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REPORT
OF THE
NEW ZEALAND POLICE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 MARCH 1980

*the House of Representatives Pursuant to 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 1980.

R. J. WALTON, Commissioner of Police.

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ACQUISITIONS

INTRODUCTION

The year 1979 saw the police responding to the usual variety of demands for attention. However, the most exacting challenge to its resources was undoubtedly November's Antarctic air disaster which necessitated the recovery of the bodies of 257 passengers and crew and the subsequent positive identification of 83.4 percent of the victims. This tragedy, which is referred to in greater detail elsewhere in this report, tested police planning and organisational abilities but I believe the service, ably assisted by many organisations and individuals, can be justifiably proud of its achievement.

Another major operation was the massive land subsidence at Abbotsford, which left hundreds of residents homeless. One hundred and nineteen policemen from all parts of New Zealand were required to assist with evacuation, security and welfare functions during the 5-week emergency. As in most major emergencies, long hours were willingly worked by staff with the inevitable deferment of numerous rostered days off. I take this opportunity to thank those volunteers from local service clubs who assisted the police during the operation.

Last year I reported my concern at the degree of violence erupting in gang confrontations involving firearms and other weapons. On 3 August 1979 at Moerewa in Northland, gang violence of the worst type was directed against a small contingent of police endeavouring to disperse gang members involved in unlawful activity. Although seriously outnumbered, the police contingent did their utmost in bringing the situation under control. A number of those police members received serious injuries and I pay a tribute to their individual courage and determination.

Police efforts to control and eradicate unlawful gang activity have been maintained as a high priority. Tactics have been adopted to meet the changing situation and the additional 50 staff approved by the Government for team police units has strengthened our response ability in this field of operations.

Some diminution of unlawful gang activity has been noted over recent months and can be demonstrated by the fact that over the festive season 1979/80 only 12 police shadow patrols were deployed in a surveillance role compared with 36 during Easter 1979. Police community relations officers working among gangs combined with community effort and a positive application of the law, is obviously bearing fruit. However, in gang control, it is intended to maintain enforcement at a high level to prevent any deterioration in the situation. Equipment has been obtained and tactics devised that provide the means to deal with confrontations in a professional manner. The equipment, which includes riot helmets, shields, and long batons, is used only when circumstances dictate the need and is not personally carried as a matter of general practice.

The establishment in Bangkok in August 1978 of a drug liaison officer to South-east Asia has proved most effective. A further step has been taken to intensify anti-drug and serious crime law enforcement on an international scale with the appointment of a second liaison officer to Sydney in March 1980. The new post is designed to establish closer co-ordination with Australian authorities in view of the large numbers of people involved in criminal activities travelling between the two countries and in an endeavour to control international drug trafficking.

In New Zealand, there has been a noticeable decline in the availability of heroin since the murder of Christopher Martin Johnstone in Lancashire

and the breaking up of a major international trafficking organisation. Close liaison has been maintained with police in the United Kingdom concerning this murder. International police co-operation involving New Zealand, the United Kingdom, Australia, Singapore, and Thailand has assisted the Lancashire police in providing the director of public prosecutions in the United Kingdom with over 1500 pages of evidence for the trial.

Instances of violent offending against the person during 1979 increased by 21.9 percent over 1978. This included a record 43 murders of which 42 have been cleared to date. The total number of robbery offences increased by 31.73 percent. Although this is a disturbing trend, it is pleasing to record that the clearance rate for all offences "against the person" improved by 2 percent to 81.4 percent.

During the 1960s and 1970s much was written by overseas authorities about the occupational hazards associated with policing modern society. While not ignoring stress induced by the physical dangers accompanying many aspects of active police work, commentators drew attention to the casualties among policemen and women that could be attributed primarily to the emotional tension under which they are required to operate.

Recent experience and a major stress survey have confirmed that the New Zealand situation is little different. The very nature of policing, concerned as it is with conflict resolution, conflicting expectations, antagonism, and pressure, is bound to cause emotional tension and stress for the people in the middle. Everyone is confronted by a few extremely stressful situations during a lifetime, but the police are required to move from one emotional crisis to another, frequently without sufficient time to regain their composure. They cannot excuse themselves for not meeting the public's expectations on the grounds that the emotional stress from the previous incident continues and that judgment or reaction is thereby impaired.

The police administration is well aware of the adverse effects of police work on the lives of its members and through its welfare services and other means has sought to ease the emotional wear and tear to the greatest degree possible without adversely affecting overall efficiency and effectiveness.

It is the families of policemen and women, however, who often bear the greatest burden, and who also exercise a tremendous supporting and stabilising influence. Families provide the compensation and releases from the rigours of work and the contribution that they make to the effectiveness of policemen and women should not be overlooked. Wives in particular experience first hand the disruptive influences on home life not only from routine shift work, but also from extended hours, cancelled days off, short notice, and changes in duties, all of which are required of people providing an emergency service for the public. On top of this is the fear for the safety of their husbands while working in an increasingly violent environment. I believe that without the loyal support and understanding of their families, police members could not adequately cope with their responsibilities and for this I offer them my sincere thanks.

I extend to all staff, police, and civilian, my thanks for their loyalty and dedication. With only very few exceptions indeed, all have maintained a high standard of integrity and service for which I am grateful. To the New Zealand Police Officers' Guild and the New Zealand Police Association, I record my appreciation for their co-operation, assistance, and the responsible approach they have maintained in pursuit of their objectives.

STAFF AND ESTABLISHMENT

The effective strength of the police as at 31 March 1980 stood at 4961. Details of police separations are:

Year Ending 31 March				1980	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975
Resignations	...	...	...	203	205	186	223	175	192
(Resignations percent)	...	...	...	4.10	4.31	3.96	4.99	4.0	4.66
Discharges/Dismissals	...	...	...	5	10	6	6	5	7
Retirements	...	...	...	25	31	30	46	48	44
Deaths	...	...	...	10	7	8	3	8	6
Totals	...	...	...	243	253	230	278	236	249

The police strength at 31 March 1980 of 4961 comprised the commissioner, the deputy commissioner, 3 assistant commissioners, 3 deputy assistant commissioners, 16 chief superintendents, 24 superintendents, 47 chief inspectors, 117 inspectors, 279 senior sergeants, 700 sergeants, and 3770 constables.

Of the total, 210 were female members and 145 recruits were at the Police College. In addition to the above there were 79 cadets and 6 matrons. Seven members were on final retiring leave and 35 on leave without pay.

Twenty-seven additional positions for civilian employees were approved by Cabinet during the year. The civilian staff ceiling was reduced in line with other branches of the Public Service under the sinking lid policy and now stands at 665.

AWARDS AND COMMENDATIONS

It 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.)—(lately) Deputy Assistant Commissioner M. I. Hume (Wellington).

Queen's Commendation for Brave Conduct:

Constable J. A. Pierce (Roxburgh).

Constable I. R. Smith (Kaikohe).

The Queen's Service Medal for Public Services (Q.S.M.) was awarded to: Constable T. E. Bowe (Murchison), Constable A. J. Leyland (Auckland), Sergeant W. G. Douglas (Whangarei), Constable R. McI. Chant (Bayview), and Constable G. S. Tamati (Hastings).

The Queen's Police Medal for Distinguished Service (Q.P.M.) was awarded to Detective Chief Superintendent B. Wilkinson (Auckland) and Inspector P. I. Jenkinson (Auckland).

I gave appropriate recognition to 21 members of the police by way of certificates of merit and letters of appreciation. In addition three certificates of appreciation were issued to members of the public.

MANAGEMENT SERVICES SECTION

This year has seen the evaluation and purchase of a wide range of protective equipment including helmets, shields, groin protectors, and batons. A variety of equipment has been tested and orders for portable lighting units, night vision equipment, microfilm readers, etc., have been placed.

New style greatcoats, short-sleeve open-neck shirts, and protective clothing for staff in snow areas have been the major changes in uniforms.

Further refinement of all subsystems in the Wanganui Computer Centre has continued this year. New terminals, known as the UTS 400, are being used in selected areas to increase the efficiency of the transfer of data to and from the computer.

The total number of police terminals is now 130 with the latest connection being the Greymouth district.

The continued training of police personnel is resulting in a steady increase in the use of facilities, showing the value of the overall project.

BUILDINGS AND LAND

(a) Financial Provision

Capital expenditure on buildings and land for the year was:

	<i>Appropriation</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
	\$	\$
Construction of facilities in Police build-ings	100,000	75,078
Police stations	6,181,000	5,374,604
Houses	400,000	256,019
Land purchase	150,000	358,082
	<u>\$6,831,000</u>	<u>6,063,783</u>

An amount of \$1,069,753 was expended on the maintenance of police buildings against an appropriation of \$850,000.

(b) Police Stations

Construction is well advanced on the second stage of the new Orewa Police Station and it should be completed early in the forthcoming year. New operations rooms were completed at Rotorua and Palmerston North and planning is well advanced for the relocation of the Christchurch operations room.

Contracts have been let for patrol bases at Mangere and Otara and tenders have been invited for a similar building at Manurewa and will shortly be called for a base at Green Island.

Approval has been given to the construction of a new police station at Upper Hutt and tenders will be invited for that job shortly. An additional building was added to the Levin Police Station complex.

Planning is well advanced for additions to the Taihape Police Station and for a new station at Kaikoura. It is hoped to commence these in the near future.

Construction is proceeding very satisfactorily at the new Police College at Porirua. During the year approval to proceed with stage two, comprising the training aids building and residential accommodation for a further 162 students, was granted. With the exception of the sick bay and caretaker's house all the necessary approvals have been given and the scheduled opening date of March 1981 will be met, if the present rate of progress is maintained.

(c) Housing

Of the 11 houses included in the programme, two have been completed, contracts have been let for a further five, and the remainder are in the final planning stages.

(d) Land

During the year a site for a new police station was purchased at Wiri, and residential sites were acquired at Whangarei (two), Dargaville, Otahuhu, Manurewa, Ngaruawahia, Morrinsville, Whitianga, Gisborne, Dannevirke, Nelson, Christchurch, and Oamaru.

TRANSPORT

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

	<i>31 March 1980</i>	<i>31 March 1979</i>
Cars	726	681
Station sedans	11	10
Command vehicles	7	6
Dog vans	47	46
General vans	23	23
Patrol vans	29	29
Prison vans	12	12
4 × 4 landrovers	35	30
Estate cars	9	9
Trucks	7	7
Omnibuses	6	6
Motorcycles	2	2
	<u>914</u>	<u>861</u>

Distances run by vehicles averaged 91 654 km daily for a yearly total of 33 453 824 km. The average distance travelled by each vehicle during the year was 36 602 km.

OPERATION OVERDUE

On 28 November 1979 one of the worst disasters the New Zealand Police have ever been required to deal with occurred with the tragic Air New Zealand DC10 air accident on Mt. Erebus in Antarctica. The crash claimed the lives of 257 passengers and crew.

The operation which was mounted to recover and subsequently identify the victims was a mammoth task involving not only police members, but many people from a wide range of disciplines. It was the dedicated and co-ordinated approach of each individual to his or her task which ensured the ultimate success of the operation.

That this was a successful operation was evidenced by the fact that a total of 214 bodies or 83.4 percent of the victims were identified and returned to their next of kin for burial. This percentage is higher than many others achieved outside New Zealand where those responsible for identification were not faced with such a remote crash site as that posed by a recovery from Antarctica with all its inherent climatic and logistic

supply problems. I wish to pay tribute to all those persons who in any way contributed time and effort in assisting the police in this unpleasant but very necessary task and to my own staff who worked long hours under arduous conditions to achieve such an excellent result.

SPECIAL OPERATIONS

During 1979 special operations such as visits made by V.I.P. visitors and mobile gang conventions and movements again made heavy demands on police manpower resources. Such operations involved more than 2000 staff working in excess of 66 000 manhours during which 1400 days off were deferred. The need to provide an adequate level of security for distinguished visitors is unlikely to diminish in the future.

An example of the manpower commitment made to this type of operation was the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association Conference during which 345 staff were deployed to provide security for the conference venue and pre-conference tours involving approximately 280 delegates and officials. Police staff worked 9686 hours on this task and travelled 28 948 km.

POLICE DOGS

During the year police dog handlers attended 15 261 incidents compared with 16 302 the previous year. This slightly lower figure is attributed to the major re-evaluation and replacement programme commenced last year and scheduled for completion by 31 March 1981.

Currently there are 66 operational general duties police dogs deployed in 17 centres throughout the country and 27 at various stages of training. There are also four operational narcotic detector dogs and three explosive detector dogs deployed in Auckland, Wellington, and Christchurch. A further five narcotic dogs are under training including one shortly to become operational in Dunedin and additional teams for Wellington and Christchurch.

During the year police narcotic detector dogs were deployed on 1003 searches, an increase of 25 percent over the previous period, and successfully located narcotics on 169 occasions. These specialist narcotic teams which until recently have used only the German Shepherd dog, are now being replaced by Labrador dogs, a move which is consistent with overseas trends in this field. The first of the Labrador teams will be operational early this year and the programme completed by 1982.

Explosive detector dogs were deployed on 435 searches, compared with 490 the previous period, the lower figure being attributable to the replacement of one team during the year. The teams were successful on 35 occasions in detecting explosives and firearms, a more than 100 percent greater success rate than last year. This reflects their continuing value and improvement as experience is gained in this field of canine detection.

Training methods have been reviewed to ensure the handlers and dogs are equipped to deal with the changing needs of the law enforcement role.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Portable Radio Service

The replacement UHF portable radio programme has continued and the aim is to complete the initial programme next year. This new equipment has provided a markedly improved service. Some of the equipment was deployed in Antarctica during the recent Air New Zealand DC10 crash and operated efficiently in spite of the environment.

Telecommunication Control Systems.

A major control system has been commissioned at Rotorua and installation work on a new control room at Palmerston North is in hand. Preliminary planning for the replacement of existing equipment in a more suitable location at Christchurch has commenced.

Mobile Radio Service

Priority has continued to be given to improving radio coverage in remote country areas. The project of developing linking techniques to improve control from district headquarters stations progresses and additional repeaters have been installed in many police districts. A UHF mobile capability has been introduced into some specialised vehicles.

During the year the obsolete 40 MHz facility in the Chatham Islands was decommissioned and the police vehicle/house connected to the public radio network. This is a departure from normal police practice but was introduced to meet the special requirement which exists on the islands.

Specifications are being prepared for new generation mobile communications equipment which will be complementary to our existing systems.

The introduction of minor control systems has been delayed due to delivery difficulties from the civilian supplier.

Staffing

A district technician has been appointed at Gisborne and staff establishments at telecommunication headquarters and Auckland have been increased to meet the increasing workload. A further two cadets commenced training in January 1980 under the common Government training programme.

Command Vehicle

The new command vehicle for Auckland has been provided with a wide variety of communications equipment designed to ensure superior and all-embracing communications for major operations of whatever type. Over 6000 manhours by technical staff were consumed by this task.

SEARCH AND RESCUE

The total of police-controlled search and rescue operations during the year just ended, was 779 compared with 878 in 1978-79.

The general downturn in the frequency of operations is in keeping with the levels of activity in former years.

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

Category of Operations	1979-80		1978-79		1977-78		1976-77	
	Land	Marine	Land	Marine	Land	Marine	Land	Marine
Class I (Police resources only) ...	25	69	37	102	24	65	27	65
Class II (Police controlled with assistance from volunteers) ...	270	415	304	435	281	382	263	428
	295	484	341	537	305	447	290	493
Total for year ...	779		878		752		783	

The training of police and volunteers continued to receive a high priority with 45 land and marine search and rescue exercises held in police districts during the year. In addition the search and rescue sub-committee of Federated Mountain Clubs of New Zealand conducted regional seminars at Christchurch, Palmerston North, and Auckland for the 304 volunteers appointed to advise the police on land search and rescue.

The close relationship which exists between the police and federated mountain clubs personnel was highlighted following the DC10 disaster on Mt. Erebus. Five mountaineering experts accompanied the police party to Antarctica and were allocated the primary objective of ensuring the safety of police members deployed on the crash site. The manner in which these volunteers performed their tasks is a credit to them personally and to federated mountain clubs generally.

TRAINING

Training and education are basic to police effectiveness and professionalism. It is a continuous process throughout a member's career and is provided not only to accommodate the needs of the police, but also for the self-improvement and personal development of the individual. The training directorate's objectives are to recruit high-quality staff who possess the basic attributes essential to good policing, and who are ethnically representative of the whole community, and then to help them acquire and maintain the attitudes, knowledge, and skill required for serving the community.

(a) Development of Training and Education

The training development unit has undertaken research resulting in reform in several areas including:

- (i) *Civilian staff*—civilian staff are now issued with a comprehensive induction booklet on commencing work. A pilot induction course was conducted in Wellington for new employees. This will be introduced in other areas.
- (ii) *Criminal Records Bureau Section Examinations*—in line with the new specialist structure of the Criminal Records Bureau, instructions have been formulated for the holding of promotional examinations in line with the new rank structures.
- (iii) *Crisis Intervention Training*—a new training programme and a comprehensive booklet have been prepared for use with recruits training at the college, in line with the new emphasis on this area.
- (iv) *Team Policing Training*—a programme consisting of a 2-week attachment of one N.C.O. from each district to team policing units at Auckland, Wellington, or Christchurch was arranged and completed. This gave each police district the capability of training their own staff.
- (v) *Baton Training*—30 N.C.O.s from throughout New Zealand attended a course in the use of the new Monadnock Baton. After attaining the required level of proficiency they returned to their districts and trained staff there in the use of the baton.

(b) Recruits and Cadets

During the year 3 recruit courses consisting of 301 men and 47 women and 1 cadet course of 80 entered the Police College.

(c) Advanced and Specialist Courses

Chief inspectors	...	...	1 course	1 week	12 members
Inspectors	...	...	1 course	12 weeks	16 members
Senior sergeants	...	...	2 courses	3 weeks	31 members
Sergeants	...	...	5 courses	4 weeks	81 members
N.C.O. refresher	...	...	4 courses	1 week	69 members
Prosecutors	...	...	1 course	2 weeks	17 members
Senior constables	...	...	5 courses	1 week	96 members
C.I.B. in-service training instructors' seminar	...	...	1 course	4 days	7 members
Detective qualifying	...	...	4 courses	4 weeks	103 members
Detective induction	...	...	5 courses	4 weeks	111 members
Drugs	...	...	6 courses	1 week	123 members
Airport police	...	...	1 course	1 week	25 members
Investigation theft of motor vehicles	...	...	1 course	1 week	21 members
Fraud	...	...	1 course	1 week	24 members
Criminal intelligence analysis	...	...	1 course	2 weeks	23 members
Search and rescue	...	...	1 course	2 weeks	29 members
Youth aid	...	...	8 courses	2 weeks	113 members
Instructors	...	...	1 course	1 week	20 members
In-service training instructors' seminar	...	...	3 courses	2 days	22 members
Driving school	...	...	18 courses	2 weeks	170 members
Baton training	...	...	1 course	3 days	30 members
Hostage negotiators	...	...	1 course	1 week	26 members
Computer instructors	...	...	1 course	3 days	25 members

(d) Overseas Training

Assistant Commissioner B. W. Gibson attended a 6-month senior command course at the Police Staff College, Bramshill, England. Two chief inspectors attended a 10-week officers' course at the Victoria Police College, Airlie, and a chief inspector and an inspector attended a 3-month officers' course at the Australian Police College, Manly. Three C.I.B. members each spent 4-weeks on exchange duty in Australia.

(e) New Zealand Administrative Staff College

Three chief superintendents and one superintendent attended courses at the New Zealand Administrative Staff College.

(f) Miscellaneous

Sixty-eight members were granted part-time study leave to attend university and other tertiary institutions. One member was granted full-time study leave and five members completed degrees during 1979. Forty staff members, including both police and civilian staff, attended State Services Commission courses and 11 telecommunications officers attended short specialist courses at polytechnic institutions.

(g) Training for Other Agencies

- (i) *Cook Islands*—two sergeants attended the sergeants' course, and two constables participated in the basic recruit course.
- (ii) *Fiji*—two detective corporals attended a drug identification course, followed by a 7-week attachment to the Auckland and Christchurch drug squads.
- (iii) *Papua New Guinea*—a sub-inspector received both theory and practical training in advanced dog handler techniques while attached to the Dog Training Centre for 13 weeks.
- (iv) *Niue*—a constable completed a 2-year training programme in the Criminal Investigation Branch at Auckland.

- (v) *Western Samoa*—a chief inspector was attached to the Criminal Registration Bureau for 1 week to study modern fingerprint techniques.

LEGAL SECTION

During the year the 11 police legal officers stationed at National Headquarters, Auckland, and Christchurch respectively, continued their duties of providing advice on difficult legal matters and prosecutions, and of publicly representing the police on a variety of occasions. The section provided details of up-to-date law to districts and also distributed extensive notes on prosecuting to policemen performing this important function.

During the year, members of the section represented the police at the commission of inquiry into rescue and fire services at international airports, and before parliamentary committees in respect to violent offending and general ancillary and caterers' licences. They also appeared at parliamentary committees and inter-departmental meetings in respect to the following: Crimes Amendment Act, Immigration Amendment Act 1979, Local Government Amendment Act 1979, Police Amendment Act 1979, Police Offences Amendment Act 1979, Transport Amendment Act 1979, and the Wild Animal Control Amendment Act 1979.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Community Relations

Full-time community relations co-ordinators increased to six during the year, with the appointment of a fourth member at Auckland. There are still 13 districts with part-time co-ordinators.

The programme in training personnel in Maori language and culture at both Auckland University and Wellington Polytechnic is being continued. Twenty members attended the Auckland University last year and six attended the polytechnic.

Youth Aid Section

The total staff employed on youth aid work throughout the country, as at 31 March 1980, was as follows:

General youth aid officers	...	...	67
General youth aid officers (part-time)	...	...	47
Youth aid education officers	...	...	23
Boystown (Auckland)	...	...	2
National Headquarters	...	...	4

Training of youth aid staff continued throughout the year. Two innovations were the introduction of a course in communication skills at the Porirua Hospital Staff Training Centre and a refresher course for members who have been in the field for a long time.

Continued use has been made of the Hamilton Teachers' College and a course specifically designed to train staff for secondary school work was introduced during the year. A new curriculum for the law-related education programme is nearing completion. This will be closely related to the Department of Education social studies syllabus and will cover classes from infants to form IV. It is expected that the syllabus will be published during 1980.

One of the main aims of the new curriculum is to foster co-operation between teachers and police personnel working in schools.

During 1979 general youth aid members spoke to 81 786 children at schools, outside meetings, and at police stations. Additionally, in an effort to continuously seek the co-operation of parents and to explain the police role within the community, members spoke to over 19 431 adults in group settings.

Education officers addressed 214 579 children in schools, of which 40 564 were spoken to on more than one occasion in the course of study units.

The Auckland education officers held two successful "Police week projects" in large Auckland secondary schools in an effort to increase student understanding of the police role within society.

Crime Prevention

A crime prevention officer was appointed to the New Plymouth district during the year bringing the number of full-time staff now engaged on those duties to 11. In addition, the rank of the crime prevention co-ordinator at National Headquarters has been raised from that of a senior sergeant to inspector.

The business community continues to support the section and has assisted during the year in the production of high-quality printed material for the "Neighbourhood Watch" and "Stop Thief" campaigns. Both of these programmes will be on-going and are being supplemented by publicity relating to certain crimes against the person.

Staff members spoke to over 17 000 members of the public on various crime prevention topics and some 1300 security surveys were completed by the section during the year.

Community Constables

During the year the title *community liaison officer* was changed to *community constable*. The change was brought about as there was a need for closer identification between the members working in this area and the police. There are now 21 community constables throughout New Zealand, the offices being located in: Auckland district (seven), Napier district (one), Wellington district (six), and Christchurch district (seven).

Joint Teams

The seven joint teams have continued to do a valuable job in combating gang problems and becoming involved with youth at risk.

NATIONAL DRUG INTELLIGENCE BUREAU

During 1979, 5009 persons were charged with drug offences, which is the highest number ever recorded. The majority of these offenders were charged with cannabis related offences. This drug still remains as the most popular controlled drug being used, and is causing the police considerable concern. Cannabis plantations have been located in every province in the country, particularly in the summer months. The amount of imported cannabis available continues to decline.

Heroin supplies and arrests by the end of 1979 were reaching an encouraging low ebb, and indications are that this trend will continue into 1980. Prior to this the availability of heroin and numbers of arrests were reaching alarming proportions. Some reasons for this decline in heroin availability are considered to be:

- (a) Increased pressure by police on major suspects.
- (b) The arrest of many key persons in the heroin distribution network.
- (c) The increase in penalties relating to drug offences and the courts implementing these penalties. (In 1979 one offender was sentenced to life imprisonment for importing heroin).
- (d) A shortage in heroin supplies in the source areas of South-east Asia.
- (e) Considerable publicity given to many drug offenders both within New Zealand and overseas.

Cannabis resin and oil appears to be becoming a bigger problem on the drug scene and in 1979, a record of 18 270 kg of resin and 1.334 kg of oil were seized.

Trans-Tasman travel of drug offenders continues as a problem and the appointment of a police liaison officer to Sydney will assist to meet this. The drug liaison officer based in Bangkok has proved invaluable in gathering evidence against some of the major drug offenders prosecuted. The creation of this position has been well justified.

During 1979, 15 drug deaths were reported to the police.

The power of search without warrant under the Misuse of Drugs Act 1975 was used by members of the police on 311 occasions during the year. On 240 occasions drugs were seized.

INTERCEPTION WARRANT

In accordance with the provisions of section 29, Misuse of Drugs Amendment Act 1978, I have to report the provisions of the Act were used as follows:

1. Applications made under section 14: nine. Five of these were multiple applications made in respect of two police operations. In one operation the suspected drug dealer was conducting his activities from three different locations. In the other operation the person involved had a telephone connected during the initial interception, and a further application was necessary to cover telephone communications.
2. Applications for renewal of warrants under section 18: three.
3. Applications for emergency permits under section 19: nil.
4. No applications were refused.
5. Average duration of warrant: 24.7 days.
6. Four prosecutions have been instituted as a direct or indirect result of an interception warrant. One completed prosecution has resulted in one person being sentenced to a lengthy term of imprisonment.

ARMED OFFENDER SQUADS

During 1979 armed offender squads attended 147 incidents compared with 136 in 1978. This increase was due principally to 22 call-outs to deal with gang-related incidents. On 16 occasions circumstances necessitated squads obtaining assistance from neighbouring districts.

A total of 177 members now perform this duty with increases in armed offender squad staff during the year in the Timaru and Rotorua districts.

It is with regret that one fatality is reported when a 57-year-old man was fatally injured at Auckland on 20 May 1979.

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

ANTI-TERRORIST SQUAD

The anti-terrorist squad of 30 specially selected members of armed offender squads have continued the intensive training programme in skills necessary to deal with a terrorist situation. The squad is based at Wellington with smaller sections at Auckland and Christchurch. The squad is issued with sophisticated weapons and equipment. Research is continuing to ensure that the squad has the best available equipment to carry out its specialist role.

An anti-terrorist squad refresher course was held in April. Exercises have been held with Ministry of Defence forces to gain experience and to appreciate the co-ordination necessary to deal with a major terrorist incident.

AIRPORT POLICE

The principal tasks of the airport police are the prevention of terrorism, other crimes involving aviation, and the detection of drug traffickers. The three international airports are staffed by a total of 45 specially selected and trained personnel to perform these tasks.

Specialist training is given to these members in the techniques required. A 1-week refresher course was held in November which was attended by 24 members.

HOSTAGE NEGOTIATION TEAMS

The 33 trained hostage negotiators from throughout the country have continued their specialist training. They continue to be employed operationally to assist with armed offender operations, a practice which serves as "on the job training".

As well as training in districts, the hostage negotiation teams have exercised with armed offender and anti-terrorist squads.

EMERGENCY USE OF LISTENING DEVICES

Pursuant to section 216 (B) of the Crimes Act 1961 as inserted by section 2, Crimes Amendment Act 1979, relating to the use of listening devices in emergencies, I report that these powers have not been used.

STATISTICS

Reported offending rose 11.1 percent from 282 656 in 1978 to 314 096 in 1979, an all time high. The overall clearance rate was 48.4 percent. As with last year's report a word of caution is necessary in taking too liberal an interpretation of the apparent increase in offending. Because of full computerisation of statistics some of the increase will reflect the more efficient collection of statistics. This is particularly noticeable with the 84.6 percent and 72.1 percent increases in the "no offence" and "caution" clearance categories. These types of clearance were not captured as efficiently in past years. This has also affected the number of offences cleared by means of prosecution. They rose by 9.7 percent over 1978 but are significantly lower as a proportion of all clearances.

The most disturbing feature, as previously mentioned, is the increasing incidence of offences of violence which are up to 21.7 percent on the previous year. The increases cover every category of violent offending but more particularly robbery up 31.7 percent, grievous assaults up 110.3 percent, minor assaults 17.2 percent, intimidation and threats 34.9 percent, while group assemblies increased sevenfold. A feature of violent

offending is that it is not affected by improved statistics gathering and is therefore, representative of violent offending in the community as it is known to the police.

Other areas of offending which rose sharply include drugs, non-cannabis offences up 25.9 percent and cannabis offences 54 percent, while offences involving public disorder rose 62.8 percent. These latter offences rose in every category with the highest, 59.6 percent for drunkenness. To some extent this is an indication of the increase in unruly behaviour in the streets and other public places, but it is also an indication of the greater police presence brought about by increased levels of staffing and my policy of maximum deployment of police to known and potential trouble spots.

Offences involving dishonesty, which comprise about 61 percent of all reported offending, rose only 3 percent overall. I feel that in some part, at least, this relatively small increase reflects greater public awareness created by our range of crime prevention programmes. The major increase in offences involving dishonesty was 7.5 percent for car conversion and related offences while offences involving fraud actually dropped by 4.5 percent.

Offences involving the use of firearms rose by a disturbing 27.1 percent and, as we are tending to see a greater incidence of violence involving firearms, it is another indicator of the violence which is becoming more and more prevalent in the community. Wilful damage offences rose 15.7 percent and this can, perhaps, be interpreted as another form of violence.

Finally, traffic offending, which forms only a small part of all offending dealt with by the police, showed a marked increase in those offences involving the condition of the drivers of vehicles. They rose 14.1 percent on the previous year.

During the year children under the age of 17 years were responsible for 27.9 percent of the cleared offences while those under 20 years were responsible for 60.7 percent. Some 16.3 percent were females and 83.7 percent males, which are almost identical proportions to 1978.

Police also attended 18 982 burglar alarms, 15 221 domestic disputes, 2874 noisy parties, 3823 sudden deaths, 2050 vehicle collisions, 224 attempted suicides, and 12 557 other requests by the public for assistance. No comparisons can be made with 1978 as figures for that year are incomplete.

Appendix
STATISTICS OF OFFENCES CALENDAR YEAR 1979

Types of Offence	Total Offences Reported	Cleared	Percent	Cleared by Means Other Than Prosecution							Prior Offences Cleared		
				Prosecuted	NOFF	CAUT	WARN	YAS	MENT	INFT		CUST	OTHR
Violence													
Murder	43	3	88.3	39	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	7
Attempted murder	19	17	89.4	13	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	2
Manslaughter	14	11	78.5	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Infanticide	1	1	100.0	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abortion	2	2	100.0	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aiding suicide and pact	6	4	66.6	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total homicide	87	74	85.0	66	17	...	...	2	...	...	...	5	9
Kidnapping	7	7	100.0	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Abduction	41	32	78.0	14	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4
Total Kidnapping and abduction	52	40	76.9	16	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4
Aggravated robbery	176	78	44.3	101	28	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	11
Non-aggravated robbery	216	109	50.4	110	29	...	...	3	12	...	...	2	7
Assaults with intent to rob	42	18	42.8	22	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Compelling execution of documents	1	1	100.0	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total robbery...	465	232	49.8	233	87	...	...	3	15	...	1	3	20
Wounding with intent	109	91	83.4	88	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Injuring with intent	92	71	77.1	92	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	4
Aggravated wounding/injury	8	5	62.5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Disabling/stupefying	3	3	100.0	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dangerous acts with intent	7	4	57.1	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injure—if death ensued, manslaughter	14	13	92.8	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous grievous assaults	4	4	100.0	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total grievous assaults	244	198	81.1	210	21	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	17
Aggravated assaults	74	60	81.0	66	8	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	7
Assault with intent to injure	493	357	72.4	447	35	...	...	23	1	...	...	7	36
Assault on child (under 14 years)	194	141	72.6	68	35	6	44	5	...	1	...	1	12
Assault by male on female...	823	641	77.8	494	92	7	94	2	...	...	1	12	39
Assaults police (Crimes Act)	135	114	84.4	108	10	2	6	...	2	...	...	3	6
Assault person assist police (Crimes Act)	14	11	78.5	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assault person lawful ex process	14	12	85.7	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Common assault (Crimes Act)	296	225	76.0	146	68	13	34	...	...	...	1	4	15
Miscellaneous common assault (Crimes Act)...	638	468	73.3	512	53	3	59	11	...	...	2	5	52

Types of Offence	Total Offences Reported	Cleared	Percent	Prosecuted	Cleared by Means Other Than Prosecution								Prior Offences Cleared	
					NOFF	CAUT	WARN	YAS	MENT	INFT	CUST	OTHR		
Total serious assaults	2 766	2 113	76.3	1 860	388	31	267	21	7	1	5	32	167	
Assaults police (Police Offences Act) ...	1 107	1 033	93.3	1 014	39	6	25	5	4	...	1	2	38	
Assault person assist (Police Offences Act) ...	12	12	100.0	10	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Assaults official (Other Statutes) ...	47	38	80.8	35	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Common assault (Police Offences Act) ...	1 666	1 398	83.9	815	338	94	238	11	2	...	7	51	102	
Miscellaneous common assault (Police Offences Act)	6 008	4 756	79.1	2 909	1 455	227	855	99	6	2	12	86	401	
Total minor assaults	9 287	7 683	82.7	4 786	2 281	327	1 120	115	12	2	20	139	542	
Threatens to kill/do gbh	326	256	78.5	169	58	1	40	2	1	...	3	6	22	
Threatening act (pers/prop) (Crimes) ...	84	65	77.3	24	37	2	10	1	1	...	...	1	1
Threaten behaviour/language (Police Offences)	507	428	84.4	252	112	25	50	9	1	...	1	6	21	
Demand intent to steal/extortion	58	41	70.6	37	9	...	4	1	...	...	...	2	3
Offensive weapon carrying, etc.	900	1 39	93.2	757	40	42	33	18	1	...	...	4	20
Criminal libel/slander	3	2	66.6	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2
Fail to provide necessities of life	1	1	100.0	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous intimidation/threats	29	23	79.3	12	12	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total intimidation/threats	1 965	1 711	87.0	1 252	325	70	143	31	6	...	4	19	71	
Riot	109	106	97.2	108	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unlawful assembly, etc.	252	244	96.8	366	8	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	4
Total group assemblies	365	354	96.9	474	14	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	4
Total violence... ..	15 253	12 425	81.4	8 897	3 179	428	1 549	182	27	4	30	201	834	
Sexual Offences														
Rape	229	186	81.2	87	138	...	8	...	...	...	...	4	20
Attempt rape/assault, intent to rape ...	57	39	68.4	22	23	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	7
Abduction for sex	17	15	88.2	13	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Indecent assault (not homo/lesbian) ...	632	397	62.8	292	86	...	89	17	5	...	...	6	72
Total sexual attacks	947	649	68.5	414	262	1	98	17	5	...	2	11	100	
Indecent performances and acts, etc. ...	259	165	63.7	113	31	2	30	7	...	...	1	2	11
Obscene exposure	612	258	42.1	162	49	7	49	6	2	...	...	5	17
Total sexual affronts	874	426	48.7	275	83	9	79	13	2	...	1	7	28	
Incest	41	34	82.9	43	14	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	27
Sodomy	16	15	93.7	19	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	8
Sex with animals	3	2	66.6	...	1	1	
Total abnormal sex relations	60	51	85.0	62	18	...	2	...	1	...	1	2	35	

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Unlawful sexual intercourse	203	176	86.6	144	28	4	49	4	3	13	50
Attempted unlawful sexual intercourse ...	13	13	100.0	14	2	...	6	7
Indecent assaults (homo and lesbian) ...	168	126	75.0	120	16	...	21	1	2	...	1	5	38
Indecency (homo and lesbian)	82	68	82.9	93	7	3	4	1	...	...	...	...	36
Indecency (male-female)	51	33	64.7	34	4	1	6	1	...	...	...	2	15
Brothels and prostitution	30	26	86.6	17	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indecent publications	92	58	63.0	3	35	11	17	...	...	...	...	2	7
Miscellaneous immoral behaviour offences ...	18	15	83.3	2	10	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total immoral behaviour	663	521	78.5	427	113	23	107	7	2	...	4	22	153
Total sexual offences	2 552	1 654	64.8	1 178	483	33	286	37	10	...	8	42	316
Drugs and Anti-social Offences													
Import/export drugs (not cannabis)	22	16	72.7	14	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	5
Producing, manufacturing, and distribution of drugs (not cannabis)	9	4	44.4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Selling, giving, supplying, administering, and dealing in drugs (not cannabis)	126	112	88.8	126	12	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	28
Possessing for supply, drugs (not cannabis) ...	74	66	89.1	72	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	11
Procuring and possessing drugs (not cannabis)	362	328	90.6	277	51	6	15	1	...	...	7	2	18
Consuming, smoking, and using drugs (not cannabis)	167	159	95.2	148	14	3	7	...	...	...	7	...	14
Cultivation of drugs (not cannabis)	3	3	100.0	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous offences re drugs (not cannabis)	349	308	88.2	287	14	7	19	2	...	...	11	...	20
Total drugs (not cannabis)	1 121	1 005	89.6	931	111	18	48	3	...	...	27	3	97
Import/export cannabis	56	45	80.3	39	6	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	5
Producing, manufacturing, and distribution of cannabis	14	7	50.0	2	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Selling, giving, supplying, administering and dealing in cannabis	191	172	90.0	199	11	1	14	...	...	...	5	...	48
Possessing for supply, cannabis	275	254	92.3	275	6	2	4	...	...	...	3	...	10
Procuring and possessing cannabis	3 082	2 905	94.2	2 553	127	164	163	5	2	...	34	10	61
Consuming, smoking, and using cannabis ...	544	525	96.5	257	47	123	120	4	...	...	12	2	9
Cultivation of cannabis	1 122	926	82.5	900	54	29	73	1	...	...	4	3	61
Miscellaneous offences re cannabis	553	514	92.9	356	10	44	102	...	...	...	41	1	22
Total drugs (cannabis only)	5 888	5 399	91.6	4 581	314	368	480	10	2	...	99	16	216
Licencees' liquor offences	308	288	93.5	217	14	73	27	...	...	...	...	2	42
Managers' liquor offences	319	299	93.7	238	8	58	22	...	...	...	...	...	25
Minors re liquor... ..	10 207	9 848	96.4	8 302	153	1 475	437	82	...	...	...	...	559
Unlicensed supply and use re liquor	329	296	89.9	273	5	47	65	1	...	...	7	60	24
Offences by patrons re liquor	2 092	1 981	94.6	1 767	128	159	67	...	...	...	...	11	135
Miscellaneous liquor offences	163	157	96.3	132	11	25	9	...	...	...	...	2	16
Employees liquor offences... ..	5	5	100.0	2	...	3
Total liquor offences	13 454	12 905	95.9	10 931	349	1 841	627	83	7	94	801

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Types of Offence	Total Offences Reported	Cleared	Percent	Prosecuted	Cleared by Means Other Than Prosecution								Prior Offences Cleared
					NOFF	CAUT	WARN	YAS	MENT	INFT	CUST	OTHR	
Bookmaking	209	181	86.6	192	7	15	4	...	...	...	...	...	27
Gaming house offences	27	25	92.5	54	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Betting offences	59	46	77.9	36	9	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lottery and raffle offences	74	61	82.4	48	5	6	14	...	...	...	...	...	7
Miscellaneous gaming offences	59	53	89.8	40	5	21	2	...	...	...	2	...	12
Total gaming	434	372	85.7	370	34	45	24	...	...	...	2	...	46
Obstructing/hindering/resisting	2 328	2 289	98.3	2 309	21	24	10	1	...	...	1	5	57
Inciting/encouraging offences (Police Offences Act)	46	42	91.3	35	8	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Behaviour offences (Police Offences Act)	7 121	6 421	90.1	3 219	2 334	954	407	74	4	5	6	24	142
Language offences (Police Offences Act)	3 572	3 436	96.7	3 127	108	181	105	12	...	...	2	16	73
Drunkenness	8 216	8 133	99.2	6 855	1 044	284	27	21	1	...	...	6	70
Miscellaneous disorder offences	2 892	2 733	94.5	1 022	1 521	274	111	20	...	...	3	6	43
Total disorder	26 559	25 477	95.9	16 570	7 415	1 719	662	128	5	5	12	57	387
Idle and disorderly persons	278	269	96.7	232	15	23	17	...	1	...	...	1	2
Frequenting	324	274	84.5	150	76	32	29	6	1	...	3	2	5
Total vagrancy offences	615	556	90.4	382	104	55	46	6	2	...	3	3	7
Child abuse (not assault)	280	228	81.4	93	49	45	26	57	...	...	...	10	35
Domestic affairs breaches	220	203	92.2	115	47	10	46	...	...	...	...	7	22
Child/young person institution offences	29	23	79.3	12	3	5	10	...	...	...	1	...	...
Miscellaneous family offences	50	40	80.0	10	10	5	7	16	...	...	...	...	2
Total family offences	584	499	85.4	230	114	65	89	73	...	...	1	17	59
Total drugs and anti-social offences	48 665	46 221	94.9	33 995	8 451	4 111	1 976	303	9	5	151	190	1 615
<i>Dishonesty</i>													
Burglary for drugs	698	106	15.1	112	17	...	3	14	...	...	19	3	21
Burglary (other property)	45 269	9 298	20.5	10 367	1 300	34	1 209	2 456	20	71	1 361	304	1 933
Burglary associated offences (Crimes Act)	737	360	48.8	422	38	10	36	37	...	9	13	8	42
Burglary (Police Offences Act), including rogue and vagabond	300	209	69.6	192	41	9	19	19	...	...	...	3	13
Total burglary	49 176	11 968	24.3	11 115	3 374	55	1 268	2 533	20	80	1 399	319	2 018
Unlawful taking/conversion of motor vehicles	16 689	5 379	32.2	5 068	1 943	24	247	282	11	...	262	103	601
Unlawfully interfering/getting into motor vehicle	4 455	2 252	50.5	2 304	407	32	228	120	...	3	36	34	146
Taking, converting, or interfering with bi- cycle	11 870	1 226	10.3	554	401	14	259	420	2	26	21	30	196
Miscellaneous car conversion, etc.	53	35	66.0	37	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total car conversion, etc.	33 223	9 047	27.2	7 966	2 906	70	735	822	13	29	319	167	946

Theft of drugs only	109	23	21.1	16	10	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	3
Theft ex shop (no drugs)	11 232	7 981	71.0	4 230	365	168	3 380	2 071	10	60	28	134	721
Theft (pillage) (no drugs)	1 258	158	12.5	96	84	1	25	6	...	...	5	2	21
Theft ex car (not pillage—no drugs)	26 693	2 963	11.1	3 203	621	20	408	357	2	13	123	62	388
Theft ex person (no drugs)	1 079	252	23.3	141	98	1	49	43	...	...	6	5	44
Theft ex dwelling (no drugs)	8 328	1 575	18.9	874	790	8	201	131	5	7	54	37	281
General thefts (no drugs)	37 803	8 402	22.2	5 665	3 029	139	1 623	1 045	13	37	160	187	1 498
Theft as servant/misappropriation	1 341	939	70.0	1 182	169	2	73	7	...	...	5	24	467
Total theft	90 049	24 386	27.0	15 420	7 248	342	5 762	3 665	30	117	381	454	3 431
Receiving/possessing stolen goods	1 742	1 537	88.2	1 616	42	15	224	125	...	2	9	36	312
Receiving drugs	12	9	75.0	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total receiving	1 755	1 547	88.1	1 628	44	15	224	125	...	2	9	36	314
Currency and counterfeiting offences	43	16	37.2	5	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Position of trust frauds	21	14	66.6	30	5	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	20
False pretences by cheque only	7 376	3 854	52.2	4 278	839	4	271	30	4	...	341	96	1 611
False pretence other than cheque	1 889	1 004	53.1	1 096	303	2	88	7	6	...	68	55	580
Credit by fraud	1 565	977	62.4	685	476	20	70	...	3	...	70	46	304
Fraudulent breaches specific statute	1 283	802	62.5	691	471	26	120	4	4	...	22	12	521
Miscellaneous frauds	4 919	1 530	31.1	2 085	284	4	229	34	7	...	208	32	1 146
Total fraud	17 197	8 294	48.2	8 870	2 488	56	781	75	24	...	709	242	4 184
Total dishonesty	191 407	55 249	28.8	44 999	16 067	538	8 770	7 220	87	228	2 817	1 218	10 893
<i>Property Damage</i>													
Arson	815	306	37.5	162	152	2	38	35	5	11	10	13	53
Wilful damage	19 284	6 778	35.1	4 104	2 524	258	911	483	20	65	59	162	482
Wilful damage under specific statute	87	53	60.9	28	12	4	18	...	...	...	...	3	4
Total destruction of property	20 360	7 308	35.8	4 294	2 858	265	967	518	25	76	69	178	539
Wrecking/interfering	46	22	47.8	7	15	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	3
Miscellaneous endangering	62	34	54.8	40	7	5	4	...	...	...	...	2	5
Aircraft hijacking/attempts	6	4	66.6	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total endangering	125	71	56.8	47	37	6	6	2	...	...	...	2	8
Total property damage	20 497	7 391	36.0	4 341	2 907	271	973	520	25	76	69	180	547
<i>Property Abuses</i>													
Offences under Trespass Act	1 475	1 352	91.6	402	686	257	67	12	...	...	3	8	26
Trespass under specific statute	234	223	95.2	121	46	58	42	1	...	...	...	2	15
Miscellaneous trespass offences	3 396	2 459	72.4	1 266	923	297	296	132	13	5	7	25	109
Total trespass	7 737	6 646	85.8	1 790	4 262	615	407	145	13	5	10	35	151
Litter under Litter Act	817	661	80.9	541	60	80	89	17	1	...	3	9	54
Litter under specific statutes	5	2	40.0	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous littering and leaving	17	10	58.8	2	6	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total littering	849	683	80.4	546	76	80	96	17	1	...	3	9	56

Types of Offence	Total Offences Reported	Cleared	Percent	Prosecuted	Cleared by Means Other Than Prosecution								Prior Offences Cleared
					NOFF	CAUT	WARN	YAS	MENT	INFT	CUST	OTHR	
Neglect and cruelty to animals ...	245	134	54.6	41	79	14	14	6	...	1	...	4	15
Dog owner offences ...	1 744	1 333	76.4	240	332	313	491	...	...	2	4	42	81
Miscellaneous offences re animals ...	115	84	73.0	37	30	19	20	...	...	...	...	7	13
Total animals ...	2 144	1 590	74.1	318	480	346	525	6	...	3	4	53	109
Offences re use of firearm ...	1 192	863	72.3	450	214	92	237	51	2	...	3	10	79
Offences re having firearm, etc. ...	732	655	89.4	340	56	47	155	28	1	...	5	5	75
Offences re transfer of firearm, etc. ...	426	375	88.0	282	7	76	195	21	...	...	6	5	157
Miscellaneous firearm offences ...	137	114	83.2	48	34	20	40	1	...	...	...	6	26
Total firearm offences ...	2 563	2 082	81.2	1 320	385	235	628	101	3	...	14	26	337
Postal abuses ...	1 509	692	45.8	332	243	55	179	39	14	4	7	20	140
Railway abuses ...	34	21	61.7	15	8	2	8	1	...	...	...	1	6
Fire service abuses ...	177	110	62.1	43	23	6	18	26	...	4	1	4	8
Total postal/rail/fire service abuses ...	1 729	832	48.1	390	283	63	205	66	14	8	8	25	154
Total property abuses ...	15 037	11 848	78.7	4 364	5 501	1 339	1 861	335	31	16	39	148	807
<i>Administrative</i>													
Offences against judicial office ...	72	44	61.1	30	14	2	5	...	...	...	...	1	7
Offences against judicial procedure ...	290	255	87.9	235	40	10	65	5	1	...	1	6	88
Offences after sentence passed ...	548	482	87.9	478	25	10	7	3	1	...	...	10	20
Miscellaneous offences against justice ...	138	124	89.8	49	63	12	5	...	1	...	...	1	5
Administrative breach of miscellaneous statute ...	133	120	90.2	59	19	32	22	...	...	...	...	6	16
Total against justice ...	1 183	1 027	86.8	851	163	66	104	8	3	...	1	24	136
Offences re births and deaths ...	10	4	40.0	2	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
Offences re marriage ...	11	5	45.4	14	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	16
Total births/deaths and marriages ...	21	9	42.8	16	9	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	18
Shipping and seamen ...	46	44	95.6	42	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Immigrants and aliens ...	14	13	92.8	7	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Total immigration ...	60	57	95.0	49	6	11	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Race relations ...	2	2	100.0	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total racial ...	2	2	100.0	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tending to affect security ...	5	3	60.0	3	13	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	15
Miscellaneous offences against national interest ...	5	5	100.0	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Total against national interest ...	10	8	80.0	5	15	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	15

Bylaws prosecuted by police ...	22	17	77.2	10	4	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	5
Total bylaws breaches ...	23	18	78.2	10	5	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	5
Total administrative ...	1 299	1 121	86.2	931	200	84	110	8	4	...	1	28	177
<i>Traffic</i>													
Driving under influence ...	1 919	1 709	89.0	1 688	168	62	45	...	1	...	1	44	290
Attempts to drive under influence ...	49	43	87.7	21	2	16	4	...	...	...	...	1	1
In charge under influence ...	62	56	90.3	32	5	19	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Breath and blood procedure ...	365	351	96.1	357	6	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	16
Fail/refuse instruction (Traffic) ...	639	587	91.8	588	12	13	16	1	...	...	1	5	47
Drives when disqualified ...	1 615	1 519	94.0	1 579	16	4	16	...	2	...	2	10	107
Duty after accident ...	1 845	930	50.4	741	174	15	181	1	...	...	5	23	203
Miscellaneous breaches re driver ...	1 902	1 784	93.7	1 486	35	323	147	21	2	...	3	10	213
Total driver condition ...	8 420	7 003	83.1	6 492	442	453	414	23	5	...	12	95	880
Driving offences liable to prison ...	2 456	1 999	81.3	1 771	183	63	238	1	...	...	2	97	293
Driving offences not liable to prison ...	6 817	5 824	85.4	2 919	622	1 601	1 525	12	3	1	7	90	819
Total manner of driving ...	9 304	7 853	84.4	4 690	835	1 664	1 763	13	3	1	9	187	1 112
Person other than driver offences ...	224	202	90.1	70	27	62	54	1	1	4	...	7	20
Total non-drivers (offences by) ...	224	202	90.1	70	27	62	54	1	1	4	...	7	20
Vehicle certification ...	817	753	92.1	587	14	147	82	4	1	...	1	2	72
Vehicle roadworthiness ...	597	572	95.8	188	17	350	40	1	...	...	...	1	24
Total offences re vehicle ...	1 414	1 325	93.7	775	31	497	122	5	1	...	1	3	96
Total traffic ...	19 386	16 407	84.6	12 028	1 356	2 678	2 353	42	10	5	22	292	2 108
Total: Dominion ...	314 096	152 316	48.4	110 733	38 144	9 482	17 878	8 647	203	334	3 137	2 299	17 297

Cleared by means other than prosecution: Legend—
NOFF = After investigation no offence disclosed.
CAUT = Verbal caution given at time of investigation.
WARN = Formal warning given after investigation completed.
YAS = Child or young person informally dealt with by youth aid.
MENT = Because of mental condition no further action taken.
INFT = Because of infancy no further action can be taken.
CUST = Offender already in prison. No further action required.
OTHR = Other, e.g., offender deceased.
Prior Offences Cleared = Offences committed prior to 1979 but cleared during 1979.

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