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Annual Report

for the year ended 30 June 2006



New Zealand
POLICE
Nga Pirihimana O Aotearoa





New Zealand Police Annual Report

for the year ended 30 June 2006

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

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The Minister of Police WELLINGTON

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 65 of
the Police Act 1958 and Section 44 (1) of
the Public Finance Act 1989, I submit my
report on the operations of the New Zealand
Police for the year ended 30 June 2006.

H Broad

Commissioner of Police

Police Oath

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

Police Act 1958

Police Vision and Mission

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

Police's Mission is to serve the community by:

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

Police Values

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

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

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

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



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Commissioner's Overview

Commissioner's Overview

Introduction

The 2005/06 financial year was a highly productive one for New Zealand Police and focused our efforts on reducing crime and crashes as well as improving community safety. Work commenced in early 2006 on setting our strategic direction for the next few years and a new Strategic Plan will be released in September/October 2006.

Operational Activities

This year brought its usual operational challenges. The year included many high profile homicides where extensive investigations resulted in arrests.

The continued improvement in road policing performance has contributed to substantially reduced road fatalities and injuries from crashes throughout the country. For the financial year ended 30 June 2006, the road toll was 362 compared with 451 last year.

The recorded crime rates downward trend of the last decade appeared to be coming to an end in the year to 30 June 2006. It is too early to say what factors may be behind a rise in some categories of recorded crime other than to acknowledge that greater Police proactivity combined with victim willingness to report crime are undoubted contributors.

Police are working to bring increased pressure to bear on organised crime. There have been several large organised crime rings broken and a significant amount of methamphetamine was seized.

Significant progress has been made on implementing the 61 recommendations contained in the Independent Review Panel Report (IRP) on Police's Communications Centres.

Performance has improved as a result with an increase in service levels at the same time as an increase in 111 call volume.

The IRP Report also recommended that Police investigate the feasibility of a single non-emergency number to take the pressure off the 111 system. A project team began work on this in January 2006 and a demonstration to test the concept will begin in November 2006. Based in the Northern Communications Centre, the demonstration will handle non-emergency calls made from the Auckland City and Bay of Plenty Police districts. Once the demonstration has been tested for several months, a decision will be made on scaling up to a national service.



National Security and Regional Policing

National security and regional policing activities continued to be an important focus for Police during the year, with a continuing emphasis on developing our capacity and capability relating to national security through interaction with internal and external partners. The major exercise programme has received a boost with the training of Police district staff (and staff from Defence, Immigration and Customs) in exercise development and management by staff from the Australian Attorney General's office.

Demand for our police and the New Zealand style of policing in the Pacific and beyond continues to grow. Offshore deployments in the Solomon Islands and Bougainville were supplemented by a small but highly effective contribution to building civilian police capability in the Bamyan Province of Afghanistan. Valuable experience was gained from our involvement in Operation Phuket which was established in response to the December 2004 Tsunami. This deployment ended in February 2006.

New Legislation

At the request of Government, a two year Police-led project commenced in March 2006 to review the legislative basis for policing in New Zealand.

The Police Act 1958 and Police Regulations 1992 are being revamped to reflect the challenges of modern-day policing and better position Police for the future.

The review will take into account a range of themes including community engagement and police powers through to conduct and integrity and management of human resources.

The aim is to see a draft Police Bill prepared for consultation in the latter half of 2007¹.

Organisational Developments

The year was significant in terms of the Government's commitment to fund 1,000 additional sworn Police and 250 non-sworn staff over the next three years. This is enabling Police to plan with certainty in terms of the resources needed to fill rising demands for service.

This financial year, 626 new sworn staff graduated from the Royal New Zealand Police College, the highest number over the last five years. This included 96 members recruited direct from overseas. The year ended with sworn staffing numbers (excluding recruits) totalling 7,577, two over the target number set. In addition as at 30 June 2006 there were 186 recruits undergoing training. This means that there has been an overall increase of 235 sworn police officers in the service over the last 12 months. There are also 218 more non-sworn members. Non-sworn staff numbers at 30 June totalled 2,564 giving a grand total of 10,327 Police staff.

Due to historically low unemployment rates, many large employers are experiencing difficulties in growing their labour force. It is to our credit that Police have not only maintained staffing levels after attrition, but have grown the number of sworn staff over 3% since 2004/05. Police is also pleased with the continued low sworn attrition rate which was again below 5% in this financial year. The overall recruiting and training performance for the past few years reinforces that we are quite capable of recruiting the extra numbers Government has funded in future years.

We have made minor changes to physical requirements for recruits in line with the realities of a modern police service. This will provide more incentive for fit and committed people to become police officers which will increase the pool of available talent and therefore competition for places in Police. The introduction of age related run times, bring Police requirements into line with other modern Police agencies. Police standards of physical competency still remain high compared to other agencies both in New Zealand and overseas.

¹ www.policeact.govt.nz is the central source for project information and developments.

The Commission of Inquiry into Police Conduct continued hearing evidence during the past financial year. A Police team provided specific responses to individual complaints made to the Commission and also called evidence on general issues from 40 witnesses. These witnesses were drawn from throughout the Police organisation and from external sources.

Police was able to provide the Commission with evidence summarising Police practices, processes, policies and the unique challenges posed by policing in New Zealand.

The Commission finished hearing evidence on 16 December 2005 and retired to prepare its report which is due on 30 September 2006.

During the course of our interactions with the Commission of Inquiry we established a need for an improved process for dealing with corporate instruments. As a result the Corporate Instruments Review Project was established. This project will implement and improve methodology and management process, where necessary, for the ongoing development, rationalisation and promulgation of all Police corporate instruments by which the organisation provides information needed to perform its mission and meet strategic outcomes.

Conclusion

At the financial year's end I was just over two months into my five year term as Commissioner. It is a privilege to lead the organisation at this time. It is necessary to acknowledge the stresses and strains of modernising an organisation so closely held by the public. This inevitably results in a periodic need to align police standards with commonly expressed community expectations. There needs to be opportunity to "own it, deal with it, learn from it and move on".

Now we are in much better shape to go forward in the development of a policing service we can all rightly be proud. I celebrate the achievements of the Police team over the last year and look forward to working with them, our stakeholders and the public of New Zealand in the building of safer communities.



Howard Broad

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:

- reduce violence
- reduce burglary
- reduce vehicle crime
- reduce organised criminal activity
- increase national security
- enhance road safety

POLICE OUTCOME: Reduce Violence

Violence includes family violence, sexual crimes and street disorder.

Background Information

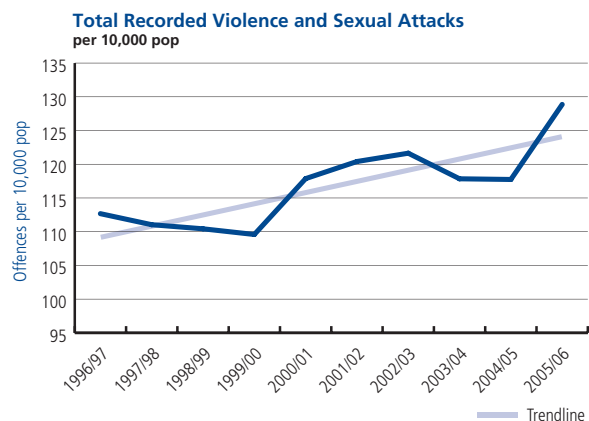
Violence and sexual attacks make up approximately 12 percent of all recorded crime. Over 80 percent of reported violence occurs in private homes or public places.

In the most recent victim survey, *The New Zealand National Survey of Crime Victims 2001 (NZNSCV 2001)* the estimated number of victims did not change over a 5 year period. It suggested that assaults and threats together made up half of all victimisation reported. Around 70 percent of people experience no victimisation while around 12 percent of victims experience five or more victimisations. This latter group experiences more than two-fifths of all victimisations reported and in many cases this is family related violence with the victims being mainly women and children. This group is also disproportionately represented in sexual offending statistics.

Trend Indicators

For 2005/06 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 changes in reporting, however, strategies to deal with spousal violence have become more determined and Police believe there is a steady increase in willingness to report more serious crime of this nature, both by victims and victim support agencies.

For 2005/06, recorded violence and sexual attacks per 10,000 population increased 9.4% over 2004/05. This increase is likely to have been caused by a variety of reasons, including an increase in actual violent offending, improved Police recording practice,



increased training and awareness around the issue by Police, as well as a reflection of a change in societal attitudes leading to a higher incidence of reporting to Police. Potentially this increase could also be as a result of changes in drinking behaviours and drug use.

Outcome Progress Report Sector

Police has continued to be an active participant in a number of family violence initiatives including the Ministry of Social Development's *Children and Young People Witnesses of Family Violence Project* and the *Taskforce for Action on Violence within Families*. Police are also involved in the various working groups that have been set up through the Taskforce. As a result of being involved in the work programme of *Te Rito: New Zealand Family Violence Prevention Strategy*, Police led work with Standards New Zealand and a multi-disciplinary experts committee to develop a *New Zealand Standard NZS 8006:2006 Screening, Risk, Assessment and Intervention for Family Violence including Child Abuse and Neglect* which aimed to enhance screening, risk assessment and early intervention. This Standard was published in May 2006.

Police have assumed responsibility from the Ministry of Justice for a sector wide initiative involving the deployment of family safety teams. Five teams have been established across Auckland, Hamilton, Hutt Valley, Wairarapa and Christchurch along with a National Family Safety Team Co-ordinator. The teams are made up of Police investigators, Child, Youth and Family social workers and community recruited and employed victim and child advocates. The focus for the 2005/06 year has been on the establishment of these teams and the provision of the necessary resources and systems. Some of the teams that were set up in 2005 have initiated a collaborative community based approach to case management to deal with the most high risk and high repeat family violence cases, especially those involving children, that come to Police attention. The Family Safety Team initiative is a three year pilot which will be reviewed by the Ministry of Justice in 2007/08.

In addition, Police also received funding for seven District Family Violence Co-ordinators (DFVC) and one National Family Violence Co-ordinator (NFVC). These staff have been deployed in districts where there are no family safety teams with a focus on enhancing information sharing, improving best practices within Police and management of strategic relationships at district level. They are also working to support other Police who have a particular focus on family violence.

Both of these initiatives are aiding in building Police's capability to retain expertise and knowledge in this area.

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

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

Policy

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

- input to an ongoing review of local responses to liquor control
- work to identify effective ways to minimise intentional injuries in and around licensed premises
- input in all levels of the *Taskforce for Action on Violence within Families* and related projects such as the *Improving Justice Sector* work group
- managing the release of the *New Zealand Standard NZS 8006:2006 Screening, Risk, Assessment and Intervention for Family Violence including Child Abuse and Neglect*.

Some of this work has contributed to the development of the *Police Alcohol Action Plan* which was published in March 2006. Similar work, covering broader issues relating to public-place violence, will inform a refreshed *Police Violence Reduction Strategy* in the year ahead.

Operations

The *Family Violence Investigation Report (FVIR)* pilot project which was launched in October 2004 in Wanganui and also trialed in Palmerston North and North Shore City has now been completed. The project improves Police practice in evidence collection, risk assessment, child safety and victim support. It also provides a formal system for Police and Child, Youth and Family and other sector partners to share information on family violence incidents that Police attend where children are present.

Significant projects related to the FVIR include a project that was set up by Child, Youth and Family and Police in conjunction with the National Collective of Independent Women's Refuges, to develop effective processes to enhance victim and child safety through appropriate community case management and referral processes.

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

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

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

Capability

During 2005/06, Police continued to refine performance indicators at a district level that focus on reducing family and public place violence and adult sexual assaults. In addition, Police is working to increase its capability around reducing family violence through the appointment of family safety teams. Following on from the National Conference for Police Family Violence Co-ordinators in 2004, procedures have been put in place to enable staff to share ideas about best practice between districts and to continue to develop the family violence work programme.

Targeted family violence training continues to be delivered across districts including:

- family violence investigations and risk assessment for lethality and serious harm in family violence situations
- referral practices to child protection and support agencies of victims of family violence.

Mandated training for all front line staff and supervisors has been developed during the 2005/06 year for delivery in the forthcoming 12 months. This training will further upskill Police in dealing with situations of family violence.

Police has appointed a National Co-ordinator to target improved practices and policies around adult sexual assault.

Evaluation

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

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

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

POLICE OUTCOME: Reduce Burglary

Burglary includes dwelling burglary and commercial burglary.

Background Information

Burglary is a high volume crime, making up approximately 14% percent of all recorded offences in New Zealand for 2005/06. It has a significant impact on victims and is consistently regarded in the top three crimes of concern to New Zealanders in victimisation surveys.

Research shows that many burglars are prolific offenders and many premises or victims are burgled more than once. Such repeat premises or victims often exhibit attributes that raise the risk of their being burgled. These attributes can generally be addressed and steps taken to assist victims of burglary in reducing their risk. It is also apparent that most burglars commit crimes within an area close to home due to their familiarity with the surroundings and their ability to watch for changes such as unattended premises. Opportunity is regarded as the primary driver of burglary.

Trend Indicators

Although there are a range of sources for statistics on burglary within the justice sector and insurance industry, Police recorded crime statistics are likely to be a good indicator of the level of burglary in society.

Despite an increase in recorded burglaries in 2005/06, there has been a significant drop in this area of crime over the past 10 years. The number of recorded burglary offences per 10,000 population has dropped from 219 in 1996/97 to 148 in 2005/06; a decrease of 32%.

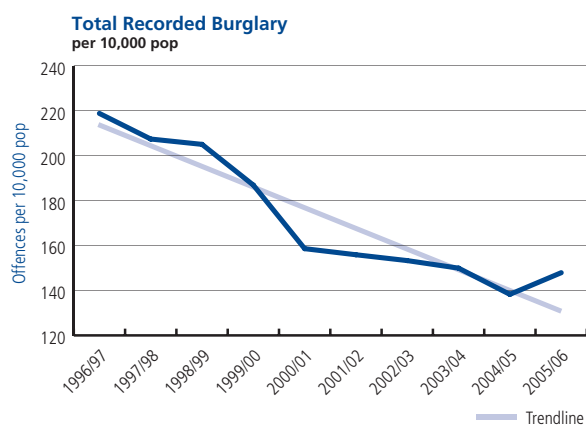
Similarly the number of total recorded dwelling burglaries per 10,000 population has dropped to 97 in 2005/06 from 132 in 1996/97.

Whilst the statistics for 2005/06 have risen, some of this increase may be attributed to replacement of the Police Law Enforcement System (LES) in June 2005 resulting in improved reporting in this area.

Outcome Progress Report Sector

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

Police is working closely with the Ministry of Justice following the Effective Interventions project predominately in the fields of situational crime prevention and hot offender management.



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

Policy

Police, in consultation with international crime reduction researchers and practitioners, established the New Zealand Crime Reduction Model. The basis of this model is that crime is not random, but by using intelligence and crime pattern analysis, Police is able to shift from reactive to proactive policing.

Through the use of crime science and problem analysis, Police proactively target factors contributing to crime that have the biggest effect on offending rates. This includes hot offenders - namely those who are active or recidivist offenders, hot victims - repeat victims, and hot locations, times and commodities - crime prone areas, known popular crime offending times, and items commonly targeted by offenders.

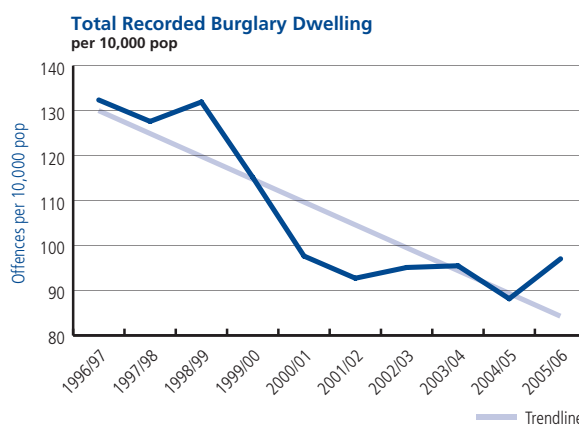
This model has been largely adopted within Police and the use of intelligence and crime pattern analysis is ensuring Police resources are directed towards identified risk and factors contributing to crime.

Operations

Through the New Zealand Crime Reduction Model, Police focus on burglary on a daily basis to identify specific recurring problems. This intelligence is then used to identify patterns and put in place the necessary action to address issues.

Police analyse information, produce intelligence and examine crime scenes to identify hot offenders, hot victims and hot locations, times and commodities. This then enables Police to increase their presence in identified burglary locations, as well as interact with relevant members of the community while pursuing investigations.

The Office of the Auditor-General undertook a review of Police's handling of dwelling burglary in February 2006², following on from an initial review in 2001. This review was complimentary in its findings and highlighted many improvements in Police handling of dwelling burglary.



These included:

- the increased use of criminal intelligence analysis to identify factors contributing to crime, and directing Police resources towards address them
- improved identification and sharing of best practice through various tools such as the establishment of Police Area Clusters, the use of the Police intranet and email communications
- a significant improvement in the use of forensic science techniques
- the use of specialist burglary investigation staff and the subsequent improvement in quality.

In addition this report made several recommendations including the monitoring of the various initiatives outlined above and work is progressing to address these.

Capability

A review of scene of crime management pertaining to volume crime offending including burglary has led to a crime scene project being developed. This will ultimately lead to crime scene attendance standards.

Police districts have been trialing various initiatives targeting burglary which, if successful, could be implemented nationwide over time. One example of this is the Bay of Plenty Burglary project which involves setting and implementing performance standards for the handling of burglaries. These standards ensure consistency in the collection and handling of information and evidence, provide opportunity for assessment and improvement of staff performance and enhance collection of intelligence around burglary.

Training in crime sciences and intelligence analysis as well as crime mapping continues to be a priority, gathering accurate and reliable intelligence of hot locations and hot offenders and disseminating it in a timely manner.

The development of the "low copy number" approach to DNA analysis (in conjunction with ESR) has led to better recovery of minute amounts of biological material for DNA profiling. A review is currently being undertaken of historic cases suitable for this procedure.

The development of forensic technology (Livescan) which will enable computer generated fingerprint images to be taken from offenders continues and will commence in 2007.

² Office of the Auditor-General, Wellington (February 2006) New Zealand Police: Dealing with dwelling burglary - follow up audit.

Evaluation

The Ministry of Justice's comprehensive three-year research project, *Surveys of household burglary Part Two: Four Police Areas compared between 2002 and 2004* has been completed. The study explored the four Police areas of Manurewa, Rotorua, Lower Hutt and Sydenham in some depth with the major conclusion that the development of comprehensive, multicomponent local strategies for burglary reduction was as important for effectiveness as the implementation of specific interventions. Some important elements were:

- whole-of-policing approaches to burglary reduction
- the central role of the intelligence function in providing information, direction and coordination of the burglary reduction effort
- effective leadership of the crime reduction strategy at district level
- the adoption of more proactive and problem-solving approaches
- 'hot' offender-, victim-, property- and location-focused interventions
- good communication through weekly meetings, directed daily briefing for each section, and training and supervision on key requirements
- lifting performance in routine procedures such as taking of offence reports and processing files
- processes to monitor compliance with proactive work and appraise the performance of individuals and units.

These findings will be used by Police to identify and implement best practice solutions.

Police continues to be active in the Ministry of Justice's *Target Hardening Pilot Programme* which is a joint research project providing assistance to repeat victims of burglary.

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

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

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 and has a high rate of recidivist offending. Public surveys indicate that theft from cars and interference with cars are significantly under-reported and often only results from the need to support an insurance claim.

The incidence of vehicle crime is high in New Zealand compared with overseas. International experience indicates that there is potential to significantly reduce vehicle crime through situational crime prevention approaches and Police intelligence-led targeting of crime hot spots. These approaches require strong partnerships that mutually reinforce individual agency activities towards the outcome.

Trend Indicators

The total recorded theft and unlawful taking of motor vehicles has risen in 2005/06 to 58 per 10,000 population. This should be measured against the results in 1996/97 of 89 per 10,000 population - a decrease over the past 10 years of 35%.

Similarly theft from or interference with motor vehicles for 2005/06 per 10,000 population is 129, compared with 156 in 1996/97. Again this is a decrease of 17% over the 10 year period.

Outcome Progress Report

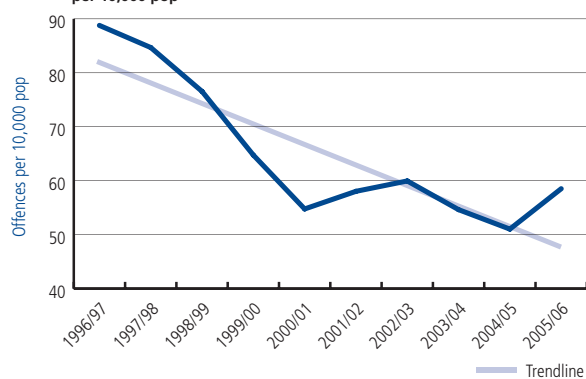
Sector

Vehicle crime is addressed through the *Vehicle Crime Reduction Programme (VCRP)* which was established by the Ministry of Justice, in consultation with Police and the Ministry of Transport. Work has continued during 2005/06 to finalise the requirements around several initiatives contained within this Programme, one of which will require all new and used future car imports to have whole of vehicle marking. In addition there has been a focus on compulsory immobilisers. Both initiatives are expected to reduce the rates of vehicle crime in New Zealand.

Police and in particular specialist motor vehicle crime investigators, continue to develop and maintain close working relationships with other Government stakeholders in motor vehicle crime including Land Transport New Zealand. This relationship relates especially to the traffic in stolen vehicles sourced from overseas jurisdictions, in particular the United Kingdom and Japan.

In addition Police, through Interpol, are continuing to utilise investigative tools to assist in the detection and investigation of transnational motor vehicle crime.

Total Recorded Theft & Unlawful Taking of Motor Vehicles
per 10,000 pop



Policy

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

Vehicle crime requires a multi-faceted approach and Police work with others including government and community/business representatives to continually update and implement new technology and initiatives.

In addition Police have adopted the New Zealand Crime Reduction Model in managing vehicle crime. This Model has been outlined in 'Reduce Burglary' and provides an opportunity to identify recidivist offenders, as well as provides intelligence around patterns of offending.

Operations

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

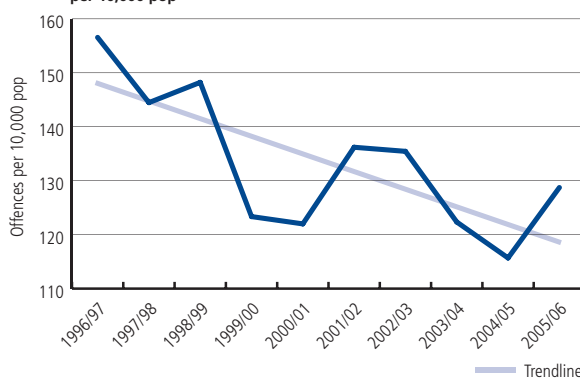
Local vehicle crime action plans also highlight problem locations through systematic and directed patrol activities, surveillance operations and increasing intelligence efforts. Police work with industry to ensure the system of sale and transfer of vehicles is robust, as well as targeting unlicensed wreckers and dealers.

The Ministry of Justice Crime Prevention Unit's local crime prevention partnerships have implemented successful car theft reduction initiatives around the country, including improving the physical environment or increasing security in carparks to make theft more difficult, and reducing theft through the use of technology (CCTV) or security guards.

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

In addition Police use forensic technology to collect intelligence from crime scenes to proactively identify offenders. Volume crime scene attendees are also being developed in some districts.

Total Recorded Theft from/Interference with Motor Vehicles
per 10,000 pop



Capability

Police continues to work with sector stakeholders to improve controls within the industry. This includes government, local authorities and industry groups. We also work with groups such as Interpol to access international best practice and technology in this area.

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

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

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



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

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

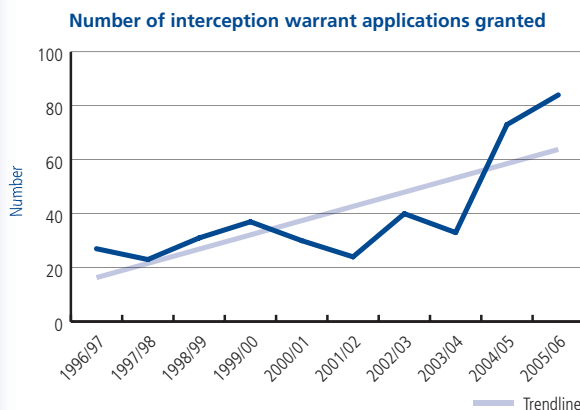
The demand for illegal drugs, stolen goods and organised crime group activity continues to challenge Police and ensure a strong focus is maintained on these areas.

Trend Indicators

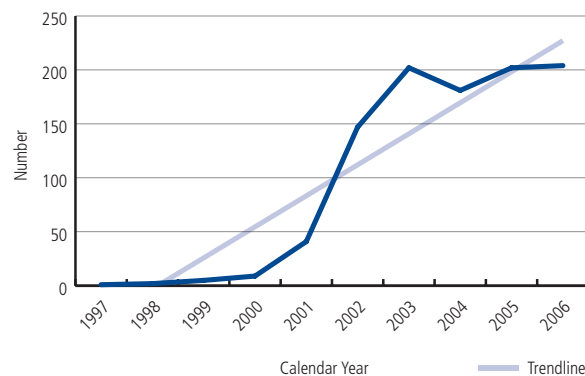
Indicators for the complex area of organised crime continue to be developed and refined. Significant indicators around gangs include visible increases in wealth and assets as well as a growth in violent offending. The number of interception warrants obtained and the seizure of clandestine laboratories involving organised criminal groups provides Police with intelligence in working towards reducing organised crime.

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

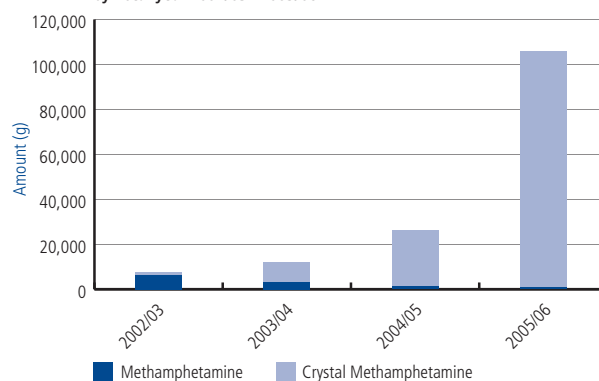
There was a significant increase in the quantity of crystal methamphetamine seized in the 2005/06 year, largely due to the success of a major operation in May 2006. This operation was successful in preventing a large amount of this drug entering New Zealand and making its way onto the market.



Number of clandestine laboratories closed



**Combined Methamphetamine Seizures
by fiscal year 2002/03 - 2005/06**



Outcome Progress Report

Sector

Police is in the process of finalising the *National Crime Strategy* and the *National Intelligence Strategy*. Police continue to be the lead law enforcement agency which operates across-sector initiatives targeting organised criminal activity. In addition Police are the lead agency in relation to transnational interaction, targeting organised criminal entities.

The vast majority of all identified crime groups are involved in transnational crime with extensive overseas criminal connections. A significant trend within the organised crime scene is the willingness of traditionally rival gangs to cooperate in joint enterprises with a focus on drug manufacture and distribution. This joint enterprise trend includes Asian organised crime groups.

Policy

Police is closely involved in initiatives designed to reduce the activities of organised crime groups.

The wider policy framework for Police's anti-organised crime work is linked into many organised crime strategies including the recently negotiated *United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime*. Police initiatives that impact on organised crime are guided by key government strategies and policies, such as the *National Drug Policy* and the Government's *Crime Reduction Strategy*.

To support these whole-of-government efforts, Police has applied extra focus to particular priority areas. For instance, to ensure that a strong and co-ordinated approach was taken to tackling organised crime involvement in the illicit drug market, a comprehensive *Illicit Drug Supply Reduction Strategy* is under development.

Operations

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

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

Police continue to target clandestine laboratories with 209 seized in 2005/06. The actual methamphetamine seized by weight and tablet numbers has also continued to increase along with the volume of precursor chemicals used in the manufacture of methamphetamine. During the course of these operations Police have also recovered firearms and other weapons.

Capability

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

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

- New Zealand Customs Service, New Zealand Immigration Service, Ministry of Fisheries, New Zealand Security Intelligence Service, Serious Fraud Office, New Zealand Defence Force, 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, Pacific Islands Forum, various Australasian and international officials committees on transnational crime.
- Government's Crime Reduction Strategy, National Drug Policy for 2006-11, Methamphetamine Action Plan, United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime.

POLICE OUTCOME: Increase National Security

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

Background Information

Although there are no known terrorist activities directed specifically at New Zealand, we still take the threat of terrorism as very real. Terrorist group activity, with links to transnational criminals, is known to exist in our region and directly threatens the safety of New Zealanders. Failure or decay of state systems and development prospects in countries in the Pacific raises significant risks for New Zealand.

Trend Indicators

National security requires constant interaction between many agencies both within New Zealand and internationally. Cumulatively this work increases national security and reduces the likelihood of events that threaten national security. Given its complexity, the very low volumes of events involved, and the variability in the implications of different events, 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 has the primary operational and criminal intelligence role in relation to national security, the cornerstone to success continues to be interagency relationships between the Police, the wider intelligence community and other government agencies. Police has continued active participation in the national security environment, especially the Officials Committee for Domestic and External Security Co-ordination (ODESC) and relevant watch groups; participation in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade chaired Pacific Security Coordination Committee; and the interdepartmental Working Committee on Terrorism.

Policy

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

- improvements in port and maritime security; and development of initiatives under the Pacific Security Fund

- participation in Australasian processes for national security management including the Australian National Counter-Terrorism Committee, and engagement with the Australian Government Attorney Generals' Department, have afforded access to high quality capability development and training programmes
- attendance at Counter-Terrorism Capability workshops, participation as observers and assessors in overseas, national and international exercises, and development of New Zealand practice for major events in line with overseas development (especially those of Australia, the UK and the USA), have continued.

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

In 2006, Police has been involved in two regional policing operations that have potential implications for New Zealand's national security in a regional context.

The Solomon Islands again represented a major commitment for Police this year, with 35 staff deployed there on rotation as part of RAMSI – the Regional Assistance Mission to the Solomon Islands. Additionally, following a request from Solomon Islands Government, and under Ministerial direction, Police deployed 30 additional staff as a temporary reinforcement contingent to the Solomon Islands on 20 April 2006 in response to the widespread civil disorder in Honiara following the Solomon Islands general elections.

On 26 June 2006, following months of civil and political unrest, the Prime Minister approved the deployment of 25 Police staff to Timor-Leste for a period of three months. Operation 'Tuituia' deployed to Timor-Leste on 11 July 2006.

Police is also leading other offshore initiatives such as the NZAID funded Pacific Prevention of Domestic Violence Programme and the Pacific Security Fund Pacific Police Dog Programme.

Police continues to establish and strengthen partnerships with foreign police services under various agreements. These include interactions with the Samoan Police on strengthening capabilities, with the Indonesian National Police on combating terrorism, and most recently Police signed an arrangement with the Korean National Police Agency on combating transnational crime and developing police cooperation.

Operations

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

Police has had a lead role in a series of New Zealand Government sponsored regional counter-terrorism exercises, Exercise Ready Pasifika. This series of high level exercises emphasises the transnational agreements and cooperation strategies required to effectively manage a regional counter terrorism threat. Additionally, Police was a lead agency in Exercise Guardian 06, which was a simulation of a multi-agency operational response to a New Zealand based counter terrorism scenario.

Through the Pacific Security Fund Police also led an Exercise Guardian 06 observer programme which offered the opportunity for senior members of selected Pacific police services to observe at an operational level, and to interpret this scenario against the specific needs of their own jurisdictions.

The Strategic Intelligence Unit has undertaken a number of strategic and operational assessments on the various crimes contributing to threats to national security.

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

Capability

The Overseas Liaison Officer Network in Bangkok, Sydney, Canberra, London, Washington DC, Jakarta and Suva, is to be extended in late 2006 to include a new post in Beijing and a second post in Jakarta. The post in Beijing will focus on transnational organised crime and related criminal links between China and New Zealand. The Jakarta post has joined to a wide range of activities which have stretched beyond the capacity of the sole officer to manage. Officers based in the Liaison Officer posts continue to engage with information and intelligence flows to extend New Zealand's knowledge and understanding of the international and domestic security environment.

Special Investigation Groups, whose work is to complement that of the Strategic Intelligence Unit and the overseas liaison network, remain dedicated to the investigation of national security-related crime including terrorism.

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

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

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



POLICE OUTCOME: Enhance Road Safety

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

Background Information

Road safety is core business for New Zealand Police. A total of 2.36 million police hours were allocated for road safety related activities in 2005/06. These resources are provided through the *2005/06 Safety Administration Programme (SAP)* and make up approximately 22% of the total Police budget. The resources are overwhelmingly focused on the reduction of road trauma through proactive on-road enforcement.

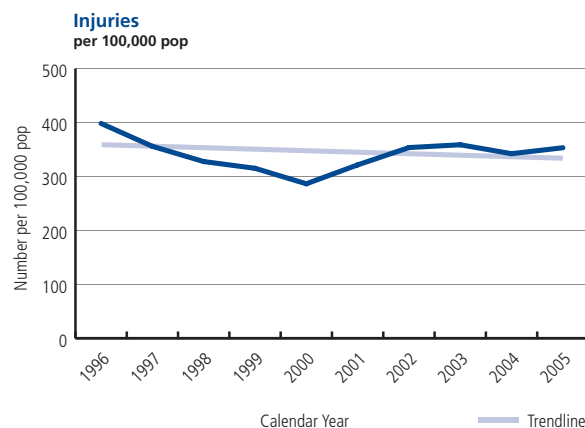
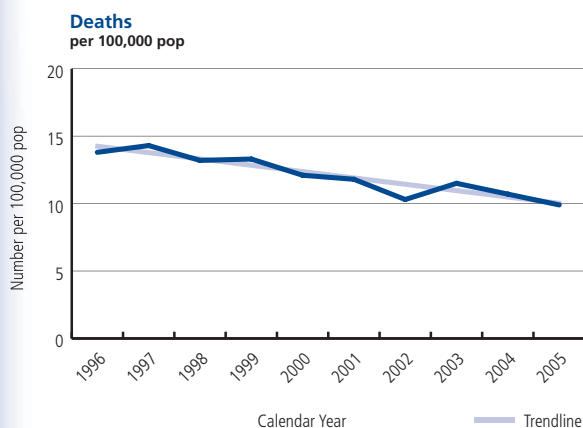
The Government's *Road Safety to 2010 Strategy* aims to reduce road casualties to no more than 300 deaths and 4,500 hospitalisations a year by 2010. The rate of deaths per 10,000 vehicles has plateaued since 2002 at around 1.4. Both the number and rate of deaths and reported injuries have also plateaued. Overall reported road crash injuries have decreased from an annual high of almost 19,000 each year in the mid-1980s to approximately 14,000 since 2000. The target is to reduce road deaths to 7.3 per 100,000 population by 2010.

Police has contributed to the declining road toll over the past decade by focusing on key problem areas and targeting resources to areas of greatest risk, such as speed, drink drive and restraints. Given the upward pressure on the road toll from an increasing population and road usage, it is important that Police continue to deliver consistent enforcement which targets behaviours likely to increase the risk and/or the severity of crashes.

Trend Indicators

Road deaths in 2005 continue the downward trend of the past 10 years. The rate for 2005 per 100,000 population was the lowest this decade at 9.9 deaths and is a decrease of 28% since 1996.

The rate of injuries remains constant with 353 per 100,000 population in 2005/06. This compares to 342 injuries in 2004 and 398 in 1996.



Source: Motor Vehicle Stats in New Zealand 2005, Ministry of Transport

Outcome Progress Report

Sector

The National Road Safety Committee (NRSC) is made up of the Secretary for Transport, the Commissioner of Police, and the Chief Executives of Land Transport New Zealand, Accident Compensation Corporation, Transit New Zealand and Local Government New Zealand. The Director General of Health, Secretary for Justice and the Secretary for Labour are associate members. The Committee promotes joint approaches to the development of programmes and the identification, measurement and achievement of the outcomes in the *New Zealand Transport Strategy* and *Road Safety to 2010 Strategy*.

Road safety deliverables for Police are outlined in the *2005/06 Safety Administration Programme* and developed in consultation with Land Transport New Zealand, the Ministry of Transport, Police and local authorities. These deliverables are managed through well-established interagency partnerships.

Policy and Operations

Increases in traffic volumes and vehicle kilometres travelled, numbers of heavy vehicles, disparity of vehicle size, motorcycle ownership, tourism, drugs and numbers of vulnerable road users (cyclists, pedestrians, the elderly, and motorcyclists) all create upward pressure on the road toll.

Despite these pressures, the road toll has been reduced from a peak of 795 killed in 1987 to 446 in 2003/04, 451 in 2004/05 and 362 recorded in 2005/06.

The review of the *Road Safety to 2010 Strategy* undertaken in November 2004 identified that progress in the category of speed is tracking reasonably well. However the report estimates a shortfall of 23% in meeting the 2010 targets for reductions in social cost if no further road safety initiatives are implemented over and above those already planned.

Police work with a large number of organisations in delivering road safety. The management of these relationships has been particularly important in a year of significant change to the transport sector. Police has worked with Land Transport New Zealand and Ministry of Transport on additional crash attendance and investigation resources which were approved in the 2005/06 year and will be implemented in the 2006/07 year. Police also deliver road safety education services in schools and work with community groups to deliver road safety messages and education at the local level.

Ultimately, the focus of Police effort is enforcing the transport laws. Police enforcement has continued to focus on offence detection and improved use of intelligence-based targeting and research-based tactics.

Capability

In 2005/06 Police introduced new and replacement compulsory breath testing "booze bus" vehicles; and additional staff for traffic prosecutions, communication centres and the *Professional Police Driver Programme (PPDP)*.

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

- Land Transport New Zealand, Ministry of Transport, Accident Compensation Corporation, Transit New Zealand, local authorities, Automobile Association and other driver and transport groups within the vehicle industry.
- Government's Road Safety to 2010 Strategy, Road Policing Strategy 2001-2006, 2005/06 Safety Administration Programme, New Zealand Transport Strategy.



Reducing Inequalities

Reducing Inequalities

Overview

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

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

- Responsiveness to at-risk families
- Drugs and alcohol
- Responsiveness to young people
- Māori responsiveness
- Pacific peoples responsiveness
- Ethnic responsiveness³.

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

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

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

Police has recruitment targets for women, Māori, Pacific and Asian peoples. Performance against these targets is outlined in the EEO and Diversity Achievements section of this report. Police also monitor progress and performance against the specific intervention programmes of all key interventions as outlined in the *2005/06 Statement of Intent*, via District Performance Agreements. Formal progress and performance evaluations are carried out against the performance agreements every 6 months by the Organisational Performance Group for the Commissioner. As reliable quantitative evidence is difficult to obtain, Districts are required to articulate what they are doing to demonstrate achievement or progress against each programme.

KEY INTERVENTION: Responsiveness to At Risk Families

Background Information

There are a range of factors that impact negatively on the development of children such as exposure to family violence, drug and alcohol abuse, and neglect. Research indicates that children from dysfunctional families are at risk of poor outcomes generally. In order to better identify risk factors in vulnerable families and intervene early to mitigate those risks, Police work closely with a number of agencies.

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

Intervention Progress Report

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

As mentioned earlier, Police is undertaking work with Child, Youth and Family and Women's Refuge to better align processes for Police notifications to the Child, Youth and Family national call centre. Phase one of the "*Family Violence Investigation Report*" pilot project was launched in October 2004 in Wanganui. The project improves Police practice for family violence incidents and crimes, in evidence collection, risk assessment, child safety and victim support, and formalises information sharing with the Child, Youth and Family for family violence incidents that Police attend where children are present.

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

Key partners and strategies 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 New Zealand, Office of the Commissioner for Children, National Collective of Independent Women's Refuges.
- Government's Youth Offending Strategy, Crime Reduction Strategy, General Violence Strategy, Te Rito: New Zealand Family Violence Prevention Strategy.

³ "Ethnic" refers to the group of people whose ethnic heritage distinguishes them from the majority of other people in New Zealand including European, Māori and Pacific peoples.

KEY INTERVENTION: Drugs and Alcohol

Background Information

Alcohol and other drugs is a significant aggravator of crime, disorder and road trauma. Alcohol and other drug related problems can have a corrosive effect on communities and perceptions of public safety.

Internationally, alcohol is associated with between 50 and 70 percent of all Police work – be it dealing with street disorder, criminal damage, family violence, sexual assault, drink driving, alcohol-related crashes, or having to take heavily intoxicated people home or put them into safe custody. While many of these incidents take place in public, alcohol-related demands on Police often occur behind the scenes, or behind closed doors. Police launched its *Alcohol Action Plan* in March 2006. The Plan covers all the components of policing which support a positive approach to reducing alcohol related crime and crash outcomes. The Plan is supported by the development of alcohol related crime intelligence applications and of a network of Liquor Licencing Officers in Districts.

In terms of illicit drugs, there continues to be relatively widespread cultivation and availability of cannabis plant material and cannabis oil. In recent years, New Zealand has also followed global trends towards increasing use of synthetic drugs such as methamphetamine and MDMA/Ecstasy. The importation of precursor substances used to illegally manufacture synthetic drugs, especially pseudoephedrine and ephedrine, continues to rise. The increase in domestic production of amphetamine-type substances like pure methamphetamine ('P') is linked to organised crime groups, and is often associated with other social problems, such as violence and property crime. Overseas-based drug traffickers are also believed to be playing an increasingly prominent role in targeting New Zealand as a destination or transit point, which presents particular enforcement challenges. It also underlines the importance of taking concerted action against such groups, drawing on the resources of partner agencies both within New Zealand and internationally.

As our understanding of the dynamics of illicit drug markets becomes more sophisticated, so too does Police's ability to zero in on vulnerabilities in the supply chain. For example, by investing in strong financial intelligence analysis, money flows associated with organised drug crime can be traced back to source; and legislative tools can be used to freeze the proceeds of such drug crime, and stop them being used to finance any future trafficking. These opportunities for Police to interrupt illicit drug markets and supply networks offer excellent potential to prevent and reduce downstream harm.

Intervention Progress Report

During 2005/06, the following interventions were of note:

Partnership building and community development

An ongoing focus for Police has been to establish and strengthen relationships with partner agencies in both the government and non-government/community sectors. For example, in 2005/06 Police has:

- continued to support the culture change campaign spearheaded by the Alcohol Advisory Council of New Zealand (ALAC), to challenge the apparent social acceptability of binge-drinking and intoxication
- collaborated with pharmacies, to help prevent 'pill shopping' and the diversion of pseudoephedrine-bearing medication into illicit channels
- negotiated protocols with pharmaceutical and chemical companies to support the prevention of precursor substances entering illicit markets
- continued to work at a national level to support the development of a revised *National Drugs Policy for 2006-11*
- worked at a local level to address substance misuse issues, often with an emphasis on galvanising communities against the corrosive effects of alcohol and other drug related crime, disorder and intimidation.

Prevention and education

Prevention and education initiatives for 2005/06 included:

- Liquor Licensing Officers working with "problem" licensed premises to promote safer practices around alcohol (via targeted host responsibility training for bar staff and managers, and other initiatives). This is being further strengthened by the use of a Graduated Response Model to licensed premises
- Prosecution Service offering diversion and other alternative resolutions to first-time drug or alcohol offenders, where appropriate
- Youth Education Officers modelling healthy lifestyles and delivering modules of the well-received *Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE)* programme in schools.

Enforcement

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

Other highlights for 2005/06 included:

- the development of an *Illicit Drug Supply Reduction Strategy (2006-2011)* which complements the *Customs' Drug Enforcement Strategy*
- the use of specialist response teams to locate and dismantle clandestine drug-making laboratories.

Targeted initiatives to tackle alcohol-related offending were also continued. A theme of such enforcement has been the use of intelligence to target hot locations and hot offenders, and has targeted both On-Licence and Off-Licensed premises. This has been supported in each District by the appointment for 12 months of specialist analysts to embed alcohol intelligence processes within Districts.

Capability building

During 2005/06 Highway Patrol Officers received training in detecting driver impairment from non-alcohol drugs.

Intensive development and system testing work was undertaken to allow Alco-Link to be integrated into the revamped National Intelligence Application used by Police.

The research and data collection initiatives have been matched by a commitment to further raising skill levels and providing extra support to Police personnel who have key roles to play in alcohol and other drug work, including knowledge and best practice sharing events and specific training modules for officers who hold the liquor licensing portfolio. The appointment of a National Liquor Licensing Co-ordinator has supported training and development opportunities for District Licensing Officers. In addition the Co-ordinator has worked with District staff to improve data collection and assessment tools.

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

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

KEY INTERVENTION: Responsiveness to Young People

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

Background Information

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

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

During the last fiscal year Police statistics showed that young people accounted for 21 percent of apprehensions for all offences and on average about 50 percent of all apprehensions of young people are for dishonesty type offending.

Of all young people who come to Police notice for offending, approximately 73 percent are dealt with by Youth Aid diversions or alternative actions outside of the formal youth justice system. Those more persistent offenders, for whom diversion is not appropriate, are dealt with by way of Family Group Conference and/or Youth Court where a higher level of intervention can be provided.

Intervention Progress Report

Sector

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

In response to the *Youth Offending Strategy* a National Youth Justice Leadership Group was established to monitor and report on the performance of the local Youth Offending Teams and the implementation of the *Youth Offending Strategy*. Police are a part of this group. At a local level 30 Youth Offending Teams were established comprising, at a minimum, Police, Child, Youth and Family, the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Health. The purpose of the Youth Offending Teams is to improve the coordination and collaboration of youth justice service delivery.

Police also report to an Independent Advisory Group chaired by the Principal Youth Court Judge. This group monitors and provides expert advice to the youth justice sector.

Key Operational Progress

The two main Police youth education programmes are *Keeping Ourselves Safe*, a child abuse prevention programme and *Kia Kaha*, a programme to create bully-free school communities. Actions taken in the past year included completing the early childhood module of *Keeping Ourselves Safe*.

In addition to the ongoing work of Police Education Officers, the following key areas of progress were achieved by the Youth Education Service (YES) in 2005/06:

- the use of a high profile Māori motivational speaker is increasing the involvement of the whole school community in the *Keeping Ourselves Safe* programme
- an early childhood module for the child abuse *Keeping Ourselves Safe* programme has been developed in collaboration with ACC
- the secondary school programme, *Reducing the Harm*, about illicit drugs has been completed and will be released to schools late in 2006
- the school road safety education programme for school years 0-3, *Stepping Out*, has been revised and republished
- evaluations of *Kia Kaha* (Massey University) and *DARE to Make a Choice* (Victoria University) are in progress
- other collaborations include *RoadSense* with LTNZ, *Everyday Theatre* with CYF and Action Theatre and national YES training with The Auckland University
- hosting and chairing the interagency School Road Safety Education Steering Committee.

Police operate a number of district based Youth Development Programmes. Youth Development staff are a mixture of sworn Police Officers, Youth Workers and Social Workers. The programmes provide holistic wrap-around services which shape family dynamics and work to ensure offenders and their siblings are prevented from engaging in cycles of victimisation, offending and reoffending. Some of the programmes also run youth mentoring programmes. These Youth Development Programmes are evaluated on a regular basis by the Police Evaluation Unit.

Police and the Crime Prevention Unit jointly fund eight Youth Development Programmes. These programmes are delivered by non-government organisations and also work with young offenders and their families in a holistic way.

Increasing Organisational Capability

Police has continued to develop capability in this area. Joint training for youth justice professionals from Police and Child, Youth and Family continues. The Royal New Zealand Police College offers positions on each of the Introductory Youth Aid Courses to Child, Youth and Family social workers. Youth Services introductory courses and Youth Aid qualifying courses were conducted at the Royal New Zealand Police College in the 2005/06 year. The Youth Services Introductory Course has been re-designed to include the role of Youth Development programmes within the course content. The inaugural Advanced Youth Aid Course was delivered in 2006 to experienced Youth Aid Constables and Supervisors. Youth Aid components are included in the Criminal Investigation Bureau Investigator and Sergeant courses.

The *National Youth Policing Plan 2005/06* provides for co-ordination and integration of youth policing effort across districts. The two-year plan addresses the *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 New Zealand, Office of the Commissioner for Children, Accident Compensation Commission.
- Government's Youth Offending Strategy, National Youth Policing Plan 2005/06, *Keeping Ourselves Safe*, *Kia Kaha* Programme, *Reducing the Harm*, *Stepping Out*, *DARE to Make a Choice*.

KEY INTERVENTION: Māori Responsiveness

Background Information

The disproportionate and increased rate of offending by Māori, both youth and adult offenders, is reflected in almost every major negative area associated with criminal activity, including dishonesty, drugs, murder, aggravated robbery, serious assaults and family violence.

Intervention Progress Report

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

Police continue to improve intelligence and evidence based mechanisms to empower their decision-making about deployment and partner options. Police's Iwi Liaison Officers continue to enhance very good relationships with Māori across the country. This network combined with focused lead from the Māori Pacific Ethnic Services office has had a profound and positive effect across the manner and method of policing deployed during the Hikoi and annual celebrations at Waitangi.

A revised *Responsiveness to Māori Strategy to 2010* is intended to be progressive. It seeks to build on established excellent relationships and capability platforms between Police and Māori and is integral to, and complimentary of, district priorities to prevent and reduce crime.

Partnerships with Māori are critical to success. The underlying negative social conditions that are fertile to crime propensity will remain unchanged unless Māori iwi/hapū is fully engaged in all process from conceptualisation, through implementation to continuous improvement.

The over-representation in criminal activity by Māori requires innovative techniques and responses to tackle and prevent offending by and victimisation of Māori. The issue of reducing offending continues to be addressed through intervention programmes, which have required the specialist skills of Iwi Liaison Officers, leading and directing much of the district programmes. In 2005/06 Police continued to grow capability by focusing and delivering on:

- proactive crime reduction initiatives across police districts
- building energetic and effective partnerships, evident in some areas
- developing innovative leadership through a leadership development course

- involving Māori as key decision makers to activate tactical options to reduce offending and victimisation such as in Waikato and Auckland
- regular evidence based briefings to strategic partners to focus on the crime problems
- the use of improved intelligence products has made a significant difference in some districts through proactively targeting specific crime types such as burglary and family violence and with the support of key Māori partners who took ownership of the identified problems.

The focus on well-trained and well-supported staff has been the key to understanding the value of applying a more effective and efficient use of evidence based policing, community oriented policing and joint problem solving approaches to reduce offending by Māori. Introductory courses to *Responsiveness to Māori* are a core part of curriculum delivery at the Royal New Zealand Police College aimed at improving police response to reduce crime. The delivery and presentation to senior police courses in 2005/06 namely the Advanced Intel-Analysts, Criminal Investigation Branch, and Senior Youth Services group supported the advancement of the *Responsiveness to Māori Strategy*. Building the skills and competency levels through training is ongoing.

Police continued to put more focus on priority crime types committed by high risk offenders by bringing together the best possible people and a broader range of innovative and effective providers from the public, private, and community sectors to support targeted interventions.

Leadership and Management Commitment

In October 2004 Police approved a Leadership and Management Development Course aimed at increasing the leadership capability of members of Police with a close association with Māori, Pacific or other Ethnic Communities. The course commenced in 2006, and is designed to develop potential and assist emerging leaders to reach their full capability. 20 frontline constables are currently on this course.

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

Partnership Relationship with Māori

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

Equitable access to policing services

Youth Offending Teams are an available resource to ensure Māori children and young people are deterred from engaging in crime. The engagement of Iwi Liaison Officers in this area will support Youth Services including providing access to key Māori service providers who are available to tackle the causes of youth offending and other related poor outcomes. It is essential that these services are accessible and available to Māori. Family Safety Teams for family violence prevention with the support of Iwi Liaison Officers will inform iwi/hapū on the prevalence of violence to support proactive interventions.

Targeted responses to Māori Offending and Re-offending

Targeted enforcement and crime prevention are at the heart of the *Responsiveness to Māori Strategy*. Police's ongoing approach is based on evidence that the risk factors such as low income, drug and alcohol abuse, antisocial behaviour and violence are of high incidence in Māori communities, and that this situation requires a targeted response to address the over-representation in crime. Police continue to focus on improving the quality of intelligence information and assessment to prioritise the use of resources and encourage the use of proactive partnerships. Police efforts in this area include improving Police and other agency effectiveness and support for at-risk Māori families, working with all partners to reduce the incidence of family violence for Māori, as well as supporting Māori youth at risk preventive programmes. In addition Police are working with all partners to reduce misuse and abuse of alcohol and drugs by Māori.

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

- Te Puni Kōkiri, Ministry of Social Development, local Iwi/hapū, Māori service providers, Māori based consultation groups, community agencies.
- Government's commitment to uphold the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi, He Tirohanga o Kawa ki te Tiriti o Waitangi, Rapua Te Huarahi Tika, Whanake Rangatahi.
- Government's Crime Reduction Strategy, Responsiveness to Māori Strategy to 2010, Te Rito: New Zealand Family Violence Prevention Strategy, Youth Offending Strategy, Government's Road Safety to 2010 Strategy, Improving Outcomes for Young People in Counties Mānukau.



KEY INTERVENTION: Pacific Peoples Responsiveness

Background Information

Pacific peoples are over-represented in violent offending statistics and are at a higher risk of being victims of violent offending than any other ethnic group⁴. Pacific peoples are disproportionately represented in prisons and this is forecast to continue because of the youthfulness of the Pacific population. Police's *Pacific Peoples Responsiveness Strategy* aims to reverse this trend through specific intervention and prevention programmes.

Pacific peoples comprise six percent of the country's total population and it is a population that is growing. By 2051 it is projected that Pacific peoples will represent 12 percent of the population. The implementation of the *New Zealand Crime Reduction Model* is a resource tool designed to improve the delivery and quality of policing services to Pacific communities.

Police's *Pacific Peoples Responsiveness Strategy* aims to reduce the level of Pacific offending through a more collaborative and integrated partnership approach. The Strategy presents significant opportunities to include Pacific peoples in the design, construction and implementation of culturally appropriate services.

Intervention Progress Report

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

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

Responsiveness to Pacific peoples is guided by the following principles:

- high visibility programmes that engage communities within their own community spaces such as the Pasifika festival, secondary schools cultural festivals and churches community programmes
- a focus on programmes addressing causalities of offending and victimisation, including specific programmes on youth offending and family violence jointly with Pacific service providers
- when engaging specific Pacific ethnic communities, recognise diversity, gender and leadership structures, such as Pacific Women's Refuges, Pasifika Women, Cook Islands Family Violence Committee, Tuvalu Media

⁴ New Zealand National Survey of Crime Victims 2001.

- embedding the values and beliefs of Pacific peoples in the delivery of programmes focused on Pacific communities with an emphasis on Pacific youth. Joint Ministry of Social Development and Ministry of Pacific Island Affairs' Youth Programmes, Ministry of Justice and Safer Auckland City funded programmes, Police driven targeted programmes.

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

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

Policy and Programmes.

Business plans of those districts with significant Pacific populations, encompassing the main centres, Auckland, Waikato, Wellington and Christchurch, include a focus on maintaining relationships and reducing offending. Inter-agency work is ongoing both at a national and local level, assisting police capability to be more responsive to Pacific issues and expectations.

Partnerships

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

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

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

Leadership and Commitment

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

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

- Ministry of Pacific Island Affairs, Ministry of Justice, Department of Corrections, Ministry of Social Development, Ministry of Education, Community consultation groups, Regional and National Pacific Community, Women and Youth collectives.
- Pacific Peoples Responsiveness Strategy, Joint Ministry of Social Development and Ministry of Pacific Island Affairs' Youth Programmes, Ministry of Justice and Safer Auckland City funded programmes.



KEY INTERVENTION: Ethnic⁵ Responsiveness

Background Information

The implementation of the Police *Ethnic Strategy Towards 2010* will provide the specific intervention focus for increasing community safety and reducing crime, road trauma and victimisation within ethnic communities. The implementation of the strategy in 2005/06 built on the experience in the previous year, strengthened the current initiatives, and identified the gaps and the next step further.

This strategy proposes that proactive policing with diverse ethnic communities within the next five years will focus on reducing their fear of being a target of crime and increasing their confidence in Police. The specific intervention programmes identified below supported the strategy, particularly the proactive policing approach in working together with ethnic communities.

Intervention Progress Report

Capability to Respond to Ethnic Peoples

Police has applied significant effort to increasing organisational capability to respond to ethnic peoples both internally and externally. The implementation of recruitment programmes, specific training and product development to assist staff and members of the community has led to recent success in this area. Key achievements include promoting culturally safe practice in relevant training and the launch of “*A Practical Reference to Religious Diversity*” book designed for frontline officers.

In addition initiatives have been developed to increase ethnic recruitment focusing on Asian recruitment as well as supporting ethnic background police members.

Leadership and Management Commitment

Police initiatives during 2005/06 have encouraged districts to include ethnic perspectives in policy areas such as formulating district Ethnic/Asian Responsiveness Strategies. In addition information is being gathered to better understand the current crime and safety issues that ethnic communities face, and the perceptions that various ethnic groups have of Police. Work is continuing on developing models, framework and strategic analysis on how ethnic responsiveness can be implemented on the frontline, e.g. developing and implementing policies and practice of reassurance policing with ethnic communities.

Partnership with Ethnic Peoples

Police has an ethnic component to its website (www.police.govt.nz) to introduce Police services to the ethnic communities in 12 language options (Arabic, Chinese, Farsi, German, Hindi, Japanese, Korean, Somali, Spanish, Thai, Vietnamese and Simple English). Police staff in the districts especially Ethnic/Asian Liaison Officers have actively provided relevant information to ethnic communities through a variety of outlets.

Positive working relationships have been developed with local ethnic organisations and representatives through extensive consultation, as well as workshops and surveys conducted to identify emerging safety issues in the communities.

Efforts are continuing to encourage ethnic communities to become involved in community safety initiatives and some districts have established or are in the process of establishing ethnic/Asian advisory committees.

Target Responses to Ethnic Peoples Offending

Police have worked closely with ethnic communities on serious issues concerning ethnic community members including racial motivated crime. Tools used include the development of a website to encourage reporting of crime and victimisation within ethnic communities, raising safety awareness in the ethnic communities to reduce the opportunities of offending and successful high profile hate crime charges.

Relationships have been established with key government agencies and local authorities, including the participation in National Refugee Resettlement Forums and Migrant Settlement Senior Officials Group, and contributing to Human Rights Commission's Diversity Action Programme.

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

- Ministry of Justice, Department of Corrections, New Zealand Immigration Service, Ministry of Social Development, Ministry of Education, New Zealand Customs Service, Ministry of Health, Land Transport New Zealand, Ministry of Tourism, Office of Ethnic Affairs, Human Rights Commission and territorial local authorities, ethnic community organisations, ethnic consultation groups.
- Police Ethnic Strategy Towards 2010, Human Rights' Commission's Diversity Action Programme.

⁵ Refers to group of people whose ethnic heritage distinguishes them from the majority of other people in NZ, including European, Māori and Pacific peoples. They include people from Asia, Middle East, Africa, Continental Europe and Latin America.

Organisational Development

Organisational Development

Police seeks to enhance its operational performance and internal capability by focusing on the key themes of the Police Strategic Plan to 2006 (available at www.police.govt.nz). The three key areas of development are service management, integrity and capability.

Service Management

Police are committed to providing a range of services to the public in New Zealand which focus on meeting the community's needs and addressing issues which create concern. In addition Police work to promote a feeling of safety in the community.

This commitment is managed through a wide variety of approaches including a clear focus on reducing offending and victimisation, having a service management etiquette within Police to enhance our work, and working with communities to establish and meet their needs. The use of intelligence-led policing is pivotal to enable Police to utilise staff and resources to their best advantage.

Strategic Policing

Police use strategic policing contexts to focus on pivotal areas of crime and to establish responses to manage resources and improve capability and service.

In 2005/06, these contexts have included:

- Response to localised incidents that are emergencies and/or immediate threats to public safety: through the use of critical incident management, Police have largely continued to react to these incidents ensuring resources are deployed as effectively and as quickly as possible. In this way Police have been able to prevent large scale escalation of threats and incidents.
- Reducing risks to citizens and visitors to New Zealand from experiencing road trauma: road policing is managed through the *2005/06 Safety Administration Programme* which outlines Police's strategy for the management of safety on New Zealand roads. This strategy includes a focus on drink-driving, restraints and speed, as well as the introduction of initiatives around fatigue, driver behaviour and intersection safety. Police have also delivered road safety education services in schools and worked with community groups to deliver road safety messages and education at the local level. Police have worked with other agencies and industry groups to introduce safety initiatives aimed at tourists.

- Threats to international stability and security affecting New Zealand compliance with international commitments: Police have continued to work with other organisations both nationally and internationally to ensure New Zealand is protected from terrorist activities, as well as maintaining secure borders. There has been significant effort placed on providing support within the Pacific region as well as further afield in potential terrorist hot spots around the world.

Better Community Participation

Police this year have continued to work with communities through formal and informal mechanisms on priorities for crime and crash reduction. These efforts have been successful in building stronger links with groups such as Māori and Iwi, Pacific Islanders, Asian and other ethnic communities. Police have been represented at events such as the Hiko and the annual Waitangi celebrations, as well as Pacific festivals.

These initiatives have been occurring at both national and district levels through the establishment of advisory committees and other networks designed at improving communication channels.

Police have also worked with other central government agencies and local government to address issues of crime, as well as provide a vehicle for input into policing priorities and methods.

Enhancing Police Capability and Proactive Readiness to Respond

Continued improvements have been made and others are planned to enhance the way Police manage their response to a wide range of demands. The focus of these improvements have been to improve public accessibility to Police (e.g. single non-emergency number project), improve deployments in reactive response to Priority 1 and Priority 2 calls for service, and increased emphasis on proactive deployments into neighbourhoods.

Efforts continued in 2005/06 to target repeat offenders as well as patterns of offending, through the collection of intelligence and the effective use of resources and capability. Specific initiatives are being developed at district level to address issues specific to a region. Learnings from these initiatives are being shared nationally to promote best practice.

Integrity

Police Integrity and Professional Standards

The international trend sees declining levels of trust and confidence in governments and police institutions. While Police in New Zealand continue to enjoy a high level of trust and confidence by international standards, Police is very aware that recent events have impacted on that confidence and trust.

Confidence in Police is vital to the maintenance of the rule of law and public support for the justice system. Police is committed to maintaining the highest behavioural and attitudinal standards to retain this support and confidence, however, on occasion complaints are received relating to incidents. Each complaint is thoroughly investigated on a case by case basis and analysed to identify risks and challenges.

Police reviewed organisational capabilities related to professional standards in the first half of the 2005/06 year. This review achieved several objectives ensuring that:

- the process for handling serious complaints against Police is of the highest standard
- risk, whether related to people or processes, is monitored and proactively tested.

The review, led by an executive member, has now reported its findings with a view to commencing implementation of agreed changes in the latter half of 2006.

Capability

Developing Future Leaders Within New Zealand Police

The introduction of a leadership and management development framework for Police ensures that over time staff are actively developed to be effective leaders and effective managers. The framework is aligned to the Police competencies and values, and contributes to the successful achievement of the strategic outcomes.

The leadership and management development framework provides a pathway for enhanced performance through the development of increased skills, capability and confidence within Police to ensure the effective development and delivery of policing services by:

- motivating staff to work effectively to the highest standards of ethical and professional behaviour, at all levels of Police
- identifying and developing a pool of talent (developed successors) who are ethically sound and who have the potential to become future executive members

- providing opportunities for potential and emerging leaders to have experiences that will equip them with the skills and behaviours required for them to develop into future leaders
- developing all members of Police to reach their full potential to become confident citizens and make a major contribution to their communities.

This is being achieved through:

- induction, development and support for new managers to understand and deliver the leadership and management responsibilities of their positions
- preparation of members for future leadership roles by the development of a career path; creation of development opportunities; provision of learning and development opportunities, and assessment of the transfer of learning against New Zealand Qualifications Authority registered qualifications
- establishment of a development programme for women, Māori, Pacific and other ethnic members to ensure that their gender and ethnicity is fairly represented in the senior ranks of police
- encouragement for all members at all levels of the organisation to take some responsibility for their own development, and to undertake tertiary study, seek personal and professional development and apply for promotion when the opportunity arises.

Organisational Performance

Continuous improvement within Police ensures the organisation is well placed to use its resources and capability to target offending and work with the community to meet its needs. A structured process is in place to provide a continuous cycle of planning.

Monitoring and Measuring Police Performance

Police continues to measure and monitor organisational performance using the well-established six-monthly performance review process of districts and some service centres. The reviews involve analysis of results as well as interviews and site visits. During 2005/06, the site visit process was expanded to include performance review meetings in Police Areas. This is part of the ongoing development of a performance culture within Police and will contribute to better understanding of organisational performance requirements at middle management levels. Managers throughout Police were encouraged to act as peer reviewers on performance review teams to build knowledge of excellent policing practices and to gain practical experience in evaluating performance.

Improving Police Performance

Performance strengths and areas for development are identified through the review process and allows for the identification of practices that work in reducing crime and increasing safety. Police is divided into five Area Clusters that are made up of Areas with similar characteristics to allow good practices and notable initiatives to be shared. Work was carried out in 2005/06 to identify approaches for improving the frequency and manner in which Clusters shared information. Police will continue to build on this over the next year.

Police Performance Framework

Development of an enhanced performance framework began in 2004/05 and was completed this year. It will be used for monitoring organisational performance in 2006/07 with two Districts piloting self assessments using the framework. A Statistics Strategy to improve statistical data and information was also developed and approved for implementation. This will support the performance framework with enhanced statistical information.

Resource Deployment

Improving Resource Allocation, Rostering and Deployment

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

Currently staff are allocated through a planning tool that provides information in relation to resources needed to meet demand and performance requirements. The model assesses data drawn across several years to determine the likely demand/need profile for a district, and then indicates a potential level of resource required to meet this demand/need. The resource allocation model is a decision support tool and does not automatically result in reallocation of resources.

The model consists of three stages looking at the need/demand drivers for resource within any particular area and then adjusts that profile to reflect any additional influences that may be forecast. This consolidated profile is then used as a decision support tool for the Commissioner who has ultimate responsibility for where staff are placed.

Resource Targeting

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

Management of Key Risks

Police manages risk in accordance with the Australia New Zealand standard on risk management AS/NZS 4360:2004. The risk framework is monitored by the Assurance Committee and the Commissioners. The table below outlines the key risks facing Police and how these are being managed.

Themes		Risks Identified	Mitigation
Service Management	Crime and Crash Prevention	Lack of capacity to proactively reduce crime and crashes.	Building Police capability that takes a “whole of policing” approach to proactively reducing crime and crashes. Progress has included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • introduction of “crash books” for road policing • use of Crime Reduction Model • development of a deployment strategy.
	Community Participation	Non-participation by communities, or parts of communities, in working with the Police to reduce crime and enhance community safety.	Relationship building at District and Area level with identified parts of those communities where interactions with the Police were undertaken. Achievements during the year included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • protocol signed with Ministry of Pacific Island Affairs • two Commissioner meetings with Māori Focus Forum • protocol developed with Scrap Metal Recycling Association to notify members of stolen scrap metal • involvement with Long Term Community Council Plans.
	Agency Partnerships	Service delivery may be impaired if partnerships and relationships are not maintained.	Partnership development, interagency cooperation, relationship development and agreements established in common areas of strategic and tactical interest: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Combined Law Agencies Group (CLAG) meetings held • pandemic planning - agreements established with partner agencies - internal preparations undertaken.
Capability	Management and Business Planning	Lack of focused and useful information on crime and crash events to support decision making.	Intelligence system development, training in districts and use of technology undertaken. Improvements made to processes of information creation, analysis and distribution and utilisation of international best practice, expertise and training opportunities including continued development of intelligence capability and processes. Maintaining a well-established process for monitoring and measuring overall performance. Over the last year as part of the ongoing improvement of the organisational performance management process, Police has developed an enhanced performance management framework and a wider range of performance indicators.
	Staff and Skills	Poor employment related decisions can be identified. Need for higher levels of performance management skills and greater role clarity. Work related health and safety issues are not always effectively managed.	Continued implementation of the Leadership framework to improve standards and performance. Enhancing the performance framework and processes. Further implementation of the competency framework. Recruitment and training of 1000 additional sworn and 250 non-sworn staff. Implementation of the recommendations of the Independent Review Panel report into Communications Centres. Employee rehabilitation programme in operation. Improvement in the management of staff leave commitments. Use of flexible employment opportunities.

Themes		Risks Identified	Mitigation
	Resource Deployment	Staff and resources not sufficiently targeted on attaining crime reduction and community safety priorities. Changes in technology and processes may not always be properly managed.	Improvements made to strategic, tactical and operational processes at District and Area level, and Communication Service Centres, to enhance crime and crash reduction, and service management and deployment. Pilot undertaken for Time & Labour HR systems involving rostering & staff management. The Project Management Office continues to monitor and report on all key projects. External reviews used in operational areas to improve performance. Strategic and tactical coordination meetings regularly conducted by District and Area management teams.
	Safety and Security	Prisoners in custody can be injured.	National Custodial Improvement Plan and Station redevelopment programme continues along with use of improved prisoner transit vehicles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> stage 2 of the custodial upgrade project has been completed. Cells upgraded in Nelson, Invercargill, Timaru, New Plymouth and Whakatane 12 prison vans supplied to districts, with a further 8 under construction.
		Workplace hazards may not be identified.	District Occupational Safety and Health Committees and focus groups are in operation.
	Investigation	Impact of transnational crime (including terrorism) on capacity to deliver regular policing services.	Capability building in counter terrorism to mitigate potential events. Overseas deployment operations by Police: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> deployments undertaken to Solomons, Timor-Leste, Afghanistan, Bougainville signing of MoA on transnational crime and police cooperation with Korean National Police Agency - June 2006. Development of the Pacific Island policing partnerships. Managed Secretariat for Pacific Islands Chiefs of Police (PICP). Active participation and representation in Pacific Working Group on Border Management Issues. Active participation, with other regional law enforcement bodies, in the development of the annual Strategic Assessment on Transnational Crime in the Pacific for adoption by the Pacific Islands Forum Regional Security Committee (PIF FRSC). Regional Police response plan for disaster management developed and adopted. Pandemic response plan and mechanisms delivered to all PICP members. Built links with Commonwealth Secretariat for delivery of human rights awareness programme amongst Pacific police. Regional Police HIV/AIDS awareness and education programme implemented.
Integrity	Ethics in Policing	Potential loss of confidence and trust by the community, and the Justice Sector partners.	Review of complaints by Police Professional Standards and Independent Police Complaints Authority. Ethics Committees continued in districts. Early intervention policy in districts.



Statement of Objectives and Service Performance

New Zealand Police Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 30 June 2006

Statement of Responsibility

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

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

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

In my opinion, these financial statements fairly reflect the financial position and operations of New Zealand Police for the year ended 30 June 2006, and I authorise issuance of these financial statements on 29 September 2006.



Howard Broad
Commissioner of Police

Countersigned by:



Bruce Simpson
General Manager Finance and Planning

Output Expense One - Policy Advice and Ministerial Servicing

Output Expense Description

This output expense includes:

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

Sector or Departmental Outcome links

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

Outputs purchased within this Expense

Output 1.1 - Policy Advice

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

Performance Measures

Outturn 2004/05		Outturn 2005/06	Performance Standard 2005/06
Quality			
100%	Percentage of policy papers that the Minister is satisfied with in regard to the following characteristics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purpose • Logic • Accuracy • Options • Consultation • Practicality • Presentation. 	100%	100%
Costs			
\$166.08	Daily Rate GST exclusive.	\$330.00	\$544.00
2,282	Number of chargeable days.	2,769	1,500 to 2,000

Output 1.2 - Ministerial Servicing

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

Performance Measures

Outturn 2004/05		Outturn 2005/06	Estimated Demand 2005/06
Quantity			
181	Number of items of Ministerial correspondence referred to the Police for draft reply.	589	200 to 400
1,146	Number of Parliamentary Questions referred to the Police for draft response.	728	1,100 to 1,300
Outturn 2004/05		Outturn 2005/06	Performance Standard 2005/06
Quality			
98.3%	Percentage of first draft replies to Ministerial correspondence that are accepted by the Minister.	94%	97%
98.3%	Percentage of first draft responses to Parliamentary Questions that are accepted by the Minister.	97%	97%
Timeliness			
98.9%	Percentage of draft replies to Ministerial correspondence that are provided within 20 working days of receipt.	99%	95%
100%	Percentage of draft replies to Ministerial correspondence that are provided within 6 weeks of receipt.	100%	100%
96.7%	Percentage of draft responses to Parliamentary Questions that are provided within the timeframes specified.	99%	100%
Costs			
\$262.45	Daily Rate GST exclusive.	\$653.00	\$544.00
1,059	Number of chargeable days.	1,015	700 to 800

Output Expense Statement: Policy Advice and Ministerial Servicing for the year ending 30 June 2006

Outturn Actual 2004/05		Actual 2005/06	Budgeted Mains 2005/06	Budgeted Supplementary Adjusted 2005/06
\$000		\$000	\$000	\$000
Revenue				
1,429	Revenue Crown	1,496	1,467	1,492
2	Revenue Departments	3	17	17
8	Revenue Other	16	6	3
1,439	Total Revenue	1,515	1,490	1,512
656	Total Expenses	1,581	1,490	1,512
783	Net Surplus (Deficit)	(66)	-	-
379	Output 1.1 Policy Advice	913	860	873
277	Output 1.2 Ministerial Servicing	668	630	639
656	Total Output Expense	1,581	1,490	1,512

Output Expense Two – General Crime Prevention Services

Output Expense Description

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

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

Sector or Departmental Outcome links

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

Outputs purchased within this Expense

Output 2.1 - Community Responsiveness

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

Performance Measures

Outturn 2004/05		Outturn 2005/06	Estimated Demand 2005/06
Quantity			
80,886	Number of awareness and community information services provided.	71,575	75,000 to 85,000
6,820	Number of Official Information Act requests.	4,437	5,000 to 6,000
86,502	Number of referrals to Victim Support.	94,455	140,000 to 180,000
20,398	Number of neighbourhood, business and rural support groups who have a crime reduction focus that are actively supported by Police.	19,610	17,000 to 17,500
Outturn 2004/05		Outturn 2005/06	Performance Standard 2005/06
Quality			
56%	Percentage of the public that are satisfied with the levels of information provided on community safety and security issues.	58% ⁶	90%
Timeliness			
93.9%	Percentage of Official Information Act requests completed within: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20 working days of receipt (or extension sought under section 15A) 	94%	100%
98.8%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 weeks of receipt. 	97%	100%
66.7%	Percentage of Victim Support referrals made within 24 hours of initial Police attendance to the victim.	67% ⁷	100%

⁶ The neutral respondents rated 27% therefore the total respondents either neutral, satisfied or quite satisfied was 85%.

⁷ Individual district responses to this standard varies dependant upon the data capability of the associated victim support offices within each district.

Output 2.2 Youth Services

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

Performance Measures

Outturn 2004/05		Outturn 2005/06	Estimated Demand 2005/06
Quantity			
	Number of youth apprehensions dealt with through:		
9,375	• warnings / cautions	11,434	12,000 to 13,000
23,586	• alternative action. ⁸	19,417	24,000 to 28,000
6,921	• Youth Court / Family Group Conference (FGC).	11,706	6,800 to 7,500
33,496	Hours spent on classroom activity associated with the delivery of YES programmes. ⁹	35,310	33,000 to 36,000
269	Average number of classrooms per Police Education Officer.	269	200
41.6%	Percentage of schools contacted regarding the 'Keeping Ourselves Safe' Programme. ¹⁰	52%	80%
21	Number of national Police-managed Youth Development Programmes.	28	21 ¹¹
70	Number of District initiated youth development programmes.	114	12 ¹²
12	Number of inter-agency Community Youth Initiatives supported by Police.	13	13
Outturn 2004/05		Outturn 2005/06	Performance Standard 2005/06
Quality			
97%	Percentage of youth programmes/initiatives developed and implemented utilising auditable and recognised planning processes.	100%	100%
-	Percentage of youth aid services carried out in accordance with Police best practice.	72%	100%

⁸ Alternative action includes structured Youth Aid activity, custodial clearance, clearance on grounds of mental illness / disability and other approved action.

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 A contact is at least 30 minutes activity with the school spent on the delivery of Keeping Ourselves Safe.

¹¹ This includes the two Crime Prevention Unit programmes.

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

Output 2.3 Vetting Services

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

Performance Measures

Outturn 2004/05		Outturn 2005/06	Estimated Demand 2005/06
Quantity			
450,842	Number of vetting services provided.	468,377	450,000 to 475,000 ¹³
Outturn 2004/05		Outturn 2005/06	Performance Standard 2005/06
Quality			
Nil	Number of complaints upheld for unlawful processing of vetting applications.	Nil	Less than 5
Timeliness			
95%	Percentage of vetting applications processed within 30 working days.	79%	95%
Costs			
\$13.00	Cost per vetting service provided (GST exclusive).	\$13.00	\$13.00

Output 2.4 – Firearms Licensing

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

Performance Measures

Outturn 2004/05		Outturn 2005/06	Estimated Demand 2005/06
Quantity			
34,349	Number of applications for firearms licences processed.	44,019 ¹⁴	48,000 to 53,000
330	Number of firearms licences revoked.	279	100
70	Number of firearms licenses revoked in response to actions under the Domestic Violence Act 1995.	51	Equal to or better than 2004/05
Outturn 2004/05		Outturn 2005/06	Performance Standard 2005/06
Quality			
77.5%	Percentage of pistol club premises and documentation that are inspected.	77%	100%
49.8%	Percentage of holders of a firearms license with an endorsement to possess target pistols that are inspected.	99%	100%
93.3%	Percentage of firearms dealers' premises that are inspected.	98%	100%
7,815	Number of expired ten-year licenses for which no explanation has been determined.	13,709	Less than in 2004/05
Costs			
\$105.00	Cost per license issued (GST exclusive).	\$110.00 ¹⁵	\$110.00

¹³ This includes vetting of teachers and other education sector employees (to meet the requirements of the Education Standards Act) and of people offering homestays to overseas students (for the Code for the Pastoral Care of International Students). There is also a continuing demand for the vetting of people involved in the care of children, young persons and other vulnerable people.

¹⁴ Demand increased in line with expectations due to the re-licensing of expired 10 year licenses.

¹⁵ This fee is payable where an application is received prior to the expiry of the license. In the case of the renewal of an expired license, a fee of \$210 plus GST is charged, as per regulation.

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 2004/05		Outturn 2005/06	Estimated Demand 2005/06
Quantity			
52,973	Number of found property reports taken.	47,694	57,000 to 60,000
53,656	Number of lost property reports taken.	48,673	58,000 to 63,000
Outturn 2004/05		Outturn 2005/06	Performance Standard 2005/06
Timeliness			
95.3%	Percentage of found property lawfully disposed of within 6 months.	93%	90%

Output Expense Statement: General Crime Prevention Services for the year ending 30 June 2006

Outturn Actual 2004/05		Actual 2005/06	Budgeted Mains 2005/06	Budgeted Supplementary Adjusted 2005/06
\$000		\$000	\$000	\$000
	Revenue			
65,670	Revenue Crown	82,763	76,947	78,351
106	Revenue Departments	177	319	315
4,196	Revenue Other	6,666	6,086	5,958
69,972	Total Revenue	89,606	83,352	84,624
69,589	Total Expenses	83,912	83,352	84,624
383	Net Surplus (Deficit)	5,694	-	-
30,319	Output 2.1 Community Responsiveness	36,652	36,373	36,963
24,704	Output 2.2 Youth Services	30,338	30,158	30,596
4,846	Output 2.3 Vetting Services	5,082	5,052	5,125
5,284	Output 2.4 Firearms Licensing	7,243	7,199	7,304
4,436	Output 2.5 Lost and Found Property	4,597	4,570	4,636
69,589	Total Output Expense	83,912	83,352	84,624

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

Output Expense Description

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

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

Sector or Departmental Outcome links

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

Outputs purchased within this Expense

Output 3.1 Directed Patrols

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

Performance Measures

Outturn 2004/05		Outturn 2005/06	Estimated Demand 2005/06
Quantity			
149,043	Number of patrol apprehensions.	150,137	160,000 to 170,000
281,369	Number of bail / parole checks ¹⁶ conducted.	275,552	180,000 to 240,000
10,896	Number of bail / parole breaches detected.	10,168	8,000 to 12,000
3,649	Number of arrests resulting from bail / parole breaches.	3,777	2,000 to 5,000
Outturn 2004/05		Outturn 2005/06	Performance Standard 2005/06
Quality			
96.7%	Percentage of districts where intelligence generates Risk Targeted Patrol Plans that direct patrols to target district priorities.	98%	80%

¹⁶ Bail / parole checks include Police Bail, Court Bail, Parole Checks, Youth Bail / Plan and Sentencing Orders.

Output 3.2 Maintenance of Order

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

Performance Measures

Outturn 2004/05		Outturn 2005/06	Estimated Demand 2005/06
Quantity			
	Number of person days policing:		
696	• demonstrations	358	600 to 800
2,742	• public events	3,103	8,500 to 11,000
10,329	• personal (VIP) security operations	7,444	8,000 to 10,000
1,268	• Court security	1,145	1,200 to 1,700
9,142	• Domestic and International airport security.	9,171	8,500 to 10,500
Outturn 2004/05		Outturn 2005/06	Performance Standard 2005/06
Quality			
Nil	Number of complaints upheld under this output. ¹⁷	1	Less than 20

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

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

Performance Measures

Outturn 2004/05		Outturn 2005/06	Estimated Demand 2005/06
Quantity			
13,381	Number of person days engaged in providing support to the South Pacific. ¹⁸	13,738	9,000 to 12,000
7 positions	Number of International Liaison positions maintained.	7 positions	7 positions
Outturn 2004/05		Outturn 2005/06	Performance Standard 2005/06
Quality			
100%	Percentage of Police deployed overseas trained for the specific requirements of their deployment country.	100%	100%
-	The quality of staff deployments will be measured by evaluation reports and feedback from external partners and internal evaluation processes. ¹⁹	100%	100%

¹⁷ 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.

¹⁸ This covers Cabinet approved deployments to overseas policing operations in the South Pacific, time provided to secretarial services to the Pacific Island Chiefs of Police and other specific services to support South Pacific nations in developing policy and networking best practice ideas in crime reduction.

¹⁹ Measure to be reviewed. Positive feedback was received from NZAID, the primary agency that Police work through in terms of overseas deployment.

Output Expense Statement: Specific Crime Prevention Services and Maintenance of Public Order for the year ending 30 June 2006

Outturn Actual 2004/05		Actual 2005/06	Budgeted Mains 2005/06	Budgeted Supplementary Adjusted 2005/06
\$000		\$000	\$000	\$000
	Revenue			
74,075	Revenue Crown	80,669	77,295	78,609
112	Revenue Departments	173	323	3,607
419	Revenue Other	864	400	272
74,606	Total Revenue	81,706	78,018	82,488
73,598	Total Expenses	73,588	78,018	82,488
1,008	Net Surplus (Deficit)	8,118	-	-
41,798	Output 3.1 Directed Patrols	37,826	41,794	42,401
17,653	Output 3.2 Maintenance of Order	15,811	17,469	17,723
14,147	Output 3.3 Staff Deployment Overseas and Support to the South Pacific Chiefs of Police	19,951	18,755	22,364
73,598	Total Output Expense	73,588	78,018	82,488

Output Expense Four – Police Primary Response Management

Output Expense Description

This output expense includes:

- Communications Centres providing advice and information to callers
- Communications Centres dispatching response vehicles to calls for assistance
- the initial attendance at incidents and emergencies.

Sector or Departmental Outcome links

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

Outputs purchased within this Expense

Output 4.1 Communications Centres

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

Performance Measures

Outturn 2004/05		Outturn 2005/06	Estimated Demand 2005/06
Quantity			
533,487	Number of 111 calls received.	613,263	500,000 to 560,000
938,269	Number of non-emergency calls presented.	1,058,495	1,050,000 to 1,155,000
Outturn 2004/05		Outturn 2005/06	Performance Standard 2005/06
Quality			
93%	Percentage of randomly surveyed callers who express satisfaction with Communications Centres response to telephone calls.	- ²⁰	Equal to or better than 2004/05
Timeliness			
72.5%	Percentage of 111 calls answered within 10 seconds of being presented to the Communications Centres.	86%	90%
68.4%	Percentage of non-emergency calls answered within 30 seconds of being presented to the Communications Centres.	70%	80%

²⁰ As part of the Government New Initiatives funding and in line with the Communications Centre improvement programme, work is underway to redesign a customer satisfaction survey which aligns to the proposed performance framework. It was not possible to complete the survey design within the timeframe available and it is therefore not possible to report on this measure for the 2005/06 year.

Output 4.2 – Police Response to Incidents and Emergencies

This output covers those events that require an immediate response where there is a real threat to life or property²¹. It also covers initial attendance of Police to an incident that is not an emergency response, and events where attendance is sufficient to resolve issues.

Performance Measures

Outturn 2004/05		Outturn 2005/06	Estimated Demand 2005/06
408	Number of priority one events attended, including:	546	450 to 550 ²²
773	• Disasters	623	550 to 650
1,404	• Incident - Search and Rescue - land	1,320	1,500 to 1,700
	• Incident - Search and Rescue - water.		
237,885	Number of non emergency events attended ²³ :	246,134	420,000 to 460,000
365,163	• crime related	303,458 ²⁴	500,000 to 540,000
	• incident related.		
Outturn 2004/05		Outturn 2005/06	Performance Standard 2005/06
Quality			
93%	Percentage of respondents to an emergency partners survey who are satisfied with Police response and emergency handling capability.	88%	85%
	Percentage of the public ²⁵ who are satisfied with the service provided for calls relating to:		
62%	• crimes	72%	81%
83%	• incidents.	78%	81%
Timeliness			
	Percentage of cases submitted for early case closure appropriately finalised in terms of customers' service commitment within:		
67.6%	• 72 hours	66%	70%
88.7%	• 21 days.	79%	100%
69.4%	Percentage of Priority One emergency events that are attended within 10 minutes of being reported if in an Urban Policing Area.	69%	90%

²¹ This output does not include traffic crashes - see output 7.3.

²² This output was incorrectly stated in the 2005/06 Statement of Intent - correct description provided here.

²³ This outturn measures the crime and incident related calls that have come into police communication centres. Other calls for service via police watchhouse or direct to patrolling staff may not be included in this count.

²⁴ The output includes bail checks. Note that the bail check process is being revised and the new process is being implemented nationally. This process counts one bail check event per offender rather than a separate event per bail check.

²⁵ Taken from those respondents to the Police Public Satisfaction Survey who have made calls to Police undertaken by MM Research.

**Output Expense Statement: Police Primary Response Management
for the year ending 30 June 2006**

Outturn Actual 2004/05		Actual 2005/06	Budgeted Mains 2005/06	Budgeted Supplementary Adjusted 2005/06
\$000		\$000	\$000	\$000
	Revenue			
275,733	Revenue Crown	292,862	291,954	296,741
417	Revenue Departments	629	1,350	1,335
1,561	Revenue Other	3,136	1,881	1,396
277,711	Total Revenue	296,627	295,185	299,472
278,549	Total Expenses	315,506	295,185	299,472
(838)	Net Surplus (Deficit)	(18,879)	-	-
39,619	Output 4.1 Communications Centres	52,449	49,071	49,784
238,930	Output 4.2 Police Response to Incidents and Emergencies	263,057	246,114	249,688
278,549	Total Output Expense	315,506	295,185	299,472

Output Expense Five – Investigations

Output Expense Description

This output expense includes:

- criminal investigations
- non-criminal investigations.

Sector or Departmental Outcome links

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

Outputs purchased within this Expense

Output 5.1 – Criminal Investigations

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

Performance Measures

Outturn 2004/05		Outturn 2005/06	Estimated Demand 2005/06
Quantity			
396,018	Total recorded crime.	426,468	420,000 to 460,000
	The recorded crime rate of:		
88.1	• Number of dwelling burglaries reported per 10,000 population	97	98
112.4	• Violence Offences per 10,000 population	123	116
51.0	• Cars Unlawfully Taken per 10,000 population. ²⁶	59	60
	Number of cases referred for prosecution action by:		
119,474	• offender	140,413	109,000 to 119,000
162,018	• informations laid.	189,402	165,000 to 190,000
57,278	Number of family violence incidents / offences attended.	69,220	46,000 to 48,000
84,481	Number of prisoner fingerprints ²⁷ taken.	86,444	85,000 to 90,000
11,361	Number of DNA Databank samples taken.	9,977	9,000 to 10,000

²⁶ Includes the theft of motor vehicles.

²⁷ References to "fingerprints" includes palmprints and footprints.

Outturn 2004/05		Outturn 2005/06	Performance Standard 2005/06
Quality			
16.1%	Percentage of recorded offences resolved:		
	• Dwelling Burglary	16%	Equal to or better than 2004/05
80.8%	• Violence Offences	81%	Equal to or better than 2004/05
19.8%	• Unlawful Taking. ²⁸	20%	Equal to or better than 2004/05
7,077	Number of identifications from scene of crime fingerprints.	7,659	6,750 to 7,250
2,241	Number of identifications from scene of crime DNA samples.	1,914	1,500 to 2,500
-	Reduce the number of repeat family violence incidents/offences.	- ²⁹	Equal to or better than 2004/05
Timeliness			
84.8%	Percentage of people who have reported offences that are advised of results or update of investigation within 21 days of reporting that offence.	81%	100%
83.2%	Percentage of burglaries that are attended within 24 hours of being reported. ³⁰	83%	97%

Output 5.2 – Other Investigations

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

Performance Measures

Outturn 2004/05		Outturn 2005/06	Estimated Demand 2005/06
Quantity			
7,968	Number of non-criminal investigations relating to:		
	• Recorded incidents involving persons with mental illness	8,373	7,500 to 8,000
5,622	• Reports of sudden deaths	4,905	5,600 to 5,900
16,303	• Reports of missing persons.	15,446	17,000 to 18,000
Outturn 2004/05		Outturn 2005/06	Performance Standard 2005/06
Quality			
	Percentage of investigations carried out in accordance with Police best practice:		
97.5%	• Recorded incidents involving persons with mental illness	94%	100%
89.7%	• Sudden deaths	91%	100%
95.9%	• Reports of missing persons.	93%	100%
Timeliness			
90.9%	Percentage of people who have reported an activity under this output that are advised of results or update within 21 days.	92%	100%

²⁸ Includes theft of motor vehicles.

²⁹ Due to system changes this statistic is unavailable in 2005/06.

³⁰ Attended in some circumstances at the victim's request and for minor historical burglaries, may mean complaints have been taken over the telephone.

Output Expense Statement: Investigations for the year ending 30 June 2006

Outturn Actual 2004/05		Actual 2005/06	Budgeted Mains 2005/06	Budgeted Supplementary Adjusted 2005/06
\$000		\$000	\$000	\$000
	Revenue			
251,896	Revenue Crown	267,934	267,559	271,941
382	Revenue Departments	574	1,117	1,104
1,424	Revenue Other	2,870	1,440	996
253,702	Total Revenue	271,378	270,116	274,041
252,605	Total Expenses	273,482	270,116	274,041
1,097	Net Surplus (Deficit)	(2,104)	-	-
240,460	Output 5.1 Criminal Investigations	261,047	257,835	261,581
12,145	Output 5.2 Other Investigations	12,435	12,281	12,460
252,605	Total Output Expense	273,482	270,116	274,041

Output Expense Six – Case Resolution and Support to Judicial Process

Output Expense Description

This output expense includes:

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

Sector or Departmental Outcome links

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

Outputs purchased within this Expense

Output 6.1 – Criminal Case Resolution

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

Performance Measures

Outturn 2004/05		Outturn 2005/06	Estimated Demand 2005/06
Quantity			
119,474	Number of Prosecutions. ³¹	140,413	115,000 to 125,000
3,586 ³²	Number of Diversions.	10,516	8,000 to 10,000
1,654	Number of youth offenders dealt with through Family Group Conferences.	2,257	1,000 to 1,200
Outturn 2004/05		Outturn 2005/06	Performance Standard 2005/06
Quality			
100%	Percentage of prima facie cases established for informations laid.	100%	99%
86.4%	Percentage of files with Victim Impact Statements on file.	89%	100%
Timeliness			
76.7%	Percentage of files with Victim Impact Statements, where the statement is no older than 28 days when it is required for sentencing.	80%	100%
0.16%	Percentage of hearings that do not proceed on the date agreed between the Police and Court for reasons that are the responsibility of the Police.	0.1%	Less than 1%

³¹ This measure counts the number of prosecutions by offender and excludes traffic prosecutions.

³² Due to information system changes the 2004/05 figure represents approximately a half year of data collected in respect of diversions undertaken.

Output 6.2 - Execution of Court Summonses, Warrants and Orders

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

Performance Measures

Outturn 2004/05		Outturn 2005/06	Estimated Demand 2005/06
Quantity			
174,133	Number of Court documents executed.	56,755 ³³	150,000 to 180,000
Outturn 2004/05		Outturn 2005/06	Performance Standard 2005/06
Quality			
1	Number of complaints upheld relating to the execution of Court documents.	0	Less than 10
Timeliness			
95%	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%
Costs			
\$31.21	Cost per document executed or served (GST exclusive).	\$104.00	\$55.00

Output 6.3 – Custody and Escort Services

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

Performance Measures

Outturn 2004/05		Outturn 2005/06	Estimated Demand 2005/06
Quantity			
122,217	Number of prisoners held.	136,418	125,000 to 140,000
7,968	Number of services to people with a mental illness or disability.	8,373	6,000 to 7,000
Outturn 2004/05		Outturn 2005/06	Performance Standard 2005/06
Quality			
1	Number of complaints upheld relating to the custody and escort of prisoners.	2	Less than 25
Nil	Number of complaints upheld relating to the custody and escort of people with a mental illness or disability.	Nil	Nil
272	Number of escapes from Police custody. ³⁴	341	Less than 150
1	Number of deaths of prisoners in custody. ³⁵	3	Nil

³³ The change in the 2005/06 result reflects a change in the specific recording practices around bail and bail checks.

³⁴ The majority of these offences occur at the time of arrest and before the arrested person is placed into a secure facility.

³⁵ All deaths in custody are subject to independent Police Complaints Authority overview.

Output Expense Statement: Case Resolution and Support to Judicial Process for the year ending 30 June 2006

Outturn Actual 2004/05		Actual 2005/06	Budgeted Mains 2005/06	Budgeted Supplementary Adjusted 2005/06
\$000		\$000	\$000	\$000
	Revenue			
53,601	Revenue Crown	59,430	54,615	56,159
4,238	Revenue Departments	4,954	2,450	4,322
324	Revenue Other	636	397	331
58,163	Total Revenue	65,020	57,462	60,812
57,381	Total Expenses	63,558	57,462	60,812
782	Net Surplus (Deficit)	1,462	-	-
22,189	Output 6.1 Criminal Case Resolution	23,858	22,500	22,827
5,433	Output 6.2 Execution of Court Summonses, Warrants and Orders	6,037	5,693	5,776
29,759	Output 6.3 Custody and Escort Services	33,663	29,269	32,209
57,381	Total Output Expense	63,558	57,462	60,812

Output Expense Seven – Road Safety Programme

Output Expense Description

This output expense covers:

- the delivery of services outlined in the 2005/06 Safety Administration Programme (SAP) directed towards the achievement of road safety outcomes. The largest activity covers the delivery of key strategic services such as highway patrol, speed and traffic camera operations, restraint device control, drink or drugged driver control operations, commercial vehicle investigation activity, and visible road safety enforcement
- court prosecution and infringement management
- road safety education activities and community services
- services associated with traffic management such as peak flow, event traffic control and crash attendance.

Sector or Departmental Outcome links

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

Outputs purchased within this Expense

Output 7.1 Strategic Road Policing

This output covers:

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

Performance Measures

Outturn 2004/05		Outturn 2005/06	Estimated Demand 2005/06
Quantity			
1,273,211	Number of compulsory breath tests.	1,237,872	1.5-1.7 million
817,687	Number of mobile breath tests.	708,262	800,000 to 900,000
-	Number of commercial vehicles stopped at weighbridges.	203,677	180,000 to 220,000 ³⁶
-	Number of commercial vehicles stopped by mobile patrols.	157,131	120,000 to 160,000 ³⁷
-	Number of HVM safety inspections.	7,818	6,400 to 8,800 ³⁸
-	Number of HVM brake test inspections.	47 ³⁹	1,200 to 2,000 ⁴⁰

³⁶ New measure introduced in 2005/06.

³⁷ New measure introduced in 2005/06.

³⁸ New measure introduced in 2005/06.

³⁹ The results for 2005/06 were low due to issues with equipment availability and failures. These are being addressed in the 2006/07 year.

⁴⁰ New measure introduced in 2005/06.

Outturn 2004/05		Outturn 2005/06	Performance Standard 2005/06
Quality			
-	Percentage of national and local campaigns delivered in accordance with the SAP for speed control.	60%	100% ⁴¹
-	Percentage of national and local campaigns delivered in accordance with the SAP for drinking and drugged driver control.	65%	100% ⁴²
-	Percentage of national and local campaigns delivered in accordance with the SAP for restraint device control.	73%	100% ⁴³
-	Percentage of this output to be delivered in accordance with the Commercial Vehicle Investigation Unit's Service and Delivery Charter.	100%	100% ⁴⁴
-	Service will be delivered in accordance with road safety action plans (RSAPs) and risk targeted patrol plans (RTPPs) for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • speed control • drinking and drugged driver control • restraint device control • visible road safety enforcement. Percentage of local authorities and Transit NZ regions responding to an annual survey co-ordinated by Land Transport NZ, who are satisfied with Police consultation processes in the development of RSAPs and RTPPs:	Partly Achieved ⁴⁵	Achieved ⁴⁶
66%	• speed control	79%	Equal to or better than 2004/05
70%	• drinking and drugged driver control	77%	
73%	• restraint device control	74%	
63%	• visible road safety enforcement.	75%	
	Percentage of local authorities and Transit NZ regions responding to an annual survey co-ordinated by Land Transport NZ, who are satisfied that targeted issues have been addressed for:		
73%	• speed control	69%	Equal to or better than 2004/05
79%	• drinking and drugged driver control	71%	
73%	• restraint device control	70%	
67%	• visible road safety enforcement.	73%	
	Percentage of respondents to an annual Ministry of Transport survey who believe there is a high probability of:		
56%	• detection of speeding	54%	Equal to or better than 2004/05
55%	• being stopped and tested at CBT checkpoints	48%	
Front: 36%	• being stopped by the Police for non-compliance with front and rear restraint requirements	Front: 37%	
Rear: 15%	• being stopped by the Police for non-compliance with selected aspects of the road code and traffic laws.	Rear: 16%	
33%		32%	
-	Percentage of all visible road safety enforcement traffic and infringement offences notices issued related to manner of driving and driver duties or obligation offences.	20%	Not less than 25% ⁴⁷

41 New measure introduced in 2005/06.

42 New measure introduced in 2005/06.

43 New measure introduced in 2005/06.

44 New measure introduced in 2005/06.

45 This standard is on a scale of: achieved/partly achieved/not achieved.

46 New measure introduced in 2005/06.

47 New measure introduced in 2005/06.

Output 7.2 Community engagement on road safety

This output covers:

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

Performance Measures

Outturn 2004/05		Outturn 2005/06	Estimated Demand 2005/06
Quantity			
80%	Percentage of primary and secondary schools contacted by Police Education Officers regarding school road safety education programmes and/or in receipt of classroom sessions.	87%	100%
100%	Percentage of school traffic safety teams trained by Police Education Officers in accordance with the School Traffic Safety Team Manual.	85%	100%
9,152	Hours spent monitoring school traffic safety teams.	8,499	8,000 to 8,500
26,554	Hours spent on classroom activity associated with the delivery of road safety education programmes and training School Traffic Safety Teams. ⁴⁸	27,091	35,000
Outturn 2004/05		Outturn 2005/06	Performance Standard 2005/06
Quality			
86%	Percentage of local authorities and other providers contracted to deliver the Land Transport NZ CRSP activities, responding to an annual survey co-ordinated by Land Transport NZ, who are satisfied with Police support for CRSP activities as agreed.	83%	Equal to or better than 2004/05
75%	Percentage of local authorities and Transit NZ regions, responding to an annual survey co-ordinated by Land Transport NZ, who are satisfied with the level of information (including reporting on crashes), provided by the Police on road safety issues.	65%	Equal to or better than 2004/05
100%	Percentage of school road safety education, except monitoring of school traffic safety teams, delivered by Police Education Officers.	93%	100%
84.7%	Percentage of school traffic safety teams monitored by either Police Education Officers or other sworn staff who have completed school patrol monitoring training.	88%	100%
-	Percentage of school patrols monitored at least once each school term.	- ⁴⁹	100% ⁵⁰
Timeliness			
-	Review, update and reprint the Riding By School 'Road Safe' education programme.	Not achieved ⁵¹	Complete by 30 June 2006 ⁵²

⁴⁸ These programmes are: Stepping out, Riding By, Out and About, Changing Gear, Safe Wheels, Dare to Drive to Survive.

⁴⁹ Due to system changes this cannot be measured in 2005/06.

⁵⁰ New measure introduced in 2005/06.

⁵¹ This programme has been reviewed but cannot be completed until new national cycle training guidelines are fully developed.

⁵² New measure introduced in 2005/06.

Output 7.3 Road policing incident and emergency management

This output covers:

- road crash attendance and investigation
- traffic management services

Performance Measures

Outturn 2004/05		Outturn 2005/06	Estimated Demand 2005/06
Quantity			
376	Number of fatal crashes attended and reported.	341 ⁵³	350 to 410
2,034	Number of serious injury crashes attended and reported.	2,071 ⁵⁴	2,000 to 2,200
7,985	Number of minor injury crashes attended and reported.	8,396 ⁵⁵	7,000 to 8,000
26,355	Number of non-injury crashes attended and reported.	27,217 ⁵⁶	25,000 to 29,000
453	Number of commercial vehicle crashes attended and reported, using the Large Bus and Truck Crash report, by Commercial Vehicle Investigation Unit.	465	450 to 550
83,141	Number of traffic incidents, blockages and breakdowns attended.	84,949	75,000 to 85,000
Outturn 2004/05		Outturn 2005/06	Performance Standard 2005/06
Quality			
	Percentage of crashes/casualties reported to Land Transport NZ on a traffic crash report (POL565) for:		
-	• fatal crashes	100%	100% ⁵⁷
-	• casualties resulting in hospitalisation for over one day.	61%	70% ⁵⁸
-	Delivery of crash services to be in accordance with identified best practice procedures as measured by a file sample survey conducted by Police.	87%	70% ⁵⁹
1	Number of complaints upheld against the Police relating to attendance at traffic emergencies and disasters.	Nil	Less than 5
100%	Percentage of traffic flow supervision services and traffic management services for significant events delivered in accordance with operational plans developed in consultation with local authorities, Transit NZ and event organisers.	97%	100%
69%	Percentage of local authorities and Transit NZ regions, responding to an annual survey co-ordinated by Land Transport NZ, who are satisfied with Police consultation, co-operation and co-ordination regarding traffic management services.	73%	Equal to or better than 2004/05

⁵³ 2005 calendar year data.

⁵⁴ 2005 calendar year data.

⁵⁵ 2005 calendar year data.

⁵⁶ 2005 calendar year data.

⁵⁷ New measure introduced in 2005/06.

⁵⁸ New measure introduced in 2005/06.

⁵⁹ New measure introduced in 2005/06.

Outturn 2004/05		Outturn 2005/06	Performance Standard 2005/06
Timeliness			
87%	Percentage of crash reports sent to Ministry of Transport/ Land Transport NZ within specified timeframes:	91%	95%
88.6%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> fatal crashes (email) within 24 hours of a death resulting from a vehicle crash (to Ministry of Transport) 	90%	90%
89.8%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> fatal crash report (POL 550) within seven calendar days of a death resulting from a vehicle crash (to Ministry of Transport) traffic crash report (POL 565) for injury and fatal crashes sent within seven days of the end of the inquiry or no later than ten weeks after the crash, whichever is the earlier (to Land Transport NZ). 	89%	95%

Output 7.4 - Road Policing Resolutions

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

Performance Measures

Outturn 2004/05		Outturn 2005/06	Estimated Demand 2005/06
Quantity			
19,535	Number of Court documents served and executed.	19,460	20,000 to 22,000
Outturn 2004/05		Outturn 2005/06	Performance Standard 2005/06
Quality			
100%	Percentage of prima facie cases established for informations laid which proceed to prosecution.	100%	No less than 99%
85%	Percentage of files with victim impact statements on file as determined from a file sample survey.	85%	100%
Nil	Number of complaints upheld relating to the execution of road policing court documents.	Nil	Nil
Timeliness			
76%	Percentage of Police prosecution files with victim impact statements where the statement is no older than 28 days, when this is required for sentencing as determined from a Police file sample survey.	76%	100%
107	Number of hearings that do not proceed on the date agreed between the Police and Court for reasons that are the responsibility of the Police.	93	Nil
0%	Percentage of speed offence notices issued later than 30 days after the camera photograph is taken.	0%	0%

Output Expense Statement: Road Safety Programme for the year ending 30 June 2006

Outturn Actual 2004/05		Actual 2005/06	Budgeted Mains 2005/06	Budgeted Supplementary Adjusted 2005/06
\$000		\$000	\$000	\$000
	Revenue			
206,239	Revenue Crown	211,994	215,788	213,855
576	Revenue Departments	903	862	926
-	Revenue Other	-	-	2,074
206,815	Total Revenue	212,897	216,650	216,855
209,264	Total Expenses	207,015	216,650	216,855
(2,449)	Net Surplus (Deficit)	5,882	-	-
154,767	Output 7.1 Strategic Road Policing	154,423	161,557	161,762
8,541	Output 7.2 Community Engagement on Road Safety	8,242	8,634	8,634
31,971	Output 7.3 Road Policing Incident and Emergency Management	30,854	32,321	32,321
13,985	Output 7.4 Road Policing Resolutions	13,496	14,138	14,138
209,264	Total Output Expense	207,015	216,650	216,855



Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2006

Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 30 June 2006

Statement of Accounting Policies

Statutory Authority

New Zealand Police (hereafter referred to as Police) is a Government Department as defined by section 2 of the Public Finance Act 1989 (PFA). These financial statements have been prepared pursuant to Section 35 of the PFA, in accordance with section 43 of the PFA.

Measurement System

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

Budget Figures

The budget figures are those presented in the Budget Estimates (Main Estimates) as amended by Supplementary Estimates and any transfer made by Order in Council under Section 26A of the PFA.

Revenue

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

Valuation of Current Assets

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

Accounts receivable are stated at net realisable value.

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

Property, Plant and Equipment

Valuation

Land and buildings are recorded at fair value. Fair value is determined by an independent valuer using market-based evidence, unless insufficient market-based evidence exists, in which case they are valued at optimised depreciated replacement cost.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Depreciation

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

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

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

Employee Entitlements

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

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

Sponsorship

Funds provided by third parties for sponsorship of specific projects are initially recorded as revenue in advance and recognised as revenue at the point the expenditure associated is incurred.

Foreign Currency

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

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

Financial Instruments

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

Cost Allocation

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 expenses.

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

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

Method of Assigning Costs to Output Expenses

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

Taxation

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

Goods and Services Tax (GST)

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

Commitments

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

Operating Leases

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

Contingent Liabilities

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

Comparative Information

Certain comparative information has been reclassified where necessary to conform with the presentation in the current year. In particular this relates to reclassification of current liabilities between Employee Entitlements and Accounts Payable.

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 2006

	Actual 2006 \$000	Final Voted 2006 \$000	Actual 2005 \$000
Appropriations for Departmental Output Expenses			
Policy Advice and Ministerial Servicing	1,581	1,512	656
General Crime Prevention Services	83,912	84,624	69,589
Specific Crime Prevention Services and Maintenance of Public Order	73,588	82,488	73,598
Police Primary Response Management	315,506	299,472	278,549
Investigations	273,482	274,041	252,605
Case Resolution and Support to Judicial Process	63,558	60,812	57,381
Road Safety Programme	207,015	216,855	209,264
Total Appropriations for Departmental Output Expenses	1,018,642	1,019,804	941,642
Appropriation for Other Expenses			
Compensation for Confiscated Firearms	-	10	4
United Nations Drug Control Programme	100	100	100
Total Appropriation for Other Expenses	100	110	104
Appropriation for Capital Contribution from the Crown	29,032	29,032	12,299
Appropriations for Non-Departmental Revenue Flows			
Non-Tax Revenue Infringement Fees	79,103	76,992	89,926
Sale of Unclaimed Property	343	369	232
Forfeit to Crown	166	-	202
Investment Income	5	-	31
Total Appropriations for Non-Departmental Revenue Flows	79,617	77,361	90,391

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

Statement of Financial Performance

for the Year Ended 30 June 2006

		Actual	Budget	Actual
		2006	See Note 1	2005
	Note	\$000	\$000	\$000
Revenue				
Crown		997,148	997,148	928,644
Interest		120	-	1
Other Revenue	2	21,601	22,656	13,764
Total Revenue		1,018,869	1,019,804	942,409
Expenditure				
Personnel	3	732,929	715,121	680,444
Operating	4	214,609	226,533	197,698
Depreciation	5	48,788	53,834	42,047
Capital Charge	6	22,316	24,316	21,453
Total Operating Expenses		1,018,642	1,019,804	941,642
Surplus (Deficit) from Outputs		227	-	767
Less: Other Expenses	7	-	10	4
Net Surplus / (Deficit)		227	(10)	763

Statement of Movements in Taxpayers' Funds (Equity)

for the Year Ended 30 June 2006

		Actual	Budget	Actual
		2006	2006	2005
	Note	\$000	\$000	\$000
Taxpayers' Funds as at 01 July		279,284	279,285	268,479
Net Surplus (Deficit)		227	(10)	763
Total Recognised Revenues and Expenses for the Year		227	(10)	763
Asset revaluation reserve		121,134	-	-
Provision for Repayment of Surplus to Crown		(227)	-	(2,257)
Capital Contribution		29,032	29,032	12,299
Taxpayers' Funds as at 30 June		429,450	308,307	279,284

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

Statement of Financial Position

as at 30 June 2006

	Note	Actual 2006 \$000	Budget 2006 \$000	Actual 2005 \$000
Current Assets				
Cash		44,471	68,384	64,737
Accounts Receivable	8	57,955	1,160	10,245
Prepayments		3,567	5,437	4,075
Inventories	9	38	180	42
Total Current Assets		106,031	75,161	79,099
Less: Current Liabilities				
Accounts Payable	10,21	47,081	52,900	41,900
Other Accrued Expenses	11	8,911	-	8,950
Employee Entitlements	12	90,990	90,569	82,364
Provision for repayment of Surplus to the Crown		2,483	-	2,257
Total Current Liabilities		149,465	143,469	135,471
Working Capital		(43,434)	(68,308)	(56,372)
Non-Current Assets				
	13	561,881	455,415	419,540
Less: Non-Current Liabilities				
Employee Entitlements	12	88,997	78,800	83,884
Net Assets		429,450	308,307	279,284
Taxpayers' Funds				
General Funds	14	429,450	308,307	279,284
Total Taxpayers' Funds		429,450	308,307	279,284

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

Statement of Cash Flows

for the Year Ended 30 June 2006

	Note	Actual 2006 \$000	Budget 2006 \$000	Actual 2005 \$000
Cash Flows from Operating Activities				
Cash provided from:				
Supply of Outputs to:				
- Crown		948,224	997,148	972,029
- Others		22,815	22,656	11,391
Interest		120	-	1
		971,159	1,019,804	983,421
Cash was applied to:				
Produce Outputs:				
- Personnel		710,652	715,121	669,720
- Operating		216,247	216,033	203,028
- Capital Charge		22,316	24,316	21,453
Other Expenses		-	10	4
		949,215	955,480	894,205
Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities	15	21,944	64,324	89,216
Cash Flows from Investing Activities				
Cash provided from:				
Sale of Non-Current Assets		2,753	3,000	3,153
Cash was applied to:				
Purchase of Non-Current Assets		(73,995)	(92,709)	(74,399)
Net Cash Flows from Investing Activities		(71,242)	(89,709)	(71,246)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities				
Cash provided from:				
Capital Contribution		29,032	29,032	12,299
Cash was applied to:				
Repayment of Surplus to the Crown		-	-	-
Capital Withdrawal		-	-	-
Net Cash Flows from Financing Activities		29,032	29,032	12,299
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash Held		(20,266)	3,647	30,269
Add Opening Cash		64,737	64,737	34,468
Closing Cash as at 30 June		44,471	68,384	64,737
Cash Balance Consists of				
Cash at Bank		43,497	68,384	64,084
Petty Cash		738	-	496
Overseas Posts		236	-	157
Total Cash		44,471	68,384	64,737

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

Statement of Unappropriated Expenditure for the Year Ended 30 June 2006

Output Expense	Actual 2006 \$000	Appropriation 2006 \$000	Unappropriated Expenditure 2006 \$000	Unappropriated Expenditure 2005 \$000
Policy Advice and Ministerial Servicing	1,581	1,512	69	-
Police Primary Response Management	315,506	299,472	16,034	414
Case Resolution and Support to Judicial Process	63,558	60,812	2,746	-
Road Safety Programme	-	-	-	968

This unappropriated expenditure has been approved by the Minister of Finance under Section 26 of the Public Finance Act 1989.

Explanations for Unappropriated Expenditure

Policy Advice and Ministerial Servicing

Delivery is 4.56% \$69k over-appropriation

The over delivery in this output expense reflects the resource commitment by Police to the Ministry of Justice led Effective Interventions project initiated in late 2005 which was not factored into forecasts.

Police Primary Response Management

Delivery is 5.35% \$16.034 million over-appropriation

This over delivery reflects the resource applied to meet the increased call demand in serious incidents handled by Communications Centres nationally which has necessitated additional resource commitments. Further resource was committed to address efficiency and effectiveness issues highlighted in the Independent Review of the Communications Centres.

Case Resolution and Support to Judicial Process

Delivery is 4.52% \$2.746 million over-appropriation

This reflects the resource required to meet the Department of Corrections need for additional custodial services for remand and sentenced prisoners. This equates to 7.33 full time equivalent staff deployed by Police to provide escort and security services for over flow remand and sentenced prisoners housed in Police cells.

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

Statement of Trust Monies

for the Year Ended 30 June 2006

	Opening Balance \$000	Capital Increase \$000	Capital Distribution \$000	Cash Receipts \$000	Cash Expenditure \$000	Closing Balance \$000
Bequests, Donations and Appeals	185	-	(124)	-	-	61
Reparation	6	13	(12)	-	-	7
Money in Custody	1,594	2,433	(972)	-	-	3,055
Found Money	131	75	(40)	-	-	166
Total	1,916	2,521	(1,148)	-	-	3,289

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 2006

Police estimate contingent liabilities of \$0.818 million at 30 June 2006 (30 June 2005: \$5.918 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 2006

	2006 \$000	2005 \$000
Capital		
Works		
Less Than One Year	8,506	12,327
One to Two Years	-	-
Total Works	8,506	12,327
Motor Vehicles		
Less Than One Year	15,996	14,032
Total Motor Vehicles	15,996	14,032
Others		
Less Than One Year	1,436	82
Total Other	1,436	82
Total Capital	25,938	26,441
Operating Accommodation Leases		
Less Than One Year	11,407	9,461
One to Two Years	10,515	8,183
Two to Five Years	20,415	16,971
Greater Than Five Years	46,324	26,605
Other Non-Cancellable Leases		
Less Than One Year	52	23
One to Two Years	36	19
Two to Five Years	11	15
Greater Than Five Years	-	-
Total Leases	88,760	61,277
Other Operating		
Less Than One Year	15,961	24,731
One to Two Years	3,545	14,921
Two to Five Years	3,231	4,065
Greater Than Five Years	-	-
Total Other Operating	22,737	43,717
Total Operating	111,497	104,994
Total Commitments	137,435	131,435

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 30 June 2006

	Main Estimates \$000	Supplementary Estimate Changes \$000	Budget Total \$000
1: Budget Composition			
Revenue			
Crown	985,625	11,523	997,148
Other	16,648	6,008	22,656
Total Revenue	1,002,273	17,531	1,019,804
Expenditure			
Personnel	701,762	13,359	715,121
Operating	222,361	4,172	226,533
Depreciation	53,834	-	53,834
Capital Charge	24,316	-	24,316
Total Output Operating Expenses	1,002,273	17,531	1,019,804
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 \$9.000 million arising from impacts associated with the Holidays Act 2003
- an increase in Crown revenue of \$2.500 million for operating cost maintenance pressures, in particular the impact of rising fuel prices
- an increase in Crown revenue of \$0.578 million associated with the implementation of Electronic bail
- an increase in Departmental revenue of \$2.992 million to account for various overseas policing assistance programmes
- an increase in Departmental revenue of \$1.900 million to meet the increased demand for remand prisoners.

	2006 \$000	2005 \$000
2: Other Revenue		
Accident Information	381	365
Arms Licences	5,780	3,802
Chargeable Police Services	1,122	1,064
College: catering, facility hire and non police training	509	702
Rentals	1,150	1,128
Sponsorship	402	292
State Sector Retirement Superannuation Scheme	2,047	1,515
Holding of Corrections Prisoners	4,827	4,151
Other	5,383	745
Total Other Revenue	21,601	13,764

	2006 \$000	2005 \$000
3: Personnel		
Accident Compensation Costs	3,619	3,511
Fringe Benefit Tax	1,659	1,394
Salaries / Wages	639,525	591,822
Staff Insurance	1,606	1,583
Staff Recruitment	864	548
Staff Transport Assistance	2,113	2,180
Superannuation	76,761	73,131
Training	3,349	3,375
Transfer / Removal Expenses	2,645	2,599
Other	788	301
Total Personnel	732,929	680,444
4: Operating		
Audit Fee	252	244
Bad Debts Expense	124	-
Changes in Doubtful Debts Provision	(54)	93
Communications	5,978	5,514
Computer Charges	14,618	18,305
Equipment Rental	14,353	16,521
Foreign Exchange Rate (Gain) Loss	(52)	11
Net (Gain) Loss on Sale of Non-Current Assets	530	(207)
Non-Capitalised Equipment Purchases	20,265	15,435
Other Property / Equipment Expenses	55,319	50,415
Other Services	1,933	1,866
Physical Asset Write-offs	(45)	(148)
Printing	7,636	7,112
Professional Services	42,423	36,923
Property Rental	13,876	12,580
Third Party Expenses	5,048	4,506
Travel	17,519	15,900
Vehicle / Aircraft / Launch Rentals	7,669	6,934
Other Operating	7,217	5,694
Total Operating	214,609	197,698
5: Depreciation		
Buildings	8,597	8,210
Plant and Equipment and Communication Assets	24,624	23,746
Vessels	148	146
Furniture and Fittings	369	436
Motor Vehicles	15,050	9,509
Total Depreciation	48,788	42,047

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 2006 financial year was 8.0% (30 June 2005: 8.0%).

	2006 \$000	2005 \$000
7: Other Expenses		
Compensation for Confiscated Firearms	-	4
Total Other Expenses	-	4
8: Accounts Receivable		
Trade Debtors	1,894	3,290
Less: Provision for Doubtful Debts	206	260
Net Trade Debtors	1,688	3,030
Debtor Crown	55,539	6,615
Sundry Debtors and Employee Debts	728	600
Total Accounts Receivable	57,955	10,245
9: Inventories		
Accoutrements/Other	38	42
Total Inventories	38	42
10: Accounts Payable		
Trade Creditors	8,130	7,812
Accrued Expenses and Provisions	22,254	19,512
PAYE Payable	7,261	6,598
GST Payable	9,436	7,978
Total Accounts Payable	47,081	41,900
11: Other Accrued Expenses		
Sponsorship Reserve	129	465
Accident Compensation and Accredited Employer Programme provisions	8,782	8,485
Total Other Accrued Expenses	8,911	8,950
12: Employee Entitlements		
Current Liabilities		
Accrued Salaries and Wages	5,298	2,514
Annual Leave	67,452	59,918
Long Service Leave	1,800	1,300
Retirement Leave	10,500	11,100
Shift Leave	5,940	7,532
Total Current Portion	90,990	82,364
Non-Current Liabilities		
Long Service Leave	9,407	9,456
Retirement Leave	79,590	74,428
Total Non-Current Portion	88,997	83,884
Total Employee Entitlements	179,987	166,248

An independent actuarial valuation was undertaken by Aon Consulting, New Zealand Ltd as at 30 June 2006 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 2006 financial year 5.75% p.a. (30 June 2005: 5.75% p.a.).
- Salary growth rate for the 2006 financial year 2.75% p.a. (30 June 2005: 2.75% p.a.).

	2006 \$000	2005 \$000
13: Property, Plant and Equipment		
Land		
At Valuation	132,787	71,425
Land Book Value	132,787	71,425
Buildings		
At Valuation	317,068	237,729
Accumulated Depreciation	(29,333)	(20,882)
Buildings Book Value	287,735	216,847
Furniture and Fittings		
At Cost	16,222	15,397
Accumulated Depreciation	(14,196)	(13,828)
Furniture and fittings Book Value	2,026	1,569
Plant and Equipment and Communication Assets		
At Cost	358,816	328,767
Accumulated Depreciation	(271,374)	(248,316)
Plant and Equipment and Communication Assets Book Value	87,442	80,451
Motor Vehicles		
At Cost	99,145	91,017
Accumulated Depreciation	(48,300)	(42,962)
Motor Vehicles Book Value	50,845	48,055
Vessels		
At Cost	3,730	3,729
Accumulated Depreciation	(2,684)	(2,536)
Vessels Book Value	1,046	1,193
Total Property, Plant and Equipment		
At Cost and Valuation	927,768	748,064
Accumulated Depreciation	(365,887)	(328,524)
Total Property, Plant and Equipment Book Value	561,881	419,540

Restrictions to Titles of Non-Current Assets

As at 30 June 2006 land and buildings of which Police has possession and use, but for which legal title is not completely established, amounted to \$9.347 million (30 June 2005: \$7.056 million) were included in these asset categories.

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

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

Property Intended for Sale

At balance date Police was considering the sale of properties with a carrying value of \$12.868 million. These properties have an estimated realisable value of \$13.500 million (30 June 2005 \$8.970 million). One of these properties has been declared surplus with the sale of this property being settle on 31 August 2006. This property sold at its carrying value with no resulting gain or loss on sale.

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

	2006 \$000	2005 \$000
Buildings	29,323	27,402
Furniture and Fittings	851	31
Plant and Equipment	21,696	8,205
Other	-	150
Total	51,870	35,788

	2006 \$000	2005 \$000
14: Taxpayers' Funds		
General Funds		
Balance as at 1 July	279,284	268,479
Net Surplus (Deficit)	227	763
Capital Contributions	29,032	12,299
Asset revaluation reserve	121,134	-
	429,677	281,541
Provision for Repayment of Surplus to the Crown	(227)	(2,257)
General Funds as at 30 June	429,450	279,284
15: Reconciliation of Net Surplus to Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities		
Net Surplus (Deficit)	227	763
Add (Less) Non-Cash Items		
Depreciation	48,788	42,047
Fixed Asset Revaluation	-	-
	48,788	42,047
Add (Less) Movements in Working Capital Items		
Accounts Payable	(2,807)	(4,649)
Accounts Receivable	1,214	(2,373)
Employee Entitlements	22,277	10,724
Debtor Crown	(48,924)	43,385
Inventories	4	9
Prepayments	508	(1,957)
Other Accrued Expenses	127	1,474
Net Working Capital Movements	(27,601)	46,613
Add (Less) Items Classified as Investing Activity		
Net (Gain) Loss on Sale of Non-Current Assets	530	(207)
Total Investing Activities Items	530	(207)
Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities	21,944	89,216

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 2006: 7,382 members (30 June 2005: 6,714 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 2006 Police had one open contract valued at \$1.099 million (30 June 2005: Nil).

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

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

18: Related Party Transactions

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

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

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

19: Segmental Information

Police operates in one industry sector: the provision of policing services. Activities are primarily carried out from New Zealand. Police operates a number of overseas posts and deployments, however the annual cost of these activities is approximately 1.0% 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 \$4.079 million (30 June 2005: \$4.322 million).

	Balance at the Beginning of Year	Less Amount Used / Not Required	Plus Additional Amount	Balance at End of Year
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Work-Related Accidents	4,322	(243)	-	4,079
Provision for Personnel Contract Settlements	1,935	(1,496)	2,725	3,164
Total	6,257	(1,739)	2,725	7,243

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 2005/06.

Schedule of Revenue and Expenses for the Year Ended 30 June 2006

	Actual 2006 \$000	Budget 2006 \$000	Actual 2005 \$000
Revenue	79,617	77,361	90,391
Total Non-Departmental Revenue[1]	79,617	77,361	90,391
Expenses	100	100	100
Total Non-Departmental Expenses	100	100	100

[1] Refer to the Statement of Appropriations on page 64 for the analysis of revenue.

Schedule of Assets and Liabilities as at 30 June 2006

	Actual 2006 \$000	Budget 2006 \$000	Actual 2005 \$000
Current Assets			
Cash	6	-	-
Accounts Receivable	-	-	-
Total Non-Departmental Assets	6	-	-
Funds held on behalf of Crown	6	-	-
Total Non-Departmental Liabilities	6	-	-

TO THE READERS OF NEW ZEALAND POLICE'S FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2006

The Auditor-General is the auditor of New Zealand Police. The Auditor-General has appointed me, Grant J Taylor, using the staff and resources of Ernst & Young, to carry out the audit of the financial statements of New Zealand Police, on his behalf, for the year ended 30 June 2006.

Unqualified Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements of New Zealand Police on pages 37 to 77:

- comply with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand; and
- fairly reflect:
 - New Zealand Police's financial position as at 30 June 2006;
 - the results of its operations and cash flows for the year ended on that date;
 - its service performance achievements measured against the performance targets adopted for the year ended on that date; and
 - the assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses, contingencies, commitments and trust monies managed by New Zealand Police on behalf of the Crown for the year ended 30 June 2006.

The audit was completed on 29 September 2006, and is the date at which our opinion is expressed.

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

Basis of Opinion

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

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

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

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

Audit procedures generally include:

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

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

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

Responsibilities of the Commissioner and the Auditor

The Commissioner is responsible for preparing financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand. Those financial statements must fairly reflect the financial position of New Zealand Police as at 30 June 2006. They must also fairly reflect the results of its operations and cash flows and service performance achievements for the year ended on that date. In addition, they must fairly reflect the assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses, contingencies, commitments and trust monies managed by New Zealand Police on behalf of the Crown for the year ended 30 June 2006. The Commissioner's responsibilities arise from the Public Finance Act 1989.

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

Independence

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

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



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

Additional Financial Information

Contribution by Output Expense

The total input or amount of activity Police produces by output expense 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		
2005/06	2004/05	Variance
20,889,917	20,664,329	225,588

Contribution by Output Expense			
	2005/06	2004/05	Variance
Output Expense	%	%	%
Policy Advice and Ministerial Servicing	0.23	0.20	15.00
General Crime Prevention Services	7.79	7.58	2.77
Specific Crime Prevention Services and Maintenance of Public Order	6.39	6.64	(3.77)
Police Primary Response Management	33.39	31.30	6.68
Investigations	27.80	27.91	(0.39)
Case Resolution and Support to Judicial Process	6.52	6.31	3.33
Road Safety Programme	17.88	20.06	(10.87)

Output Expense Variances

There are no significant variances. Explanations of unappropriated expenditure can be found on page 68.

Amendments to Performance Measures and Targets

No additional performance measures or targets were introduced.

Appropriations Administered Vote: Police Summary of Appropriations for the Year Ended 30 June 2006

Department Output Expenses	Main Estimates Appropriation \$000	Supplementary Estimates Change \$000	Changed by Order in Council \$000	Total Appropriations \$000	Actual Outturn \$000	Section 26C validating legislation \$000
Policy Advice and Ministerial Servicing	1,490	22	-	1,512	1,581	69
General Crime Prevention Services	83,352	1,272	-	84,624	83,912	-
Specific Crime Prevention Services and Maintenance of Public Order	78,018	4,470	-	82,488	73,588	-
Police Primary Response Management	295,185	4,287	-	299,472	315,506	16,034
Investigations	270,116	3,925	-	274,041	273,482	-
Case Resolution and Support to Judicial Process	57,462	3,350	-	60,812	63,558	2,746
Road Safety Programme	216,650	205	-	216,855	207,015	-
Total Appropriation Departmental Output Expenses	1,002,273	17,531	-	1,019,804	1,018,642	18,849
Other Expenses to be incurred by the Department	10	-	-	10	-	-
Other Expenses to be incurred by the Crown	100	-	-	100	100	-
Capital Contributions	29,632	(600)	-	29,032	29,032	-
Total Appropriations	1,032,015	16,931	-	1,048,946	1,047,774	18,849



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:

	2005/06	2004/05	2003/04
Section 14 (Interception Warrants)			
Number of applications made	49	39	14
Number of applications granted	49	39	14
Number of applications refused	Nil	Nil	Nil
*Number of persons warrants	43	64	29
Number of premises warrants	22	18	8
Number of warrants which authorised entry onto private premises	21	22	11
**Average duration of warrants including renewals (days)	36	23	33
Number of persons prosecuted	158	127	40
Number of persons convicted	43	33	13
Number of persons still under prosecution	115	94	23
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	11	7	4
Number of applications granted	11	7	4
Number of applications refused	Nil	Nil	Nil
Number of persons warrants	11	16	9
Number of premises warrants	9	10	1
Number of warrants which authorised entry onto private premises	7	19	2
Average duration of warrants including renewals – in days	42	33	89
Number of persons prosecuted	65	5	26
Number of persons convicted	17	5	4
Number of persons still under prosecution	48	Nil	22
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	4	2	9
Number of applications granted	4	2	9
Number of applications refused	Nil	Nil	Nil
Number of persons warrants	4	2	9
Number of premises warrants	Nil	Nil	Nil
Number of warrants which authorised entry onto private premises	Nil	Nil	8
Section 19 (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	10

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

	2005/06	2004/05	2003/04
Section 312B			
Number of applications made	1	7	4
Number of applications granted	1	7	4
Number of applications refused	Nil	Nil	Nil
Number of persons warrants	1	28	22
Number of premises warrants	Nil	52	9
Number of warrants which authorised entry onto private premises	1	15	1
Average duration of warrants including renewals - in days	Nil	20	28
Number of persons prosecuted	Nil	43	40
Number of persons convicted	Nil	22	Nil
Number of persons still under prosecution	Nil	21	40
Number of prosecutions instituted against Police (including former members) for offences against Section 23	Nil	Nil	Nil
Section 312CA			
Number of applications made	17	17	11
Number of applications granted	17	17	11
Number of applications refused	Nil	Nil	Nil
Number of persons warrants	17	28	12
Number of premises warrants	1	6	1
Number of warrants which authorised entry onto private premises	24	17	4
Average duration of warrants including renewals in days	19	24	24
Number of persons prosecuted	35	14	9
Number of persons convicted	6	8	Nil
Number of persons still under prosecution	29	6	29
Number of prosecutions instituted against Police (including former members) for offences against Section 23	Nil	Nil	Nil
Section 312F (Renewal of warrants)			
Number of applications made	1	Nil	Nil
Number of applications granted	1	Nil	Nil
Number of applications refused	Nil	Nil	Nil
Number of persons warrants	1	Nil	Nil
Number of premises warrants	Nil	Nil	Nil
Section 312G (Emergency Permits)			
Number of applications made	1	1	Nil
Number of applications granted	1	1	Nil
Number of applications refused	Nil	Nil	Nil
Number of interceptions recorded	1	Nil	Nil
Section 216B(3) (Emergency Permits)			
Number of applications made	Nil	Nil	Nil
Number of applications granted	Nil	Nil	Nil
Number of applications refused	Nil	Nil	Nil
Number of interceptions recorded	Nil	Nil	Nil

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

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

Call Data Warrants

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

Call Data Warrants	2005/06	2004/05	2003/04
Section 10A			
Number of applications made	230	187	81
Number of applications granted	230	187	81
Number of applications refused	Nil	Nil	Nil
Average duration – in days	31	26	45
	2005/06	2004/05	2003/04
Section 10K			
Number of applications made	5	23	12
Number of applications granted	1	23	12
Number of applications refused	Nil	Nil	Nil
Average duration - in days	30	30	29

Road Blocks

During 2005/06 no roadblocks were implemented using provisions of Section 317B of the Crimes Act 1961.

Bodily Samples⁶⁰

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

Bodily Samples	2005/2006
(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	4
(ab) The number of occasions on which a buccal sample has been taken with the consent of a person given in response to a databank request	7,995
(b) The number of applications for compulsion orders by type –	
suspect	18
databank compulsion orders	134
(c) The number of applications referred to in paragraph (b) that were –	
suspects – granted	16
suspects – refused	2
databank compulsion orders – granted	134
databank compulsion orders – refused	Nil
(ca) The number of occasions on which a blood sample has been taken pursuant to a compulsion order	2
(cb) The number of occasions on which a buccal sample has been taken pursuant to a compulsion order	42
(cc) The number of occasions on which a blood sample has been taken pursuant to a databank compulsion notice	22
(cd) The number of occasions on which a buccal sample has been taken pursuant to a databank compulsion notice	1,810
(ce) The number-	
(i) databank compulsion notice hearings requested	16
(ii) DNA Profile Databank (Part 3) orders made; and	86
(iii) the number of orders made that the databank compulsion notice is of no effect in respect to those hearings	Nil

⁶⁰ This return reflects seven of the 12 districts. Due to amendments to the legislation, Police's recording systems and processes have not kept up to date and these figures are therefore incomplete. The recording systems and processes will be addressed in the 2007/08 Statement of Intent.

Bodily Samples		2005/2006
(d)	The number-	
	(i) occasions on which a DNA profile obtained under Obtaining Bodily Samples from Suspects (Part 2) has been used as evidence against a person in trial, and	7
	(ii) persons referred to in subparagraph (i) in respect of whom a conviction has been entered as a result of the trial	7
(da)	The number-	
	(i) occasions on which a DNA profile obtained under a DNA Profile Databank (Part 3) procedure has been used in support of an application for a suspect compulsion order under Obtaining Bodily Samples from Suspects (Part 2); and	5
	(ii) suspect compulsion orders granted in respect of those	5
(e)	The number of occasions on which any member of the police has used or caused to be used force to assist a suitably qualified person to take:	Nil
	a fingerprick pursuant to a compulsion order	1
	a fingerprick pursuant to a databank compulsion notice	Nil
	a buccal sample pursuant to a compulsion order	Nil
	a buccal sample pursuant to a databank compulsion notice	1
(ea)	The number of occasions on which a buccal sample has been taken as a result of a Obtaining Bodily Samples from Suspects (Part 2A) request	1
(f)	The total number of DNA profiles stored on a DNA profile databank at the end of the period under review; and	63,572
	number of bodily samples obtained by consent	53,623
	number of bodily samples obtained pursuant to a compulsion order	203
	number of bodily samples obtained pursuant to a databank compulsion notice	9,746
(g)	The number of occasions on which a DNA profile obtained from evidence at the scene of an offence or in connection with an offence is matched with a DNA profile obtained under Obtaining Bodily Samples from Suspects (Part 2) procedure	237
(h)	The number of occasions on which a DNA profile obtained from evidence at the scene of an offence or in connection with an offence is matched with a DNA profile on the DNA profile databank obtained under a DNA Profile Databank (Part 3) procedure	1,904



Organisational Information

Good Employer Requirements

Police has reported on many of the good employer initiatives under the heading 'Equal Employment Opportunities Plan' in Part 8. Other Police initiatives include:

Good and Safe Working Conditions

The main collective employment agreements for sworn and non-sworn staff are being negotiated. As at 30 June 2006 bargaining is still underway. While a timeframe for resolution is not available, in the event negotiations are not successful in obtaining an agreement for sworn members, a final offer arbitration procedure is invoked by the Department of Labour Mediator.

Police is a member of the Accident Compensation Commission's Accredited Employer Programme. During 2005/06 Police have reviewed a number of policies and procedures as part of its ongoing commitment to improve the health and safety of Police staff. This includes investigation into the supply of footwear as safety equipment, an improved accident reporting system, and increased employee involvement in health and safety forums.

Impartial Selection of Suitably Qualified Persons for Appointment

During 2005/06 626 recruits graduated from the Royal New Zealand Police College (this included 96 ex UK Police Officers) and 469 non-sworn staff (not including casuals) started work with New Zealand Police.

Police reviewed their appointment procedures for all internal vacancies and have implemented a robust and transparent new process including competency based interviewing of all shortlisted applicants.

Some of the initial recruitment standards of sworn staff have also been reviewed and altered to bring them in line with other international best practice.

Leadership and Management Development

The development of a framework for the delivery of leadership and management development programmes for all ranks and non-sworn positions, as well as for women, Māori, Pacific and members from other ethnicities has been implemented. This framework is aligned to the Police values and core competencies and will ensure that effective leadership and management are demonstrated at all levels of policing.

Outstanding leadership and management capability, within a values and competency based context, is a critical factor in building effective police services, and will enable Police to better deliver on its key strategic outcomes to have:

- confident, safe and secure communities
- less actual crime and road trauma, fewer victims
- a world class Police service.

This framework is designed to assist Police meet the challenges facing them by equipping its members with the appropriate leadership and management skills and capabilities, which will enable them to:

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

Pilot development programmes have been introduced and include:

- mentoring programmes for senior members
- succession planning
- individual development plans for senior managers
- structured development programmes for members of various District Senior Management Teams
- assessment against various NZQA national qualifications for all ranks
- structured development programme for Sergeants
- specific development programme for women
- specific development programme for Constables who work with Māori, Pacific or other ethnic communities.

An inter-agency group to consider leadership and management development best practice and strategic direction meets on a monthly basis and is supported by the Leadership Development Centre and State Services Commission.

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

Equal Employment Opportunities Plan

Equal Employment Opportunities (EEO) and Diversity Areas of Focus 2005/06

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

EEO and diversity are critical elements of *People in Policing: A Five-Year Human Resources Strategy to 2006*, which acknowledges the increasing cultural diversity of the New Zealand community. The strategy outlines the objective of having a Police environment, which fully reflects EEO, Māori Responsiveness, and diversity needs.

National Major Areas of Focus for 2005/06

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 and recognising the increasing cultural diversity of the New Zealand community. Work includes ongoing benchmarking and standards, and effective reporting and monitoring of achievements. Examples of key initiatives:

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

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

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

National Major Initiatives 2005/06

- Increase the numbers of Māori, Pacific peoples, Asian peoples, women and other ethnic groups.
- Develop and implement an improved policy and process based on good practice principles for the management of discriminatory practices (including sexual, gender, racial harassment and workplace bullying).
- Administer and monitor the Women in Policing Plan.
- Support and liaise with the Australasian Centre for Police Research for research conducted on workplace bullying and stress/burnout among Police Officers.
- Continue to implement national training for Sexual Harassment Contact Officers.
- Develop measures and reporting systems and improve policies, services and arrangements in line with the Commissioner's Australasian Women in Policing Advisory Committee.
- Work/Life Balance Project.
- Maintain and evaluate Police network/newsletter activities for:
 - Women in Policing Network
 - EEO Liaison Officers
 - Disability Network
 - Gay and lesbian staff through Diversity Liaison Officers.

Strategies for the Development of District Capability

- Promotion and management of the integration of EEO policy and practice into district activities. To raise the profile of all EEO networks in districts a three day seminar was held at the college which included EEO Liaison Officers, National Women in Policing representatives and District Liaison Officers. This combined seminar resulted in all EEO networks working together to celebrate - learn - integrate. Our EEO networks are working together to ensure all staff are appreciated and included.
- Establishment, support and maintenance of effective district consultative mechanisms, including reporting lines with management.

- Management of EEO training, review and reporting in order to reduce and eliminate discriminatory practices and celebrate difference.
- Maintenance of training, including refresher training for District Sexual Harassment Contact Officers.
- Maintenance of reporting lines and systems, including the sexual harassment database and ethnicity data.
- Women in Policing Plan.
- Assisting District EEO networks to 'break down barriers – build stepping stones'.

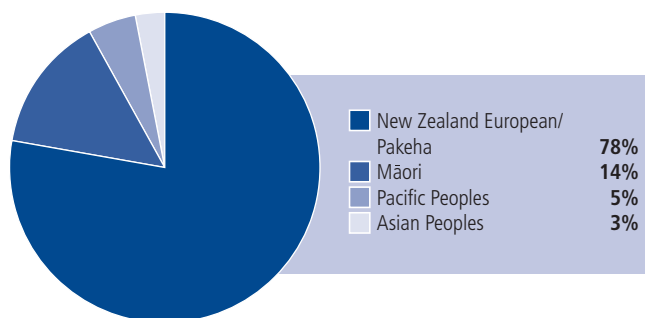
Recruitment and Appointment

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

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

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

Sworn Recruitment 2005/06 (excluding overseas recruitment)



Police Staffing Targets for Women, Māori and Pacific Peoples

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

With regard to senior management positions, Māori representation exceeded the 2005 milestone targets and Pacific peoples' representation was very close to the 2005 milestone targets. The percentage of women in senior management positions increased from 10.2% to 10.7%, again exceeding the 2005 milestone of 7.5%.

Effective Consultation with and Representation by Women

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

- the Women in Policing Plan was commenced with the development of a template to gather quarterly information from districts and services centres. The template is populated by the Human Resources area of the Office of the Commissioner with core statistics about women. Districts and services centres are asked to explain any significant changes in statistics and to describe any initiatives to address changes and to achieve Women in Policing Plan objectives
- women's leadership training course for sworn women called Achieving High Energy, High Performance. The two day leadership and management development programme was designed to enable women to become confident achievers and support them to reach their potential by developing and enhancing key skills and confidence
- the name of the National Women's Consultative Committee has been changed to reflect the changing requirements for Women in Police. The Women in Policing Network raises the profile of women in Police and invites all members of Police to be involved with their local networks to ensure we are breaking down barriers which may be stopping women from joining Police, staying in Police or achieving their career goals. We have identified the sometimes significant contribution of males in Police who support, encourage and instigate the breaking down of barriers for women in Police. The face to face seminar at the college this year was combined for the first time with EEO Liaison Officers and Diversity Liaison Officers participating in the three day conference. Our mission is still "to assist the organisation to achieve excellence in policing by realising the potential of women through maximising opportunities, removing barriers and valuing diversity", but as the Women in Policing Network we invite all Police members to assist us in achieving our mission. During the 2005/06 year, the Women in Policing Network held eight network meetings either via video conference or face-to-face
- to widen the support of Women in Policing networks in Districts we showcase a District each month. A representation of women from the selected District are invited to the conference to share their journey with us. The District Commander and HR Manager from that District are invited to attend. Showcases are very successful and Police acknowledge the courage of the women who have taken part
- of our 32 trained Diversity Liaison Officers 19 are women
- participated in the Commissioners' Australasian Women in Policing Advisory Committee, the primary women's issues advisory group to Commissioners in Australasian policing jurisdictions. A strategic plan for the next four years has been developed. The three key directions are *Women Leading Innovative Partnerships*, *Capitalising on Emerging Technologies* and *Decision Makers Driving Cultural Change*.

Implementation of Policies, Procedures and Strategies

Sworn women attrition rate decreased from 66 full time equivalents to 49 full time equivalents, an attrition rate of 3.9% which is lower than the overall sworn rate. Sworn women working less than full time increased from 164 to 198.

Elimination of Discriminatory Practices

A total of three sexual harassment complaints were recorded and resolved to an agreed outcome during 2005/06. National training courses on prevention were delivered to Sexual Harassment Contact Officers and District Complaint Coordinators.

A new workplace behaviour policy is currently in draft form. The new policy will incorporate the sexual harassment policy and will include all forms of discrimination under the Human Rights Act 1993.

Supporting People with Disabilities

Police employed a total of ten staff on the Mainstream Employment Programme, the same as the previous year. Significant work has been done through District EEO networks to advertise the benefits of the Mainstream Programme and this will continue in 2006/07. The 30th Anniversary of the Mainstream Programme was celebrated by Police on International Disability Day in December 2005 with districts hosting their Mainstream participants and Disability Network members. A certificate was given to all Mainstream participants to celebrate the programme.

EEO Liaison Officers have been combined with the Disability network to add support for our Disability Network members and to ensure all districts have a representative on the Disability Network. This ensures the actions and initiatives for the Disability Implementation Plan has support from each District. There have been six EEO Liaison Officer/Disability Network video conferences in 2005/06.

The activities in the 2005/06 Disability Implementation Plan were either completed or commenced for continuation in 2006/07.

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

Examples of key achievements include:

- we now have 32 trained Diversity Liaison Officers (DLOs) throughout our Districts. The DLOs provide operational advice and establish effective communication and partnerships between Police and GLBTI communities. There were eight DLO video conferences over the 2005/06 year plus a three day training course at the Royal New Zealand Police College for new DLOs and a two day refresher course for existing DLOs
- inclusiveness training continued to be delivered around the country. The training raises awareness of issues faced by the GLBTI communities and aims to create an inclusive workplace for staff and enhance responsiveness
- the *Ten Percent* newsletter is produced by the EEO & Diversity Office for all police staff, with the aims of supporting the inclusiveness of gay and lesbian staff in NZ Police and improving policing service to the GLBTI community. Three *Ten Percent* newsletters were produced in 2005/06
- Police attended Auckland's 'Big Gay Out' Festival, Wellington Gay and Lesbian Fair and Canterbury's Pride Week and three DLOs appeared on television documentaries talking about their DLO role.

EEO Liaison Officers

EEO Liaison Officers provide advice and coordinate implementation of all EEO initiatives in their district. Nationally the EEO & Diversity Office is working with District EEO Liaison Officers to raise their profile, support them to incorporate all EEO Networks in their districts and assist in further building an inclusive district that breaks down barriers and celebrates all staff. EEO Liaison Officers met six times by video conference and attended a three day combined seminar with Women in Policing national representatives and District Liaison Officers in April 2006.

Australia and New Zealand Equal Opportunity Consultative Committee

The objectives of the Australia and New Zealand Equal Opportunity Consultative Committee (ANZEOCC) is to influence leadership and management of diversity in Australasian policing. Australia and New Zealand Equal Opportunity Consultative Committee work included showcasing and sharing jurisdictional initiatives, and progression of actions in the ANZEOCC Strategic Plan. Meetings were held by telephone conference with one face-to-face meeting in February 2006 hosted by New Zealand in Wellington.

Staff Numbers: Full Time Equivalents (FTEs)

	As at 30 June 2006			As at 30 June 2005		
	Sworn	Non-sworn	Total	Sworn	Non-sworn	Total
Northland	278	50	328	268	50	318
North Shore Wāitakere	647	132	779	620	127	747
Auckland City	639	143	782	645	141	786
Counties Mānukau	684	154	838	647	134	781
Auckland Metro Crime and Operations Support	199	54	253	204	48	252
Waikato	514	93	607	510	92	602
Bay of Plenty	549	96	645	516	86	602
Eastern	360	60	420	349	55	404
Central	636	109	745	623	108	731
Wellington	726	163	889	745	144	889
Tasman	289	54	343	276	51	327
Canterbury	845	131	976	817	123	940
Southern	513	92	605	486	90	576
Office of the Commissioner	83	201	284	73	179	252
Training	121	136	257	111	114	225
Licensing and Vetting	1	21	22	1	21	22
Prosecutions	132	81	213	139	72	211
Communications	65	368	433	69	305	374
Police Infringement Bureau	12	90	102	14	93	107
Commercial Vehicle Investigation Unit	91	19	110	90	16	106
Crime	50	85	135	44	87	131
Information and Technology	8	210	218	9	190	199
Legal	4	15	19	4	16	20
National Tactics Service Centre	74	-	74	65	-	65
Overseas Deployment Group	39	6	45	46	2	48
Corporate Service Centre	18	1	19	14	2	16
Sub Total	7,577	2,564	10,141	7,385	2,346	9,731
Recruits	186	-	186	143	-	143
Total	7,763	2,564	10,327	7,528	2,346	9,874

Notes:

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

Staff by Gender

	As at 30 June 2006			As at 30 June 2005		
	Sworn	Non-sworn	Total	Sworn	Non-sworn	Total
Female	1,262	1,714	2,976	1,186	1,594	2,780
Male	6,503	848	7,351	6,341	751	7,092
Total	7,765	2,562	10,327	7,527	2,345	9,872
% Female	16.3%	66.9%	28.8%	15.8%	68.0%	28.2%

Notes:

- 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.
- Numbers do not include staff on leave without pay.
- Non-sworn includes warranted traffic officers and temporary staff, but excludes casuals.
- Due to the consolidation of the numbers some minor rounding variances can occur between staff numbers in this report. This rounding does not affect the overall position or the integrity of the numbers reported.

Staff by Ethnicity

Sworn

	As at 30 June 2006			As at 30 June 2005		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
New Zealand European / Pakeha	4,451	899	5,350	4,307	836	5,143
New Zealand Māori	676	145	821	644	141	785
European	940	130	1,070	896	113	1,009
Pacific Peoples	253	32	285	234	30	264
Asian Peoples	63	13	76	51	10	61
Other	23	9	32	22	6	28
Not Specified	683	107	790	769	123	892

Non-sworn

Non-sworn	As at 30 June 2006			As at 30 June 2005		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
New Zealand European / Pakeha	368	820	1,188	380	841	1,221
New Zealand Māori	33	95	128	29	94	123
European	55	128	183	54	135	189
Pacific Peoples	13	57	70	13	60	73
Asian Peoples	14	25	39	14	19	33
Other	7	6	13	5	7	12
Not Specified	387	688	1,075	284	544	828

Notes:

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

Ethnicity Profile of Police and the New Zealand population

	Police Profile as at 30 June 2006	Police Profile as at 30 June 2005	NZ Population - 2001 Census
New Zealand European / Pakeha	77.2%	78.1%	75.2%
New Zealand Māori	11.3%	11.1%	14.7%
Pacific Peoples	4.2%	4.1%	6.5%
Asian Peoples	1.4%	1.2%	6.6%
European	14.8%	14.7%	4.9%
Other Ethnic Groups	0.5%	0.5%	0.7%

Notes:

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

Sworn Staff by Rank and Gender

	As at 30 June 2006				As at 30 June 2005			
	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	3	-	3	0.0%	4	-	4	0.0%
Superintendent	43	3	46	6.5%	39	3	42	7.1%
Inspector	188	11	199	5.5%	190	11	201	5.5%
Senior Sergeant	323	18	341	5.3%	324	18	342	5.3%
Sergeant	1,058	96	1,154	8.3%	1,025	88	1,113	7.9%
Constable	4,741	1,092	5,833	18.7%	4,629	1,032	5,661	18.2%
Matron	-	2	2	100.0%	-	2	2	100.0%
Temporary Constable	-	-	-	-	16	1	17	5.9%
Recruits	145	41	186	22.0%	113	30	143	21.0%
Total	6,503	1,263	7,766	16.3%	6,342	1,185	7,527	15.7%

Non-sworn staff by equivalent rank and gender

	As at 30 June 2006				As at 30 June 2005			
	Males	Females	Total	% Female	Males	Females	Total	% Female
Deputy Commissioner	-	1	1	100.0%	-	1	1	100.0%
Assistant Commissioner	4	1	5	20.0%	3	1	4	25.0%
Superintendent	4	2	6	33.3%	5	1	6	16.7%
Inspector	58	38	96	39.6%	51	20	71	28.2%
Senior Sergeant	17	16	33	48.5%	7	14	21	66.7%
Sergeant	82	72	154	46.8%	62	59	121	48.8%
Constable	173	123	296	41.6%	153	113	266	42.5%
Not Equivalent to Sworn Rank	510	1,461	1,971	74.1%	471	1,385	1,856	74.6%
Total	848	1,714	2,562	66.9%	752	1,594	2,346	68.0%

Notes:

- 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.
- Numbers do not include staff on leave without pay.
- Non-sworn includes warranted traffic officers and temporary staff, but excludes casuals.
- Non-sworn equivalent ranks are based on remuneration bands not necessarily their position within the organizational structure.
- Due to the consolidation of the numbers some minor rounding variances can occur between staff numbers in this report. This rounding does not affect the overall position or the integrity of the numbers reported.

Remuneration

The number of Police members who received total remuneration⁶¹ during 2005/06 with a gross cost of more than \$100,000 in \$10,000 bands was as follows:

		Notes			
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These numbers are not mutually exclusive All staff in these categories are included in the Total Personnel column 			
Total Remuneration Band	Total Personnel	Left Police [1]	Overseas [2]	Grievance [3]	Remuneration Authority [4]
\$100,000 - \$110,000	198	7	67		
\$110,000 - \$120,000	77	3	26	2	
\$120,000 - \$130,000	60	6	19		
\$130,000 - \$140,000	28	1	11		
\$140,000 - \$150,000	19	4	9		
\$150,000 - \$160,000	8	1	3		
\$160,000 - \$170,000	8	3	3		
\$170,000 - \$180,000	3	2	2	1	
\$180,000 - \$190,000	5				
\$190,000 - \$200,000	8	1	1		
\$200,000 - \$210,000	5				
\$210,000 - \$220,000	3	1	1		
\$220,000 - \$230,000	11		2		1
\$240,000 - \$250,000	4	1	1		
\$270,000 - \$280,000	1				1
\$320,000 - \$330,000	1				1
\$570,000 - \$580,000	1	1			1
\$680,000 - \$690,000	1	1			1
Total	441	32	145	3	5

Notes:

The values reported in this table are consistent with the provisions of the Companies Act 1993, and are based on the total remuneration paid to each employee by New Zealand Police in the 2005/06 year.

- [1] Staff who left Police during the financial year and were paid contractual entitlements.
- [2] Staff who received additional allowances relating to their overseas postings.
- [3] Staff who in addition to their normal remuneration received a payment in settlement of a personal grievance.
- [4] Staff whose remuneration was determined by the Remuneration Authority, for at least part of the year.

⁶¹ Total Remuneration in this context is defined by the Companies Act 1993.

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 2005/06

Police is represented on the following committees:

Combined Law Agency Group (CLAG)

Domestic based network of Government agencies with law enforcement functions. The network has national and regional groups comprising 14 charter agencies and 8 further supporting agencies. Groups meet regularly to facilitate the sharing of intelligence and resources to combat organised, transnational and complex crime in New Zealand.

NZ Financial Action Task Force (FATF) Working Group

A Working Group comprising Ministry of Justice, Reserve Bank, Police, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Ministry of Economic Development, New Zealand Customs Service, Inland Revenue Department that provides policy advice on anti money laundering/counter terrorist financing to NZ Government.

Asia-Pacific Group on Money Laundering

An FATF Regional Style Body comprising of 32 member and 8 observer jurisdictions from the Asia-Pacific region that facilitates the adoption, effective implementation and enforcement of internationally accepted standards against money laundering and the financing of terrorism.

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

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

Asia Pacific Drug Enforcement Conference (ADEC)

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

Interagency Committee on Drugs (IACD)

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

Australian National Precursor Working Group (NWG)

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

Pharmacy Guild, Pharmacy Council and New Zealand Chemical Industry Council

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

Management Controls

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

Police management control systems provide assurance that all financial transactions undertaken are recorded correctly and are within statutory authority. These systems properly record the use of all public financial resources.

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

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

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



Statistical Information

Summary of National Recorded and Resolved Crime, by Category

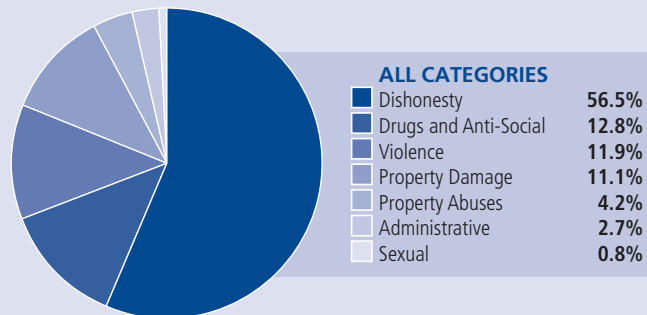
For the year ending 30 June 2006

Crime Category	Recorded 2005/06	Recorded 2004/05	Recorded 2003/04	Percent Variance 04/05 to 05/06
Violence				
Grievous Assaults	4,077	3,418	3,351	19.3%
Group Assemblies	408	479	446	-14.8%
Homicide	105	80	100	31.3%
Intimidation / Threats	12,579	10,994	10,901	14.4%
Kidnapping and Abduction	268	184	214	45.7%
Minor Assaults	12,894	12,931	13,045	-0.3%
Robbery	2,600	2,170	1,835	19.8%
Serious Assaults	17,713	15,685	15,620	12.9%
Total	50,644	45,941	45,512	10.2%
Sexual				
Abnormal Sex	26	12	13	116.7%
Immoral Behaviour	350	271	270	29.2%
Immoral Behaviour / Miscellaneous	82	101	144	-18.8%
Sexual Affronts	581	614	604	-5.4%
Sexual Attacks	2,409	2,189	2,148	10.1%
Total	3,448	3,187	3,179	8.2%
Drugs and Anti-Social				
Disorder	22,133	22,007	24,491	0.6%
Drugs (Cannabis Only)	15,298	14,654	18,271	4.4%
Drugs (New Drugs)	3,217	2,145	1,983	50.0%
Drugs (Not Cannabis)	1,756	1,481	1,995	18.6%
Family Offences	292	423	522	-31.0%
Family Offences Continued	4,518	4,387	4,545	3.0%
Gaming	17	23	82	-26.1%
Sale of Liquor Act 1989	7,086	5,984	6,488	18.4%
Vagrancy Offences	165	126	119	31.0%
Total	54,482	51,230	58,496	6.3%
Dishonesty				
Burglary	60,882	56,513	60,630	7.7%
Car Conversion etc	38,623	33,012	36,034	17.0%
Dishonesty Miscellaneous	445	332	325	34.0%
Fraud	11,890	13,015	17,568	-8.6%
Receiving	3,012	2,271	2,582	32.6%
Theft	126,302	118,570	126,150	6.5%
Total	241,154	223,713	243,289	7.8%
Property Damage				
Destruction of Property	46,945	40,771	42,605	15.1%
Endangering	292	181	267	61.3%
Total	47,237	40,952	42,872	15.3%
Property Abuse				
Animals	292	316	369	-7.6%
Arms Act Offences	3,088	2,677	2,625	15.4%
Littering	295	265	386	11.3%
Post / Rail / Fire Service Abuse	3,575	3,871	4,393	-7.6%
Trespass	10,532	11,884	12,625	-11.4%
Total	17,782	19,013	20,398	-6.5%
Administration				
Against Justice	10,220	9,545	10,250	7.1%
Against National Interest	16	9	5	77.8%
Births / Deaths & Marriages	11	9	5	22.2%
By – Law Breaches	707	1,133	1,085	-37.6%
Immigration	592	1,260	1,056	-53.0%
Justice (Special)	170	20		750.0%
Racial	6	6	2	0.0%
Total	11,722	11,982	12,403	-2.2%
Grand Total	426,469	396,018	426,149	7.7%

Percent Variance 03/04 to 04/05	Resolved 2005/06	Resolved 2004/05	Resolved 2003/04	Percent Resolved 2005/06	Percent Resolved 2004/05	Percent Resolved 2003/04
2.0%	3,498	2,844	2,817	85.8%	83.2%	84.1%
7.4%	322	363	353	78.9%	75.8%	79.1%
-20.0%	97	72	94	92.4%	90.0%	94.0%
0.9%	10,499	9,156	9,139	83.5%	83.3%	83.8%
-14.0%	202	126	150	75.4%	68.5%	70.1%
-0.9%	10,276	10,421	10,654	79.7%	80.6%	81.7%
18.3%	1,102	877	699	42.4%	40.4%	38.1%
0.4%	15,172	13,273	13,236	85.7%	84.6%	84.7%
0.9%	41,168	37,132	37,142	81.3%	80.8%	81.6%
-7.7%	17	6	7	65.4%	50.0%	53.8%
0.4%	269	178	187	76.9%	65.7%	69.3%
-29.9%	39	56	110	47.6%	55.4%	76.4%
1.7%	323	328	290	55.6%	53.4%	48.0%
1.9%	1,428	1,196	1,262	59.3%	54.6%	58.8%
0.3%	2,076	1,764	1,856	60.2%	55.3%	58.4%
-10.1%	19,992	19,651	22,169	90.3%	89.3%	90.5%
-19.8%	14,472	13,869	17,147	94.6%	94.6%	93.8%
8.2%	3,072	2,012	1,799	95.5%	93.8%	90.7%
-25.8%	1,332	1,235	1,839	75.9%	83.4%	92.2%
-19.0%	214	321	410	73.3%	75.9%	78.5%
-3.5%	4,091	3,878	3,964	90.5%	88.4%	87.2%
-72.0%	12	14	73	70.6%	60.9%	89.0%
-7.8%	6,906	5,798	6,350	97.5%	96.9%	97.9%
5.9%	150	115	107	90.9%	91.3%	89.9%
-12.4%	50,241	46,893	53,858	92.2%	91.5%	92.1%
-6.8%	10,097	9,582	10,893	16.6%	17.0%	18.0%
-8.4%	8,887	7,272	8,353	23.0%	22.0%	23.2%
2.2%	145	113	181	32.6%	34.0%	55.7%
-25.9%	6,471	5,998	8,495	54.4%	46.1%	48.4%
-12.0%	2,926	2,194	2,478	97.1%	96.6%	96.0%
-6.0%	27,543	26,453	29,005	21.8%	22.3%	23.0%
-8.0%	56,069	51,612	59,405	23.3%	23.1%	24.4%
-4.3%	14,906	12,680	13,392	31.8%	31.1%	31.4%
-32.2%	217	142	220	74.3%	78.5%	82.4%
-4.5%	15,123	12,822	13,612	32.0%	31.3%	31.8%
-14.4%	188	184	205	64.4%	58.2%	55.6%
2.0%	2,570	2,223	2,226	83.2%	83.0%	84.8%
-31.3%	202	195	289	68.5%	73.6%	74.9%
-11.9%	1,962	2,214	2,544	54.9%	57.2%	57.9%
-5.9%	8,060	8,954	9,636	76.5%	75.3%	76.3%
-6.8%	12,982	13,770	14,900	73.0%	72.4%	73.0%
-6.9%	9,549	8,672	9,228	93.4%	90.9%	90.0%
80.0%	9	4	3	56.3%	44.4%	60.0%
80.0%	3	6	1	27.3%	66.7%	20.0%
4.4%	603	1,033	951	85.3%	91.2%	87.6%
19.3%	528	1,212	1,030	89.2%	96.2%	97.5%
	157	17		92.4%	85.0%	
200.0%	3	0	2	50.0%	0.0%	100.0%
-3.4%	10,852	10,944	11,215	92.6%	91.3%	90.4%
-7.1%	188,511	174,937	191,988	44.2%	44.2%	45.1%

Proportion of Total Recorded Crime by Category

Offence Category	2005/06	2004/05	2003/04
Violence	11.9%	11.6%	10.3%
Sexual	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%
Drugs and Anti-Social	12.8%	12.9%	12.7%
Dishonesty	56.5%	56.5%	58.3%
Property Damage	11.1%	10.3%	9.4%
Property Abuses	4.2%	4.8%	4.9%
Administrative	2.7%	3.0%	3.7%
Total	100%	100%	100%

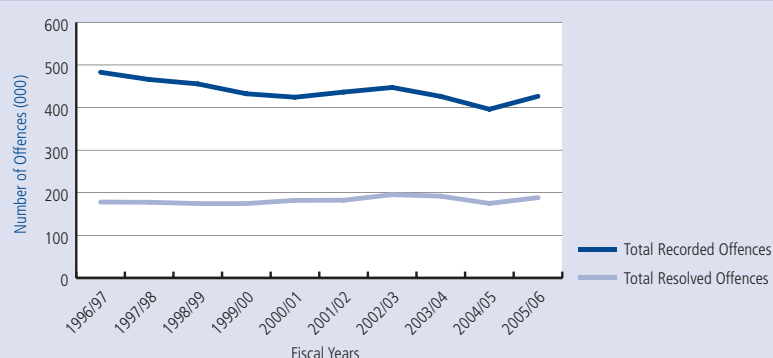


Recorded Crime per 10,000 Population by Category

Crime Type	2005/06	2004/05	2003/04
Violence			
Grievous Assaults	9.9	8.4	8.3
Group Assemblies	1	1.2	1.1
Homicide	0.3	0.2	0.2
Intimidation / Threats	30.6	26.9	27
Kidnapping and Abduction	0.7	0.5	0.5
Minor Assaults	31.3	31.6	32.3
Robbery	6.3	5.3	4.5
Serious Assaults	43	38.4	38.6
Total	123	112.5	112.5
Sexual Offences			
Abnormal Sex	0.1	0	0
Immoral Behaviour	0.9	0.7	0.7
Immoral Behaviour / Miscellaneous	0.2	0.2	0.4
Sexual Affronts	1.4	1.5	1.5
Sexual Attacks	5.9	5.4	5.3
Total	8.4	7.8	7.9
Drugs and Anti-Social Offences			
Disorder	53.8	53.8	60.6
Drugs (Cannabis Only)	37.2	35.8	45.2
Drugs (New Drugs)	7.8	5.2	4.9
Drugs (Not Cannabis)	4.3	3.6	4.9
Family Offences	0.7	1	1.3
Family Offences Continued	11	10.7	11.2
Gaming	0	0.1	0.2
Sale of Liquor Act 1989	17.2	14.6	16
Vagrancy Offences	0.4	0.3	0.3
Total	132.3	125.1	144.6
Dishonesty			
Burglary	147.9	138.2	149.9
Car Conversion etc	93.8	80.8	89.1
Dishonesty Miscellaneous	1.1	0.8	0.8
Fraud	28.9	31.8	43.4
Receiving	7.3	5.6	6.4
Theft	306.8	290.1	311.9
Total	585.7	547.3	601.5
Property Damage			
Destruction of Property	114	99.7	105.3
Endangering	0.7	0.4	0.7
Total	114.7	100.1	106
Property Abuse			
Animals	0.7	0.8	0.9
Arms Act Offences	7.5	6.5	6.5
Littering	0.7	0.6	1
Postal / Rail / Fire Service Abuses	8.7	9.5	10.9
Trespass	25.6	29.1	31.2
Total	43.2	46.5	50.5
Administration			
Against Justice	24.8	23.4	25.3
Against National Interest	0	0	0
Births / Deaths and Marriages	0	0	0
By – Laws Breaches	1.7	2.8	2.7
Immigration	1.4	3.1	2.6
Justice (Special)	0.4	0	
Racial	0	0	0
Total	28.5	29.3	30.6
All Offences Total	1,035.9	968.6	1,053.6

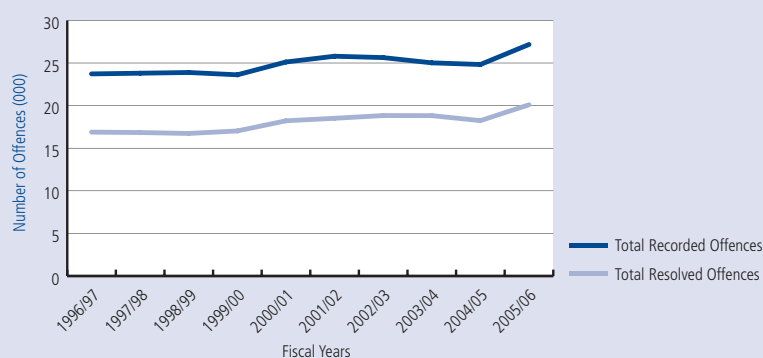
Total Recorded and Resolved Offences

Fiscal Year	Total Recorded Offences	Total Resolved Offences	Resolution Rate	% Variation in Recorded Offences	Recorded Offences per 10,000 pop
1996/97	482,831	178,140	36.90%	1.60%	1,284
1997/98	465,834	177,687	38.10%	-3.50%	1,228
1998/99	455,552	174,576	38.30%	-2.20%	1,195
1999/00	432,354	174,611	40.40%	-5.10%	1,129
2000/01	424,286	182,137	42.90%	-1.90%	1,093
2001/02	436,315	182,468	41.80%	2.80%	1,108
2002/03	447,146	195,502	43.70%	2.50%	1,127
2003/04	426,149	191,988	45.10%	-4.70%	1,054
2004/05	396,018	174,937	44.20%	-7.10%	969
2005/06	426,469	188,511	44.20%	7.70%	1,036



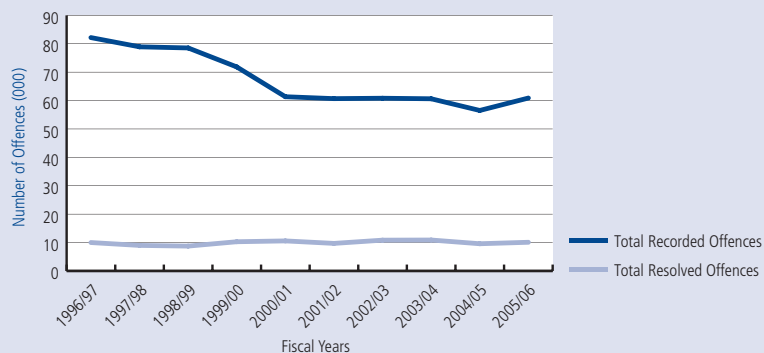
Total Recorded and Resolved Violent and Sexual Attacks

Fiscal Year	Total Recorded Offences	Total Resolved Offences	Resolution Rate	% Variation in Recorded Offences	Recorded Offences per 10,000 pop
1996/97	23,721	16,889	71.20%	0.90%	63
1997/98	23,803	16,838	70.70%	0.30%	63
1998/99	23,887	16,731	70.00%	0.40%	63
1999/00	23,615	17,027	72.10%	-1.10%	62
2000/01	25,119	18,217	72.50%	6.40%	65
2001/02	25,797	18,512	71.80%	2.70%	65
2002/03	25,635	18,831	73.50%	-0.60%	65
2003/04	25,020	18,823	75.23%	-2.50%	62
2004/05	24,825	18,238	73.47%	-0.80%	61
2005/06	27,175	20,097	73.95%	9.50%	66



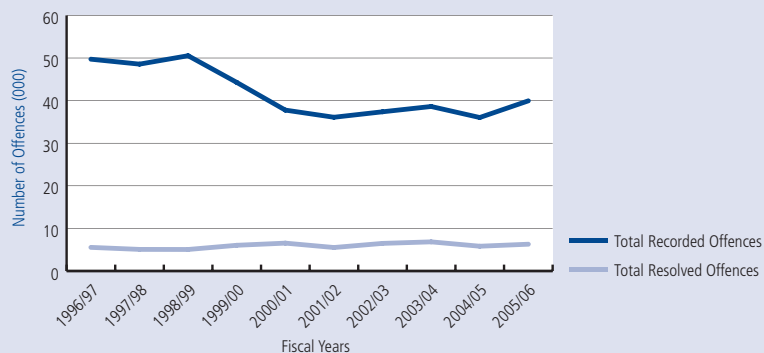
Total Recorded and Resolved Burglary Offences

Fiscal Year	Total Recorded Offences	Total Resolved Offences	Resolution Rate	% Variation in Recorded Offences	Recorded Offences per 10,000 pop
1996/97	82,169	10,001	12.20%	5.40%	218
1997/98	78,918	8,990	11.40%	-4.00%	208
1998/99	78,527	8,752	11.10%	-0.50%	206
1999/00	71,842	10,287	14.30%	-8.50%	188
2000/01	61,347	10,579	17.20%	-14.60%	158
2001/02	60,676	9,700	16.00%	-1.10%	154
2002/03	60,816	10,845	17.80%	0.20%	153
2003/04	60,630	10,893	18.00%	-0.30%	150
2004/05	56,513	9,582	17.00%	-6.80%	138
2005/06	60,882	10,097	16.60%	7.70%	148



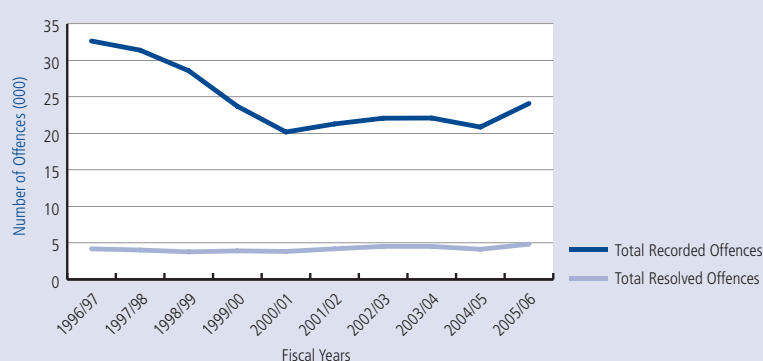
Total Recorded and Resolved Burglary Dwelling Offences

Fiscal Year	Total Recorded Offences	Total Resolved Offences	Resolution Rate	% Variation in Recorded Offences	Recorded Offences per 10,000 pop
1996/97	49,721	5,545	11.20%	5.40%	132
1997/98	48,563	5,071	10.40%	-2.30%	128
1998/99	50,537	5,053	10.00%	4.10%	133
1999/00	44,276	6,037	13.60%	-12.40%	116
2000/01	37,772	6,543	17.30%	-14.70%	97
2001/02	36,092	5,517	15.30%	-4.40%	92
2002/03	37,376	6,481	17.30%	3.60%	95
2003/04	38,619	6,843	17.70%	2.30%	96
2004/05	36,032	5,817	16.10%	-6.70%	88
2005/06	39,946	6,291	15.70%	10.90%	97



Total Recorded and Resolved Unlawful Taking/Car Conversion Offences

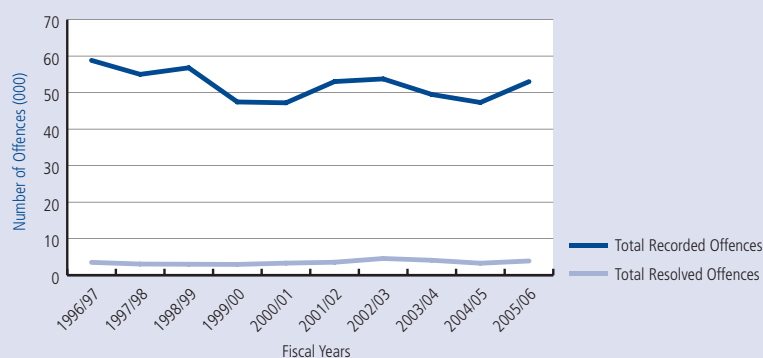
Fiscal Year	Total Recorded Offences	Total Resolved Offences	Resolution Rate	% Variation in Recorded Offences	Recorded Offences per 10,000 pop
1996/97	32,640	4,183	12.80%	7.40%	87
1997/98	31,384	4,020	12.80%	-3.80%	83
1998/99	28,565	3,767	13.20%	-9.00%	75
1999/00	23,708	3,904	16.50%	-17.00%	62
2000/01	20,184	3,828	19.00%	-14.90%	52
2001/02	21,284	4,187	19.70%	5.40%	54
2002/03	22,072	4,524	20.50%	3.70%	56
2003/04	22,097	4,516	20.40%	-7.10%	55
2004/05	20,860	4,127	19.80%	-5.60%	51
2005/06	24,089	4,823	20.00%	15.50%	59



Note: The definition for this measure has been widened since the last Annual Report to include Theft Of Motor Vehicles, for the Crimes Act 1961 Section 223

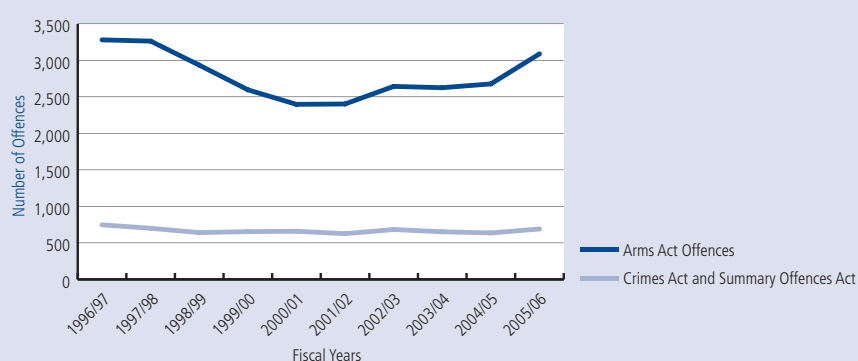
Total Recorded and Resolved Theft Ex-Car Offences

Fiscal Year	Total Recorded Offences	Total Resolved Offences	Resolution Rate	% Variation in Recorded Offences	Recorded Offences per 10,000 pop
1996/97	58,813	3,500	6.00%	5.50%	156
1997/98	54,990	3,043	5.50%	-6.50%	145
1998/99	56,788	2,987	5.30%	3.30%	149
1999/00	47,430	2,933	6.20%	-16.50%	124
2000/01	47,196	3,291	7.00%	-0.50%	122
2001/02	53,019	3,535	6.70%	12.30%	135
2002/03	53,743	4,558	8.50%	1.40%	135
2003/04	49,482	4,075	8.20%	-7.90%	122
2004/05	47,288	3,267	6.90%	-4.40%	116
2005/06	52,997	3,879	7.30%	12.10%	129



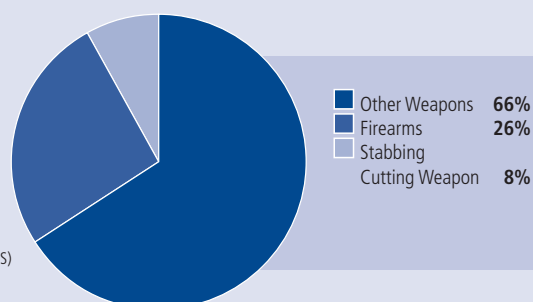
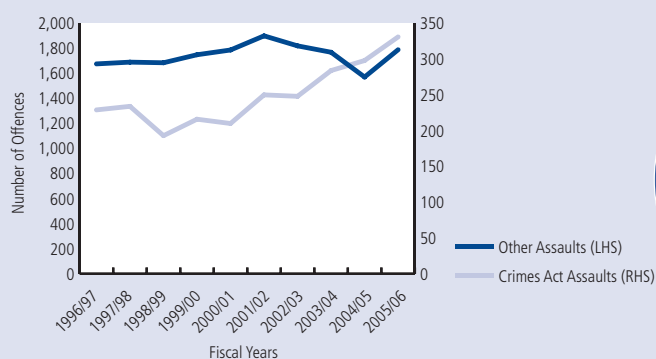
Recorded Violence Offences Involving Firearms

Fiscal Year	Arms Act Offences	Crimes Act and Summary Offences Act	Total
1996/97	3,280	747	4,027
1997/98	3,263	700	3,963
1998/99	2,934	641	3,575
1999/00	2,596	654	3,250
2000/01	2,397	659	3,056
2001/02	2,402	626	3,028
2002/03	2,643	683	3,326
2003/04	2,625	652	3,277
2004/05	2,677	636	3,313
2005/06	3,088	690	3,778



Total Recorded Assaults on Police

Fiscal Year	Crimes Act Assaults	Other Assaults	Total Assaults on Police	Weapons			Total Weapon
				Firearms	Stabbing Cutting Weapon	Other Weapons	
1996/97	229	1,676	1,905	36	5	56	97
1997/98	234	1,690	1,924	23	6	42	71
1998/99	193	1,685	1,878	13	2	42	57
1999/00	216	1,749	1,965	19	5	35	59
2000/01	210	1,787	1,997	18	7	41	66
2001/02	250	1,900	2,150	30	17	45	92
2002/03	248	1,820	2,068	27	48	9	84
2003/04	284	1,769	2,053	30	5	40	75
2004/05	298	1,571	1,869	37	6	44	87
2005/06	331	1,789	2,123	22	7	55	84



Summary of Recorded Incidents⁶²

	2005/06	2004/05	2003/04	Variation % from 04/05 - 05/06	Variation % from 03/04 - 04/05
Incidents					
Alarm Sounding	13,611	15,021	15,622	-9%	-4%
Blockage / Breakdown on Highway	24,563	20,259	18,325	21%	11%
Car / Person Acting Suspiciously	74,075	71,340	68,722	4%	4%
Domestic Dispute	37,051	30,692	25,235	21%	22%
Drunk into Custody / Detox	15,630	14,241	14,739	10%	-3%
Sudden Death	4,905	5,622	5,566	-13%	1%
Traffic Incident	60,386	62,882	61,819	-4%	2%
Vehicle Collision	45,809	42,002	40,851	9%	3%
Other Incident Reports	175,177	171,614	167,400	2%	3%
Total Incidents	451,207	433,673	418,279	4%	4%
Services					
Advise Relatives	67	114	134	-41%	-15%
Arrest Warrant	22,039	32,203	31,715	-32%	2%
Firearm Licensing	1,334 ⁶²	29		4,500%	0%
Found Property	47,694	52,973	58,956	-10%	-10%
Licence Applications	4,849	4,542	5,525	7%	-18%
Liquor Licensing Vetting	17,515	22,135	26,901	-21%	-18%
Lost Property	48,673	53,656	61,445	-9%	-13%
Missing Person	15,446	16,303	15,057	-5%	8%
Other Requests for Service	72,388 ⁶³	182,333	174,796	-60%	4%
Public Relations	17,967	15,708	13,622	14%	15%
Recover Vehicle	14,845	12,154	12,972	22%	-6%
Summons	26,116	36,141	37,195	-28%	-3%
Warrants of Seizure	1,309	2,121	2,001	-38%	6%
Total Services	290,242	430,412	440,319	-33%	-2%
Preventative					
Crime Prevention Advice	14	60	63	-77%	-5%
Keys Taken	51	65	91	-22%	-29%
Other School Talks (Not LREP)	16	36	31	-56%	16%
Turnover	270	701	2,978	-61%	-76%
Watching/Observations	6,008	202	20	2874%	910%
Total Preventative	6,359	1,064	3,183	498%	-67%
Bail Checks	85,335⁶⁴				
Total All Incidents	833,143	865,149	861,781	-4%	0%

62 A separate code was established towards the end of 2004/05 for Firearm Licensing. Prior to this, depending on the nature of these incidents they were included under other recording categories, eg other incidents.

63 In previous years Bail Checks were included in this category. Bail Checks are now coded as a separate item as shown in the table.

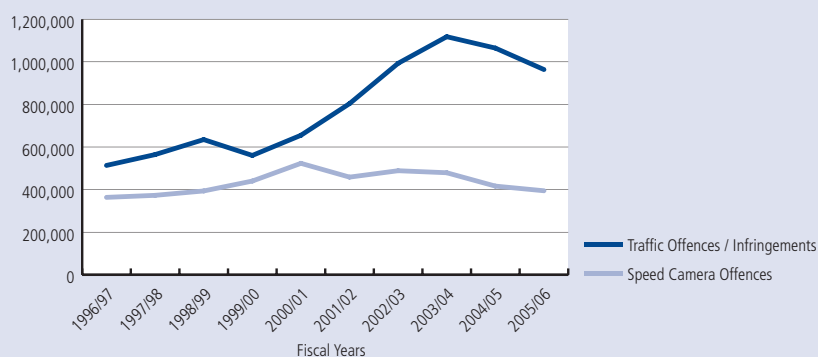
64 In previous years Bail Checks were included under 'Other Requests for Service'.

Summary of National Recorded Road Offences and Infringements by Category

Offence / Infringement Category	2005/06	2004/05	2003/04
Drink / Drive Offences	27,408	26,697	25,496
Dangerous / Reckless Driving Offences	7,570	6,602	6,162
Unsafe Use of Vehicle Infringements	24,583	25,206	26,522
Careless / Inconsiderate Driving or Overtaking Offences	11,527	11,397	11,411
Speeding - general	299,427	363,949	394,940
Speeding – trailer, towing, heavy motor vehicle	10,073	14,167	13,177
Failure to Stop / Give Way	39,704	44,840	49,165
Failure to Obey Officer / Fulfill Duties	18,558	17,956	19,549
Vehicle Licence	17,044	18,742	18,375
Driving While Disqualified Offences	9,788	9,061	8,653
Driver Licence	269,481	281,381	283,555
Certificate of Fitness	113,878	107,265	107,898
Driver Hours / Log Book	3,117	3,375	4,594
Seat Belt	64,257	77,897	89,671
Safety Helmet	946	676	631
Passenger / Recovery / Rental Service Vehicle	1,863	2,206	1,726
Vehicle Condition	21,238	26,888	26,410
Vehicle Noise / Loading	4,976	5,606	6,468
Bicycle	2,617	3,012	3,142
Cycle Helmet	8,305	9,551	10,038
Pedestrian & Other	1,002	850	758
Stock & Vehicle By-Law Offences	44	56	82
Local Body By-Law Infringements	242	958	1,368
Other Transport Offences	6,094	6,151	8,130
Sub Total	963,742	1,064,489	1,117,921
Speeding - Speed Camera	394,585	416,492	479,164
Total	1,358,327	1,480,981	1,597,085

Traffic Enforcement

Fiscal Year	Speed Camera Offences	Traffic Offences / Infringements
1996/97	363,578	513,563
1997/98	373,094	564,461
1998/99	393,679	634,874
1999/00	440,195	560,427
2000/01	523,362	655,046
2001/02	458,622	803,639
2002/03	488,714	992,995
2003/04	479,164	1,117,921
2004/05	416,492	1,064,489
2005/06	394,585	963,742

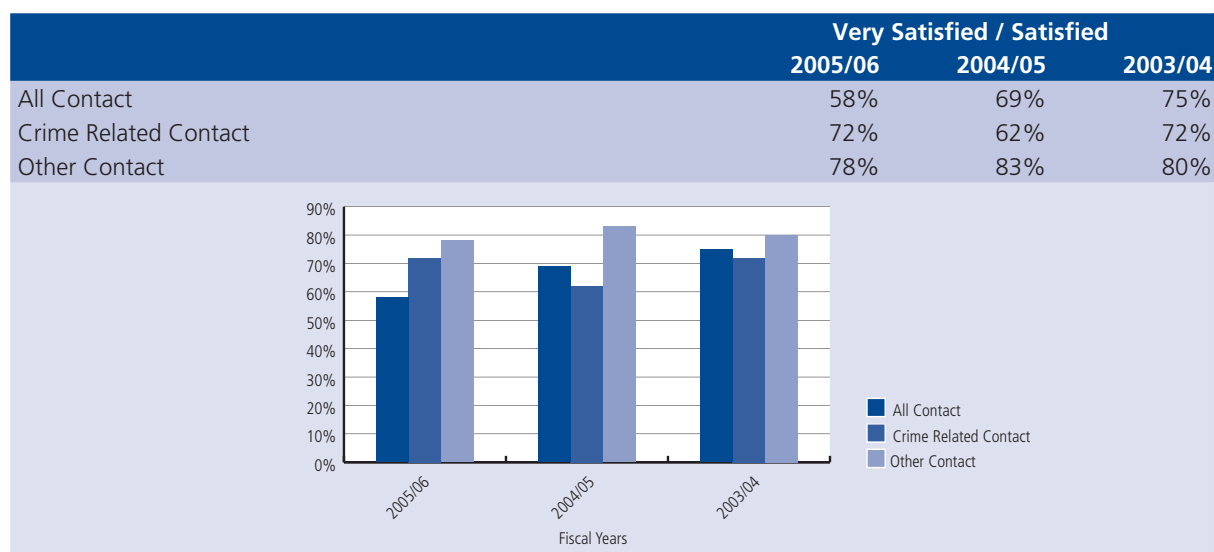


Summary of Complaints Against Police

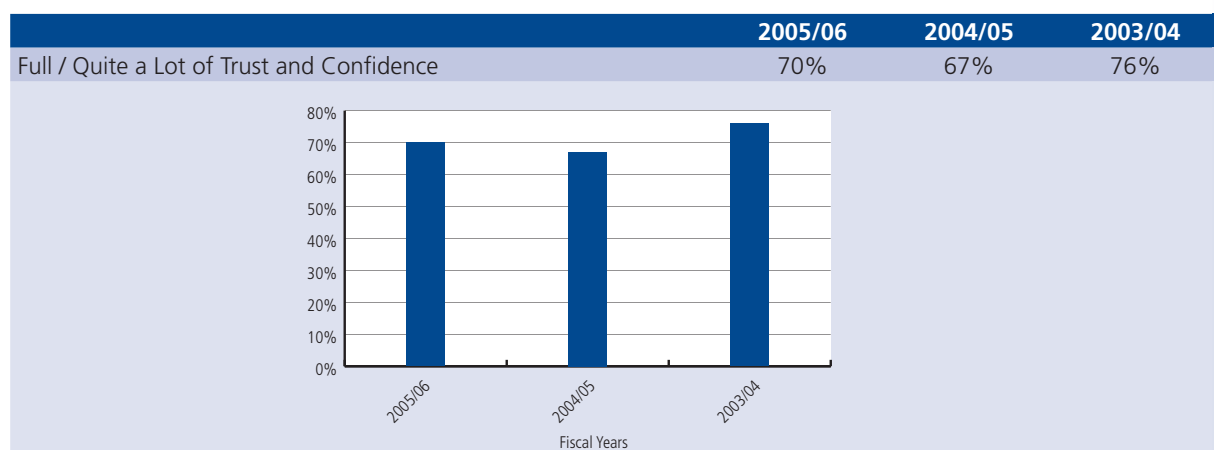
Complaints Against Police	2005/06	2004/05	2003/04
Total Number of Complainants	1,813	1,995	2,073
Total Number of Complaints Accepted for Investigation	2,281	2,539	2,481
Percentage Variation of Complaints Over the Previous Year	-11.3%	2.3%	11.6%
Number of Investigations Completed	957	1,629	2,247
Complaints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

Public Satisfaction⁶⁵

Annual public satisfaction survey results were generated at the conclusion of the 2005/06 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.



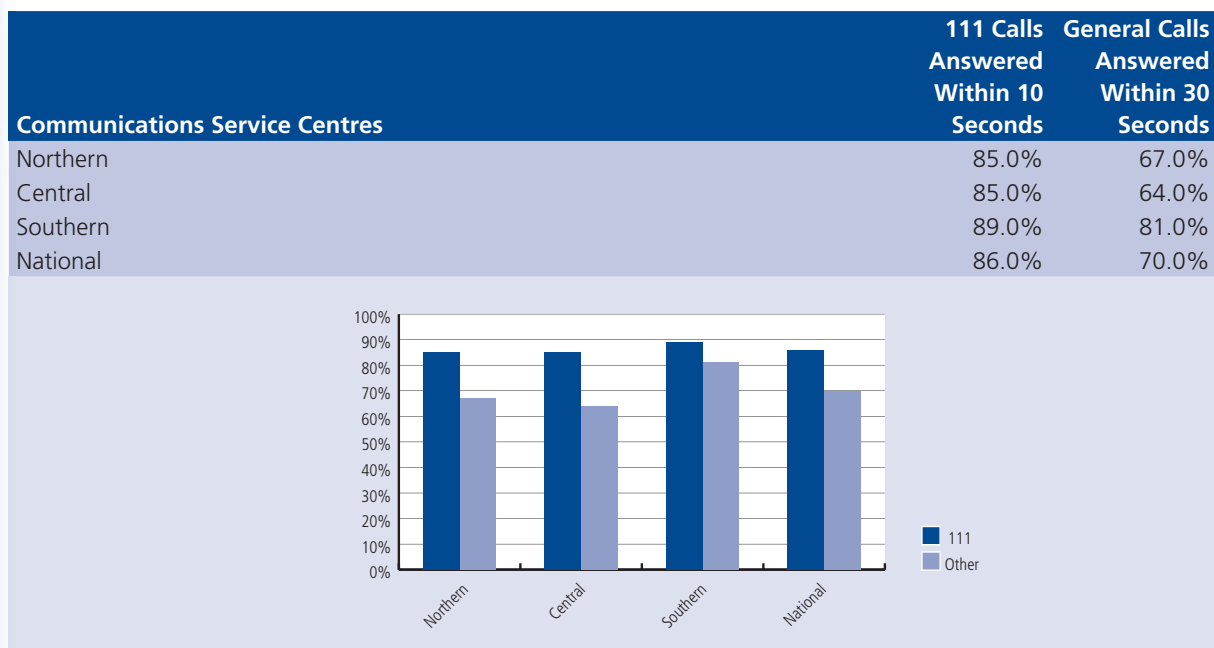
Public Trust and Confidence⁶⁶



⁶⁵ Conducted by MM Research.

⁶⁶ Conducted by MM Research. Public trust and confidence reflects "Full / quite a lot of trust and confidence".

Communications Service Centres



Performance Indicators – All Offences

	2005/06	2004/05	Variation	Percent Variation
Sworn Staff * at June (Actual)	7,577	7,384	193	2.55%
Mean Monthly Staff * (Actual)	7,389	7,317	72	0.97%
Recorded Offences (Excluding Traffic)	426,467	396,018	30,449	7.14%
Resolved Offences (Excluding Traffic)	188,511	174,937 ⁶⁷	13,574	7.20%
Traffic Offences & Infringements	1,358,327	1,480,981	-122,654	-9.03%

*Excluding recruits

All Offences

Fiscal Year	Percent of Offences Resolved (Excluding Traffic)	Recorded Offences per Member (Excluding Traffic)	Resolved Offences per Member (Excluding Traffic)	Traffic Offences & Infringements per Member
1996/97	36.90%	72.1	26.6	130.9
1997/98	38.10%	68.2	26	137.3
1998/99	38.30%	64.9	24.9	146.6
1999/00	40.40%	61.1	24.7	154.2
2000/01	42.90%	61.2	26.3	170.1
2001/02	41.80%	63	26.4	182.3
2002/03	43.70%	63	27.5	208.8
2003/04	45.10%	58.5	26.4	219.2
2004/05	44.20% ⁶⁸	54.1	23.9	202.4
2005/06	44.20%	57.7	25.5	183.8

⁶⁷ The number of Resolved Offences (Excluding Traffic) was incorrectly shown in the 2004/05 Annual Report as 195,502.

⁶⁸ The % of Resolved (excluding Traffic) Offences was incorrectly shown in the 2004/05 Annual Report as 45.10%.

Performance Indicators – All Incidents

Fiscal Year	2005/06	2004/05	Variation	Percent Variation
Sworn Staff* at June (actual)	7,577	7,384	193	2.55%
Mean Monthly Staff* (actual)	7,389	7,317	72	0.97%
Incidents Attended	846,215	865,149	-18,934	-2.24%
Incidents Where Attendance Sufficed	341,943	324,409	17,534	5.13%
Incidents Documented	406,370 ⁶⁹	540,740	-134,370	-33.07%

*Excluding recruits.

All Incidents

Fiscal Year	Percentage of Incidents Where Attendance Sufficed	Percentage of Incidents Documented
1996/97	27.7%	72.3%
1997/98	34.9%	65.1%
1998/99	37.1%	62.9%
1999/00	37.5%	62.5%
2000/01	39.0%	61.0%
2001/02	39.0%	61.0%
2002/03	38.5%	61.5%
2003/04	36.7%	63.3%
2004/05	37.5%	62.5%
2005/06	40.4%	48.0%

Performance Indicators – Youth Aid

	2005/06	2004/05	2003/04
Offences by Children and Young Persons Dealt With per Youth Aid Officer	237	235	258
Offences Referred to FGCs or Youth Court per Youth Aid Officer	65.2	40.8	42.8
Percentage of Children and Young Persons Dealt With by Police Only	72.6%	82.7%	83.4%
Percentage of Children and Young Persons Dealt With by Family Group Conference or Youth Court	27.4%	17.3%	16.6%

Performance Indicators – Fingerprints

Performance Indicators	2005/06	2004/05	Percentage Variation
Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) Database	583,699	563,116	3.7%
Prisoner Fingerprints Received	86,444	80,011	8.0%
Total Voluntary Prints Received	3,393	4,470	-24.1%
Fingerprints Confirming Other Identity	1,191	1,672	-28.8%
Scene of Crime Prints Received	29,184	27,695	5.4%
Identifications from Scene of Crime Prints	7,659	7,082	8.1%
Identifications by Crime Type			
Burglary	2,664	2,454	8.6%
Fraud	549	680	-19.3%
Unlawful Taking of Motor Vehicle	2,128	1,726	23.3%
Crime Against the Person	618	593	4.2%
Drug Offence	731	774	-5.6%
Other Property and Miscellaneous Offences	972	855	13.7%

⁶⁹ This decrease is the result of changes in the recording practices for Incidents and eliminates potential duplication of records.





New Zealand
POLICE
Nga Pirihimana O Aotearoa