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REPORT
OF THE
NEW ZEALAND POLICE

FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 MARCH 1978

*Presented to the House of Representatives Pursuant
Section 65 of the Police Act 1958*

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Police Headquarters, Wellington.

The Minister of Police,
Wellington.

Pursuant to the provisions of section 65 of the Police Act 1958, I have the honour to submit my report on the operations of the police for the year ended 31 March 1978.

K. B. BURNSIDE, Commissioner of Police.

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ACQUISITIONS

INTRODUCTION

Police work provides a kaleidoscope through which the imperfections of society are frequently and most starkly mirrored. As Commissioner of Police I am regularly briefed on crime by policemen involved in day-to-day law enforcement. This collation of district crime information ensures that I have an up to the minute and very wide knowledge of nationwide developments in offending.

One of my most important functions as Commissioner is to pass on this knowledge in outline, to those whom I serve who are, of course, the most likely to fall victim to crime—the general public. In furtherance of this duty I have spoken on many occasions during my term in office about the “state of crime” in New Zealand.

I have cited what I see as a decline in the national moral fibre and our apparent readiness to accept a drop in community standards. I have asked people to carefully consider the potentially harmful effects of the steady diet of sex and violence on television and the disturbing permissiveness which has crept in disguised as “progressive thinking”. I have raised the issue of our preoccupation with the rehabilitation of offenders as opposed to the welfare of their victims and I have indicated the growing tendency to substitute penal kindness for the deterrent aspects of punishment. I have put forward for consideration, the analogy of the law as an “ass” with criminals getting a free ride on its back and I have detailed anomalies in some of our laws which permit justice to be sidestepped on technicalities.

The public support I have since received has been most comforting. However, I have also been concerned at some publicly expressed opinions that the police function should be confined to “catching criminals”. More recently some sections of the news media have accused me of being repetitive in my references to the development of organised crime and of the emergence of a criminal elite in this country. I note with considerable interest however, that no one has yet challenged the accuracy of these latter references.

I want to make it very clear however that I am prepared to weather accusations of “moralising” or of being repetitive in the much wider interests of promoting public awareness of the state of crime, of its effects, and of its long-term potential for harm. And notwithstanding police efforts there is still very clear evidence of a public reluctance to accept the seriousness of the law and order issues of 1978.

Police Measures

The measure of police concern is the steps which have been taken in recent years to maintain the initiative against an escalating crime rate. The sheer volume of offending and the new sophistication of crime and criminals has required that law enforcement procedures and police skills, administratively and operationally, reach new heights of professionalism. The most modern management techniques have ensured maximum efficiency throughout the whole police structure and the same principles have led to sound perception of future requirements.

The introduction late last year of a Public Affairs Division is part of the administrative growth and one of the new division's main functions is to promote public understanding of the police and to encourage greater interaction and co-operation from the public.

In the last 3 years police strength has been increased by almost 300 men

and women and since 1975 we have recruited an extra 105 civilians to free more policemen to concentrate on field duties. The police vehicle fleet has been substantially increased to provide mobility for the additional personnel. Improved telecommunications have dramatically increased our operational efficiency and have provided the means of implementing split-second command decisions during emergencies.

Growing violence and disorder in the streets and hotels, particularly in Auckland, was until quite recently, causing public disquiet. There were obvious signs that when such group lawlessness occurred, conventional patrols were becoming inadequate. Out of this new operational need, the concept of team policing was developed and by now these units of strong, fit, highly trained young constables have restored the police initiative. Comprised of units of four or five men under the control of a sergeant, they come together as required to deal with more serious situations and act in concert under the control of an officer.

In less crowded and volatile areas which do not warrant the full attention of team policing units, departmental policy, which insists that certain beats be manned in the conventional manner, has led to a marked improvement in behaviour in the streets.

Police commitments during peak periods have become more and more complex and demanding. Sophisticated methods of co-ordinating police beat, patrol, and specialist responses have had to be developed to ensure the best possible service to the public. Wellington's new operations room functions with the aid of a computer which facilitates the dispatch of vehicles to incidents according to strictly established priorities. Hamilton also has a very modern operations room and Auckland, Rotorua, and Palmerston North will soon be similarly served.

As a means of combating the quite alarming growth in serious crime, crime control units are soon to be established in Auckland, Wellington, and Christchurch. This very new concept in policing will see the formation of special teams whose members will concentrate on counter-criminal activities. Their priorities will be to develop an in-depth understanding of crime patterns and criminals in their areas, to reduce local crime, and to catch those responsible when it does occur.

The establishment last year of anti-terrorist squads in the three main centres highlights the very real police concern at the possibility of the advent of political terrorism here. These units are by now, trained to a high degree of expertise to enable them to handle complex operations resulting from politically inspired acts of violence.

Raised to deal with different, although aligned tasks, a diplomatic protection squad has been set up in Wellington to protect diplomats, VIPs, and to guard Parliament and Government House. While there is little to suggest that our diplomats yet face the same risks as their colleagues overseas, the police in this country may not ignore the possibility of an attack.

A need for added vigilance at airports to counter the threat of terrorism and to monitor the frequent movements of known criminals in transit, has resulted in a substantial increase in the numbers of policemen stationed at our international airports.

These relatively new developments highlight police determination to face up to their immediate and future responsibilities. The department's achievements and increased capacity to serve and protect the public are even more apparent when longer established special services such as youth aid, joint teams, crime prevention, search and rescue, armed

offenders, shadow patrols of bikies, community liaison, and community relations are considered.

There are clear indications that the public of New Zealand accepts that the New Zealand Police serve them well and that crime is presently being held at an "acceptable" level. However, far more is required than just an efficient police service if the war against crime is to be won. Four thousand seven hundred policemen cannot cope with the law and order requirements of more than 3 million citizens unless there is both a willing obedience to the law and a community determination to actively support the police in their operations.

Evil and decadence are daily growing in strength, sustained by declining moral standards and the diminishing threshold of honesty and compassion. Those who question this assertion need but examine crime statistics, study prison occupancy rates, and take note of the new proximity of offending to their own front doors.

There can be few who have a greater desire than the police to see crime checked, because daily they face up to its incidence and effects. But it is not solely a police function to determine causes or find cures. Collectively, society must retrieve the situation. Collectively we have created our social system; collectively we must utilise all our skills and knowledge to ensure that once again we nurture and develop those qualities which have stood us in such good stead until recently.

First Steps Towards a Cure

The answers to society's pressing problems probably lie in very simple truths. One of the simplest is that there can be no liberty without law and no freedom without a willing obedience to it. Plato once said, "When the sons no longer respect their parents, when the teachers tremble before the scholars and prefer praising them to leading them, when the laws and authority are no longer respected or tolerated, then that is the signal that tyranny is about to begin."

These simple truths, and many others must be taught and practised in the home, at school, and in the church. These three institutions are the great pillars of our society—pillars which daily show signs of being weakened by new standards of morality and conduct. Each of us therefore, has a duty to sustain and strengthen them, to enlighten our families, our friends, and neighbours by action and example, so that together we might all once again begin to inject a wider stability and confidence into the community.

Regrettably there is another simple truth, and one which is daily reinforced for the police; that those who choose wanton self-expression rather than the disciplines which still exist within society will sooner or later have to face the only real alternative, the discipline of the force of the law.

Until there is a much wider determination amongst us to accept self-discipline and restraint as necessary, there will be no cure to crime. Police actions in countering it will simply become more bitter and intense, with no prospect of a final victory for the community.

STAFF AND ESTABLISHMENT

The effective strength of the police rose by 234 bringing the total as at 31 March 1978 to 4700. Last year I reported that the resignation rate was causing some concern. The position has now changed and the rate is currently at its lowest level since 1973.

Details of losses from all causes were:

| Year Ended 31 March | 1978 | 1977 | 1976 | 1975 | 1974 | 1973 |
|-------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Resignations | 186 | 223 | 175 | 192 | 184 | 128 |
| (Resignations percent) | 3.96 | 4.99 | 4.0 | 4.66 | 4.91 | 3.59 |
| Discharges/Dismissals | 6 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 3 | 9 |
| Retirements | 30 | 46 | 48 | 44 | 51 | 39 |
| Deaths | 8 | 3 | 8 | 6 | 7 | 5 |
| Totals | 230 | 278 | 236 | 249 | 245 | 181 |

The police strength as at 31 March 1978 of 4700 comprised the Commissioner, the deputy commissioner, 2 assistant commissioners, 6 deputy assistant commissioners, 12 chief superintendents, 22 superintendents, 37 chief inspectors, 99 inspectors, 260 senior sergeants, 658 sergeants and 3602 constables. Of the total there were 187 female members and 148 recruits. In addition to the above there were 100 cadets and 6 matrons. Two members were on retiring leave and 20 were on leave without pay.

Eighty additional positions for civilian employees were established during the year. In common with other Public Service departments our civilian staff ceiling was reduced by 1.5 percent and now stands at 630.

CHANGES IN COMMAND

During the year the following changes in district command became effective:

Deputy Assistant Commissioner W. R. Fleming, appointed to Wellington on 4 September 1977.

Chief Superintendent B. D. Thompson, appointed to Hamilton on 4 September 1977.

Superintendent T. V. Thomson, appointed to Invercargill on 14 December 1977.

Superintendent B. L. Burrows, appointed to Gisborne on 12 December 1977.

Chief Inspector B. E. Wells, appointed to Greymouth on 29 January 1978.

AWARDS AND COMMENDATIONS

A notable honour was conferred upon myself and the police in general by Her Majesty, the Queen, with my appointment as Commander of the Royal Victorian Order (C.V.O.).

It also gives me pleasure to record the honouring of the following members of the police:

Officer of the Civil Division of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (O.B.E.)—Assistant Commissioner J. W. Overton (Auckland).

Member of the Royal Victorian Order (M.V.O.)—Assistant Commissioner K. O. Thompson (Wellington).

Member of the British Empire (M.B.E.)—Detective Chief Inspector P. M. Gentry (Auckland).

The Queen's Service Medal for Public Services (Q.S.M.) was awarded to Senior Sergeant L. F. Miles (Hawera), and Sergeant P. F. Orr (Wellington).

The Queen's Police Medal for Distinguished Service (Q.P.M.) was awarded to Sergeant L. F. Smith (Invercargill), Constable R. N. Cuthbert (Otahuhu), Constable F. T. Foley (Wellington), and Constable A. T. Paratene (Auckland).

The Queen's Commendation for Brave Conduct was awarded to Constable D. R. Smith (Taupo) and Constable M. H. Paignton (Rotorua).

Fifty-five members of the police received the Queen's Jubilee Medal. I gave appropriate recognition to 19 members of the police by way of certificates of merit and letters of appreciation. In addition, four certificates and letters of appreciation were issued to members of the public.

STRESS RESEARCH TEAM

In July 1977 a team, comprising the director: personnel, the director: police medical services, the professor of psychological medicine, and a clinical psychologist from the Wellington Clinical School, was established to study the nature of stress in the New Zealand Police and how it affects policemen and their families.

The objectives of the stress research team are to identify those factors in police work which causes anxiety to policemen and their families and to evaluate the effects of such stresses. The team will make recommendations for reducing or eliminating those undesirable stresses.

The project is expected to take approximately 2 years to complete but some recommendations have already been submitted concerning problems that have been identified by the stress team.

Some overseas police organisations have also undertaken stress research and although our project is still in its early stages it is expected that when a final report is prepared it will contain information of use not only to police organisations in general but also to the public.

MANAGEMENT SERVICES SECTION

The Wanganui Computer Centre system has established itself as a major law enforcement tool and over the past year has become an integral part of policing. The ability to rapidly retrieve information has resulted in a marked increase in operational efficiency. Numerous wanted persons are being located and stolen vehicles and property recovered, as a direct result of the speedy access now provided to records stored in the computer. Subsystems made available and dates of implementation are:

| | |
|---|------------------|
| Criminal offender tracking/history | 12 July 1977 |
| Document locator | 1 September 1977 |
| Incident/offence processing | 1 October 1977 |
| Modus operandi | 16 November 1977 |
| Computer assisted dispatch in Wellington police district | 30 January 1977 |

With the exception of Kaitaia, Kaikohe, and Greymouth, where there are delays in obtaining post office lines, the scheduled network of terminals is operational and comprises 120 terminals.

The introduction of the computer has meant considerable changes to police procedures and has involved a very extensive training programme. The forthcoming year will largely be one of consolidation.

BUILDINGS AND LAND

(a) Financial Provision

Capital expenditure on buildings and land for the year was:

| | Appropriation \$ | Expenditure \$ |
|---|---------------------|--------------------|
| Construction of facilities in Police buildings ... | 50,000 | 42,791 |
| Construction of buildings— | | |
| Police Stations ... | 2,223,000 | 1,833,061 |
| Houses ... | 549,000 | 547,998 |
| Land ... | 228,000 | 165,750 |
| | <u>\$3,050,000</u> | <u>\$2,589,600</u> |

Of an appropriation of \$675,000, an amount of \$742,167 was expended on the maintenance of police buildings.

(b) Police Stations

During the year major alterations to the Whangarei Police Station were completed and the new operations room at Wellington was successfully put into service.

Contracts were let for new stations at Kawakawa, Orewa, Coromandel, Murupara, Martinborough, and Carterton and these will all be completed during the 1978-79 year.

Construction is well under way on the new operations room at Auckland and on extensive additions to the Wairoa Police Station. These also will be completed during 1978-79. Planning has reached an advanced stage for the provision of operations rooms at Rotorua, Palmerston North, and Invercargill and for additions to the Levin Police Station. It is hoped that it will be possible to commence construction on these proposals during the forthcoming year.

Unfortunately it was not possible to proceed with the replacement of the Kaikoura Station due to the difficulty in acquiring a suitable site. However, an area of land is now under negotiation and it is hoped that construction will be able to commence in the near future.

Construction is proceeding satisfactorily on the first stage of the new police college at Porirua; this stage consists of the classroom and amenities blocks.

A contract has been awarded for the second stage comprising residential accommodation for 256 students. Construction on this stage is expected to commence early in the next financial year.

Approval has been given to the calling of tenders for the construction of the swimming pool/gymnasium block and a contract will be awarded in the very near future.

Due to the clement weather experienced throughout the construction season, overall progress has been good, particularly in the earthworks area where work is up to schedule. Planning for the further stages is well advanced and it appears probable that the opening date of March 1981 will be met.

(c) Housing

The original programme provided for the construction of 16 units. However, additional approval granted later in the year permitted this number to be increased to 38. Of these, 13 were completed, being located at Tryphena (purchase), Otorohanga, Taihape, Masterton (2), Timaru, Invercargill, Tuatapere, Riverton, Dunedin, Porirua, and New Plymouth (2). Of the remaining 25, contracts have been let for 23 and 2 are awaiting the preparation of documents.

(d) Land

Acquisition of sites for new police stations at Howick and Coromandel were completed during the year and residential sections were purchased at Orewa, Rotorua, Wairoa, Taradale, Hastings (2), Hokitika, and Queenstown.

TRANSPORT

The number of vehicles comprising the police fleet increased by 53 during the year. Relevant figures are:

| | 31 March 1978 | 31 March 1977 |
|----------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Cars ... | 626 | 586 |
| Station sedans ... | 7 | 2 |
| Command vehicles ... | 6 | 5 |
| Dog vans ... | 42 | 27 |
| General Vans ... | 23 | 27 |
| Patrol Vans ... | 29 | 34 |
| Prison vans ... | 12 | 11 |
| 4 × 4 landrovers ... | 26 | 19 |
| Estate cars ... | 9 | 9 |
| Trucks ... | 7 | 5 |
| Omnibuses ... | 6 | 7 |
| Motorcycles ... | 2 | 10 |
| | <u>795</u> | <u>742</u> |

Distances run by vehicles averaged 92 989 km daily for a yearly aggregate of 33 941 200 km. The average distance travelled by each vehicle during the year was 42 693 km.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

(a) Mobile Radio Service

During the year priority has been given to improving the radio coverage in the more remote country areas where members are often called upon to face difficult and on occasions dangerous situations alone. Major improvements have been made in the Whangarei, Hamilton, Rotorua, Wanganui, Nelson, Greymouth, and Dunedin districts. Two hundred and sixteen obsolete vehicle radios remain in use throughout the South Island. It is anticipated the replacement programme will commence in the coming year.

(b)

The new u.h.f. portable service introduced into Christchurch during the year is proving to be a vast improvement on the previous v.h.f. system. Further equipment for Wellington, Palmerston North, and Auckland districts has been ordered and will be installed during the coming year. Some of the old equipment released by the new installation at Christchurch has been used to provide an initial service to Taumarunui and Mt. Manganui as a short-term measure.

(c)

At Wellington the first computerised district operations room is now in service. Communications and computer assisted dispatch for the Wellington central area, Lower Hutt, and Porirua are now controlled and co-ordinated from this centre which is one of the most modern in the Pacific area. Installation of a similar system is advancing at Auckland and Rotorua.

SPECIAL OPERATIONS

Special operations unconnected with the crime situation continue to make heavy demands on police resources. During the year, the Anzus Conference, the ceremony to "swear in" His Excellency the Governor-General, demonstrations against the Security Intelligence Service Bill, and the visit of nuclear-powered shipping alone accounted for more than 70 000 manhours.

In addition to these major operations, international tensions and associated senseless acts of violence necessitated a greatly increased involvement in diplomatic and VIP protection. Special attention was required in respect of the following diplomatic missions and/or representatives of countries visiting New Zealand: United States, Chile, Thailand, Russia, Egypt, Israel, Australia, South Africa, West Germany, India, and Iran to name just a few.

SHADOW PATROLS

The need for surveillance on mobile gangs travelling throughout the country, particularly at holiday periods, continues to make heavy inroads on staff availability. The last Christmas - New Year period required 11 shadow patrols which travelled in excess of 23 000 km in the process of shadowing some 200 gang members. Police manhours committed to this operation were 4200 hours and 95 days off were deferred. Easter 1978 saw a new peak reached with 23 shadow patrols deployed throughout the country. The propensity of these gangs to commit acts of violence was graphically illustrated when the members of one patrol were attacked by a large group of gang members wielding bottles and other weapons. This incident indicates that surveillance cannot be relaxed if the public are to receive the protection they are entitled to.

POLICE DOGS

Once again the utilisation of operational dogs increased quite markedly during the year. Incidents attended rose by 17 percent from 10 698 to 12 506. The success rate was quite remarkable in that 2977 offenders were

apprehended by dog teams. In addition, 104 escapees from institutions and 20 lost persons were located by dogs exercising their highly developed tracking ability.

Currently we have 71 operational dogs, an increase of 10 since 31 March 1977. Our growth rate will now diminish because of the major training programme required to sustain this number of units.

During the year, members from the Tongan Police and the Singapore Armed Forces received training and were supplied with dogs from our dog training centre. Currently a narcotic detector dog course is being conducted for two police and four customs dog handlers.

Our chief dog instructor and the regional dog sergeant from Christchurch participated in an International Narcotic Detector Dog Conference in Singapore at the invitation of the United States Customs Service, a gesture which is not only appreciated, but proved of tremendous value in ensuring new developments in this field of detection are introduced into New Zealand.

The three narcotic detector dog teams at Auckland, Wellington, and Christchurch were deployed on 606 searches, locating narcotics on 112 occasions. A second drug dog for Auckland is currently under training.

In last year's report I commented upon the establishment of three explosive detector dog teams at Auckland, Wellington, and Christchurch. In 10 months these dogs carried out 126 searches and on 7 occasions explosive material was located. The deployment of these teams for search purposes when providing security for conferences attended by overseas dignitaries is now a common practice and the value of such an aid is graphically illustrated by the recent bomb outrage in Sydney. This incident once again illustrates that our remoteness no longer ensures we can escape the activities of terrorists or persons who have no respect for the life and limbs of the general public.

SEARCH AND RESCUE

For the first time in 4 years the number of police-controlled search and rescue operations fell slightly from 783 in 1976-77 to 752 in the year just ended. This decrease may indicate a growing public awareness of dangers in the outdoors. Such awareness is fostered by the excellent education and publicity programmes conducted by the New Zealand Water and Mountain Safety Councils.

The following chart shows the extent of police-controlled search and rescue operations during the past 4 years.

| Category of Operations | 1977-78 | | 1976-77 | | 1975-76 | | 1974-75 | |
|---|---------|------|---------|------|---------|------|---------|------|
| | Water | Land | Water | Land | Water | Land | Water | Land |
| Class I (Police Rescues only) ... | 65 | 24 | 65 | 27 | 70 | 24 | 59 | 18 |
| Class II (Police controlled with assistance from volunteers and others) ... | 382 | 281 | 428 | 263 | 415 | 261 | 201 | 264 |
| | 447 | 305 | 493 | 290 | 485 | 285 | 383 | 219 |
| Total for year ... | 752 | | 783 | | 770 | | 602 | |

Training of police and volunteers in search and rescue techniques and the consolidating of search and rescue organisations established in police districts continues to receive close attention. Two national training

seminars, one for land search advisers and the other for marine search advisers were held at the police college during the year. These seminars were an excellent vehicle for promulgation of national policy and for the exchange of information between volunteer and police members. The seminars created a better understanding of the roles to be played by search advisers in the operational and training field. Growth in the number of marine searches since 1974 has required an increased level of co-ordination amongst volunteer boating organisations to ensure the best use of resources. The public of New Zealand owe a considerable debt to the volunteers who contribute many thousands of hours annually to assisting not only the police but also the community in both marine and land search activities.

TRAINING

The police today must be well trained and educated if they are to deal with the myriads of problems which confront them in our complex society. Personnel of outstanding ability are required to meet the challenges of modern policing. To achieve and maintain high standards of service, great emphasis is given to staff selection, training, and education.

(a) Development of Training and Education

The Training Development Unit has undertaken research resulting in reform in several areas including:

- (i) *Airport Police Training*—With the introduction of increased airport policing, a specialist training programme was designed. Courses of 5 days each were conducted at Auckland, Wellington, and Christchurch.
- (ii) *Youth Aid Training*—A training co-ordinator has been appointed to the police college to take charge of the training of all Youth Aid Section personnel. It is intended that the whole training programme will be examined and revised where necessary.
- (iii) *CIB In-Service Training Programme*—The CIB in-service personalised unit programme of training has been completed and is in full operation.
- (iv) *Senior Management Seminars*—Two seminars of 5 days' duration were conducted at national headquarters. These were attended by officers of the rank of superintendent and chief superintendent and concentrated on management and administrative skills.
- (v) *Pre-Promotion Education (Literary) Examination*—Because of improved selection and training standards, as well as a significantly higher level of education in the police generally, an extensive study revealed that this examination is now obsolete. It has been abolished.
- (vi) *Senior Sergeants' Courses*—The courses have now been lengthened to 3 weeks and the course content revised.

(b) Recruits and Cadets

Three recruit courses and one cadet course entered the police college during the year. The Police Service is continuing to attract applicants of a very high standard who are ethnically representative of the total community.

(c) Advanced and Specialist Courses

| | | | |
|---|------------|---------|-------------|
| Officers | 1 course | 5 weeks | 15 members |
| Senior sergeants | 2 courses | 2 weeks | 33 members |
| Sergeants | 4 courses | 4 weeks | 72 members |
| N.C.O. refresher | 2 courses | 1 week | 33 members |
| Pre-retirement | 1 course | 3 days | 20 members |
| Prosecutors | 1 course | 2 weeks | 21 members |
| Senior constables | 4 courses | 1 week | 81 members |
| Car fleet supervisors | 1 course | 4 days | 21 members |
| In-service training tutors seminar | 1 course | 3 days | 24 members |
| Children's board representatives seminar | 1 course | 1 week | 23 members |
| Youth aid | 5 courses | 2 weeks | 92 members |
| Detectives | 8 courses | 4 weeks | 193 members |
| Drugs | 2 courses | 1 week | 60 members |
| Fraud | 1 course | 1 week | 30 members |
| Driving testers seminar | 2 courses | 1 week | 30 members |
| Driving school | 22 courses | 2 weeks | 254 members |

(d) Overseas Training

Two inspectors attended the officers' course at the Victoria Police College, Airlie. A chief inspector and a detective inspector are at present attending a 3 months' officers' course at the Australian Police College, Manly. A deputy assistant commissioner attended a 6 months' course for senior executive officers at Bramshill College, England, and a detective senior sergeant attended a drug enforcement officers' course in Australia. Two CIB members each spent 6 weeks on exchange duty in Australia.

The dean of general studies at the Training Directorate National Headquarters, visited the United States on a Fulbright-Hayes technical study grant and a detective sergeant visited South-east Asia on a Churchill Fellowship.

(e) New Zealand Administrative Staff College

Two detective chief superintendents attended courses at the New Zealand Administrative Staff College.

(f) Miscellaneous

Sixty members have been granted part-time study leave to attend university and other tertiary institutions. One member has been granted full-time study leave during 1978. Fifty-five employees of the department, including both civilian and police staff, attended State Services Commission courses during the past 12 months and 10 telecommunications officers attended short specialist courses at polytechnic institutions.

(g) Diploma in Police Studies

Negotiations are being conducted with Massey University to establish a diploma in police studies. The diploma is aimed at increasing the professional competence of middle management in the police. Subjects will include law, social sciences, management, and specialised police topics. It is anticipated that the course will commence in 1979.

(h) Training of Police From Overseas

- (i) *Western Samoa*—Attachment of a superintendent for 18 weeks to study police administration.
- (ii) *Niue*—A sergeant attended a police prosecutors' course, followed up by 3 weeks attachment to a prosecutions section.

- (iii) *Hong Kong*—A senior inspector attended an officers' course. This was followed by a 2-week attachment at Police National Headquarters and 2 weeks with the Youth Aid Section.
- (iv) *Fiji*—A sergeant and a constable are continuing their 3-year training in the Criminal Registration Bureau at Wellington.
- (v) *Cook Islands*—Four constables participated in basic recruit courses during 1977.
- (vi) *Tonga*—A sergeant and a constable spent 3½ weeks on attachment to study dog training.

LEGAL SECTION

The policy of appointing policemen qualified as barristers and solicitors in districts was continued during the year with the appointment of a second legal adviser to Auckland. It is proposed to make further appointments to districts as soon as advisers are available and trained.

The improvement in communications resulting from the introduction of the computer, has contributed to an increase in the work of the Legal Section at national headquarters which is responsible for providing legal opinions for national headquarters and all police districts apart from Auckland and Christchurch.

Members of the section have represented the department before parliamentary committees and at inter-departmental meetings in regard to the Children and Young Persons Amendment 1977, Gaming and Lotteries Act 1977, Human Rights Commission Act 1977, Immigration Act 1964, Massage Parlours Bill, Misuse of Drugs Act 1975, Sale of Liquor Amendment 1977, and the Wanganui Computer Centre Amendment 1977.

The chief legal adviser attended the South Pacific Region Police Legal Advisers' Conference held in Sydney during the year.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS

During the year and following some major restructuring, the Public Affairs Division was created and placed under the command of a deputy assistant commissioner.

The division is responsible for co-ordinating the activities of police engaged on youth aid, crime prevention, community relations, press liaison, and community liaison. Despite their similar roles these sections had previously worked in relative isolation. The new regrouping will ensure greater co-operation between the sections and thus provide a better service to the public.

The police administration recognises that the community has developed a greater demand for information and that the police must rely on public goodwill to function with full efficiency. The need to take the public more into our confidence is also recognised as is the need to seek the views of citizens as to the kind of services they consider we should be giving. The new division will ensure this two-way flow of information and a better understanding of the police role.

COMMUNITY RELATIONS

To co-ordinate the activities of the various sections, community relations co-ordinators have been appointed in each district and at Police National Headquarters. Their role is to foster, encourage, and maintain

understanding between the police and all members of the public, regardless of their race, beliefs, affiliations, or station in life. To date the results are very pleasing and a good liaison exists in most districts with ethnic groups, youth groups, welfare organisations, Government and local body agencies, student organisations, workers groups, and dissident groups. However there is still much to be done in these areas.

To ensure a better understanding exists with Pacific Island people some co-ordinators have visited the Pacific area. A number of meetings have also been held between the Maori people and the police on maraes in an endeavour to reach a greater level of co-operation. These schemes will be expanded and developed.

YOUTH AID

The total staff employed in youth aid work throughout the country as at 31 March 1978 was as follows:

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|
| Youth aid officers | 64 |
| Youth aid officers (part-time) | 52 |
| Youth aid education officers | 21 |
| Joint team members | 6 |
| Boystown (Auckland) | 2 |
| National headquarters | 4 |
| | 149 |

Additional full-time youth aid positions were established and filled at Otahuhu (2), Wanganui, and Porirua. A second youth aid education officer was appointed to Wellington central while an education aids officer was appointed to national headquarters. These two appointments will lead to a much more professional approach to our law related education programme. Negotiations are currently under way with the Department of Education to provide on secondment a qualified curriculum officer who will ensure that Police/Education Department educational objectives are fully integrated.

A civilian graduate has been appointed to the training directorate with a specific responsibility for youth aid training. One of her responsibilities, in conjunction with the Training Development Unit will be to thoroughly review youth aid training to ensure it meets the needs of members employed in that work.

During the year major reviews of youth aid staffing and reporting procedures were undertaken by the management services directorate. Wide ranging recommendations for change have been made and already work has commenced on implementing some of them.

It is hoped that these initiatives will enable the police to more effectively combat juvenile crime through the use of positive and intelligent crime prevention measures.

In conjunction with the review of reporting procedures a complete review was also made of the juvenile offence/incident statistics system. For some years the figures have been compiled manually in the youth aid co-ordinators office; a difficult and onerous task. From 1 January 1978 all statistics have been computerised with the result that this is the last report in which juvenile statistics will be reported in the manner shown below.

The offence returns for 1977 show a 3.28 percent increase in the number of juveniles dealt with while the number of cases increased by 4.29 percent.

Statistics for the year, together with those for 1976 are shown in the following tables.

Methods of Case Disposal

| | 1976 | | 1977 | |
|--|----------|---------------|----------|---------------|
| | Children | Young Persons | Children | Young Persons |
| Formal— | | | | |
| Children and Young Persons Court ... | 767 | 10 166 | 743 | 11 133 |
| Magistrate's Court | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Children's Board ... | 3 743 | ... | 3 820 | ... |
| Informal— | | | | |
| Department of Social Welfare oversight (preventive supervision or follow up) ... | 494 | 965 | 525 | 844 |
| Police warning ... | 4 325 | 4 181 | 4 154 | 4 413 |
| Other action (e.g., assistance from other State or voluntary agency) ... | 209 | 202 | 277 | 139 |
| No action ... | 727 | 638 | 780 | 723 |
| | 10 265 | 16 152 | 10 299 | 17 252 |
| | 26 417 | | 27 551 | |

A child is under 14 years. A young person is 14 to 17 years.

Activities in Which Children and Young Persons Have Been Involved

| | 1976 | | 1977 | |
|--|----------|---------------|----------|---------------|
| | Children | Young Persons | Children | Young Persons |
| Arms ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Assault ... | 177 | 562 | 133 | 466 |
| Burglary ... | 188 | 693 | 224 | 661 |
| Children and Young Persons Act (s. 27 (2)) ... | 3 811 | 4 598 | 4 247 | 5 418 |
| Conversion—Bicycle ... | 869 | 688 | 846 | 799 |
| Conversion—Motor Vehicle... .. | 568 | 424 | 666 | 371 |
| Drugs ... | 719 | 3 019 | 883 | 3 851 |
| Liquor ... | 6 | 118 | 7 | 128 |
| Missing ... | 58 | 1 439 | 33 | 1 618 |
| Police Offences Act (miscellaneous) ... | 418 | 565 | 350 | 633 |
| Robbery ... | 469 | 1 797 | 387 | 1 973 |
| Sex ... | 11 | 61 | 12 | 67 |
| Theft/receiving ... | 84 | 296 | 98 | 393 |
| Traffic ... | 6 942 | 8 082 | 6 563 | 8 234 |
| Wilful damage ... | 23 | 776 | 24 | 899 |
| Other offences ... | 768 | 1 088 | 846 | 1 158 |
| Other incidents ... | 576 | 1 270 | 268 | 413 |
| | 284 | 258 | 345 | 1 172 |
| | 15 971 | 25 734 | 15 932 | 28 254 |

Age Sex Distinction of Cases

| Age | Boys | | Girls | |
|--------------|--------|--------|-------|-------|
| | 1976 | 1977 | 1976 | 1977 |
| Under 10 ... | 1 143 | 1 179 | 355 | 315 |
| 10 ... | 713 | 785 | 162 | 146 |
| 11 ... | 1 151 | 1 079 | 333 | 329 |
| 12 ... | 1 824 | 1 835 | 580 | 605 |
| 13 ... | 2 760 | 2 815 | 1 244 | 1 211 |
| 14 ... | 3 446 | 3 837 | 1 670 | 1 814 |
| 15 ... | 3 855 | 3 970 | 1 535 | 1 466 |
| 16 ... | 4 456 | 4 881 | 1 190 | 1 284 |
| | 19 348 | 20 381 | 7 069 | 7 170 |

CRIME PREVENTION

The Crime Prevention Section of the police is now staffed by nine full-time members serving seven regions and eight part-time crime prevention officers serving eight districts.

During the last financial year the section received Government assistance specifically for advertising and with additional financial assistance from the Bankers' Association and sectors of the insurance industry, a regional radio-oriented campaign was conducted in February 1978. This campaign covered most aspects of property related crime, which continue to show a continual increase. As the trend continues the section is preparing to expand the campaign with a view to educating the public at large, who because of an apathetic attitude in many sectors, do little to discourage this type of offending. Excellent support is being received in these endeavours from the insurance industry, Bankers Association, the security industry, service organisations, and the media.

Full-time crime prevention officers conducted 1696 security surveys and 353 public addresses were given to a total audience of 15 112 during 1977. In addition to this service, localised crime prevention campaigns were initiated throughout the country.

ARMED OFFENDER SQUADS

During 1977, 116 incidents were attended, compared with 117 in 1976. On 13 occasions circumstances required the obtaining of assistance from neighbouring police districts. A total of 171 members now perform this duty and their training continues at a high level with the emphasis on patience and tact.

A refresher course was held in the South Island in November and monthly exercises were continued in all districts.

NATIONAL DRUG INTELLIGENCE BUREAU

Heroin continues to be a major problem of drug abuse within New Zealand. A more recent trend has been the importation of smoking grade heroin (No. 3 heroin) in addition to the purer form of heroin which is used for injecting (No. 4 heroin). During 1977 the number of persons prosecuted in connection with heroin offences increased from 126 in 1976 to 235 in 1977. 835.75 grams of heroin was reported to the N.D.I.B. as being seized for the year ending 1977.

There has been a downturn in the amount of imported cannabis sticks as criminals are finding it more attractive to import heroin—mainly because of the greater financial gains and also because there is less bulk involved. Local cultivation of cannabis is increasing and seizures are reported throughout the length and breadth of New Zealand. It is evident that many persons are growing cannabis in very small plots for their own consumption. There were 13 270 cannabis plants and 344.227 kg of cannabis leaf seized for the year ended 1977.

In November 1977 New Zealand was represented by the Police and Customs Department at the fourth meeting of Operational Heads of National Narcotic Law Enforcement Agencies Far East Region, in Thailand. Valuable discussion on operational co-operation and the exchange of information between countries took place. The establishment of a drug liaison officer in Thailand has been approved and this will assist greatly in dealings with overseas agencies, particularly in the South-east Asia region.

Liaison with overseas enforcement agencies on drug matters is occupying a greater part of the drug bureau's work and co-operation between most countries is very good. Communications, particularly between Australia and New Zealand, are very frequent.

The power of search without warrant under the Misuse of Drugs Act 1975 was used by members of the police on 122 occasions during the year. On 103 occasions drugs were seized.

ANTI-TERRORIST SQUAD

The anti-terrorist squad, comprising 27 specially selected members of armed offenders squads commenced intensive training in July, concentrating on the skills and expertise required to deal with a terrorist type situation.

The squad which is issued with sophisticated weapons and equipment is based at Wellington with smaller sections at Auckland and Christchurch.

The squad is commanded by a detective chief superintendent with a detective chief inspector as his deputy. Both officers are attached to national headquarters.

Strict controls have been introduced as to the activation of the squad and this can only be done on the instructions of the Commissioner, the deputy commissioner, or in their absence, the senior assistant commissioner at police headquarters.

AIRPORT POLICE

In line with other measures taken to counter terrorism, specially selected and trained personnel have been assigned to the country's three international airports.

The primary task of the 44 members involved is the prevention of terrorism and crimes involving aviation. The members also have the task of detecting drug traffickers.

Special training has been given to these members in the techniques and skills required.

HOSTAGE NEGOTIATION TEAMS

A total of 25 members, selected from throughout the country for their ability to resolve dangerous situations and other skills, have been trained in the techniques of hostage negotiation.

The teams are now operational and available to negotiate in any terrorist situation or other dangerous situation where their expertise can be used to advantage.

The training, which is continuing, was given by senior police officers who have studied the technique overseas, assisted by an American expert brought to New Zealand for the purpose.

CRIME AND OFFENCES

The appendix to this report sets out crimes and offences reported to the police in the calendar year 1977. The total of 255 663 was 12 315 higher than the previous year. This represents a 5.1 percent increase compared to a 4.15 percent increase in 1976.

The clearance rate was 45.8 percent compared with 49.7 percent for 1976. During the year 13 499 offences reported in previous years were cleared giving a gross clearance rate of 51 percent.

Offences relating to property were responsible for the largest number of increased offences reported. This category which includes theft, burglary, unlawful taking of vehicles, and wilful damage increased by 16 589 offences or 9.7 percent. Drug offences increased by 403 or 15.3 percent.

SUMMARY OF OFFENCES

| | 1976 | 1977 | Variation |
|---|---------|---------|-----------|
| Offences against the person | 11 564 | 11 515 | 49- |
| Offences against the rights of property | 170 217 | 186 806 | 16 589+ |
| Offences against morality and public welfare | 5 002 | 4 918 | 84- |
| Offences against public order | 15 535 | 14 449 | 1 086- |
| Offences affecting the administration of justice | 1 219 | 1 181 | 38- |
| Threatening offences | 660 | 719 | 59+ |
| Drug offences | 2 639 | 3 042 | 403+ |
| Traffic and motoring offences | 17 914 | 16 230 | 1 684- |
| Liquor and licensing offences | 11 068 | 9 420 | 1 648- |
| Gaming offences | 448 | 477 | 29+ |
| Shipping and Seamen offences | 192 | 93 | 99- |
| Offences against the Arms Act | 2 142 | 1 939 | 203- |
| Other offences | 4 748 | 4 874 | 126+ |
| | 243 348 | 255 663 | 12 315+ |

APPRECIATION

I now approach the end of 3½ years as Commissioner and more than 38 years as a member of the New Zealand Police. As my retirement draws near I have no hesitation in reaffirming my belief in the competence and integrity of the fine men and women comprising the organisation with which I have been associated for so long. My own pride in being a policeman remains undiminished and is continually being enhanced by my personal knowledge of the calibre and worth of the individuals who have chosen to serve their country by joining the police. There is no doubting the character and resolve of the average policeman. It is extremely pleasing to me to record that despite the stresses and strains inherent in police work, morale is at a very high level, overall efficiency is excellent and the rate of resignation lower than for some years.

During my term as Commissioner of Police, Mr M. Connelly and Mr A. McCready have been Ministers of Police. I thank them for the many courtesies shown to me and for their sincere understanding of the problems of policing. The police portfolio is under constant public scrutiny and critics seldom applaud the good work done by men of the calibre I mention.

In addition to expressing appreciation to all members of the police for their contribution to the well-being of New Zealand, I would also like to pay tribute to the efficiency and loyalty of almost 600 public servants now employed by the department. I must also mention the debt owed to the wives of policemen. Both individual policemen and the department would suffer greatly if it were not for the encouragement and support so freely given by these women to their husbands.

To conclude I offer my sincere thanks to the many organisations and members of the public who have in any way assisted with the many and varied aspects of the police function.

APPENDIX

Crime and Offences Statistics, Calendar Year 1977

| Offences | Total Offences Reported | Prosecuted | Cleared by Means Other Than Prosecution | No Offence Disclosed After Inquiry | Uncleared | Offences Committed Prior to and Cleared in 1977 |
|--|-------------------------|------------|---|------------------------------------|-----------|---|
| Offences against the person— | | | | | | |
| Murder | 27 | 20 | 7 | ... | ... | 2 |
| Attempted murder | 17 | 14 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... |
| Manslaughter... .. | 13 | 10 | 2 | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Infanticide | Nil | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Poisoning with intent | 4 | ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... |
| Injuring where if death ensued would have been manslaughter | 4 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Disabling, stupefying, wounding, and injuring with intent | 52 | 45 | ... | 3 | 4 | 8 |
| Causing death or injury by careless use of firearm | 25 | 13 | 7 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| Aggravated assault (with weapon) | 35 | 22 | 1 | 2 | 10 | 5 |
| Aggravated assault (without weapon) | 17 | 9 | ... | 2 | 6 | 6 |
| Assault on female or child | 504 | 322 | 38 | 45 | 99 | 15 |
| Resisting or obstructing police | 1 659 | 1 614 | 12 | 4 | 29 | 49 |
| Assaulting the police (with weapon) | 51 | 49 | ... | ... | 2 | 4 |
| Assaulting the police (without weapon) | 771 | 746 | 1 | 2 | 22 | 42 |
| Common assault including assault not otherwise specified (with weapon) | 743 | 395 | 94 | 65 | 189 | 49 |
| Common assault including assault not otherwise specified (without weapon) | 7 063 | 3 735 | 1 131 | 911 | 1 286 | 481 |
| Discharging firearms or other dangerous acts with intent to cause grievous bodily harm | 10 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 |
| Procuring, procuring own, or supplying means to procure abortion | 4 | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... |
| Failing to provide necessities of life | 18 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 1 |
| Abduction and kidnapping | 40 | 15 | 6 | 12 | 7 | 2 |
| Cruelty and ill treating child | 18 | 10 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Bigamy | 21 | 8 | ... | 6 | 7 | 9 |
| Endangering or interfering with transport | 50 | 13 | 6 | 4 | 27 | 2 |
| Aiding suicide and pact... .. | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| Concealing dead body of child | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... |
| Assault with intent to injure (with weapon) | 240 | 179 | 8 | 12 | 41 | 18 |
| Assault with intent to injure (without weapon) | 126 | 102 | 1 | 7 | 16 | 9 |
| Offences against rights of property— | | | | | | |
| Theft (pillage ex rail) | 1 352 | 47 | 8 | 49 | 1 248 | 24 |
| Theft (pillage ex ship or wharf) | 70 | 9 | ... | 8 | 53 | 4 |
| Theft (from vehicle) | 24 542 | 2 337 | 608 | 407 | 21 190 | 593 |
| Theft (shoplifting) | 10 940 | 3 986 | 3 767 | 151 | 3 036 | 966 |
| Theft (as a servant or failing to account) | 1 825 | 1 296 | 67 | 121 | 341 | 210 |
| Theft (other) | 44 515 | 5 244 | 1 960 | 3 141 | 34 170 | 1 471 |
| Receiving stolen property | 2 030 | 1 696 | 252 | 19 | 63 | 337 |
| Bringing stolen property into New Zealand | 5 | 4 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Criminal breach of trust | 1 838 | 845 | 54 | 35 | 904 | 127 |
| Conversion or taking of motor vehicles, ships, or aircraft | 14 424 | 3 538 | 503 | 1 053 | 9 330 | 690 |
| Conversion or taking of bicycle, etc. | 9 854 | 276 | 536 | 378 | 8 664 | 139 |
| Interference, etc., with vehicles | 4 095 | 1 838 | 356 | 76 | 1 825 | 199 |
| Robbery | 220 | 68 | 8 | 40 | 104 | 8 |
| Assault with intent to rob | 19 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 1 |
| Aggravated robbery (causing grievous bodily harm) (together with other person) (with weapon other than firearm) | 112 | 49 | 1 | 15 | 47 | 10 |
| (Armed with firearm) robs, attempts, or assaults with intent | 23 | 11 | ... | 2 | 10 | 8 |
| Demanding with intent to steal | 23 | 9 | 3 | 2 | 9 | 5 |
| Extortion by threats | 21 | 9 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 1 |
| Disguised or in possession of instrument for burglary | 75 | 72 | 1 | ... | 2 | 7 |
| Burglary (house) | 16 712 | 2 350 | 1 093 | 479 | 12 820 | 798 |
| Burglary (shop) | 7 259 | 1 529 | 375 | 83 | 5 272 | 548 |
| Burglary (warehouse-factory) | 2 821 | 397 | 121 | 28 | 2 275 | 100 |
| Burglary (school) | 2 230 | 312 | 223 | 22 | 1 673 | 206 |
| Burglary (other) | 14 683 | 2 152 | 613 | 186 | 11 732 | 594 |
| Entering ship or building with intent (with firearm) with intent to break and enter | 219 | 128 | 35 | 2 | 54 | 14 |
| Armed with firearm with intent to break and enter | Nil | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| False pretences | 8 505 | 3 430 | 511 | 854 | 3 710 | 953 |
| Obtaining credit by fraud | 1 660 | 648 | 104 | 219 | 689 | 192 |
| False accounting | 16 | 10 | 2 | ... | 4 | 1 |
| Conspiracy offences | 49 | 43 | 4 | 2 | ... | 1 |

| Offences | Total Offences Reported | Prosecuted | Cleared by Means Other Than Prosecution | No Offence Disclosed After Inquiry | Uncleared | Offences Committed Prior to and Cleared in 1977 |
|---|-------------------------|------------|---|------------------------------------|-----------|---|
| Forgery or possession of implements of forgery | 1 638 | 936 | 113 | 48 | 541 | 217 |
| Uttering | 391 | 293 | 37 | 8 | 53 | 68 |
| Counterfeiting and coinage offences and falsifying or forgery of certificates, registers, or marks | 10 | 7 | ... | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Arson | 719 | 107 | 54 | 156 | 402 | 35 |
| Wilful damage | 13 752 | 2 919 | 806 | 546 | 9 481 | 410 |
| Making or possessing explosive with intent... .. | 4 | 2 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... |
| False alarm fire | 155 | 50 | 41 | 6 | 58 | 5 |
| Offences against morality and public welfare— | | | | | | |
| Indecent acts in public place | 52 | 32 | 2 | ... | 18 | 2 |
| Indecent acts with intent to insult | 84 | 44 | 12 | ... | 28 | 5 |
| Rape | 228 | 68 | 11 | 111 | 38 | 13 |
| Incest or unlawful sexual intercourse with girl under care | 74 | 43 | 3 | 21 | 7 | 4 |
| Sexual intercourse or indecency with girl under 12 | 323 | 163 | 53 | 31 | 76 | 19 |
| Sexual intercourse or indecency with girl between 12 and 16 | 522 | 309 | 100 | 49 | 64 | 57 |
| Indecent assault on woman or girl over 16 | 202 | 80 | 21 | 22 | 79 | 13 |
| Indecent act between woman and girl | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| Indecency between males | 80 | 60 | 15 | ... | 5 | ... |
| Sodomy | 8 | 7 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Bestiality and indecency with animal | 3 | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 |
| Keeping place of resort for homosexual acts | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Brothel keeping and prostitution | 37 | 34 | ... | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Obscene language | 2 342 | 2 168 | 70 | 14 | 90 | 57 |
| Indecent language on telephone | 150 | 38 | 18 | 4 | 90 | 9 |
| Indecent assault on male | 219 | 106 | 68 | 10 | 35 | 7 |
| Obscene exposure | 577 | 154 | 67 | 9 | 347 | 17 |
| Assault with intent to commit rape | 15 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 3 | ... |
| Offences against public order— | | | | | | |
| Carrying loaded firearm in motor vehicle | 38 | 20 | 11 | 1 | 6 | 3 |
| Casting offensive matter | 118 | 95 | 7 | 4 | 12 | 8 |
| Inciting violence or disorder | 23 | 22 | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| Intimidation to restrict lawful acts | 7 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | ... |
| Rogue and vagabond | 440 | 296 | 19 | 68 | 57 | 7 |
| Idle and disorderly | 407 | 397 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 6 |
| Unlawfully on premises without intent | 1 960 | 997 | 439 | 187 | 337 | 125 |
| Peeping in window, lurking, etc. | 326 | 109 | 17 | 37 | 163 | 4 |
| Fighting | 744 | 631 | 49 | 36 | 28 | 30 |
| Disorderly behaviour (including disturbing public worship and drunk in charge of a bicycle or horse) | 2 529 | 1 776 | 355 | 190 | 208 | 127 |
| Offensive behaviour | 1 600 | 1 343 | 95 | 21 | 141 | 47 |
| Carrying offensive weapon | 517 | 517 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Assuming designation of member of police | 54 | 27 | 12 | 7 | 8 | 1 |
| Drunkenness | 5 591 | 5 591 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Women on wharves and ships | 5 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Setting off fireworks in public place | 11 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Throwing missiles | 42 | 10 | 15 | 4 | 13 | ... |
| Miscellaneous breaches of public order | 37 | 1 | 13 | 2 | 21 | 2 |
| Offences affecting administration of justice— | | | | | | |
| Perjury | 37 | 4 | 8 | 15 | 10 | 10 |
| False oaths, statements, or declarations | 49 | 37 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 9 |
| Conspiring to bring false accusations | Nil | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Conspiring to defeat justice | 19 | 12 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 5 |
| Corrupting juries and witnesses, bribes, etc. | 12 | 6 | ... | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| Breaking penal institution and escaping from custody | 373 | 339 | 8 | 3 | 23 | 22 |
| Assisting escape from custody | 29 | 27 | 2 | ... | ... | 1 |
| Falsely alleging to police offence committed | 153 | 103 | 39 | 8 | 3 | 21 |
| Breach conditions of periodic detention order | 142 | 2 | 123 | 2 | 15 | 9 |
| Breach of probation | 208 | 11 | 160 | ... | 37 | 32 |
| Trespass during currency of separation order | 152 | 103 | 18 | 17 | 14 | 7 |
| Absconders: Social Welfare homes | 7 | 5 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... |
| Threatening offences— | | | | | | |
| Threatening to kill or do grievous bodily harm | 190 | 103 | 41 | 22 | 24 | 10 |
| Threatening to destroy property | 12 | 2 | 2 | ... | 8 | ... |
| Threatening acts, letters, behaviour, or language | 517 | 284 | 84 | 52 | 97 | 22 |

| Offences | Total Offences Reported | Prosecuted | Cleared by Means Other Than Prosecution | No Offence Disclosed After Inquiry | Uncleared | Offences Committed Prior to and Cleared in 1977 |
|--|-------------------------|------------|---|------------------------------------|-----------|---|
| Drug offences— | | | | | | |
| Dealing, gives away, or in possession to sell cannabis sativa ... | 751 | 653 | 30 | 15 | 53 | 48 |
| Dealing, gives away, or in possession to sell other narcotics ... | 142 | 131 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 11 |
| Dealing, gives away, or in possession to sell prescription poisons ... | 12 | 12 | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| In possession of, using, or procuring cannabis sativa ... | 1 388 | 1 239 | 107 | 13 | 29 | 39 |
| In possession of, using, or procuring other narcotics ... | 287 | 267 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 16 |
| In possession of, using, or procuring prescription poisons ... | 149 | 134 | 3 | 3 | 9 | 13 |
| Miscellaneous drug offences ... | 313 | 273 | 22 | 5 | 13 | 5 |
| Traffic and motoring offences— | | | | | | |
| Driving or in charge of motor vehicle under the influence of drink or drugs ... | 150 | 128 | 6 | 4 | 12 | 9 |
| Driving with excess 100 mg alcohol to 100 ml blood ... | 1 451 | 1 234 | 26 | 77 | 114 | 153 |
| Causing death or injury (when driving with excess 100 mg alcohol to 100 ml blood or (driving or in charge of motor vehicle when under the influence of drink or drugs) ... | 49 | 44 | 4 | ... | 1 | 10 |
| Dangerous or careless driving causing injury or death ... | 527 | 268 | 98 | 68 | 93 | 75 |
| Reckless or dangerous driving ... | 1 465 | 1 160 | 97 | 39 | 169 | 158 |
| Using motor vehicle carelessly or without consideration ... | 5 243 | 2 053 | 1 597 | 703 | 890 | 606 |
| Failing to stop, ascertain injury, and render assistance after an accident ... | 1 119 | 535 | 84 | 68 | 432 | 83 |
| Failing to report accident or damage ... | 942 | 216 | 109 | 74 | 543 | 58 |
| Driving while disqualified ... | 1 146 | 1 083 | 17 | 14 | 32 | 54 |
| Miscellaneous offences relating to breathalyser testing ... | 366 | 354 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 7 |
| Miscellaneous breaches of traffic laws ... | 3 772 | 2 759 | 598 | 103 | 312 | 428 |
| Liquor and licensing offences by licensee-manager— | | | | | | |
| Exposing, opening, or selling liquor after hours ... | 261 | 225 | 14 | 9 | 13 | 29 |
| Supplying liquor to minors ... | 234 | 194 | 21 | 6 | 13 | 15 |
| Supplying liquor to prohibited or intoxicated persons ... | 5 | 2 | 2 | ... | 1 | 1 |
| Permitting gaming on premises ... | 4 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Permitting drunkenness on premises ... | 8 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| Miscellaneous breaches of licensing laws ... | 55 | 33 | 15 | 5 | 2 | 4 |
| By others— | | | | | | |
| Person other than licensee or manager supplying minor ... | 308 | 266 | 21 | ... | 21 | 77 |
| On licensed premises after hours consuming liquor, etc. ... | 1 036 | 922 | 54 | 8 | 52 | 113 |
| Liquor in vicinity of dance hall ... | 128 | 101 | 13 | 1 | 13 | 6 |
| Persons unlawfully supplying liquor ... | 69 | 61 | 6 | ... | 2 | 4 |
| Breach of prohibition order ... | 77 | 68 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| Giving false information to inspectors or police ... | 4 | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| Selling or keeping liquor for sale without a licence ... | 125 | 91 | 6 | 3 | 25 | 28 |
| Found on premises where liquor seized under warrant ... | 7 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Permitting consumption or assisting in sale of liquor in a restaurant ... | 14 | 8 | 6 | ... | ... | ... |
| Consuming liquor in a restaurant ... | 13 | 8 | 5 | ... | ... | ... |
| Other offences ... | 230 | 195 | 14 | 11 | 10 | 11 |
| Offences by minors— | | | | | | |
| Minors in possession of or consuming liquor in public place ... | 828 | 664 | 96 | 11 | 57 | 70 |
| Minors found in bar ... | 5 049 | 4 526 | 262 | 22 | 239 | 248 |
| Minors purchasing liquor ... | 404 | 344 | 39 | ... | 21 | 33 |
| Minors giving false information ... | 561 | 508 | 22 | 6 | 25 | 18 |
| Gaming offences— | | | | | | |
| Following the occupation of a bookmaker ... | 102 | 89 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 2 |
| Keeping a common gaming house ... | 10 | 7 | 1 | ... | 2 | ... |
| Possessing bookmaking documents ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Found in common gaming house ... | 55 | 39 | 16 | ... | ... | ... |
| Establishing or conducting a lottery or raffle ... | 134 | 17 | 108 | 4 | 5 | 2 |
| In possession of illegal lottery documents ... | 5 | ... | 4 | ... | 1 | ... |

| Offences | Total Offences Reported | Prosecuted | Cleared by Means Other Than Prosecution | No Offence Disclosed After Inquiry | Uncleared | Offences Committed Prior to and Cleared in 1977 |
|---|-------------------------|---------------|---|------------------------------------|----------------|---|
| Trespass on T.A.B. or racecourse ... | 54 | 52 | 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| Miscellaneous gaming offences ... | 116 | 33 | 78 | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| Shipping and seamen— | | | | | | |
| Breach of ship's discipline ... | 7 | ... | 4 | ... | 3 | ... |
| Unlawfully landing in New Zealand ... | 63 | 2 | 56 | ... | 5 | 7 |
| Ship desertion ... | 9 | 6 | 3 | ... | ... | 3 |
| Absent without leave from ship ... | Nil | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Stowing away ... | 14 | 14 | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Offences against Arms Act— | | | | | | |
| Intoxicated in charge of firearm ... | 25 | 21 | 4 | ... | ... | ... |
| Carrying or in possession of firearm without lawful purpose ... | 274 | 192 | 40 | 19 | 23 | 12 |
| Discharging firearm in public place or in manner likely to endanger safety ... | 571 | 229 | 161 | 33 | 148 | 47 |
| Careless use of firearm ... | 44 | 9 | 18 | 4 | 13 | 7 |
| Presenting firearm or anything intended to appear to be a firearm at any person ... | 145 | 96 | 19 | 10 | 20 | 11 |
| Unlawful possession of pistol ... | 61 | 48 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 7 |
| Possession of unregistered firearm ... | 36 | 14 | 15 | 5 | 2 | 8 |
| Possession of unlawful weapon ... | 27 | 12 | 6 | 3 | 6 | ... |
| Carrying pistol without licence ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Procuring possession of firearm without permit ... | 218 | 103 | 84 | 3 | 28 | 32 |
| Failing to notify change of address ... | 20 | 8 | 9 | ... | 3 | 2 |
| Delivering possession of firearm without permit ... | 184 | 59 | 100 | 9 | 16 | 26 |
| Persons under 16 years using, carrying, or in possession of firearms or ammunition ... | 185 | 70 | 108 | 1 | 6 | 20 |
| Persons over 16, but under 20 years, procuring possession of firearm, otherwise than pursuant to a permit ... | 104 | 70 | 26 | 2 | 6 | 16 |
| Miscellaneous breaches of Arms Act ... | 43 | 15 | 25 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Other offences— | | | | | | |
| Breaches of hire purchase regulations ... | 214 | 38 | 17 | 42 | 117 | 17 |
| Breaches of Social Security Act ... | 517 | 224 | 48 | 42 | 203 | 68 |
| Offences under Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Act ... | Nil | ... | 59 | 30 | 36 | 22 |
| Miscellaneous unspecified ... | 346 | 221 | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| Breaches of Aliens Act ... | 1 | ... | 23 | ... | 76 | 3 |
| Breaches of Animals Protection Act ... | 162 | 40 | 2 | 1 | 12 | 5 |
| Wilful breaking of bottles or glass in public place (Litter Act) ... | 125 | 110 | 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| Depositing or leaving offensive or dangerous litter and miscellaneous breaches of Litter Act ... | 515 | 314 | 59 | 18 | 124 | 43 |
| Trespass after warning to stay off—to leave ... | 608 | 402 | 58 | 113 | 35 | 18 |
| Failing to shut gates, etc.—miscellaneous offences (Trespass Act 1968) ... | 62 | 24 | 12 | 11 | 15 | 12 |
| Breaches of Wildlife Act ... | 14 | 7 | 5 | ... | 2 | 11 |
| Breaches of Armed Forces Act (absentees, deserters, etc) ... | 14 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | 7 |
| Offences of strict liability under Indecent Publications Act ... | 30 | 13 | 2 | 7 | 8 | 2 |
| Offences involving knowledge under Indecent Publications Act ... | 3 | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... |
| Posting dangerous or noxious matter under Post Office Act ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... |
| Posting indecent documents, etc., under Post Office Act ... | 22 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 12 | 3 |
| Unlawful discrimination (Race Relations Act) ... | Nil | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Inciting racial disharmony (Race Relations Act) ... | Nil | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Miscellaneous offences (Race Relations Act) ... | Nil | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Seditious offences ... | Nil | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Unlawful assemblies (Crimes Act) ... | 31 | 23 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 2 |
| Riots and breaches of the peace (Crimes Act) ... | Nil | ... | 1 | 2 | 24 | ... |
| Breaches of Electoral Act ... | 27 | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | ... |
| Dangerous dog ... | 1 039 | 152 | 615 | 68 | 204 | 53 |
| Wandering stock ... | 51 | 7 | 18 | 16 | 10 | 3 |
| In State forests (including lighting fires without a permit) ... | 80 | 49 | 19 | 1 | 11 | 14 |
| Miscellaneous breaches of Poisons Act ... | 29 | 17 | 3 | 1 | 8 | ... |
| Miscellaneous breaches of Post Office Act ... | 900 | 168 | 138 | 75 | 519 | 188 |
| Miscellaneous breaches of Railways Act ... | 80 | 43 | 19 | 4 | 14 | 2 |
| Grand Total ... | 255 663 | 83 995 | 20 987 | 12 044 | 138 637 | 13 499 |

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