

CR Sent
5-24-88

109131

109131

U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

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 Police

to the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS).

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

109 131

G. 6



Report of the

NEW ZEALAND POLICE

for the year ended

31 March 1985

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

MOURS

FEB 12 1988

ACQUISITIONS

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 1985.

K. O. THOMPSON, Commissioner of Police.

CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
Introduction	3
Staff and Establishment	5
Awards and Commendations	6
Complaints and Disciplinary Proceedings Against Police Members	7
Management Services	7
Buildings and Land	8
Special Major Operations.. .. .	8
Transport	9
Firearms Control.. .. .	9
Police Dogs	10
Search and Rescue	10
Engineering Services	11
Training.. .. .	12
Public Affairs	15
National Drug Intelligence Bureau.. .. .	17
Armed Offenders Squads.. .. .	18
Anti-Terrorist Squad	18
Legal Section	18
Management Audit	19
Policy, Research and Evaluation	19
Estimates of Expenditure: 1985-86	19
Statistics.. .. .	21
Appendix—	
Offences Reported/Cleared (Legend page 30)	23

INTRODUCTION

Crime and the Community Police statistics continue to paint a dismal picture. In spite of claims by some that crime trends are over-dramatised to add weight to police pleas for more resources, they need to be recognised for what they are, an indicator of one of the gravest and most direct threats the community now faces.

This threat gathers strength as the threshold of public tolerance towards crime expands. People confronted daily with reports of more frequent and serious offending become increasingly inured by its apparent inevitability. Such numbing apathy could lead us along a slippery and dangerous path.

These considerations draw me irresistibly towards the conclusion that criminals could win the crime war unless such apathy is pushed aside and the police and the community act more cohesively to fight them. Additional resources, manpower, equipment and ever-stronger legislation, while necessary, will not in themselves deflate offence rates.

Fortunately the 1984 increase was less than 2 percent (1.9 percent) but its detail was horrific. Pensioners were raped, robbed and murdered, a man was killed by a suit-case bomb, gang members killed and wounded gang members, women were accosted in the streets and raped in shocking circumstances and so the shameful list goes on.

The police themselves are far from immune. Police stations have been attacked and serious assaults on staff in the field escalated by 40 percent during the year.

Part of the response from the service organisation, understandably, has been to call for higher manning levels and for the wider use of protective equipment. By now, the sight of long batons on officers' hips in night-time city streets is far from unusual.

This increasingly ugly picture begs explanations. Few police officers claim expertise in the analysis of social and moral decay. Nevertheless, many find it difficult not to measure that decay against the growing unpopularity of discipline in both schools and the home and the calls for even more liberal reforms.

Most experts point to the power of example to mould morality and character. If they are right then those who are set up as models in the media and cinema are likely to be leading in the wrong directions.

In 'real life', as well as criminals, we have the spectacle of intolerance and disrespect for others' views, even from those with the strongest moral conviction. Coercion becomes a tool of protest, and angry, strident, sometimes violent demonstrations and even opposition to those demonstrations are now all too frequent. Are these the examples the young should emulate?

There seems little the police can do to radically influence the social environment and perhaps that is as it should be. Thus I am more

than pleased with a recent development which sprang spontaneously from the community itself. Two young Auckland women cried "enough" after neighbours wrote off the screams of a woman who was attacked in her own home by an intruder as "just domestic violence".

Neighbourhood Watch schemes were already well-established police initiatives designed to influence the community to use its own senses and skills for mutual protection against criminals. But Neighbourhood Support Groups initiated by the two women, Annabelle Woodhouse and Trudie McNaughton were a substantial extension of that philosophy.

With full police co-operation Neighbourhood Support Groups were established, designed to create a caring community where everyone takes responsibility for each other's well-being.

The scheme's two architects wrote, "We want to feel safe in our homes and when we are travelling about. We want to educate ourselves, our children and our neighbourhoods and work together to prevent the occurrence and acceptance of violence".

In less than a year 2000 Neighbourhood Support Groups have sprung up throughout the country.

Auckland's overall rate of offending decreased last year and house burglaries dropped by almost 10 percent (9.4 percent). Only twice in the last 20 years has Auckland's crime rate dropped, most recently in 1973. The 1984 decline is widely seen as being attributable to these community initiatives which goes to show that criminals do not have to win. Collectively the police and the community can make an impregnable alliance. It is a force yet to be fully mobilised and harnessed. I hope and trust that community initiated crime prevention programmes will prove to be the catalyst.

Changing Face of the Police The enshrining in law, of the police early retirement and optional disengagement provisions, marks one of the most significant milestones in New Zealand Police history.

'On the books' for several years, the final reality of the legislation is already transforming the Service. Older staff are stepping aside and younger people are taking their place throughout all levels of supervision and command.

A revitalisation of the Service will be the most obvious effect. Any concerns about inexperienced leadership can be discarded because while those succeeding to command may be younger, their work experience still spans many years. Relevant training at all rank levels has ensured those assuming command have the appropriate administrative and operational skills.

At the other end of the scale, intensified recruiting has seen a substantial injection into the Service, of young men and women who

are already graduating from the New Zealand Police College to front-line duties.

With the new retirement package comes access to a portion of police contributions to the Government Superannuation Fund for home mortgage finance. This will be especially popular with those who might otherwise have been disadvantaged by their police service and will do much to promote morale and cement job security.

The optional disengagement provisions have given the victims of police stresses dignified and merciful exit systems. They may now depart from the Service with adequate opportunities for financial rehabilitation into civilian life.

But however significant and welcome these developments are, they will not be without cost. Those who remain behind will find themselves even more in an instructional role. There will be a need for patience and fortitude, particularly at basic rank levels, until the system 'catches up' and subordinates absorb knowledge and gain experience.

Tribute The retirement from the ranks of older staff, while inevitable in any setting, should nevertheless be suitably saluted.

They joined the service as long ago as the mid-1940s, in an age very different from today. They were then as strong, fit and idealistic as those who are now marching into the College. Some, no doubt, were more worldly-wise, having served through the holocaust of 1939-45 or later in Palestine, Korea, Malaya or other theatres of war.

The Service's future then rested squarely on their shoulders as did the community's expectations for the maintenance of law and order. Our history remains a proud one, only because those who are now retiring carried on the traditions of minimum force, strength, compassion and integrity.

On behalf of the police service, and I am sure, of the wider community, I pass on to them, a vote of appreciation and a wish that their retirements are long and happy. To those who are unable to carry on, because of the ravages of service and have disengaged early, goes a wish that they find happiness and satisfaction in any new career they may choose.

STAFF AND ESTABLISHMENT

The effective strength of the police as at 31 March 1965 stood at 5129.

Details of police separations are:

<i>Year Ending 31 March</i>	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980
Resignations	137	120	119	135	163	203
(Resignations percent)	2.67	2.36	2.38	2.68	3.30	4.10
Discharges/Dismissals	3	3	..	4	1	5
Retirements	48	42	28	30	26	25
Medical Retirement	11					
Deaths	7	6	5	3	4	10
Totals	206	171	152	172	194	243
(Total losses %)	4.02	3.36	3.03	3.44	3.92	4.90

Effective staffing as at 31 March 1985:

<i>No.</i>	<i>Rank</i>
1	Commissioner
2	Deputy Commissioner
4	Assistant Commissioner
3	Deputy Assistant Commissioner
13	Chief Superintendent
34	Superintendent
62	Chief Inspector
129	Inspector
291	Senior Sergeant
797	Sergeant
3793	Constable
Total	5129

Of the total effective strength there were 286 female members. In addition to the above there were 7 matrons, 26 members were on final leave and 27 on leave without pay.

Fifteen additional positions were approved by Cabinet during the year. The civilian staff ceiling for the year ended 31 March 1985 is 735.

AWARDS AND COMMENDATIONS

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

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire. To be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the said Most Excellent Order (MBE):

Superintendent R. G. Newman (New Plymouth).

Superintendent T. V. Thomson (Invercargill).

The Queen's Service Medal for Public Service (QSM) was awarded to:

Temporary Inspector B. J. Perigo (Canberra).

Sergeant R. B. McNaughton (Rotorua).

Sergeant C. R. Guppy (Wellington).

Constable T. K. Heimuli (Auckland).

The Queen's Police Medal for Distinguished Service (QPM):

Detective Chief Inspector B. D. Read (Christchurch).

Chief Inspector L. R. Woodgate (Auckland).

The Queen's Commendation for Brave Conduct:

Inspector R. M. Renz (Auckland).

I gave appropriate recognition to 32 members of the Police by way of Certificates of Merit and Letters of Commendation. In addition, 11 Certificates of Appreciation were issued to members of the public.

COMPLAINTS AND DISCIPLINARY PROCEEDINGS AGAINST POLICE MEMBERS

The Internal Affairs Directorate has now functioned for more than 12 months since the appointment of a Superintendent to oversee and co-ordinate complaints against the Police. An Inspector from Personnel Directorate has been transferred to Internal Affairs bringing the discipline and appeal functions within the same Directorate as complaints.

A reduction of 19 complaints to 357 from the total of 376 recorded in 1984 has been achieved. In each case a full enquiry was carried out and the results carefully reviewed. A total of 34 (10.5 percent) were found to be justified in that the act complained of did occur and constitute a breach of statute law or misconduct under the provisions of Police Regulations 1959.

Criminal charges were laid in the District Court against 17 members, of whom 10 were convicted and 7 acquitted. Disciplinary proceedings were commenced against 11 members which resulted in 6 being found guilty. Two members have yet to appear before the tribunal. Breaches of internal discipline resulted in 10 members being charged. All 10 charges were proven. Seventeen members appeared before the District Court on traffic offences with 14 being convicted.

MANAGEMENT SERVICES

Wanganui Computer A further 31 remote terminals networked to the Wanganui Computer System were installed during the year bringing the total number of computer terminals in police stations to 189. Nineteen of the additional terminals were installed in smaller police stations in charge of an NCO and 12 were in major police stations where the growth of police computer activity had outgrown the existing terminals available.

BUILDINGS AND LAND

Capital expenditure on buildings and land for the year was:

	<i>Appropriation</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
	\$	\$
Construction of facilities in Police buildings ..	40,000	51,834
Police Stations	6,120,000	5,759,444
Houses	300,000	222,000
Land purchase	40,000	785,425
Total	<u>\$6,500,000</u>	<u>6,818,703</u>

New police stations were opened at Otaki, Dannevirke and Te Puke and land for the new Dunedin and Wellington District Headquarters and Central police stations was acquired. Earthworks for the new Western Division Headquarters police station at Henderson commenced in March.

Major additions at Lower Hutt, Gisborne, Napier and Invercargill are at various stages of planning with other additions planned and under action for smaller police stations.

Planning is well advanced for new police stations at Waipu, Warkworth, Oneroa, Thames, Tokoroa, Wainuiomata, Mangere and East Tamaki. Tenders will be called for in the near future for offices at Havelock, Murchison and Wakefield.

The police armoury moved from Wellington to Upper Hutt and a weapons range at the Police College is nearing completion.

Residences were constructed at Matura, Murapara and Te Puke, with the Cromwell residence under construction.

Residences were purchased at Kaitaia and on Waiheke Island.

Maintenance Expenditure Maintenance expenditure on police premises was as follows:

	<i>Appropriation</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
	\$	\$
All districts, National Headquarters and Police College	1,900,000	2,087,797
Total	<u>1,900,000</u>	<u>2,087,797</u>

SPECIAL MAJOR OPERATIONS

The number of special and major police operations co-ordinated nationally increased again during the year. However, the absence of visits by nuclear powered warships, the altered format to the Waitangi Day celebrations, and the absence of other controversial issues requiring a large scale police response, resulted in a reduced manhour deployment. In total 74 516 duty hours were performed by staff in this area of operations.

TRANSPORT

During the year 121 new cars were converted to LPG usage.

	31 March 1984	31 March 1985
Cars.. .. .	728	726
Station Sedans	14	27
Command Vehicles	7	7
Dog Vans	50	51
General Vans	27	28
Patrol/Prison Vans	52	50
4 x 4 Landrovers	39	43
Estate Cars	9	8
Trucks	7	5
Omnibuses	6	10
	939	955

Distances run by vehicles averaged 96 550 km daily for a yearly total of 35 240 743 km. The average distance travelled by each vehicle during the year was 36 901 km.

FIREARMS CONTROL

The Arms Act 1983 came into force on 1 June 1984 and was successfully implemented between 1 June 1984 and 31 January 1985. This operation, known as 'Project Foresight', was almost certainly the largest administrative task ever undertaken, the largest publicity campaign undertaken, and the largest public relations campaign ever undertaken by the New Zealand Police.

Each firearms licence holder's details are now entered in the Wanganui Computer and, although the descriptions of rifles and shotguns are not entered in the firearms sub-system, the particulars of pistols and restricted weapons are.

As at 31 March 1985 the following data has been recorded in the computer:

284 698	Category A Licences
752	Category B (Pistol Club) Endorsements
1 594	Category C (Collector) Endorsements
384	Category D (Dealers) Endorsements
345	Category T (Tourist) Endorsements

Of the Category 'A' licences, 269 819 were issued to existing bona fide holders of firearms.

Training Film A 17 minute training film and video prepared by the Project Foresight team and produced by the National Film Unit with help and advice from the Mountain Safety Council has been completed. This aid will be distributed to police stations and used by both police and NZMSC firearms instructors when lecturing and training new applicants for licences in firearms safety.

POLICE DOGS

During 1984, police dogs were deployed on a total of 16 609 incidents, a decrease of 721 assignments or 4.16 percent on the previous year.

General Purpose Dogs — At the present time there are 62 operational dogs stationed at 17 centres and another 15 are currently under training. Of the 14 846 incidents attended by these dogs, they achieved a 15.2 percent success rate and an additional partial success rate of 2.5 percent.

Dual Purpose Dogs — The experimental project referred to in the previous annual report has now been evaluated and approved for implementation. During 1985, 17 further teams will be cross-trained as dual purpose dogs. Existing dual purpose dog teams at New Plymouth, Napier, Wanganui and Nelson completed a total of 210 narcotics searches during the year and produced a success rate of 33.3 percent.

Narcotic Detector Dogs — There are 7 operational full-time specialist dogs operating out of the 4 main centres and 1 replacement dog is currently under training. There were 1177 searches conducted during the year and a success rate of 22.1 percent was achieved. A further 173 assignments were attended by Police Dog teams for the Customs Department.

Explosive Detector Dogs — One operational dog is stationed at Auckland, Wellington and Christchurch. During the year, 376 assignments were attended which represents an increase of 31.0 percent on the previous year.

SEARCH AND RESCUE

The number of Search and Rescue operations controlled by the Police for the year was 860.

The following table places that figure in perspective with the preceding 3 years.

<i>Category of Operations</i>	<i>1984-85</i>		<i>1983-84</i>		<i>1982-83</i>		<i>1981-82</i>	
	<i>Land</i>	<i>Marine</i>	<i>Land</i>	<i>Marine</i>	<i>Land</i>	<i>Marine</i>	<i>Land</i>	<i>Marine</i>
Class I (Police resources only)	32	94	26	84	23	66	17	52
Class II (Police controlled with assistance from volunteers)	288	446	345	430	326	443	294	399
	320	540	371	514	349	509	311	451
Total for year	860		885		858		762	

The recreational potential of the environment in which we live is being exploited more and more.

Outdoor pursuits on both land and water are enjoyed by large numbers of the community but membership of clubs and organisations does not appear to be growing in unison.

The opportunity for learning safe practices and skills promoted by club participation must however be emphasised.

In this regard the work of both the New Zealand Mountain Safety Council and the New Zealand Water Safety Council in educating the public on all aspects of safety awareness in outdoor recreation cannot be praised too highly. That the necessity for SAR operations has not grown apace with the increasing numbers of people enjoying our mountains, lakes, rivers and sea coast, is surely directly attributable to such education.

It is inevitable however that accidents will occur and that people continue to place themselves in situations where assistance is required. It is then that the volunteer organisation, spearheaded by the Federated Mountain Clubs and the New Zealand Coastguard Federation comes into its own.

The Police and the public owe a debt of gratitude to the volunteers who selflessly contribute many thousands of manhours annually to Search and Rescue.

ENGINEERING SERVICES

Mobile Radio Service Extending and improving the existing coverage continues. The following enhancements were completed: New repeaters were established in Whangarei, Wellington, Nelson, Greymouth and Dunedin Districts, and the Invercargill District was converted to FM operation throughout, with new repeaters being established to enhance the district coverage. A number of repeater sites in both Invercargill and Wanganui Districts were provided with radio linking facilities to improve operational control within the districts. Planning has been completed to convert Greymouth, New Plymouth and Whangarei Districts to FM next year.

New air/ground packsets and SAR/CD hand-held radios were introduced into service throughout New Zealand.

Portable Service Additional repeaters have been installed in Balclutha, Hamilton and Mt Maunganui to provide improved coverage in these areas. The portable radios at the Police College were upgraded to standard issue.

Control Systems Two further Control Desks have been added to the major control system in Auckland. Planning has commenced to replace these now aging control systems in the main centres. Companies worldwide have been circulated.

New minor control systems were installed in Auckland and Hamilton special operations rooms; Wanganui, Dunedin and Te Kuiti Watchhouses.

A new 32 channel tape recorder was installed in Auckland and a 16 channel plus callstore tape recorder was installed in Dunedin.

General The following facilities were introduced:

New equipment rooms have been established in Wanganui and Te Kuiti police stations.

The intercom system at Wanganui was replaced.

The audio tape laboratory was established in National Headquarters.

Two new types of light bar were purchased and installed on police vehicles as a trial to find a suitable replacement for the existing light bars.

Additional facilities were provided for 40 special operations, VIP visits and exercises.

Staffing Three cadets commenced training under the established Government training scheme.

TRAINING

In my last report, I stressed the importance of training in maintaining the efficiency of the Police. I am pleased to report that the impetus was not lost, with a full range of courses being offered at the New Zealand Police College and in all districts as part of the District training programme.

It was noticeable during the year that there was increasing interest from South Pacific countries in attending courses available at the New Zealand Police College. The Training Directorate has been involved in lengthy discussions with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs over aid support to these countries, and it is hoped that revised policy plans will be finalised in the near future.

During the year a 2-week senior management course for superintendents was introduced. A notable first was the introduction of a Samoan intensive language course. This course was very successful and will be followed up. It is believed to be the first of its kind by a Government Department. Because of the early retirement scheme, districts were asked to arrange their own pre-retirement courses with very successful results. A modern updated video unit has been opened

at the Police College, and this should prove beneficial in assisting operational staff and in preparing training packages.

Police College

(a) **Recruits** During the year, 7 wings of recruits consisting of 250 males and 44 females, entered the Police College.

(b) Advanced and Specialist Courses

	<i>No. of Courses</i>	<i>Duration In Weeks</i>	<i>No. of Students</i>
Senior management	2	2	35
(Superintendents)			
Inspectors management.. ..	1	12	20
Senior sergeants management	2	4	40
Sergeants management.. ..	7	4	97
Sergeants management.. ..	1	4	20
(Substantive)			
Senior constable — detectives	3	2	60
CIB — Qualifying.. ..	2	4	36
— Induction.. ..	2	4	40
Prosecutors	1	2	20
Drug investigators	3	2	66
Motor vehicle theft	1	4 days	25
Search and rescue	1	2	22
Youth aid	4	4	75
Instructors	7	2	162
Anti-terrorist squad	1	2 days	30
District training co-ordinators	1	1	16
Recruiting officers	1	1	35
Photography	2	4	28
Baton instructors (advanced)	1	4 days	20
Intelligence analysis	4	3	80
Electronic surveillance	4	2	50
Civilian — Supervisors	2	4 days	32
— Staff selection.. ..	1	4 days	18
Arms officers	1	1	20
Law related education	2	1.5	40
Criminology	1	1	20
Crime prevention	1	1	20
Community constables	2	1	40
Video	5	1	32
Counter terrorism	1	2 days	29
Armed offenders	2	2	140
Pre-retirement	3	2	62
Computer instructors	2	4 days	32
Fraud	1	2	25
Senior prosecutors	2	1	38
Technical support unit	2	1	9
CIB conference.. ..	1	2 days	6
Personal protection officers	3	2	95
Welfare officers.. ..	1	4 days	25
Regional dog supervisors.. ..	1	4 days	20

	<i>No. of Courses</i>	<i>Duration In Weeks</i>	<i>No. of Students</i>
Team policing	1	1	20
Engineering services	1	3	18
National drug intelligence bureau..	1	2	18
Baton instructors	1	1	20
Samoan intensive language course	1	1	12
Arms seminar/project foresight ..	1	2 days	20
NZ firearms seminar	1	2 days	20
<i>DOG COURSES</i>			
Initial training	5	4	26
Intermediate training	5	4	32
Final training	3	4	14
Refresher training	3	2	10
Dual purpose training	2	4	9
Allocation training	6	2	14
Narcotic initial training	1	4	4
Explosive initial training	1	4	3

Training of Overseas Police at New Zealand Police College

- (i) Cook Islands — Two constables attended a recruit course, 1 acting sergeant attended a sergeants' management course, 3 sergeants attended a senior sergeants' management course, 1 inspector attended an inspectors' management course.
- (ii) Tonga — One sergeant and 1 cadet officer attended recruit courses.
- (iii) Solomon Islands — One sergeant and 1 senior sergeant attended a sergeants' course.
- (iv) Hong Kong — Two sergeants attended a senior sergeants' management course, 1 detective chief inspector attended an inspectors' management course.
- (v) Kiribati — One inspector attended an inspectors' management course.
- (vi) Australia - Victoria — One inspector attended an inspectors' management course.
- (vii) Fiji — Two senior inspectors attended an inspectors' management course.
- (viii) Western Samoa — Two sergeants attended a sergeants' management course, and 2 inspectors attended an inspectors' management course.
- (ix) United States Navy — A member of the United States Navy trained in the use of a narcotic dog for general use in relation to Operation Deep Freeze.

Aid to Overseas Police Agencies During the year, a New Zealand dog trainer spent 3 weeks in Tonga assisting in the training and management of their police dog section.

Use of Police College by Outside Organisations During most of the year, College accommodation was available for the use of outside organisations.

Arrangements were made for 23 non-police organisations to hold a total of 89 courses at the Police College involving 2063 participants. Most of these were Government Departments.

Planning on the co-location of the traffic officers' training facilities has ceased because of the demand for College space for training of recruits, resulting from early retirements.

Overseas Training Two chief inspectors attended the senior officers' course at the Australian Police College, Manly.

One chief superintendent attended the senior executive's course at the Australian Police College, Melbourne.

Chief Inspector J. D. Farrow attended the executive development course at the Canadian Police College. Superintendent J. Morgan has left to attend the same course.

Superintendent M. D. Cummings, attended the fourth session of the Senior Management Institute for Police held in North Andover, Massachusetts, for 3 weeks. He was the first overseas police officer to attend the Institute, whose tutorial staff are mainly from the faculty at the Harvard Business School.

Tertiary Studies One hundred and five members were granted assistance to undertake studies at universities and other tertiary institutions. About half this number were enrolled for the Diploma in Police Studies conducted by Massey University. During the academic year 10 members completed university qualifications: LLB (3), MA (1), BA (1), BBS (1), Diploma in Personnel Management (1), Diploma in Police Studies (3).

PUBLIC AFFAIRS

The Public Affairs Directorate is responsible for co-ordinating the activities of community liaison relations, crime prevention, youth aid and the law related education programme.

During the 1984-85 year, 41 additional Public Affairs positions were established, 3 of which were immediately operational and 38 to become operational in May 1985. (Eighteen community constables, 3 crime prevention officers, 4 law related education programme officers, 1 community relations co-ordinator and 12 youth aid officers).

Community Liaison/Relations Staff levels are now:

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

The remaining 12 districts are served by part-time community relations co-ordinators.

Community Constables Community constables continue to be a valuable aid in general policing.

During the year, there were increases in staff numbers in Auckland and Wellington. Present staffing levels are as follows:

Auckland	..	..	..	..	16
Napier	..	..	..	..	1
Wellington	..	..	..	..	10
Christchurch	..	..	..	..	12
Dunedin	..	..	..	..	1
Hamilton	..	..	..	..	1
Total					<u>41</u>

Two training seminars for community constables were held at the Police College during the year.

Crime Prevention After a study of overseas programmes, a new Police/community initiated Crime Prevention Programme commenced in November 1984. The programme is modelled on the Auckland community initiated Neighbourhood Support Group concept which aims to create a responsive, caring community where all people are committed to take responsibility for their own well-being in a violence-free environment. Public acceptance of the scheme has been excellent with over 1000 groups now established throughout the country.

Thirteen full-time and 8 part-time crime prevention officers provide a national coverage. Besides utilising local and national media, these members spoke to over 23 000 members of the public on various crime prevention topics and completed over 1100 security surveys throughout the year.

Youth Aid Youth aid staff throughout the country as at 31 March 1985 totalled 157:

General youth aid officers	..	..	..	73
General youth aid officers (part time)	..	..	..	43
Police education officers	..	..	..	34
Youth liaison officers	..	..	..	3
National Headquarters	..	..	..	4
Total				<u>157</u>

Blue light disco is now established at 15 centres. All venues report pleasing attendances. Profits from the operation are being distributed to worthy projects in each area.

A major project for the year was the collation of Police submissions on the public discussion paper covering the review of Children and Young Persons Legislation.

During the year, a teacher joined the staff at National Headquarters for a 2 year period to assist the curriculum development officer in preparing material for Police education officers.

NATIONAL DRUG INTELLIGENCE BUREAU

The 1984 year saw an increase in the availability of the drug cannabis, which was reflected in both the quantity seized and the number of persons prosecuted. A total of 11 301 prosecutions were instituted for drug offences, an increase of 2404 over the previous year.

Availability of hard drugs was again severely restricted, due primarily to the combined efforts of border agencies and enforcement bodies both in this country and overseas. The scarcity of heroin and illicit morphine during this period can be best illustrated by the emergence in New Zealand of 'backyard laboratories' specialising in the manufacture of morphine and heroin from pharmaceutical products.

There was a 135 percent increase in the number of cannabis plants seized — from 47 778 to 112 212 plants and a 90 percent increase in cannabis resin seized — from 7 519 grams to 14 329 grams. Cannabis leaf totalling 487 kilograms was also seized.

There was a decrease in the amount of heroin seized — 338.827 grams to 129.47 grams, but a rise in seizures of morphine, up .439 grams to 7.32 grams, opium up from 1.049 grams to 500 grams, and cocaine up from 207.759 grams to 290.220 grams. LSD seizures show a decline from 2414.5 tabs in the previous year to 557 tabs.

Search without warrant powers under the Misuse of Drugs Act 1975 were exercised on 661 occasions resulting in 520 seizures. There were 13 drug deaths recorded in 1984.

Interception Warrants In accordance with the provisions of Section 29, Misuse of Drugs Amendment Act 1978, I provide the following information relating to interception warrants under that Act:

(a) Applications made under section 14	12
(b) Applications for renewal under section 18	4
(c) Applications for emergency permit under section 19	Nil
(d) Applications refused	Nil
(e) Average duration of warrants	22 days
(Longest individual period — 62 days)	

A total of 77 prosecutions resulted through evidence obtained by the use of listening devices, and quantities of both heroin and cocaine have been seized as a direct result. In one recent operation, 1 kilogram of cocaine was seized in Australia, part of which was destined for the New Zealand market, and 9 persons have been charged with importing cocaine and other drug-related offences arising from the investigation.

ARMED OFFENDERS SQUADS

During 1984, the armed offenders squads attended 155 incidents compared with 156 in 1983. The very slight decline in the number of operational squads is pleasing when compared with the increasing number of crimes of violence, particularly armed robberies involving firearms.

A total of 177 members throughout the country now perform armed offenders squad duties on a part-time basis. As a result of a training review during early 1984, additional emphasis is now placed on officer and NCO management skills through an annual course at the Police College. This is in addition to monthly exercises and training which will continue to be held in districts.

ANTI-TERRORIST SQUAD

An anti-terrorist squad consisting of 30 specially selected members of armed offenders squads is provided with specialist training to enable them to deal with a terrorist situation. As part of their regular training during the year, they exercised with trained Police negotiators and other specialist Police support staff. A refresher course was held at Papakura Military Camp in June.

Training has also been carried out with Ministry of Defence forces to ensure that there is necessary co-ordination in the event of a terrorist operation involving Defence support.

LEGAL SECTION

During 1984, the 7 members of legal section were again closely involved in a number of legislative amendments and in providing advice on legal matters.

The Police Amendment Bill and the Government Superannuation Fund Amendment (No. 2) Bill were guided through the legislative process. These 2 Acts give effect to early retirement from age 55, disengagement for those unable to meet medical and physical standards and improved superannuation benefits.

Members of the section represented the Police before Parliamentary Committees and inter-departmental committees concerned with the Criminal Justice Bill, the Power of Search (Internal Concealment) Bill, the Arms Amendment Bill, the Evidence Amendment Bill, the Crimes Amendment Bill and the Transport (No. 2) Amendment Bill.

Submissions were presented to the Committee of Inquiry into the Auckland riot. These submissions outlined various proposals for law reform which arose out of experiences and lessons learned during the riot.

Legal section staff and the 3 district legal advisers also provided advice on a wide range of matters to Police at National Headquarters and in districts and maintained an active involvement in lecturing and training.

MANAGEMENT AUDIT

The management audit section continued operations under a chief inspector.

The audit programme for the 1985-86 year is presently being developed.

A nation-wide suggestion scheme has been introduced to gain ideas and innovations from all staff. This has resulted in many worthwhile contributions and many of those ideas have been implemented and the originators rewarded.

POLICY, RESEARCH AND EVALUATION UNIT

The policy, research and evaluation unit has commenced operation under a chief inspector.

Major research projects underway include:— (i) a projection of the social, economic and technical environment up until December 1988, and the implications for policing. (ii) crime and criminal profiling that will lay a basis for crime prevention activity.

Smaller projects include:— (i) monitoring and mobilising change that enhances the criminal justice process. (ii) involving outside research agencies in Police research activity.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE 1985-86

The programme structure of Vote: Police has been radically changed from 1 April 1985 and it is not possible to directly compare 1984-85 expenditure with the 1985-86 estimates in parliamentary paper B.7 (Part I). The information usually provided in Part A and Part C of the Vote is as follows:

A — VOTE SUMMARY 1984-85

<i>Programme</i>	<i>Voted</i>	<i>Expended</i>
	\$(000)	\$(000)
(i) Administration	8,380	7,782
(ii) Police operating	170,724	171,011
(iii) Training	4,258	5,245
(iv) Accommodation	12,357	12,940
	<u>195,719</u>	<u>196,978</u>
Departmental receipts	7,070	5,774
Net expenditure	<u>188,649</u>	<u>191,204</u>

C — PROGRAMMES

<i>Programme 1984-85</i>	<i>Voted</i>	<i>Expended</i>
<i>Programme I : Administration</i>	\$(000)	\$(000)
Personnel	8,239	7,628
Other operating	141	154
	<u>8,380</u>	<u>7,782</u>
<i>Programme II : Police Operating</i>		
Personnel	129,958	132,364
Other operating	31,469	30,694
Capital—other	9,277	7,935
Grants	20	18
	<u>170,724</u>	<u>171,011</u>
<i>Programme III : Training</i>		
Personnel	3,062	4,086
Other operating	1,196	1,159
	<u>4,258</u>	<u>5,245</u>
<i>Programme IV : Accommodation</i>		
Other operating	5,270	5,530
Capital — Works	6,500	6,822
— Other	587	588
	<u>12,357</u>	<u>12,940</u>
Total	<u>195,719</u>	<u>196,978</u>

The new programmes, which more clearly identify the activities of the Police, are:

- (i) Corporate services.
- (ii) Community safety and security.
- (iii) Investigative services.
- (iv) Intelligence services and drug enforcement.
- (v) Public affairs.

STATISTICS

For the year ended 1984, reported offending rose from 409 745 during 1983 to 415 690 in 1984, an increase of 1.4 percent. The overall clearance rate was 45.7 percent which was slightly less than the 46.2 percent achieved during 1983.

During the year, a total of 40 murders was reported, of which 3 at this stage remain uncleared. Total reported murders have dropped 16.7 percent compared with 1983. Offences involving violence increased 4.7 percent from 19 969 offences reported during 1983 to 21 114 reported in 1984. A disturbing feature of the violence statistics is a large increase in robbery. Aggravated robbery rose by 19.7 percent from 375 in 1983 to 449 in 1984 while non-aggravated robbery rose by 59.6 percent from 255 to 407.

Rape offences increased by 18.7 percent from 321 to 381, attempted rape by 5.4 percent from 92 to 97, and indecent assaults rose by 46.5 percent from 680 to 996. The clearance rate for rape has increased from 78.1 percent to 79 percent and that of indecent assaults rose from 60.1 percent to 66.4 percent.

Non-cannabis drug offences increased 26.3 percent from 714 to 902. Within this category there were several large increases; production, manufacturing, and distribution of non-cannabis drugs rose by 181.2 percent from 16 to 45 offences, though the clearance rate improved from 68.7 percent to 91.1 percent. Consumption, smoking, and use of non-cannabis drugs rose by 113.6 percent from 22 to 47. In total, cannabis offences increased greatly from 10 539 to 13 947, an increase of 32.3 percent.

Overall dishonesty offences changed little with an increase of 0.7 percent. Burglary declined by 1.0 percent from 74 213 to 73 537 offences. Car conversion increased by 5.4 percent from 43 787 to 46 184 offences. Theft increased by 2.8 percent from 112 971 to 116 219 offences and receiving rose by 5.5 percent from 2686 to 2834 offences.

Fraud offences declined by 1.7 percent. It is pleasing to see that false pretences by credit/bank cards have declined by 9.8 percent from 3976 down to 3587 offences and credit by fraud by credit/bank cards decreased by 65 percent from 574 to 201 offences.

During 1984, children under 17 years were responsible for 25.5 percent of cleared offences and 56.9 percent of all offenders were in the under 20 age group. Of all offenders, 82.9 percent were male.

Property to the value of \$173.36 million was reported stolen to the Police during 1984, of which \$76.22 million has been recovered, this is a recovery rate of 43.9 percent. Motor vehicles formed the largest property group with 33 073 being reported stolen with a value of \$78.93 million. So far, 20 190 motor vehicles have been recovered

and these are valued at \$62.99 million giving a recovery rate of 79.8 percent.

Police attended 40 952 burglar alarms, 17 646 domestic disputes, 5605 sudden deaths, 4062 vehicle collisions, 485 attempted suicides, and 67 028 other requests by the public for assistance. Overall incidents, other than those of a criminal nature, attended by the Police during 1984 increased 6.9 percent when compared with 1983.

APPENDIX

STATISTICS OF OFFENCES CALENDAR YEAR 1984

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	40	37	92.5	31	10							6	6
Attempted murder	29	26	89.6	33	1				2			1	5
Manslaughter	19	14	73.6	12	5								2
Infanticide	1	1	100.0	1									
Total homicide	89	78	87.6	77	16				2			7	13
Kidnapping	21	18	85.7	15	8		1					1	1
Abduction	47	39	82.9	8	28		4	1				2	4
Total kidnapping and abduction	70	59	84.2	23	38		5	1				3	5
Aggravated robbery	449	215	47.8	299	58		3	14			6	5	20
Non-aggravated robbery	407	195	47.9	152	82		2	13			2		12
Assaults with intent to rob	82	44	53.6	38	9		1	6					3
Total robbery	944	460	48.7	489	155		6	33			8	5	35
Wounding with intent	95	72	75.7	74	7		3					2	3
Injuring with intent	105	90	85.7	124	10		2	1				2	10
Aggravated wounding/injury	19	18	94.7	25	4								
Disabling/Stupefying	1												
Dangerous acts with intent	11	8	72.7	9								1	2
Injure—if death ensued, manslaughter	15	11	73.3	13	1								2
Miscellaneous grievous assaults	6	6	100.0	6	1								1
Total grievous assaults	253	206	81.4	251	24		5	1				5	18
Aggravated assaults	226	160	70.7	169	33		2	7					12
Assault with intent to injure	543	434	79.9	506	54		20	4			2	6	41
Assault on child (under 14 years)	207	168	81.1	90	36		2	36	12			9	11
Assault by male on female	1180	983	83.3	736	167		21	103	8	3		2	60
Assault police (Crimes Act)	85	78	91.7	99	5		1	3			1	1	6
Assault person assist police (Crimes Act)	15	11	73.3	7	3		1					1	1
Assaults person lawful ex process	10	10	100.0	5	1			2	2			1	1
Common assault (Crimes Act)	298	239	80.2	145	85		4	34	2	1		3	18
Miscellaneous common assault (Crimes Act)	851	635	74.6	698	76		3	52	16		1	18	60
Total serious assaults	3415	2718	79.5	2455	460		32	252	51	4	6	57	210

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	
Assault on law enforcement officers	1600	1549	96.8	1463	118	10	31	5	2		1	7	69
Assault person assisting police	103	101	98.0	11	90		4	1					3
Assaults official (other statutes)	60	56	93.3	6	48		2	2					
Common assault	2593	2244	86.5	780	902	163	507	26		2	6	42	111
Miscellaneous common assault	7961	6193	77.7	3556	1804	234	1309	252	1	2	22	103	514
Total minor assaults	12746	10572	82.9	5816	3391	407	1853	786	12	4	29	152	697
Threatens to Kill/Do GBH	495	400	80.8	238	108	1	66	4	4		1	7	21
Threatening act (persons/property) (Crimes Act)	152	110	72.3	40	46	7	30	2	1		1	2	6
Threatening behaviour/language	893	694	77.7	324	202	43	144	21	1		3	11	37
Demand intent to steal/extortion	84	50	59.5	44	13		9	5			1		6
Offensive weapon possession, etc.	1586	1510	95.2	1314	84	84	127	36			2	7	71
Criminal libel/slander	11	3	27.2		1	1			1				
Fail to provide necessities of life	3	2	66.6		2								
Miscellaneous intimidation/threats	227	175	77.0	124	33	13	41	4	1			7	18
Total intimidation/threats	3516	3009	85.5	2084	554	149	417	72	9		8	34	159
Riot	22	22	100.0	42									1
Unlawful assembly, etc.	55	52	94.5	100	6	12	4						
Total group assemblies	77	74	96.1	142	6	12	4						1
Total violence	21114	17180	81.3	11337	4648	600	2542	444	27	4	51	263	1138
<i>Sexual Offences</i>													
Rape	381	301	79.0	132	204	1	13		1			6	25
Attempt rape/assault intent to rape	97	58	59.7	41	21		2	1					7
Abduction for sex	21	18	85.7	15	5								1
Indecent assault (not homosexual/lesbian)	596	662	66.4	381	130	6	120	423	4	1		17	109
Total sexual attacks	1507	1051	69.7	569	372	7	135	424	5	1		23	142
Indecent performances and acts, etc	347	208	59.9	149	26	5	27	10	2		2	6	16
Obscene exposure	669	313	46.7	161	75	7	73	24	3		1	4	26
Total sexual affronts	1023	528	51.6	310	108	12	100	34	5		3	10	42
Incest	57	48	84.2	57	19		10	2				4	43
Sodomy	21	13	61.9	14	6			4					9
Sex with animals	6	5	83.3	2	3		1						1
Total abnormal sex relations	85	67	78.8	73	29		11	6				4	53

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>Sexual Offences—continued</i>														
Unlawful sexual intercourse	193	160	82.9	148	29	6	38	8				10	65	
Attempted unlawful sexual intercourse	12	10	83.3	9	2		1	1						3
Indecent assaults (homo and lesbian)	152	112	73.6	85	24	2	17	7					7	27
Indecency (homo and lesbian)	86	70	81.3	63	11	3	5	6			1		2	19
Indecency (male—female)	91	66	72.5	62	17		7	9					1	27
Brothels and prostitution	130	128	98.4	129	4		6						3	13
Indecent publications	82	60	73.1	37	12	6	13							8
Miscellaneous immoral behaviour offences	8	2	25.0		1		2						1	2
Total immoral behaviour	756	610	80.6	533	102	17	89	31				1	24	164
Total sexual offences	3378	2263	66.9	1485	618	36	335	495	10	1	4	61	401	
<i>Drugs and Antisocial Offences</i>														
Import/Export drugs (not cannabis)	25	24	96.0	24	2		1							
Prod/Manuf/Distr drugs (not cannabis)	45	41	91.1	45	6								4	1
Sell/Gve/Supp/Admin/Deal dgs (no cannabis)	83	75	90.3	76	4	1	4	1			1	3	14	1
Possess for supply drugs (no cannabis)	25	25	100.0	22	4									
Procure/Possess drugs (no cannabis)	303	294	97.0	274	31	8	15				1	1	24	
Consume/Smoke/Use drugs (not cannabis)	47	43	91.4	25	10	2	15	1					2	2
Cultivation drugs (not cannabis)	10	8	80.0	7	2		1						1	
Misc offences re drugs (not cannabis)	357	331	92.7	315	10	5	37	4			5	3	24	
Total drugs (not cannabis)	902	848	94.0	788	76	16	74	6			7	13	67	
Import/Export cannabis	51	46	90.1	46	7	2	2						4	11
Produce/manufacture/distr cannabis	16	11	68.7	4	4	3	1							1
Sell/gve/supp/admin/deal cannabis	502	464	92.4	526	24	5	48	8			1	5	144	
Possess for supply cannabis	464	436	93.9	467	17	4	13	4			2	2	27	
Procure/possess cannabis	7673	7410	96.5	6476	270	295	694	40			12	46	199	
Consume/smoke/use cannabis	1410	1388	98.4	788	98	212	387	31			3	4	36	
Cultivation of cannabis	2423	1652	68.1	1482	151	37	162	6			3	5	95	
Miscellaneous offences re cannabis	1361	1306	95.9	994	20	87	300	2			5	5	59	
Total drugs (cannabis only)	13947	12760	91.4	10783	638	645	1607	91			26	71	572	
Licenseses' liquor offences	334	313	93.7	148	9	92	87						1	21
Managers' liquor offences	204	195	95.5	115	12	49	42						1	19
Minors re liquor	9362	9117	97.3	6297	152	1534	1514	106			10	30	427	

25

G. 6

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	
Unlicensed supply and use re liquor	355	328	92.3	254	19	26	149						1	62
Offences by patrons re liquor	1689	1649	97.6	1057	236	247	294	1			1		9	111
Miscellaneous liquor offences	72	67	93.0	34	4	25	10							5
Employees liquor offences	122	114	93.4	80	1	22	23							11
Total liquor offences	12149	11794	97.0	7985	444	1995	2119	107			11		42	656
Bookmaking	102	100	98.0	72	10	13	8							1
Gaming house offences	24	22	91.6	9	1	8	6	1						2
Betting offences	39	34	87.1	19	5	1	9							
Lottery and raffle offences	38	25	65.7	23	5	1	13							11
Miscellaneous gaming offences	64	59	92.1	39	4	7	22							6
Total gaming	269	242	89.9	162	27	30	58	1						20
Obstructing/hindering/resisting	2798	2774	99.1	2565	229	48	59	6	1				12	94
Inciting/encouraging offences	411	404	98.2	71	328	2	7				1		1	2
Behaviour offences	10956	10057	91.7	3081	5647	723	1044	110	9	1	10		33	176
Language offences	2422	2311	95.4	1834	173	145	207	29	2		1		6	62
Drunkness	309	309	100.0		309									
Miscellaneous disorder offences	3443	3222	93.5	899	1881	225	380	37			4		49	43
Total disorder	22726	21464	94.4	8440	956	1143	1700	182	12	5	12	101	380	
Associating convicted thief offences	21	20	95.2	1	6	2	11	3						
Preparing to commit crimes	253	226	89.3	226	8	9	29	9					2	6
Total vagrancy offences	275	247	89.8	227	15	11	40	12					2	6
Child abuse (not assault)	198	150	75.7	30	54	15	34	25					6	5
Domestic affairs breaches	602	516	85.7	228	151	38	101		2		4		14	21
Child/young person institution offences	128	111	86.7	5	93	4	4						7	2
Miscellaneous family offences	114	104	91.2	15	16	2	2	82			1		1	6
Total family offences	1055	894	84.7	278	327	59	141	107	2		5	28	34	
Total drugs and antisocial offences	51329	48255	94.0	28663	2489	3899	5739	506	14	5	61	257	1735	
<i>Dishonesty</i>														
Burglary for drugs	859	166	19.3	134	47		3	17			1		15	12
Burglary (other property)	70869	13756	19.4	12348	3926	33	1266	3192	17	57	1058		215	1797
Burglary associated offences (Crimes Act)	933	518	55.5	580	53	7	46	67			6		4	43

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		
Burglary (P.O. Act) inc. rog. and vag.	104	57	54.8	33	11	4	7	8					1	1
Total burglary	73537	15269	20.7	13095	4810	44	1322	3284	17	58	1079	220	1854	
Unlawful taking/conversion M/Vs	26612	6787	25.5	5729	2674	15	299	340	14	1	310	110	713	
Unlawfully interfer/get into M/V	4614	2428	52.6	2349	378	29	274	183	1	3	28	45	164	
Take/convert/interfere bicycle	14746	1381	9.3	402	612	8	256	393	8	12	29	23	145	
Miscellaneous car conversion etc.	127	102	80.3	110	1		1	1				3	5	
Total car conversion etc.	46184	10783	23.3	8590	3750	52	830	917	23	16	367	181	1027	
Theft of drugs only	231	82	35.4	35	48		5	1			4	1	12	
Theft ex shop (no drugs)	16022	12024	75.0	6723	817	366	3120	3458	18	60	31	114	686	
Theft (pillage) (no drugs)	999	152	15.2	95	87	1	22	16			1	2	35	
Theft ex car (not pillage—no drugs)	38430	3933	10.2	3920	779	16	461	459	1	1	246	65	402	
Theft ex person (no drugs)	1466	386	26.3	234	135	3	41	48			1	8	25	
Theft ex dwelling (no drugs)	8673	1508	17.3	760	691	26	184	191	4	3	48	40	218	
General thefts (no drugs)	48276	10149	21.0	6055	3911	181	1598	1302	13	43	168	179	1419	
Theft as servant/misappropriation	1657	1251	75.4	1339	238	10	119	17				92	522	
Total theft	116319	30050	25.8	19163	7271	603	5550	5492	36	108	499	501	3320	
Receiving/possessing stolen goods	2812	2661	94.6	2860	90	21	320	211	12	2	23	51	576	
Receiving drugs	18	15	83.3	16	1								2	
Total receiving	2834	2680	94.5	2876	95	21	320	211	12	2	23	51	578	
Currency and counterfeiting offences	52	36	69.2	11	24		3					1	3	
Position of trust frauds	38	26	68.4	77	9		3					1	61	
False pretences by cheque only	11348	5957	52.4	6115	1081	8	592	87			342	108	1933	
False pretence other than cheque	2526	1241	49.1	1203	339	12	167	29			33	30	513	
Credit by fraud	1787	1168	65.3	770	498	12	133	4	3		43	15	237	
Fraudulent breaches specific statute	1263	826	65.3	818	541	23	204	2	2		21	33	791	
Miscellaneous frauds	5836	3133	53.6	4136	236	4	152	26	2	1	101	36	1348	
False pretences by credit/bank cards	3587	1550	43.2	2059	29		12	1			22	27	424	
Credit by fraud by credit/bank cards	201	142	70.6	50	97		4					3	6	
Total fraud	26638	14079	52.8	15239	2854	59	1270	149	7	1	563	253	5316	
Total dishonesty	265514	72863	27.4	58963	8782	779	9292	53	95	185	2531	1206	2095	
Property Damage														
Arson	1238	431	34.8	230	188	9	33	87	5	8	6	8	56	

Types of Offence	Total Offences Reported	Cleared	Percent	Prosecuted	Cleared by Means Other Than Prosecution								Prior Offences Cleared
					NOFF	CAUT	WARN	YAS	MENT	INFT	CUST	OTHR	
Wilful damage	26381	9230	34.9	5240	3222	252	1484	869	22	55	49	206	526
Wilful damage under specific statute	64	41	64.0	22	8	6	10	16				3	3
Total destruction of property	27804	9823	35.3	5492	3539	267	1527	972	27	63	55	217	585
Wrecking/interfering	23	7	30.4	7	3			1					2
Miscellaneous endangering	130	86	66.1	68	15	2	26	6				1	15
Aircraft hijacking/attempts etc.	12	7	58.3	3	4								
Total endangering	167	102	61.0	78	24	2	26	7				1	17
Total property damage	27976	9930	35.4	5570	3568	269	1553	979	27	63	55	218	602
<i>Property Abuses</i>													
Offences under Trespass Act	4495	4118	91.6	817	2614	387	408	13	5		9	17	59
Trespass under specific statute	468	430	91.8	61	310	30	47	4				1	10
Miscellaneous trespass offences	3679	2676	72.7	1220	828	344	643	159	15	5	5	27	83
Total trespass	9577	8159	85.1	2098	4688	761	1098	176	20	5	14	45	153
Litter under specific statutes	5	2	40.0		1	1							
Miscellaneous littering and leaving	15	9	60.0	2	5	1	1						
Littering (Litter Act 1979)	797	634	79.5	431	63	102	124	17		1	1	3	52
Total littering	820	648	79.0	433	72	104	125	17		1	1	3	52
Neglect and cruelty to animals	305	150	49.1	27	89	12	30	1				1	8
Dog owner offences	2618	1972	75.3	346	335	330	1051	4			2	51	128
Miscellaneous offences re animals	274	196	71.5	71	83	30	58					6	19
Total animals	3237	2358	72.8	444	547	372	1139	5			2	58	155
Offences re use of firearm	981	733	74.7	304	243	68	211	46	1		2	11	86
Offences re having a firearm etc.	506	459	90.7	388	45	29	110	19	1	3	4	7	71
Offences re transfer of firearm etc.	217	199	91.7	122	10	34	131	2			1		75
Miscellaneous firearm offences	144	128	88.8	32	63	14	30	1					5
Total firearm offences	1914	1585	82.8	846	427	145	482	68	2	3	7	18	217
Postal abuses	1965	877	44.6	314	286	79	250	46	43	11	1	48	129
Railway abuses	38	29	76.3	3	12	3	14	5				1	1
Fire service abuses	214	115	53.7	45	23	5	35	25		2	2	3	10
Total postal/rail/fire service abuses	2229	1033	46.3	362	333	87	299	76	43	13	3	52	140
Licensed dealer offences	4	4	100.0			4							

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		
General restrictions	70	67	95.7	29	1	9	33	7						
General obligations	5	4	80.0				3							
Offences re licences	39	35	89.7	14	1	5	19							
General offences	378	324	85.7	166	55	27	92	14		1	1			1
Offences re use of firearm	164	137	83.5	71	35	3	36	12			1		2	
Miscellaneous offences	28	28	100.0	3	12	1	14							
Total arms act offences	688	599	87.0	283	108	45	197	33		1	2		2	1
Total property abuses	18466	14383	77.8	4466	6176	1514	3340	375	65	23	29		178	718
<i>Administrative</i>														
Offences against judicial office	83	67	80.7	36	20	4	16		1				1	7
Offences against judicial procedure	565	504	89.2	434	54	17	163	10	1			4	16	149
Offences after sentence passed	646	569	88.0	550	43	6	21	2	5			4	10	44
Miscellaneous offences against justice	128	91	71.0	54	18	22	17							20
Administrative breach of miscellaneous statute	217	190	87.5	84	42	12	80					1	4	30
Total against justice	1641	1423	86.7	1158	179	61	297	12	7		9		31	250
Offences re births and deaths	13	8	61.5	2	7	1	1							3
Offences re marriage	24	17	70.8	10	10	1	5					1	2	12
Total births/deaths and marriages	37	25	67.5	12	17	2	6				1		2	15
Shipping and seamen	36	29	80.5	16	2	2								5
Immigrants and aliens	331	303	91.5	15	2								287	1
Total immigration	367	332	90.4	31	4	2							303	6
Race relations	6	2	33.3			1		1						
Total racial	6	2	33.3			1		1						
Tending to affect security	66	44	66.6	3	33	1	8		1					2
Miscellaneous offences against national interest	3	3	100.0		3									
Total against national interest	69	47	68.1	3	36	1	8		1					2
Bylaws prosecuted by police	51	41	80.3	12	4	28	10					1		2
Total Bylaws prosecuted by police	51	41	80.3	12	4	28	10					1		2
Total administrative	2171	1870	86.1	1216	241	94	322	12	8		11		336	375
<i>Traffic</i>														
Driving under influence	3392	3210	94.6	2890	244	142	208		1			2	54	320
Attempts to drive under influence	88	82	93.1	51	12	7	13						5	6

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		
In charge under influence	101	96	95.0	43	8	21	29						1	6
Breath and blood procedure	557	547	98.2	564	10	1	3							31
Fail/refuse instruction (traffic)	839	801	95.4	770	25	11	36					1	7	49
Drives when disqualified	3199	3138	98.0	3206	31	16	33	1	1			1	11	153
Duty after accident	1718	931	54.1	741	116	18	186	1				1	19	147
Miscellaneous breaches re driver	2852	2750	96.4	1839	49	474	618	41				3	18	249
Total driver condition	12773	11582	90.6	10104	522	690	1126	43	2			9	115	961
Driving offences liable to prison	2805	2459	87.6	2212	175	49	249	3	1			5	109	310
Driving offences not liable to prison	7252	6452	88.9	2880	446	1384	2304	15	1	1		10	68	534
Total manner of driving	10069	8923	88.6	5092	633	1433	2553	18	2	1		15	177	844
Person other than driver offenders	263	243	92.3	96	21	50	79	7			5		6	18
Total non drivers (offences by)	267	247	92.5	96	25	50	79	7		5			6	18
Vehicle certification	1862	1777	95.4	1027	16	397	467	3					9	135
Vehicle roadworthiness	762	733	96.1	163	7	366	206	3				1	5	16
Total offences re vehicle	2624	2510	95.6	1190	23	763	673	6				1	14	151
Total traffic	25742	23271	90.4	16482	1212	2936	4431	74	4	6		25	312	1974
Total Dominion	415690	190015	45.7	128182	27734	10127	27554	2938	250	287		2767	2831	8938

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 1983 but cleared during 1983.