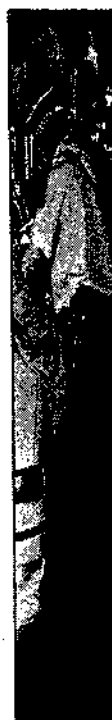


# **NZ POLICE ASSOCIATION**

## **FUND THE FRONTLINE**



### **The Issue**

There are insufficient frontline police to provide the level of service that New Zealanders deserve and expect.

### **The Reason**

Central Government is ignoring its prime responsibility to keep New Zealanders safe.

### **The Solution**

New Zealand needs:

- \* 540 additional police over the next 2 years; and
- \* 10,000 police by 2010 to provide the required level of service.



## Police / Population Growth

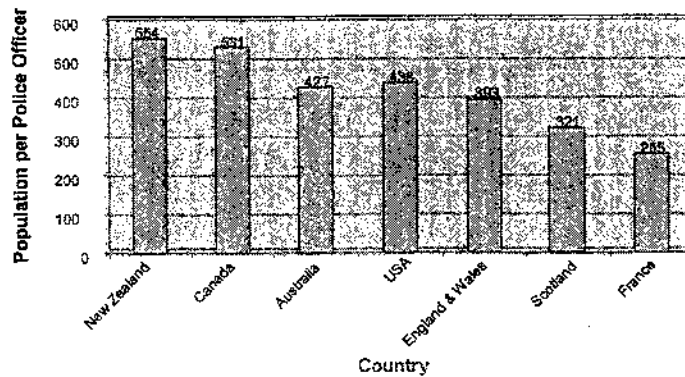
	1999	2004	%
Police Officers	6876	7328	6.6%
Population	3,815,000	4,060,900	6.4%

- Increased responsibilities and expectations of Police
- All but 50 of the extra sworn police have gone into specific (tagged) areas.



## International Police To Population Comparisons

Ratio of Population per Police Officer

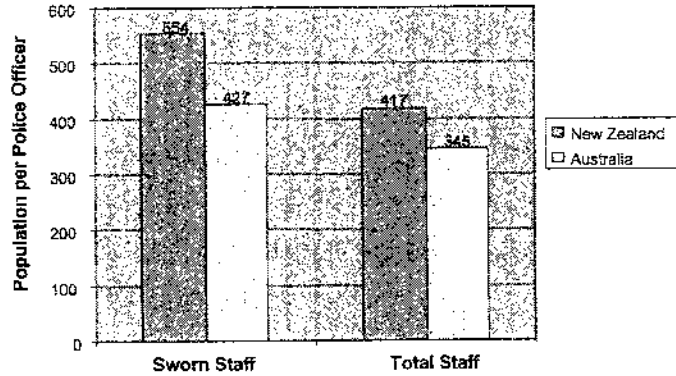


- New Zealand has the poorest Population to Police ratio in the English-speaking world.



## Australian vs New Zealand Population To Police Comparisons

Ratio of Population per Police Officer



- New Zealand Police are still significantly understaffed in comparison with Australia whether administration staff are excluded or included.
- Just to bring NZ up to Australian standards, NZ needs approximately another 2000 sworn police officers.



## Similar Jurisdiction Comparisons 2004

Ratio of Population To Police

	Population	Police	Ratio
New Zealand	4,060,900	7,328	554:1
Queensland	3,882,000	9,003	431:1
Scotland	5,504,800	15,617	321:1



## What Do The Public Think?

### Recent UMR survey:

**78% people surveyed believed there were not enough frontline police in New Zealand today.**

*February 2005 UMR national telephone survey of 750 New Zealand aged 18 years and over. Margin of error 3.6%.*



## Where are the Shortages?

They are nationwide in the following key areas:

- Frontline first response (GDB)
- Investigative capability (CIB)



## Problems With Emergency Response

### ➤ 2003/2004 Emergency response times

- Police = 71% in 10 min urban area target.
- Fire Service = 98% within 10 mins
- = 90% within 7 mins

### ➤ Unattended Jobs

If no police are available to send to a job then many jobs are cancelled, therefore they are not recorded in response time stats and reported crime stats.

### ➤ How many unattended jobs are cancelled each year?

Up to 100,000 nationwide, many being P1 (Priority 1) jobs



## Lack Of Investigative Capability

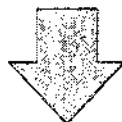
### Crime Trends:

INCREASING



- Serious violent crime
- Class A drug crime (including Meth)
- Robbery

*Requires significant resources to have a small impact.*



DECREASING

- High volume crimes
  - burglary
  - unlawful taking of vehicles
  - theft from vehicles

*Requires less concentrated dedication of resources to have a high impact.*



## Lack of Frontline Investigative Capability

➤ Unassigned/Unactioned files:

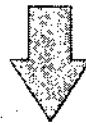
- 2043 files are known to have sat unassigned with no investigators free to assign them to.
- Investigators also have huge caseloads with no resource to adequately action the files that have been assigned.



## Core Central Govt Responsibilities

➤ **Vote Police % of Govt Revenue**

1999	2004
1.828%	1.656%



(\$109 million extra required in 2004 to retain 1999 percentage)

➤ **Vote Police % of Govt Expenditure**

1999	2004
1.891%	1.856%



➤ **Over same timeframe % of Govt Expenditure**

Health	14.718% to 16.518%
Education	13.850% to 15.174%





### **The Issue**

There are insufficient frontline police to provide the level of service that New Zealanders deserve and expect.

### **The Reason**

Central Government is ignoring its prime responsibility to keep New Zealanders safe.

### **The Solution**

New Zealand needs:

- \* 540 additional police over the next 2 years; and
- \* 10,000 police by 2010 to provide the required level of service.

# FUND THE FRONTLINE

## THE ISSUE

There are insufficient frontline police to provide the level of service that New Zealanders deserve and expect.

## THE REASON

Central Government is ignoring it's prime responsibility to keep New Zealanders safe.

## THE SOLUTION

New Zealand needs 10,000 police by 2010 to provide the required level of service.

The Police Association is seeking:

NOW:

- We are seeking **540 additional sworn police** to be delivered over the next two financial years

LONG TERM:

- We are seeking to have **10 thousand BY 2010...** that is 10,000 sworn police by 2010.

## NZ Police / Population Growth

	1999	2004	Actual No.s	%
<b>Police Officers</b>	6876	7328	452	6.6%
<b>NZ Population</b>	3,815,000	4,060,900	245,900	6.4%

- The growth in NZ Police numbers has only matched growth in population, effectively cancelling out any net improvement in police to population ratios.
- All but 50 of the extra Police have gone to specific (tagged) areas. These areas of tagged funding include, Highway Patrol, DNA teams, DNA analysis, law enforcement teams, youth aid analysis, national security investigations and overseas positions.
- The untagged Police went to Auckland to work in 50 general response and investigation areas.

## WHY 540 IMMEDIATELY?

- 540 extra staff would allow for one extra I-Car for each of NZ's 45 policing areas.
- To put one extra "I-Car" (*see below*) on the street 24/7, 12 sworn officers are required. These are the police officers 'available' for dispatch to calls for assistance from the public.

["I-Car" (*Incident Car*)- The I-Car is the uniform police unit that attends calls for assistance from the public. It is staffed by Police Officers working on rosters to provide 24-hour coverage in their area. The I-Car provides initial response for all criminal, public safety and general emergency events including traffic crashes.

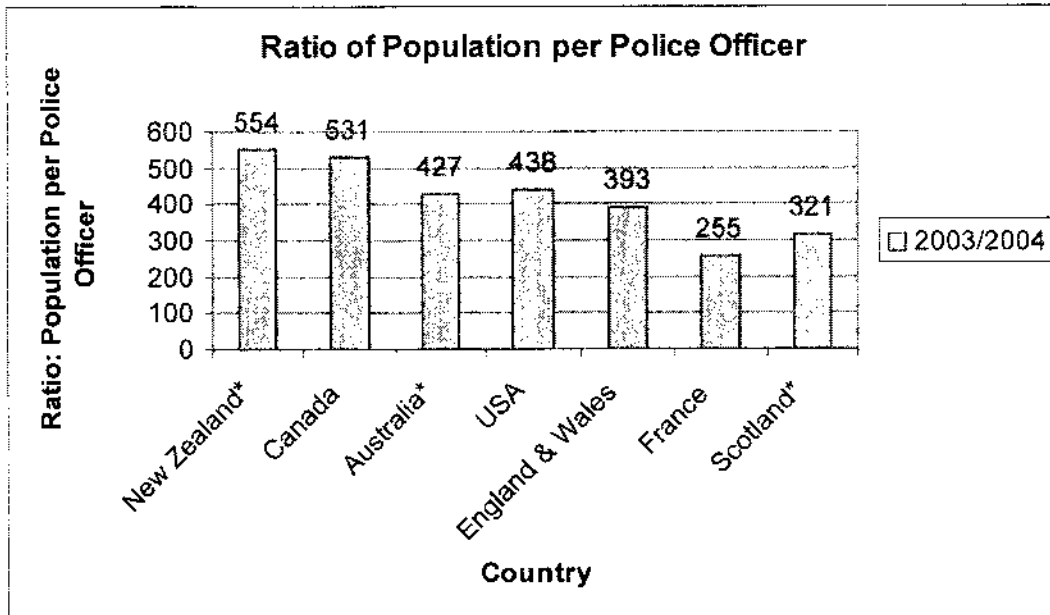
Traffic staff have traditionally attended traffic crashes, however this role has been added to the workload of I-Car staff to free up traffic staff to concentrate on enforcement work. Staff in an I-Car will complete the follow-up on all incidents they have dealt with (except serious crime). This includes processing arrests, arranging assessment of the mentally disordered and all ongoing administrative and court commitments.]

- Each extra staff member is costed out at \$100,000 including loadings for corporate overheads, equipment and non-sworn (civilian) support. This would cost \$54 million.
- Police expenditure currently represents 1.656% of total Government revenue. 540 extra Police would only increase that to 1.741% of total Government revenue.

## WHY 10,000 BY 2010?

10,000 Police would begin to bring New Zealand closer to International ratios

### International Comparisons of Population to Police

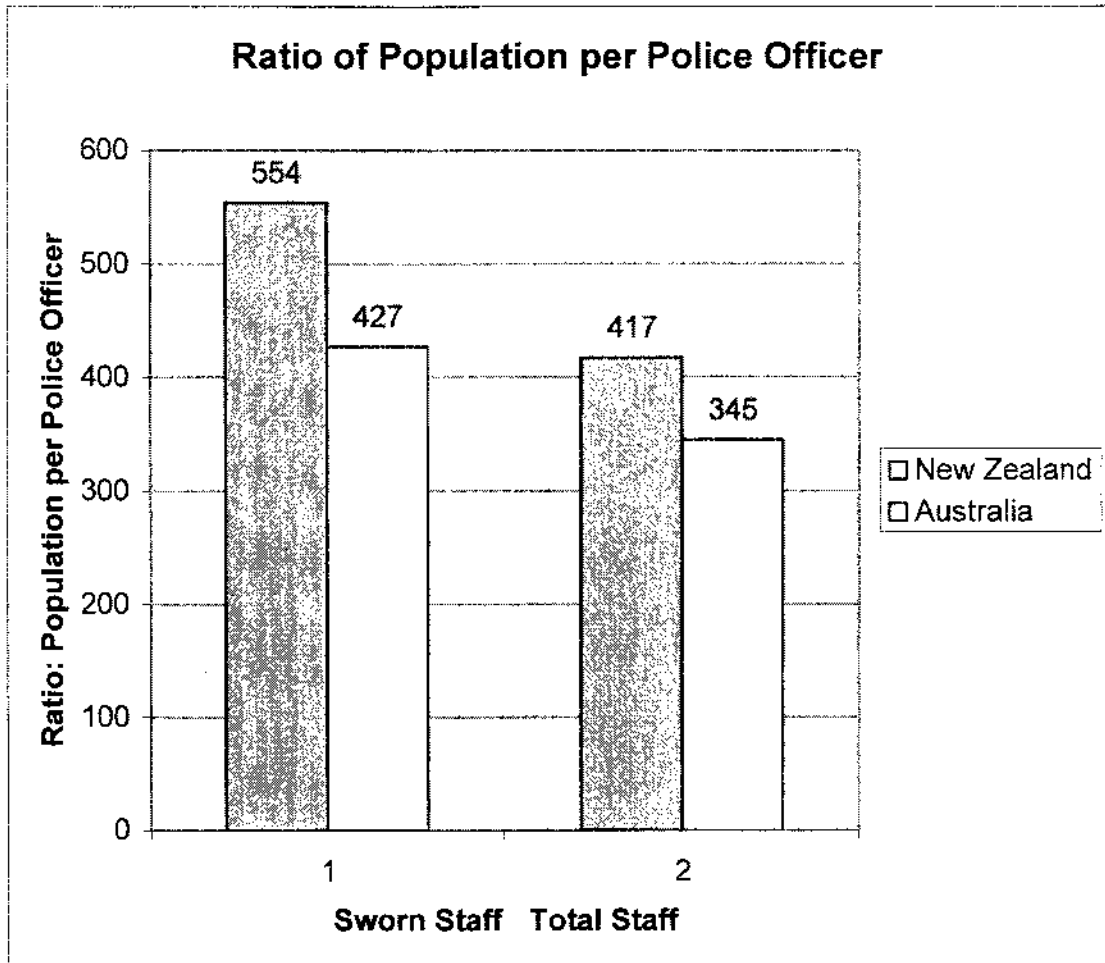


Country	Ratio 2004/2003	Police Officers 2004/2003	Population 2004/2003
New Zealand*	554	7,328	4,060,900
Canada	531	59,494	31,629,700
Australia*	438	43,550	20,108,600
USA	438	663,796	290,809,777
England & Wales	393	133,366	52,480,000
France	255	233,250	59,625,919
Scotland*	321	15,745	5,065,000

- \* New Zealand, Australia and Scotland are 2004 figures
- Figures supplied by Home Office
- Interpretation: New Zealand has 1 police officer per 554 citizens

- **“New Zealand has the poorest Population to Police ratio in the English-speaking world.”**
- **“Scotland is a good comparison as it is almost equivalent in population size and terrain.”**
- **“In England and Scotland, police officers are unarmed like New Zealand.”**

## Australian and New Zealand Comparisons of Population to Police



- Figures for end of June 2004
- Taken from Police Annual Reports

Country	No. of Sworn	Ratio of Sworn	No. of Non-sworn	Ratio of Non-sworn	Total No. of Staff	Ratio of Total
New Zealand	7,328	554	2,289	1774	9,737	417
Australia	47,018	427	11,222	1792	58,240	345

**“Whether a comparison with Australia excludes or includes administration staff (non-sworn/civilian), New Zealand Police are still significantly understaffed.”**

**“Just to bring New Zealand up to Australian standards, New Zealand would need approximately another 2000 sworn police officers.”**

## WHAT DO THE PUBLIC THINK?

### UMR OMNIBUS RESULTS

#### Methodology

Results in this report are based upon questions asked in the UMR Research nation-wide omnibus survey. This is a telephone survey of a nationally representative sample of 750 New Zealanders 18 years of age and over.

Fieldwork was conducted from 24<sup>th</sup> to 27<sup>th</sup> February 2005 at UMR Research's national interview facility in Auckland.

The margin of error for a 50% figure at the '95% confidence level' is  $\pm 3.6\%$ .

### Frontline Police in New Zealand

#### NUMBER OF FRONTLINE POLICE IN NEW ZEALAND

*As far as you are aware are there too many, about the right amount or not enough frontline police in New Zealand today?*

	FEB 2005 %
Too many	2
About the right amount	17
Not enough	78
Depends	1
Unsure	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>

## EMERGENCY RESPONSE TIMES

- An indicator of the need for more police is the attendance times for emergencies. In 2003/2004 Police attended only 71% of calls within the target 10 minutes for urban areas. The performance standard is 90%. In comparison the fire service attended 90% of calls within 7 minutes and 98% within 10 minutes. (See *Priority 1 (P1) Calls below*)

### \*Priority 1 (P1) Calls - Immediate Response (0-10 min service level)

A Priority 1 (P1) call is where there is an actual threat to life or property is happening now, violence is being used or threatened, a serious offence/incident is in progress and offenders are present or leaving the scene, serious vehicle crashes (persons trapped/seriously injured). Police endeavour to be at the scene within 10 minutes of the event for dispatch.]

## WHAT ABOUT THE LATEST CRIME STATISTICS?

### Use of 'Ghost Units'

- Police Association sources have advised that when there are no units available to send to an event, one of the ways this is being dealt with is by using 'intel nodes' or ghost units. When an event cannot be responded to, or if it is decided not to attend the event, it is assigned to a fictional ghost unit and the result of the call lodged as K-1 (police attendance sufficient i.e. No further action required/no charges necessary). This includes \*P1 calls (*see page 1*).
- This means the crime statistic disappears and the event is recorded as police having attended the incident. This not only has the effect of decreasing the crime statistics but also affects the accuracy of Police Emergency Response times.
- Ghost units were assigned to over 61,000 calls for assistance in the Northern Police Communications Centre alone, in the year to May 31 2004. This represents over 13% of the total calls for assistance to Police.

The events include the full range of incidents and offences including over 3000 shoplifting incidents and 1000 assaults. None of these incidents were recorded in the crime statistics and more importantly none of the members of the public requesting Police attendance received it.

- Class A drug crime, serious violent crime and National Security investigations are increasing. All of these areas are a huge burden on Police resources as they require intensive investigation. Significant time and resource needs to be committed to make any real impact in these areas. The categories of crime, which have seen substantial decreases require fewer resources to have a noticeable impact. These include burglary, theft from vehicles and the taking of vehicles.

## NEW DEMANDS ON POLICE

Listed below are just some of the additional duties that are carried out by frontline Police Officers throughout New Zealand. These demands have all commenced in recent years and no additional staffing has been provided for these duties.

### 1. Bail Checks

These duties involve visiting the addresses of active criminals who are on bail and as part of their bail conditions are on a residential curfew. On a shift this can involve individual officers checking on up to ten different addresses.

### 2. SAP Hours (Traffic Safety Administration Programme)

These are a set number of hours where the Police are required to perform a variety of traffic duties. These SAP hours are funded by the Land Transport Safety Authority. The frontline Police Officers are required to fulfil a significant proportion of the District allocation.

### 3. Licensed Premises

The number of licensed premises in New Zealand cities area has increased substantially (by over 100% in some metropolitan areas) in the last ten years. Liquor licensing hours have also changed dramatically and many licensed premises are open throughout the night. The drinking age has also been reduced to 18.

### 4. Boy Racers

The Boy Racer phenomenon has emerged in recent years. Problems with this group generally emerge outside the hours that dedicated traffic units are working. These include dangerous driving incidents, disorder, trespass and property damage.

### 5. Training

Since 1997 all Police staff are required to complete staff safety tactical training. This training involves firearms, handcuffs, batons, self-defence and staff are required to complete three days training per year. Additional mandatory training that has been implemented in recent years includes first aid training, driver training, custodial suicide prevention training and NIA computer training.

### 6. International Airport Policing

In recent years the number and location of international flights throughout New Zealand has increased. There are now regular international flights at a number of provincial airports. Two Police Officers are required to be present for each international flight to meet New Zealand's international obligations. No additional staffing has been provided for this.

#### 7. Enquiries/Investigations

Frontline Police staff are also required to complete follow up enquiries for numerous incidents that they attend. These would include minor assaults, disorder, theft, and domestic violence that do not reach the threshold for investigation by CIB or specialist staff.

#### 8. Burglary and Domestic Violence

Burglary and domestic violence are now priority crimes. The amount of time and paperwork required in attending and documenting these incidents has increased markedly. The involvement of outside agencies has provided better results for complainants in these areas but it has increased the workload for frontline staff.

#### 9. Disclosure

The requirement for Police to disclose all parts of a Police file to the lawyer of a defendant before any trial or hearing has created significant extra work for Police Officers for every arrest that they make.

#### 10. Special Operations

Police Officers throughout New Zealand are often required to respond to special operations for visiting dignitaries, sporting and entertainment events. The response to the growing demand in this area is met from the frontline, often through shifting staff in from other geographic areas meaning that their normal area of operation is left under strength.

POLICE, HEALTH & EDUCATION COMPARISONS

	1999-2000 (Reported Actual)	2000-2001 (Reported Actual)	2001-2002 (Reported Actual)	2002-2003 (Reported Actual)	2003-2004 (Reported Actual)	2004-2005 (Budget)
TOTAL GOVT REVENUE	47149.212	52044.020	54452.973	58271.889	61300.936	63602.048
TOTAL VOTE POLICE	861.673	888.793	919.368	966.979	1013.301	1053.036
Vote Police as % Total Govt Revenue	1.828%	1.708%	1.688%	1.659%	1.653%	1.656%
TOTAL EDUCATION	6312.546	6650.690	6950.017	7612.313	8316.015	8610.542
Vote Education as % Total Govt Revenue	13.388%	12.779%	12.763%	13.063%	13.566%	13.538%
TOTAL HEALTH	6707.924	7125.754	7293.521	7802.353	8601.709	9373.237
Vote Health as % Total Govt Revenue	14.227%	13.692%	13.394%	13.390%	14.032%	14.737%
TOTAL GOVT OPERATING FLOWS (OPERATING EXPENSES)	45576.345	48212.208	49938.433	52908.316	54315.810	56746.956
TOTAL VOTE POLICE	861.673	888.793	919.368	966.979	1013.301	1053.036
Vote Police as % Govt Operating Flows	1.891%	1.844%	1.841%	1.828%	1.866%	1.856%
TOTAL EDUCATION	6312.546	6650.690	6950.017	7612.313	8316.015	8610.542
Vote Edcn as % Govt Operating Flows	13.850%	13.795%	13.917%	14.388%	15.310%	15.174%
TOTAL HEALTH	6707.924	7125.754	7293.521	7802.353	8601.709	9373.237
Vote Health as % Govt Operating Flows	14.718%	14.780%	14.605%	14.747%	15.836%	16.518%

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LINDA CLARK: Listening to all of that have been some of the country's mayors. Let me introduce you now to Michael Redman, he's Mayor of Hamilton, Sir Barry Curtis, Mayor of Manukau and Bob Harvey is Mayor of Waitakere, good morning to all of you.

MICHAEL REDMAN: Good morning.

SIR BARRY CURTIS: Good morning

BOB HARVEY: Good morning.

CLARK: Well Sir Barry Curtis, let me start with you because we know yours is a district that has some problem. What do you say when, what's your reaction to all that you've heard from Greg O'Connor this morning.

CURTIS: I, I'm very proud of what the Counties Manukau Police do, they obviously work under considerable pressure. I've got a report going to the Community Safety Committee of the Manukau City Council in about four minutes time just outlining the factual situation that I have obtained for the Counties Manukau Police district. I'm going to be having discussions with various other people including the Police Minister, the Commissioner of Police and the District Commander just to identify what the true situation is. I know the Police are operating under very difficult conditions but I am not aware

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that the Police in Counties Manukau are significantly under-resourced. I certainly haven't heard that from the District Commander with whom I work very closely.

**CLARK:** So if they're not under-resourced how do they explain to you the nearly um, you know the seventeen hundred unallocated cases in your district.

**CURTIS:** Well I understand, according to the report that's going to the Committee this morning there are eleven hundred and seventy-five cases that need further investigation, that equates to about 2.74% of the total crime in the district, which in 2004 was about forty-two thousand nine hundred and thirty seven cases. Moreover I understand the Police are onto those cases, working on them and incidentally Linda, they include eleven cases of a sexual nature, including five cases of rape. Of the five rape cases three are awaiting forensic analysis, one is likely to be reclassified and the other is hospitalised on an unrelated matter. So I've got to say and I've got to repeat once more that the Counties Manukau Police are doing a magnificent job, I know under trying circumstances, we've got a hundred and sixty-five different cultures in this city, the extremes of young and old, rich and poor, some degree of poverty and hardship. We do have difficulties with crime, but I repeat the police are doing a wonderful job and I would like to include in that the Member of Parliament for Papakura,