

# VOTE *Police*

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## Overview

Appropriations sought for Vote Police in 2002/03 total \$960.783 million. This is intended to be spent as follows:

- \$208.948 million (22% of the Vote) for the Safety (Administration) Programme.
- \$751.835 million (78% of the Vote) for other Police services.

The New Zealand Police (Police) expect to collect \$94.568 million in Crown revenue in 2002/03, most of which arises from traffic infringement fees.

Details of how the appropriations are to be spent appear in parts B1, and C, of this Vote. Details of Crown revenue appear in Part F.

# Police

MINISTER: Minister of Police  
 ADMINISTERING DEPARTMENT: The Police  
 The Minister of Police is the Responsible Minister for the Police

## Part A - Statement of Objectives and Trends

### Part A1 - Objectives for Vote Police

#### *Police Mission Statement*

The outcomes sought from Vote Police are reflected in the Police mission statement:

*“To serve the community by reducing the incidence and effects of crime, detecting and apprehending offenders, maintaining law and order and enhancing public safety.”*

The expectations of government and the community are reflected in the two primary goals set out in the Police Strategic Plan to 2006. These are:

- Community Safety, and
- Crime Reduction.

Policing **integrity, capability and style** support police to reach these strategic goals and underpin the core functions of police service.

The core functions outlined in the Police Strategic Plan describe police service delivery. They drive the development of specific strategies and programmes aimed at achieving police’s strategic goals. The Police Strategic Plan also identifies Community Policing as the dominant style or operating philosophy. Police’s core functions are:

- Enhance partner agencies and the community’s ability to reduce crime and enhance road safety
- Maintain order and preserve the peace
- Assist members of the public when they call for police services
- Prevent and detect crime
- Police the roads

#### *Policing and the Treaty of Waitangi*

Police are committed to integrating Treaty principles and Māori values into policing strategies. Police interact with Māori in many ways and in recent years the focus has been on implementing strategies that improve the relationship between Māori and Police and improve police responsiveness to Māori. The 2002/03 year will see a strengthening of the relationship through continued emphasis on tikanga Māori, highlighted by:

- The development of a shared community safety vision and goals with local Māori and Pacific people.

- The continued engagement of Māori communities with local police.
- The creation and maintenance of an environment in which all Police staff understand and appreciate the culture and values of Māori and Pacific people in their local areas.

### *Linking the Police Strategic Plan to other Government strategies*

The Police Strategic Plan identifies several linked strategies that guide and inform police activity. These include the Government's Crime Reduction Strategy and the National Road Safety Strategy 2010.

### *Related Government Goals*

The following Government Goals have particular relevance to Police:

#### **Restore Trust in Government and Provide Strong Social Services**

Police will continue to build and enhance partnerships with communities, providing effective Police services and creating safe communities. Additionally, in 2002/03 Police will enhance leadership and capability to support a number of new initiatives aimed at reducing the incidence and effects of crime, and making Police a top-performing organisation.

#### **Reduce Inequalities in Health, Education, Employment and Housing**

One of the key priorities for Police in 2002/03 will be to continue to build trust and effective contacts with Māori and Pacific peoples communities within each Police District. Police will also develop methods to reduce inequalities, which relate to victimisation and road trauma. Police will play an active role within the criminal justice sector to identify opportunities and options for reducing the numbers of Māori and Pacific people who enter the criminal justice system as either offenders or victims of crime. This will be achieved through better co-ordination across sector partners and also through direct involvement and partnership building with Māori and Pacific communities.

### *Police Strategic Plan Key Priorities*

Police operationalise the Police Strategic Plan goals through specific strategies and programmes referred to as Key Priorities. Police's key priorities for 2002/03 are:

#### **Key Priority 1: Reduce Offending and Victimisation involving Māori**

The aim of this priority area is to ensure that Police meets its obligations and commitments to Māori communities. The emphasis is on giving Māori communities a mechanism to develop individual, group and community safety through involvement in police decision-making.

Through continued emphasis on strategies focussed on improving police responsiveness to Māori, Police, in partnership with other government agencies and community groups, are committed to achieving a reduction in offending, re-offending and victimisation involving Māori. Police are also committed to building an organisation that is culturally representative of the community's policed. To this end police have implemented employment targets with view to increasing the recruitment of Māori.

### **Key Priority 1A: Reducing offending and victimisation involving Pacific peoples**

Police are committed to contributing to Government's Goal of reducing inequalities. In regard to Pacific peoples the police emphasis is on developing mechanisms and programmes of action that focus on building or enhancing the relationship between police and Pacific communities.

Key objectives of this priority area focus activity on developing and implementing strategies that reduce the incidence and effects of crime on Pacific people.

### **Key Priority 2: Increase Community Safety**

The Police Strategic Plan identifies a path where all New Zealanders contribute to safer communities, actively taking a role in community safety. Police will focus resources on core safety, security and emergency response functions. Significant improvements have been made in road safety over recent years. The rebranding of the Traffic Safety Branch as the Road Policing Branch highlights the year ahead. Police will build on the significant community safety results achieved through dedicated resources such as specialist road policing units, staff focussed on reducing the involvement of youth in crime and the staff engaged in building partnerships. Police will engage communities, non-government organisations and agencies in a collaborative way to more effectively address community safety issues.

Police will contribute to a safer community by focussing resources on increasing community safety. By identifying safety priorities through consultation with community and alignment with sector-wide objectives police will target priority community safety outcomes.

The Government initiatives for 2002/03 captured under this key priority area are:

- Formation of a Terrorism – Investigation and Intelligence Group with an investment of \$414,000.
- Development of additional overseas liaison positions with an investment of \$255,000.
- Additional resource deployed to enhance internal security at domestic airports with an investment of \$316,000.

### **Key Priority 3: Reduce Crime**

This key priority details the operational focus on reducing the incidence of crime and its impacts on New Zealanders. Police are committed to reducing dwelling burglary, violent crime (particularly family violence), youth crime and organised crime. Significant success has been achieved in many of these areas in recent years and the year ahead will see continued emphasis on maintaining the reduced levels of recorded crime. Added emphasis will be placed on violent crime in 2002/03 highlighted by the development of a national strategy for policing violent offending. In each of these areas major strategy statements guide the research, planning and implementation of police interventions. Police will focus on increased co-operation and co-ordination between agencies to address these problems. Police will set crime reduction targets in accordance with the Government's Crime Reduction Strategy to provide focus on the results sought.

The Government initiative for 2002/03 captured under this key priority area is:

- Enhancing the investigative capability of the Auckland Districts with an investment of \$2.500 million.

#### **Key Priority 4: Developing Police Capability**

This key priority focuses on building an organisation that is recognised as effective and highly capable, known for its integrity, and acknowledged as a leading state sector organisation.

In particular, Police seek to:

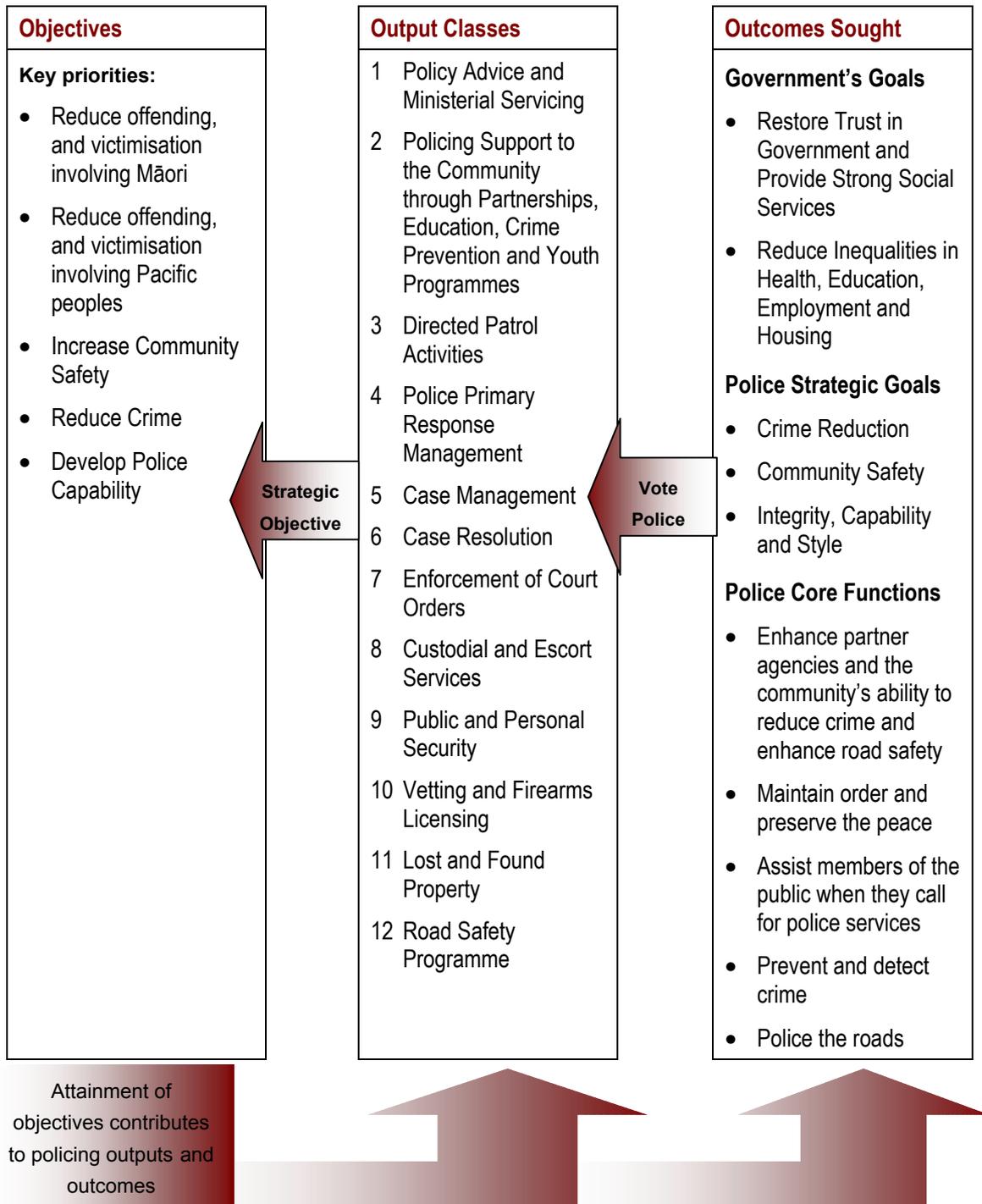
- Understand and build better community responsiveness,
- Develop performance and management accountability through the implementation of the Police Human Resources Strategy, which seeks to create an environment that is focussed on developing staff capability and diversity.

Community Policing will remain the dominant style in an environment that seeks flexibility in resource deployment to ensure service delivery meets the demand of a changing New Zealand demographic profile.

Police objectives in regard to building police capability in 2002/03 are drawn from the Police Strategic Plan.

The following figure establishes the links between the high-level outcome's police seek to contribute to or achieve through the output classes and objectives.

**Figure 1 Linkages of Police Objectives to Output Delivery to Outcomes Sought**



## Part A2 – Trends in Vote Police

### *Operating Flows*

Over recent years the increases in funding for Vote Police have resulted from:

- increases in staff
- increases in the funding applied to Road Safety enforcement activities
- increases in officer numbers directed at specific crime reduction programmes such as targeted law enforcement teams and youth at risk programmes
- funding to relieve cost pressures faced by Police
- writedown of Integrated National Crime Information System (INCIS) assets following termination of the project.

### *Capital Contributions*

Over the last five years the major factors that have influenced the level of capital contribution were:

- payments for the INCIS computer system
- additional capital contribution to provide plant and equipment for the policing of the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) meeting in 1999

## Trends in Vote Police - Summary of Appropriations and Crown Revenue

Types of Appropriation	1997/98	1998/99	1999/2000	2000/01	2001/02		2002/03 Appropriations to be Used				2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	
	Actual \$000	Actual \$000	Actual \$000	Actual \$000	Budget \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	By the Department Administering the Vote		For Non-Departmental Transactions		Total \$000	Estimated \$000	Estimated \$000	Estimated \$000
							Annual \$000	Other \$000	Annual \$000	Other \$000				
<b>Operating Flows</b>														
Classes of Outputs to be Supplied	790,131	848,504	861,673	888,793	921,251	921,251	960,772	-	-	-	960,772	962,744	964,054	964,054
Benefits and Other Unrequited Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowing Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Expenses	6	47,198	72,859	(9,107)	11	11	11	-	-	-	11	11	-	-
<b>Capital Flows</b>														
Capital Contributions	31,012	9,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purchase or Development of Capital Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repayment of Debt	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Appropriations</b>	821,149	905,202	934,532	879,686	921,262	921,262	960,783	-	-	-	960,783	962,755	964,054	964,054
<b>Total Crown Revenue and Receipts</b>	49,276	57,159	70,437	81,780	82,319	82,319	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	94,568	89,858	85,148	85,148

## Part B - Statement of Appropriations

### Part B1 - Details of Appropriations

	2001/02				2002/03		Description of 2002/03 Appropriations
	Vote		Estimated Actual		Vote		
Appropriations	Annual \$000	Other \$000	Annual \$000	Other \$000	Annual \$000	Other \$000	
<b>Departmental Output Classes (Mode B Gross)</b>							
D1 Policy Advice and Ministerial Servicing	1,578	-	1,578	-	<b>1,650</b>	-	Ministerial services, drafting replies to ministerial questions, and policy advice on policing issues.
D2 Policing Support to the Community Through Partnerships, Education, Crime Prevention and Youth Programmes	61,436	-	61,436	-	<b>64,955</b>	-	Provide community liaison, education and crime prevention services for the community.
D3 Directed Patrol Activities	45,215	-	45,215	-	<b>47,540</b>	-	Delivery of foot and mobile patrol activities.
D4 Police Primary Response Management	282,803	-	282,803	-	<b>294,838</b>	-	Delivery of the initial response to calls for assistance, and the purchase of the capability of Police to respond to such calls.
D5 Case Management	244,566	-	244,566	-	<b>257,081</b>	-	Delivery of investigative services. Enforcement of orders under the Children, Young Persons and their Families Act 1989.
D6 Case Resolution	24,545	-	24,545	-	<b>25,683</b>	-	Delivery of Police prosecutions, family group conferences and Police diversion schemes, and representation at inquests.
D7 Enforcement of Court Orders	4,378	-	4,378	-	<b>4,569</b>	-	Execution of warrants, delivery of summons and other minor (non-traffic) offence notices.

D8 Custodial and Escort Services	22,966	-	22,966	-	<b>23,911</b>	-	Jailing services for persons under arrest, escorting prisoners and persons with mental health problems.
D9 Public and Personal Security	18,229	-	18,229	-	<b>19,046</b>	-	Security services at demonstrations and public entertainment events. Protection services for VIPs, diplomatic and other persons.
D10 Vetting and Firearms Licensing	7,894	-	7,894	-	<b>8,291</b>	-	Administrative services provided for the issuing of licenses and vetting of applications for passports and licenses issued by other agencies.
D11 Lost and Found Property	4,091	-	4,091	-	<b>4,260</b>	-	Lost and found property services for the community.
D12 Road Safety Programme	203,550	-	203,550	-	<b>208,948</b>	-	This output class covers the delivery of road safety programmes directed towards the achievement of road safety outcomes. Road safety programmes are grouped into four broad activity areas. The largest activity area covers the delivery of key strategic services such as highway patrol, speed and traffic camera operations, restraint device control, drink and drugged driver control operations, commercial vehicle investigation activity, and visible road patrol. Other activity areas cover court prosecution and infringement management, road safety education activities and community services, and services associated with traffic management such as peak flow and event traffic control and crash attendance.
<b>Total Appropriations for Departmental Output Classes (Mode B Gross)</b>	921,251	-	921,251	-	960,772	-	
<b>Other Expenses to be incurred by the Department</b>							
Compensation for Confiscated Firearms	11	-	11	-	<b>11</b>	-	Compensation paid to owners of firearms confiscated under the provisions of section 28(4) of the Arms Act 1983.
<b>Total Appropriations for Other Expenses to be incurred by the Department</b>	11	-	11	-	11	-	
<b>Total Appropriations</b>	921,262	-	921,262	-	960,783	-	

## Part C - Explanation of Appropriations for Output Classes

The Minister of Police will expect services to be delivered according to the specifications outlined in this document. The output classes to be purchased will contribute to the provision of a safe and secure environment by maintaining public safety, order and the rule of law. Services delivered by Police will minimise the incidence and effects of crime through crime control, prevention, detection, apprehension and prosecution of lawbreakers; provide victim support and deter potential offenders; encourage rehabilitation; provide community support; and provide support during disasters and emergencies.

### Part C1 - Departmental Output Classes

#### *Output Class D1 - Policy Advice and Ministerial Servicing*

This output class includes the purchase of policy outputs that involve the identification of problems and definitions, researching and monitoring of current practices, analysing options, writing, discussing, negotiating or issuing instructions about a policy issue. It also includes 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. Included also is policy advice on policing in the South Pacific.

#### *Output Class D2 - Policing Support to the Community through Partnerships, Education, Crime Prevention and Youth Programmes*

This output class includes the delivery of services within the community, which are designed to prevent crime. Services include crime prevention awareness, the delivery of Police youth education services, co-ordinated crime prevention programmes, Youth Aid services, non-sworn youth workers and Police programmes and strategies in partnership with community groups.

#### *Output Class D3 - Directed Patrol Activities*

This output class includes the delivery of foot and mobile patrol activities. Services provided under this output class are to be managed through Directed Patrol Plans, which include a risk assessment process focused on delivering a visible Police presence to persons 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 persons behaving suspiciously or other persons of interest.

#### *Output Class D4 - Police Primary Response Management*

This output class includes the initial response of Police to calls for assistance including emergency responses and the purchase of a capability to respond. The output class also includes the dispatch of response vehicles and the completion of a number of calls

for the provision of advice and information. The output class includes services to search and rescue.

The output class also covers the management of cases and incidents until the matter is either forwarded for further investigation, forwarded to a resolution process such as prosecution or the case is closed.

### *Output Class D5 - Case Management*

This output class includes the purchase of a variety of investigative services from Police. Case management investigations arise from either a call for service in relation to an incident or reported crime, or may be initiated by Police. The services provided cover matters that require a continued response after the initial call for Police activity, through to preparation of files for final case resolution. Case management activities include such matters as scene examination; preservation and forensic analysis of evidence; the collection and analysis of intelligence; inquiry with witnesses, and other persons, special investigative operations; execution of search warrants; apprehending and interviewing of offenders; and victim support.

The class also includes activities undertaken by Police in enforcing orders under the Children, Young Persons and their Families Act 1989 and action against persons in breach of bail conditions and other offences involving the administration of justice.

### *Output Class D6 - Case Resolution*

This output class includes the purchase of services focused towards the resolution of cases. This includes providing services to prosecute offenders in the criminal court. It also includes the resolution of other criminal offending cases by preparation, consultation, and attendance at Family Group Conferences and the preparation, consultation and delivery of Police diversion schemes. This class of outputs also includes the resolution of non-criminal cases such as services to the coroner.

### *Output Class D7 - Enforcement of Court Orders*

This output class includes the delivery of services which have been authorised by the issuing of a notice, instruction, order or warrant from a legislated authority. It includes the execution of warrants to arrest and fines warrants, investigations and arrests for breaches of home detention conditions as required; the delivery of summonses and other minor offence notices, with the exception of those generated under the Transport Act 1962 and Land Transport Act 1998.

### *Output Class D8 - Custodial and Escort Services*

This output class includes services associated with holding persons in Police cells following arrest or the requirement to hold remand or sentenced prisoners. It also includes the care, and when necessary custody, of persons with mental health problems. This output class also involves providing services related to the transport of Police arrests to court, or remand and sentenced prisoners to a penal institution. It also covers the escort of persons with mental health problems.

### *Output Class D9 - Public and Personal Security*

This output class includes the purchase of security services to prevent disorder and disturbances at demonstrations and public entertainment events; security services provided for VIP or other individuals and groups within the community; and airport and court security. It also involves the deployment of staff overseas for purposes agreed between the New Zealand Government, United Nations and international agencies or countries. It includes capability training to meet the requirements of deployment and the provision of any additional training required to meet any special or higher than anticipated operational demand levels.

### *Output Class D10 - Vetting and Firearms Licensing*

This output class includes the administrative services provided for the issuing of licences and vetting of applications for passports and licences issued by other agencies. It also involves the issue of licences pursuant to the Arms Act 1983 and Arms Regulations 1992 and provides services relating to the inspection of records and premises of arms dealers and others.

### *Output Class D11 - Lost and Found Property*

This output class includes services surrounding the receipt, storage and appropriate disposal of found property and the recording of lost property reports.

### *Output Class D12 - Road Safety Programme*

This output class covers the delivery of services outlined in the New Zealand Road Safety Programme (NZRSP) directed towards the achievement of road safety outcomes. Road safety programmes are grouped into four broad activity areas. The largest activity covers the delivery of key strategic services such as highway patrol, speed and traffic camera operations, restraint device control, drink or drugged driver control operations, commercial vehicle investigation activity, and visible road patrol.

Other activity areas cover court prosecution and infringement management; road safety education activities and community services; the services associated with traffic management such as peak flow, event traffic control and crash attendance.

## Part E - Explanation of Appropriations for Capital Flows

### *Net Worth of Entities Owned*

#### **Statement of Estimated and Forecast Net Worth**

	<b>Balance Date</b>	<b>Estimated Net Worth 2002 \$ million</b>	<b>Forecast Net Worth 2003 \$ million</b>
New Zealand Police	30 June	265.980	265.970

## Part F - Crown Revenue and Receipts

### Part F1 - Current and Capital Revenue and Receipts

	2001/02		2002/03	Description of 2002/03 Crown Revenue
	Budgeted \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budget \$000	
<b>Current Revenue</b>				
Non-Tax Revenue				
Infringement Fees	81,950	81,950	94,199	Traffic infringement fees received from the issue of traffic offence notices.
Sale of Unclaimed Property	369	369	369	Revenue received from the sale of unclaimed property.
Total Non-Tax Revenue	82,319	82,319	94,568	
<b>Total Current Revenue</b>	82,319	82,319	94,568	
<b>Total Crown Revenue and Receipts</b>	82,319	82,319	94,568	

