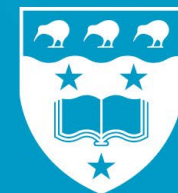


Keeping safe and harm prevention

New Zealand Police | Nga Pirihimana O Aotearoa



Waipapa
Taumata Rau
**University
of Auckland**

OUR BUSINESS



WHY WE ARE HERE

VISION

For New Zealand to be the safest country

MISSION

To prevent crime and harm

PURPOSE

To ensure everybody is safe and feels safe

OUR GOALS

Service

Serve our communities through timely and responsive policing

Safety

Improve public safety and feelings of safety by being visible and accessible

Trust

Strengthen trust and confidence through connections with our communities

WHAT WE DO

OUR APPROACH

We help create safer communities together, through:

- Community engagement
- Collaborative problem solving
- Partnerships and trusted relationships

We prevent crime and harm by:

- Enforcing the law
- Targeting and apprehending offenders
- Providing priority service to victims



FUNCTIONS

- Keeping the peace
- Maintaining public safety
- Law enforcement
- Crime prevention
- Community support and reassurance
- National security
- Participating in policing activities abroad
- Emergency management

HOW WE DO IT

OUR PRIORITIES



Supporting the frontline

Enhancing staff safety, wellbeing and capability



Focus on core policing

Enforcing the law, prevention, response, investigation and resolutions



Leadership

Is visible, supportive and accountable



Fiscal responsibility

Including identifying opportunities to reinvest in the frontline

VISIBLE - REASSURING - RESPONSIVE

OUR PARTNERSHIP WITH MĀORI TE HURINGA O TE TAI

Pou Mataara

Our people and our mindset

Pou Mataaho

Effective initiatives and improved practice

Pou Hourua

Effective partnerships



WORKING TOGETHER WITH
IWI MĀORI TO GET BETTER
OUTCOMES FOR ALL

OUR PEOPLE ARE:

- Equipped and empowered
- Adaptable and versatile
- Reliable and competent

WE ARE ACCOUNTABLE FOR:

- Our performance
- Our conduct

OUR GOALS

- Safe Homes – Free from harm and victimisation
- Safe Roads – Preventing death and injury with our partners
- Safe Communities – People are safe wherever they live, work and visit



POLICE FUNCTIONS

Keeping the peace
Maintaining public safety
Law enforcement
Crime prevention
Community support & reassurance
National security
Participation in policing activities outside NZ
Emergency management



Before you ask...



**Do not attempt to
bribe Police**

111

Emergency



Non-Emergency

Call 105

Visit 105 / police.govt.nz

NZ Police App



Apple store



Google Play



111 or 105?



When speaking with Police

1. WHERE?



2.



3. WHEN?



4.



Criminal still there?

5. Vehicle?



Or on foot?

6. Offender Description

SEX Male ☐ Female ☐	RACE White ☐ Coloured ☐ Black ☐ Other ☐	AGE
HEIGHT		LEFT / RIGHT HANDED
WEIGHT		HAT (COLOUR/TYPE)
HAIR / FACIAL HAIR		TIE
EYES		COAT
GLASSES TYPE		SHIRT
TATTOOS		TROUSERS
SCARS / MARKS		SHOES
COMPLEXION		WEAPON



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Tamaki Makaurau Police



Auckland City Downtown Police Hub

210 Federal Street, Auckland City



Counties Manukau Police Station

42 Manukau Station Road, Manukau



Henderson Police Station

7 Buscomb Avenue, Henderson

Available - **24/7**

Emergency number - **111**

Non – Emergency number - **105**

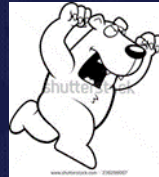
105.police.govt.nz/home

www.police.govt.nz

Personal safety



- » Cash/Personal info
- » Awareness
- » Common Sense
- » Recognise danger
- » Safe walking, in groups if possible
- » Have phone ready to call
- » Report suspicious behaviour



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Out and About

If you're out with friends, look after each other by making sure everyone gets home safely.

Stay with your group when moving around town.

Park your car in well lit, busy areas.

Stay on the main streets where there are a lot of people, avoid dark and lonely places.

Have enough money for a taxi or Uber.

Ensure your phone has a full charge.

Let someone know your plans.



Stalking & Harassment

A new stalking and harassment offence comes into force on **26 May 2026**.

Do you know what qualifies as an offence? Can you recognise stalking behaviour?



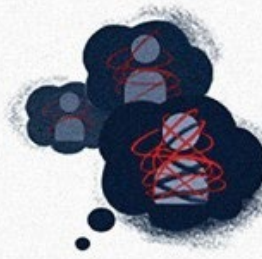
F

Fixed

Intense and persistent focus on the victim

Often looks like:

Repeated attempts to monitor, contact, or interfere in their life



O

Obsessive

Behaviour escalates over time, driven by an obsessive interest in the victim

Often looks like:

Excessive messaging, surveillance, or attempts to access personal information



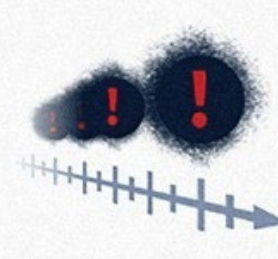
U

Unwanted

Victim does not welcome the behaviour, may have explicitly asked the perpetrator to stop

Often looks like:

Victim taking steps to avoid the stalker, such as blocking contact or changing routines



R

Repeated

Behaviour occurs on multiple occasions and forms a pattern

Note:

This repetition is what transforms otherwise lawful acts into stalking



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Stalking and Harassment, Crimes Act 1961: information for community organisations



The Stalking and Harassment offence **takes effect 26th of May 2026**. These law changes strengthen protections, clearly state that stalking is an illegal behaviour, and ensure harm experienced by victims and whānau is recognised and responded to appropriately.

What is Stalking and Harassment?

Stalking and harassment is a pattern of behaviour characterised by **unwanted, repeated, fixated, and obsessive** focus on the victim. The suspect or alleged offender may be known to the victim e.g. a current or ex-partner, work colleague, acquaintance, or a stranger.

Stalking can be hard to recognise and escalate quickly. When early warning signs go unaddressed, stalking can pose a serious risk of harm to victims. Stalking and harassment behaviours **should always be taken seriously**, as these behaviours could escalate and lead to serious violence or death.

Under the new offence, Police can **charge** or **issue a notice** warning a person that further behaviour may amount to an offence.

Events **before 26 May 2026** can not be investigated against the new laws. **Police can still help**. Any stalking and harassment actions taking place prior will need to be investigated using the laws in place at the time; i.e. Harassment Act (1997), Harmful Digital Communications Act (2015) or Summary Offences Act (1981).

Penalties for Stalking and Harassment

The following penalties are designed to protect victims, stop harm early, and strengthen the safety and wellbeing of individuals, whānau, and communities.

- **Early Intervention:** Police can issue a stalking and harassment notice, **warning** a person that their behaviour may be criminal and enabling faster escalation to prosecution if behaviour continues.
- **Penalty:** Offenders convicted of the new stalking and harassment offence face up to **five years' imprisonment**.
- **Court Orders:** Courts may issue restraining orders to stop further contact, harassment, or online abuse.
- **Firearms Licence Restrictions:** Courts may disqualify offenders from holding firearms licences or private security licences.

What is a Stalking and Harassment offence?

A **Stalking and Harassment offence** occurs when a person engages in a pattern of behaviour directed at another individual by committing one or more **specified acts** (see below) on at least **two separate occasions within a two-year period**, knowing that their behaviour is **likely to cause fear or distress** to that person.

A **specified act** is behaviour towards another person including:

- Watching, following, loitering near, or blocking someone.
- Recording, tracking, or monitoring movements.
- Repeated contacting, messaging, or communicating.
- Interfering with or damaging taonga, pets, or property.
- Undermining someone's reputation, relationships, or opportunities.
- Posting or sharing material online that harms, misrepresents, or targets someone.
- Any behaviour that would cause fear or distress to a reasonable person.

These acts can be directed at the person or through others, including whānau members, workplaces, organisations, or community groups.

Collecting evidence

Support whānau by encouraging them to: keep a stalking diary or log, save messages, letters, gifts, or items left behind by their stalker, and to take photos or retain security camera footage of any events if available.

Report concerning behaviour to Police as **early as possible**. Early reporting helps protect mana, safety, and wellbeing.

Supporting victims and people causing harm

Getting help

- For sexual harm call **Safe to Talk** – freephone helpline on 0800 044 334, texting 4334 or you can use their confidential webchat service at: safetotalk.nz (available 24/7).
- For family harm call **Are You Okay** family violence helpline on 0800 456 450 (available 24/7).

Help near to you

Safe to Talk and **Are You OK** are free to call and confidential. These helplines can help you find the best local service to meet your needs whether that be a Kaupapa Māori, Pacific, Ethnic or Rainbow service, for example.

Getting help from Police

Regardless of the language you speak, please call **111 in an emergency** or 105 for non-emergencies.

If it is hard for you to talk to Police because of language, you can get help by:

- telling the person which language you speak, once you communicate which language is preferred, Police will connect you to an interpreter on the phone,
- talking to one of our bilingual communications staff, or
- using a friend or family member as your interpreter for talking to Police.

You can report stalking and harassment using the form found here [105 Police Non-Emergency Online Reporting](#).

Help for people who have been served a stalking and harassment notice

If a person's behaviour is causing others distress or concern, or they have been served a stalking and harassment notice, they can speak to a trained counsellor through the 'Need to Talk' helpline on 1737. The service is free, available 24/7 via call or text, and they can provide referrals to further support agencies.

SCAM Awareness

- Facebook marketplace
- Trademe
- Online Dating
- Email links
- Phone messages



- *Protecting Ourselves from Digital Threats*

1. Verify Information Before Sharing
2. Keep Your Systems Updated
3. Be Cautious With Attachments
4. Educate yourself and others

If it's too good to be true, it probably is!



Home Safety

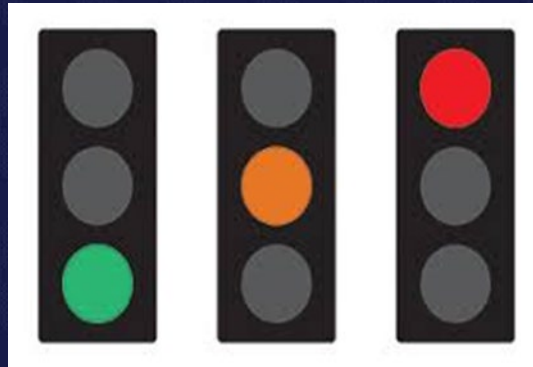


Noise Complaints



**Day or night, call Noise Control on 09 301 0101
Auckland Council will address the issue and
involve Police if needed
If threats are made, call police immediately.**

Road Safety



Emergency vehicles



If you see lights and/or sirens behind you while driving, keep calm and pull over as much to the left as possible to let them pass.

Only police vehicles require you to pull over and stop. Please remain in your vehicle if they pull in behind you.

Driving Licence

Learners Licence

Restricted Licence

Full Licence

❖ Oversea Driver Licence –
18 months from NZ arrival



Family Harm

Physical abuse



Psychological abuse



Sexual abuse



- *Children under 14 years old cannot be left home alone, can be charged with neglect
- *Although common in other countries, It is illegal to physically smack children in New Zealand to discipline them

Self Defence

Crimes Act 1961

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If you need more information about this Act, please contact the administering agency: Ministry of Justice

• not the latest version

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SEARCH

By sections

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Versions and amendments

Secondary legislation

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Defence against assault

48 Self-defence and defence of another

(1) Every one is justified in using, in the defence of himself or herself or another, such force as, in the circumstances as he or she believes them to be, it is reasonable to use.

(2) This section is subject to [section 37](#) of the End of Life Choice Act 2019.

Section 48: replaced, on 1 January 1981, by section 2(1) of the Crimes Amendment Act 1980 (1980 No 63).

Section 48(2): inserted, on 6 November 2021, by [section 41](#) of the End of Life Choice Act 2019 (2019 No 67).

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New Zealand Government

PARLIAMENTARY COUNSEL OFFICE

TE TARI TOHUTOHU PĀREMATA



NEW ZEALAND

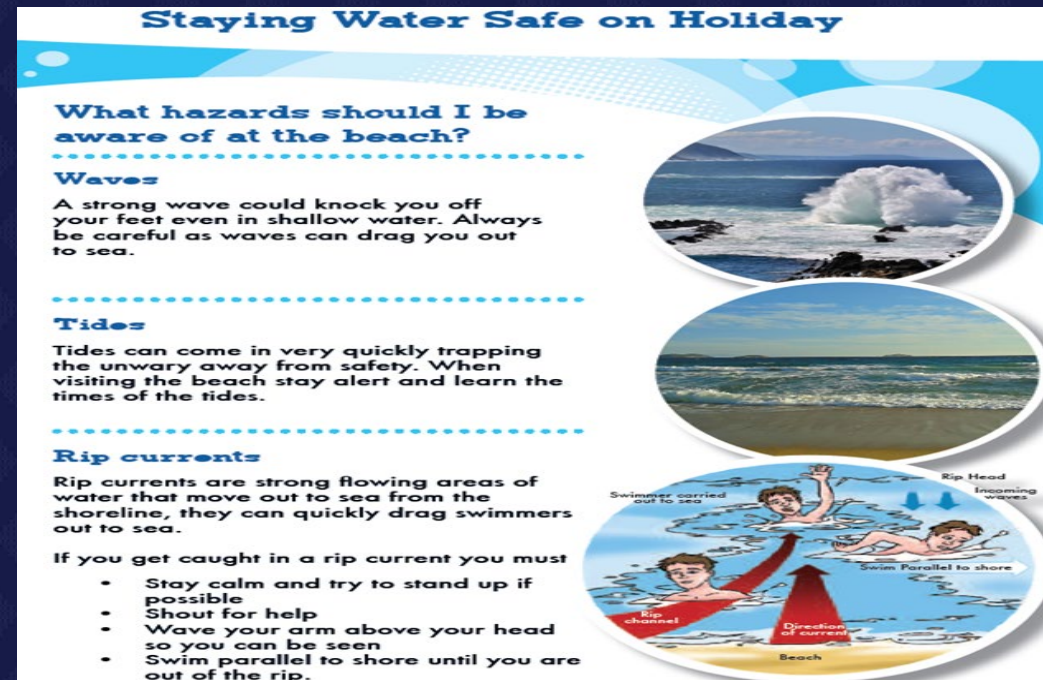
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Water Safety

Preparation / Planning

- Follow the rules!!!
- Weather/tides checking
- Life jacket-Boat/Rock fishing
- Communication-waterproof
- Seeking for help 111



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Alcohol (<18)



- **Buying alcohol underage \$250**
- **Presenting false evidence of age \$250**
- **Being in a restricted or supervised area underage \$250**
- **Anyone under 18 found drinking in a public place can be issued with a Liquor Infringement Notice \$200**
- **Breaching a Local Alcohol Ban \$250**

Drugs

- Possession
- Class **A** 6 months imprisonment and/or \$1,000 fine
- Class **B** 3 months imprisonment and/or \$500 fine
- Class **C** 3 months imprisonment and/or \$500 fine



Hate Crime

Enduring Characteristics



Race, Ethnicity,
Nationality



Religion, Faith



Gender, Gender
identity



Sexual Orientation



Age

Disability



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Ethnic Services Team

Providing victim-focused assistance while looking after our ethnic communities & staff

What we do:

- Provide cultural advice to internal workgroups on ethnic matters.
- Educate ethnic communities on NZ Laws and helping them break barriers with the NZ Police.
- Develop prevention initiatives to assist ethnic communities in reducing crime and victimization.
- Support internal workgroups by assisting investigations or enquiries involving ethnic Victims and Offenders.
- Identify and build partnerships with key stakeholders who can support ethnic communities.
- Risk assessment of ethnic affairs and support intel.
- Provide assistance to Ethnic employees within our organization.