

CR Sem  
11-4-82

G. 6



REPORT  
OF THE  
NEW ZEALAND POLICE

FOR THE YEAR ENDED  
31 MARCH 1982

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

84520

BY AUTHORITY:  
ASSELBERG, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND—1982

Police Headquarters, Wellington.

AUG 10 1982

The Minister of Police,  
Wellington.

ACQUISITIONS

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 1982.

R. J. WALTON, Commissioner of Police.

CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
Introduction ... ..	3
Staff and Establishment ... ..	6
Awards and Commendations ... ..	7
Management Services... ..	7
Buildings and Land ... ..	7
Transport ... ..	8
Operations ... ..	8
Police Dogs ... ..	9
Telecommunications ... ..	9
Search and Rescue ... ..	10
Training ... ..	10
Public Affairs ... ..	12
National Drug Intelligence Bureau ... ..	13
Armed Offenders Squads ... ..	14
Anti-Terrorist Squad ... ..	14
Statistics ... ..	15

APPENDIX

Offences Reported/Cleared (Legend page 22) ... ..	16
---	----

U.S. Department of Justice  
National Institute of Justice

84520

This document has been reproduced exactly as received from the person or organization originating it. Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the National Institute of Justice.

Permission to reproduce this copyrighted material has been granted by  
New Zealand Commissioner  
of Police

to the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS).

Further reproduction outside of the NCJRS system requires permission of the copyright owner.

INTRODUCTION

The year 1981 has undoubtedly been one of the most testing in the history of the New Zealand Police. Dominating everything else was the Springbok rugby tour and even though the players have long since departed our shores, the police are still to recover fully from the role that they were required to undertake.

This operation was the largest and most demanding ever undertaken by the police. Pre-tour planning occupied 9 months and an example of the logistic effort involved is illustrated by the fact that 22 000 individual interdistrict staff movements were involved using various forms of transport, including 880 Ministry of Defence aircraft flights.

A tribute should be paid to the movement planners, and flight and maintenance crews of the Royal New Zealand Air Force. Despite the frequent changes of plans at short notice, only 2.2 percent of flight movements were delayed by mechanical breakdown or inclement weather; an outstanding achievement under the circumstances. In other areas the co-operation of the New Zealand Army was magnificent, both in general support and in providing field kitchens.

It is a matter of public record that the police have been both severely criticised and highly praised for their involvement in the many aspects of the tour and it must be acknowledged that in some cases the brickbats and bouquets have been thrown for the wrong reasons.

A point often overlooked in the tour debate was that it was never open to the police to determine the morality of allowing the Springboks to tour New Zealand. Despite the feelings of individual members who were possibly as divided on the subject as the community itself, the service as a whole had to face the fact that the team was here lawfully and that the rule of law had to be maintained.

In the context of policing, the rule of law is largely concerned with protecting the legal rights of citizens. People have the right to play and watch sport, and people have the right to demonstrate collectively and to make their opposition known. In general terms the law sanctions the exercise of these rights up to the point where they begin to impinge on the lawful rights of others.

It is also a matter of public record that while many of those involved on both sides of the issue were content to make their points peaceably and within the law, a significant number absolutely ignored the rights of those on the other side. In many cases some used their intensity of feeling to justify the organised blocking of motorways and streets, the wilful destruction of public and private property and endangering the safety of others. Towards the end of the tour, there was also the presence at each demonstration of a number who appeared to have no other motive but to strike a blow at authority.

The police throughout the tour were not only required to safeguard the legal rights of those involved as players, organisers, spectators, etc., but to protect protesters from harassment and physical harm. They were also expected to ensure that the general public were protected from the unlawful features of protest activity. In short, the police were very much the meat in the sandwich. Whatever they did was wrong from one perspective or another. They were frequently subjected to the abuse, vilification, provocation, physical assault and conflicting pressures that no group which is serving the community as a whole should be expected to endure.

There are a number of legacies that remain. Apart from the injuries suffered by police and protesters perhaps the most serious is the residue of bitterness that some of those involved now hold for the police. Given the depth of emotion engendered by the tour a level of bitterness is inevitable. I can only hope that it will dissipate with time as people reflect on what the service was trying to achieve on behalf of all segments of the community and the contribution it made in well nigh impossible circumstances.

Associated with this aspect is the number of complaints made against the police and the dissatisfaction that some complainants have expressed regarding the investigation into their particular case and about internal investigations in general. Both areas are important and warrant a digression at this point.

Prior to the Springbok's arrival, teams of experienced members were appointed in each district for the purpose of investigating allegations against staff engaged on tour related duties. The investigators were independent of any other tour commitments. Each complaint was thoroughly investigated with the objective of establishing the truth of the matter. While it has been clearly established that many of the allegations were groundless, the inquiries did confirm that on a number of occasions some individual members of the service succumbed to pressure and reacted in a questionable manner. In those cases where the available evidence warranted, charges were preferred against members. These have been or will be heard before the open court and police tribunals depending on the circumstances of each case.

A number of investigations have revealed that the complainant had been assaulted by a policeman without establishing the identity of the member concerned. This is most unsatisfactory as the issue remains unresolved. However, it is a situation frequently faced by all policemen during investigations into "normal" crime during their day to day work. There is usually little difficulty in establishing that a crime has been committed, but proof of the identity of the offender is also a prerequisite to a successful prosecution. All that the investigator can do in these circumstances is to seek out all available evidence and if that is insufficient, the inquiry cannot be taken further; and the same applies when the allegation is made against a member of the police. It should also be remembered that certain judicial and legal rules exist governing the methods of investigating crime and that these are largely for the protection of the suspect. The rules apply to all citizens, regardless of their occupation.

Some commentators who should know better have suggested that when the suspect is a policeman, he should be stripped of the protection enjoyed by all others. To implement that proposal would in effect reduce a policeman to the status of a second class citizen. While on this subject, I should once again outline the policy for investigating complaints against the police.

It is the responsibility of the police to investigate all allegations of crime regardless of the occupation of the suspect.

If the suspect is a member of the police and the circumstances are such as would justify any member of the community being prosecuted, he will be brought before the open court to be dealt with in accordance with normal judicial procedures. In circumstances where a member has breached police regulations only, he may be dealt with by the Police Tribunal. In those cases which are particularly contentious or where a member of the public is involved as a complainant, almost invariably the

tribunal which hears the case consists of an eminent barrister or retired member of the judiciary who is quite removed from the police administration. In the cases arising from the tour, independent prosecutors were also used. The remainder are generally of a non-serious domestic nature and are presided over by a commissioned officer of police. In all cases, the normal rules of evidence apply and it is incumbent on the prosecution to prove its case.

All investigations are fully documented and I should emphasise that the files relating to these investigations are available for the scrutiny of the Chief Ombudsman should a complainant remain dissatisfied with police action.

Whilst some propositions for alternative methods to investigate complaints against the police may appeal in principle, the aim must surely be to achieve the best results. From my experience, I am satisfied that the New Zealand system for dealing with complaints against the police is more likely to get to the truth of the matter than any other. The greatest protection for the community however is a police administration and a police service that overwhelmingly reject corrupt practices and which have no desire to retain within their ranks, members who are not prepared to observe the high standards required of them.

To return to the policing of the tour, the remaining serious legacy to be mentioned is the threat to the rule of law from the extreme radical element within the protest movement. This small minority of extremists became highly organised as the tour progressed and on several occasions conspired to transform what would have been a peaceful protest into a campaign of violence and criminal disorder. The use of missiles, acid and other vicious weapons against the police is a trend that cannot be permitted to continue.

The service gained a great deal of experience from the operation. It showed that it had the flexibility, expertise and command structure to enable it to meet the unprecedented demands on its resources. Most of all it illustrated the dedication of the staff to their role of upholding the rule of law. Significantly, despite long hours and the sensitivity and demands of the operation not one complaint was received from members, indeed the resignation rate for the duration of the tour dropped to an all time low. The co-operation and assistance of the Police Association, the Officers Guild and welfare officers contributed greatly to the achievements of the operation and I thank them for their efforts.

I am confident that as time dissipates the passions and emotions that were generated by the tour, an objective review of the part played by the police will lead to the conclusion that by and large the service acquitted itself well and made a major contribution towards preserving the rights of citizens during a most difficult and frustrating period. With very few exceptions, I personally feel very proud of the way the men and women of the New Zealand Police responded to the challenge, not only at match venues, but at simultaneous demonstrations throughout the country, and at home stations where routine workloads had still to be met by reduced staff. My thanks are due to all of them and their families who shared the heavy burden.

The Waitangi Day treaty ceremony gave rise to further demonstrations which were marked by the throwing of incendiary devices. Missile throwing will necessitate control lines being placed at greater distance from focal points on appropriate occasions. This measure is not appreciated by protesters who must realise that such steps have to be

taken through the irresponsibility and offending of a section of their adherents.

A working party of police experienced in policing protests has recently completed a review of training, equipment, tactics and procedures relating to demonstrations. As a result General Instructions and operations manuals are being updated to cover lessons learned. Included are procedures to be adopted, where practicable, to ensure all persons present at a demonstration are aware of police intentions in controlling the situation.

The aim of some participants and the intensity of feeling at many protest scenes too often lead to breaches of the law. Lawful protest is a right and cannot be seen as a licence to challenge the rule of law. When this does occur it can only be expected that the police will respond firmly.

The year 1981 did have its pleasurable moments, the most important being the opening by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales of the new police college at Porirua. This magnificent new complex will provide the police with a training facility that will greatly assist not only police training but other organisations who will be invited to use the amenities.

In conjunction with Government's decision in 1981 to extend my term of office, it was decided to divide the previously unified National Headquarters functions into Operations, headed by Deputy Commissioner Thompson and Administration, headed by Deputy Commissioner Trappitt. This innovation will provide a clearer definition of command.

The role of the police in assisting the community to uphold the rule of law will be even more complex and demanding in the future. The service, however, has amply demonstrated that it has the flexibility and structure, as well as the dedication and competence within its ranks, to meet the challenge.

#### STAFF AND ESTABLISHMENT

The effective strength of the police as at 31 March 1982 stood at 5000. Details of police separations are:

Year Ending 31 March	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977
Resignations ... ..	135	163	203	205	186	223
(Resignations percent) ... ..	2.68	3.30	4.10	4.31	3.96	4.99
Discharges/Dismissals ... ..	4	1	5	10	6	6
Retirements ... ..	30	26	25	31	30	46
Deaths ... ..	3	4	10	7	8	3
Totals ... ..	172	194	243	253	230	278

The police strength at 31 March 1982 of 5000 comprised the commissioner, 2 deputy commissioners, 2 assistant commissioners, 3 deputy assistant commissioners, 17 chief superintendents, 26 superintendents, 57 chief inspectors, 120 inspectors, 281 senior sergeants, 742 sergeants, 3749 constables. Of the total there were 205 female members. In addition to the above there were 40 cadets and 5 matrons. Six members were on final retiring leave and 34 on leave without pay.

Nineteen additional positions for civilians 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 707.

#### 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.):

Assistant Commissioner B. W. Gibson (Auckland).

Deputy Assistant Commissioner B. R. Davies (Headquarters).

The Queen's Service Medal for Public Services (Q.S.M.) was awarded to:

Sergeant L. C. Gabites (Lower Hutt).

Senior Constable H. G. Endicott-Davies (Tauranga).

Senior Sergeant T. N. French (Porirua).

Sergeant P. P. Wihongi (Auckland).

The Queen's Police Medal for Distinguished Service (Q.P.M.):

Deputy Commissioner E. J. Trappitt, M.B.E. (Headquarters).

Superintendent J. R. Harman (Headquarters).

Detective Chief Inspector B. P. Duncan (Headquarters).

The Queen's Commendation for Brave Conduct:

Constable R. K. Millard (Haast).

Constable K. J. Truman (Taihape).

I gave appropriate recognition to 42 members of the police by way of Certificates of Merit and Letters of Appreciation. In addition 2 Certificates of Appreciation were issued to members of the public.

#### MANAGEMENT SERVICES

As in previous years the Wanganui Computer System provided invaluable support to the police during the year. A major innovation was the implementation of the UNIVAC 1100/82 Main Frame at the Wanganui Computer Centre which was commissioned on 28 June 1981. This has resulted in a significant improvement in response times and availability.

During the year, short term temporary installations to aid in major operations were authorised at Inglewood, during a homicide investigation, the Sweetwaters Festival at Opuatia and the Waitangi observance at Waitangi.

#### 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	21,662
Police Stations ... ..	7,139,000	6,566,768
Houses ... ..	350,000	77,000
Land Purchases ... ..	240,000	360,460
	<u>\$7,779,000</u>	<u>7,025,890</u>

**(b) Police Stations**

During the year new stations were completed at Te Aroha and Kaikoura. Substantial additions were provided at Henderson, Glen Innes, Gore and a new patrol base at Manurewa was completed.

**TRANSPORT**

During the year 21 new cars were converted to dual cng/petrol usage for assessment purposes.

	31 March 1981	31 March 1982
Cars... ..	724	722
Station sedans ... ..	12	13
Command vehicles ... ..	7	7
Dog vans ... ..	49	49
General vans ... ..	23	23
Patrol vans ... ..	29	30
Prison vans ... ..	20	21
4 × 4 landrovers ... ..	35	34
Estate cars ... ..	9	9
Trucks ... ..	7	7
Ominbuses ... ..	6	6
Motorcycles ... ..	1	1
	<u>922</u>	<u>922</u>

Distances run by vehicles averaged 81 162 km daily for a yearly total of 29 624 274 km. The average distance travelled by each vehicle during the year was 32 130 km.

**OPERATIONS****Other Special Operations**

There was an increase in special major operations throughout the year and of note is the annual Waitangi Day celebrations. The level of protest activity against this event has increased in recent years and staff in increasing numbers are now required to maintain law and order.

VIP visits have also resulted in the deployment of more staff on personal protection duties, which has necessitated the introduction of specialised training in this field of operations. In all, staff worked some 73 804 hours on special operations not referred to elsewhere in this report.

**Royal Tours**

During the year there were 2 visits to New Zealand by members of the Royal Family. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales visited for 13 days during March/April and Her Majesty the Queen, accompanied by His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, was in New Zealand for a 9 day period during October. Operations mounted to police these visits necessitated the inter-district movement of a significant number of staff. Extra security precautions were taken in view of incidents which have occurred overseas involving members of the Royal Family and other VIPs. The discharge of a firearm during the visit of Her Majesty the

Queen to Dunedin serves to remind us of the potential risks to royalty, particularly during public walks. In all, staff worked a total of 55 962 hours during the two tours.

**POLICE DOGS**

During 1981 police dogs were deployed to attend a total of 16 223 incidents, an increase of 409 or 2.6 percent on the previous year.

**General Duty Dogs**—There are 71 operational dogs stationed at 17 centres and another 19 are currently under training. Of the 14 125 incidents attended by these dogs they were fully successful on 14.4 percent of occasions and additionally achieved a partial success rate of a further 3.8 percent.

**Narcotic Detector Dogs**—There are 6 operational dogs stationed in the 4 main centres and a further dog is under training. 1461 searches were carried out during the year and a success rate of 26.3 percent was produced on police assignments. Experience gained over the 10 years since these dogs were introduced is now reflected in their relatively high success rate.

**Explosives Detector Dogs**—One dog is stationed at each of the 3 main centres and during the year 637 assignments were attended, an increase of 58 percent on 1980. The success rate however fell to 2.9 percent due mainly to the many routine security searches carried out during Operation Rugby.

**TELECOMMUNICATIONS****Mobile Radio Service**

Extension of coverage continues combined with modernisation of existing equipment. In particular new equipment was installed at 21 repeater sites and a new repeater link was commissioned within the Gisborne district. As a trial system all patrol vehicles within Timaru city have been equipped with both VHF and UHF mobile radios to overcome a particular local problem.

**Portable Service**

A 2-year programme has been instituted to provide armed offenders squads with UHF portable radios to complement their VHF capability.

UHF/VHF mobile linkline repeaters have been installed in a further 19 vehicles primarily in provincial centres. This facility provides communication for the single constable on mobile patrol when he is absent from his vehicle via his portable radio to the headquarters station.

**Control Systems**

Replacement of the major control system at Christchurch is well advanced. Associated with the change will be the introduction of a 32 track recorder and instant recall capability.

**New Facilities**

The following new facilities have been introduced:

- Voice and telegraph links between Police Headquarters National Co-ordination Centre and selected Ministry of Defence locations.
- Audio facilities to allow courts to monitor voice tapes obtained by electronic listening devices installed under the provisions of the Drug Amendment Act 1978.

(c) Portable VHF/UHF command post basic radio units, constructed specifically for Operation Rugby.

### SEARCH AND RESCUE

The total of police controlled search and rescue operations during the year just ended was 762 compared with 803 in 1980-81.

The following chart shows the extent of police controlled search and rescue operations during the past four years:

Category of Operations	1981-82		1980-81		1979-80		1978-79	
	Land	Marine	Land	Marine	Land	Marine	Land	Marine
Class I (Police resources only) ...	17	52	26	53	25	69	37	102
Class II (Police controlled with assistance from volunteers) ...	294	399	300	424	270	415	304	435
	311	451	326	477	295	484	341	537
Total for year ...	762		803		779		878	

The decrease in land and marine operations from the previous 3 years may indicate a growing public awareness of the dangers encountered in the outdoors. The New Zealand Water and Mountain Safety Councils contributed to this awareness with their excellent education and publicity programmes over the year and are to be commended for their efforts.

### TRAINING

Due to operational requirements of the Springbok tour, the Police College had to close for police training from 17 July to 14 September.

#### (a) Recruits and Cadets

During the year 3 recruit wings consisting of 97 males and 28 females and one cadet wing of 40 consisting of 36 males and 4 females entered the Police College.

#### (b) Advanced and Specialist Training

	No. of Courses	Duration In Weeks	No. of Students
Command planning ...	1	1	35
Chief inspectors ...	1	1	15
Senior sergeants ...	3	3	40
Sergeants ...	6	4	92
NCO refresher ...	2	1	37
Prosecutors ...	1	2	19
Senior constables/detectives ...	4	1	73
Detective qualifying ...	5	4	99
C.I.B. induction ...	3	4	64
Drug investigators ...	2	2	42
Motor vehicle theft ...	1	1	24
Fraud ...	1	1	30

	No. of Courses	Duration In Weeks	No. of Students
Search and rescue ...	2	2	84
Youth aid ...	4	2	69
Instructors ...	2	2	32
Arms officers ...	1	1	24
Pre-retirement ...	1	1	18
District training ...	2	1	38
Technical support ...	5	1	86
Team policing ...	5	1	277
Finance administration ...	1	1	20
Photography ...	2	6	12
Anti-terrorist squad ...	2	1	60
Public relations ...	1	3 days	16
Crime analysis ...	1	1	34
Baton instructors ...	4	1	80
Diplomatic protection ...	2	1	55
Armed offenders ...	1	1	70
Anti-terrorist ...	1	1	30
Staff supervision—civil ...	3	1	50
U.N. drugs seminar ...	1	2	55
Terrorist intelligence ...	2	1	30
Law related education programme—induction ...	1	2	11
Law related education programme (advanced) ...	1	1	30
Crime Prevention ...	1	1	20

#### Dog Courses

	No. of Courses	Duration In Weeks	No. of Students
Initial training ...	5	4	24
Intermediate training ...	4	4	20
Final training ...	4	4	16
Allocation/reallocation ...	5	2	10
Refresher training ...	3	2	9
Narcotic initial training ...	1	4	3
Narcotic final training ...	2	4	6
Explosives final training ...	2	4	2

#### Overseas Training

Detective Chief Superintendent M. T. Churches attended the 6-month senior command course at the Police Staff College, Bramshill, England. Two chief inspectors and 1 detective chief inspector attended a 3-month officers' course at the Australian Police College, Manly.

#### New Zealand Administrative Staff College

One chief superintendent and 1 superintendent attended courses at the New Zealand Administrative Staff College.

#### Miscellaneous

One hundred and twelve members were granted part-time study leave and 1 member full-time study leave to attend university and other tertiary institutions. Six members completed degrees and 6 completed telecommunications qualifications. 25 members attended State Services Commission courses and 34 telecommunications officers attended short specialist courses at polytechnic institutions and elsewhere.

#### Training for Other Agencies

*Cook Islands*—One sergeant attended the instructors' course, 3 sergeants attended sergeants' courses, 1 senior sergeant and 1 sergeant attended the senior sergeants' course, 1 constable attended the detective C.I.B. induction course and 2 constables attended the No. 80 recruit course.

**PUBLIC AFFAIRS**

In February 1982, a reorganisation of Police National Headquarters resulted in the Preventive Services Directorate being renamed "Public Affairs" Directorate.

The Public Affairs Directorate retained responsibility for Community Liaison, Crime Prevention, and Youth Aid Sections and the Law Related Education Programme.

**Joint Teams**

A change in emphasis by the 3 contributing departments along with staffing difficulties saw the joint teams disestablished during the year. The police staff have been transferred to community relations (3), and community constables (YAS) (4). The main emphasis is still on dealing with youth at risk and working closely with organisations involved in the same field.

**Community Relations**

A redeployment of staff following the disestablishment of the Joint Teams has brought about an increase in fulltime staff in this area. Staffing at present is:

National Police Headquarters	...	1
Auckland ...	... ..	5
Wellington	... ..	3
Christchurch	... ..	1

The remaining 13 police districts are each served with a part time community relations officer.

**Community Constables**

Last year to increase staff working in a preventive role with youth, 2 positions were disestablished at Boystown Auckland and the staff transferred to a community constable (Youth Aid Section) role.

The disestablishment of the joint teams provided an opportunity to create 4 more such positions this year. These positions plus 5 additional community constables increased the number of community constables to 34.

District establishment is now:

Auckland ...	... ..	15 (5 YAS)
Gisborne ...	... ..	1 (YAS)
Napier ...	... ..	1
Wellington	... ..	7
Christchurch	... ..	9
Dunedin ...	... ..	1

**Crime Prevention**

The national community crime prevention project *Neighbourhood Watch* continued throughout the year with the support of radio, television and the newspapers. It is estimated that 100 000 kits have been uplifted by citizens. Although the numbers of house burglaries rose slightly in 1981, there has been a pleasing reduction in thefts from dwellings. A measure of the public awareness generated has been the very significant increase in the numbers of citizens contacting police regarding the suspicious activities of persons and vehicles.

Staff numbers have remained unchanged with 11 full time and 8 part time crime prevention officers giving a national coverage. Besides utilising local newspaper and radio outlets they spoke to over 17 000 members of the public on various crime prevention topics and completed 1200 security surveys during the year.

**Youth Aid Section**

The total staff on youth aid work throughout the country as at 31 March 1982 was 149 in number employed in the following manner:

General Youth Aid Officers	... ..	69
General Youth Aid Officers (part-time)	... ..	45
Youth Aid Education Officers	... ..	25
Community Constable/Youth Aid	... ..	6
National Headquarters	... ..	4
Total	... ..	149

With the introduction of the law related education programme, the role of the youth aid education officer has changed. Formerly they were involved mainly in instructing groups of children. Now their work includes liaising with teachers on the law related education programmes the school wishes to project into the classroom.

General youth aid officers have also continued their involvement in schools, youth organisations and adult groups, speaking to 60 363 children and 13 813 adults.

**NATIONAL DRUG INTELLIGENCE BUREAU**

During 1981 a total of 8017 persons were charged with drug offences, an increase of 1760 over the previous year. Ninety percent of these offences related to cannabis. Cannabis plant seizures continue to escalate, with 41 091 plants being seized. The total leaf seized is only two-thirds that of 1980 with 154.094 kg being seized. The shortage of imported cannabis from Thailand accounts in part for this drop.

The seizures of heroin and morphine in 1981 in general indicate a low availability of these drugs. Only 780 g of heroin were seized of which one seizure contributed 574 g and 865.07 g of morphine with one seizure of nearly 800 g were indicative of a year when heroin and morphine supplies were again at a very low level.

Lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD) availability remains high with 17 484 tabs being seized; however, there was a marked decline in its use during the latter part of the year. 1981 saw the production of Bromo-DMA on a large scale for the first time. From the quantity seized it was apparent several hundred thousand doses would have been available on the drug market had the production laboratory not been found. This operation was materially assisted by the use of listening devices.

Considerable advances were made in disrupting the flow of heroin, morphine, and cannabis resin into New Zealand. Several major drug trafficking groups with international connections have been disrupted and offenders brought before the courts both in New Zealand and overseas. The combination of electronic listening devices and the use of police officers in Sydney, Bangkok, and Singapore greatly enhanced our ability to bring the operations involved to a successful conclusion.

The power of search without warrant under the Misuse of Drugs Act

1975 was used on 363 occasions during the year. On 246 of the occasions drugs were seized. During 1981 14 drug related deaths were reported, 10 less than the previous year.

#### Interception Warrants:

In accordance with the provisions of section 29 Misuse of Drugs Amendment Act 1978, I provide the following information with respect to interception warrants issued under that Act:

1. Applications made under section 14:15. Three of these were multiple warrants involving several locations at one time.
2. Applications for renewal under section 18:9.
3. Applications for emergency permit under section 19: Nil.
4. No applications were refused.
5. Average duration of warrant: 43 days. Longest individual period 67 days.
6. Twenty-six prosecutions have resulted through evidence obtained directly or indirectly from the use of listening devices. Eleven persons have been convicted on a variety of charges including conspiracy to import, importing, possession for supply and supplying class A and B drugs. The others have yet to stand trial.

In assessing the type of offender being convicted as a result of evidence obtained by listening devices, the sentences imposed are relevant. One offender, described by the sentencing judge as the most serious drug offender to appear before a New Zealand court received the longest finite sentence ever imposed, 17 years. Other "main target" offenders have received sentences in the 8 to 10 year range, whilst more minor dealers scooped up incidentally to the main operation have received sentences in the 2 to 7 year range depending on individual involvement.

Use of these provisions undoubtedly materially assisted in stemming the importation and distribution of class A and B controlled drugs and the home production of Bromo-DMA. Offenders formerly beyond the reach of traditional law enforcement methods, have been apprehended, convicted and appropriately sentenced.

#### Emergency Use of Listening Devices

The authority under section 216B of the Crimes Act 1961 to use listening devices in certain emergency situations was not exercised for the year under review.

#### ARMED OFFENDERS SQUADS

During 1981 the armed offenders squads attended 131 incidents compared with 155 in 1980. It is pleasing to note the decrease in incidents attended despite the general increase in offences involving violence. Armed offenders callouts to gang-related incidents similarly show a decrease to 14 in 1981 compared with 21 for 1980.

A total of 177 members throughout the country now perform armed offenders squad duties.

#### ANTI-TERRORIST SQUAD

The anti-terrorist squad of 30 specially selected members of armed offenders squads are provided with specialised training to enable them to deal with a terrorist situation.

An anti-terrorist squad refresher course was held at the Police College in June and other training was also carried out during the year in Auckland, Wellington, and Christchurch where sections of the squad are based. Training has also been carried out with Ministry of Defence forces to ensure that there is the necessary co-ordination in the event of a terrorist operation involving Defence support.

#### STATISTICS

For the year ending 31 December 1981, reported offending rose from 349 193 in 1980 to 362 010, an increase of 3.6 percent which is the smallest recorded in recent years. The overall clearance rate was 47.8 percent compared with 47.6 percent in 1980.

Violent offences showed an increase of 7.9 percent but much of this increase is attributable to minor assaults which rose by 9.6 percent. During the year a total of 49 murders were reported representing a 32.4 percent increase over the previous year.

A most disturbing trend has been the 28.4 percent increase in reported rape offences. A total of 316 offences were reported of which 252, or 79.1 percent, were cleared. Of the 122 offenders apprehended 82 percent were in the age bracket of 17 to 30 years.

The decrease in reported drug offences is encouraging in that non-cannabis offences dropped by 2.3 percent. Cannabis offences increased by 3.9 percent overall but decreased in the areas of supply and possession. However, offences of cultivation of cannabis increased sharply by 28.7 percent.

Offences involving dishonesty, which comprise 61.7 percent of all reported offences, rose by 3.7 percent from 215 582, in 1980, to 223 554 during 1981. The clearance rate for these offences improved slightly to 28.6 percent compared with 27.9 percent in 1980. Reported burglary offences rose by 8 percent to 58 829 but at the same time the clearance rate improved from 21.8 percent in 1980 to 22.8 percent in 1981. The clearance rate for offences involving fraud also improved and 53.1 percent were cleared.

Property damage offences increased by 7.3 percent and much of the increase was in the arson area which rose from 856 to 964 reported offences. Property abuses also showed an upward trend with 17 993 reported offences compared with 16 608 in the previous year and in percentage terms represents an 8.3 percent increase.

During 1981 children under 17 years were responsible for 26 percent of cleared offences and 59 percent of all offenders were in the under 20 age group. Some 84.1 percent of offenders were male and the remaining 15.9 percent female.

Property to the value of \$105,780,822 was criminally appropriated during the year, of which \$51,368,784 worth was recovered, representing a recovery rate of 48.5 percent. Motor vehicles formed the largest group with 22 642 vehicles, valued at \$51,286,628 stolen. Of those stolen, 18 696, valued at \$42,896,327, were recovered which is a recovery value of 83.1 percent.

Police attended 28 869 burglar alarms, 17 734 domestic disputes, 4208 noisy parties, 5267 sudden deaths, 3534 vehicle collisions, 349 attempted suicides and 50 179 other requests by the public for assistance. Overall the number of incidents attended by the police, during 1981, increased by the substantial margin of 22.8 percent.



Appendix

STATISTICS OF OFFENCES CALENDAR YEAR 1981

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		
<i>Violence</i>														
Murder ... ..	49	48	98.0	55	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Attempted murder ... ..	15	7	46.6	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Manslaughter ... ..	11	10	90.9	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Infanticide ... ..	1	1	100.0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abortion ... ..	2	1	50.0	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aiding suicide and pact ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Total homicide ... ..</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>85.0</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>
Kidnapping ... ..	9	8	88.8	5	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Abduction ... ..	43	30	69.7	6	23	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
<b>Total Kidnapping and abduction ... ..</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>75.0</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>4</b>
Aggravated robbery ... ..	234	120	51.2	185	34	...	1	4	1	...	...	...	1	15
Non-aggravated robbery ... ..	240	134	55.8	122	37	...	10	8	...	...	...	...	2	9
Assaults with intent to rob ... ..	48	20	41.6	22	3	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	2	1
Compelling execution of documents ... ..	2	2	100.0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Total robbery ... ..</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>55.3</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>25</b>
Wounding with intent ... ..	52	40	76.9	42	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	9
Injuring with intent ... ..	117	102	87.1	124	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Aggravated wounding/injury ... ..	10	7	70.0	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Dangerous acts with intent ... ..	7	6	85.7	8	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
Injure—if death ensued, manslaughter ... ..	11	10	90.9	8	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Miscellaneous grievous assaults ... ..	12	10	83.3	3	2	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	1	...
<b>Total grievous assaults ... ..</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>83.5</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>25</b>
Aggravated assaults ... ..	123	89	72.3	94	9	...	3	2	...	...	1	1	1	5
Assault with intent to injure ... ..	403	289	71.7	347	34	1	17	1	1	...	...	...	7	44
Assault on child (under 14 years) ... ..	163	128	78.5	63	34	11	24	7	3	...	...	...	2	14
Assault by male on female... ..	848	681	80.3	510	93	22	79	1	...	...	2	26	26	44
Assaults police (Crimes Act) ... ..	101	81	80.1	73	16	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	2	8
Assault person assist police (Crimes Act) ... ..	10	7	70.0	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assaults person lawful ex process ... ..	15	15	100.0	11	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Common assault (Crimes Act) ... ..	299	239	79.9	127	60	19	50	1	1	...	3	10	3	13
Miscellaneous common assault (Crimes Act) ... ..	813	634	77.9	865	64	1	65	7	...	...	57	13	13	95
<b>Total serious assaults ... ..</b>	<b>2 876</b>	<b>2 261</b>	<b>78.6</b>	<b>2 094</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>224</b>	

G.6

16

Assaults police (Police Offences Act) ...	1 320	1 242	94.0	1 256	32	10	24	2	2	...	2	5	56
Assault person assist (Police Offences Act) ...	11	10	90.9	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Assaults official (Other Statutes) ...	31	21	67.7	18	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	4
Common assault (Police Offences Act) ...	1 668	1 352	81.0	659	303	173	304	13	3	1	1	27	84
Miscellaneous common assault (Police Offences Act) ...	6 347	4 874	76.7	2 705	1 485	242	958	139	5	2	12	82	367
<b>Total minor assaults</b> ...	<b>10 481</b>	<b>8 580</b>	<b>81.8</b>	<b>4 652</b>	<b>2 895</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>1 293</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>512</b>
Threatens to kill/do gbh ...	365	290	79.4	198	44	9	53	1	...	...	1	12	17
Threatening act (pers/prop) (Crimes) ...	112	65	58.0	43	30	2	19	...	...	...	...	1	7
Threaten behaviour/language (Police Offences) ...	583	479	82.1	276	91	43	80	13	1	...	2	7	16
Demand intent to steal/extortion ...	73	51	69.8	40	15	1	17	3	...	...	...	...	16
Offensive weapon carrying, etc. ...	1 043	1 001	95.9	927	34	55	80	11	2	...	1	4	33
Criminal libel/slander ...	3	3	100.0	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fail to provide necessities of life ...	4	3	75.0	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous intimidation/threats ...	107	95	88.7	101	8	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	2
<b>Total intimidation/threats</b> ...	<b>2 433</b>	<b>2 127</b>	<b>87.4</b>	<b>1 587</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>92</b>
Riot ...	39	26	66.6	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unlawful assembly, etc. ...	96	88	91.6	210	3	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	5
<b>Total group assemblies</b> ...	<b>140</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>82.8</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Total violence...</b> ...	<b>16 859</b>	<b>13 700</b>	<b>81.2</b>	<b>9 188</b>	<b>3 862</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>1 832</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>890</b>
<i>Sexual Offences</i>													
Rape ...	316	252	79.7	100	160	1	3	...	...	...	26	5	21
Attempt rape/assault, intent to rape ...	80	54	67.5	41	17	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Abduction for sex ...	27	22	81.4	22	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
Indecent assault (not homo/lesbian) ...	724	426	58.8	304	102	1	70	20	2	...	1	16	74
<b>Total sexual attacks</b> ...	<b>1 171</b>	<b>778</b>	<b>66.4</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>101</b>
Indecent performances and acts, etc. ...	322	179	55.5	131	30	2	18	11	1	...	...	1	14
Obscene exposure ...	635	245	38.5	126	77	7	48	8	...	...	...	4	24
<b>Total sexual affronts</b> ...	<b>984</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>45.7</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>38</b>
Incest ...	39	37	94.8	28	22	...	4	1	...	...	...	3	21
Sodomy ...	11	8	72.7	20	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	16
Sex with animals ...	5	2	40.0	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Total abnormal sex relations</b> ...	<b>55</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>85.4</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>37</b>
Unlawful sexual intercourse ...	177	157	88.7	100	25	2	62	7	...	...	...	2	33
Attempted unlawful sexual intercourse ...	15	15	100.0	11	1	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	2
Indecent assaults (homo and lesbian) ...	120	87	72.5	82	11	2	14	2	1	...	2	2	27
Indecency (homo and lesbian) ...	72	66	91.6	52	11	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	6
Indecency (male-female) ...	52	42	80.7	34	9	...	8	7	...	...	1	1	12
Brothels and prostitution ...	9	8	88.8	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Indecent publications ...	97	52	53.6	26	17	8	13	1	...	...	...	...	8
Miscellaneous immoral behaviour offences ...	16	9	56.2	1	5	...	6	1	...	...	...	1	2
<b>Total immoral behaviour</b> ...	<b>575</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>78.7</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>92</b>
<b>Total sexual offences</b> ...	<b>2 804</b>	<b>1 745</b>	<b>62.2</b>	<b>1 086</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>268</b>

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	
<i>Drugs and Anti-social Offences</i>													
Import/export drugs (not cannabis) ...	29	27	93.1	25	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Producing, manufacturing, and distribution of drugs (not cannabis) ...	12	6	50.0	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Selling, giving, supplying, administering, and dealing in drugs (not cannabis) ...	170	145	85.2	225	10	...	5	...	...	...	...	3	86
Possessing for supply, drugs (not cannabis) ...	53	47	88.6	60	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	10
Procuring and possessing drugs (not cannabis) ...	298	288	96.6	296	22	3	6	...	...	...	...	4	33
Consuming, smoking, and using drugs (not cannabis) ...	56	47	83.9	32	9	3	9	1	...	...	1	1	7
Cultivation of drugs (not cannabis) ...	6	6	100.0	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous offences re drugs (not cannabis) ...	255	233	91.3	231	15	11	21	6	...	...	1	...	37
<b>Total drugs (not cannabis) ...</b>	<b>903</b>	<b>821</b>	<b>90.9</b>	<b>875</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>181</b>
Import/export cannabis ...	60	50	83.3	57	1	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	3
Producing, manufacturing, and distribution of cannabis ...	11	5	45.4	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Selling, giving, supplying, administering and dealing in cannabis ...	398	379	95.2	523	24	3	19	2	...	...	2	5	179
Possessing for supply, cannabis ...	298	278	93.2	298	24	...	9	...	...	...	2	1	25
Procuring and possessing cannabis ...	4 118	3 990	96.8	3 513	221	178	283	28	3	...	10	16	135
Consuming, smoking, and using cannabis ...	726	715	98.4	440	61	112	164	18	...	...	3	...	21
Cultivation of cannabis ...	1 597	1 215	76.0	1 131	118	40	93	2	...	...	...	9	80
Miscellaneous offences re cannabis ...	860	829	96.3	681	51	50	135	...	...	...	6	4	49
<b>Total drugs (cannabis only) ...</b>	<b>8 130</b>	<b>7 519</b>	<b>92.4</b>	<b>6 647</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>708</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>493</b>
Licenses' liquor offences ...	340	321	94.4	220	11	86	52	...	...	...	...	5	46
Managers' liquor offences ...	183	177	96.7	112	6	46	25	...	...	...	...	1	11
Minors re liquor ...	10 497	10 194	97.1	8 019	163	1 692	760	155	1	...	11	42	532
Unlicensed supply and use re liquor	207	183	88.4	124	12	47	66	...	...	...	...	1	54
Offences by patrons re liquor	1 909	1 831	95.9	1 371	183	273	138	...	...	...	2	17	98
Miscellaneous liquor offences ...	73	68	93.1	37	4	20	13	1	...	...	...	...	5
Employees liquor offences ...	92	90	97.8	53	...	17	25	...	...	...	...	...	5
<b>Total liquor ...</b>	<b>13 331</b>	<b>12 894</b>	<b>96.7</b>	<b>9 937</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>2 181</b>	<b>1 079</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>752</b>
Bookmaking ...	107	102	95.3	92	6	9	7	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gaming house offences ...	10	9	90.0	4	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Betting offences ...	35	34	97.1	19	9	1	7	...	...	...	...	1	1
Lottery and raffle offences ...	53	39	73.5	25	11	6	12	...	...	...	1	...	13
Miscellaneous gaming offences ...	81	74	91.3	26	4	16	31	...	...	...	...	...	1
<b>Total gaming ...</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>90.0</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>17</b>

G.6

18

Obstructing/hindering/resisting ...	2 760	2 734	99.0	2 687	31	57	46	8	...	...	2	11	74
Inciting/encouraging offences (Police Offences Act) ...	73	69	94.5	55	12	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	3
Behaviour offences (Police Offences Act) ...	7 241	6 484	89.5	3 662	1 720	913	589	93	5	1	5	35	150
Language offences (Police Offences Act) ...	2 619	2 516	96.0	2 148	107	185	136	18	2	...	1	4	66
Drunkenness ...	6 537	6 457	98.7	5 154	915	304	125	11	4	...	5	30	79
Miscellaneous disorder offences ...	3 246	3 028	93.2	988	1 262	433	544	18	...	1	1	49	60
<b>Total disorder ...</b>	<b>28 180</b>	<b>26 978</b>	<b>95.7</b>	<b>14 703</b>	<b>9 724</b>	<b>1 898</b>	<b>1 446</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>435</b>
Associating convicted thief offences ...	204	195	95.5	130	14	34	14	15	2	...	1	5	9
Preparing to commit crimes ...	309	271	87.7	168	52	29	53	6	1	...	2	6	22
<b>Total vagrancy offences...</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>91.1</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>25</b>
Child abuse (not assault) ...	210	163	77.6	70	47	21	20	20	1	...	...	9	15
Domestic affairs breaches ...	224	196	87.5	96	49	14	43	...	...	...	...	3	9
Child/young person institution offences	40	31	77.5	6	6	2	12	6	...	...	...	5	3
Miscellaneous family offences ...	61	55	90.1	18	15	...	14	18	...	...	...	3	6
<b>Total family offences ...</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>83.7</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>Total drugs and anti-social offences ...</b>	<b>51 939</b>	<b>49 440</b>	<b>95.1</b>	<b>32 816</b>	<b>11 063</b>	<b>4 615</b>	<b>3 490</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>1 936</b>
<i>Dishonesty</i>													
Burglary for drugs ...	850	116	13.6	115	20	...	5	9	1	1	27	...	17
Burglary (other property) ...	53 827	9 950	18.4	10 852	1 423	28	1 182	2 841	42	56	929	238	1 689
Burglary associated offences (Crimes Act) ...	765	390	50.9	441	29	8	36	54	...	...	8	15	39
Burglary (Police Offences Act), including rogue and vagabond ...	378	292	77.2	232	39	19	26	29	...	...	...	17	17
<b>Total burglary ...</b>	<b>58 829</b>	<b>13 466</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>11 683</b>	<b>4 197</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>1 252</b>	<b>2 943</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>968</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>1 774</b>
Unlawful taking/conversion of motor vehicles ...	22 045	6 533	29.6	5 550	2 487	40	366	362	9	1	300	80	636
Unlawfully interfering/getting into motor vehicle ...	4 511	2 344	51.9	2 195	343	67	295	264	1	3	28	43	164
Taking, converting, or interfering with bicycle ...	13 040	1 512	11.5	512	580	9	294	542	4	16	20	30	168
Miscellaneous car conversion, etc. ...	75	46	61.3	48	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Total car conversion, etc. ...</b>	<b>40 033</b>	<b>10 775</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>8 305</b>	<b>3 750</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>956</b>	<b>1 170</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>969</b>
Theft of drugs only ...	125	29	23.2	26	9	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	6
Theft ex shop (no drugs) ...	12 328	8 878	72.0	4 700	362	292	2 936	2 766	10	78	15	90	837
Theft (pillage) (no drugs) ...	1 446	169	11.6	68	110	1	32	17	...	...	3	1	19
Theft ex car (not pillage—no drugs)	32 218	3 318	10.2	3 453	588	19	371	367	3	5	215	91	377
Theft ex person (no drugs) ...	1 210	247	20.4	145	94	4	37	39	...	...	5	5	45
Theft ex dwelling (no drugs) ...	8 463	1 486	17.5	750	687	19	185	203	7	21	41	42	257
General thefts (no drugs) ...	41 811	8 835	21.1	6 018	2 953	203	1 579	1 250	24	60	161	206	1 509
Theft as servant/misappropriation ...	1 252	948	75.7	1 071	207	8	104	12	2	...	36	17	458
<b>Total theft ...</b>	<b>102 021</b>	<b>26 810</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>16 262</b>	<b>7 859</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>5 265</b>	<b>4 665</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>3 517</b>

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	
Receiving/possessing stolen goods ...	2 077	1 941	93.4	2 060	50	15	273	181	1	12	11	27	459
Receiving drugs ...	11	10	90.9	14	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
<b>Total receiving</b> ...	<b>2 096</b>	<b>1 958</b>	<b>93.4</b>	<b>2 074</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>460</b>
Currency and counterfeiting offences ...	36	15	41.6	7	11	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	7
Position of trust frauds ...	29	23	79.3	51	14	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	41
False pretences by cheque only ...	8 773	4 842	55.1	5 269	1 033	11	281	33	13	...	448	124	1 907
False pretence other than cheque ...	1 892	1 120	59.1	1 423	304	3	233	11	5	...	92	72	922
Credit by fraud ...	1 669	1 078	64.5	812	404	19	149	...	3	...	62	21	313
Fraudulent breaches specific statute ...	1 267	748	59.0	769	441	22	167	12	1	...	27	31	688
Miscellaneous frauds ...	6 574	2 812	42.7	3 922	373	2	310	23	5	...	187	57	1 808
False pretences by credit/bank cards ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Total fraud</b> ...	<b>20 556</b>	<b>10 935</b>	<b>53.1</b>	<b>12 255</b>	<b>2 876</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>1 143</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>817</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>5 686</b>
<b>Total dishonesty</b> ...	<b>223 554</b>	<b>63 961</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>50 580</b>	<b>18 756</b>	<b>798</b>	<b>8 890</b>	<b>9 038</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>2 620</b>	<b>1 195</b>	<b>12 406</b>
<i>Property Damage</i>													
Arson ...	964	340	35.2	168	159	3	31	46	14	16	11	10	48
Wilful damage ...	21 983	7 574	34.4	4 680	2 724	299	1 269	557	204	62	49	127	532
Wilful damage under specific statute ...	68	33	48.5	22	6	2	11	4	...	...	...	...	4
<b>Total destruction of property</b> ...	<b>23 467</b>	<b>8 392</b>	<b>35.7</b>	<b>4 871</b>	<b>3 332</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>1 311</b>	<b>607</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>584</b>
Wrecking/interfering ...	35	12	34.2	5	6	...	2	8	...	...	...	...	2
Miscellaneous endangering ...	74	45	60.8	45	8	1	19	4	...	...	1	...	8
Aircraft hijacking/attempts etc. ...	6	4	66.6	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Total endangering</b> ...	<b>122</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>55.7</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Total property damage</b> ...	<b>23 639</b>	<b>8 508</b>	<b>35.9</b>	<b>4 924</b>	<b>3 402</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>1 332</b>	<b>619</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>594</b>
<i>Property Abuses</i>													
Offences under Trespass Act ...	1 983	1 777	89.6	693	658	327	220	25	...	1	...	14	23
Trespass under specific statute ...	459	442	96.2	362	60	27	33	6	...	...	...	4	13
Miscellaneous trespass offences ...	3 856	2 884	74.7	1 615	847	484	462	171	4	5	5	28	289
<b>Total trespass...</b> ...	<b>9 598</b>	<b>8 304</b>	<b>86.5</b>	<b>2 673</b>	<b>4 752</b>	<b>843</b>	<b>719</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>325</b>
Litter under specific statutes ...	7	6	85.7	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous littering and leaving ...	28	18	64.2	10	2	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Littering (Litter Act 1979) ...	863	675	78.2	480	57	84	141	23	...	...	1	5	51
<b>Total littering...</b> ...	<b>934</b>	<b>731</b>	<b>78.2</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>51</b>
Neglect and cruelty to animals ...	278	146	52.5	36	91	17	35	...	...	...	...	1	26
Dog owner offences ...	2 144	1 584	73.8	204	343	425	678	2	1	...	...	51	102
Miscellaneous offences re animals ...	179	129	72.0	67	48	18	34	...	...	...	...	6	16
<b>Total animals...</b> ...	<b>2 764</b>	<b>2 018</b>	<b>73.0</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>641</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>747</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>144</b>

G.6

20

Offences re use of firearm ...	1 152	843	73.1	417	242	82	246	45	...	1	2	3	60
Offences re having firearm, etc. ...	692	619	89.4	504	44	63	198	30	1	...	8	8	104
Offences re transfer of firearm, etc. ...	423	381	90.0	254	13	60	226	4	...	...	...	2	138
Miscellaneous firearm offences ...	165	135	81.8	47	25	40	47	1	...	...	1	3	19
<b>Total firearm offences ...</b>	<b>2 620</b>	<b>2 164</b>	<b>82.5</b>	<b>1 222</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>323</b>
Postal abuses ...	1 722	755	43.8	247	326	69	185	51	2	9	21	40	156
Railway abuses ...	54	34	62.9	10	7	5	17	4	...	...	...	1	3
Fire service abuses ...	186	107	57.5	44	14	12	22	21	1	6	1	2	8
<b>Total postal/rail/fire service abuses ...</b>	<b>2 010</b>	<b>942</b>	<b>46.8</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>167</b>
<b>Total property abuses ...</b>	<b>17 993</b>	<b>14 225</b>	<b>79.0</b>	<b>4 998</b>	<b>6 449</b>	<b>1 724</b>	<b>2 557</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>1010</b>
<i>Administrative</i>													
Offences against judicial office ...	71	47	66.1	37	12	...	14	...	...	...	1	1	15
Offences against judicial procedure ...	394	328	83.2	308	52	11	98	7	4	...	2	5	120
Offences after sentence passed ...	597	530	88.7	515	39	11	13	12	3	...	5	5	35
Miscellaneous offence against justice	272	258	94.8	52	182	11	15	...	...	...	...	2	1
Administrative breach of miscellaneous statute ...	166	135	81.3	79	23	20	35	...	...	...	...	5	26
<b>Total against justice ...</b>	<b>1 508</b>	<b>1 306</b>	<b>86.6</b>	<b>991</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>197</b>
Offences re births and deaths ...	6	3	50.0	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1
Offences re marriage ...	15	11	73.3	5	7	1	7	...	...	...	...	2	9
<b>Total births/deaths and marriages ...</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>68.1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10</b>
Shipping and seamen ...	16	13	81.2	7	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	3	1
Immigrants and aliens ...	35	27	77.1	31	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
<b>Total immigration ...</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>77.3</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>10</b>
Race relations ...	3	2	66.6	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Total racial ...</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>66.6</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>
Tending to affect security ...	74	54	72.9	6	48	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	3
Miscellaneous offences against national interest ...	4	3	75.0	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
<b>Total against national interest ...</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>73.0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>
Bylaws prosecuted by police ...	60	58	96.6	5	11	22	11	14	...	...	...	1	5
<b>Total bylaws breaches ...</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>96.7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Total administrative ...</b>	<b>1 730</b>	<b>1 482</b>	<b>85.6</b>	<b>1 045</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>225</b>

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	
<i>Traffic</i>													
Driving under influence ...	2 589	2 389	92.2	2 237	207	125	89	...	...	...	2	42	305
Attempts to drive under influence ...	55	48	87.2	28	4	12	7	...	...	...	...	1	4
In charge under influence ...	63	59	93.6	30	5	14	7	1	...	...	...	2	...
Breath and blood procedure	398	391	98.2	406	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	18
Fail/refuse instruction (Traffic)	723	685	94.7	659	36	15	29	5	...	...	...	5	49
Drives when disqualified ...	2 163	2 113	97.6	2 185	22	20	23	4	...	...	...	7	134
Duty after accident ...	2 124	1 021	48.0	766	184	42	207	4	1	...	6	9	187
Miscellaneous breaches re driver	2 342	2 204	94.1	1 636	35	408	304	44	...	2	2	25	231
<b>Total driver condition ...</b>	<b>10 490</b>	<b>8 943</b>	<b>85.2</b>	<b>7 950</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>638</b>	<b>673</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>932</b>
Driving offences liable to prison ...	2 950	2 459	83.3	2 178	182	95	227	4	2	...	3	117	298
Driving offences not liable to prison...	7 777	6 701	86.1	2 930	563	1 912	1 998	16	2	1	7	97	683
<b>Total manner of driving ...</b>	<b>10 783</b>	<b>9 215</b>	<b>85.4</b>	<b>5 108</b>	<b>799</b>	<b>2 007</b>	<b>2 226</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>981</b>
Person other than driver offends ...	281	259	92.1	81	16	89	77	14	1	2	...	10	23
<b>Total non-drivers (offences by) ...</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>92.1</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>23</b>
Vehicle certification ...	1 261	1 171	92.8	702	20	313	211	13	1	...	4	10	88
Vehicle Roadworthiness ...	649	629	96.9	152	13	357	119	5	...	...	4	5	20
<b>Total offences re vehicle ...</b>	<b>1 910</b>	<b>1 800</b>	<b>94.2</b>	<b>854</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>108</b>
<b>Total traffic ...</b>	<b>23 491</b>	<b>20 243</b>	<b>86.1</b>	<b>13 994</b>	<b>1 394</b>	<b>3 404</b>	<b>3 306</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>2 044</b>
<b>Total: Dominion ...</b>	<b>362 010</b>	<b>173 304</b>	<b>47.8</b>	<b>118 631</b>	<b>45 898</b>	<b>11 553</b>	<b>21 872</b>	<b>10 905</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>2 935</b>	<b>2 370</b>	<b>19 373</b>

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 1981 but cleared during 1981.

BY AUTHORITY:  
 P. D. HASSELBERG, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND—1982

81892C—82PTK

G. 6

22