6.3	6.4
	THEFT	348.6	343.3	311.9
	TOTAL	660.1	657.1	601.5
PROPERTY DAMAGE	DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY	105.0	105.2	105.3
	ENDANGERING	0.7	0.7	0.7
	TOTAL	105.7	106.0	106.0
PROPERTY ABUSES	ANIMALS	1.2	1.0	0.9
	ARMS ACT OFFENCES	6.2	6.7	6.5
	LITTERING	1.2	1.0	1.0
	POSTAL/RAIL/FIRE SERVICE ABUSES	13.5	10.9	10.9
	TRESPASS	35.2	35.2	31.2
	TOTAL	57.3	54.7	50.4
ADMINISTRATIVE	AGAINST JUSTICE	29.5	30.9	25.3
	AGAINST NATIONAL INTEREST	0.1	0.0	0.0
	BIRTHS/DEATHS AND MARRIAGES	0.1	0.0	0.0
	BY - LAWS BREACHES	3.5	8.1	2.7
	IMMIGRATION	2.2	2.5	2.6
	RACIAL	0.0	0.0	0.0
	TOTAL	35.3	41.5	30.7
	TOTAL	1,120.8	1,126.9	1,053.7

⁶⁴ Population estimates have been revised since the 2001/2002 Annual Report. Hence figures for estimated recorded crime per 10,000 population will differ from previous Annual Reports, even though the absolute count of offences for previous years are unchanged.

Total Recorded and Resolved Offences

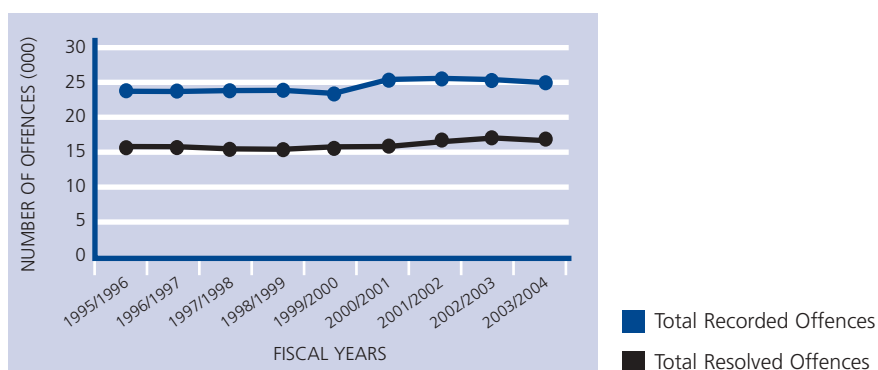
Fiscal Year	Total Recorded Offences	Total Resolved Offences	Resolution Rate	% Variation in Recorded Offences	Recorded Offences per 10,000 pop
1995/1996	475,154	179,826	37.8 %	—	1,281.7
1996/1997	482,831	178,140	36.9 %	1.6 %	1,285.2
1997/1998	465,834	177,687	38.1 %	-3.5 %	1,223.9
1998/1999	455,552	174,576	38.3 %	-2.2 %	1,189.0
1999/2000	432,354	174,611	40.4 %	-5.1 %	1,124.4
2000/2001	424,286	182,137	42.9 %	-1.9 %	1,096.7
2001/2002	436,315	182,468	41.8 %	2.8 %	1,120.8
2002/2003	447,146	195,502	43.7 %	2.5 %	1,126.9
2003/2004	426,149	191,988	45.1 %	-4.7 %	1,053.7



Total Recorded and Resolved Violent and Sexual Attacks

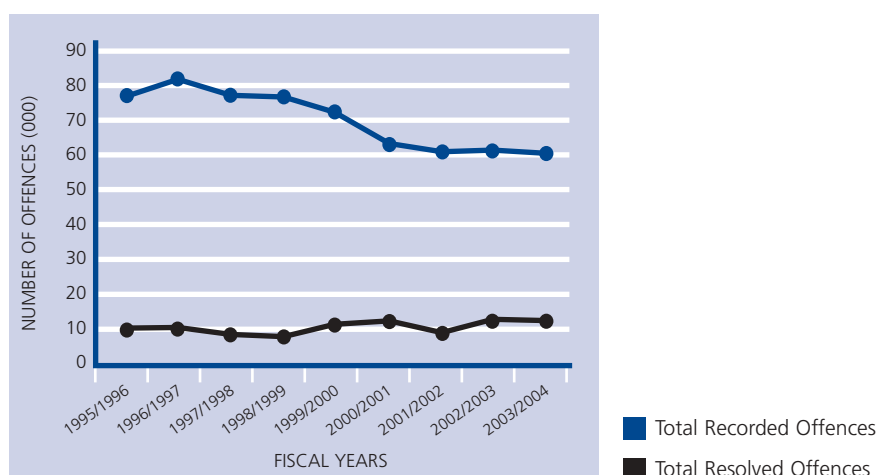
Fiscal Year	Total Recorded Offences	Total Resolved Offences	Resolution Rate	% Variation in Recorded Offences	Recorded Offences per 10,000 pop
1995/1996	23,499	16,849	71.7%	—	63
1996/1997	23,721	16,889	71.2%	0.9%	63
1997/1998	23,803	16,838	70.7%	0.3%	63
1998/1999	23,887	16,731	70.0%	0.4%	63
1999/2000	23,615	17,027	72.1%	-1.1%	62
2000/2001	25,119	18,217	72.5%	6.4%	65
2001/2002	25,797	18,512	71.8%	2.7%	65
2002/2003	25,660	18,847	73.4%	-0.5%	65
2003/2004	25,020	18,823	75.2%	-2.5%	62

Note: Definition revised to accommodate legislative changes in recent years. The 2002/2003 figures differ slightly (increased) from that reported in the 2003 Annual Report.



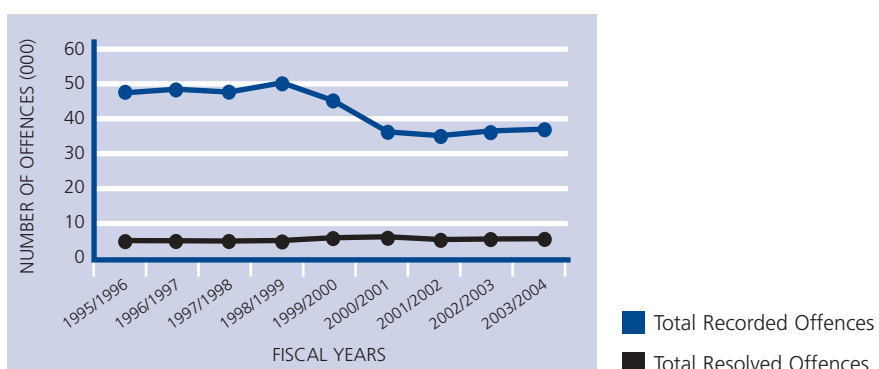
Total Recorded and Resolved Burglary Offences

Fiscal Year	Total Recorded Offences	Total Resolved Offences	Resolution Rate	% Variation in Recorded Offences	Recorded Offences per 10,000 pop
1995/1996	77,960	9,692	12.4%	—	210.3
1996/1997	82,169	10,001	12.2%	5.4%	218.7
1997/1998	78,918	8,990	11.4%	-4.0%	207.3
1998/1999	78,527	8,752	11.1%	-0.5%	205
1999/2000	71,842	10,287	14.3%	-8.5%	186.8
2000/2001	61,347	10,579	17.2%	-14.6%	158.6
2001/2002	60,676	9,700	16.0%	-1.1%	155.9
2002/2003	60,816	10,845	17.8%	0.2%	153.3
2003/2004	60,630	10,893	18.0%	-0.3%	149.9



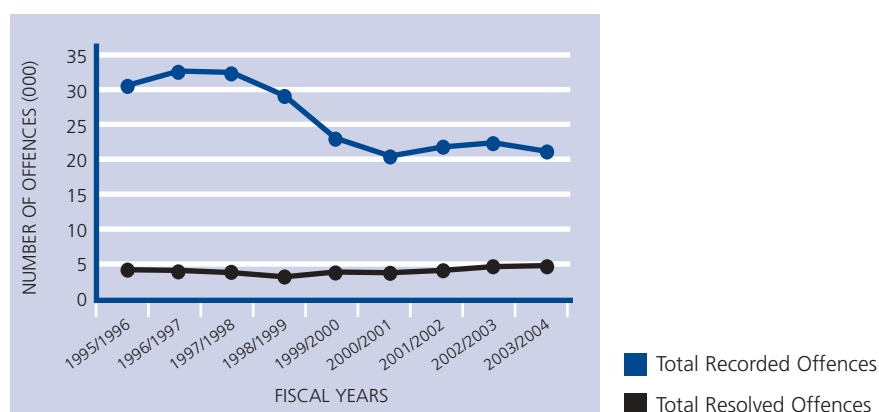
Total Recorded and Resolved Burglary Dwelling Offences

Fiscal Year	Total Recorded Offences	Total Resolved Offences	Resolution Rate	% Variation in Recorded Offences	Recorded Offences per 10,000 pop
1995/1996	47,196	5,130	10.9%	—	127.3
1996/1997	49,721	5,545	11.2%	5.4%	132.3
1997/1998	48,563	5,071	10.4%	-2.3%	127.6
1998/1999	50,537	5,053	10.0%	4.1%	131.9
1999/2000	44,276	6,037	13.6%	-12.4%	115.1
2000/2001	37,772	6,543	17.3%	-14.7%	97.6
2001/2002	36,092	5,517	15.3%	-4.4%	92.7
2002/2003	37,736	6,481	17.2%	4.6%	95.1
2003/2004	38,619	6,843	17.7%	2.3%	95.5



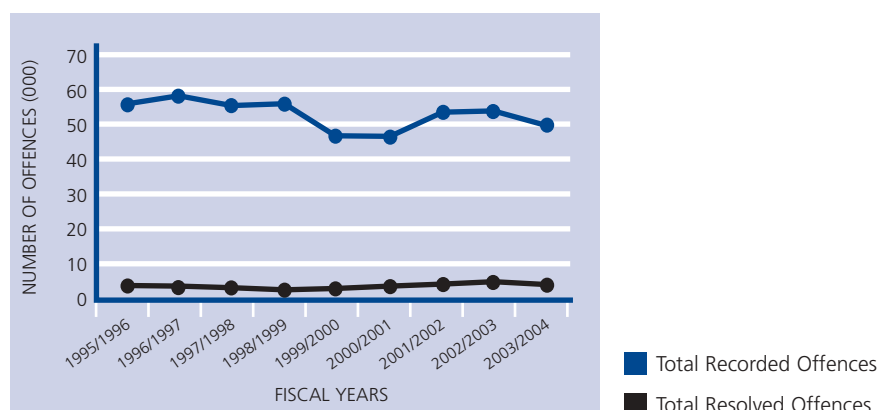
Total Recorded and Resolved Unlawful Taking/Car Conversion Offences

Fiscal Year	Total Recorded Offences	Total Resolved Offences	Resolution Rate	% Variation in Recorded Offences	Recorded Offences per 10,000 pop
1995/1996	30,380	4,423	14.6%	—	81.9
1996/1997	32,640	4,183	12.8%	7.4%	86.9
1997/1998	31,384	4,020	12.8%	-3.8%	82.5
1998/1999	28,565	3,767	13.2%	-9.0%	74.6
1999/2000	23,708	3,904	16.5%	-17.0%	61.7
2000/2001	20,184	3,828	19.0%	-14.9%	52.2
2001/2002	21,284	4,187	19.7%	5.4%	54.7
2002/2003	22,072	4,524	20.5%	3.7%	55.6
2003/2004	20,564	4,299	20.9%	-6.8%	50.8



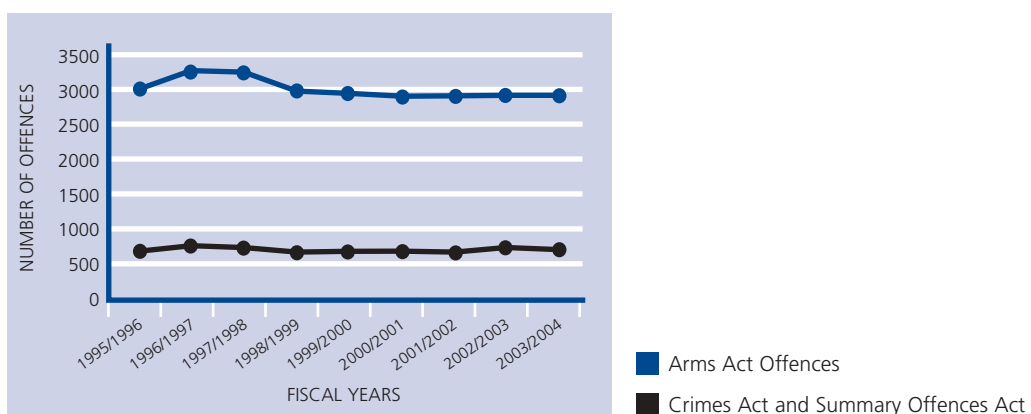
Total Recorded and Resolved Theft Ex Car Offences

Fiscal Year	Total Recorded Offences	Total Resolved Offences	Resolution Rate	% Variation in Recorded Offences	Recorded Offences per 10,000 pop
1995/1996	55,726	3,944	7.1%	—	150.3
1996/1997	58,813	3,500	6.0%	5.5%	156.6
1997/1998	54,990	3,043	5.5%	-6.5%	144.5
1998/1999	56,788	2,987	5.3%	3.3%	148.2
1999/2000	47,430	2,933	6.2%	-16.5%	123.4
2000/2001	47,196	3,291	7.0%	-0.5%	122
2001/2002	53,019	3,535	6.7%	12.3%	136.2
2002/2003	53,743	4,558	8.5%	1.4%	135.4
2003/2004	49,482	4,075	8.2%	-7.9%	122.3

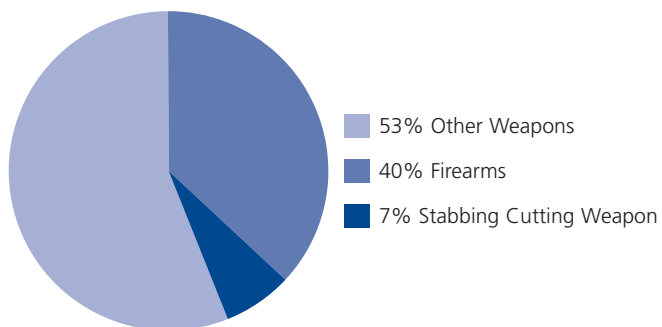


Recorded Violence Offences Involving Firearms

Fiscal Year	Arms Act Offences	Crimes Act and Summary Offences Act		Total
1995/1996	3,094	652		3,746
1996/1997	3,280	747		4,027
1997/1998	3,263	700		3,963
1998/1999	2,934	641		3,575
1999/2000	2,596	654		3,250
2000/2001	2,397	659		3,056
2001/2002	2,402	626		3,028
2002/2003	2,643	683		3,326
2003/2004	2,625	652		3,277



Total Assaults on Police with Weapons 2003/2004



Summary of Recorded Incidents

	2003/2004	2002/2003	2001/2002	Variation % from 02/03 to 03/04	Variation % from 01/02 to 02/03
INCIDENTS					
ALARM SOUNDING	15,622	14,830	16,630	5.3%	-10.8%
BLOCKAGE/BREAKDOWN ON HIGHWAY	18,325	15,873	13,263	15.4%	19.7%
CAR/PERSON ACTING SUSPICIOUSLY	68,722	70,878	68,109	-3.0%	4.1%
DOMESTIC DISPUTE	25,235	24,700	23,813	2.2%	3.7%
DRUNK CUSTODY/DETOX CENTRE	14,739	16,607	14,740	-11.2%	12.7%
SUDDEN DEATH	5,566	5,580	5,659	-0.3%	-1.4%
TRAFFIC INCIDENT	61,819	71,520	57,238	-13.6%	25.0%
VEHICLE COLLISION	40,851	42,089	39,976	-2.9%	5.3%
OTHER INCIDENT REPORTS	167,400	162,387	140,633	3.1%	15.5%
Total INCIDENTS:	418,279	424,464	380,061	-1.5%	11.7%
SERVICES					
ADVISE RELATIVES	134	234	207	-42.7%	13.0%
ARREST WARRANTS	31,715	28,718	26,206	10.4%	9.6%
FIREARMS LICENCING		4,069	9,064	-100.0%	-55.1%
FOUND PROPERTY	58,956	58,766	59,385	0.3%	-1.0%
LICENCE APPLICATIONS	5,525	5,292	4,986	4.4%	6.1%
LIQUOR LICENSING VETTING	26,901	22,651	20,214	18.8%	12.1%
LOST PROPERTY	61,445	59,215	56,625	3.8%	4.6%
MISSING PERSON	15,057	15,875	14,045	-5.2%	13.0%
OTHER REQUEST FOR SERVICE	174,796	153,804	94,369	13.6%	63.0%
PUBLIC RELATIONS	13,622	13,782	12,743	-1.2%	8.2%
RECOVERY MOTOR VEHICLE	12,972	12,727	11,512	1.9%	10.6%
SUMMONS	37,195	37,033	35,376	0.4%	4.7%
WARRANT OF SEIZURE	2,001	1,850	1,880	8.2%	-1.6%
Total SERVICES:	440,319	414,016	346,612	6.4%	19.4%
PREVENTITIVE					
CRIME PREVENTION ADVICE	63	135	143	-53.3%	-5.6%
KEYS TAKEN	91	108	109	-15.7%	-0.9%
OTHER SCHOOL TALKS (NOT LREP)	31	42	46	-26.2%	-8.7%
TURNOVER	2,978	1,938	3,386	53.7%	-42.8%
WATCHING/OBSERVATIONS	20	38	37	-47.4%	2.7%
Total PREVENTITIVE:	3,183	2,261	3,721	40.8%	-39.2%
TOTAL ALL INCIDENTS	861,781	840,741	730,394	2.5%	15.1%

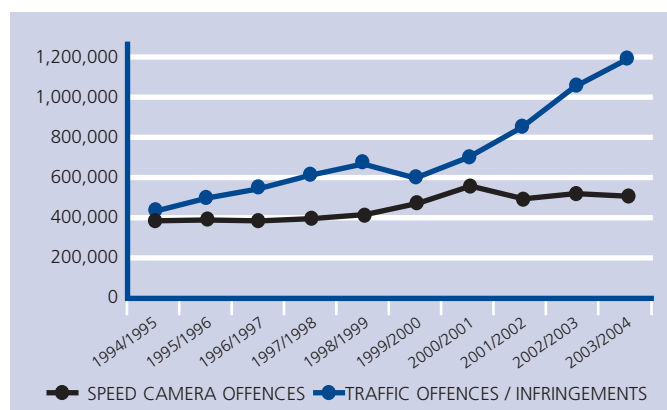
Summary of National Recorded Traffic Offences and Infringements by Category

Offence / Infringement Category	2003/2004	2002/2003	2001/2002
Drink / Drive Offences	25,505 ⁶⁵	24,744	25,348
Dangerous / Reckless Driving Offences	6,162	5,159	4,586
Unsafe Use of Vehicle Infringements	26,522	23,805	20,675
Careless / Inconsiderate Driving or Overtaking Offences	11,411	11,993	12,249
Speeding (Under 100 kph)	267,539	190,433	114,631
Speeding (Over 100 kph)	127,401	159,036	134,502
Speeding – Trailer, Towing, Heavy Motor Vehicle	13,177	14,710	11,650
Failure to Stop / Give Way	49,165	36,054	31,396
Failure to Obey Officer / Fulfil Duties	19,549	18,746	18,322
Vehicle Licence	18,375	19,069	19,092
Driving While Disqualified Offences	8,653	8,217	8,213
Driver Licence	283,555	255,933	222,907
Certificate of Fitness	107,898	100,761	94,260
Driver Hours / Log Book	4,594	3,783	3,626
Seat Belt	89,671	66,977	40,224
Safety Helmet	631	532	414
Passenger / Recovery / Rental Service Vehicle	1,726	1,813	2,055
Vehicle Condition	26,410	21,173	16,281
Vehicle Noise / Loading	6,468	6,280	5,488
Bicycle	3,142	2,774	2,148
Cycle Helmet	10,038	8,673	5,399
Pedestrian & Other	758	597	391
Stock & Vehicle By-Law Offences	82	237	234
Local Body By-Law Infringements	1,368	1,105	804
Other Transport Offences	8,130	10,391	8,744
Sub Total	1,117,921	992,995	803,639
Speeding - Speed Camera	479,164	488,714	458,622
Total	1,597,094	1,481,709	1,262,261

⁶⁵ Previous years have not included the A400 Series (Keys removed - Forbid to drive). This will be recorded as a drink/drive offence in future reports. The number has been updated in Output 7.1 to reflect this change.

Traffic Enforcement

Fiscal Year	Speed Camera Offences	Traffic Offences / Infringements
1994/1995	363,341	406,138
1995/1996	374,996	459,650
1996/1997	363,578	513,563
1997/1998	373,094	564,461
1998/1999	393,679	634,874
1999/2000	440,195	560,427
2000/2001	523,362	655,046
2001/2002	458,622	803,639
2002/2003	488,714	992,995
2003/2004	479,164	1,117,921



Recorded Total Assaults on Police

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

Note: 2002/2003 figure transposed figures for stab/cutting and other weapons. Also 4 more firearms offences were identified (not reported in 2003 Report).

Summary of Complaints Against Police

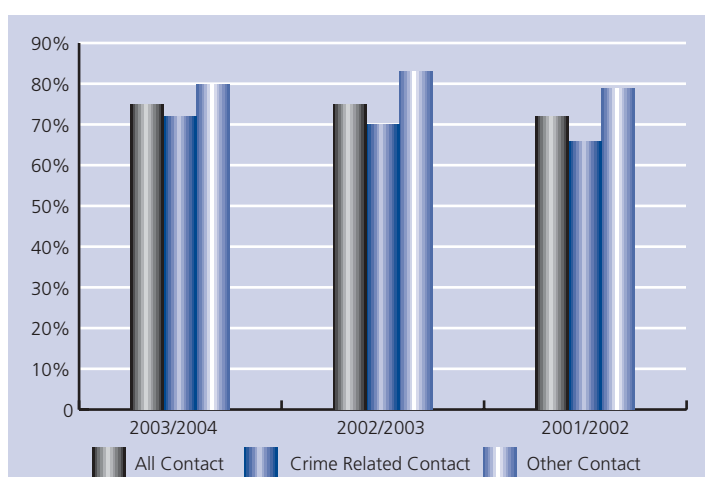
The following summary of complaints against Police identifies the number of people making complaints, the total number of complaints and the results of completed investigations.

Complaints Against Police	2003/2004	2002/2003	2001/2002
Total Number of Complainants	2073	1,849	1,825
Total Number of Complaints Accepted for Investigation	2481	2,194	2,773
Percentage Variation of Complaints Over the Previous Year	11.60%	-20.90%	-16.00%
Number of Investigations Completed	2247	2,393	3,049
Complaints Conciliated	70	75	123
Complaints Not Upheld	788	879	1,178
Upheld Complaints	178	242	302
Upheld Complaints as a Percentage of Completed Investigations	4.50%	10.10%	10.10%
Still Under Investigation	1144	1,003	1,297
Complaints per 1,000 Recorded Offences, Incidents, Traffic Offences / Infringements	0.01	0.01	0.01

Public Satisfaction⁶⁶

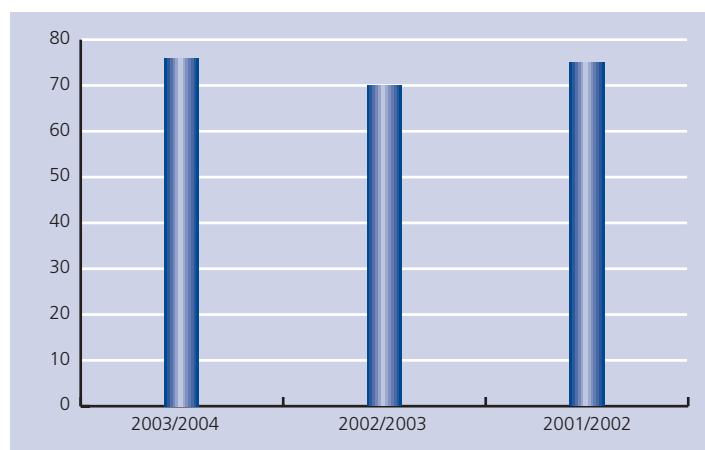
Annual public satisfaction survey results were generated at the conclusion of the 2003/04 year to assess the general public's satisfaction with Police services, and their trust and confidence in Police generally. The survey results are based on a sample of approximately 100 randomly selected respondents from each Police district. The results were combined to give a sample size of approximately 1,200 for each quarter and an approximate total of 4,800 for the fiscal year.

	2003/2004	2002/2003	2001/2002
All Contact	75%	75%	72%
Crime Related Contact	72%	70%	66%
Other Contact	80%	83%	79%



Public Trust and Confidence⁶⁷

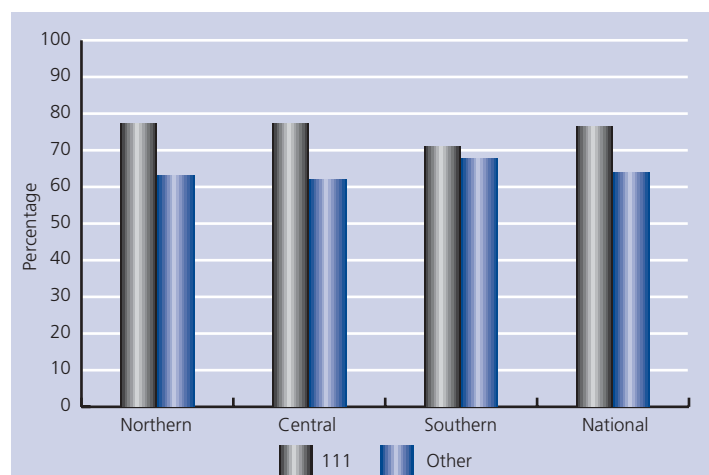
	2003/ 2004	2002/ 2003	2001/2002
Full / Quite a Lot of Trust and Confidence	76%	70%	75%



Communications Service Centres

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

Yearly Call Answering Standards



Performance Indicators – All Offences

	2003/2004	2002/2003	Variance	Percentage Variation
Sworn Staff at June (Actual) ⁶⁸	7,328	7,257	71	1.0%
Mean Monthly Staff (Actual)	7,284	7,098	186	2.7%
Recorded offences (excluding traffic)	426,149	447,146	-20,997	-4.7%
Resolved offences (excluding traffic)	191,988	195,502	-3,514	-1.8%
Traffic Offences and Infringements	1,597,094	1,481,709	115,385	7.8%

All Offences

Fiscal Year	Percent of Offences Resolved (Excluding Traffic)	Recorded Offences per Member (Excluding Traffic)	Resolved Offences per Member (Excluding Traffic)	Traffic Offences and Infringements per Member
1992/1993	32.9%	71.4	23.5	50.3
1993/1994	37.9%	65.3	24.7	80.9
1994/1995	37.7%	66.0	24.9	112.2
1995/1996	37.8%	69.6	26.3	122.3
1996/1997	36.9%	72.1	26.6	130.9
1997/1998	38.1%	68.2	26.0	137.3
1998/1999	38.3%	64.9	24.9	146.6
1999/2000	40.4%	61.1	24.7	154.2
2000/2001	42.9%	61.2	26.3	170.1
2001/2002	41.8%	63.0	26.4	182.3
2002/2003	43.7%	63.0	27.5	208.8
2003/2004	45.1%	58.5	26.4	219.2

Performance Indicators – Incidents

	2003/2004	2002/2003	Variance	Percentage Variation
Sworn Staff at June (Actual) ⁶⁹	7,328	7,257	71	1.0%
Mean Monthly Staff (Actual)	7,284	7,098	186	2.7%
Incidents attended	861,781	840,741	21,040	2.5%
Incidents where attendance sufficed	316,388	323,742	-7,354	-2.3%
Incidents documented	545,393	516,999	28,394	5.5%

All Incidents

Fiscal Year	Percentage of Incidents Where Attendance Sufficed	Percentage of Incidents Documented
1995/1996	28.4%	71.6%
1996/1997	27.7%	72.3%
1997/1998	34.9%	65.1%
1998/1999	37.1%	62.9%
1999/2000	37.5%	62.5%
2000/2001	39.0%	61.0%
2001/2002	39.0%	61.0%
2002/2003	38.5%	61.5%
2003/2004	36.7%	63.3%

68 Excluding recruits.

69 Excluding recruits.

Performance Indicators – Youth Aid

	2003/2004	2002/2003	2001/2002
Offences by Children and Young Persons Dealt With per Youth Aid Officer	258	268	250.8
Offences Referred to FGCs or Youth Court per Youth Aid Officer	42.8	46.8	40.7
Percentage of Children and Young Persons Dealt With by Police Only	83.4	82.5	83.8
Percentage of Children and Young Persons Dealt With by Family Group Conference or Youth Court	16.6%	17.5%	16.2%

Performance Indicators – Fingerprints

Performance Indicators	2003/2004	2002/2003	Percentage Variation
Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) Database	537,026	509,344	5.4%
Prisoner Fingerprints Received	89,395	86,078	3.9%
Total Voluntary Prints Received	6,611	6,916	-4.4%
Fingerprints Confirming Other Identity	1,659 ⁷⁰	7,519	-77.9%
Scene of Crime Prints Received	30,478	32,260	-5.5%
Identifications from Scene of Crime Prints	7,454	7,211	3.4%
Identifications by Crime Type			
Burglary	2,258	2,177	3.7%
Fraud	1,399	1,515	-7.7%
Unlawful Taking of Motor Vehicle	1,688	1,489	13.4%
Crime Against the Person	450	415	8.4%
Drug Offence	755	822	-8.2%
Other Property and Miscellaneous Offences	797	793	0.5%