

3 June 2026

Nigel Gray
fyi-request-34696-22feb2e1@requests.fyi.org.nz

Dear Nigel

Request for information

I refer to your Official Information Act 1982 (OIA) request of 13 May 2026 in which you asked for information regarding crash reporting and associated processes. I have addressed each part of your request below.

1. Traffic Crash Report (TCR) guidance and instructions

Please provide all internal Police documents, manuals, instructions, training material, or guidance used by officers when completing a TCR, including:

Police holds a range of operational documents, manuals, instructions, and training material relating to the completion of Traffic Crash Reports (TCRs). It is set out across a combination of Police Manual chapters, specialist crash investigation guidance, and system-based instructions used by officers when completing TCRs.

The documents identified as being within scope of your request are set out below and have been provided with this response where not publicly available.

a. how officers identify and record a suspected medical event

There is no prescriptive or exhaustive list of factors that an officer may rely on to determine whether a crash involves a suspected medical event.

Officers assess each crash on its individual circumstances, taking into account the totality of information available during the course of the investigation. This includes consideration of the crash environment, vehicle dynamics, and participant behaviour. Officers apply professional judgement in forming their assessment, consistent with Police Manual guidance and Serious Crash Unit (SCU) investigative practice.

In doing so, officers may consider a range of indicative factors, including:

- the driver's level of responsiveness and ability to communicate
- witness accounts, including observations of driving behaviour before the crash
- the presence of any known medical indicators or disclosed medical conditions
- the nature of the crash, including speed and outcome
- the number of vehicles involved in the crash
- the pattern and extent of damage to vehicles or property
- whether there is evidence of avoidance actions, such as braking

Police National Headquarters

180 Molesworth Street. PO Box 3017, Wellington 6140, New Zealand.
Telephone: 04 474 9499. Fax: 04 498 7400. www.police.govt.nz

- whether vehicle safety systems were activated

These factors are not exhaustive and are considered collectively. No single factor is determinative.

Relevant observations are recorded in officers' notebooks and within the TCR, including within narrative and contributing factor fields, in accordance with Police Manual guidance and standard investigative practice. Relevant information can be found in the *Vehicle Crash Attendance and Investigation* chapter of the Police Manual, which is publicly available on the Police website: <https://www.police.govt.nz/about-us/publication/vehicle-crash-attendance-and-investigation-police-manual-chapter>

A copy of the *Serious Crash Investigation Review* chapter is also included with this response.

b. how officers identify and record drug involvement

For deceased drivers, toxicology is undertaken as part of the post-mortem process, and findings are reported to the Coroner by a pathologist. For surviving drivers, Police may require evidential samples, including blood analysis. Where appropriate, an oral fluid drug test or compulsory impairment test may be undertaken. Information relating to suspected or confirmed drug involvement is recorded in the TCR and associated investigation records.

c. how officers identify and record alcohol involvement

For deceased drivers, alcohol testing is conducted as part of the post-mortem process, and results are reported to the Coroner.

For surviving drivers, Police may require:

- an alcohol screening test
- an evidential breath test
- or a blood sample for analysis

Relevant information relating to alcohol involvement is recorded in the TCR and associated systems.

d. how officers determine whether a crash should be referred to the coroner

All crashes involving a fatality are referred to the Coroner in accordance with statutory requirements.

e. how officers record pending toxicology

Where blood samples have been taken and results are pending, the officer records that samples have been sent for analysis within the TCR. The TCR may be updated when results are received.

f. how officers record medical history, symptoms, or collapse at the wheel

Officers record any information considered relevant to the circumstances of the crash in their notebook and in the TCR. This may include observations of symptoms, reported medical history, or indications of a possible collapse at the wheel.

g. and any factor-coding or narrative conventions used by Police.

Police records information relating to the crash using structured fields and narrative sections within the TCR. This includes recording:

- what happened (narrative)
- contributing factors
- relevant observations

There is no separate standalone document that prescribes all factor-coding or narrative conventions. These are supported through system design, training, and operational guidance, and require officer judgement based on the circumstances of each crash.

h. This includes any Serious Crash Unit (SCU) guidance

Police holds guidance used by the Serious Crash Unit (SCU) for the investigation of serious and fatal crashes.

This guidance forms part of the wider crash investigation framework within which Traffic Crash Reports are completed and supports investigative and evidential practice in more complex cases.

Relevant policies and guidance are outlined above and include the *Vehicle Crash Attendance and Investigation* chapter of the Police Manual and associated SCU guidance, as mentioned in my response to Question 1a.

2. Toxicology processes and status information

Please provide:

a. the process Police follow when requesting toxicology after a crash,

Police does not request toxicology analysis. Where a driver is deceased, the matter is referred to a pathologist. The pathologist determines what toxicology testing, if any, is required to assist in determining cause of death and reports this to the Coroner.

b. how Police record the status of toxicology (e.g., “pending”, “requested”, “received”)

Within the TCR, a status such as “pending toxicology” may be recorded where results are outstanding. Once results are received, the TCR will be updated to reflect this information. Once the crash investigation is complete, the TCR is forwarded via Police Coronial Services to the Coroner. This concludes the primary Police role in relation to toxicology.

c. how Police record toxicology results in TCRs or associated systems

Where additional information becomes available to Police after submission of the TCR, including toxicology results, the report will be updated to reflect that information.

d. any internal guidance on interpreting toxicology results for crash classification

Police does not interpret toxicology results for the purpose of determining cause of death and does not consider toxicology findings in isolation. Toxicology results are analysed

and reported by a pathologist or forensic scientist as part of the full post-mortem examination and provided to the Coroner.

This part of the request is therefore refused under section 18(e) of the OIA, as no such internal guidance is held.

- e. and any documents describing how Police communicate toxicology outcomes to NZTA.*

Where relevant information, including toxicology results, becomes available after the initial submission, the TCR may be updated and resubmitted to NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi (NZTA).

Police does not hold separate documents describing a distinct process for communicating toxicology outcomes beyond this. This part of the request is therefore refused under section 18(e) of the OIA.

3. Coronial referral and pending-status information

Please provide:

- a. the criteria Police use to determine whether a crash fatality is referred to the Coroner*

Fatal crashes are treated as reportable deaths and are referred to the Coroner in accordance with the Coroners Act 2006. Deaths must be reported to Police, and in turn to a Coroner, in the circumstances set out in section 14 of the Coroners Act 2006. Fatal traffic crashes fall within these categories and are therefore reported.

Police are required to report all deaths immediately to the duty coroner via the National Initial Investigation Office (NIIO). Where a doctor is able to certify the cause of death and the Coroner does not take jurisdiction, the matter is not referred.

This information is publicly available, found within the Sudden Death Chapter on the Police website. You can view the full chapter here: <https://www.police.govt.nz/about-us/publication/sudden-death-police-manual-chapter>

- b. how Police record coronial referral status in their systems*

Information that a matter has been referred to the Coroner is recorded within Police systems, including:

- completion of a POL 47 Report for Coroner
- creation of a sudden death (1S) file
- recording within NIA and associated case management systems

Documentation is sent to the Coroner through the NIIO and recorded in Police systems as part of the investigation file. There is no single standardised field used across all systems to record coronial referral status.

- c. how Police record cases where coronial findings are pending*

There is no standardised method for recording “pending coronial findings” as a discrete field. Once a matter has been referred, the investigation file may remain open, be filed, or be progressed depending on the investigation status.

This part of the request is therefore refused under section 18(e) of the OIA, as no defined or standardised method for recording “pending coronial findings” exists.

- d. and any documents describing how Police track coronial outcomes for crash cases.*

There is no standardised method for recording “pending coronial findings” as a discrete field. Police files do not need to remain open until coronial findings are received. Findings are attached to the file when they are later provided. No consistent “pending” status is applied across Police systems.

This part of the request is therefore refused under section 18(e) of the OIA, as no defined or standardised process for recording “pending coronial findings” exists.

4. Classification logic used by Police

Please provide any internal Police documents, guidance, or criteria used to determine when a crash is considered:

- a. a medical event*

Police does not determine whether a crash is the result of a medical event. For deceased drivers, cause of death is determined by the Coroner, informed by pathological and medical evidence. For surviving drivers, Police may take investigative steps such as obtaining evidential samples or referring the individual to NZTA for consideration of medical fitness to drive. Information relevant to possible medical involvement is recorded in the TCR based on observations and available evidence.

- b. drug-related*

Police does not independently determine whether a crash is drug-related. For deceased drivers, this is determined through coronial processes based on toxicological evidence. For surviving drivers, Police rely on the results of authorised testing processes, including oral fluid testing and laboratory analysis of blood samples conducted by qualified forensic scientists. Relevant information is recorded in the TCR.

- c. alcohol-related*

Police does not independently determine whether a crash is alcohol-related. For deceased drivers, alcohol involvement is determined through coronial processes. For surviving drivers, Police rely on evidential breath testing or laboratory analysis of blood samples. Relevant information is recorded in the TCR.

- d. or otherwise flagged for NZTA as involving impairment or sudden illness. This includes any definitions, thresholds, or decision rules used by Police when forming the narrative that NZTA later codes into CAS.*

Police records factual observations, circumstances, and contributing factors in the TCR. Where appropriate, matters may be referred to NZTA for further consideration, including matters relating to medical fitness to drive. Police does not apply formalised definitions, thresholds, or decision rules to classify impairment or sudden illness. Instead, officers record the available evidence to support downstream assessment and coding by NZTA.

Police does not hold specific definitions, thresholds, or decision rules used to classify crashes as medical events, drug-related, or alcohol-related. Police undertake a fact-finding role and record observations and evidence. Classification and analysis of crash data for national reporting purposes is undertaken by NZTA.

This part of the request is therefore refused under section 18(e) of the OIA, as the requested information does not exist.

5. Information about the transfer of my previous request Please provide:

- a. any internal Police correspondence, emails, or notes relating to the decision to transfer my previous request to NZTA,*
- b. including any assessment of what information Police believed they did or did not hold.*

Please find attached three emails which discussed the assessment of and subsequent transfer of your previous request to Police. Please note, some personal details have been withheld under section 9(2)(a) of the OIA to protect the privacy of natural persons.

I trust this information is satisfactory in answering your request. If you are not satisfied with the way your request has been responded to, you have the right under section 28(3) of the OIA to ask the Ombudsman to review our decisions. Information on how to do this is available online at www.ombudsman.parliament.nz.

Yours sincerely



Inspector Peter Mckennie
Acting Director: Road Policing
New Zealand Police

Serious crash investigation review

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Executive summary

The purpose of a serious crash investigation file review is to allow independent peer review of crash investigations.

Police reviewing serious crash investigation files must be aware of these key points:

- All files must be reviewed in district first.
- Serious crash supervisors must determine if an out of district or external file review is required.
- Serious crash files that include an animation or relate to a fleeing driver incident, or on/off duty Police employee must undergo an out of district review.
- Out of district reviewers must communicate with the author within 10 working days.
- All reviewers must be suitably trained for the type of crash being reviewed.

Overview

Introduction

Crash Analysis Reports (CAR) are coming under increasing scrutiny particularly from investigators working in the private sector and the Judiciary. In order to maintain the validity and reputation of Police crash analysts, a quality assurance system must be included in the report compilation process.

Given the average number of serious crash investigations conducted annually, it is appropriate that a tiered approach to reviews is adopted. This chapter outlines the peer review process for CARs.

This chapter should be read in conjunction with the 'crash reporting' section of the '[Vehicle Crash Attendance and Investigation](#)' and '[Vehicle crash data recording devices](#)' chapters of the Police Manual.

What is a serious traffic crash?

A serious traffic crash is one that:

- results in a significant life-threatening injury that could result in a fatality
- is likely to attract high public interest and, for this reason, requires a detailed investigation.

Purposes of a review

All CARs must be peer reviewed within district, prior to the report being forwarded for inclusion on the crash file.

- The author of the CAR forwards the report to their supervisor.
- The supervisor assigns to a suitably trained analyst within the district for review.
- The peer reviewer sends their review to the supervisor within 10 working days of receiving it.

The supervisor completes their section of the [peer review certificate](#) and decides whether or not to seek an out of district or external review. The final decision as to whether a further review is required is at the discretion of the report author's supervisor or district management.

- CARs selected for out of district or external review must be sent via the District Road Policing Manager (RPM) to the National Coordinator: Crash Investigations, PNHQ, who will determine the type of review required.

Any CAR:

- including an animation
- fleeing driver incident, or
- involving an on/off duty member of Police,

must undergo an out-of-district review.

Reviews are initiated to ensure:

- appropriate and accurate mathematical analysis is correctly applied
- the CAR is aligned with Police procedures
- the findings of the investigation are appropriate and justifiable.
- the CAR has been authored by the appropriately trained analyst and complies with Schedule 4 of the High Court Rules 2016 Act for expert witnesses.

Outcomes

A review may have these long-term outcomes:

- new initiatives developed during the investigation are documented and, where appropriate, incorporated into crash procedures and Police Instructions
- district serious crash analysts gain insight into techniques and procedures being developed in other districts, and
- inter-district communication is enhanced.

Review

Reviewer training

A Police employee nominated to review any CAR must:

- have completed Crash Investigation Training to at least Crash Analyst Level 2 (SCA2)
- be appropriately trained for the type of crash being reviewed (e.g., HMV, Ped/Bicycle & Motorcycle)
- have completed at least one Contemporary Personal Development (SC Review Course) conducted by the Royal New Zealand Police College (RNZPC), within two years prior to any review being undertaken (*or been exempted from attending the course), and
- be qualified to carry out speed estimates based on vehicle deformation if the file being reviewed contains such.

***Note:** Exemption requests must be submitted via the District Road Policing Manager to the National Coordinator Crash Investigations. Exemptions will be considered for employees that meet the above reviewer qualifications and who are a current RNZPC Serious Crash Course trainer or facilitator. Exemptions are granted at the discretion of the National Coordinator Crash Investigations in recognition of the employee's contemporary skills/knowledge/experience. An exemption will be valid for up to two years, after which the employee must have completed a relevant CPD (SC Review Course) or reapplied for, and been granted, continued exemption via their District Road Policing Manager.

Out-of-district review

An out-of-district review involves the serious crash analysis report and supporting material being sent to a suitably trained member of another district for peer review.

External review

All crashes involving Police, which result in death or serious injury, must be externally reviewed.

Additionally, an external review may be required when:

- there is significant interest in the incident
- the out-of-district reviewer and the CAR writer cannot agree on some aspect of the report, or
- there are overly complex issues to address.

An external review involves the Director: Road Policing contracting an independent private sector analyst or academic.

An external review must not be confused with the normal investigative process, where districts are free to

engage whatever investigative methods they require (at their own expense).

Review process flowchart

Download [the review process flowchart](#) details.

Review format

Communication between the reviewer and the report author is essential. Reports must be discussed verbally to ensure precise understanding of the facts of the crash. This may involve both the reviewer and CAR author working together to achieve an agreed report.

Once the reviewer is satisfied that the CAR is correct, they must forward a completed peer review certificate with the CAR to the author's supervisor and the National Co-ordinator

Dispute resolution

If agreement cannot be reached between the reviewer and the author of the CAR, the National Coordinator: Crash Investigations will determine the appropriate course of action.

Roles and responsibilities

Crash analyst's supervisor

Internal review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the CAR is satisfactory - all serious CARs are peer reviewed within the districts - employees completing serious crash investigations follow the principals of good practice decides on whether an out of district or external review is required. - Completes an assessment of the report and signs the peer review certificate as appropriate.
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District RPM

Support the Peer Review process	<p>Encourages CARs be presented for 'out of district' review</p> <p>Considers requests from the National Coordinator: Crash Investigations for staff to Peer Review CARs from other Districts (taking into account staffing levels and workloads).</p>
Internal reviews	Ensures all CARs are peer reviewed within district.
Out of district and external reviews	Considers whether either of these are appropriate. If so, the RPM refers the file to the National Coordinator: Crash Investigations for consideration and approval.
Issues raised by reviews	Raises any concerns with the National Coordinator: Crash Investigations, regarding training deficiencies or issues of national concern.

National Coordinator: Crash Investigations

Contact <u>RPM</u> 's	Requests release of SCA 2 officer to complete review of files submitted for out of district review.
Managing workloads	Ensures that CAR review workloads are spread evenly around all districts that have qualified staff to undertake out of district reviews.
Consultation and liaison	Consults and liaises with the originating district if any file is one that may be considered for allocation to an external reviewer.
Allocating and coordinating external reviews	Allocates CAR reviews to external reviewers, and is the Police point of contact for receiving the external reviewer's report and forwarding the file and report to the district <u>RPM</u> .
Responds to implications from reviews	Escalates issues identified. Coordinates changes required to training and methodology when issues of national importance are raised.
Responds to review disputes	Will determine the course of action for resolution should there be a district dispute between internal supervisor, and out-of-district peer reviewers.
Provides advice	Is available to assist employees with advice on serious crash investigation as required or sought.

Peer review certificate

The Peer review certificates are available in:

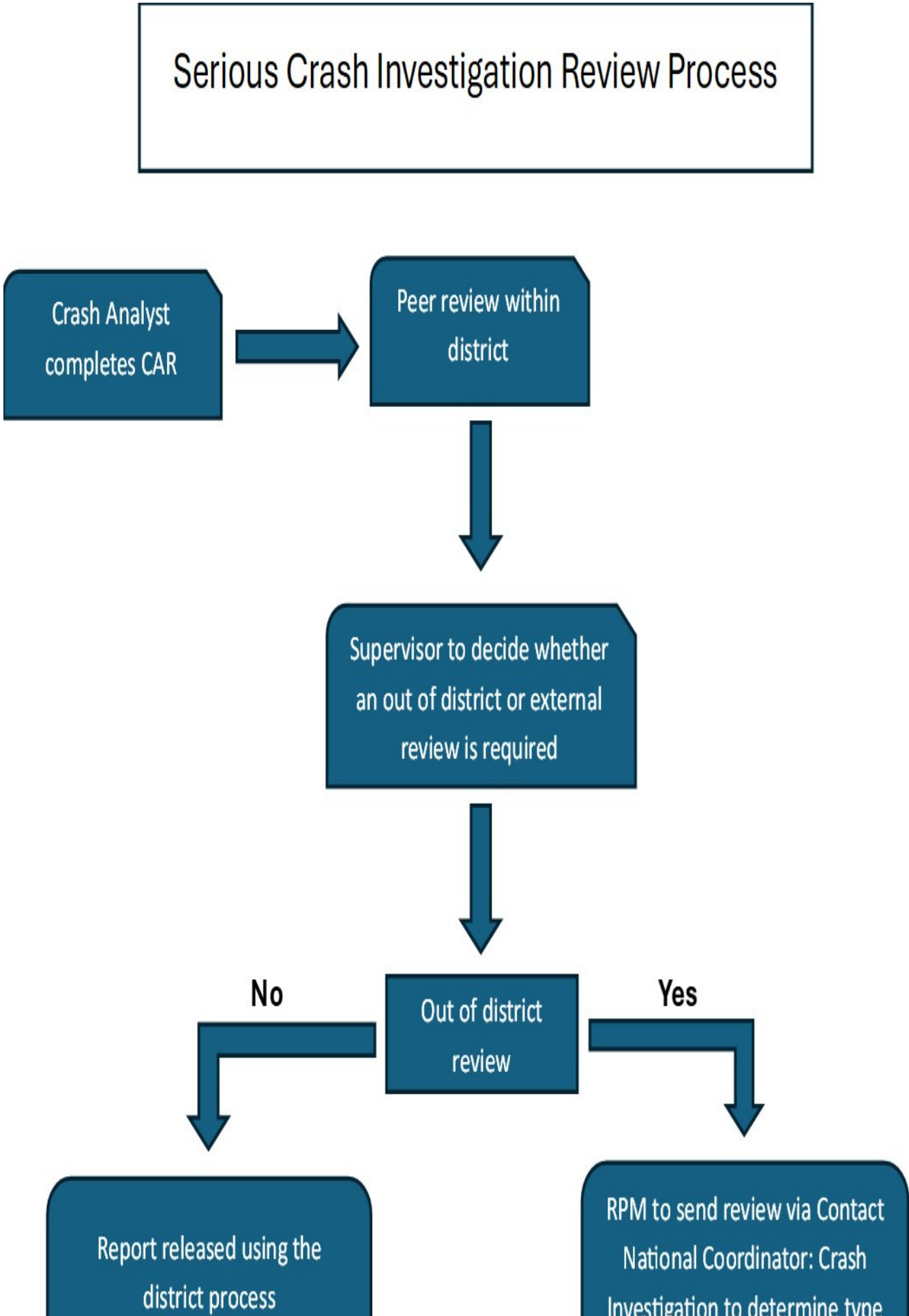
Police forms

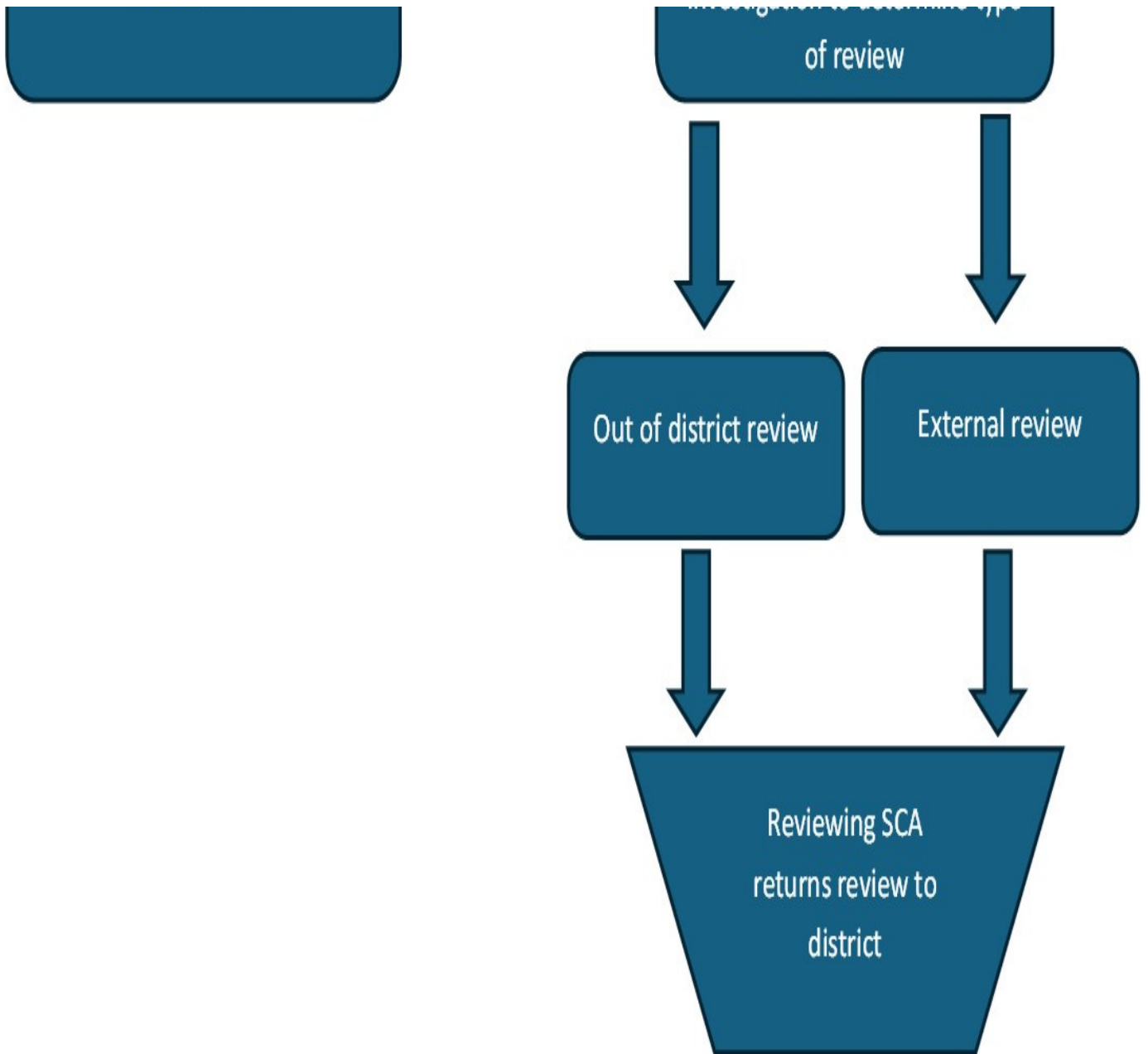
- [Serious Crash Investigation Review](#)
- [Out of District Peer Review Certificate](#)

Word:

- *Microsoft Word> Police Forms> Road policing> Serious crash investigation review*
- *Microsoft Word> Police Forms> Road policing> Out of District Peer Review Certificate*

Process review flowchart





Printed on : 21/05/2026

Printed from : <https://tenone.police.govt.nz/pi/police-manual/s-u/serious-crash-investigation-review>

From: [Ministerial Services](#)
To: [Official Correspondence](#)
Subject: RE: [EXTERNAL] RE: Possible Transfer - Medical Event and Drug Related Crashes (2023–2025)
Date: Tuesday, 14 April 2026 10:17:00 AM
Attachments: [Notification of transfer - Medical Event and Drug Related Crashes \(20232025\).msg](#)
[image001.png](#)
[image002.png](#)

Morena Chanell,

Thank you for your confirmation. As discussed, and for the reason set out in the attached letter to Nigel Gray, this request is being transferred to your agency for response.

Please treat this letter as a formal transfer of the request under section 14 of the Official Information Act.

You should be aware that a response must be provided to the requester as soon as reasonably practicable, and no later than 20 working days after the day this transfer is received by your agency, unless an extension of time is required and duly notified to the requester.

Ngā mihi

Jonelle Smith | Advisor: Ministerial Services | ([she/her](#))
Policy & Partnerships | Police National Headquarters |

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From: Official Correspondence <[.@..](#)>
Sent: Tuesday, 14 April 2026 9:46 am
To: Ministerial Services <[.@..](#)>
Subject: [EXTERNAL] RE: Possible Transfer - Medical Event and Drug Related Crashes (2023–2025)

CAUTION: This email originated from outside the New Zealand Police Network. DO NOT click links or open attachments unless you recognise the sender and are assured that the content is safe.

Kia ora Jonelle

Confirming we can accept transfer.

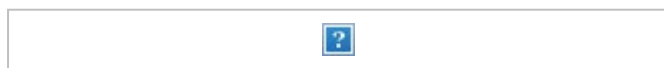
Ngā mihi
Chanell

Ministerial Services

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From: Ministerial Services <.[@.](#)>

Sent: Tuesday, 14 April 2026 9:39 am

To: Official Correspondence <.[@.](#)>

Subject: Possible Transfer - Medical Event and Drug Related Crashes (2023–2025)

Kia ora Team,

We have received the below request:

'I am requesting the following information under the Official Information Act 1982.

To avoid ambiguity, each item refers specifically to data recorded or held by NZ Police, including but not limited to the Crash Analysis System (CAS), Police crash reports, and any internal classification or coding guidance.

A. Medical-Event Crashes (2023, 2024, 2025) For each of the last three calendar years, please provide:

The number of fatal crashes where the primary contributing factor was recorded as a medical event.

The number of serious-injury crashes where the primary contributing factor was a medical event.

The number of minor-injury crashes where the primary contributing factor was a medical event.

The number of fatal crashes removed from the official road-toll dataset because they were determined to be caused by a medical event.

The exact Police or CAS factor codes, definitions, or descriptors used to classify a crash as a medical event.

The number of cases currently coded as "suspected medical event" or equivalent where coronial findings are pending.

B. Drug-Related Crashes (2023, 2024, 2025) For each of the last three calendar years, please provide:

The number of fatal crashes where drugs were recorded as a contributing factor.

The number of serious-injury crashes where drugs were recorded as a contributing factor.

The number of minor-injury crashes where drugs were recorded as a contributing factor.

The number of fatal crashes where both alcohol and drugs were contributing factors.

The factor codes, definitions, or descriptors used to classify drug involvement.

The number of cases initially coded as “pending toxicology” that were later updated to “drug-related.”

C. Classification and Data-Handling Procedures Please provide:

The internal Police guidance, instructions, or criteria used to determine when a crash is classified as: although this is asked specifically of Police this is not a function of Police and therefore we hold no information or internal guidance on this, as this role sits with NZTA.

a medical event

drug-related

alcohol-related

excluded from the official road toll

Any procedures or thresholds used when updating crash records following coronial findings or toxicology results.

D. Format

Please provide the information in tabular form (CSV, XLSX, or similar), or as a structured table in your response.

E. Administrative Notes

To avoid unnecessary delay:

If any part of this request is considered too broad, please identify the specific part and provide all remaining items.’

The request cannot be answered by NZ Police and the information is believed to be held by NZTA.

In accordance with section 14 of the Official Information Act 1982 (OIA), we are therefore seeking to transfer this request in full to your agency for response.

Please confirm by return email that the transfer is accepted, or, in the event you are unable to accept transfer, reasons for the refusal.

On receipt of transfer confirmation, we will notify the requestor and process formal transfer of the request to NZTA.

Ngā mihi

Jonelle Smith | Advisor: Ministerial Services | ([she/her](#))
Policy & Partnerships | Police National Headquarters |

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your organisation's OIA or LGOIMA page.

From: [Ministerial Services](#)
To: [Data](#); [NRPC.Strategy](#)
Subject: RE: [EXTERNAL] Official Information request - Official Information Act Request – Medical-Event and Drug-Related Crashes (2023–2025)
Date: Tuesday, 14 April 2026 9:27:00 AM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)
[image002.png](#)

Thanks team, I'll organise the transfer now.

Jonelle Smith | Advisor: Ministerial Services | ([she/her](#))
Policy & Partnerships | Police National Headquarters |

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From: Data <[@..](#)>
Sent: Tuesday, 14 April 2026 9:14 am
To: [NRPC.Strategy](#) <[@..](#)>
Cc: Ministerial Services <[@..](#)>
Subject: RE: [EXTERNAL] Official Information request - Official Information Act Request – Medical-Event and Drug-Related Crashes (2023–2025)

Thanks Laura, much appreciated, I'll leave with Min Services to action.

Thank you, Keith.

From: [NRPC.Strategy](#) <[@..](#)>
Sent: Tuesday, 14 April 2026 9:12 am
To: Data <[@..](#)>
Cc: Ministerial Services <[@..](#)>; [NRPC.Strategy](#) <[@..](#)>
Subject: RE: [EXTERNAL] Official Information request - Official Information Act Request – Medical-Event and Drug-Related Crashes (2023–2025)

Hi Keith

This request should be transferred in its entirety to NZTA – they hold information regarding crashes and crash factors in their Crash Analysis System. I note that the requestor has asked specifically for Part C for 'Police guidance', so in the transfer, we should explicitly advise that this is not a function of Police and therefore we hold no information or internal guidance on this, as

this role sits with NZTA.

Thanks

Ngā mihi

Laura Staples ([she/her](#))
Senior Advisor – Business Strategy
National Road Policing Centre - PNHQ

s 9(2)(a) OIA

E xxxx.xxxxxxx@xxxxxx.xxx.xx

QID LSND45



-----Original Message-----

From: Data <xxxx@xxxxxx.xxx.xx>

Sent: Tuesday, 14 April 2026 9:01 AM

To: NRPC.Strategy <xxxx.xxxxxxx@xxxxxx.xxx.xx>

Subject: FW: [EXTERNAL] Official Information request - Official Information Act Request – Medical-Event and Drug-Related Crashes (2023–2025)

Hi,

Min Services have asked about where to best assign this OIA request - are you able to provide any of the information requested below?

Thanks very much, Keith.

Keith Baldwin
Information Management Coordinator
Data and Performance Insights

-----Original Message-----

From: Ministerial Services <xxxxxxxxxxx.xxxxxxx@xxxxxx.xxx.xx>

Sent: Monday, 13 April 2026 11:42 am

To: Data <xxxx@xxxxxx.xxx.xx>

Subject: FW: [EXTERNAL] Official Information request - Official Information Act Request – Medical-Event and Drug-Related Crashes (2023–2025)

Mōrena Team,

The exact Police or CAS factor codes, definitions, or descriptors used to classify a crash as a medical event.

The number of cases currently coded as “suspected medical event” or equivalent where coronial findings are pending.

B. Drug-Related Crashes (2023, 2024, 2025) For each of the last three calendar years, please provide:

The number of fatal crashes where drugs were recorded as a contributing factor.

The number of serious-injury crashes where drugs were recorded as a contributing factor.

The number of minor-injury crashes where drugs were recorded as a contributing factor.

The number of fatal crashes where both alcohol and drugs were contributing factors.

The factor codes, definitions, or descriptors used to classify drug involvement.

The number of cases initially coded as “pending toxicology” that were later updated to “drug-related.”

C. Classification and Data-Handling Procedures Please provide:

The internal Police guidance, instructions, or criteria used to determine when a crash is classified as:

a medical event

drug-related

alcohol-related

excluded from the official road toll

Any procedures or thresholds used when updating crash records following coronial findings or toxicology results.

D. Format

Please provide the information in tabular form (CSV, XLSX, or similar), or as a structured table in your response.

E. Administrative Notes

To avoid unnecessary delay:

If any part of this request is considered too broad, please identify the specific part and provide all

remaining items.

If any information is not held by Police but is held by another agency, please transfer that portion under section 14 of the OIA.

If coronial delays affect final classification, please provide the current Police coding and note which cases are pending.

Yours faithfully,

Nigel Gray

This is an Official Information request made via the FYI website.

Please use this email address for all replies to this request:

xx@xxxxxxxx.xxx.xxx.xx

Is xxxxxxxxxxx@xxxxxx.xxx.xx the wrong address for Official Information requests to New Zealand Police? If so, please contact us using this form:

https://fyi.org.nz/change_request/new?body=new_zealand_police

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