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REPORT
OF THE
NEW ZEALAND POLICE

FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 MARCH 1979

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

U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

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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 1979.

R. J. WALTON, Commissioner of Police.

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OCT 22 1981

ACQUISITIONS

INTRODUCTION

The past year has seen major developments in the drug scene and gang activities. These, together with further escalation in crime and calls for service, have created ever-increasing demands on the police.

The police is an agency required to provide a nationwide service to the community, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, and the very fact that policemen and women are so readily available at all times in itself generates considerable demands for services that would normally fall within the domain of more specialised agencies. Indeed, of the half million formal calls for assistance dealt with annually by the police, approximately 50 percent are not directly related to law enforcement. The police exists to serve the public and is happy to assist people to resolve their personal and family crises and will, of course, continue to do so. The very volume of calls for these social services, however, diverts resources which would otherwise be available for the traditional police functions of maintaining law and order, protecting persons and property, preventing crime, and detecting offenders.

There has been a rapid growth in police numbers over recent years and the establishment has now reached 4806. This number presents a comfortable illusion of great strength in manpower. However, after deducting personnel for administration, training, communications, and many essential support services and considering the need to provide nationwide coverage it is still not realistic to expect a prompt response to each and every call, or the successful investigation of all crimes and offences. To do so would require a strength beyond the economy of any country.

Goodwill, dedication, and loyalty of the staff alone will not overcome deficiencies in police strength. However, the changes that have already been made in administration, training, and operational planning to achieve greater mobility and flexibility will ensure that optimum use is made of available manpower.

As not all calls for police assistance require an immediate response it has been necessary to introduce a system whereby demands for service are dealt with on a priority basis. Those involving offences against the person or immediate threats to the person are at the top of the scale whilst others of a minor nature, or where the detection of the offender is a remote possibility, must wait until staff are available.

Violence shows little sign of abating and in the context of gang confrontation is growing in size and intensity, the worst features being the increased carriage and use of firearms and other weapons.

Gangs are not a recent phenomenon and in the past decade it was mainly motor cycle gangs that attracted the attention of the police. These gangs are still about but last year saw the rise of Maori gangs involved in confrontations with other Maori gangs. This violence has been featured so prominently by the media that it is appropriate that I take this opportunity of explaining police action to counter or contain gang activities which understandably arouses considerable public interest and concern.

The police has a well-defined policy that where gang members break the law they are dealt with firmly but fairly, like any other lawbreaker. Police capabilities are amply illustrated by the arrest throughout New Zealand of 146 gang members during the Christmas holiday period and 119 at Easter. Police shadow patrols are used for surveillance of travelling gangs and team policing units deployed to contain gang concentrations,

especially when a confrontation between two gangs is imminent. On one such occasion 76 were arrested.

Sometimes as many as 600 gang members from different parts of New Zealand converge on a town for a so-called convention. The police strategy to counter any possible disorder is quite complex both in its planning and execution, requiring the rapid and simultaneous deployment of police from many parts of the country to sparsely policed areas.

As advocated by some, the gang problem cannot be eliminated by force. Whatever short-term gains that may accrue, the long-term results would be greater disorder. Harassment could also convert a gang problem into a racial one; and there are some who would exploit this situation to their own ends. It must never be overlooked that any group can assemble providing it acts within the law.

Because enforcement cannot by itself stamp out gangs, preventive measures must also be employed. Accordingly police community relations co-ordinators, sometimes working with Maori Affairs officers, endeavour to defuse potential trouble and moderate unlawful activities. While the public is made aware through the media when police arrest gang offenders, disorder prevented by police negotiation and diplomacy, because it is done in private, attracts little publicity. However, I must point out that initiatives made by police and other government agencies can only succeed to the extent that gangs respond.

Despite our efforts, both preventive and enforcement, the gang problem will not disappear overnight. It will continue to be one of our top priorities for some time. Every endeavour is being made to keep the lid on the problem whilst remedial social action is implemented.

Previous police warnings of the escalation of hard drug abuse have this year become an alarming reality, with 303 offences being detected as against 24 in 1974. The seizure of almost \$1½ million worth of heroin in Auckland in April of this year is disturbing evidence of the deepening inroads hard drugs are making in this country.

The number of all types of drug offenders who appeared before Court last year increased by 72 percent, with 3226 offenders being arrested. Drug offending is bad enough on its own but is aggravated by users committing other offences to purchase supplies. I regret to say that the drug scene gives little scope for optimism. However, additional staff have been deployed in the field and aided by the new powers granted by Parliament every endeavour is being made to reverse the trend.

The 1978 crime and offence statistics are the first to be produced from the Wanganui computer system and because of changed procedures defy comparison with previous years. A 10.56 percent increase in reported crime and offences is reflected in the total of 282 656. Whilst some increase could be expected on the basis of past trends, the percentage increase should not be accepted at face value as the new system records minor offences and incidents previously excluded from the manual system.

I am pleased to record that in the category of offences against the person the clearance rate was 79.4 percent, indicating the high priority given to this field of law enforcement. While the 41 murders reported last year was an all-time high, all were cleared.

Whilst the police make every endeavour to maintain community standards as required by the laws of the country, the success achieved stems to a major degree from the level of support, cooperation and understanding of the public they serve.

From time to time publicity is received regarding the indiscretions and, unfortunately, dishonesty by a few members. The vast majority of the staff, however, are dedicated to their role, intent on providing a professional police service, and fully support the need for integrity in the police.

No effort will be spared in ensuring that standards of integrity and administrative and operational efficiency are maintained.

APPRECIATION

I must express my appreciation to the staff for their loyalty and goodwill, without which our efficiency and effectiveness would be greatly impaired. The demands for policing in strength on the many special operations that now occur so frequently make heavy inroads into the family life of policemen and women. Often at very short notice they must leave home for indefinite periods. Those who remain behind do not escape, however, for the gaps in service must be filled—often at the expense of long hours of duty and cancelled leave and days off.

Despite these disruptions and the personal and operational stress which frequently accompanies society's rapidly changing attitudes towards many aspects of law enforcement, it gives me pleasure to record that members of the police have remained steadfast in their duty. The high standard of performance attained in the prevention and detection of crime and in respect of the many social services rendered provides irrefutable testimony to the calibre and character of members. They have responded readily and cheerfully to the many demands made upon them.

The New Zealand public are fortunate in being served by men and women who are willing to put their personal convenience aside when the occasion demands. I also wish to acknowledge the substantial contribution made to the work of the police by the 650 members of our civilian staff. Their loyalty is unquestioned and I thank them for it.

As always the police are indebted to individual members of the public, many community organisations, and other agencies for the considerable assistance we received. Without such support our efficiency would suffer. It is also fitting that I acknowledge the responsible but effective manner in which the New Zealand Police Officers' Guild and the New Zealand Police Association have represented their members.

The report would be incomplete without reference to my predecessor, Commissioner K. B. Burnside, C.V.O., O.B.E. Mr Burnside retired on 15 May 1978 after 38 years of distinguished service with the New Zealand Police. His foresight, dedication, and leadership over the last decade will have a lasting impact on the policing of New Zealand.

STAFF AND ESTABLISHMENT

The authorised staff establishment of the police as at 31 March 1979 stood at 4806, and the effective strength at 4758.

Details of losses from all causes are:

Year Ending 31 March	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974
Resignations	205	186	223	175	192	184
(Resignations percent)	4.31	3.96	4.99	4.0	4.66	4.91
Discharges/Dismissals	10	6	6	5	7	3
Retirements	31	30	46	48	44	51
Deaths	7	8	3	8	6	7
Totals	253	230	278	236	249	245

The police strength at 31 March 1979 of 4758 comprised the commissioner, the deputy commissioner, 1 assistant commissioner, 6 deputy assistant commissioners, 11 chief superintendents, 26 superintendents, 42 chief inspectors, 121 inspectors, 274 senior sergeants, 683 sergeants, and 3592 constables. Of the total there were 205 female members. Fifty-one recruits were at the Police College. In addition to the above there were 78 cadets and 6 matrons. Five members were on final retiring leave and 35 on leave without pay.

Thirty additional positions for civilian employees were established during the year. In common with other branches of the Public Service, our civilian staff ceiling was subjected to a 1.5 percent reduction and now stands at 651

CHANGES IN COMMAND

During the year the following changes in command became effective

I was appointed Commissioner of Police on 17 May 1978.

Deputy Commissioner K. O. Thompson, M.V.O., was appointed Deputy Commissioner on 17 May 1978.

Assistant Commissioner E. J. Trappitt, M.B.E., was appointed District Commander, Auckland, on 16 November 1978.

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.)—Deputy Assistant Commissioner G. A. Dallow (Wellington).

Member of the British Empire (M.B.E.)—Chief Superintendent P. S. Revell (Rotorua).

Queen's Gallantry Medal (Q.G.M.)—Inspector M. K. Huggard, (Rotorua).

Queen's Commendation for Brave Conduct:

Constable K. J. Borrows (Auckland).

Constable G. Prins (Wellington).

The Queen's Service Medal for Public Services (Q.S.M.) was awarded to Senior Sergeant S. D. Belcher (Tauranga), Sergeant A. Tolich (Auckland), and Constable H. C. Hollander (Palmerston).

The Queen's Police Medal for Distinguished Service was awarded to Commissioner R. J. Walton (Wellington), Chief Superintendent W. E. Hollinshead (Napier), and Constable R. A. Henderson (Christchurch).

I gave appropriate recognition to 50 members of the police by way of certificates of merit and letters of appreciation. In addition five letters of appreciation were issued to members of the public.

PROMOTIONS AND TRANSFERS

During 1977-78 the policy on filling advertised vacancies by promotion was substantially changed. In previous years the Promotion Board recommended members eligible for promotion to positions vacant at the time. This meant that some members were promoted and transferred to localities not of their choice. Members who declined promotion were disqualified from being considered for promotion again for 2 years.

Under the new policy, vacancies to be filled by way of promotion are advertised in the *Police Gazette*. Members eligible for promotion may apply for the vacancies in locations most suited to them. The new policy means that a member may influence his own destiny in the police rather than being transferred or appointed to a position against his or her wishes.

MANAGEMENT SERVICES SECTION

Police involvement in the Wanganui Computer Centre system this year has been one of consolidation. The three major developments were the introduction of computer-assisted dispatch in Christchurch and Auckland Central Division and the production of detailed offence statistics. The police network now comprises 124 terminals. The computer system continues to afford valuable operational support and is enabling the police to provide a more effective service to the public.

During the year evaluation and purchase of various items of equipment were carried out. For example, supplies of a new general purpose .222 calibre rifle have been ordered; a microfilm system to capture dossier material on convicted criminals is being introduced; and as part of a programme to centralise dossiers at Wellington a facsimile system has been introduced between Auckland, Wellington, and Christchurch. Changes to the police uniform have proceeded with a new tunic design for officers and other ranks and the purchase of additional items of uniform for specialist units. A new command vehicle for Auckland was designed and constructed.

The statistics section, which was formerly part of the crime directorate, has been transferred to management services.

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	21,254
Construction of buildings—		
Police stations	5,210,000	4,947,020
Houses	540,000	603,000
Land purchase	250,000	263,826
	<u>\$6,050,000</u>	<u>\$5,835,100</u>

Of an appropriation of \$1,500,000, \$1,543,000 was expended on the maintenance of police buildings.

(b) Police Stations

During the year new police stations were completed at Carterton, Murupara, Coromandel, and Kawakawa. Construction of the new Martinborough Police Station will be finalised in the near future and a contract for stage two of the Orewa Station is expected to be let in the 1979-80 financial year.

The new control room at Auckland was completed as were the additions to the Wairoa Police Station. Contracts for new control rooms at Rotorua and Palmerston North are expected to be let and construction

completed in the 1979-80 year. The new control room at Invercargill is still in the planning stages and preliminary planning has commenced to relocate the Christchurch control room on the sixth floor of the Central Police Station.

The provision of additional accommodation at Levin is also expected to be completed during the forthcoming year. Planning has reached an advanced stage for new patrol bases at Manurewa, Mangere, and Otara and for new police stations at Whitianga and Te Kuiti.

It has still not been possible to proceed with the replacement of the Kaikoura Police Station. However, a site has now been acquired and as soon as town and country planning formalities have been successfully completed construction will commence.

Construction is proceeding very satisfactorily at the new police college at Porirua on the classroom/amenities block, swimming pool/gymnasium, boilerhouse, and residential accommodation for 256 students. It is anticipated that during the next year contracts will be let for the construction of the administration block, sick bay, flats/chalets, and the caretaker's house. At the present rate of progress the scheduled opening date of March 1981 will be met.

(c) Housing

No new houses were programmed during the year and construction on the 23 carried over from the previous year continued. Twenty-one houses were completed during the year and construction on the remaining two is expected to begin in the near future. Planning for the provision of a further 14 houses for the forthcoming year is well advanced.

(d) Land

Acquisition of sites for new police stations at Kaikoura, Haast, and Green Island was completed and 24 residential sections were purchased in various localities.

TRANSPORT

The number of vehicles comprising the police fleet increased by 66 during the year. Relevant figures are:

	31 March 1979	31 March 1978
Cars	681	626
Station sedans	10	7
Command vehicles	6	6
Dog vans	46	42
General vans	23	23
Patrol vans	29	29
Prison vans	12	12
4 x 4 landrovers	30	26
Estate cars	9	9
Trucks... ..	7	7
Omnibuses	6	6
Motorcycles	2	2
	861	795

Distances run by vehicles averaged 98 938 km daily for a yearly total of 38 713 256 km. The average distance travelled by each vehicle during the year was 46 396 km.

SPECIAL OPERATIONS

Special operations such as visits by distinguished visitors and mobile gang movements once again made heavy demands on police manpower resources. These operations accounted for 68 000 manhours and resulted in 871 members having days off deferred. Staff engaged on these operations travelled 177 000 kilometres.

This year has seen a number of sporadic but violent confrontations between rival gang factions. In the main these have been spontaneous, of very short duration, and in each case the police took positive action to apprehend those responsible. During the period 22 December 1978 to 13 January 1979 shadow patrols monitored the activities of over 1 000 gang members and made 146 arrests.

Notwithstanding the fact that several sections within the police together with many other government and non-government agencies, are working with these gangs in an endeavour to channel their activities into lawful pursuits, the primary role of the police is and must remain one of law enforcement. For this reason it is inevitable that conflict between gangs and the police will continue so long as individual gang members persist in breaking the law.

POLICE DOGS

The use of dogs increased this year by 30 percent. Incidents attended numbered 16 302 compared with 12 506 during the previous year.

At the present time there are 76 operational general duties dogs deployed in 17 centres throughout New Zealand and a further 24 dogs are in training. Although the number of dogs in training is relatively high, it is because a major programme is underway to replace ageing dogs nearing the end of their operational lives.

During the year the four narcotics detector dogs based at Auckland, Wellington, and Christchurch were deployed on 795 searches and successfully located narcotics on 154 occasions. These figures do not include seizures made as a result of detection by Customs Department dogs.

As a result of increased drug trafficking the police dog training centre has commenced training a further four Customs Department teams and one police dog team in narcotic detection. (A team comprises a dog and its handler.) The police team, once operational, will be located at Dunedin and will service the lower portion of the South Island.

This year saw a marked increase, from 126 to 490, in the operational deployment on searches of the three explosive detector dogs based at Auckland, Wellington, and Christchurch. Firearms, ammunition, or explosives were located on 16 occasions, often in well hidden locations. Much of the increase can be attributed to the capability of the dogs being extended during the year to include searching for firearms and ammunition.

The year also saw the appointment of a new chief dog trainer, the posting of an additional instructor, and the employment of a civilian kennel assistant at the police dog training centre to cater for the wide variety of training now being provided.

With the increase in violence and drug offending throughout the world, the current trend for law enforcement agencies in overseas countries is to increasingly use dogs as a law enforcement aid. In New Zealand positive steps are being taken to ensure that the police keep abreast of modern developments in this field.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Mobile Radio Service

Priority has continued to be given to improving radio coverage in remote country areas. This project is now in the second phase of development by linking repeaters to provide total coverage back to the controlling district headquarters station. Major improvements have been undertaken or completed in the Whangarei, Rotorua, New Plymouth, Gisborne, Napier, Nelson, Greymouth, Timaru, Dunedin, and Invercargill districts.

There remains an unsatisfied demand for additional mobile sets and this necessitates the retention of obsolete equipment in service, particularly in the South Island. An active replacement programme continues.

Planning for development work on a new general mobile radio unit commenced during the year.

Portable Radio Service

New u.h.f. portable radio equipment has been introduced to replace obsolete v.h.f. systems at Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, and Palmerston North districts. Conversion in the remaining 12 districts is proceeding to schedule. The performance of the new equipment has met the most optimistic expectations.

Telecommunication Control System: Control Rooms

The major task undertaken was the installation and commissioning of equipment in the new Auckland district control room. Communications for the Auckland central area, Henderson, and Takapuna are now co-ordinated and controlled from this centre. This was the largest and most complex task ever undertaken by police technicians. Installation of a new control system for Rotorua is delayed pending completion of the building project. Preliminary planning has commenced to resite and develop a new operations control complex at Christchurch.

Staffing

A district technician has been appointed at Invercargill and for the first time two cadets have been accepted for training as police telecommunications technicians.

SEARCH AND RESCUE

Despite the excellent publicity and educational programmes conducted by the New Zealand Water Safety Council and New Zealand Mountain Safety Council, the number of police-controlled search and rescue operations increased from 752 in 1977-78 to 878 in the year just ended. The principal increase was in the area of class I marine operations attended by the police launches at Auckland and Wellington.

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

Category of Operations	1978-79		1977-78		1976-77		1975-76	
	Land	Water	Land	Water	Land	Water	Land	Water
Class I (Police resources only) ...	37	102	24	65	27	65	24	70
Class II (Police controlled with assistance from volunteers) ...	304	435	281	382	263	428	261	415
	341	537	305	447	290	493	285	485
Total for year ...	878		752		783		770	

The police and public of New Zealand owe a considerable debt of gratitude to the federated mountain clubs, the New Zealand Coastguard Federation, and many other voluntary organisations for the important role they play in assisting the police to carry out their search and rescue responsibilities. The willingness and co-operation of these groups does much to ensure that a highly effective search and rescue capability is maintained.

TRAINING

The requirement for police functions to be conducted with skill, tolerance, and understanding of social and individual needs is greater today than ever before. It is towards maintenance and development of these attributes that the training directorate has directed its efforts during the year.

(a) Development of Training and Education

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

- (i) *Staff Rotation*—This allows members of the Uniform and Criminal Investigation Branches at all levels to be attached to, or interchanged with, members of the other branch for short periods in order to gain wider work experience.
- (ii) *Police Promotion Examinations*—It is no longer necessary to pass all four subjects in the examinations for one rank level before being permitted to sit some subjects at the next level.
- (iii) *Senior Management Courses*—Two courses of 5 days' duration were conducted at national headquarters. The first was attended by officers of the rank of chief superintendent, superintendent, and chief inspector. The second was for chief inspectors only.
- (iv) *Officers' Course*—The first 12-week induction course for inspectors, replacing the previous 5-week course, was designed. Topics included general studies, administration, personnel management, the criminal process, and the principles of command.
- (v) *Police Training Manual*—A comprehensive manual for use in all aspects of police training has been published.
- (vi) *Pre-entry Test*—A second test for use in selecting police applicants has been developed.

(b) Recruits and Cadets

Three recruit courses and one cadet course entered the Police College during the year. A continuing high standard of applicant is being attracted to the service.

(c) Advanced and Specialist Courses

Officers	1 course	12 weeks	14 members
Senior sergeants	1 course	3 weeks	16 members
Sergeants	3 courses	4 weeks	55 members
NCO refresher	2 courses	1 week	42 members
Pre-retirement	3 courses	1 week	51 members
Prosecutors	2 courses	2 weeks	36 members
Senior constables	5 courses	1 week	98 members
Youth aid	5 courses	2 weeks	80 members
Detective induction	5 courses	4 weeks	125 members
Detective qualifying	4 courses	4 weeks	100 members
Drugs	3 courses	1 week	65 members
U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency	1 course	3 weeks	60 members
Driving school	19 courses	2 weeks	214 members
Arms officer	1 course	1 week	21 members
Homicide	1 course	2 weeks	30 members
Hostage negotiators	1 course	1 week	26 members
Body identification	1 course	1 week	42 members
Firearms instructors' course	1 course	1 week	17 members

(d) Overseas Training

Two chief inspectors attended a 10-week officers' course at the Victoria Police College, Airlie. A chief superintendent attended a 4-week senior executive course at the Australian Police College, Manly, and a chief inspector and inspector are at present attending a 3-month officers' course at Manly. A deputy assistant commissioner attended a 6-month course for senior executive officers at Bramshill College, England. Three C.I.B. members each spent 4 weeks on exchange duty in Australia.

A chief inspector and an inspector visited the United States, Central America, and the Far East on a Churchill Fellowship, and an inspector is presently studying in the United States under the auspices of a Prince Philip study award.

(e) New Zealand Administrative Staff College

A chief superintendent and a superintendent attended courses at the New Zealand Administrative Staff College.

(f) Miscellaneous

Eighty-six members have been granted part-time study leave to attend university and other tertiary institutions. One member has been granted full-time study leave during 1979. Forty-five staff members, including both police and civilian staff, attended State Services Commission courses and 15 telecommunications officers attended short specialist courses at polytechnic institutions.

(g) South Pacific Regional Narcotic Training

Between 5 and 23 February 1979 the New Zealand Police hosted a South Pacific Regional Narcotic Training Programme at the Police College. This programme was attended by 43 representatives of the police and customs organisations of 13 Pacific Island countries. The United States Government financed the travel of all overseas participants and instructors.

(h) Training for Other Agencies

- (i) *Papua New Guinea*—A senior sergeant commenced a 2-year secondment to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as an adviser to the Royal Papua New Guinea Constabulary.

- (ii) *Tonga*—A cadet officer participated in a basic recruit course followed by a 2-week attachment at Auckland during 1978.
- (iii) *Cook Islands*—Four constables participated in basic recruit courses during 1978.
- (iv) *Fiji*—A sergeant and a constable completed their 3-year training in the Criminal Registration Bureau at Wellington.

LEGAL SECTION

The development of this section in recent years and the appointment of legal advisers in Auckland and Christchurch has been a marked success. There are now a total of 11 legal advisers employed in the police, most of whom have obtained their qualifications through part-time study while performing front line police duties. The increase in legal advisers means that most members now have ready access to advice when confronted with intricate legal problems.

During the year members of the section represented the police before parliamentary committees and at inter-departmental meetings in relation to the use of listening devices, the Massage Parlours Act 1978, Misuse of Drugs Amendment 1978, Police Amendment 1978, Private Investigators and Security Guards Amendment 1978, Transport Amendment 1978, and violent offending.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS

This division is responsible for co-ordinating the activities of police engaged in community relations, youth aid, crime prevention, and press and community liaison.

COMMUNITY RELATIONS

Full-time community relations co-ordinators increased to five during the year with the appointment of an additional member at Auckland. There are still 13 districts with part-time co-ordinators.

An extension to the community relations programme is training personnel in Maori language and culture. The Auckland University has provided a course for the police which will be attended by 20 members while 6 members will attend Wellington Polytechnic. These courses will be extended in due course.

YOUTH AID

The total staff employed in youth aid work throughout the country as at 31 March 1979 was as follows:

Youth aid officers	67
Youth aid officers (part-time)	48
Youth aid education officers	23
Boystown (Auckland)	2
National Headquarters	4

Additional full-time youth aid positions were established at Blenheim, Wairoa, Whakatane, and Hawera. Within the law-related education field a qualified curriculum officer was seconded from the Department of Education to assist with the development and co-ordination of the scheme. In both Auckland and Wellington the positions of regional co-ordinator of the law-related education programme were established at non-commissioned officer level. The review of youth aid training continued and the appointment of a youth aid training officer has proved to be extremely helpful.

Training of law-related education personnel continued under the auspices of the Hamilton Teachers' College and their assistance in this vital area is proving most beneficial.

During 1978 a new police juvenile reporting procedure was introduced and the effectiveness of this measure is currently being assessed.

A new phenomenon in New Zealand juvenile trends occurred with the arrival of "disco kids". The attraction of the disco for "at risk" children and the subsequent crime scene that has evolved has attracted considerable youth aid attention.

CRIME PREVENTION

The crime prevention section is staffed by a co-ordinator at National Headquarters and 10 full-time crime prevention officers serving 8 districts. The remaining districts are served by part-time appointees.

An increase in crime prevention finance allowed the section to conduct further advertising during the year. This concentrated on property related offending. Excellent support by supply of printed material was received from the business and professional sectors. This resulted in many varied pamphlets and posters being made available and support from many community groups has allowed a wide distribution to be achieved. All sections of the media have responded well in assisting the crime prevention section to convey its educational message to the public throughout the country.

The section continues to organise seminars, talks, and displays as well as more specific education to groups at risk from crime. Crimes against the person will be featured more prominently in crime prevention advertising during 1979-80.

COMMUNITY LIAISON

Seven new community liaison offices were opened during the year bringing the total to 20 throughout New Zealand. These offices are located in Auckland district (seven), Napier district (one), Wellington district (six), and Christchurch district (six).

JOINT TEAMS

To assist in combating the gang problem a joint team comprising representatives from Maori Affairs, Social Welfare, Police, and, where possible, a volunteer community worker, was established at Lower Hutt bringing the number of teams in New Zealand to seven.

NATIONAL DRUG INTELLIGENCE BUREAU

During August 1978 a drug liaison officer was appointed to South-east Asia and is now formally established in Bangkok. Since he has taken up his appointment, several significant seizures of heroin have been made and this is attributed to the regular two-way flow of information between the NDIB and the drug liaison officer. Also, closer liaison has been established through the drug liaison officer with other South-east Asian Police authorities.

Close liaison has been established with South Pacific Island groups regarding the problem of New Zealand nationals acting as couriers of drugs between New Zealand and other countries via the Islands. A number of New Zealanders have been arrested en route to New Zealand with large quantities of heroin and cannabis in their possession.

Internal body concealment of drugs is on the increase. A number of people have been apprehended importing quantities of heroin and cannabis oil by this means.

Heroin continues to be a major problem. Large quantities of white powder heroin No. 4 injecting grade have been seized at airports and at street level. Brown rock heroin No. 3 smoking grade is still prevalent in the streets. Heroin seizures have increased dramatically from 835.75 g during 1977 to 1 945.4 g for 1978.

Imported cannabis in New Zealand is declining. It is thought that it is too difficult to import because of its bulk and police customs detection methods. The import of heroin is regarded by those in the illicit drug trade as a more lucrative proposition.

Cannabis is still being cultivated locally throughout New Zealand. A total of 13 270 cannabis plants was seized for the 1977 calendar year. The figure more than doubled to 28 011 for 1978. The seizure of cannabis oil increased from 66.935 g in 1977 to 142.164 g for 1978.

A new hallucinogen called 4 bromo 2, 5 dimethoxyamphetamine became a class A controlled drug on 21 September 1978. Several seizures have been made.

In November 1977, New Zealand was represented by the Police and Customs Department at the Fifth Meeting of Operational Heads of National Narcotic Law Enforcement Agencies, Far East Region, in Sri Lanka. Discussion on operational co-operation and a valuable exchange of information between countries took place.

The power of search without warrant under the Misuse of Drugs Act 1975 was used by members of the police on 226 occasions during the year. On 159 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: two.
2. Application for renewal of warrants under section 18: nil.
3. Applications for emergency permits under section 19: nil.
4. No applications were refused.
5. Duration of warrant: 26 days—the second warrant was obtained on 30 March 1979.
6. No prosecutions instituted as direct or indirect result of the first interception warrant. Inquiries and interception are continuing in respect of the second warrant.

This amendment came into force on 16 October 1978, and action to date has been confined to the use of equipment readily available. Orders have been placed for more sophisticated devices necessary for efficiency in this field of operations. In the meantime training is continuing.

ARMED OFFENDER SQUADS

During 1978, 136 incidents were attended compared with 116 in 1977. On seven occasions circumstances necessitated the obtaining of assistance from neighbouring police districts. A total of 171 members now perform this duty and their training continues at a high level.

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

ANTI-TERRORIST SQUAD

The anti-terrorist squad comprising 30 specially selected members of armed offender squads have continued the intensive programme in the skills and expertise 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.

A number of exercises have been carried out with Ministry of Defence forces to gain experience in dealing with a major terrorist incident.

AIRPORT POLICE

The country's 3 international airports are staffed by a total of 45 specially selected and trained personnel.

The principal task of the airport police staff is the prevention of terrorism, other crimes involving aviation, and the detection of drug traffickers. Special training has been given to these members in the techniques required.

HOSTAGE NEGOTIATION TEAMS

A total of 33 members have now been selected from throughout the country and trained in the techniques of hostage negotiation. The teams are operational and have already assisted with armed offender operations.

The teams have undergone a refresher training course as well as training in districts with armed offender and anti-terrorist squads.

STATISTICS

This year is the first full year of computer-generated statistics. These replace manual systems which appeared as tables in previous reports principally in the sections on "Youth Aid" and "Crime and Offences". The computer allows the capture of a greater range of information but because of the changed statistical base it is impossible to compare previous years figures with 1978 except in certain specific offence types. Therefore, while total reported offences rose from 255 663 in 1977 to 282 656 in 1978, a rise of 10.56 percent, the apparent increase is misleading and should be treated with caution. The clearance rate for all offences was 43.1 percent, which compares favourably with overseas services. It is worthy of note that the clearance figure for offences of violence against the person was 79.4 percent, and this indicates the priority afforded those offences.

One type of offence which is very common and probably the easiest to prevent is the theft of property from unattended cars. During the year 24 821 such offences were reported and these involved property valued at nearly \$3,740,000. Because the offence is of the opportunist type and because much of the property is not identifiable it is very difficult to detect offenders or recover property. As a result only 10.8 percent of the offences were cleared with a total of 3 413 offenders detected, of whom 84.5 percent were under the age of 20 years. Only 8.7 percent of the stolen property was recovered. It is quite apparent that the police can do little to lessen the incidence of this offence. The answer lies in the hands of the public who must learn to take more care of their own property by locking motor vehicles and putting property in the boot or out of sight in their vehicles.

One set of figures now available through computerisation, although not published in this report, is that which shows the scene where offences occurred. While an Englishman might consider his home his castle, in New Zealand it is the scene of 24.2 percent of all reported offences making it second only to "public places" as a scene of offending.

Appendix

STATISTICS OF OFFENCES CALENDAR YEAR 1978

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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	
<i>Violence</i>													
Murder	41	41	100	37	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Attempted murder	19	18	94.7	30	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1
Manslaughter	18	16	88.8	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Infanticide	1	1	100.0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abortion	6	6	100.0	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Aiding suicide and pact	1	1	100.0	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Homicide	86	80	93.0	84	6	...	2	...	...	...	1	7	1
Kidnapping	3	3	100.0	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abduction	34	24	70.5	8	14	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2
Total Kidnapping and abduction	39	29	74.3	10	16	...	2	1	...	...	2	...	2
Aggravated robbery	162	92	56.7	142	17	...	...	2	...	...	2	3	18
Non-aggravated robbery	147	78	53.0	77	28	...	2	3	...	...	...	4	9
Assaults with intent to rob	32	12	37.5	10	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Compelling execution of documents	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Robbery	353	187	52.9	229	53	...	2	5	...	...	2	7	27
Wounding with intent	19	15	78.9	18	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
Injuring with Intent	70	53	75.7	66	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	5
Aggravated wounding/injury	5	4	80.0	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disabling/stupefying	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dangerous acts with intent	10	5	50.0	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injure—if death ensued, manslaughter	7	4	57.1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous grievous assaults	2	1	50.0	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total Grievous Assaults	116	85	73.2	95	11	...	4	...	...	...	...	2	12
Aggravated assaults	85	58	68.2	71	10	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	10
Assault with intent to injure	422	298	70.6	381	25	...	14	2	...	...	1	5	35
Assault on child (under 14 years)	165	130	78.7	74	28	3	35	1	3	3	...	4	13
Assault by male or female	754	577	76.5	437	94	1	83	3	...	...	1	14	42
Assaults police (Crimes Act)	110	83	75.4	78	13	...	8	6	...	...	1	...	10
Assault person assist Police (Crimes Act)	12	8	66.6	6	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assaults person lawful ex process	19	18	94.7	14	1	...	8	...	...	...	...	1	...
Common assault (Crimes Act)	286	237	82.8	148	62	9	46	4	3	...	...	10	22
Miscellaneous common assault (Crimes Act)	612	453	74.0	536	47	1	40	1	1	...	1	13	42
Total Serious Assaults	2 508	1 902	75.8	1 745	320	14	238	17	7	3	5	47	174

Assaults Police (Police Offences Act)	1 035	954	92.1	916	59	1	48	3	2	...	2	3	58
Assault Person Assist (Police Offences Act)	16	13	81.2	11	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assaults Official (Other Statutes)	37	31	83.7	36	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
Common Assault (Police Offences Act)	1 762	1 506	85.4	929	300	70	342	30	4	...	6	38	115
Miscellaneous Common Assault (Police Offences Act)	4 978	3 782	75.9	2 684	613	129	932	70	8	1	10	109	330
Total Minor Assaults	7 928	6 379	80.5	4 577	1 067	201	1 323	103	14	1	18	150	506
Threatens to Kill/do gbb	274	218	79.5	154	26	1	50	1	4	...	...	7	21
Threatening Act (Pers/prop) (Crimes)	46	30	65.2	14	8	...	12	...	...	...	1	2	5
Threaten Behaviour/Language (Police Officer's)	482	403	83.6	254	84	17	70	4	...	1	...	7	24
Demand intentent to Steal/Extortion	51	32	62.7	25	11	...	4	2	...	...	...	1	8
Offensive weapon carrying, Etc.	568	539	94.8	520	9	13	39	6	2	...	2	2	18
Criminal Libel/Slander	4	3	75.0	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fail to Provide Necessities Of Life	1	1	100.0	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Miscellaneous Intimidation/Threats	20	11	55.0	7	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total Intimidation/threats	1 457	1 248	85.6	975	152	31	188	13	6	1	3	19	80
Riot	2	2	100.0	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unlawful Assembly Etc.	41	36	87.8	182	2	1	6	...	...	...	1	28	4
Total Group Assemblies	45	40	88.8	182	6	1	6	...	...	...	1	28	4
Total Violence	12 534	9 959	79.4	7 903	1 635	247	1 766	139	27	5	32	260	807
<i>Sexual Offences</i>													
Rape	238	186	78.1	114	108	...	5	...	...	...	...	6	22
Attempt rape/assault, intent to rape	59	44	74.5	39	16	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	10
Abduction for sex	12	9	75.0	10	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indecent Assault (not homo/lesbian)	594	355	59.7	285	70	1	65	15	5	2	...	10	87
Total sexual attacks	908	599	65.9	448	199	1	72	15	5	2	...	17	119
Indecent performances and acts, etc.	263	147	55.8	126	11	1	23	4	...	...	3	4	19
Obscene exposure	556	220	39.5	158	23	3	37	9	7	1	...	10	26
Total sexual affronts	824	372	45.1	284	39	4	60	13	7	1	3	14	45
Incest	63	51	80.9	67	9	1	5	...	...	...	1	3	32
Sodomy	31	26	83.8	25	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Sex with animals	3	3	100.0	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total abnormal sex relations	97	80	82.4	93	12	1	8	...	...	...	1	3	34
Unlawful sexual intercourse	230	194	84.3	192	36	1	35	2	...	1	1	1	60
Attempted unlawful sexual intercourse	18	15	83.3	17	1	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	7
Indecent assaults (homo and lesbian)	203	127	62.5	116	13	...	17	3	1	1	5	2	27
Indecency (homo and lesbian)	72	44	61.1	42	3	...	3	2	...	...	...	1	6
Indecency (male-female)	53	40	75.4	37	7	...	5	1	...	...	...	1	10
Brothels and prostitution	20	18	90.0	24	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Indecent publications	67	50	74.6	10	22	7	18	...	...	...	...	2	8
Miscellaneous immoral behaviour offences	7	3	42.8	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total immoral behaviour	673	494	73.4	441	88	8	81	10	1	2	6	7	121
Total sexual offences	2 504	1 547	61.7	1 266	340	14	221	41	13	5	10	41	320

STATISTICS OF OFFENCES CALENDAR YEAR 1978—continued

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) ...	19	15	78.9	17	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Producing, manufacturing, and distribution of drugs (not cannabis) ...	7	4	57.1	8	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Selling, giving, supplying, administering, and dealing in drugs (not cannabis) ...	108	92	85.1	107	7	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	26
Possessing for supply, drugs (no cannabis) ...	76	70	92.1	78	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Procuring and possessing drugs (no cannabis) ...	259	244	94.2	236	18	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	3	19
Consuming, smoking, and using drugs (not cannabis) ...	112	106	94.6	86	9	2	18	...	...	...	...	...	1	6
Cultivation of drugs (not cannabis) ...	8	8	100.0	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous offences re drugs (not cannabis) ...	293	267	91.1	249	4	1	47	...	...	...	...	1	...	28
Total drugs (not cannabis) ...	890	814	91.4	785	62	9	77	...	...	...	...	1	6	93
Import/export cannabis ...	52	41	78.8	46	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	10
Producing, manufacturing, and distribution of cannabis ...	12	11	91.6	5	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Selling, giving, supplying, administering and dealing in cannabis ...	236	203	86.0	201	10	...	8	1	...	...	...	1	1	13
Possessing for supply, cannabis ...	176	164	93.1	176	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	7
Procuring and possessing cannabis ...	1 875	1 783	95.0	1 678	42	46	114	...	1	...	...	7	13	55
Consuming, smoking, and using cannabis ...	310	302	97.4	195	9	61	55	3	...	...	...	6	...	5
Cultivation of cannabis ...	865	713	82.4	717	37	4	41	...	...	...	...	2	4	49
Miscellaneous offences re cannabis ...	290	266	91.7	215	3	5	43	...	...	...	...	16	1	10
Total drugs (cannabis only) ...	3 822	3 489	91.2	3 235	115	121	266	4	1	...	...	32	21	150
Licenses' liquor offences ...	353	322	91.2	339	8	25	22	...	2	...	...	...	2	69
Managers' liquor offences ...	290	268	92.4	238	3	28	26	1	...	...	...	...	3	26
Minors re liquor ...	9 179	8 731	95.1	8 094	33	688	630	57	1	1	16	41	24	668
Unlicensed supply and use re liquor	406	369	90.8	351	8	38	43	3	...	...	...	...	1	57
Offences by patrons re liquor	1 789	1 710	95.5	1 659	69	83	110	...	1	...	...	...	25	149
Miscellaneous liquor offences	218	203	93.1	173	9	20	9	...	...	...	...	...	4	11
Total liquor offences ...	12 236	11 604	94.8	10 854	131	882	840	61	4	1	17	99	4	980
Bookmaking ...	234	225	96.1	205	3	15	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Gaming house offences ...	33	27	81.8	26	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Betting offences ...	68	64	94.1	57	4	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Lottery and raffle offences ...	44	24	54.5	14	5	1	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Miscellaneous gaming offences	69	68	98.5	33	4	23	12
Total gaming ...	451	410	90.9	335	19	43	48	16

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Obstructing/Hindering/Resisting ...	1 763	1 733	98.2	1 784	16	10	8	2	4	61
Inciting/Encouraging Offences (Police Offences Act) ...	32	32	100.0	24	7	1
Behaviour Offences (Police Offences Act) ...	4 767	4 274	89.6	2 677	1 071	567	350	36	8	...	3	16	135	
Language Offences (Police Offences Act) ...	2 544	2 439	95.8	2 262	65	100	113	8	2	...	2	6	89	
Drunkenness ...	5 148	5 100	99.0	4 506	403	203	29	12	2	...	2	13	56	
Miscellaneous Disorder offences ...	1 731	1 624	93.8	858	646	214	106	10	...	...	6	9	47
Total Disorder ...	16 314	15 530	95.1	12 111	2 535	1 095	606	68	13	...	13	48	388	
Idle and Disorderly Persons ...	283	270	95.4	242	16	24	9	1	3	...	...	3	13
Frequenting ...	279	237	84.9	155	39	27	48	3	1	...	1	5	13	
Total Vagrancy Offences ...	564	508	90.0	397	56	51	57	4	4	...	1	8	26	
Child Abuse (not Assault) ...	165	127	76.9	86	29	10	14	11	...	1	1	2	12	
Domestic Affairs Breaches ...	269	238	88.4	135	56	16	47	...	...	...	...	3	17
Child Young Person Institution Offences ...	29	22	75.8	14	5	...	8	1	...	...	...	2	2
Miscellaneous Family Offences ...	60	51	85.0	16	20	2	6	15	...	...	...	1	7
Total Family Offences ...	527	442	83.8	251	114	28	75	27	...	1	1	8	38	
Total Drugs And Anti Social Offences ...	34 809	32 802	94.2	27 968	3 036	2 230	1 969	164	22	2	65	190	1 691	
<i>Dishonesty</i>														
Burglary For Drugs ...	618	147	23.7	133	8	...	5	10	...	...	51	16	20
Burglary (Other Property) ...	45 630	8 801	19.2	10 338	931	25	1 263	1 761	24	119	934	378	1 525	
Burglary Associated Offences (Crimes Act) ...	784	347	44.2	391	24	1	27	43	1	2	20	20	35	
Burglary (Police Offences), Inc Rogue and Vagabond ...	278	183	65.8	159	27	12	10	14	...	1	4	4	8	
Total Burglary ...	48 078	10 063	20.9	11 060	1 547	41	1 313	1 831	25	122	1 014	419	1 601	
Unlawful Taking/Conversion of Motor Vehicles ...	15 815	4 805	30.3	5 047	1 362	11	270	183	11	7	348	68	643	
Unlawfully interfering/Getting into motor vehicle ...	4 039	1 930	47.7	2 220	203	28	244	107	4	...	50	40	194	
Taking converting, or interfering with bicycle ...	10 928	1 416	12.9	537	393	9	289	276	1	18	221	98	203	
Miscellaneous Car Conversion, Etc. ...	65	46	70.7	48	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
Total Car Conversion, Etc. ...	30 908	8 253	26.7	7 856	2 013	48	807	566	16	25	619	206	1045	
Theft Of Drugs Only ...	128	24	18.7	19	7	...	5	1	...	...	...	1	3
Theft Ex Shop (No Drugs) ...	11 006	7 723	70.1	4 667	214	191	3 510	1 372	13	91	35	180	862	
Theft (Pillage) (No Drugs) ...	1 665	165	9.9	131	86	...	19	5	...	...	2	1	41
Theft Ex Car (Not Pillage—No Drugs) ...	24 821	2 697	10.8	2 983	441	15	535	198	1	11	155	148	412	
Theft Ex Person (No Drugs) ...	1 098	254	23.1	134	110	2	41	18	...	1	6	6	39	

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STATISTICS OF OFFENCES CALENDAR YEAR 1978—continued

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	
Theft Ex Dwelling (No Drugs) ...	8 357	1 531	18.3	839	742	9	241	95	1	7	53	63	285
General Thefts (No Drugs) ...	38 253	7 976	20.8	5 541	2 690	119	1 655	696	30	47	135	221	1 363
Theft As Servant/Misappropriation ...	1 320	938	71.0	1 189	170	9	90	20	...	...	2	14	498
Total Theft ...	87 258	21 819	25.0	15 518	4 950	347	6 103	2 405	45	157	388	634	3 505
Receiving/Possessing Stolen Goods ...	1 500	1 304	86.9	1 446	22	4	220	82	...	3	11	22	276
Receiving Drugs... ..	8	5	62.5	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Receiving ...	1 150	1 311	86.8	1 453	23	4	220	82	...	3	11	22	277
Currency and Counterfeiting Offences ...	53	20	37.7	14	8	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	3
Position Of Trust Frauds ...	33	22	66.6	60	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
False Pretences By Cheque Only ...	8 496	3 856	45.3	4 090	831	2	272	27	3	...	242	75	1 352
False Pretence other Than Cheque ...	2 016	1 037	51.4	1 097	350	2	108	23	4	1	77	40	597
Credit By Fraud... ..	1 484	875	58.9	656	380	8	93	...	2	...	35	18	246
Fraudulent Breaches Specific Statute ...	1 546	485	31.3	418	238	17	89	3	1	...	13	10	262
Miscellaneous Frauds ...	4 366	1 483	33.9	1 957	152	...	72	8	4	2	97	34	593
Total Fraud ...	18 006	7 788	43.2	8 292	1 979	29	640	61	14	3	465	181	3 102
Total Dishonesty ...	185 762	49 236	26.5	44 179	10 514	469	9 083	4 945	100	310	2 497	1 462	9 530
<i>Property Damage</i>													
Arson ...	845	292	34.5	201	141	...	16	36	7	11	6	6	56
Wilful Damage ...	16 673	4 896	29.3	3 541	1 236	169	1 002	329	18	66	77	159	454
Wilful Damage Under Specific Statute ...	97	52	53.6	36	13	2	9	6	...	...	...	2	4
Total Destruction Of Property ...	17 658	5 285	29.9	3 780	1 432	172	1 027	371	25	77	83	167	515
Wrecking/Interfering ...	27	10	37.0	5	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous Endangering ...	47	25	53.1	23	1	2	5	1	...	...	...	...	3
Total Endangering ...	77	38	49.3	28	8	2	7	1	...	...	...	...	4
Total Property Damage ...	17 735	5 323	30.0	3 808	1 440	174	1 034	372	25	77	83	167	519
<i>Property Abuses</i>													
Offences under Trespass Act ...	1 250	1 198	95.8	675	410	129	51	...	...	...	1	6	16
Trespass under specific statute ...	122	102	83.6	54	24	22	23	...	...	...	...	2	5
Miscellaneous trespass offences ...	2 697	1 910	70.8	1 215	605	164	300	62	4	3	11	17	83
Total trespass... ..	4 725	3 858	81.6	1 946	1 677	323	376	62	4	3	12	25	105
Litter under Litter Act ...	684	509	74.4	407	44	49	64	9	2	...	3	5	52
Litter under specific statutes ...	2	2	100.0	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Miscellaneous littering and leaving ...	25	15	60.0	4	5	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total littering... ..	717	532	74.1	414	53	55	70	9	2	...	3	5	56
Neglect and cruelty to animals ...	182	89	48.9	36	43	2	25	2	...	...	...	1	11
Dog owner offences ...	1 342	994	74.0	229	172	165	490	2	...	...	...	44	96
Miscellaneous offences re animals ...	126	91	72.2	54	24	14	25	...	...	...	...	2	5
Total animals... ..	1 663	1 186	71.3	319	251	181	540	4	...	...	...	47	112
Offences re use of firearm ...	938	670	71.4	427	107	41	232	27	1	1	3	20	73
Offences re having firearm, etc. ...	538	457	84.9	362	32	16	147	18	...	...	1	8	60
Offences re transfer of firearm, etc. ...	395	321	81.2	255	11	23	166	7	...	1	...	5	97
Miscellaneous firearm offences ...	107	86	80.3	32	31	8	39	3	...	...	1	3	17
Total firearm offences ...	1 996	1 550	77.6	1 080	194	88	585	55	1	2	5	36	248
Postal abuses ...	1 174	448	38.1	206	116	39	178	28	76	4	32	24	216
Railway abuses ...	39	23	58.9	7	6	6	9	...	...	...	...	1	1
Fire Service abuses ...	212	105	49.5	53	14	9	35	18	1	4	1	...	15
Total postal/rail/fire service abuses ...	1 429	579	40.5	266	139	54	223	47	77	8	33	25	233
Total property abuses ...	10 534	7 708	73.1	4 027	2 315	701	1 794	177	84	13	53	138	754
<i>Administrative</i>													
Offences against judicial office ...	73	44	60.2	28	9	1	8	...	...	...	...	1	1
Offences against judicial procedure ...	267	222	83.1	204	24	1	54	4	1	1	3	2	53
Offences after sentence passed ...	465	403	86.6	429	17	2	7	4	...	...	3	12	42
Miscellaneous offences against justice ...	118	87	73.7	70	11	12	21	...	...	...	...	1	22
Administrative breach of miscellaneous sta- tute ...	50	29	58.0	20	2	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total against justice ...	976	788	80.7	751	66	18	96	8	1	1	6	16	119
Offences re births and deaths ...	5	3	60.0	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2
Offences re marriage ...	10	5	50.0	9	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	7
Total births/deaths and marriages ...	15	8	53.3	9	6	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	9
Shipping and seamen ...	78	72	92.3	64	4	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Immigrants and aliens ...	13	12	92.3	9	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total immigration ...	91	84	92.3	73	5	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
Race relations ...	2	1	50.0	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total racial ...	2	1	50.0	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tending to affect security ...	53	32	60.3	...	28	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous offences against national interest ...	2	1	50.0	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total against national interest ...	55	33	60.0	...	29	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bylaws prosecuted by police ...	12	10	83.3	3	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total bylaws breaches ...	13	11	84.6	3	3	5
Total administrative ...	1 152	925	80.2	836	110	29	106	8	1	2	6	18	132

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STATISTICS OF OFFENCES CALENDAR YEAR 1978—continued

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 ...	1 764	1 509	85.5	1 476	177	40	39	...	...	...	1	19	238
Attempts to drive under influence ...	35	31	88.5	15	5	11	2	...	...	...	...	2	4
In charge under influence ...	43	40	93.0	21	4	16	3	...	...	...	...	...	4
Breath and blood procedure ...	285	273	95.7	288	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Fail/refuse instruction (traffic) ...	545	493	90.4	503	15	6	16	...	...	...	1	5	47
Drives when disqualified ...	1 354	1 282	94.6	1 348	12	2	12	1	...	...	1	10	95
Duty after accident ...	1 961	969	49.4	760	134	20	208	1	...	...	5	24	170
Miscellaneous breaches re driver ...	1 386	1 259	90.8	1 131	22	174	129	8	...	...	4	15	196
Total driver condition ...	7 380	5 863	79.4	5 542	378	275	409	10	...	...	12	75	774
Driving offences liable to prison ...	2 416	1 974	81.7	1 697	229	34	221	9	2	...	2	105	276
Driving offences not liable to prison...	6 574	5 428	82.5	2 938	617	1 052	1 614	1	1	4	11	97	771
Total manner of driving ...	8 996	7 407	82.3	4 635	849	1 087	1 836	10	3	4	13	202	1 047
Person other than driver offends ...	181	159	87.8	71	19	36	46	1	...	6	...	5	21
Total non-drivers (offences by) ...	181	159	87.8	71	19	36	46	1	...	6	...	5	21
Vehicle certification ...	695	637	91.6	528	13	85	75	...	...	...	2	10	70
Vehicle roadworthiness ...	373	352	94.3	148	16	163	34	...	...	...	...	2	10
Total offences re vehicle ...	1 069	990	92.6	676	30	248	109	...	...	...	2	12	80
Total traffic ...	17 626	14 419	81.8	10 924	1 276	1 646	2 400	21	3	10	27	294	1 922
Total: Dominion ...	282 656	121 919	43.1	100 911	20 666	5 510	18 373	5 867	275	424	2 773	2 570	15 675

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 1978 but cleared during 1978.

END