

# Victoria Police

Annual Report

2004-2005

VICTORIA

*Annual Report and Summary Statement  
of Accounts*

of the

VICTORIA POLICE

for the

Year ended 30 June 1985

NCJRS

APR 20 1986

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Victoria  
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to the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS).

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The Hon. C.R.T. Mathews, M.L.A.,  
Minister for Police and Emergency Services,  
Parliament House,  
MELBOURNE.

Dear Mr. Mathews,

*I have pleasure in submitting to you, for the information of Parliament, the Annual Report and Summary Statement of Accounts for the financial year 1984/85.*

*The Report provides explanatory information and statistical data regarding performance and achievements for the year. More detailed financial statements will be found in the Ministry for Police and Emergency Service's Annual Report 1984/85.*

*I would like to express my appreciation and thanks to all members of the Victoria Police Force and the Public Service for their continued co-operation and assistance to the community we serve.*

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'S. I. Miller', written in a cursive style.

(S.I. Miller)  
CHIEF COMMISSIONER

# *Executive Officers*



**S.I. MILLER, L.V.O., Q.P.M.**  
Chief Commissioner



**E.A. MUDGE, B.A., A.A.S.A., J.P.**  
Deputy Commissioner (Administration)



**E.T. MILLAR, Dip.Crim., M.A.I.E.S.**  
Deputy Commissioner (Operations)

**J.R. HALL, Q.P.M.**  
Deputy Commissioner (Administration)  
(Sick Leave)

**R.C. KNIGHT, O.A.M., B. Juris., A.F.A.I.M.**  
Assistant Commissioner (Personnel)

**P. DELIANIS, Q.P.M.**  
Assistant Commissioner (Crime)

**K.P. THOMPSON, Q.P.M.**  
Assistant Commissioner (Operations)

**N.R. NEWNHAM, B.A., Dip.Crim., A.A.I.M.**  
Assistant Commissioner (Services)

**R.W. STEWART, Dip.Crim.,**  
Assistant Commissioner (Research and Development)  
(Appointed 1-10-84)

**R.G. BAKER, V.A., Dip.Crim.,**  
Assistant Commissioner (Traffic)  
(Appointed 1-10-84)

**K. GLARE, LL.B. (Hons.)**  
Assistant Commissioner (Internal Investigations)  
(Appointed 17-10-84)

**A.M. ALLAN, A.A.S.A. (Senior), A.C.I.S., R.C.A., J.P.,**  
Director of Administration  
(Appointed 13-8-84)

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# *Introduction*

This Victoria Police Annual Report, for the financial year ended 30th June, 1985, details several changes in administrative structures in the Force. One of the most notable is the creation of the Internal Investigations Department under the command of an Assistant Commissioner. This Department has undertaken the functions of the Internal Investigations Bureau, and its creation demonstrates the determination of the Government and the administration of the Force to ensure that all complaints are thoroughly investigated. Police are in the unique situation of being more susceptible to criticism for their acts or omissions than any other organisation in the community and proper, impartial investigations of all complaints is essential in the interest of maintaining public confidence in the integrity of the Force.

The calibre of our personnel is second to none, but occasionally individuals may bring discredit upon their colleagues. Where this is found to have occurred, the police officer is treated fairly, but firmly, through the due processes of internal disciplinary procedures, or in the civil courts where there is prima facie evidence that an offence has been committed. As upholders of the law, we are nonetheless subject to the law and must accept the consequences of any infraction.

Changes in administration within the Force have included the establishment of a Major Incident and Planning Unit, in May, encompassing responsibility for co-ordination and maintenance of the State Disaster Plan (DISPLAN), as well as planning for police security operations on such occasions as visits by royalty, heads of State and other world dignitaries.

Major sporting or social events involving large crowd movements with the potential for violent incidents and the need for protection of the participants and the general public, is also a major responsibility of this Unit, which is under the control of a Superintendent.

During the year, we continued with our program of civilianisation of the Force by identifying those needs where work could more appropriately be carried out by public servants. Notable appointments in this area included an administrative officer appointment to the position of Editor, Police Life, the police magazine. The appointment of 50 public servants for administrative work in the Crime Department permitted the release of experienced police personnel to return to policing duties.

## **Manpower**

Manpower is still of major concern, in spite of increases in police strength during the year from 8,365 to 8,698 sworn personnel. The increases must be seen in the context of the personnel wastage of 340 officers through resignations and retirements. In addition, there is a substantial lead time of two years before a new recruit completes the training and probationary constable processes to become an effective police officer.

## **Crime**

The continuing growth in major crime offences by nearly 5% over 1983/84, remains one of our most fundamental problems. This occurred in spite of a drop in recorded burglary offences of 8.65%, a 13.38% reduction in house burglary and 5.45% fewer robberies. Unfortunately, rape and serious assaults increased by 6.2% and 7.3% respectively. Motor vehicle theft increased by 10.2%. Cases of homicide marginally increased by 1.78%.

On the credit side, the overall solution rate for major crimes was nearly 25%, an increase of about 4.8% on 1983/84. However, there was a slight reduction in the solution rate of homicide and fraud offences.

Rape, serious assaults and armed robbery continue to be of major concern. Our ability to successfully investigate these major crimes is being hampered by the constraints of Section 460 of the Crimes Act, which limits our ability to adequately question suspects.

We believe that the interests of justice demand amendments to the Crimes Act to permit:-

- an extension of the six hour detention time of suspects
- the fingerprinting of suspects
- the photographing of suspects
- the obtaining of names and addresses of suspects
- the conduct of identification parades
- the taking of samples and specimens of clothing, hair and other necessary material from suspects for forensic examination
- the searching of suspects for evidentiary material
- legal authority to intercept telephone calls.

These powers exist in the U.K. and the U.S.A.; most of them in the other Australian States and Territories.

The recording of interviews with suspects has received further consideration. For nearly 25 years the practice of selective audio-recording has been undertaken in Victoria. A major drawback is the time and cost involved in audio-transcription. Consideration is now being given to video-recording of police interviews with suspects. The distinction between audio and video recordings is the same as the difference between radio and television. Video-recording would have the effect of allowing the judge and jury to be present at the time of the interview. Initial impressions indicate that video-recording is consistent with the "best evidence" principle. The feasibility of the proposal is worthy of consideration to determine the logistical and technical problems involved and the capital and recurrent costs which would arise.

It is pleasing that the Government has referred the question of the rights of the victims of crime for consideration by the Parliamentary Legal and Constitutional Committee. We have continued to support the Victims of Crime Assistance League in recognition of our responsibilities to the many thousands of victims of crime who have, for far too long, been forgotten in our justice system. The physical, financial and emotional support of victims of crime should not be less than that which is provided to those injured in motor vehicle accidents and to the perpetrators of crime through legal aid and court and prison support services.

## **Public Order**

Industrial disputes maintained their prominence in police operations during 1984/85. Notable events involved the protracted M.C.G. light-towers demarcation dispute involving the Builders Labourers' Federation, and the wide-combs shearing dispute, where violence broke out between New Zealand and Australian shearers over the use of wide-combs for shearing in the Hamilton area. The milk blockades, involving dairy farmers at milk processing plants, required police presence at picket lines, and as milk tanker escorts, to prevent violence.

The safety of athletes attending the Australia Games required maintenance of security at the Australia Games Village at Melbourne University Colleges.

Preventive, proactive policing continued to have a major role in our endeavours to reduce the level of crime in the community. Community involvement programs, such as the further development of Neighbourhood Watch, resulted in the reduction in the number of burglaries in areas where these programs were conducted.

## **Traffic**

The continuing road toll remains a matter of major concern. The combination of alcohol, speed and inattention seems to be the prescription for death and serious injury on our roads. In spite of intense police efforts, the on-going disaster on our roads continues. Although there was an increase of 3.66% in the number of registered motor vehicles on Victorian roads, since 1983/84, the number of people killed has increased by 2.48%, to 660, the number injured by 7.57%, and the total number of vehicle collisions by 6.63%.

The numbers of motor car passengers, motor cycle pillion passengers and pedal cyclists killed showed the largest increases of 47.2%, 100% and 15.38% respectively, whereas the number of motor car drivers, motor cycle drivers and pedestrians killed dropped from the 1983/84 figures. These variations are difficult to explain, but we can only hope that more intense road blitzes, increased use of booze buses and red light cameras, and more stringent licence testing, conducted by the Road Traffic Authority, will help to improve the situation by reminding the irresponsible of their responsibilities.

However, we have come a long way in overall reduction of road deaths since the horrendous toll of 1971 when 1,034 died on Victorian roads. Public attitudes must change if we are to hope to make a substantial improvement in reducing the carnage on our roads.

# *The Victoria Police*

The formal basis of establishment of the Victoria Police is contained in Part I of the Police Regulation Act 1958.

To appreciate the bounds within which police operate requires an understanding of the objectives and philosophies of the Force which are reproduced below.

## *Organisational Philosophy*

### **Objectives**

The police are part of the community. As such, we act for the community in the maintenance of law and order. It is on the law and its enforcement that the liberties of the community rest. Each member of the Victoria Police carries the responsibilities and privileges attached to the office of constable, which is one of honour and dignity. Its origin dates from antiquity and its history is bound up with the historical development of peace, order and good government in England.

Maintaining a high standard of peace and order in the community depends, to a great extent, upon the loyalty, zeal and efficiency of police in discharging the duties of their office.

The objectives of the Victoria Police are the preservation of the peace, protection of life and property, and the prevention and detection of crime.

These responsibilities devolve upon every member of the Police Force and in attaining these objectives we depend upon the active co-operation and support of the public.

As part of the community, we have a vested interest in the processes of change in society. We have a responsibility to contribute our knowledge to social debate, thereby assisting to influence society in directions conducive to the public good.

### **Principles**

As members of the Force we must bear in mind that our philosophy has been established on a number of soundly based principles. These are summarised as follows:-

- (a) our role is to prevent offences in preference to detecting an offender afterwards. To this end we must
  - seek the closest possible community involvement,
  - maintain the highest practicable level of visible police presence, and
  - aim for the certainty that offenders will be detected;
- (b) our aim is to prevent disorder in the community by peaceful means rather than to repress it by force or sanctions;
- (c) the use of force is reserved for those situations where advice and persuasion have failed or are inappropriate. Even then, we must use only the minimum degree of force necessary and legally permissible to secure our objectives;

- (d) our ability to fulfil the functions and responsibilities assigned to the Force depends upon the esteem in which we are held by the public;
- (e) public co-operation in upholding the law is achieved through public confidence in our performance;
- (f) public confidence is enhanced by the knowledge that our performance is characterised by courtesy, care and compassion;
- (g) police discretion must be exercised in the public interest so as to avoid harsh or unreasonable consequences in individual cases;
- (h) we must always strive to maintain a relationship with the public which continues the tradition that the police and public are one, and each supports the other;
- (i) we must respond to changes in the community and be sensitive to public opinion so that we are seen to act in the public interest;
- (j) we are commonly the first point of contact for people in need of help. The expertise of other community service organisations is acknowledged and is used in appropriate cases;
- (k) it is our duty to uphold the law and we must scrupulously obey it, even when our powers seem inadequate;
- (l) in the public interest, we must aim to improve existing performance or to maintain superior performance; and
- (m) as individual police officers we may hold political or religious beliefs like any other member of the community. However, the public interest demands that, as members of the Force, we act with complete impartiality in all circumstances.

## **Departmental Objectives**

The specific goals of the departments which constitute the Force are as follows:-

### *Operations Department*

The maintenance of a community-wide visible police presence, in order to promote a sense of safety and security in the members of the general public and to prevent offences.

### *Crime Department*

To reduce crime and detect and apprehend offenders.

### *Traffic Department*

To reduce the number and severity of vehicular collisions, facilitate the flow of traffic and enforce the traffic laws.

### *Services Department*

To provide efficient and effective communications, mobility, equipment and accommodation to support the operational and administrative arms of the Force.

### *Personnel Department*

To provide properly selected and suitably trained personnel in sufficient numbers to fulfill the requirements of all sections of the Force.

### *Research and Development Department*

To co-ordinate and consolidate Force forward planning, to ensure the most efficient and cost-effective use of resources and to develop initiatives to combat major social problems requiring a police response.

#### *Internal Investigations Department*

To maintain public confidence in the Force and to promote police professionalism, by investigating all complaints against police, including allegations of criminal and disciplinary offences, neglect and misconduct; to initiate investigations and report to the Chief Commissioner on any dishonest activities or practices and procedures with a potential for corruption.

#### *Administrative Department*

To provide administrative support to the Force at all levels.

### **Conclusion**

Pursuant to its objectives and principles, police provide a visible, State-wide service, around the clock, offering assistance to citizens in genuine need of help, whatever the cause.

The Victoria Police seek to provide an effective, professional service to the people of Victoria, in the fields of crime, traffic, public order and social welfare.

Because of the scope of our tasks in contemporary society, the organisational philosophy of the Force recognises the need to allocate priorities. This is particularly so because of the finite nature of resources. It is therefore essential that our resources are deployed in a timely and cost-effective manner.

Traditionally, indicators of police efficiency have been the levels of crime or disorder in the community, the general safety of citizens and the extent to which citizens feel secure from the criminal acts of others. Although these indicators continue to be important, more sophisticated and objective measures will be developed progressively so that comparative cost-effectiveness, within various areas of police activity, can be monitored and measured.

### **Program Budgeting**

The Force has four budget programs. Community service is provided through three operational programs which, although they do not entirely conform to organisational structures, are generally identifiable as the three operational departments of the Force. These three operational programs are serviced by the remaining departments of the Force through its fourth program.

A description of each of the four programs follows:-

- (a) *Corporate Services Program* which is responsible for providing management and the three operational programs with a wide range of administrative, professional, technical and scientific services to ensure the operations of the Force are maintained at optimum level.

The program has the objective of ensuring that the operational programs are provided with adequate support to enable the effective attainment of their objectives.

- (b) *Community Safety and Security Program* encompasses the visible police enforcement arm throughout the State of Victoria, but excludes traffic enforcement which is in the Road Traffic Control Safety and Enforcement Program. The program has the objective to promote a community awareness of safety and security by maintaining a realistic "response" to calls for assistance, increasing the visible police presence, increasing the number of twenty-four hour police stations and encouraging a greater public participation in crime prevention and maintenance of good order.
- (c) *Crime Investigation Program* has three sub-programs which characterise the Crime Department, being Administration, Investigation and Intelligence. The objective of this program is to regain the 1981 overall clearance in the Major Crime Index and increase these rates to a point where the possibility



# Chief Commissioner's Office



**Chief Commissioner S.I. Miller, L.V.O., Q.P.M.**

## **Protective Security Groups**

The Protective Security Groups comprise the Independent Patrol Group/Court Security Group, Special Operations Group and the Counter Terrorist/Explosives Information Section. All are directly responsible to the Deputy Commissioner (Operations).

## **Independent Patrol Group/Court Security Group**

The I.P.G. were deployed on a total of 338 separate occasions during the year, principally in providing protective security and general operational support to police throughout the State. Personnel also provided close personal protection for witnesses, V.I.P.'s and visiting dignitaries.

In most major disaster, emergency and crime plans, there is a standing commitment for I.P.G. personnel. Other duties include manning the perimeters of hazardous situations, providing operational support for the Special Operations Group and crowd control at demonstrations. Some major operations undertaken by the I.P.G. were:-

- *Operation Widecomb:* On 8th October, I.P.G. personnel were deployed at Coleraine in response to the escalation of violence in the area over the use of "widecombs" in sheep shearing. The I.P.G. role was to maintain a high visible police presence on a 24 hour basis with maximum police/public contact, aimed at encouraging the public to come forward with information and thereby to dissuade militant shearers from further violence or intimidatory tactics.
- *Operation Northshore:* A 24 hour close personnel protection of a crown witness and his family which operated for six months and climaxed with a high risk security operation at the County Court involving further protection of interstate witnesses. This operation was extremely costly in manpower and resources. Further inherent problems were the welfare and morale of the members involved and the associated stresses and psychological effect upon the witnesses.
- *Operation Cisco:* On 21st January, the I.P.G. provided personnel to perform static surveillance on nominated chemist shops in Melbourne's south-eastern suburbs, with the aim of apprehending two persistent offenders committing armed robberies. At Jordaville on the 24th January, two armed offenders were observed entering a chemist shop. As they were leaving they

of detection becomes a major crime prevention consideration, with a secondary objective to train the detectives required to achieve the primary objective and support task force operations.

- (d) *Road Traffic Control Safety and Enforcement Program* provides the patrol service for the State road system to ensure the safety of the user. There are four metropolitan divisions and five country regions in the program, providing personnel and vehicles to undertake prevention and detection patrols. The program has the objective to reduce loss of life, personal trauma and subsequent economic loss resulting from road accidents.

A detailed description of the programs of the Force are illustrated at Appendix "1".

were challenged and confronted the police with firearms. Subsequently, one offender was shot dead and the other wounded. The surviving offender was charged with multiple armed robberies.

The Court Security Group successfully undertook 92 separate prisoner escort/ court security operations, however these figures do not accurately portray the overall deployment of C.S.G. personnel. Factors that must also be considered are the spontaneous requests from judges, barristers, court officials and police members who have legitimate reasons for seeking protection, but for various reasons, have been unable to give adequate prior warning which necessitated spontaneous responses from the Group.

The I.P.G. personnel, supported by probationary constables under the Extended Training Scheme, provided security at all levels of court jurisdiction, including appearances of high risk prisoners at courts.

Protective Security Group negotiators performed a vital role at the Chadstone Shopping Centre siege in August as well as other hostage/siege incidents during the year. There are presently 12 trained negotiators within the P.S.G.

### **Special Operations Group**

The Special Operations Group maintains a high degree of security concerning their operations and potential. Situations involving hostages, barricades and snipers are some of their less enviable tasks. They assist in searches where there is some threat of armed resistance and provide protection to persons engaged in undercover operations.

During the year, the Special Operations Group undertook 869 protective security tasks involving a total of 12,769 manhours.

### **Counter Terrorist/Explosive Information Section**

The functions of the Counter Terrorist Unit are to assess and analyse information regarding criminal or political terrorism or violence.

The Explosive Information Section evaluates information concerning bomb incidents including hoaxes and maintains a liaison with the Australian Bomb Data Centre.

**Table 1: Bomb Incidents**

Bombings	30
Bombings (incendiary)	28
Hoax Devices	6
Recovery of Explosives	24
Theft of Explosives	6
Collection of Military/Civilian Explosives	34
Bomb Threats	99
TOTAL	227

Government approval was obtained for the Force to purchase the necessary equipment for riot control. With this approval came directions to implement further training of P.S.G. personnel in crowd control techniques and, in addition, for a small select group to receive specialised training in the use of the equipment. Planning of this aspect of policing is now in hand, but will be governed by the availability of expertise needed to suitably instruct and lecture the group, whilst maintaining Force policy, i.e. to avoid direct confrontation and unnecessary violence, if humanly possible.

The P.S.G., with its expertise and resources in the areas of preventative/ protective security and operational support, continued to provide an effective and competent response capability, in support of police operations within the State.

## **Police Surgeon's Office**

The year has been one of development with an increased recognition of police medicine as a professional discipline. This is demonstrated by the award of a Churchill Fellowship for 1986 to Dr. E.J.D. Ogden, Police Surgeon "Y" District to study in U.S.A. and Europe, and the appointment of the Police Surgeon Dr. J.P. Bush as an honorary consultant in child abuse to the Royal Children's Hospital. Dr. Ogden also gained the Diploma of Criminology from the University of Melbourne.

An opinion from a police surgeon is often sought in connection with many societal issues requiring or resulting in police involvement. Persons suffering disturbed behaviour who require medical or psychiatric attention and become involved in the criminal justice system also demand a significant response from police surgeons in this State. Details of these duties are shown at Appendix "2".

A slight reduction in the total numbers of persons examined compared with the previous year has been more than balanced by an increased involvement in other police and forensic medical activities. Many requests are received from schools, parents' associations, service clubs and other groups for lectures on matters of concern relating particularly to the medico-social problems of alcohol and other drugs/substance abuse, sexual assaults, child maltreatment and domestic violence. The Police Surgeon's involvement and liaison with professional medical groups has resulted in a closer association with the problems of community care.

In September, as Chairman of the Clinical Forensic Medicine Section the Police Surgeon attended the 10th triennial meeting of the International Association of Forensic Sciences in Oxford (U.K.) and in May the Conference of the Association of Police Surgeons of Great Britain.

## **Media Director's Office**

The Media Director is responsible to the Chief Commissioner for the management, supervision, training and performance of Media Liaison Bureau personnel.

The aim of the Bureau is the efficient and accurate dissemination to the mass media of information concerning police related incidents and matters of public interest which require comment or response from police. In addition to media representatives being assisted in obtaining current information on police related matters, police members are assisted in bringing information to the attention of the media.

Major police related events which created vast media interest for the year included:-

- Chadstone Shopping Centre siege in August.
- Geelong Water Board extortion in September.
- Shooting of police at Beaumaris in November.
- Shooting of police at Cheltenham/Noble Park in June.

During the preliminary investigation of the Geelong Water Board extortion, the need for a total news "blackout" was demonstrated. The excellent rapport between police and the media in this State allayed public apprehension about the quality of the Geelong water supply and assisted in the successful completion of the investigation.

During the year there were 84 incidents requiring the attendance of media liaison personnel.

## **Police Bands**

The Highland Pipe Band and the Police Military Band completed an exceptionally busy year. Both bands are in high demand for Force, Government, semi-Government and public relations functions. A total of 281 parades were attended.

The bands contribute greatly to enhancement of the police image and their performances generate great interest within the community.

## **Public Relations/Crime Prevention**

During the year, Public Relations/Crime Prevention maintained ongoing projects and initiatives.

The Police Exhibition at the Royal Melbourne Show in September, attracted numerous visitors who enjoyed displays on the theme of Neighbourhood Watch. In addition, the Mounted Branch and Traffic Operations Group participated in displays.

Operation Emergency was launched on 8th August, and a gala spectacular was held over the weekend of June 1st and 2nd, at the Calder Raceway. The spectacular included activities such as bands, equestrian events, fireworks and displays by various sections of the emergency services.

Operation Recruit was conducted at the Police Training Academy on Sunday, the 17th February, in an attempt to attract applicants to a career in the Victoria Police Force. All sections and departments of the Force participated on the day with an estimated crowd of 20,000 visitors attending.

The annual Police Art Exhibition was established to involve police and public in a cultural capacity. The 3rd exhibition was held in October and attracted 266 entries on three themes. Entry conditions were:

- (a) Member or ex-member of the police force.
  - (i) Theme – Any medium or any subject.
- (b) Best work open to all artists.
  - (i) Police theme any medium.
  - (ii) Theme on the State of Victoria any medium.

Operation Attwood was again conducted in 1984 with approximately 1,200 children from low socio-economic areas attending the Attwood Police Complex in March and October. The children were entertained with displays and demonstrations by the Mounted Branch, Dog Squad and other departments.

Operation Ethos continued to make worthwhile advances in respect of improved understanding between police and ethnic communities. The endeavours of Victoria Police to attain harmonious relations with the ethnic and Aboriginal communities were further enhanced by the full-time appointments of Police Ethnic Affairs Adviser, Assistant Police Ethnic Affairs Adviser and Police Aboriginal Adviser. As a result, the Police Ethnic Affairs and Aboriginal Advisory Unit was established within Public Relations/Crime Prevention. There is no doubt that this initiative will have positive implications for police/ethnic and Aboriginal relations. As part of formal police education, lectures dealing with multi-cultural issues are being delivered to police members and now form an integral part of curriculum at all levels of police training.

Blue Light Discos are now operating on a large scale with 85 discos in operation throughout Victoria. In November, 1984, the Australian National Blue Light Disco Federation Incorporated was formed.

Phase I of Operation Olympus continued during 1984, resulting in over 400 children receiving trophies for being "The Most Disciplined Player" in their respective teams. Phase II is now in operation with trophies being donated to various leagues to be awarded to "The Most Disciplined Club".

The Police Advice Line was established in 1983 after the Ash Wednesday fires and is designed to cope with up to 800 calls at one time. Under normal conditions the Police Advice Line operates on a 24 hour basis with pre-recorded information and advice which is changed weekly. In emergency situations, recorded tapes are changed on a regular basis updating information, such as evacuation centres, contacts for specific information and locations of services.

## **Commissioners' Secretariat**

To bring about greater efficiency and to provide flexibility in the provision of administrative support to various conferences, the functions of the Research and Relieving Branch and Commissioners' Secretariat were amalgamated into the one Branch known as the Commissioners' Secretariat.

The Commissioners' Secretariat is now responsible for co-ordinating arrangements for official travel (operational and administrative) by members, whether interstate or overseas and for arranging interstate travel by witnesses. The issue of police media passes, and the provision of administrative support to operational police task forces, either joint or State, are additional responsibilities recently assumed by the Commissioners' Secretariat and appropriate staff appointments have been made.

During the year, administrative support and secretarial assistance was provided to an international seminar on the subject of police internal investigations, hosted by the Chief Commissioner of Police.

The regular meetings of the Australian Police Ministers' Council and National Common Police Services have resulted in increasing demands being placed upon the Commissioners' Secretariat. Some difficulties are being encountered and concern has been expressed at the level of administrative assistance available to the Force and the matter is now under review.

# Operations Department



**Assistant Commissioner K.P. Thompson, Q.P.M.**

The Operations Department is the largest and most visible component of the Force, embracing the police enforcement arm throughout the State of Victoria. This department has the primary responsibility of providing a highly visible presence aimed at maintenance of good order and promoting public feelings of safety and security in any environment. The Operations Department embodies 23 geographic districts, supported by specialist groups such as the Water Police, Dog Squad, Air Wing, Mounted Branch, Search and Rescue Squad and the Licensing, Gaming and Vice Squad.

A particularly important function of this department is to maximise public understanding of the police role and to attract the co-operation of the community which is so vital to effective policing.

## Deployment

The strength of the Operations Department as at 30th June was 63.74% of the total Force strength of 8,698. These 5,544 members included 478 probationary constables undergoing extended training.

These members were deployed from 360 complexes throughout the State, with 82 providing a 24 hour service. Mobility for these members was provided by 719 police vehicles.

**Table 2: Authorised Strength of Police Stations in Victoria**

Sworn Personnel	Number of Stations	
	Metropolitan	Country
1	1	110
2	5	25
3	6	26
4	2	21
5	10	6
6	6	8
7	2	4
8	4	2
9	2	1
10	4	-
11 - 20	15	3
21 - 30	23	21
31 - 40	23	3
41 - 50	6	-
51+	5	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>233</b>

**Table 3: Times of Operations of Police Stations  
(excluding one-man stations)**

Hours per day	Metropolitan	Country	Total
8 - 12	20	54	74
13 - 23	39	41	80
24	54	28	82
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>236</b>

**Table 4: Clerical Assistance at Police Stations**

	Number of Stations	
	Metropolitan	Country
<b>TYPISTS</b>		
Nil	50	204
One	54	22
Two	8	5
Three or more	2	2
<b>RESERVISTS</b>		
Nil	85	200
One	21	23
Two	1	6
Three or more	Nil	4
<b>CLERKS</b>		
Nil	68	222
One	31	8
Two	13	1
Three or more	2	2

## Operational Highlights

Apart from the primary responsibility of providing a daily 24 hours visible police coverage for the State of Victoria, there were some specific operations highlighted during the year:-

- January Bushfires* – Central Victoria was the scene of major bushfires on 14th and 15th January, resulting in extensive property, stock, pasture and crop losses. Overall, the fires affected 36 municipalities with 125 dwellings destroyed and 739 rural properties and crown land damaged. On the 14th January the Country Fire Authority attended 166 fires of which five developed into major regional fires. The Department of Conservation, Forests and Lands attended an additional 151 outbreaks of which 11 became major fires.

The areas most severely affected by the fires were the Talbot/Clunes, Tullaroop and Avoca municipalities. In these areas a total of 110 dwellings were destroyed and 318 properties damaged. The majority of these dwellings were timber homes or caravans which were located on blocks of 4 hectares or less. Of those people who suffered losses 60 per cent were pensioners, unemployed, or in low income brackets. The fact that there was no loss of life is a credit to all who served to protect life and property.

The various police co-ordinators and supporting authorities at local and regional levels were in constant personal contact with each other prior to, and during the fires. The Police Advice Line effectively demonstrated its capacity to meet public demands for accurate and up-to-date information during the impact and immediate post impact phases of the fires. At the peak of the fires, the Police Advice Line handled 40,000 calls between 5.00 p.m. on 14th January and 8.00 a.m. on 15th January.



In all fire affected areas, relief agencies were activated through the normal DISPLAN arrangements which have been in place at local and regional levels for a number of years. From the police viewpoint they performed their tasks very efficiently, however, there were minor problems regarding some procedures, such as victim registration in the Maryborough area. These were overcome, however, by on-sight briefings. This was a vast improvement on the situation which existed in the aftermath of the Ash Wednesday bushfires of 16th February, 1983.

- *Light Towers Dispute at the M.C.G.* – During May, 1984, a union demarcation dispute arose over the erection of lighting towers at the Melbourne Cricket Ground. The Builders Labourers' Federation established a picket line which frustrated attempts to commence work and on the 4th June, police were deployed at the M.C.G. to ensure that workers and materials passed safely through the picket line. This action by police enabled work to commence and "Operation Light Tower" continued until 19th October.

On the 4th July, in an effort to prevent the delivery of sections of the light towers to the M.C.G., the B.L.F. set up picket lines at D.H. Corrosions Pty. Ltd., in Clayton. This act by the B.L.F. necessitated the forming of a Task Force (Operation Steel) in order to ensure the free movement of the tower sections from Clayton to Dandenong and subsequently from Dandenong to the M.C.G.

The combined costs of operations "Light Tower" and "Steel" are estimated at \$1,041,600.

- *Portland Live Sheep Loading* – The loading of live sheep for export continued during the year at Portland. Unionists maintained a picket line around the clock on numerous occasions and police were present to maintain law and order. The estimated cost to the Force in terms of overtime was \$13,835.
- *Widcombs Shearing Dispute* – In October, a dispute arose between New Zealand and Australian shearers over the use of widecombs for shearing. Violence occurred between both parties, particularly in and around the Hamilton and Merino areas. A police presence was required to prevent further violence and to maintain law and order. The estimated cost to the Force in terms of overtime was \$37,651.
- *Milk Dispute (Operation Whiteout and Whiteout 2)* – The blockade of milk processing plants by concerned dairy farmers necessitated the involvement of police at static picket lines and in the escort of milk tankers from the city to the country and return. Police involvement was from the 9th to 11th January, and the 24th February to 3rd June. The estimated cost to the Force in terms of overtime for these operations was \$155,065.
- *Australia Games* – Between the 26th January and the 3rd February, the inaugural Australia Games were held in Melbourne involving some 15 visiting countries and 1000 visiting athletes and officials. There were nine sports venues requiring police attention. Security of the Australia Games Village (accommodation at the University of Melbourne Colleges) was of major concern to police with athletes arriving at the village on the 20th January and departing on 4th February. The estimated cost to the Force in terms of overtime for this operation was \$35,804.
- *Beaumaris Shootings* – On 21st November, two police members were shot and another injured by a gunman in the Beaumaris area, one member sustaining serious injuries. A large scale search was undertaken for the offender who was apprehended on 22nd November. The estimated cost to the Force in terms of overtime for this operation was \$38,043.

- *Noble Park Shootings* – On the evening of 18th June, and the early hours of 19th June, a lone gunman in the areas of Noble Park and Heatherton shot and injured four police members. A large scale search was commenced to locate the offender who is known to police. To date the offender has not been located and the search known as "Operation Noble Park" is ongoing. The estimated cost to the Force in terms of overtime as at 30th June, is \$140,000.
- *Operation Salamander* – During the Christmas holiday and New Year holiday periods, Operation "Salamander", an annual police strategy involving use of police land, sea and air services, was conducted with the aims of:-
  - (a) preventing crime;
  - (b) reducing the road toll;
  - (c) preventative patrol of beaches, foreshores and recreation areas; and
  - (d) enforcement of the Motor Boating Regulations.

This operation was mounted between December and January in selected holiday resorts including the Mornington and Bellarine Peninsulas. It promoted a community feeling of safety and security at these resorts during the main vacation period.
- *Operation Eastercare* – During the Easter holiday period from the 4th to 9th April, Operation "Eastercare" was instigated to emphasise a visible police presence on main arterial roads with a view to reducing the road toll.

## Operation Crime Beat

Operation Crime Beat was again conducted in the pre-Christmas and pre-Easter periods. The results are summarised in table 5.

**Table 5: Crime Beat 1984/85**

	Easter (10 days)	Christmas (15 days)	Total
Arrests	104	215	319
Persons checked	1,046	1,238	2,284
Accidents attended	20	27	47
Cars checked	1,741	2,036	3,777
Cars recovered	4	10	14
Traffic offences	106	284	390
Parking infringement notices issued	181	85	266
Traffic infringement notices issued	90	3	93
General contacts with public	13,490	19,741	33,231

## Neighbourhood Watch Program

Neighbourhood Watch is a community involvement program aimed at reducing the number of burglaries committed on residential premises by encouraging the public to report suspicious incidents or behaviour. It is implemented and administered by operational police, reflecting the Force philosophy of community policing. The pro-active policing strategy of Neighbourhood Watch was launched in March, 1984 and has expanded steadily from 16 programs at the end of June, 1984, to the present 125 programs involving an estimated 85,000 households and 255,000 residents.

The results have been highly encouraging. After the first quarter of 1984, residential burglaries in Victoria had increased by 49.93% compared to the corresponding quarterly period in 1983. However, by the end of 1984 residential burglaries had increased by an annual 9.36%, which is the lowest annual increase since 1981, demonstrating the effectiveness of the program.

From October, each month has shown a decrease in residential burglaries across the State. As of 30th June residential burglaries reported in Victoria were 14.9% less than at the same stage of 1984.

A Special Projects Implementation Office has been established with the primary function of the Statewide co-ordination of Neighbourhood Watch Programs, and other pro-active initiatives.

### **Community Policing Squad Co-ordinator**

In January, the position of Community Policing Squad Co-ordinator was formally allocated. The need for this position had been identified through expanding workloads and some changes of direction in community policing squad functions.

The Community Policing Squad Co-ordinator has the responsibility of development and implementation of Force crime prevention programs relevant to children and families, as well as liaison with other government departments. Standards of efficiency and program development are to be monitored and evaluated to provide management information to Force Command.

A problem solving process between the Force and other agencies concerning children and families has been developed, and some modest successes achieved. At present, a new training course to develop and refine community policing squad skills is being planned in conjunction with the Research and Development Department.

### **Mock Courts at Kew**

The year saw the establishment of a "Mock Court" at the now disused Kew Court House. The program, which was devised by Senior Sergeant Ellingham of Kew Police Station, commenced on the 26th March and received wide media coverage. The concept is aimed at secondary school students who are in their formative years in relation to their attitudes to law, order and authority.

The response to the program has been overwhelming with some 20 schools seeking to be involved to the extent of completely booking out the program until the end of the 1985 school year.

Previously, the legal studies system operating in schools had very little police input. The "Mock Court" concept identifies an area where police input can be most beneficial to the student, teachers and the Victoria Police Force.

### **Support Groups**

Specialist assistance was provided to operational police throughout the year by the support groups. Some of their activities are outlined in the following summaries.

#### *Aerial Support*

Flying hours for the Police Air Wing were:-

(a) Fixed Wing Twin Engine	
Transport	1840.09
Flying Training	50.46
Air Support To Routine Operations (A.S.T.R.O.)	26.39
	<hr/>
	1916.94 hours
(b) Fixed Wing Single Engine	
Transport	34.38
Flying Training	11.25
Air Support To Routine Operations	110.07
	<hr/>
	155.70 hours

(c) Rotary Wing Aircraft	
Transport	5.30
Flying Training	43.44
Air Support To Routine Operations	956.30
	<u>1005.13 hours</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3077.77 hours</b>
(d) Link Training (Simulator)	
Rating and Proficiency Tests	63.06 hours
(e) Operational Statistics	
Fixed Wing Operations	708
Rotary Wing Operations	438
Man hours Saved by using Air Transport	14782
Number of Transport Operations	619
Number of Passengers carried (per seat leg)	5759
Vehicle days saved by using Air Transport	1928
(f) A.S.T.R.O. Task Summary	
Patrol Hours Flown	1023
Number of Patrols	815
Calls Received	998
Observations made	322
Arrests from Observations	128
Search and Rescue Operations	86
Persons Located	98
Persons Rescued (by Air Wing)	34
Assistance to Special Groups (Missions)	91

The existing rotary wing aircraft provided, in the main, a reactive response to operational needs. Operation Phoenix, the aerial surveillance of school premises during vacation periods, is an ongoing proactive initiative.

The police owned Dauphin rotary wing aircraft was out of action for 143 days for major service during the year. Whilst 1200 flight hours were approved only 782.06 flight hours were used. As a back-up, 223.47 hours were flown in a private single engine helicopter, under a leasing agreement. However, air navigation restrictions on single engine rotary wing aircraft hampered operational capability, with a consequent reduction in the effectiveness of the service.

There is a recognised need to increase proactive aerial patrols, however such initiatives cannot be introduced until additional trained crews and rotary wing aircraft are made available.

## **Licensing, Gaming and Vice Squad**

The Licensing, Gaming and Vice Squad is required to police areas which are both politically and socially sensitive in combatting the activities of those who seek to exploit others. The sensitivity of this area has been borne out over the past 12 months by the establishment of the following:-

- (a) an inquiry into prostitution;
- (b) a 12 month moratorium for prosecutions relating to prostitution in brothels;
- (c) a period of six months grace in which pornographic video films could be sold prior to the introduction of restrictions on sale caused by proclamation of the Films (Classification) Act;
- (d) a review of the Liquor Control Act;
- (e) increased liquor trading hours; and
- (f) new legislation to deal with electronic amusement machines used for gambling.

Disbandment of the Delta (Child Exploitation) Task Force and Zebra (Street Betting) Task Force resulted in additional personnel being allocated to the Licensing, Gaming and Vice Squad. The transfer of the Child Exploitation Unit to the Squad has assisted in co-ordinating investigation of sexual and drug abuse offences involving children.

The results of the Squad's activities are contained in table 6.

**Table 6: Primary Prosecutions by the Licensing, Gaming and Vice Squad**

Licensing offences	351
Gaming offences	1,207
Vice offences	1,088
Drug offences	160
Crime	249
Traffic	106
Miscellaneous	192
Total	3,353

## Water Police

During the year the Water Police performed 256 search and rescue operations involving 432.5 boat hours and the rescue of 542 people. Members travelled 185,363 kilometres throughout the State providing an effective service to the community as well as regulating behaviour in Victoria's inland and coastal waters.

Water Police operations were conducted on 69 waterways during the year, including extensive patrolling of Port Phillip Bay. A total of 1,822 offences were detected and 9,744 boats checked. The value of boats rescued by the Squad has been estimated at \$2,848,700. Members presented 53 lectures to the public and also completed advanced training in coastal navigation, radar and radio operation, seamanship and search co-ordination.

## Search and Rescue Squad

The Victoria Police Search and Rescue Squad maintained its enviable reputation for skill and professionalism especially in the search for missing persons in remote areas.

During the year the Squad received 249 operational requests. There was a marked increase in the number of requests for the Squad to assist other areas of the Force in the investigation of crime.

## Dog Squad

Operational duties by the Dog Squad members include tracking offenders, searches for wanted and missing persons, suppression of violence (especially by armed offenders), and searches for narcotics and explosives. The Squad provides specialist support to operational members and also maintains a regular patrol of the metropolitan area. The activities of the Squad are detailed in table 7.

**Table 7: Victoria Police Dog Squad**

Scenes searched	942
Narcotics searches	255
Explosive searches	58
Tracking situations	448
Total tasks performed	1,703

As a direct result of the above activities, dog teams were involved in the arrest of 418 offenders.

## Mounted Branch

The Mounted Branch intensified its activity in the area of crime prevention patrolling during the year and had a degree of success as there was a decline of reported crime in the patrol areas. Branch members were involved in the arrest of 46 offenders who were charged with a total of 84 offences.

In addition to patrols of the city and suburban areas, members performed duties at sporting functions, displays, agricultural shows, demonstrations and official ceremonial occasions. Their attendance at these events resulted in favourable public comment.

The Mounted Branch also performed an important role during an industrial dispute at the Melbourne Cricket Ground involving members of the Builders Labourers' Federation.

## Bicycle Education Program

This program is aimed at promoting self discipline in cyclists and reducing the number of accidents. It continued throughout the year with a special emphasis placed on promoting the use of bicycle safety helmets in an endeavour to reduce the number of serious head injuries suffered, particularly by children. Details of Bicycle Offence Reports issued Statewide are at table 8.

**Table 8: Bicycle Offence Reports**

Offence	No.	Offence	No.
Lighting Offences	3120	Endangering Pedestrians	102
On Footpath	2119	Failure to Give Signals	52
Illegal Passenger	495	Failure to Yield Right of Way	37
Wrong Side of Street	328	More than Two Abreast	28
Careless Riding	295	Improper Turn	19
Unroadworthy Bicycle	282	Dangerous Speed	10
Disobey Traffic Signal	232	Hitching on to Another Vehicle	8
No Hands on Handle Bar	182	Dangerous Overtaking	2
Disobey Road Sign	142	Other	64
TOTAL REPORTS			7517

## Child Offenders

During the year, 13,445 children were found to be responsible for 33,557 offences. (Appendix "3")

## Child Cautioning

In the child cautioning program, certain juvenile offenders are diverted from the Court process. It is particularly aimed at first offenders and provides for juveniles to be cautioned by an officer in the presence of their parents. During the year a total of 5820 males and 2067 females were cautioned under the program.

## Care Applications

Police made 614 care applications to Children's Courts during the year, an increase of 242 on the previous year. (Appendix "4")

## Firearms Registry

During the year the Central Firearms Registry and the Pistol Registry were amalgamated and designated the title of Firearms Registry. The Firearms Registry now deals with all matters relevant to authorities issued under the Firearms Act. It is proposed to accommodate the unit in one area to increase efficiency of operation and service to the public.

The Firearms Consultative Committee determine appeals against Force decisions to deny firearms authorities. During the year 50 such appeals were heard of which 26% were upheld in favour of the applicant.

Shooters Licences		312,627
Primary Producers Shooters Licences		6,813
Junior Permits		5,533
Shooters Licences (Pensioners)		23,250
Pistol Licences: Companies	4,776	
Individuals	1,383	
Pistol Clubs	7,362	13,521
Licensed Gun Dealers		424
TOTAL		362,168

The year has seen continuing growth and development within the Prosecutions Division, which now has an overall strength of 130 personnel. The Division has the responsibility for prosecutions in all Magistrates' and Childrens' Courts within the seven metropolitan court regions as well as the Coroner's Court and Liquor Control Commission. The Division also maintains prosecutor's offices at Geelong and Morwell and is examining a proposal to establish prosecutor's offices at Ballarat, Bendigo, Bairnsdale and Sale.

Major developments during the year included the opening of a new multi-court complex at Broadmeadows and the release by the Law Department of its Court Management Change Program, a proposed blue-print for the future development of courts administration throughout the State.

# Crime Department



**Assistant Commissioner P. Delianis, Q.P.M.**

The primary responsibilities which devolve upon the Crime Department are the investigation of crime and the detection of offenders. The majority of its personnel are deployed as divisional and specialist squad detectives who respond to reported crime. Essential specialist support is provided to all areas of the Force in forensic science and allied technology, fingerprints, collection and analysis of statistical crime data, collection and maintenance of criminal records, and the reception, collation, analysis and dissemination of criminal intelligence.

To fulfill its responsibilities the Crime Department is organised into four separate components. Each component has a different role but operationally each complements the other. The four areas are:-

- The Criminal Investigation Branch (C.I.B.)
- The Bureau of Criminal Intelligence (B.C.I.)
- State Forensic Science Laboratory (S.F.S.L.)
- "X" District (I.B.R.)

The authorised strength of the department is 1,323 police personnel. These members are supported by 292 public service personnel and 22 police reservists. The majority of the public service support staff are employed at "X" District (149) and the State Forensic Science laboratory (70).

## Crime Trends

Growth in reported crime continued throughout the year with a total of 222,824 major crime offences being recorded. A comparison with the 212,539 major crime offences recorded in 1983/84 reveals an overall increase of 4.83%. Major crimes against persons increased by 2.38% and major crimes against property increased by 4.89%. Detailed crime statistics are referred to in Appendices "5", "6", "7" and "8".

It is significant that fraud offences increased from 10,487 in 1983/84 to 23,228 in 1984/85, a rise of 121.49%. Although cheque offences increased by 7.55% and general fraud offences by 48.0%, the major increase was in credit card offences. In 1983/84 there were 3,066 such offences compared to 8,200 in 1984/85 – an increase of 167.44%. The increase can in part be attributed, although the extent is not clear, to changes in reporting procedures during the latter part of 1984/85. The solution rate for fraud offences remains high at 84.18%.

In the other categories of major crime, homicide increased marginally by 1.78% and theft by 3.05%. Rape increased by 6.20% and serious assaults by 7.30%. Motor vehicle theft continued to rise and increased by 10.20%.



It is pleasing to note that recorded offences of burglary have declined by 8.65%, a decrease of 7,459 offences. Of considerable significance is the reduction in house burglary of 13.38%. Robbery is the only other major crime category to have decreased in that it is down 5.45%.

The overall solution rate for major crime offences in 1984/85 was 24.94%, an increase of 4.77% on the previous year. The solution rate for all categories of major crime offences increased except for homicide which fell by 2.44% and fraud which marginally declined by 1.79%.

## District Operations

District detectives continue to be the front line of the C.I.B. operations, both in the country and metropolitan areas. During the year they investigated 108,541 offences and cleared 43,563 – a clearance rate of 40.14%. This represents an increase in the percentage clearance rate of 7.12% over that for 1983/84.

It is apparent that crime screening, which was introduced during 1983, is now having an effect. Detectives are free to devote more time to investigating more serious crime and this is resulting in greater productivity, with increased work satisfaction.

## Special Operations

The operations of specialist squads have continued to be productive and efficient despite increased workloads and legislative difficulties. Arrest of offenders and offences cleared in the respective areas of speciality compare favourably with other years.

## Armed Robbery Squad

There were 188 offenders arrested and charged with a total of 189 armed robbery offences during the year. A solution rate of 28.38% was achieved, which is an increase of .69% over 1983/84. Fewer offenders were charged with multiple offences, however this reduction may be due to the restrictions imposed on police investigations by section 460, Crimes Act, 1958, as amended. Although the total number of armed robbery offences declined during the reporting year, the amount stolen in money and property was \$5,053,614, compared to \$3,436,981 in 1983/84.

**Table 10: Armed Robbery Offences**

	1982	1983/84	1984/85
Service Stations	67	88	67
Pharmacies	15	26	45
T.A.B.'s	16	14	14
Banks	61	116	101
Hotel/Motel	25	26	16
Shop/Milk Bar	179	167	133
Street	56	103	82
Dwellings	45	48	65
Payroll	14	21	27
Credit Societies/Post Offices	17	51	45
Other	80	109	71
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>769</b>	<b>666</b>

## Drug Squad

The C.I.B. Drug Squad maintained a high level of operations concentrating on major offenders. A total of 58 offenders were charged with 254 offences, of which 65% of the offenders were charged with trafficking/manufacturing offences. Investigation techniques and strategies used have been most successful. Principal targets for drug robberies, thefts etc. are shown at Appendix "9" and charges against drug traffickers/sellers are at Appendix "10".

The efforts of the Drug Squad were rewarded during the year by the award of a group citation. This was presented by the Deputy Commissioner (Operations), Mr. E.T. Millar, on 5th June.

It is proposed that the Drug Squad be expanded to a total strength of 191 over the next three years. During 1985/86, it is anticipated that a detective superintendent will be appointed to take-charge of the squad and carry out the necessary re-organisation and deployment of additional personnel.

**Table 11: Detected Drug Offences**

TYPE OF DRUG	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983/84	1984/85
Indian Hemp	2563	3647	4621	5031	5551	8916
Heroin	580	596	717	821	1178	1542
Morphine	17	14	79	12	11	15
Cocaine	8	11	43	27	20	48
Hallucinogens	38	32	50	59	38	14
Amphetamine	Nil	80	377	1119	552	763
*Miscellaneous	308	165	288	227	182	230
TOTAL:	3514	4545	6175	7296	7538	11528

\*Miscellaneous includes offences relating to synthetic drugs of addiction and restricted substances.

**Table 12: Age of Drug Offenders**

AGE	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983/84	1984/85
25 and over	722	818	1195	1380	1752	2596
17 - 24	1085	1155	1762	1983	2211	2925
16 and under	13	20	51	36	61	85
TOTAL:	1820	1993	3008	3399	4024	5606

## Fraud Squad

The Fraud Squad has achieved successful results during the year, particularly in the areas of major economic crime, credit card, and cheque offences. The total number of complaints received in 1984/85 was 785, which indicates an increase of 48% over the previous year.

**Table 13: Detected Fraud Offenders**

	1982	1983/84	1984/85	Increase/ Decrease
<b>Major Economic Crime</b>				
<b>Report Charges</b>				
Persons Charged	64	84	83	-1.2%
Offences Cleared	809	982	1718	+75%
Claimed Value	\$9,766,570	\$2,977,638	\$8,827,348	+196.5%
<b>Bank Section Charges</b>				
Persons Charged	91	78	101	+29.5%
Offences Cleared	2764	1605	4540	+182.9%
Claimed Value	\$418,651	\$681,035	\$678,090	-.43%
<b>Miscellaneous Charges</b>				
Persons Charged	11	15	23	+53.3%
Offences Cleared	87	255	75	-70.6%
Claimed Value	\$20,743	\$99,497	\$103,711	+4.2%
TOTAL CLAIMED VALUE	\$10,205,964	\$3,758,170	\$9,609,149	+155.7%

## Homicide Squad

During 1984/85, a total of eighteen homicides remain unsolved. The Homicide Squad achieved an overall solution-rate of 84.7%. Five homicides were established to be drug-related.

**Table 14: Motives for Homicide**

	1982	1983/84	1984/85
Domestic Disputes	20	17	32
Other Disputes	12	14	10
Criminal Reprisals	4	7	1
Sexual Attacks	4	3	3
Robbery	5	3	7
Child Abuse	4	3	—
Arson	4	—	—
Pursuit of Offenders	2	—	—
Motive Unclear	9	12	21
TOTAL:	64	59	74

**Table 15: Principle Cause of Death in Homicides**

	1982	1983/84	1984/85
Shooting — rifle	11	10	11
— shotgun	7	6	6
— hand-gun	5	6	4
Stabbing	16	13	23
Assaults (adults)	11	14	12
Assaults (children)	4	3	1
Arson	4	1	—
Strangulation/asphyxiation	3	5	8
Other means	3	1	9
TOTAL:	64	59	74

**Table 16: Sex of Homicide Victims and Offenders**

	1982	1983/84	1984/85
VICTIMS: Males	37	35	44
Females	27	24	30
OFFENDERS ARRESTED: Males	35	42	48
Females	9	7	4
OFFENDERS SUICIDED: Males	7	4	9
Females	1	3	Nil

## Stolen Motor Vehicle Squad

The serious problem of commercial scale thefts of motor vehicles and insurance frauds continued unabated. Undoubtedly, organised crime is deeply involved. Only 50.6% of 1,387 motor cycles stolen in Victoria during 1984/85 have been recovered. The total value of unrecovered vehicles is calculated at \$11.5 million.

**Table 17: Stolen and Recovered Motor Vehicles**

	1980	1981	1982	1983/84	1984/85
Vehicles reported Stolen	15,926	17,148	18,903	19,893	21,622
Vehicles reported recovered (includes recoveries from previous years and "No Offence")	14,630	15,468	17,150	18,182	19,484
Percentage recovered	91.9%	90.2%	90.7%	91.4%	90.1%

## Task Forces

Task-force policing is now an established strategy in the investigation of major crime, particularly organised crime. At the close of the reporting year, there were six task-forces operating, five of which were investigating aspects of the illicit drug trade. Several Crime Department personnel have been seconded to task-forces where, in some instances, they have been working with officers from other state and federal law-enforcement agencies. The joint task-force concept has proved to be effective, particularly in matters falling within a number of jurisdictions.

The Tactical Investigation Group, which was established in the task-force mould, had a year of consolidation and sound achievement. The group of twenty-eight experienced investigators, under the command of a chief inspector has been organised into six investigative units to carry out inquiries into selected organised criminal activity. During the year, the Tactical Investigation Group arrested 43 persons for 141 offences.

## Significant Operations

Whilst there were many important operations carried out by Crime Department personnel during the year, the following are seen as an example and have been significant in terms of public support and co-operation between law-enforcement agencies:-

- Operation "Noah" - This operation was again conducted in November. It involves considerable co-operation between the media and police to receive a response from the public in regard to serious drug offences. Again the operation was successful. The operation was statewide and resulted in 92 arrests for 223 offences, of which the majority related to drug abuse.

Other states have now adopted the Operation Noah "phone in" concept and it is anticipated that on 13th November, 1985, the operation will be conducted Australia-wide.

- In November and December, Victoria Police combined with South Australian and New South Wales Police to conduct an operation in north-west Victoria which resulted in several offenders being arrested for cultivating Indian Hemp. Three plantations of Indian hemp were located with an estimated "street value" of \$30,000,000.
- In May, Victoria Police, working in conjunction with Australian Federal Police and New South Wales Police, apprehended three offenders in New South Wales and Victoria for importing cocaine. 3.5 kilograms of cocaine were seized together with \$7,000 in money and a Mercedes Benz motor car.

## **Bureau of Criminal Intelligence**

The Bureau of Criminal Intelligence (B.C.I.) has responsibility for the collection, evaluation, collation, analysis and dissemination of criminal intelligence. Whilst the main thrust of bureau operations is towards organised crime, the Bureau also provides a range of services to other areas of the Force.

The Bureau maintains a group of personnel who service the operational demands of the Australian Bureau of Criminal Intelligence.

The drugs/crime link has significant demands on Bureau operations. Three major operations conducted during 1984/85 were drug-related. Some 68% of all applications received for visual surveillance at the B.C.I. are related to illicit drugs.

A total of 124 arrests resulted from initiatives by the B.C.I.

## **State Forensic Science Laboratory**

The State Forensic Science Laboratory (S.F.S.L.) under the control of the Director, provides scientific aid to:-

- All sections of the Force.
- Persons concerned with the administration of justice.
- Any person charged with a criminal offence or involved in a judicial enquiry when no other or equal source of scientific expertise is available.

The charter of the laboratory ensures that all persons in the community have access to the expertise of its scientists in the interests of justice.

The laboratory is an autonomous establishment, directed by a scientist, who controls all personnel and develops and determines scientific methodology within the laboratory. Police involvement is directed towards fulfilling the administrative needs of the laboratory in order to ensure that it has the capacity to provide an adequate scientific response to the police organisation and to the community at large in order to satisfy the needs of the criminal justice system. The important consideration is to ensure that all scientific evidence is available to the courts.

The operations of the laboratory include the development and maintenance of chemical, biological, serological, biochemical, pharmacological and crime-scene searching facilities in keeping with current scientific knowledge. It also provides a "Disaster Victim Identification" service.

During the year the structure of the laboratory was modified to provide a specialist "Drugs Division" consisting of illicit drugs, alcohol, breathalyzer and pharmacology sections which were excised from the Chemistry Division. The "Drugs Division" was established in response to increasing demands placed upon the laboratory for examinations concerning drugs.

On 1st April, botanical identification of cannabis, previously conducted by the Herbarium, was commenced at the S.F.S.L. To date, a total of 1,024 identifications have been made.

Significant features of S.F.S.L. operations during 1984/85 included several special requests for the assistance of the Fire Investigation Section from the Australian Capital Territory and New Zealand. A request by the City Coroner for more detailed investigation into suicides involving firearms resulted in a significant increase in the number of gunshot residue examinations conducted by the Applied Science Section. The Document Examination Section is now operating with three qualified personnel and it has been possible to reduce the section's backlog that has been a considerable problem for a number of years. A 100.70% increase of exhibits examined by that section was largely due to one case which involved in excess of 3,000 items.

During the year the S.F.S.L. reduced the backlog of examinations by 24.4% to 2,243, despite inadequate funding and staff shortages. Anticipation of occupation of the Macleod Complex phase two building in mid-1986 is assisting to maintain staff morale at a high level.

The S.F.S.L. bears an excellent reputation among the scientific and legal communities, and its integrity and independence remain unchallenged. It is a most important component of the criminal justice system in Victoria.

## **"X" District, Information Bureau**

"X" District is established within the Crime Department to provide information and services to all areas of the Force. It has the primary responsibility to receive, process, file, and disseminate data relating to both crimes and criminals, received from members of the Force and other law-enforcement agencies.

In order to maintain the integrity of the criminal records on file at the Records Division, a revised culling procedure was implemented during the year. A total of 180,350 cards were culled from the central index.

The Fingerprint Bureau experienced a steady increase in workload during the year and achieved excellent results. A total of 32,618 scenes of crime throughout the State were visited, an increase of 13.46% over 1983/84. Fingerprints were developed at 15,544 crime scenes and a total of 3,385 identifications made; an increase of 7.56%.

Regional crime scene operations at Geelong proved to be most successful and emphasised the need to provide similar services in the other four country regions. The workload of the personnel based at Geelong increased dramatically during the year, resulting in a 78.66% increase in fingerprint identification.

Of special significance was the arrest of Raymond Edmund in Albury during March. As the result of excellent work by the Fingerprint Bureau, Edmund was charged with the murders of Abina Madill and Gary Heywood at Shepparton in 1966 and several rapes in suburban Melbourne during the 1970's.

Civilianisation of "X" District continued over the year. The number of police personnel within the District was reduced to 119, compared with a public service strength of 149, the majority (136) of whom are employed at the Records Division. There are 13 public service personnel employed at the Fingerprint Bureau being trained as fingerprint experts.

"X" District had a very successful year although inhibited by staff shortages in some areas and ongoing difficulties with accommodation. The latter should be resolved with the proposed move to 412 St. Kilda Road in the near future.

## **Legislation**

On 5th June, 1984, the revised section 460 of the Crimes Act 1958, was proclaimed, which provided police with periods of six hours in which to hold a person in custody after having been detained for a criminal offence. Whilst the amendment is generally regarded by police as a progressive step, the section nevertheless creates serious operational and administrative deficiencies.

The difficulties with the amending legislation were monitored and brought to the notice of The Honourable, the Attorney-General, who has re-convened a committee, under the chairmanship of the Director of Public Prosecutions, to further examine the legislation. The findings of the committee are anxiously awaited.

## **Drugs/Crime Link**

There is now considerable evidence to support the view that drug abuse has a significant connection with the commission and prevalence of serious crime.

Narcotic addiction, heroin in particular, is expensive and users often resort to income producing crime such as armed robbery, house burglary, fraud and theft. There is evidence to suggest that the level of drug usage of individuals may directly influence the type of criminal offences they commit.

During 1984/85 the total number of armed robberies was 666, which is 103 less than the previous year. It is significant, however, that armed robberies on dwelling houses and pharmacies which are commonly committed by drug offenders, increased by 35.4% and 73% respectively.

Of the 78 offenders charged by Armed Robbery Squad personnel during the year, approximately 42 committed the offence to generate income for the purchase of illicit drugs.

Whilst crime committed to fund drug addiction in its varying degrees directly affects many people in the community, evidence suggests that it is organised crime which is at the root of the drug problem. The network of criminal organisation behind the unfortunate individuals who are addicted to drugs involves four key areas; importation, cultivation, manufacture and distribution.

The reality of the drugs/crime link, and the associated cost to the community, has serious implications for law-enforcement agencies. There is no doubt that law-enforcement is the key to limiting the illicit drug trade. This trade knows no boundaries and is not a problem that can be easily isolated and dealt with in one area. As it is a world trade, only multi-lateral co-operative efforts will be likely to fully succeed. Action must be taken on a national and international scale.

## **Conclusion**

In examining performance, the Crime Department is acutely aware of the high incidence of reported crime. However, the rising clearance rates and a decline in the incidence of armed robbery and house burglary are encouraging signs. Unfortunately, these significant decreases have been over-shadowed by a sharp increase in credit card fraud.

The ever-changing face of crime demands that fresh and innovative action be continually taken to combat it. Initiatives such as "Neighbourhood Watch", "Crime Screening" and special district efforts are commendable, and have contributed to our achievements during the year. There is, however, no room for complacency, and the advantages gained during the year must be built on in 1985/86.

The chilling consequences of drug abuse, and its link to crime, must be fully appreciated. The police, aided by the community, must fearlessly engage in the war against the drug trade in order to break the drugs/crime nexus. The Crime Department looks to the proposed expansion of the Drug Squad as being a major initiative in that regard.

# Traffic Department



**Assistant Commissioner R.G. Baker, V.A., Dip.Crim.**

The primary objectives of the Traffic Department are to reduce the number and severity of vehicular collisions, improve and promote safety for all road users, facilitate the traffic flow and enforce traffic laws. To achieve these objectives, the Traffic Department has carefully planned its strategies throughout the year, striving for a balance of visible police presence, special enforcement efforts directed at problem areas and development of new initiatives.

The road toll has always been of major concern and with more vehicles using our roads each year, the task of reducing the number of deaths each year is difficult. The combination of alcohol impaired drivers, speed and general disregard for road laws, is surely the major cause of road accidents and trauma.

During the year attention was given to all road users, not only in cars, special attention being given to programs for pedestrians, motor cycle riders and people using bicycles. Encouragement was given to local organisations and Education Department personnel, and those involved in implementation of driver training establishments and driver awareness programs.

During 1984/85 concentrated efforts were maintained to check the road toll and to restrict the rising accident rate.

**Table 18: Categories of People Killed**

Year	Motor Cars		Motor Cycles		Pedal Cyclists	Pedestrians	Total
	Drivers	Passengers	Drivers	Pillion Passengers			
84/85	249	184	64	10	30	123	660
83/84	266	125	66	5	26	156	644

**Table 19: Road Traffic Collisions**

	People Killed	People Injured	Fatal Collisions	Injury Collisions	Non-injury Collisions	Total Collisions
84/85						
Metro	264	16,185	253	12,392	21,420	34,065
Country	396	6,672	321	4,504	5,831	10,656
Totals	660	22,857	574	16,896	27,251	44,721
83/84						
Metro	293	15,128	287	11,662	19,969	31,909
Country	351	6,120	318	4,182	5,530	10,030
Totals	644	21,248	596	15,844	25,499	41,939

(includes victims who died within 30 days of the date injuries were sustained).



**Table 20: Number of Persons Killed and Injured in Road Accidents**

Year	No. of Accidents	No. of Persons Killed	No. of Persons Injured
80/81	40,759	720	20,797
81/82	40,125	721	21,009
82/83	40,362	709	20,350
83/84	41,939	644	21,248
84/85	44,721	660	22,857

In addition to road accidents there were 116 deaths attributable to non-highway accidents.

**Table 21: Accidental Deaths**

Burns	2	Railway	23
Drownings	7	Shootings	1
Electrocutions	2	Tractor	10
Falls	18	Other	53

## **Traffic Operations Group**

The operational arm of the Traffic Department is the Traffic Operations Group (T.O.G.), and its 691 members are divided into four metropolitan divisions, five country regions and a number of specialist sections. Although their role is primarily traffic, on many occasions throughout the year they assist with general police duties.

T.O.G. personnel detected 304,612 traffic offences in 1984/85, an increase of 3,122 on the previous year. This represents 60% of the traffic offences detected throughout the State. (Appendix "11".)

Exceeding speed limits continues to be the most prevalent traffic offence with over 220,000 offences detected. Currently speed is detected by patrol cars maintaining an even distance and physically checking the speed, or by use of speed measuring devices such as the electrotector, digitector, stop watch or radar gun. In December, 60 Kustom "Falcon" radar guns were purchased, and their use commenced on 7th February. Retrospective legislation was introduced to authorise enforcement with the new devices.

The total number of radar guns has risen to 126 and all members using them are required to undergo a two day course in their use. Appendix "12" shows the speeding offences detected by radar and it will be noted that there was an increase of 33,401 over the previous year. The advantage of radar over speed measuring devices is that it is portable and needs no "setting up" or calculation.

## **Broadmeadows T.O.G.**

With the opening of the new Broadmeadows police complex in April, a new T.O.G. office was established. The 14 members allocated to that office patrol an area which includes Thomastown, Broadmeadows, Campbellfield and Tullamarine. Administration is provided from No. 1 Division, Brunswick.

## **Accident Investigation Section**

The 21 members of the Accident Investigation Section (A.I.S.) are located at Brunswick and Glen Waverley. The offices at St. Kilda and Nunawading were consolidated at Glen Waverley on 1st May, in the interests of efficiency and the wider use of resources.

The A.I.S. investigated 270 vehicular collisions, including 66 fatalities, and assisted other police in the investigation of a further 190 serious accidents. The collisions investigated by this section resulted in a total of 537 charges being laid, including 29 for culpable driving, three for manslaughter and 45 for "hit-run" offences.

## **Escorts**

Escorts provided by the T.O.G. form a large part of the workload. Many of the escorts are provided on an overtime basis to prevent inroads into essential patrol duty. The funds generated from the wide load fees justify this practice.

This year there were 1,887 escorts involving 2,184 members in 9,072 hours of escort. The fees paid were \$338,537.

## **Command Caravan**

This section comprises a large generator truck towing a caravan and is manned by two members. It has the capacity to provide light and power at accidents, search and crime scenes. It was called out after hours on 24 occasions, as well as attending 20 preliminary breath testing sites and six special operations. This section provides maintenance and service of equipment on the four metropolitan "Booze Buses".

## **Special Solo Section**

The members of the Special Solo Section perform duty mainly "off road", policing persistent offences relating to mini bikes and trail bikes. The section detected 2,399 offences during the year, of which most related to motor cycles. Other duties included V.I.P. escorts, police funeral escorts and searches for missing persons in bush areas.

## **Special Operations**

Throughout the year the design and implementation of special operations continued. Special operations take into account behavioural trends and concentrate resources on particular practices. This year has seen in excess of 50 such operations, including the continuance of operations "Early Bird" (early morning surveillance) and "Argus" (pedestrians) from previous years. Others of particular significance were:-

- "Bicycle Safety Awareness Program" – aimed at greater safety and road sense of bicycle riders.
- "Buckle Up" – surveys showed that only 50-60% of rear seat passengers wore seat belts. Publicity supported a special operation to detect seat belt offenders.
- "Eastercare" – in co-operation with the Road Traffic Authority, our Traffic Research Section identified problem areas throughout the State. Patrols were designed to give widest coverage and reduce collisions.
- "Night Rider" – on State highways to concentrate on speeding vehicles throughout the night and early hours. This developed when statistics revealed a large number of collisions during the very early hours.
- "Snow Bunny" – each week-end during the snow season. Maximum police presence and use of digitector and radar to detect and deter traffic offenders amongst the volume of traffic travelling to and from the snow fields.
- "Air-tector" – the use of aircraft to survey and detect speeding vehicles on highways and major roads. These assisted ground units and provided a deterrence. Media coverage promoted the operation which was conducted mainly in country areas.

## Breath Analysis Section

Ten additional breathalysers were purchased during the year and the Force now possesses a total of 114 breathalyser instruments; 76 deployed in the country, 22 at the B.A.S. and the remainder held as replacement. There are now 173 electronic preliminary breath screening devices (Drager Alco-test 7310 – hand held), possessed by the Force and issued to all T.O.G. divisions and regions and some country districts.

The blood testing section underwent a complete administrative review and the changes have improved efficiency. There are 155 hospitals actively involved in the compulsory blood sampling system and they have been equipped with improved evidential sample safes. Security checks of these safes are made by B.A.S. staff.

The B.A.S. is responsible for the collection of all statistical data regarding drink driver enforcement and to assist in that task an in-house computer system was installed. Salient details of blood and breath tests conducted are at Appendix "13".

## Traffic Camera Section

The Traffic Camera Section developed further during 1984/85. The red light camera section operates throughout the metropolitan area at intersections with a high incidence of vehicular accidents. An additional 35 intersections were installed with red light camera housings and road sensors, bringing the total number of locations now being regularly maintained to 78. It is proposed to continue installation to complete 100 operational sites. There are 15 cameras being rotated throughout the housings on a daily basis.

The enormous workload of identifying, contacting and interviewing each offending driver is shared with other T.O.G. personnel. For the year, a total of 17,141 offences were detected. Of these 1,561 files were not proceeded with as identity of the drivers could not be established. Owner-onus would have overcome this problem in approximately 95% of cases. A further 517 files were not finalised due to inability to locate the offender.

A prototype speed camera designed and built by the Instrument Development and Maintenance Section in 1984, underwent extensive field testing. Legislation, including an "owner onus" provision, to enable the operation of this camera is being prepared by the Ministry. The speed camera program is an integral weapon in the road safety arsenal and is designed to alter social attitudes towards speeding and resultant road crashes.

## Penalties Payment Office

The Penalties Payment office carries out the administrative function of recording both Traffic Infringement Notices (T.I.N.), and Parking Infringement Notices (P.I.N.), issued by police members. They also collect the fines and advise the issuing members of unpaid fines necessitating court action.

On the 1st March, the number of offences for which a T.I.N. could be issued increased from 20 to 97 with a maximum prescribed penalty of \$120. This created an increase in the number of T.I.N.'s issued. The benefits achieved were reductions in court cases, paper work and time spent by police attending court. The statistical data for the year, showing comparative figures with the previous year, is:-

Traffic Infringement Notices	1983/84	1984/85
– Total number of traffic infringement notices issued	286,909	310,117
– Number of infringements for which prescribed penalties were paid	248,391	287,736

-	Number of infringements for which penalties were not paid	*38,518	*22,381
-	Drivers' licences not produced at time of issue of traffic infringement notices	77,415	71,152
-	Total number of "pleas", representations, complaints, etc., received arising from the issue of traffic infringement notice	3,166	2,970
*	Includes percentage still current - 28 day period not expired.		

Details of offences for which these traffic infringement notices were issued appear at Appendix "14".

Prosecutions	1983/84	1984/85
- Briefs prepared for prosecution for non-payment of penalties	16,431	*28,922
- Briefs prepared for prosecution for non-production of drivers' licence within seven days at a police station designated	904	363
- Number of traffic infringement notices cancelled because they were incorrectly issued or for some other valid reason	716	513
- Briefs prepared for unlicensed driving/drive whilst disqualified arising from the issue of a traffic infringement notice	672	422
- Briefs prepared for driving an unregistered vehicle arising from the issue of a traffic infringement notice	250	16
- Withdrawal (Transport Act 1983 - Section 211 (6))	11	18
- Other additional offences	51	76
*	includes last years' notices still unpaid.	

**Table 22: Traffic Infringement Notices Issued**

Financial Year	T.I.N.'s Issued	Notices Paid	% Paid	% Increase from Previous Year
1982/83	278,010	262,059	94.26	-
1983/84	286,909	248,391	86.57	+3.2
1984/85	310,117	287,736	92.78	+8.0

**Table 23: Revenue from Traffic Infringement Notices**

Financial Year	Revenue		
	Gross Collection	Refund	Nett Collections
	\$	\$	\$
1982/83	14,548,024	2,729	14,545,295
1983/84	16,983,618	4,774	16,978,844
1984/85*	20,789,136	11,304	20,777,832

\* Range of offences have been increased from 20 to 97 with a maximum prescribed penalty of \$120, effective from 1st March, 1985.

Parking Infringement Notices (Metropolitan area only)	1983/84	1984/85
- Total number of parking infringement notices issued	38,900	32,181
- Total number of infringements for which prescribed penalties were paid	23,888	19,129
- Prosecutions	14,475	13,052
- Total number of briefs not authorised	537	589
- Percentage of penalties paid	61.4%	59.4%
- Letters - plea, complaint, etc.	1,112	801

## **Accidents to Police Vehicles**

Every accident or incident involving a police vehicle is subjected to a full and thorough investigation.

In 1984/85 police accidents decreased by 6.6%, unfortunately this does not apply to incidents involving our vehicles.

Appendix "15" provides details of collisions involving police vehicles.

## **Motor Driving and Allied Schools**

The Motor Driving and Allied Schools train personnel in the proper and proficient use of motor vehicles. Appendix "16" shows the courses and the number of personnel trained and tested.

This year saw the introduction of annual re-assessment of all police motor cycle riders, the re-introduction of skid pan driver training and the design of new courses to be introduced in 1985/86.

The Police Driver Awareness Program commenced in March. Its aims are to:-

- (a) decrease the number of police accidents;
- (b) reinforce police driver knowledge;
- (c) educate and further train police drivers; and
- (d) impress greater responsibility upon police drivers.

A total of 24 police drivers who were involved in accidents have attended two such programs this year.

## **Traffic Policy Information and Research Section**

The staff of this office disseminate information on matters of traffic control, road law and motor vehicle construction for the benefit of police, industry and the general public. It provides the Assistant Commissioner (Traffic) with staff support, initiates and carries out technical and legal research, conducts lectures and liaises with the motor vehicle industry in the development of prototype and specialist vehicles.

Members of the staff also act as Force representatives on state ministerial, semi government, local government and industry related committees pertinent to motor vehicle application and construction (vehicles designed or constructed for special purposes). A senior staff member is also a representative on the National Standards Association of Australia.

## **Current Initiatives**

The Traffic Department continues its commitment to breath testing as a major part in the fight against the drinking driver and the road toll. The continued use of the "Booze Buses" by T.O.G. divisions and regions, ensured that the visible police presence was maintained and government policy on drink drivers enforced.

Weekends and holiday seasons received special attention and numerous special operations were initiated, combining both traffic and operations personnel, to ensure the effectiveness of the breath testing program.

In accordance with Force initiatives, more contact with the public was instituted in the form of road safety lectures, school visits, bicycle safety lectures and general public relations exercises.

The Motor Cycle Display Team was re-formed specifically for the 150th year celebrations for Victoria, and performed at "Operation Emergency" in June.

Throughout the year, senior officers of the Traffic Department utilised the media for press releases, comments on traffic trends and endeavoured to keep the traffic safety aspect uppermost in the public mind. The thrust of the driver awareness campaign had significant impact value.

## **Conclusion**

The Traffic Department has maintained an active and important role within the Force. There were some administrative changes and the Assistant Commissioner continued with existing policies as well as instigating new ideas. There are many new initiatives being developed and we look forward to implementing further improvements in methods used to better combat the tragic road toll.

# **Personnel Department**



**Assistant Commissioner R.C. Knight, O.A.M., B.Juris, A.F.A.I.M.**

The Personnel Department is responsible for the provision of properly selected and suitably trained personnel in sufficient numbers to fulfil the requirements of the Force.

To this end, the Personnel Department encompasses recruiting, training, personnel assessment, personnel amenities, welfare, transfers and appointments.

## **Review of Activities and Achievements**

The authorised strength of the Force was increased from 8,500 to 8,700 during the year. At 30th June the actual strength was 8,698, comprising 7,758 males and 940 females (Appendix "17"). The age distribution of personnel is shown at Appendix "18".

During the year 412 members graduated from the Training Academy, including 24 re-appointees. Of the re-appointees, eight were superannuants found fit to resume full police duties by the Superannuation Board. There were 254 recruits in training at 30th June, consisting of 186 males and 68 females.

In order to properly reflect course aims and content, the Senior Executives', Officers' and Sub-officers' Courses were retitled Superintendents', Inspectors' and Sergeants' Courses respectively. Superintendents' Course No. 3 commenced at the Police College on 24th June, and 15 Victoria Police chief inspectors, one Tasmania Police inspector, one senior public servant employed with the Force and the Director of Research, Ministry for Police and Emergency Services are attending this course. During the year 43 members of the Victoria Police Force, one from New Zealand, one from the Australian Federal Police and one from Tasmania, successfully completed inspectors' courses. Subjects dealing with computer management, sociology and political science were introduced into the courses, and students participated in district visits which exposed them to the duties of district inspectors.

The first of two pilot senior sergeants' courses was conducted at the Police College between 20th May and 14th June. This course was successfully completed by 17 sergeants. Validation has been conducted and minor adjustment will be made to the next course.

During the year five sergeants' courses, each of eight weeks duration, were successfully completed by 185 members. Six re-appointees also attended the courses. The course syllabus has been subject to further review and topics dealing with physical education awareness, organised crime, sociology, fingerprint

technology, program budgeting, motivation and aggression/assertion awareness were introduced. In future more emphasis will be placed on administration, personnel management and human behaviour.

There are 43 external courses and 72 internal courses available to members, all of which are oriented towards Force requirements. Currently 237 members are availing themselves of part-time study leave provisions in undertaking external courses at institutions such as the University of Melbourne and Phillip and Chisholm Institutes of Technology.

Due to industrial action, completion of the new educational, residential and kitchen wings at the Training Academy will be seriously delayed. These delays will affect proposals to conduct the superintendents', proposed chief inspectors', senior sergeants' and sergeants' courses at the Academy from January, 1986.

On 15th June, the Force Psychology Office and Careers Office moved from the Spencer Street Police Complex to new premises at 412 St. Kilda Road, Melbourne. This modern accommodation contrasts with that at Spencer Street and although there may be some short term disadvantages in moving the Careers Office from the central business district, the long term effects should be beneficial to the Force.

The introduction of program budgeting has resulted in a greater degree of accountability by officers in charge of the various districts and divisions within the department and improved forward planning. Although the total implications of this system are yet to be determined, it is anticipated that efficient and economical use of resources will be achieved.

An examination section has been established within the Training District which will, as resources permit, provide sufficient personnel to relieve operational officers acting as part time examiners.

Results of promotional examinations were:-

**Table 24: Promotional Examinations**

Rank	No. of Candidates	% Pass Rate
S/Sgt. to Inspector (July 1984)	57	61.4
S/Sgt. to Inspector (May 1985)	81	77.8
Sgt. to S/Sgt.	85	64.7
S/Const. to Sgt.	224	82.6
Const. to S/Const. (Theory Law)		
Parts 1 and 2	409	85.1
Part 1 only	49	97.9
Part 2 only	26	96.2

## **Appointments, Transfers and Promotions**

Mr. R.G. Baker, V.A. Dip.Crim., was appointed Assistant Commissioner (Traffic) on 1st October from the position of Superintendent, Management Services Bureau.

Mr. R.W. Stewart, Dip.Crim., was appointed Assistant Commissioner (Research and Development) on 1st October from the position of Chief Superintendent, Research and Development.

Mr. K. Glare, LL.B. (Hons.) was appointed Assistant Commissioner (Internal Investigations) on 17th October from the position of Superintendent, Inspectorate.

Mr. A.M. Allan, A.A.S.A. (Senior), A.C.I.S., R.C.A., J.P., was appointed Director of Administration on 13th August, from the position of Freedom of Information Officer, Public Works Department.

Mr. R.J. Martin, Q.P.M., Assistant Commissioner (Traffic) and Mr. P.N.D. Ball, Q.P.M., Dip.Crim., A.F.A.I.M., Assistant Commissioner (Research and Development), both retired on 29th September.



## Gains and Losses of Staff

Overall actual strength of the Force increased by 333 from 8365 to 8698, comprising:-

Commissioners	11
Commanders	4
Chief Superintendents	34
Brevet Chief Superintendents	2
Superintendents	36
Chief Inspectors	129
Brevet Chief Inspectors	2
Inspectors	206
Brevet Inspectors	6
Senior Sergeants	452
Brevet Senior Sergeants	19
Sergeants	1502
Brevet Sergeants	45
Senior Constables and Constables	5996
Recruits in Training	254

Personnel wastage for the year is shown at Appendix "19".

## Recruitment

The increase in the authorised strength of the Force to 8,700 necessitated the induction of 634 recruits during the year. An "open day" was conducted at the Training Academy in February and this was a successful initiative, with some 20,000 members of the public attending.

There was a slight increase in applications to join the Force during the year, although numbers were barely sufficient to offset the increase in authorised strength.

**Table 25: Applications to Join Force**

	1983/84	1984/85	% Increase/Decrease
Males	2416	2569	+6.0
Females	1175	1041	-11.4
Totals	3591	3610	+0.5

Of the applicants called to the entrance examination, 13% were inducted. The most significant area of failure was communication skills.

## Police Hospital

Despite plans to relocate Prince Henry's Hospital, the Force has been given an assurance that the Victoria Police Hospital will remain on its present site and continue to provide first-class medical and surgical facilities to all members of the Force. Research is continuing into all aspects of members' health and a submission is presently being prepared with a view to the appointment of a psychiatrist to assist the Police Medical Officer.

**Table 26: Victoria Police Hospital**

In-patients (Bed days)		2150
Outpatients		3608
Operations		
Minor - At Police Hospital	2232	
Major - At Prince Henry's	129	2361

## Welfare

The Police Welfare Office continued to provide a professional service to members and their families. The office liaises closely with the Police Chaplaincy Service, Force Psychology Office and the Police Association.

During the year a Sports and Recreation Officer was appointed and is attached to the Welfare Office. This position has been created to co-ordinate the activities of the various police sporting clubs and to further encourage members of the Force to engage in sporting activities.

Plans for implementation of the Victoria Police Staff Assistance Program are proceeding and funds have been requested to enable the program to commence during 1985/86. The program will provide confidential, professional help for members with personal problems related to areas such as marital discord, emotional and psychological problems and physical or mental illness. It is anticipated that the program will enable prompt assistance to be given to members which will, in turn, result in a reduction of stress related illnesses and ill-health discharges, which for the 1984/85 year are shown at Appendix "20".

During the year 87 members were discharged from the Force due to ill-health.

## Psychology Office

The Force Psychology Office continued to play an important role during the year. Appointment of two additional psychologists was approved and one of those has been appointed. The office is involved with recruit selection procedures, behaviour training, assisting members in post-trauma situations as well as providing professional counselling when requested.

## Personnel Assessment Division

The Personnel Assessment Division completed 6,070 assessments during the year. A summary of those assessments is listed at Appendix "21". In addition, officers from the Division represented the Chief Commissioner at 72 appeals determined by the Police Service Board during the year. Details of those appeals are shown at Appendix "23".

## Police Discipline Board

The Police Discipline Board dealt with 102 charges against 43 members. Further detail is included at Appendix "22".

## Promotion Boards

During the year 780 members appeared before the various promotion boards for classification. 390 members who were previously classified "A" were not required to appear for re-classification. The following table indicates those classified "A", suitable for promotion, in order of rank for the promotions year.

**Table 27: Promotional Classifications**

	Classified "A"	Previously "A"	Total Classified "A"
to Commander	7	-	7
to Chief Superintendent	6	2	8
to Superintendent	20	10	30
to Chief Inspector	44	38	82
to Inspector (2 Boards)	33	32	65
to Senior Sergeant	97	41	138
to Sergeant	226	267	493

# Services Department



**Assistant Commissioner N.R. Newnham, B.A., Dip.Crim.**

The Services Department is responsible for planning, providing and maintaining efficient and effective communications, information systems, mobility, equipment and accommodation to support the operational and administrative needs of the Force.

The Department has been able to steadily facilitate change in the Force and keep abreast of recent technological advances. However, in spite of these advances in modern policing, the most important resource of the Force is its personnel and they must be adequately catered for, whether they require accommodation or equipment.

Major developments were:-

- The acquisition of a new 19 storey building at 412 St. Kilda Road, improving the standard of accommodation for various sections of the Force.
- Implementation of the new police mainframe computer which will provide a modern computing service to the Force into the next decade.
- Introduction of a substantial component of unsworn personnel in the Computer Systems Division.
- The appointment of district transport officers to promote more efficient use of vehicles.

## **Capital Works and Properties Division**

The Capital Works and Properties Division is responsible for the management and planning of all capital works expenditure affecting the Force. This includes the construction of new buildings, maintaining existing ones, purchasing land, and any major capital expenditure related to communications, the Air Wing and the Computer Systems Division. During the year \$36 million was allocated to capital works.

Major projects undertaken during the financial year included the near completion of the education/residential complex at the Police Academy, Glen Waverley. This is the first purpose-built police training establishment since 1926 when the Force took possession of the Police Depot in St. Kilda Road.

The complex at 412 St. Kilda Road will be occupied by the St. Kilda Road C.I.B. (formerly South Melbourne C.I.B.), Traffic Department administration, Crime Department administration including specialist C.I.B. squads, Information Bureau, Fingerprint Bureau and other sections of the Force.

Other works completed included new police stations at Broadmeadows, Orbst, Heyfield, Glen Waverley, Drysdale, Dimboola and Donald. Extensions were made to Mildura and Olinda police stations.

Some projects still in progress and nearing completion are new police stations at Bendigo, Euroa, Neerim South, Wallan, Minyip and Sunbury.

"Shop front policing" provides a visible police presence in a busy commercial area by having police readily available to work on the street or provide a counter service, and steps have been taken to introduce this concept. V Line has assisted by making rooms available at the St. Kilda Railway Station for this purpose. A similar program is planned for the shopping area at Kangaroo Flat near Bendigo.

It is a matter for regret and serious concern that, despite the above successes, several sections of the Force, including the Internal Investigations Department, must endure long-standing accommodation problems. It is little consolation that the Force must look to other agencies for solutions while urgent representations to those agencies yield no concrete result.

## Computer Systems Division

The year under review saw the introduction of the I.B.M. 4381 mainframe computer at 412 St. Kilda Road. When fully operational, this will allow a larger statewide terminal network, providing more operational and administrative systems to assist members.

Two major projects to be implemented on the mainframe in July 1985, are the Fixed Penalties Payments System and the Uniform Issue System. The computerisation of both systems will, among other benefits, ensure greater efficiency by reducing time spent on clerical and administrative tasks. It is anticipated that the Fixed Penalties Payments System will also provide additional revenue in excess of \$500,000 per annum, by the recovery of outstanding penalty payments.

A manpower and staffing policy was introduced into the division which distinguishes between tasks to be performed by police and non-police personnel. This involves recruiting people from the computer industry with a high degree of skill which is not available within the Force, but it has led to some initial difficulties in that vacant positions have arisen at a faster rate than they can be filled. Unless this departure from traditional staffing methods can be made to function more efficiently, there appears to be sound reason to revert to staffing by police personnel. At the year's end, the division was suffering from seriously reduced efficiency, effectiveness and morale; in turn the mainframe implementation program slipped badly behind schedule.

During the year, the division continued to provide internal training courses in computer operating, programming and terminal operating. Four members of the division also completed tours of duty at the Road Traffic Authority computer site to gain experience on a mainframe computer.

## Transport Branch

At 30th June, the authorised fleet of police vehicles was 1,784. The following table gives a resume of the types of vehicles.

**Table 28: Police Vehicles**

Sedans	4 cylinder	193
	6 cylinder	867
	8 cylinder	184
Station Wagons	4 cylinder	29
	6 cylinder	70
Divisional Vans		130
Four Wheel Drives		42
Motor cycles		147
Special Purpose Vehicles		122
TOTAL		1,784

During the year 1,100 vehicles were replaced and the number of air conditioned vehicles in the fleet was increased by 133.

A significant addition to the vehicle fleet was the acquisition of the mobile field kitchen which can supply hot meals for police in large police operations anywhere in the State.

Plans have been made by the Transport Branch to minimise the disruptive effect of the change from leaded to unleaded petrol. Turbo charged Mitsubishi Cordias and fuel injected Ford Falcons are being evaluated for use by police.

The police workshops, which carried out 12,159 vehicle repairs during the year, are already overcrowded. This has affected efficiency and morale of personnel in that area and efforts to overcome the problem were initiated.

## **Uniform Design and Development Division**

This division is responsible for the purchase, issue, design and field evaluation of issue police uniform items and various types of protective clothing and for the quality inspection of these items. During the year 13,068 made to measure items were inspected prior to delivery, including 1,995 recruit items; 89,533 store items were issued.

The uniform issue system has ensured that the general appearance of members is maintained at a high standard and is also proving to be cost effective.

## **Supply Branch**

During the year, revised purchasing procedures were introduced by the Supply Branch. In December, Treasury Regulations were amended, enabling the branch to purchase items to the value to \$3,000 without reference to the Tender Board, and this change expedited the work of the Branch.

As from 1st July, 1985, a new system of requisitioning stores from the general store will come into effect. The revised Stores Guide Book will indicate the cost of items, enabling districts to monitor expenditure within their allocations. A more economical use and holding of stores should ensure. Stocktaking revealed over \$1.8m worth of goods held within the three large stores; this figure causes concern and efforts to reduce it are continuing.

## **Communications District**

Good communications are fundamental to a modern professional police force. There is considerable scope for improvement in this field and a growing challenge to keep the Force abreast of modern developments. The introduction of the U.H.F. communications system throughout the Force was demanding in terms of both engineering design and system maintenance. Achievements in the U.H.F. system were:-

- Thirty four remote base sites constructed or re-developed; this involved major earth works, building, tower construction, upgrading of electrical works and complete re-installation layouts.
- Major engineering re-design and installation of additional equipment at Russell Street. Part of the system now makes use of 7,000 wires in place of 400.
- 1,885 mobile radios purchased at a cost of \$3.2 million were installed in approximately 1,300 vehicles, boats and planes.
- Installation of 200 U.H.F. monitors in stations and offices in the metropolitan area. (Some of these units also have a transmitting capability.)
- The ongoing process of replacing V.H.F. portables continued and a further 130 portables (64 channel) purchased and allocated to districts.

- The police helicopter fitted with a sophisticated integrated communications system. Fixed wing aircraft had police communications equipment added and plug in type circuits are available to add police radios to hired helicopters. Aeronautical bases are being installed at all country district headquarters to extend the air wing network.
- The Overseas Telecommunications Commission (Australia) agreed to provide marine V.H.F. facilities at Arthur's Seat and Cape Schanck enabling the Water Police to control, from their base, search and rescue operations in Port Phillip Bay, Westernport and Bass Strait.

Future technological advances include the transmission of data and voice systems on a national basis through the AUSSAT satellite. This system is currently the subject of negotiation.

### **Audio Visual Division**

Heavy demands for the services provided by this division continued, due to the extensive use of audio tape recorders throughout the Force. There has also been an increased demand for video recording at scenes of major crimes.

During the year 1,595 audio tapes and 896 video tapes were processed by the division.

# ***Research and Development Department***



**Assistant Commissioner R.W. Stewart, Dip.Crim.**

The Research and Development Department is responsible for the strategic development of the Force, including the co-ordination of forward planning, the optimisation of resources and the development of initiatives to combat crime and major social problems requiring a police response.

Whilst the Department is an administrative area, many of the tasks performed can only be successfully carried out because of the extensive operational background of its personnel. All areas of Force operations are represented which enables a wide spectrum of skills to be utilized in performing the function of providing a service to operational members.

## **Management Services Bureau**

The major component of the Department is the Management Services Bureau providing research assistance to the Force.

Contained within the Management Services Bureau are the:-

- Administrative Planning Division
- Operational Planning Division
- Statistics and Operations Research Unit
- Special Projects Unit.

## **Administrative Planning Division**

The preparation of the Chief Commissioner's Annual Report, advising on proposed legislation and policy items, formulating and monitoring force instructions have been ongoing tasks of the Division.

Other projects undertaken include:-

- Assistance in a comparative study of first level supervisors in industry (including the Victoria Police) conducted by the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology.
- Researching and assessing the need for a staff assistance program within the Force, formalisation of policy and implementation of the program.

- A review of all legislation on issue to the Force resulting in an estimated saving of \$145,000 over two years.
- Force submissions to the Committee of the Director of Public Prosecutions established to examine the operation of section 460 of the Crimes Act 1958 and police powers in criminal investigation on:-
  - Power to request names and addresses.
  - Identification by fingerprints and other personal particulars.
  - Sound recording confessional evidence.

## **Operational Planning Division**

Continuing assessment as to needs and trends in manpower resources and workloads has been carried out by this Division throughout the year. Reviews have been conducted into requirements for future police stations and rationalisation of existing police sub-districts. Ministerial requests for information have necessitated a volume of research for the preparation of Force responses.

- *Shopstealing Warning Program.* The program provides for adults and juveniles who are first offenders for minor cases of shopstealing, to be given an official warning by the attending police and diverted from the formal court system. The pilot study which commenced at Ballarat in 1983 was continued with successful results. The required computer facility is now available for operational use and the program will be implemented throughout Victoria on 1st July, 1985.
- *Protective Behaviours Program.* Implemented to augment the "Stranger Danger" program, protective behaviours anti-victim training is a program aimed at teaching children self-assertive skills which may prevent child maltreatment.
- *Police/Community Involvement Program (Broadmeadows).* The aim of this program is to develop, implement and evaluate crime prevention projects creating closer co-operation between police and the public. Its role is to liaise with local police, individuals and a wide variety of government and community agencies and organisations. Community response and contact is enhanced by its shopfront location at the Broadmeadows Shopping Square allowing the public informal contact with police.
- *Police/Community Involvement Program (Frankston).* This program has been re-structured to provide a District Information Support Centre (D.I.S.C.). The purpose of the project is to develop and test computer based data and management information systems. The system is designed to involve district personnel in the establishment of their operational and administrative information requirements.
- *Specialist Police/Youth Worker Project.* With the assistance of the Y.M.C.A. and Bureau of Youth Affairs, the Force initiated a specialist police/youth worker pilot project. Two experienced youth workers were assigned to provide assistance to the Child Exploitation Unit of the Licensing, Gaming and Vice Squad.
- *Police Assaults Survey.* Special Projects commenced a study of assaults committed on police, similar to a study conducted in 1978. The objectives of this study are to measure trends, evaluate incidents, victims and offenders, with a view to measuring the effectiveness of training initiatives which followed the 1978 research.

## **Statistics and Operations Research Unit**

The Statistics and Operations Research Unit continued to advise and assist the staff of the Statistics Section of the Information Bureau on the collection of crime statistics for publication in the annual Statistical Review of Crime.



Liaison was maintained with other agencies, particularly the Australian Bureau of Statistics on the introduction in January of a revised series of Australian Selected Crime Statistics, which are collected and published by the Commissioners of Police.

The unit assisted the Committee of Inquiry into the Force in the design and administration of a questionnaire survey relating to police attitudes. Statistical data, advice on research methods, and assistance in the design and analysis of statistical collections and surveys was provided to police in other departments. Projects undertaken during the year included the development of a cost analysis of recruitments and promotions, and an evaluation of statistical software for the Force's mainframe computer.

The Community Policing Squad database, set up with the aid of a Wages Pause program grant in 1983, continued operation during the year. Information submitted by the Community Policing Squads was analysed to provide quarterly reports for each squad on the characteristics and trends in juvenile offending in their areas. Overall reports were produced on juvenile offending and child maltreatment.

## **Inspectorate**

The aim of the Inspectorate is to provide a continuing impartial assessment of the efficiency and effectiveness of the Force, assist local commanders to improve efficiency and provide Command with advice as to the conditions and problems of the organisation, and where appropriate, solutions.

The following projects were undertaken by the Inspectorate during the year:-

- A pilot project at Prahran and Broadmeadows to gauge the viability of a court "call over" system.
- An objective assessment of regional Traffic Operations Group operations was completed and a working party was formed to examine ways and means of assessing the effectiveness and efficiency of the group.
- An examination of "C" and "V" Districts' boundaries with a view to providing C.I.B. coverage from Sunbury to the Gisborne and Woodend areas.
- A working party to review rostering procedures within the Force.
- An examination of the need to annexe the Marysville sub-district from "Y" to "F" District due to municipal boundary changes between Healesville and Alexandra.
- An investigation of the need to up-grade the St. Kilda Road sub-district in order to provide 24 hour security for new police premises at 412 St. Kilda Road, Melbourne.
- A review of Communications District.
- A pre-inspection review and research for the first inspection requested by a district commander.

## **Program Budget Office**

The major task in this financial year has been to educate officers on the program budget process and its impact on the Force.

Three two-day seminars were conducted in October, for officers, chief inspector and above, to give them first-hand experience with the practical application of program budgeting and its implications. Lectures are provided at all in-service courses to facilitate implementation.

The primary task in the implementation of program budgeting is to develop the non-financial data base requirements whilst the finance section considers financial data base needs.

To ensure the success of this particular phase, participation of the Computer Systems Division is essential and the failure to gain the additional public service support staff has been a major impediment to progress.

## **Industrial Relations Office**

The Assistant Commissioner Research and Development is the Force Industrial Relations Officer. The role of the Industrial Relations Office is to provide members with an avenue through which grievances can be examined. The office maintains regular contact with the Police Association, monitors the morale of the Force and through negotiation can correct misunderstandings which sometimes develop. Currently discussions are underway with the Police Association on reviewing Force grievance procedures.

The Industrial Relations Officer represents the Force as an observer on the joint Police Association/Government working party and also regularly meets with the Industrial and District Delegates of the Police Association, and the Industrial Relations Officer of the Ministry for Police and Emergency Services.

## **Freedom of Information Office**

During the year the Force received 289 requests for documents under the Freedom of Information Act 1982, compared with 514 requests received during the previous year which was the first year of operation of the Act.

Although there has been a reduction in the number of requests, their complexity and voluminous nature has increased with a significant number of requests emanating from journalists. These trends are expected to continue. Other documents requested relate to:-

- Prisoners undergoing sentence seeking documents relating to their criminal record.
- Criminal history sheets.
- Personal documents relating to members and ex-members.
- Complaint investigation files.
- Documents relating to Children's Court protection applications.

The Freedom of Information Act provides for a review of the Freedom of Information Officer's decision by the principal officer or his nominee. Internal reviews of 29 of the Freedom of Information Officer's decisions have been undertaken by nominated officers at deputy commissioner and assistant commissioner level.

The Act has also provided for applicants to appeal if dissatisfied with the outcome of an internal review. Prior to 1st March, appeals were heard by the County Court, but as a result of an amendment to the Act, these appeals are now heard by the Administrative Appeals Tribunal and it is envisaged that more applicants may utilise their right of appeal due to the less formal proceedings of the tribunal. During the year one appeal was made to the County Court and four to the tribunal.

The Freedom of Information Office develops and maintains current statements for publication pursuant to Part II of the Freedom of Information Act. These statements detail the organisation and functions of the Force, the categories of documents held, methods of handling Freedom of Information requests, publicity services, documents detailing operational procedures and guidelines, and literature produced in the preceding twelve months.

# ***Internal Investigations Department***



**Assistant Commissioner K. Glare, L.L.B. (Hons.)**

On the 21st February, the Internal Investigations Bureau became a separate, eighth, department of the Force. The new Internal Investigations Department has assumed all the functions and responsibilities of the Internal Investigations Bureau and has taken over the actual investigation of all complaints of a serious nature. Additionally, the new department has directed greater emphasis towards preventing and detecting corruption within the Force by forming an Internal Security Unit.

Investigations conducted by the department generally fall into the following categories:-

- (a) allegations that police have committed criminal offences involving corruption, conspiracy, perjury, violence involving bodily harm, theft or other serious offences;
- (b) complaints by persons arrested, intercepted or interviewed alleging assault, unjust arrest or other mistreatment;
- (c) complaints, either verbally or in writing, that police have been neglectful, rude or otherwise have acted improperly; and
- (d) internal matters of neglect or misconduct.

Those matters within the ambit of categories (a) and (b) are now investigated by members of the Internal Investigations Department. All complaints in categories (c) and (d) are usually investigated at district level but where investigation of a seemingly minor matter discloses more serious aspects, the investigation may be taken over by the Internal Investigations Department. Even relatively minor matters are subject to scrutiny by senior staff of the Internal Investigations Department before the matter is considered finalised and the Assistant Commissioner may refer a matter back to a district for further enquiries or direct any other appropriate action. Monitoring the investigation of serious complaints is a routine function of the Assistant Commissioner.

During the year 490 serious complaints were made against police but it is pleasing to note that this represented a decrease of 86 (15%) over last year. The number of complaints of assault by police decreased by 58 (18.5%) over last year and, expressed as a percentage of the total number of complaints, assault allegations represent 52% this year as against 54.3% the previous year. Allegations of assault still remain a major area of concern for the Force.

Of the total of 490 serious complaints, 291 are still under investigation. Of the 199 resolved, 92 (46.2%) were found to be substantiated in whole or in part with a result that 40 members were charged in open court and 39 were dealt with by the

Police Discipline Board. Other disciplinary or administrative action was taken in each of the remaining cases.

**Table 29: Complaints Investigated by Each District**

A District	34	R District	3
B District	28	S District	7
C District	10	T District	32
D District	6	U District	19
E District	4	V District	21
F District	1	W District	2
G District	2	X District (Information Bureau)	Nil
H District	17	Y District	18
I District	35	Z District	18
J District	6	Crime Department	53
K District	3	Communications District	Nil
L District	Nil	Personnel Department	Nil
M District	14	Services Department	1
N District	6	Protective Security Groups	Nil
O District	10	Training District	2
P District	11	Internal Investigations Department	113
Q District	14	Research & Development Department	Nil
TOTAL			490

Appendices 27(a), (b), (c) and (d) detail the Department's activities. Staff for the Department are selected for their particular qualities and expertise so that complaints against police by the public are resolved in a manner which is fair to all parties—impartial, thorough, efficient and under a system in which investigators are accountable for the way in which they conduct investigations. This ensures the maintenance of internal discipline within the Force, while at the same time being conscious of the self esteem of police officers. Public confidence is also maintained.

Accountability to the public is ensured by the Ombudsman continuing to oversight completed complaint files and a high level of co-operation exists between members of the Internal Investigations Department and the Office of the Ombudsman.

The Government has involved the Force in preliminary discussions considering the establishment of a Police Complaints Authority to assume the role and function of the Office of the Ombudsman.

In addition to its primary role and function, the Department continues its preventative program by lecturing to in-service training courses with particular emphasis on trends in complaints made and the importance of effective supervision, accountability and professionalism at all levels of the Force.

# Administration Department

On 13th August, Mr. A.M. Allan, A.A.S.A. (Senior), A.C.I.S., R.C.A., J.P., was appointed on secondment to the position of Director of Administration.

The Administration Department is undergoing substantial reforms to cope with increased demands from the operational arm of the Force. Changes have been instituted following internal initiatives, issue of Public Service Board guidelines and Ministry delegations of authority.

Initiatives introduced include a restructuring of the personnel management area, application of equal employment opportunity philosophy and the adoption of action plans to meet specific goals.

Senior administrative positions are also being created to provide effective high level administrative support to assistant commissioners. To date, appointments have been made to Research and Development, Traffic, Operations and Internal Investigations Departments. A further appointment has also been made in the Chief Commissioner's Office and it is anticipated that ultimately all departments will be similarly serviced.

In accordance with government policy of civilianisation in appropriate areas, fifty public servants have been appointed to the Crime Department for duty with the Information Bureau, Fingerprint Records Section and other areas, thereby releasing police for active police duty.

**Table 30: Deployment of Public Service Staff**

Chief Commissioner's Office		District Offices and Police Stations		State Forensic Science Lab.		TOTAL	
1983/84	1984/85	1983/84	1984/85	1983/84	1984/85	1983/84	1984/85
Authorised							
257	423	1041	1021	57	63	1355	1444
Actual							
238	353	1023	1004	56	59	1317	1416
* 67 part time public servants have been included as 45 full time equivalents.							

## Personnel Management

In 1984 the Public Service Board introduced a standard delegation package designed to devolve personnel management decision making from the central agency to departments under established guidelines and financial and manpower controls. As part of the implementation of the new procedure a number of powers and functions in relation to personnel management matters were delegated to specified officers within the office of the Chief Commissioner of Police. In April, the Public Service Board further extended delegations to selected positions within administrative units which resulted in them accepting full responsibility and accountability for their actions. As a result, the staff and functions of each position have been transferred from the Ministry for Police and Emergency Services to Police Headquarters thereby saving considerable time and effort in administrative processing.

The new procedures have imposed a number of additional responsibilities on the Staff Branch, including the responsibility for Public Service recruitment and maintenance of establishment records. New systems have been developed to meet these new requirements. Additional staffing resources have been provided both on a permanent and temporary basis, however difficulties have been experienced because of the lack of training and expertise in the Branch.

The Personnel Branch, responsible to the Assistant Commissioner (Personnel) has a similar role in relation to members of the Force. As a result of a review in that area, it is being restructured to provide an improved level of support. Additionally, a manpower control system is being developed with the gradual computerisation of records. This system will relate to both public service and police personnel areas.

## **Achieving Administrative Goals**

During the year a Departmental Annual Plan was introduced with the aim of developing goals, objectives, strategies and targets within the Administration Department.

The concept was designed to assist line managers in determining the initiatives they may introduce as well as ensure they are in accordance with the overall goals of the Department.

Examples of strategies introduced include:-

- The commencement of the review of the Clerical Officer/Keyboard categories to align with Public Service Board guidelines.
- Identifying and reviewing areas where word processing could improve administrative efficiency.
- Development of a financial commitment control system.
- Introduction of a human resource development policy and training program within the Department.

## **Equal Employment Opportunity**

The Public Service Board has, in accordance with Government policy, introduced an action plan for women. As a result, the Ministry for Police and Emergency Services has adopted its own action plan to ensure the implementation of equal employment opportunity policies.

This action plan is being co-ordinated by the Deputy Secretary of the Ministry for Police and Emergency Services by means of a consultative committee with representation from the Ministry, the office of the Chief Commissioner of Police and the State Emergency Service. An internal committee within the Force has been established to oversee implementation.

Significant progress was made in achieving targets under the 1984/85 action plan for women, however difficulties have been experienced to date due to a lack of adequate resourcing and further positions have been sought in the forthcoming budget.

## **Central Registry Branch**

To provide an improved system of records management a new clerical officer structure was introduced to enhance the career path of clerical assistants.

The utilisation, in late 1984, of a private courier system for the distribution and collection of country police mail proved to be a cost effective initiative. In the metropolitan area a public servant was appointed to replace the police member formerly performing this function.

## **Human Resources Development**

This office was established in late 1984 and some formal training programs have been introduced. Programs conducted during the year included induction, basic supervision, management development, effective interviewing techniques and selection interviewing skills. During 1984/85, 85 public servants attended in-service courses whilst 13 attended external training courses.

The responsibility for the provision of occupational health and safety procedures is also an aspect of the operations of this office. Job rotation has been the subject of examination and implementation to overcome problems such as repetitive strain injury and also to increase areas of staff development. "On the Job" skills training was undertaken to assist staff involved in the introduction of new technology. The total number of staff involved in this training to date is approximately 105.

The Department was severely hit by the effects of repetitive strain injury. Eighty staff have been identified as suffering from the injury and major set-backs have resulted in the work performance of a number of areas. Support staff have been obtained to cover work areas affected, such as the Brief and Summons Office and the Firearms Registry. Twelve personnel have returned to work on restricted typing and clerical duties, eight have been referred to the Government Medical Officer and 60 have returned to normal duty.

Increased part-time study approvals were granted to thirty personnel to study at tertiary or college of further education, and qualifications gained by staff through such study should continue to raise the efficiency level of support to the Force.

## **Financial Services Division**

The Financial Services Division, incorporating both the Accounts Branch and Pay Branch, has continued to undergo major changes to meet the demands placed upon the area by the Force and the requirement to provide information both internally and externally to assist in decision making, planning and control. With a view to increasing departmental financial accountability, the Department of Management and Budget and other government departments are making more requests for information of a financial nature.

Significant achievements during the year include:-

- From the 1st July, the Force commenced to utilise the computerised batch processing facilities of the Financial Recording and Reporting System (termed 'F.R.A.R.'). This system operated by the Government Computing Service provides for an improved financial information base covering program budget allocations, expenditure, commitments and various operational and management control reports. It enables closer interaction with the program budgeting process.
- Substantial improvement in accounts payment performance.
- Development of workload performance measures.
- Restructuring of the Accounts Payable Section to provide for the more efficient use of manpower resources.
- The purchase of a microcomputer for the Finance Section to develop and maintain data bases of information for financial planning, estimate preparation, financial modelling and preparation of financial reports and statements.
- Improved commitments control.
- Productivity gains through improved forms design.

The inability to meet information deadlines, the shortage of staff and the adverse press criticism concerning late payment of supplier's claims, resulted in the employment of fourteen additional exempt staff in the Accounts Payable Section. Other temporary staff have also provided assistance in the Pay and Finance Sections. With the agreement of the Department of Management and Budget, discussions were held with consultants with the view to examining the accounts payable procedures. This review should ensure better processing of claims and speedier payment.

Reviews of the Pay, Accounts Payable and Accounts Receivable Sections have been undertaken, with recommendations in the course of being finalised and implemented.



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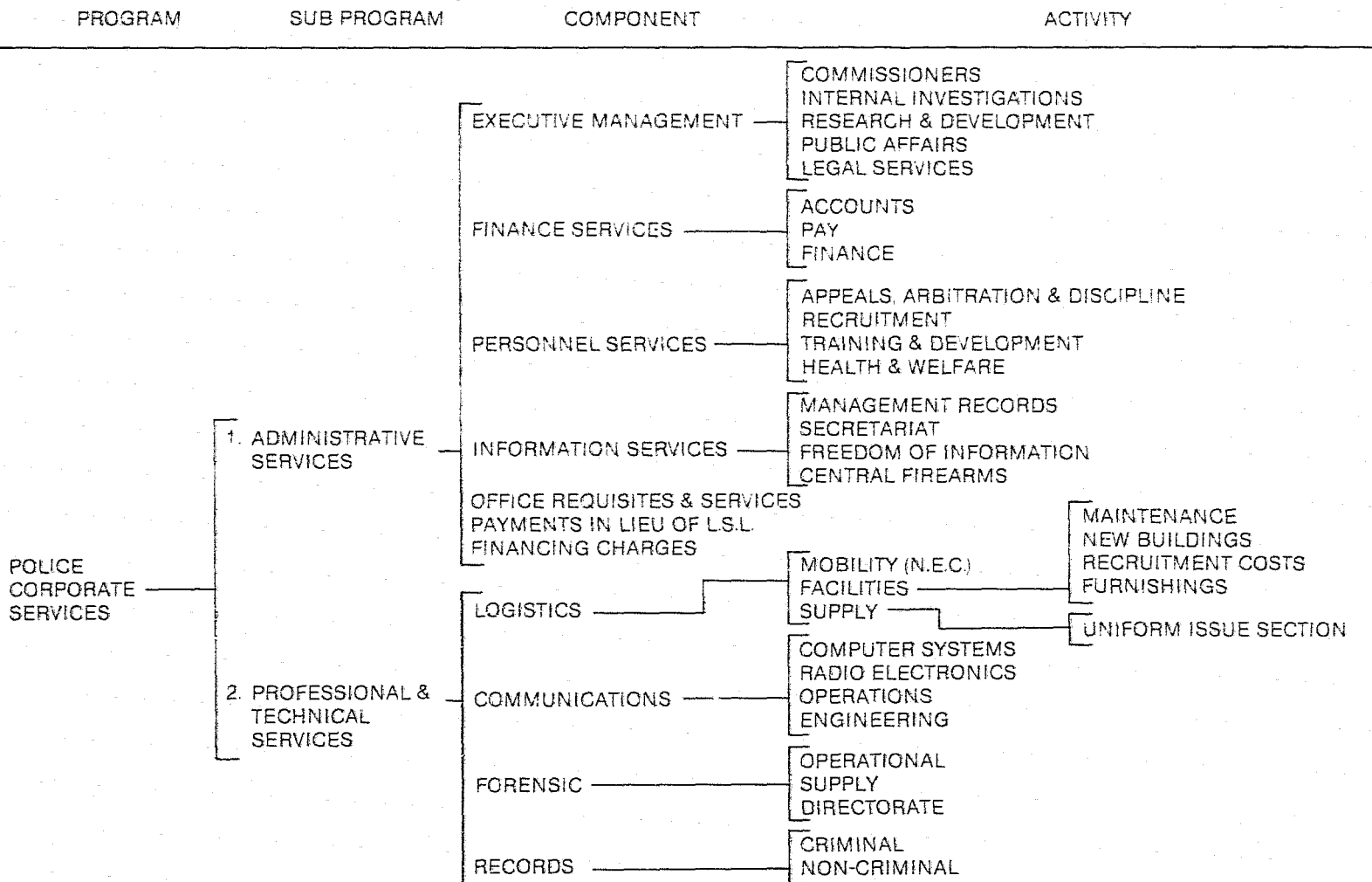
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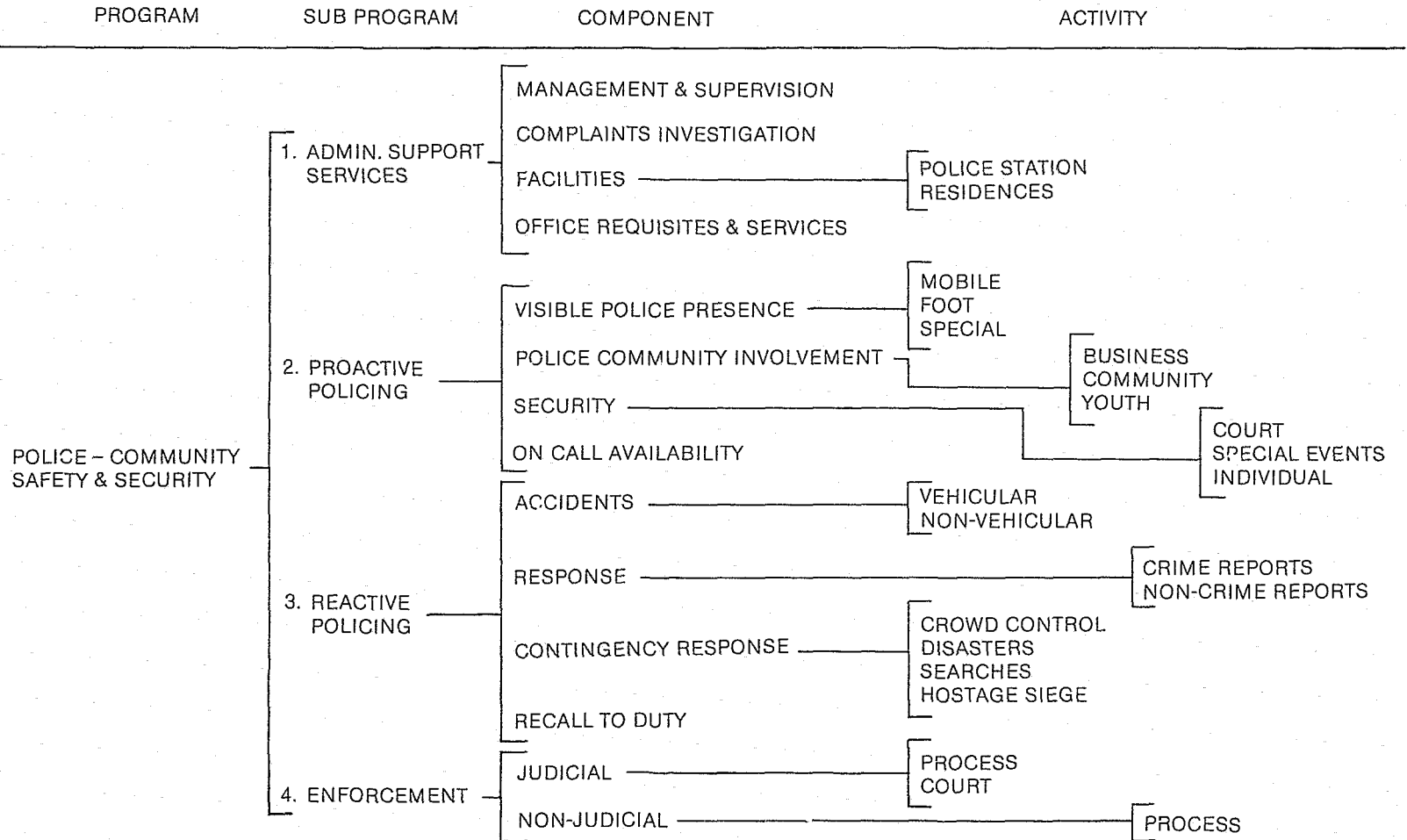
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## Appendix "1" Force Programs

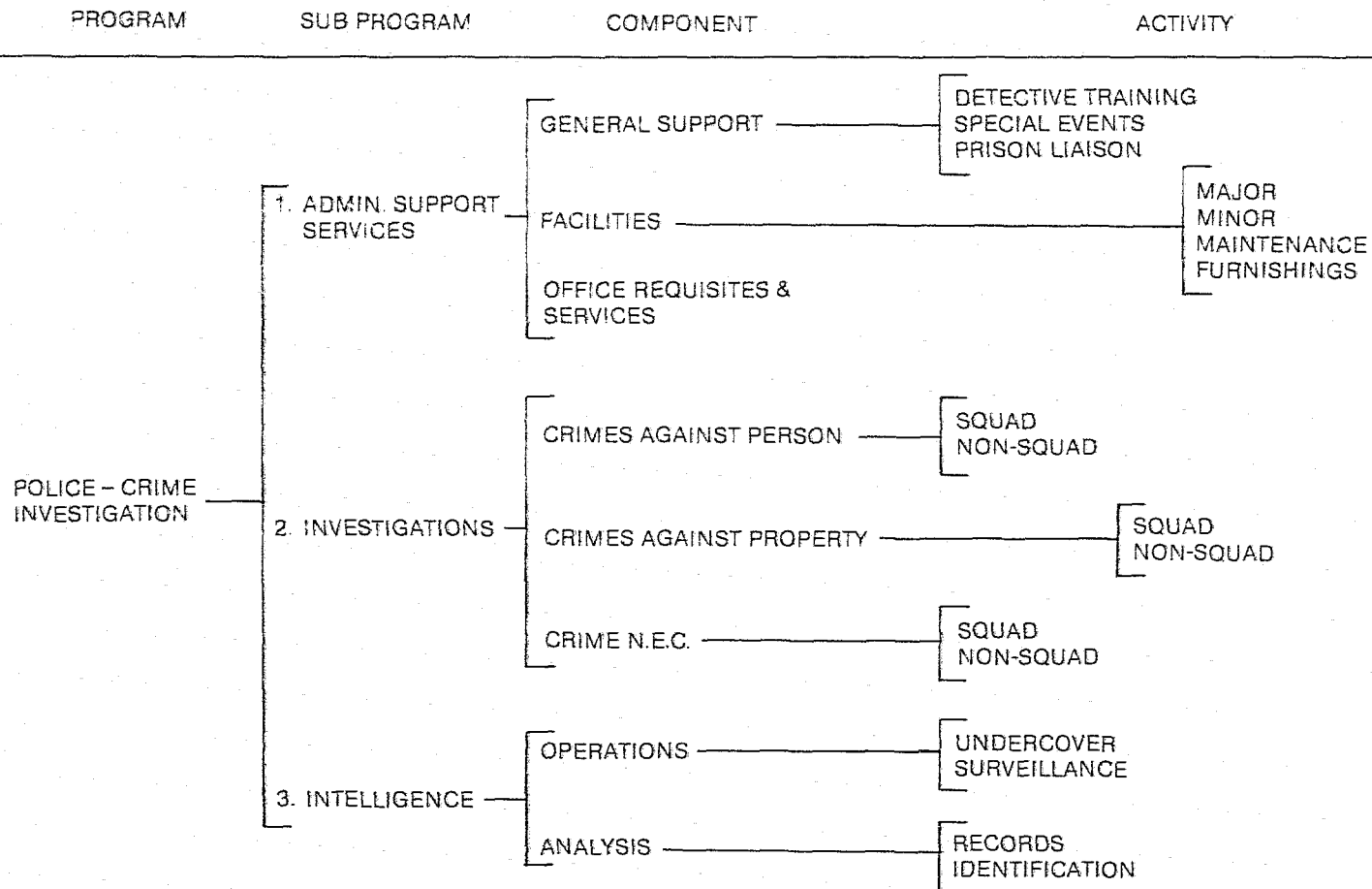




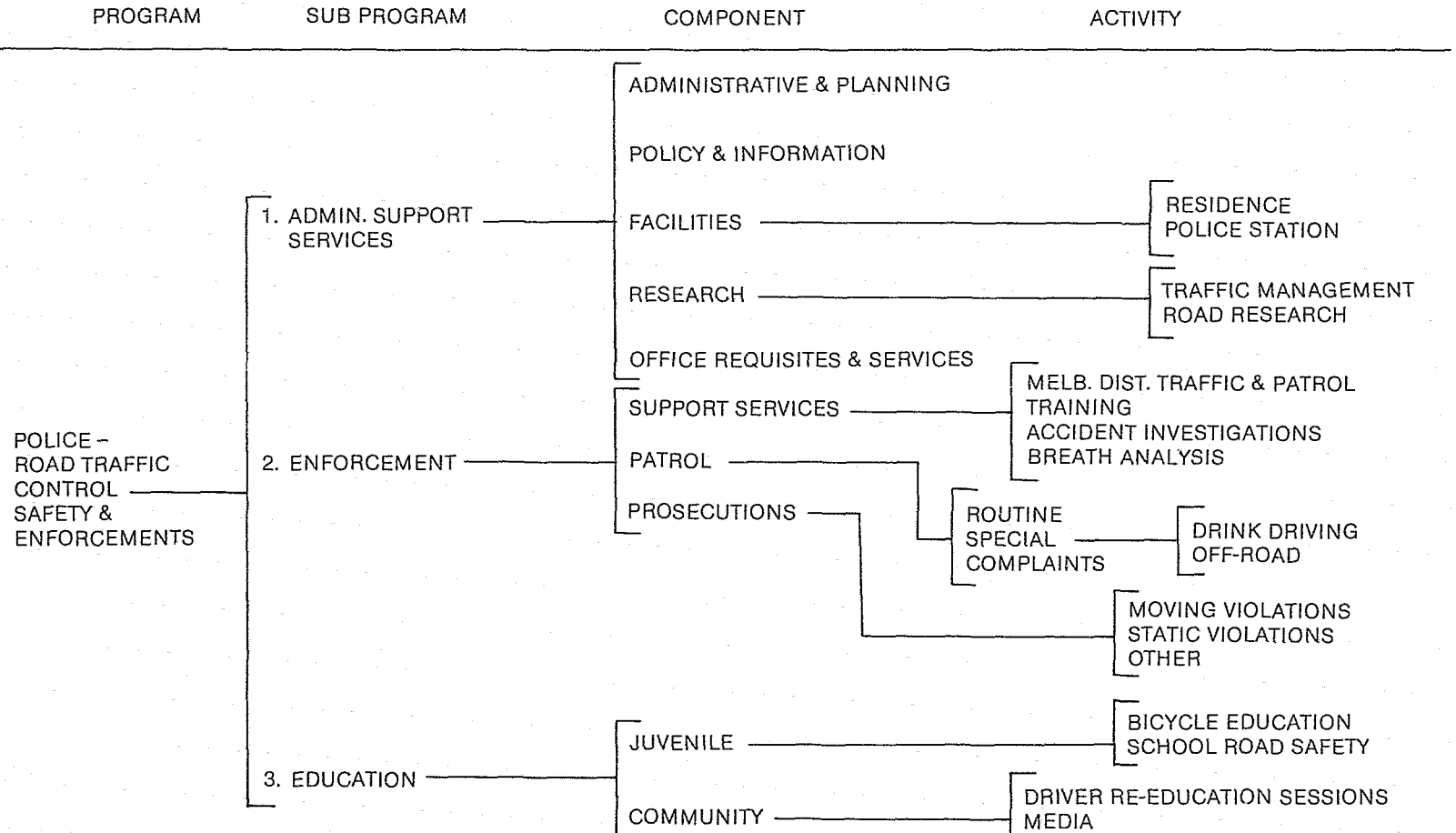
## Appendix "1" (cont.)



## Appendix "1" (cont.)



## Appendix "1" (cont.)



### Appendix "2" Activities of Police Surgeons

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983/84	1984/85	Percentage Increase 1979-1984/85
Sexual Offences Examinations	351	376	348	432	327	428	+ 22%
Courts	176	302	256	337	327	195	+ 13%
Disturbed Persons seen	702	967	872	1081	1218	1227	+ 75%
Drug Offences Offenders Withdrawals	125	108	91	219	360	350	+ 180%
Sick prisoners (including drug)	67	28	111	239	290	540	+ 332%
Lectures	115	137	89	145	101	72	- 37%
Drivers Licence Files	Nil	586	1716	1131	1174	1065	N/A

### Appendix "3" Child Offenders 1984/85

Offences	Male	Court	Caution	Female	Court	Caution	Total
Serious Assault	296	224	72	46	34	12	342
Robbery	86	71	15	8	8	NIL	94
Rape	45	43	2	NIL	NIL	NIL	45
Burglary	4442	2678	1764	287	141	146	4729
Theft from shop	2250	555	1695	2593	387	2206	4843
Other theft	7741	4085	3656	642	303	339	8383
Motor car theft	1860	1465	395	135	88	47	1995
Criminal damage/Wilful damage/Arson	1532	757	775	74	30	44	1606
Deception/ Fraud	256	193	63	224	151	73	480
Drugs	223	163	60	37	23	14	260
Firearms	374	139	235	10	2	8	384
Traffic (including tamper)	5956	3659	2297	236	112	124	6192
Street	1849	1324	525	244	150	94	2093
Other	1910	1077	833	201	86	115	2111
TOTAL	28820	16433	12387	4737	1515	3222	33557

### Appendix "3" (cont.) Principal Offence Categories (total number of offenders 13,445)

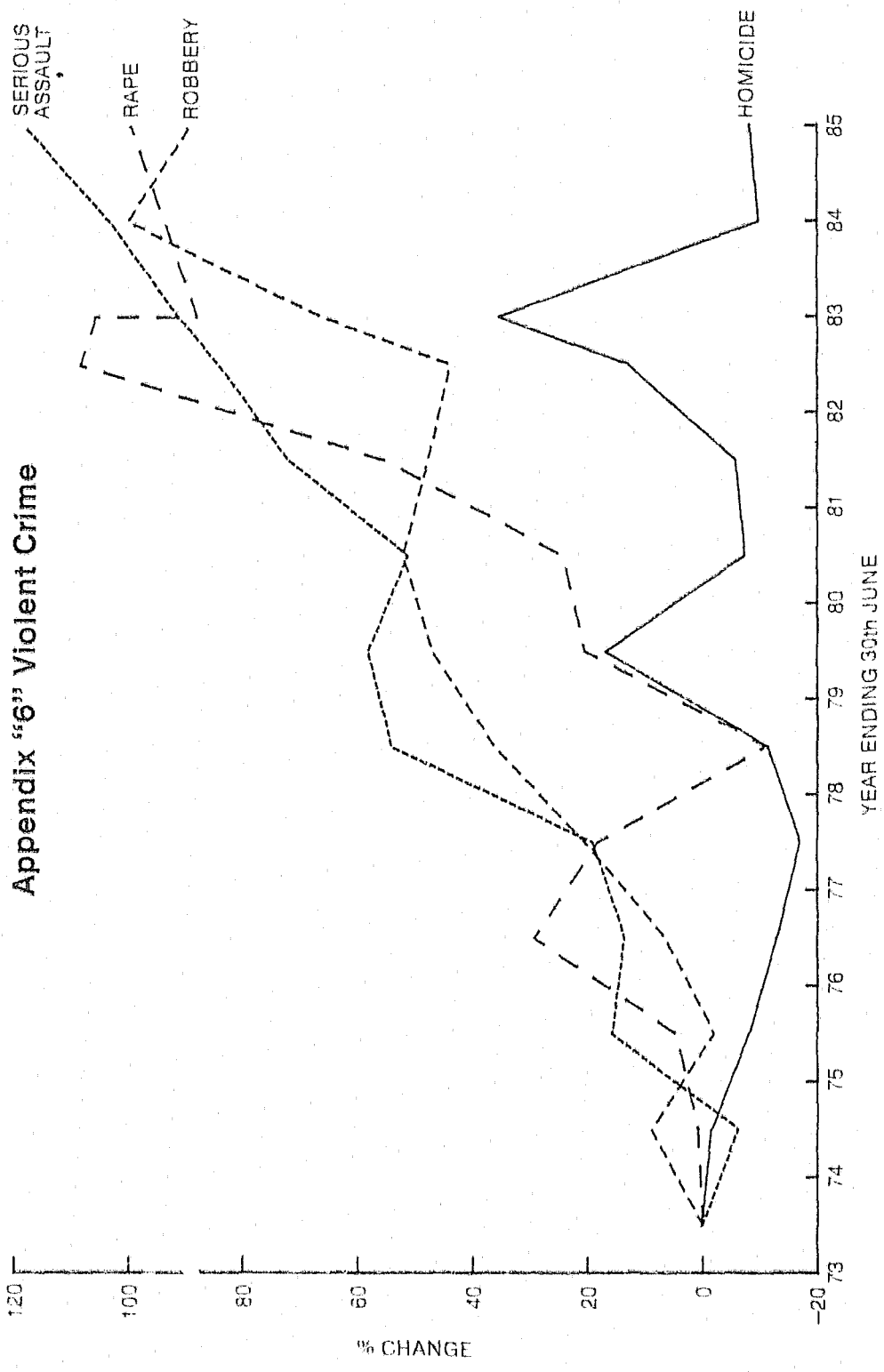
	Male	Court	Caution	Female	Court	Caution	Total
Serious Assault	130	86	44	21	11	10	151
Robbery	55	42	13	5	5	NIL	60
Rape	25	23	2	NIL	NIL	NIL	25
Burglary	2143	1036	1107	161	62	99	2304
Theft from shop	1720	359	1361	1743	192	1551	3463
Other thefts	1691	670	1021	180	59	121	1871
Motor car theft	942	674	268	87	47	40	1029
Criminal damage/Wilful damage/Arson	684	267	417	45	18	27	729
Deception/ Fraud	67	43	24	43	12	31	110
Drugs	106	67	39	15	7	8	121
Firearms	133	29	104	4	NIL	4	137
Traffic (including tamper)	1598	930	668	69	18	51	1667
Street offences	703	419	284	97	44	53	800
Other	876	408	468	102	30	72	978
TOTAL	10873	5053	5820	2572	505	2067	13445

## Appendix "4" Care Applications – Age and Sex

	Less than 8		8-10		11-13		14-16		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Ill treated	7	8	–	2	1	3	1	1	9	14
Inadequate & control	3	3	1	2	8	4	20	11	32	20
Development jeopardised	27	22	4	7	5	13	8	15	44	57
Is being exposed	37	47	19	13	61	52	63	146	180	258
Sub total	74	80	24	24	75	72	92	173	265	349
Total in Age group	154		48		147		265		614	

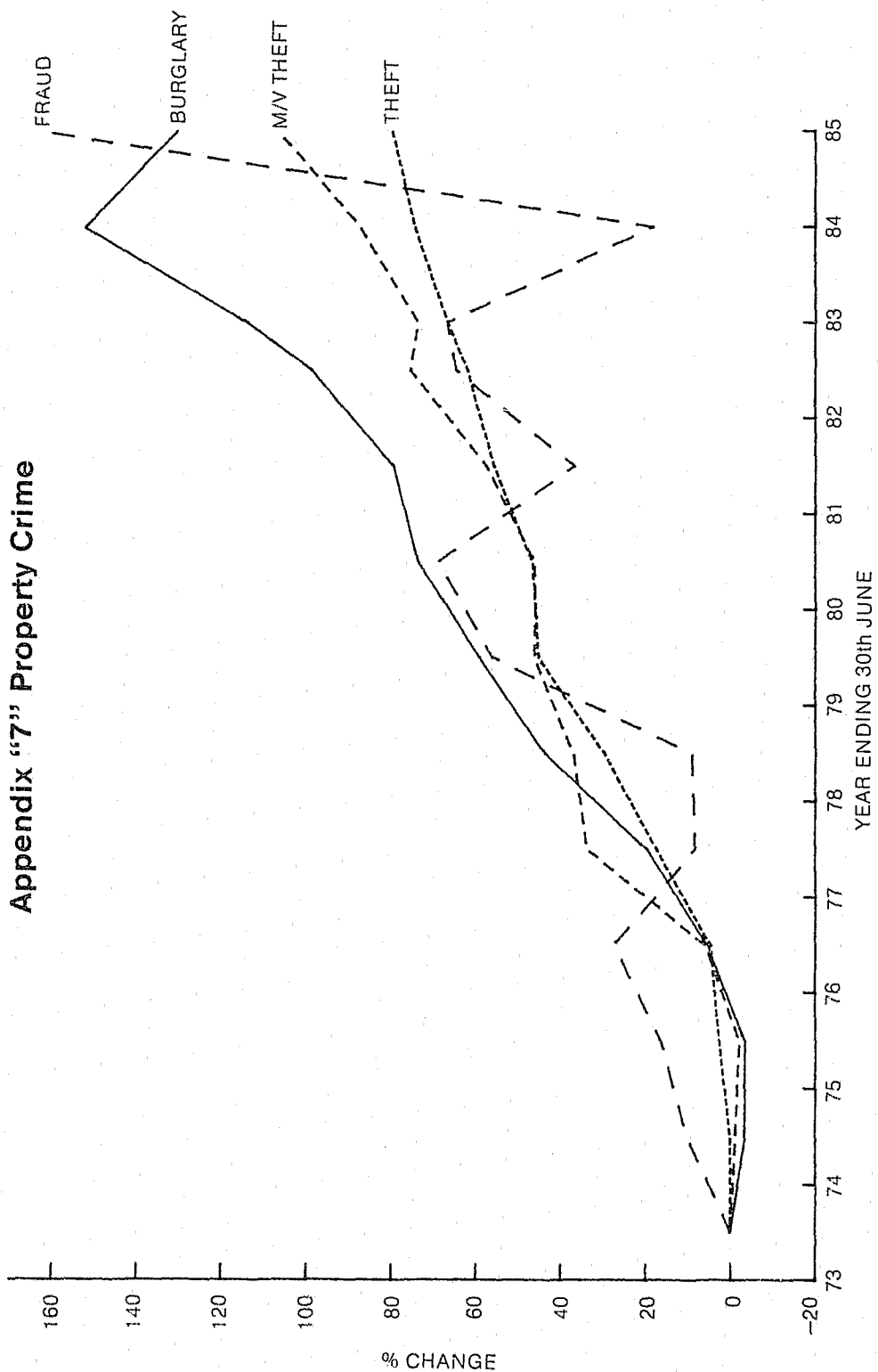
## Appendix "5" Summary of Major Crime Statistics 1984/85

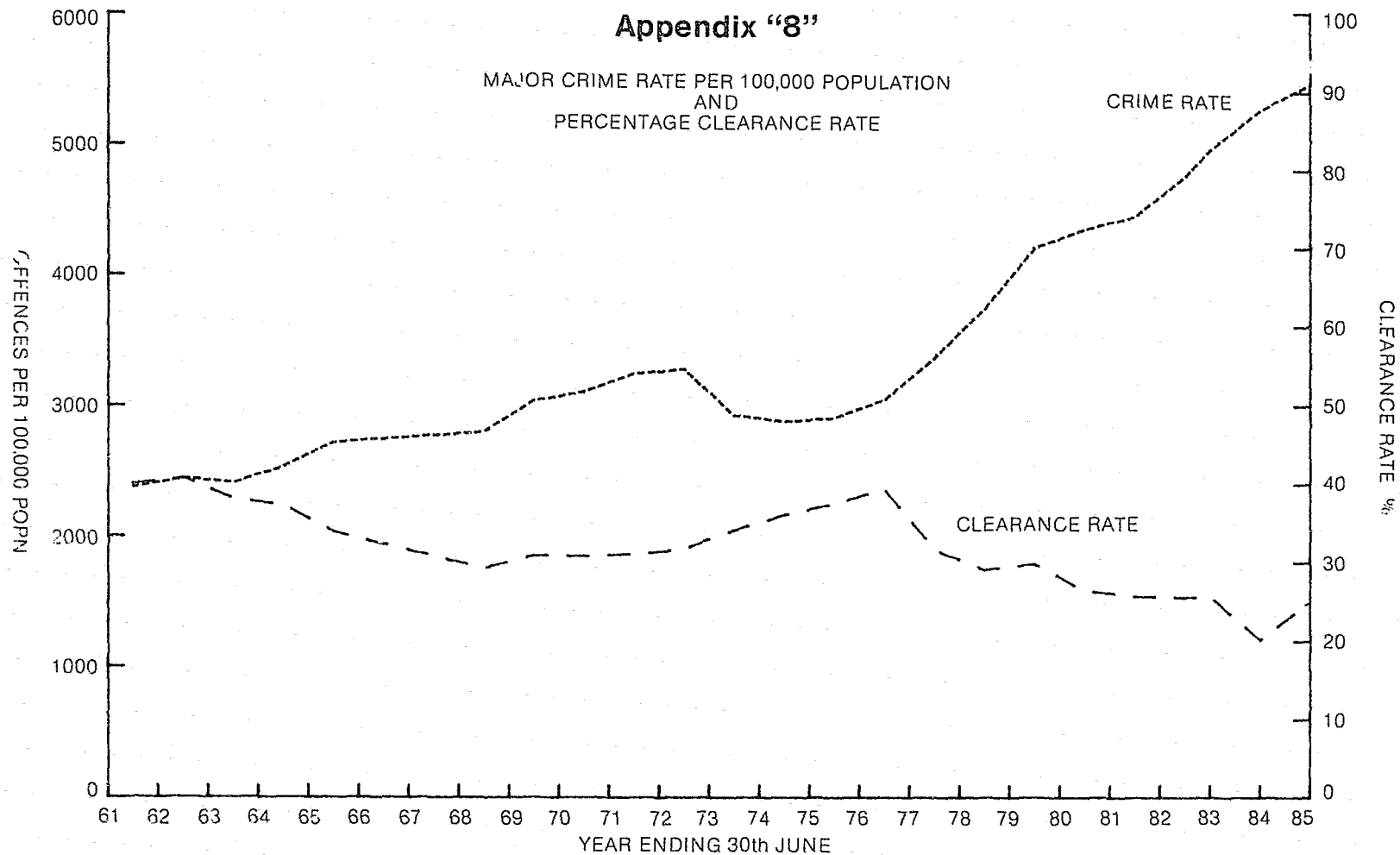
OFFENCE	OFFENCES REPORTED			OFFENCES CLEARED				PEOPLE PROCEEDED AGAINST									
				83/84		84/85		UNDER 17		17-20		21-24		25 AND OVER		TOTAL	
	83/84	84/85	% change	Number	% total	Number	% total	83/84	84/85	83/84	84/85	83/84	84/85	83/84	84/85	83/84	84/85
Homicide	112	114	+1.78	100	89.28	99	86.84	4	5	13	12	17	11	49	50	83	78
Serious Assault	2326	2496	+7.30	1458	62.68	1616	64.74	155	194	274	349	233	272	498	527	1160	1342
Robbery	1687	1595	-5.45	451	26.73	481	30.15	80	104	132	101	78	77	66	123	356	405
Rape	496	527	+6.25	404	81.45	437	82.92	20	26	22	26	24	32	63	64	129	148
Burglary	86169	78710	-8.65	9601	11.14	9342	11.86	2794	2493	1369	1186	719	777	821	903	5703	5359
Theft	90400	93163	+3.05	18339	20.29	20025	21.49	5715	4968	2688	2433	1376	1400	6006	499	15785	14300
Motor Vehicle Theft	20862	22991	+10.20	3505	16.80	4033	17.54	1146	1295	997	961	254	216	222	276	2619	2748
Fraud, etc.	10487	23228	+121.19	9016	85.97	19554	84.18	206	256	387	486	396	498	1125	1236	2114	2476
Major Crime Against the Person	4621	4732	+2.38	2413	52.21	2633	55.64	259	329	441	488	352	392	676	764	1728	1973
Major Crime Against Property	207918	218092	+4.89	40461	19.16	52954	24.28	9861	9012	5441	5066	2745	2891	8174	7914	26221	24583
Total Major Crime	212539	222824	+4.83	42874	20.17	55587	24.94	10120	9341	5882	5554	3097	3283	8850	8678	27949	26856
Other Offences	64721	70351	+8.69	42360	49.99	36886	52.43	2335	2301	5564	5680	3868	4562	7676	7882	19443	20425





# Appendix "7" Property Crime





**Appendix "9"**  
**Principal Targets for Drug Robberies, Thefts, etc.**

	1982	1983/84	1984/85
Doctors' Surgeries, etc.	45	21	32
Doctors' Cars	11	3	4
Pharmacy Burglaries	46	29	45
Armed Robberies	15	43	45
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>126</b>

**Appendix "10"**  
**Drug Traffickers/Sellers - Charges Laid**

Type of Drug	1982	1983/84	1984/85
Indian Hemp	603	896	2,078
Hallucinogens	22	10	1
Morphine	Nil	1	3
Heroin	227	285	402
Cocaine	10	6	17
Amphetamine	260	119	97
Miscellaneous (Drug of Addiction and Restricted Substances)	28	26	20
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,150</b>	<b>1,343</b>	<b>2,618</b>

## Appendix "11"

### Statewide Traffic Offences

	1983/84	1984/85
Exceed .05% B.A.C.	13,557	13,656
Drive Under Influence	914	904
In Charge Under Influence	152	135
Manner Dangerous, Speed, Reckless, etc.	2,356	2,300
Careless Driving	7,325	7,345
Accident, Fail to Stop, Report, etc.	2,535	2,580
Drive Licence canc., susp. disq.	2,588	2,807
Unlicensed Driver	11,826	11,554
Unregistered Vehicles	14,342	12,997
Ex. 60/75/90 kph. (Speed Zone)	173,436	177,923
Ex. 80 kph. (Probationary)	4,325	4,428
Ex. 100 kph.*	48,909	59,993
Speed Trucks	6,282	7,647
Log Books	1,635	1,829
Double Lines	3,883	3,824
Fail Keep Left	2,620	2,378
Fail Give Stop, Turn, Diverge Signal	8,214	7,723
Incorrect Turn	3,913	3,584
Lighting Offences	7,818	7,673
Number Plate Offences	4,918	3,759
Stop Sign, Give Way Sign	20,097	17,198
Traffic Lights	22,771	25,700
Pedestrian, School Crossing Offences	457	390
Seat Belts	26,416	27,401
Motor Cycle Offences (not incl. above)	3,892	3,799
Bicycle Offences	5,136	4,912
Litter Offences	491	482
Unroadworthy Vehicles (Brief - T.I.N.'s)	2,983	2,608
Other Traffic Offences Not Specified	53,822	52,862
Parking Offences	40,183	33,045
Drive Under Influence Drugs	61	125
Exceed .00% B.A.C.	New Offence	1,045
TOTAL	497,857	504,606

\*Includes offences of exceeding speed limit by 30 kph or more.

### Appendix "12"

#### Speeding Offences Detected by Radar 1984/85

	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	JAN.	FEB.	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	Progressive Total
No. "1" Division	1235	1208	815	1257	917	1494	1040	614	1480	1380	914	842	13196
No. "2" Division	1323	1023	1181	950	762	1718	1953	1317	1786	2090	1267	1179	16549
No. "3" Division	246	169	389	265	87	245	878	853	1088	826	687	762	6495
No. "4" Division	1262	683	670	922	591	532	751	685	1076	1247	943	926	10288
Dandenong T.O.G.	264	398	250	450	405	144	346	227	322	686	573	397	4462
Frankston T.O.G.	133	186	137	184	62	116	513	32	180	123	133	254	2053
No. 1 Region	631	480	440	364	171	404	551	251	389	535	425	506	5147
No. 2 Region	381	423	284	334	282	160	420	325	518	537	385	402	4451
No. 3 Region	956	917	1103	897	702	1168	1331	1218	871	1240	1197	1204	12804
No. 4 Region	1250	1151	1123	814	886	1080	1174	721	835	928	786	1051	11899
No. 5 Region	744	801	700	775	680	635	1160	656	872	1038	985	841	9887
TOTALS	8425	7439	7092	7212	5545	7696	10117	6899	9417	10630	8295	8364	97231

**Appendix "13"**  
**Tests Conducted Under Drink-Driving Legislation**  
**Preliminary Breath Tests**

	Random Stations		Others	
	1983/84	1984/85	1983/84	1984/85
Total demands	194,042	229,623	18,365	14,936
Positive tests	1,612	1,531	5,914	5,584
Negative tests	192,415	228,079	12,380	9,260
Refusals	15	13	71	92
Demands made after collisions	Nil	Nil	*3,169	*2,959

\*included in total demands

**Breathalyser Tests**

	1983/84	1984/85
Total demands	15,349	14,986
Refusals	353	361
Results		
.05 and under	2,585	2,251
over .05 and under .08	1,312	1,306
over .08 and under .100	1,927	1,864
over .100 and under .150	4,722	4,633
.150 and over	4,450	4,571

**Blood Screening Samples**

	1983/84	1984/85
Total collected for screening	20,143	22,605
Driver Positive	2,567	-)
Driver Negative	13,523	-)*
Non-Driver	4,053	-)

\*There are presently 937 screening samples awaiting analysis at the Forensic Science Laboratory so these figures cannot be included.

## Appendix "14"

### Traffic Infringement Notices Issued

	1983/84	1984/85
Exceeding any speed limit (15 kph – 30 kph).	104,831	129,929
Exceeding any speed limit (less than 15 kph).	80,254	74,842
Failing to wear fastened seat belt.	24,425	25,953
Disobeying traffic control signal.	20,775	24,929
Disobeying traffic sign.	27,072	22,709
Failing to have prescribed lights.	5,961	4,985
Failing to give signals.	5,098	4,882
Driving over double lines.	2,948	3,002
Unlawfully turning right or left.	1,891	2,659
Failing to give way at intersection.	1,547	1,535
Number plate offences.	2,738	1,488
Registration label offences.	4,282	1,274
Failing to keep to the left.	1,333	1,223
Failing to dip headlights.	886	1,058
Using a motor car or trailer not in good order.	992	868
General identification offences.	186	522
Rear vision mirror offences.	548	436
Dropping litter offences.	364	412
Identifying number offences.	698	398
Passing stationary tram car.	80	76
Other T.I.N. offences issued in accordance with Transport Act 1983.	–	6,937
(Schedule 9) – Part 1 Offence, only.		
Effective from 1st March.		
TOTAL	286,909	310,117

## Appendix "15"

### Collisions Involving Police Vehicles

	1983/84	1984/85
Collisions	810	717
Incidents (minor accidents not involving other vehicles)	52	88
TOTAL	862	805
Police Vehicles Wilfully Damaged	147	147
Fatal Collisions	2	1
Casualties		
Killed: Police	Nil	Nil
Other	2	1
Injured: Police	168	154
Other	85	59
Undergoing Training		
Motor Cars	8	Nil
Motor Cycles	5	3
Vehicles Operating as Emergency Vehicles	60	27
Action taken concerning Police		
Briefs submitted against Police	37	27
Approved (Open Court)	11	6
Not Approved	11	2
Pending	15	19
Counselled	149	41
Reprimanded	3	Nil
To attend Motor Driving & Allied Schools	26	21
To attend Police Driver Awareness Course	Nil	51
Persons Since Convicted - arising from collisions		
Police	6	1
Other	134	27
Prosecutions Pending		
Police	5	19
Other	90	109
Accident Investigation Committee Hearings	1	1
*Includes convictions for:-		
Drive Under Influence	5	Nil
Exceed .00% B.A.C.	Nil	2
Exceed 0.05% B.A.C.	23	6
Dangerous Driving	32	7
Careless Driving	20	14
Speeding	6	4
Fail to Give Way	6	4
Unsafe Reversing	7	Nil
Fail to Obey Light Signal	3	Nil
Unlicensed Driver	47	4
Other Offences	96	50



## Appendix "16"

### Police Driver Training and Allied Schools

	Passed	Failed
<b>Courses</b>		
Standard Car Course	140	74
Elementary Car Course	295	51
Advanced (Pursuit) Car Course	79	24
Four Wheel Drive Course	87	5
Vehicle Safety Testing School	180	3
<b>Motor Cycle Courses</b>		
Traffic Operations Group	38	18
Independent Patrol Group	1	1
Special Solo Section	8	Nil
Criminal Investigation Branch	1	Nil
Motor Cycle: 12 Month Re-assessments	140	5
Pre-course Assessments	63	3
<b>Tests</b>		
"B" Class Re-tests	32	3
T.O.G. "B" Class Suitability	90	32
"C" Class Driving Tests	153	173
"C" Class Theory Tests	353	32
"D" Class Driving Tests	38	5
Motor Cycle "A" Evaluation Tests	13	2
"D", "C", Accident Evaluation Tests	57	10
"B" Accident Re-tests	3	Nil

## Appendix "17"

### Victoria Police Force actual strength by department at 30th June, 1985

DEPARTMENT	OPERATIONS		CRIME		TRAFFIC		PERSONNEL		SERVICES		C.C.P.		R & D		I.I.D.		TOTAL	GRAND TOTAL	% Ratio
RANK	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Commissioner	1		1		1		1		1		4		1		1		11		11
Commander	2		1												1		4		4
Chief Supt.	22		3		2		2		2		1		1		1		34		34 1:19
Brevet Ch.Supt.			2														2		2 5.20%
																			Officer to other rank
Superintendent	15		6		1	1	4		4		1		2		2		35	1	36
Chief Inspector	61		32		6		6		4		6		5		9		129		129 4.94% of Force Total
Brevet Ch.Insp.			1						1								2		2
Inspector	109	2	33		13		13	1	9		6		8	1	11		202	4	206
Brevet Insp.			2				1		2		1						6		6
Senior Sgt.	244	3	102	2	31		16	2	20		12		10		10		445	7	452
Brevet Snr.Sgt.	2		6		2				9								19		19 1:3
																			32.28%
Sergeant	945	13	245	5	103	1	48	5	99	3	22	2	5		6		1473	29	1502 Sub-Off
Brevet Sgt.	11		22	3					7	1			1				41	4	45 To S/C-C
																			23.20% of Force Total
Snr.Const	2038	193	685	42	340	24	37	5	177	26	48	6	3	2	2	1	3330	299	3629
Constable*	1438*	445*	42	10	197	20	25	7	91	40	42	8	1		1		1837*	530*	2367* 71.85% of Force Total
Recruits**							186**	68**							1		186**	68**	254**
Total by Sex	4890*	654*	1183	62	696	46	339**	88**	426	70	143	16	37	3	44		7758	940	
TOTALS	5544		1245		742		427		496		159		40		45		8698		8698
Actual %	63.74%		14.3%		8.5%		5%		5.7%		1.8%		4.6%		.5%				

Reservist 144 \* Includes 478 Probationary Constables undergoing extended Training.

\*\* Includes: Recruits in Training at Police Academy

Victorian Population 4,096,800

Force to Population 1:471 as at 31/12/84

**Appendix "18"**  
**Victoria Police Force Age Distribution**  
**as at 30th June, 1985**

Age Group	— % —
18 - 19	0.9
20 - 24	18.4
25 - 29	25.9
30 - 34	20.7
35 - 39	13.0
40 - 44	7.2
45 - 49	5.3
50 - 54	5.2
55 - 59	3.4
	<u>100.0</u>

### Appendix "19" Personnel Wastage

	Resigned		Retired Ill-Health		Retired Age		Died		Terminated		Total	
	83/84	84/85	83/84	84/85	83/84	84/85	83/84	84/85	83/84	84/85	83/84	84/85
					Early Age	Early Age						
Deputy Commissioner												
Asst. Commissioner						2						2
Commander								3				3
Chief Superintendent					2	2	3	4			4	7
Superintendent			1				6				1	6
Chief Inspector				2	3		6	1		1	3	10
Inspector		1	2	3	1	2		1	3		4	9
Senior Sergeant	1	2	6	6	12	5	9	7	3	2	27	26
Sergeant	7	15	27	30	14	9	9	3	2	1	59	58
Senior Constable	31	44	47	36	16	14	13	8	2	1	110	102
Constable	72	98	9	10					1	3	4	4
											86	*117
Total	111	160	92	87	48	30	50	26	9	11	4	4
											294	*340

\* Includes two constables dismissed by the Police Service Board.

**Appendix "20"**  
**Members Discharged from the Force**  
**on Grounds of Ill Health During 1984/85**

	1983/84	1984/85
Superintendent	1	Nil
Chief Inspector	1	2
Inspector	4	3
Senior Sergeant	8	6
Sergeant	25	30
Senior Constable	42	36
Constable	<u>11</u>	<u>10</u>
Totals	<u>92</u>	<u>87</u>
Reason		
Nervous Disorder	54	54
Back Problems	14	14
Heart	8	6
Neck/Head Injuries	2	2
Other	<u>14</u>	<u>11</u>
Totals	<u>92</u>	<u>87</u>

## Appendix "21"

### Personnel Assessment Division - Assessments Compiled

ANNUAL (Members qualified for promotion to next rank)

Superintendent	—	27
Chief Inspector	—	129
Inspector	—	211
Senior Sergeant	—	138
Sergeant	—	238
Senior Constable	—	835
TOTAL	—	<u>1,578</u>

INTERIM (For all ranks, six months after promotion)

TOTAL	—	<u>824</u>
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BIENNIAL (Two years from promotion or sub-officers not qualified for promotion to next rank)

Senior Sergeants	—	154
Sergeants	—	626
TOTAL	—	<u>780</u>

SENIOR CONSTABLE/CONSTABLE (Third to twenty-ninth year)

TOTAL	—	<u>2,638</u>
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PROBATIONARY CONSTABLE

TOTAL	—	<u>90</u>
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"SPECIALS" (All ranks)

TOTAL	—	<u>160</u>
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OVERALL TOTAL

	—	<u>6,070</u>
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OBJECTIONS RECEIVED —	491	8.08%
SUCCESSFUL OR PART SUCCESSFUL —	146	29.70%

## Appendix "22"

### Police Discipline Board 1984/85

Number of Members Involved	43
Charges Preferred	102
Charges Heard	62
Charges Dismissed	12
Charges Adjourned	25
Reprimands	6
Fines Imposed	18
Reduced in Rank	Nil
Members Dismissed	1
Charges Withdrawn Before Hearing	3

\* 7 charges were not proceeded with as the members involved were discharged from the Force due to ill health.

# **Appendix "23"** **Police Service Board** **1984/85**

A. Industrial Jurisdiction		
	Claims Lodged	26
	Claims Heard and Determined	25
	Claims Outstanding	10
B. Appellant Jurisdictions		
1.	Appeals against failure to select for:-	
	(a) Transfer involving Promotion	
	Lodged since 1.7.84	62
	Heard - Dismissed	16
	- Successful	3
	Withdrawn	47
	Pending	12
	(b) Transfer not involving Promotion	
	Lodged since 1.7.84	144
	Heard - Dismissed	35
	- Successful	9
	Withdrawn	125
	Pending	32
	(c) Promotion Only	
	Lodged since 1.7.84	9
	Heard - Dismissed	Nil
	- Successful	1
	Withdrawn	12
	Pending	4
	(d) Appeal Totals	
	Lodged since 1.7.84	215
	Heard - Dismissed	51
	- Successful	13
	Withdrawn	184
	Pending	48
* Included in the above statistics are appeals relating to vacancies in the C.I.B. The following statistics relate to such appeals.		
	Lodged since 1.7.84	112
	Heard - Dismissed	25
	- Successful	6
	Withdrawn	104
	Pending	20
2.	(a) Appeals from decision of Police Discipline Board	
	Lodged since 1.7.84	2
	Withdrawn	3
	Struck off List	1
	Pending	1
	(b) Appeals Against Compulsory Transfers	
	Lodged since 1.7.84	15
	Heard - Dismissed	5
	- Successful	Nil
	Withdrawn	7
	Pending	7
C. Appeals under section 88A Police Regulation Act		
	Lodged since 1.7.84	3
	Heard	3
	Withdrawn	1

## **Appendix "24"**

### **AWARDS**

#### **Valour Awards**

6.12.1984 Senior Constable J.D. Venn, 17909

Received the award for courage displayed in the apprehension of a dangerous escapee who, while armed with a shotgun, was threatening the lives of a hostage and the members concerned, at Melbourne on 9th April, 1983.

#### **Bar to the Valour Award**

6.12.1984 Sergeant P.R. Mullett, V.A., 18425

Received the award of a Bar to the Valour Award for courage displayed in the apprehension of a dangerous escapee who, while armed with a shotgun, was threatening the lives of a hostage and the members concerned, at Melbourne on 9th April, 1983.

#### **Royal Humane Society Award**

25.2.1985 Senior Constable P.J. Geddes, 21057

Received the Bronze Medal for his actions in rescuing a person from the Yarra River at Collingwood on 24th October, 1984.

#### **Chief Commissioner's Certificate**

Chief Commissioner's Certificates were awarded for devotion to duty and marked efficiency to the following:-

Chief Superintendent T.P. Gilmore, 10049  
Chief Inspector J.O. Thomas, Q.P.M., 10901  
Chief Inspector R.J. Pittaway, 12923  
Inspector A.F. Harris, 13081  
Inspector R.C. McAllan, 13591  
Inspector T.J. Mulgrew, 14609  
Inspector M.N. Comrie, 15449  
Senior Sergeant D.J. Cook, 10184  
Senior Sergeant G.C. Dolman, 10276  
Senior Sergeant R.W. Price, 10741  
Senior Sergeant P.G.T. Marshall, 12959  
Senior Sergeant T.F. McGrath, 14083  
Senior Sergeant R. Dowse, 15846  
Sergeant T.P. Symonds, 10878  
Sergeant P.A. Tyrrell, 15699  
Sergeant D.W. Kelton, 15658  
Sergeant F.J. McCoach, 15158  
Sergeant B.W. Watt, 16467  
Sergeant A.P. Scott, 16827  
Sergeant B.J. Malloch, 17100  
Sergeant W.B. Dabb, 16894  
Sergeant W.S. Carson, 17498  
Sergeant A.R. Barnett, 17560  
Sergeant L.P. Proud, 17456  
Sergeant B.J. Smith, 17960  
Senior Constable J.F. Hallinan, 10855  
Senior Constable W.G. Leaman, 11797  
Senior Constable G.L. Bashford, 19171  
Senior Constable J.L. Strom, 20079  
Senior Constable B.M. Hammond, 21026  
Senior Constable M.F. Phillips, 21091



Senior Constable S.B. Grigg, 21455  
Constable C.F. Newport, 21774  
Constable D.J.E. McTaggart, 21956  
Constable A.G. Folvig, 22045  
Constable S.A. Wyles, 22084  
Constable K. Van De Beek, 22814  
Constable R.B. Keuris, 23522  
Constable S.M. Cook, 23822

In addition Mr. D. Bergman, a Senior Technician with Telecom Australia was awarded a Chief Commissioner's Certificate in recognition of his services rendered in providing technical expertise for Task Force "Zebra".

### **Highly Commended Certificate**

Highly Commended Certificates were awarded to the following members for good work performed:-

Inspector A.J. Warren, 14459  
Senior Sergeant C.A. Hagan, 14875  
Senior Sergeant D.P. Henry, 15486  
Senior Sergeant K.D. Stephens, 16688  
Sergeant C.J. Menlove, 15720  
Sergeant C.L. Robertson, 15908  
Sergeant B.L. Dickson, 17267  
Sergeant T.C. Marshall, 17756  
Sergeant K.A.M. Ross, 18309  
Senior Constable W.R. Newton, 17457  
Senior Constable R.K.P. Bath, 18776  
Senior Constable R.J. Foster, 19437  
Senior Constable P.J. Connor, 19575  
Senior Constable C.J. McArdle, 19611  
Senior Constable J.M. Callaghan, 21350  
Senior Constable F.J. Neagle, V.A., 21428  
Senior Constable S.B. Oldfield, 22928  
Constable D.P. Murray, 20962  
Constable K.V. Harper, 21548  
Constable T.E. Carter, 21583  
Constable M.D. Engel, 21896  
Constable J.O.C. Fitzpatrick, 21962  
Constable G.R. Goulet, 22157  
Constable G. Denham, 22298  
Constable P.K. Wakefield, 22374  
Constable G. Morton, 22491  
Constable D.J. Caldwell, 22362

In addition, Mr. D. Jeffries, a psychologist with the Education Department, was awarded a Highly Commended Certificate with Senior Sergeant Stephens, for his work in the design, development and implementation of the Human Behaviour Programme at the Police Academy.

### **Commendations**

257 members of the Force received commendations for meritorious service.

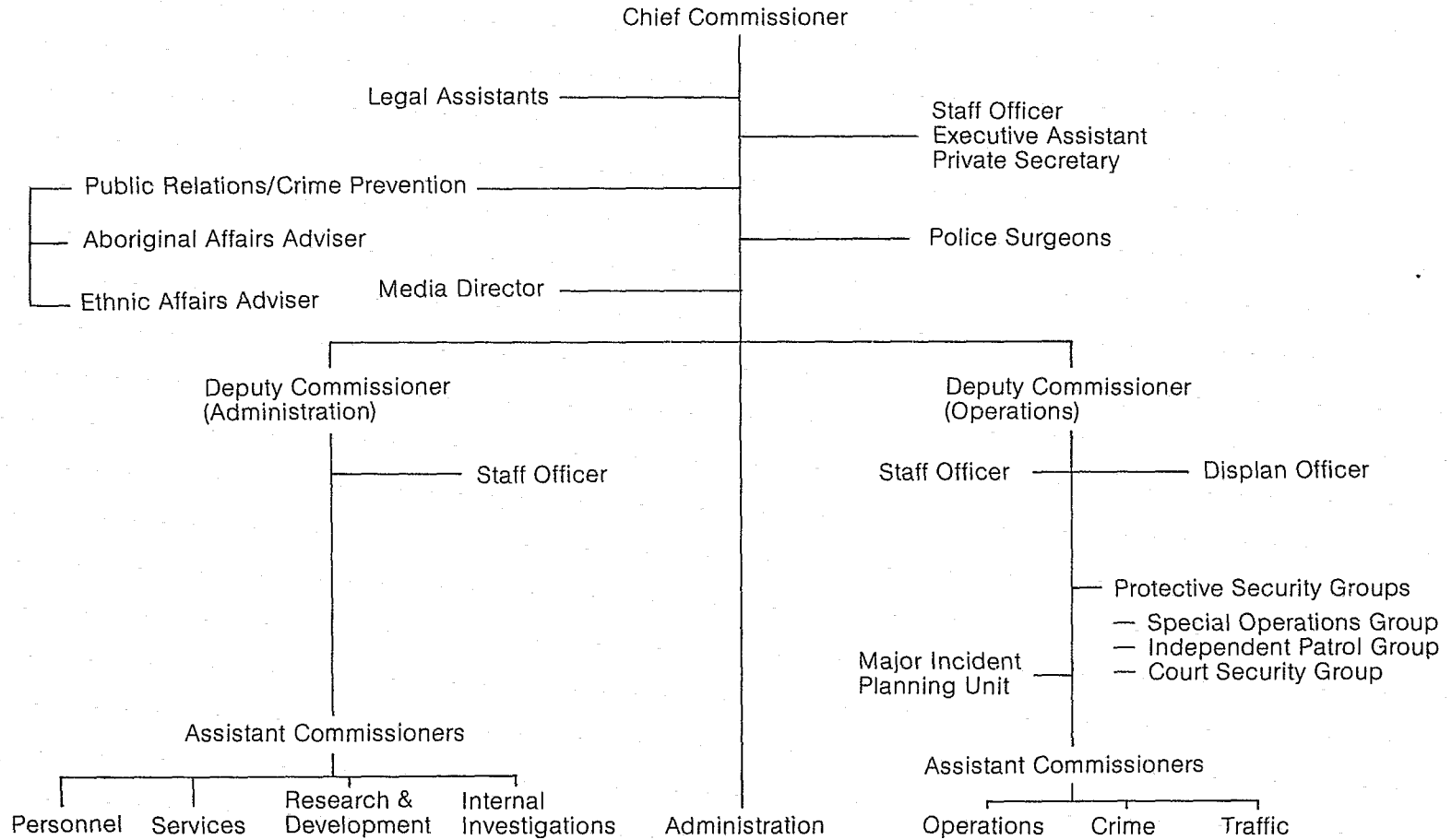
## Appendix "25"

FINANCE	FINANCIAL YEAR	
	1983/84	1984/85
POLICE		
RECURRENT EXPENDITURE —		
Salaries and Associated Costs	261,964,598	279,472,679
Operating Expenses		
Travelling and subsistence	3,662,716	4,131,694
Office requisites, printing and stationery	2,083,562	2,012,003
Books and publications	434,620	609,944
Postal and Telephone expenses	4,777,615	4,780,029
Motor vehicles and Police Air Wing —		
Running Expenses	9,696,161	10,713,607
Fuel, light, power and water	2,724,443	2,753,451
Incidental expenses	1,879,994	2,263,062
Electronic data processing expenses	588,477	796,976
Total Operating expenses	25,847,588	28,060,766
Other Expenditure		
Motor Vehicles — Replacement cost and purchase of new vehicles	2,065,563	2,319,921
Personal equipment, uniforms, clothing and bedding, and uniform issue system — expenses	1,772,743	2,811,038
Radio, photographic, scientific and training equipment and materials	2,623,977	2,893,639
Contribution to Central Fingerprint Bureau, Sydney	167,716	160,423
Police Pensions Fund contribution	6,150,000	6,120,000
Other expenses	387,823	307,503
TOTAL OTHER EXPENDITURE (inc. operating expenses)	39,015,410	42,673,290
TOTAL RECURRENT EXPENDITURE	300,980,008	322,145,969
Works and Services		
Building and civil engineering including maintenance. (Public Works Department expenditure.)	10,463,928	12,905,083
Plant and equipment acquisitions	454,533	470,450
Purchase of land and buildings (Public Works Department expenditure)	207,423	162,602
E.D.P. Facilities and services	542,403	430,035
Interest on advances under the State Development Program	1,099,808	2,652,697
TOTAL WORKS AND SERVICES	12,768,095	16,620,867
TOTAL	313,748,103	338,766,836

## Appendix "25" (cont.)

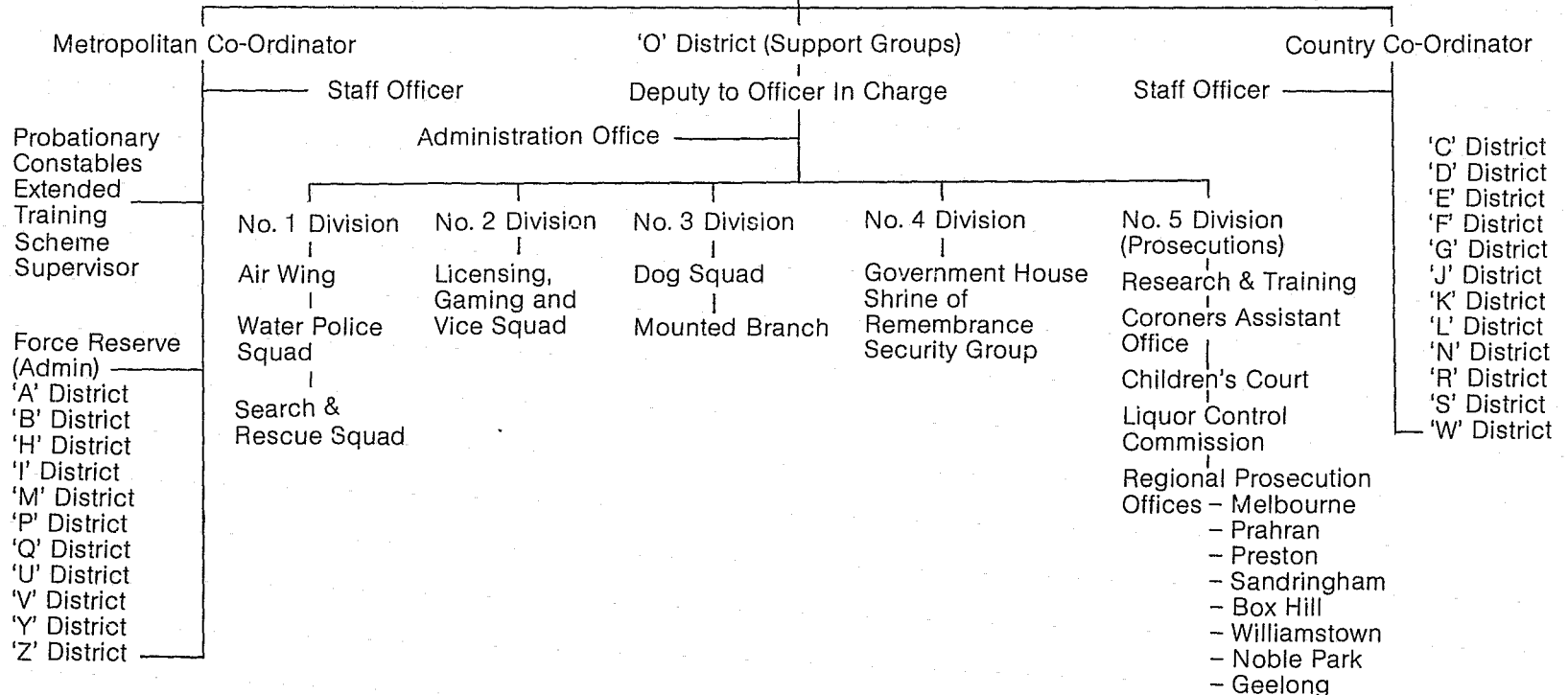
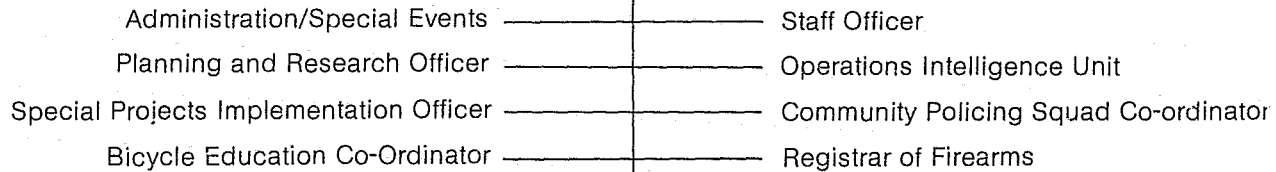
FINANCE	FINANCIAL YEAR	
	1983/84	1984/85
RECEIPTS		
Taxation (Firearms Act and Sheepskin Licences)	230,851	260,673
Services and Charges		
Wideload Escorts	286,866	261,674
Other Escorts	778,132	811,926
Court Costs	77,682	65,122
Police Hospital	301,460	331,463
Accident Information and Loss Assessor Reports	1,120,097	1,000,323
Police Clearance Certificates	56,797	27,620
Sale of Unclaimed Property	146,632	163,919
Other Fees and Charges	26,275	23,279
Recoups		
Liquor Control Commission	558,851	569,064
Ministry for Conservation (Firearms Act)	381,362	564,168
Miscellaneous Receipts		
Fines – Parking Infringements	872,432	704,818
– Traffic Infringements	17,310,560	20,820,410
– Other (inc. Confiscated Money)	180,063	94,538
Rent of Government Property	331,278	351,812
Appropriations Former Years	472,657	447,811
Commission (Assurance and Hospital/ Medical Benefits)	103,836	97,834
Other Miscellaneous receipts	45,578	47,027
Revenue Previously paid to the Trust Fund		
Firearms training	27,709	29,841
Wildlife Management	2,633,789	3,917,545
Tourist fund – boating infringements	16,485	15,870
<b>TOTAL RECEIPTS</b>	<b>25,999,392</b>	<b>30,606,737</b>

# Appendix "26(a)" CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

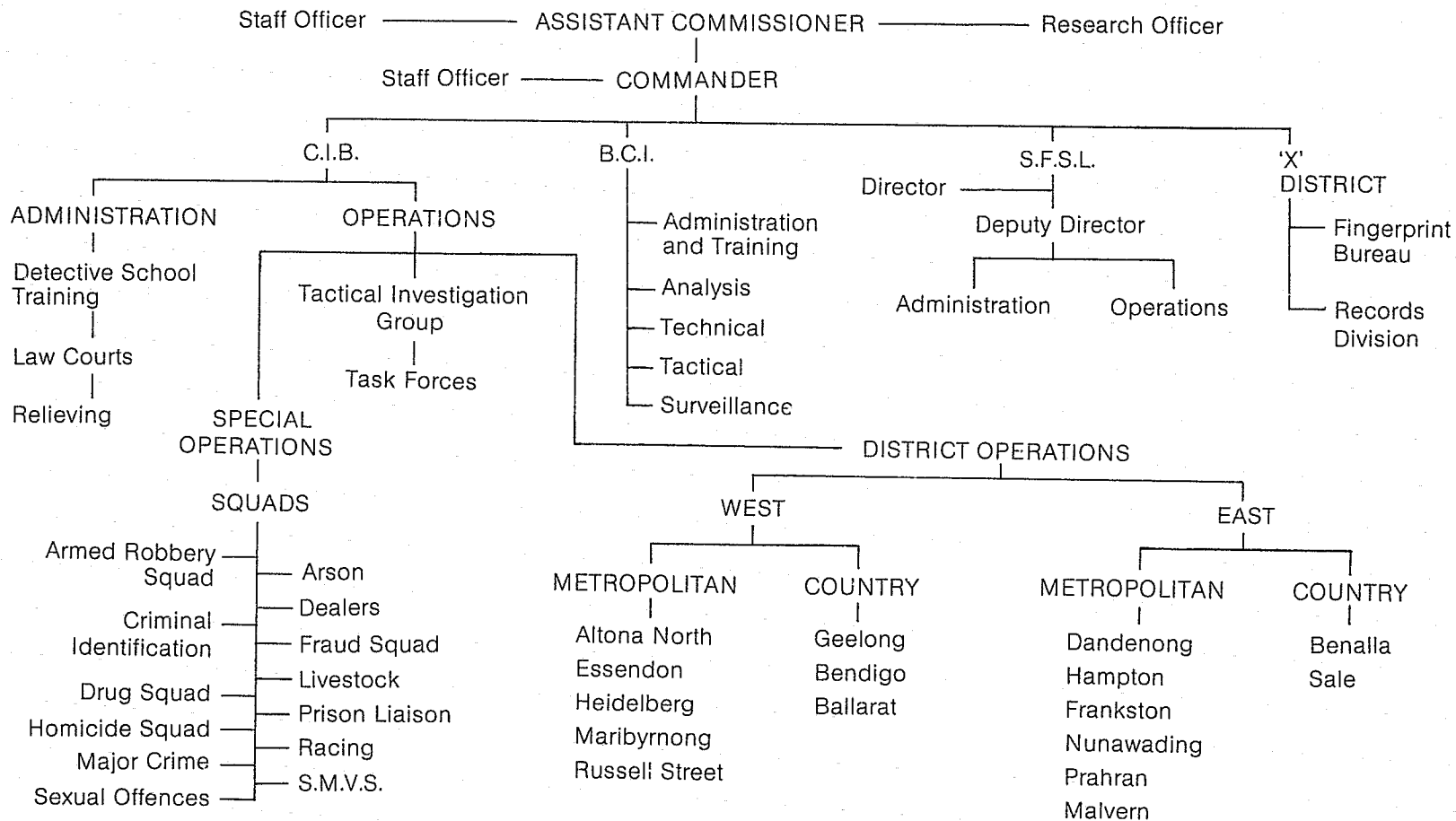


## Appendix "26(b)" OPERATIONS DEPARTMENT

Assistant Commissioner

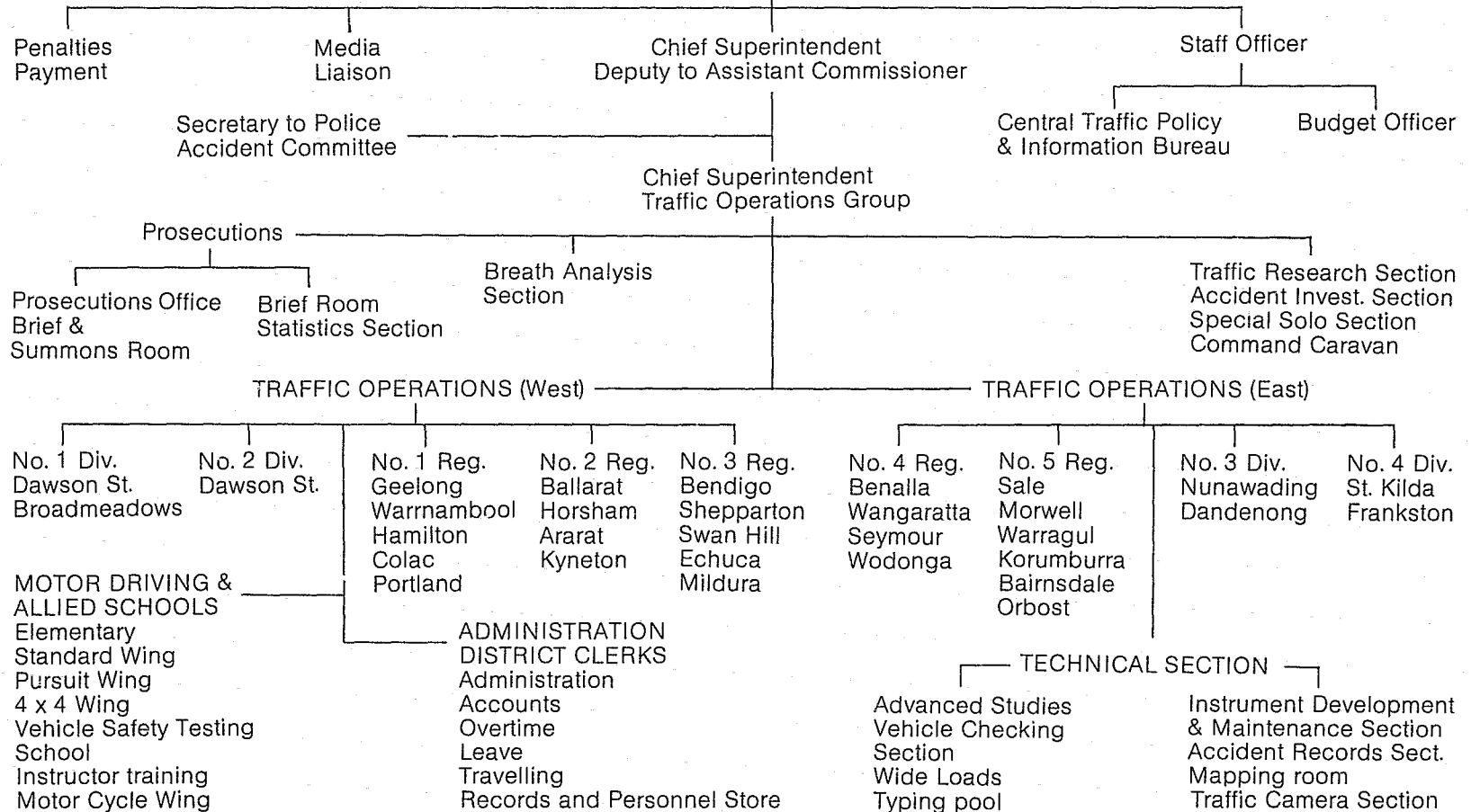


# Appendix "26(c)" CRIME DEPARTMENT

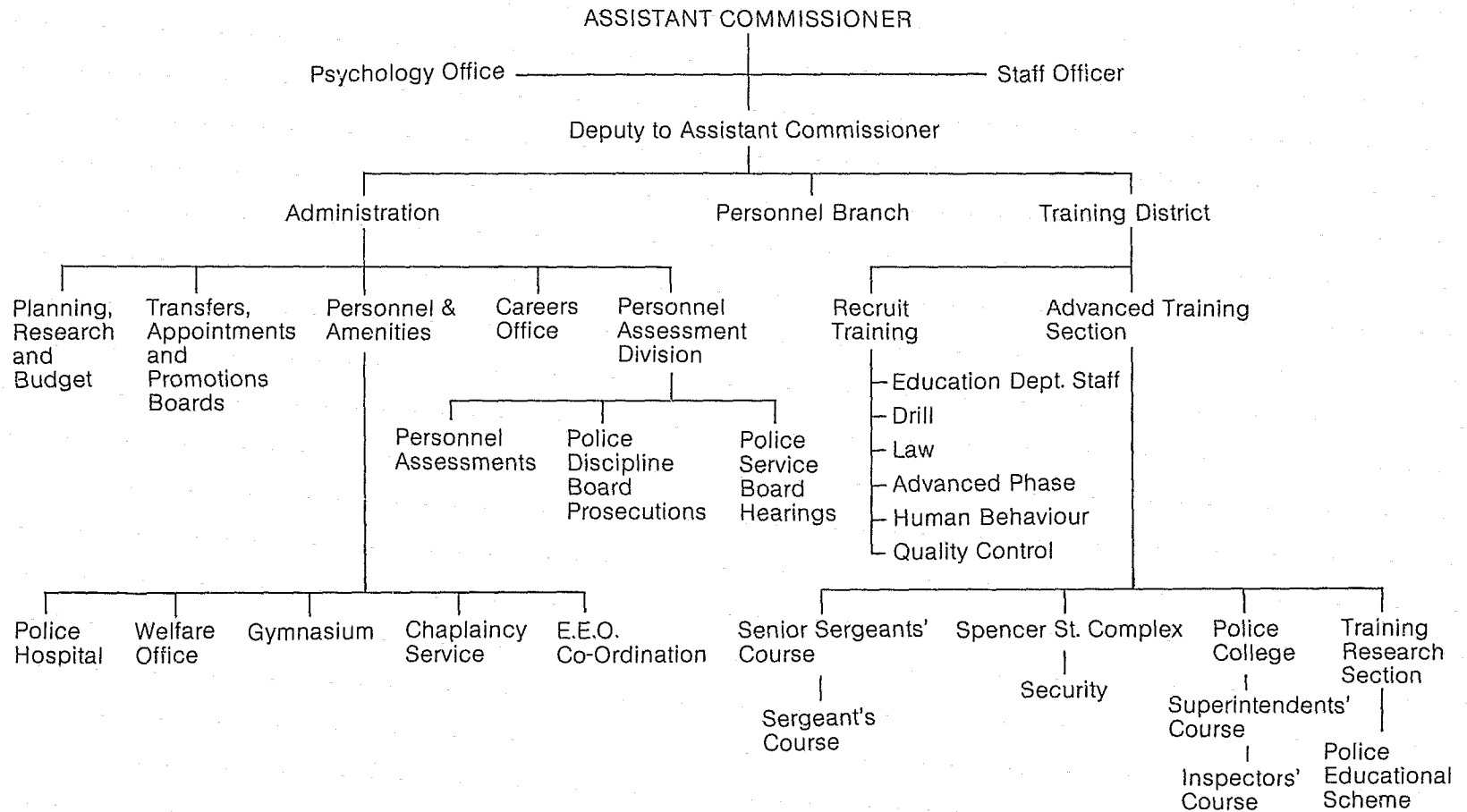


# Appendix "26(d)" TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER

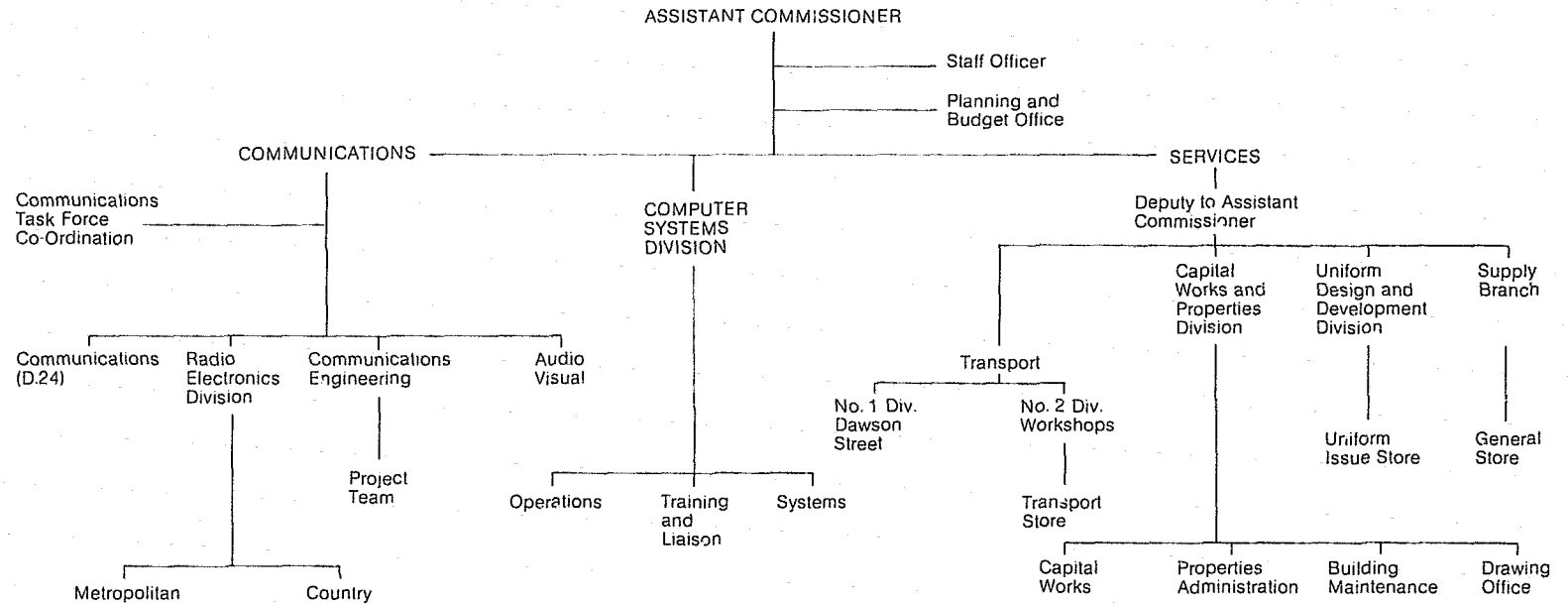


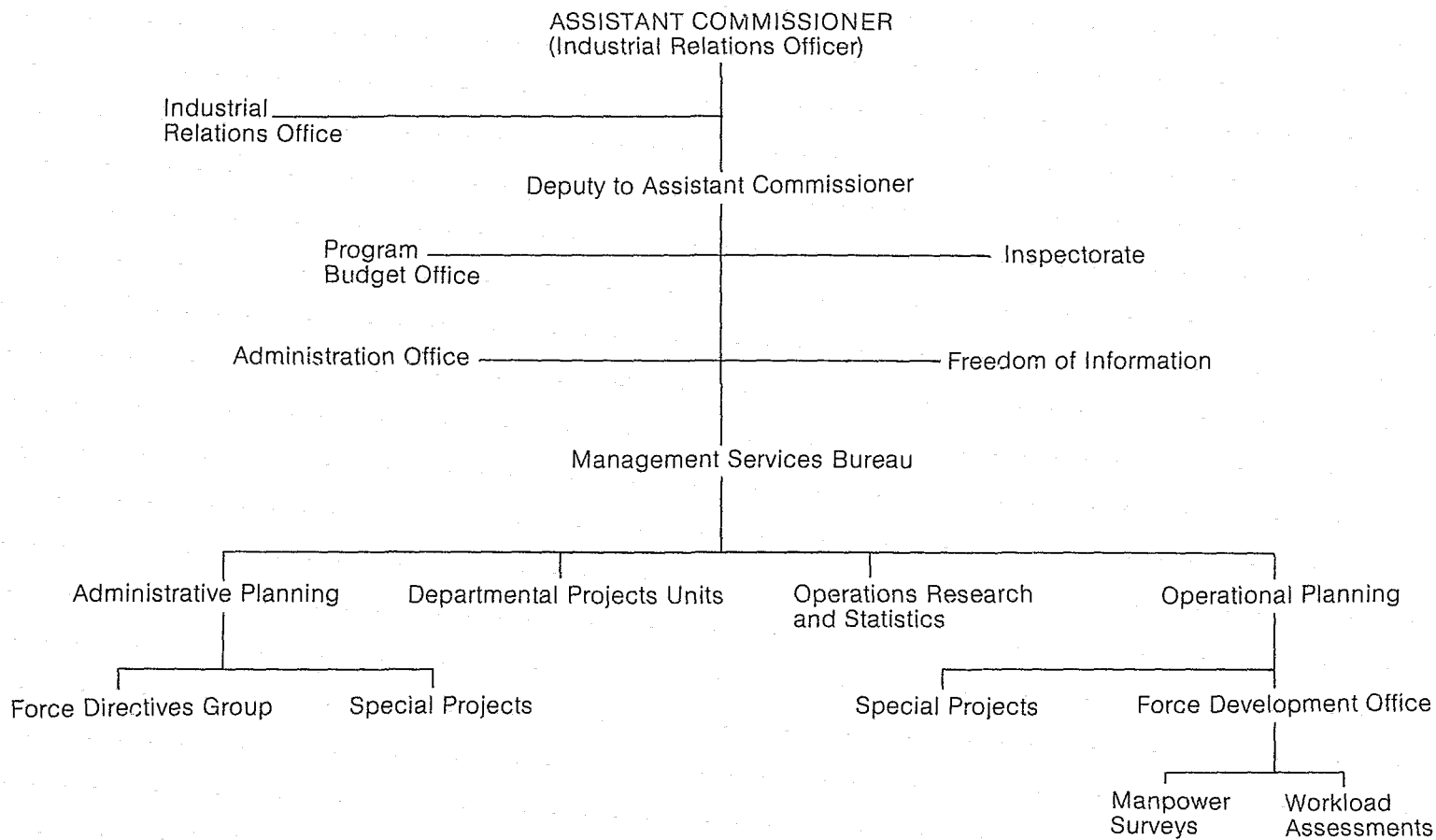
## Appendix "26(e)" PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT



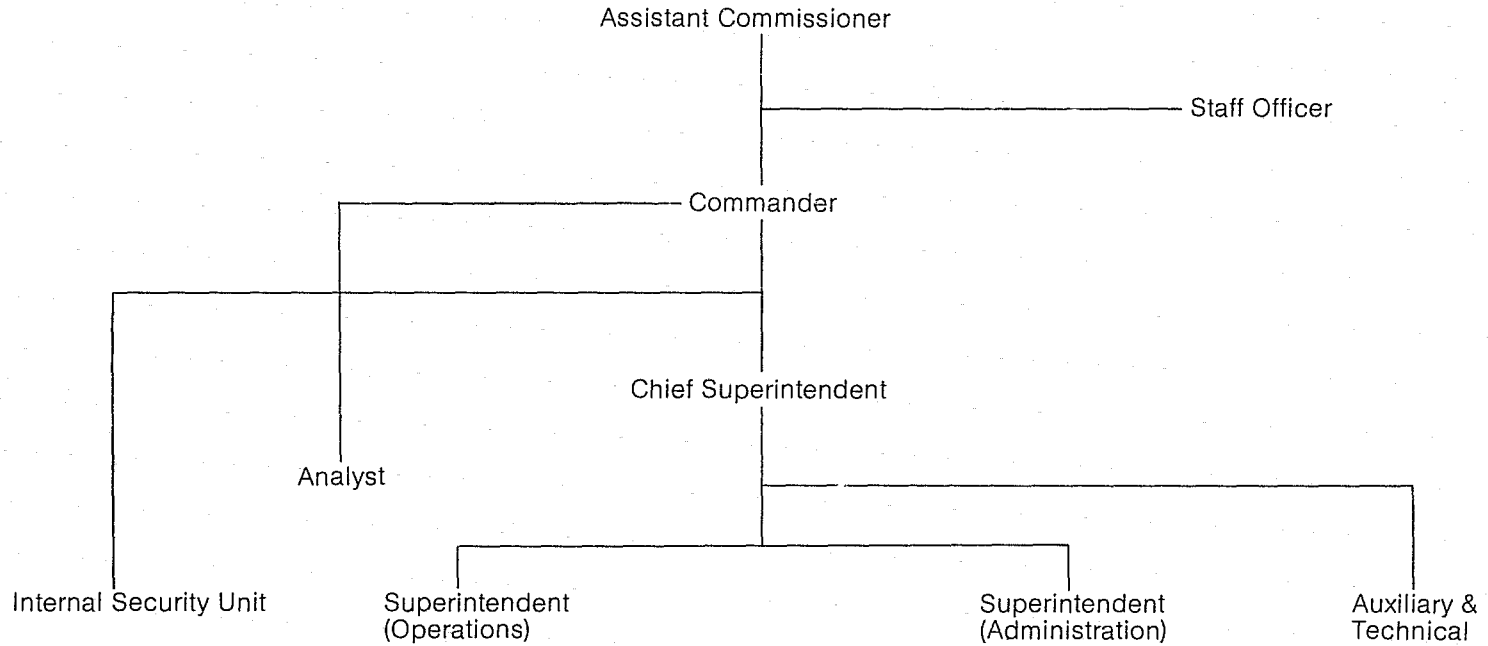


## Appendix "26(f)" SERVICES DEPARTMENT

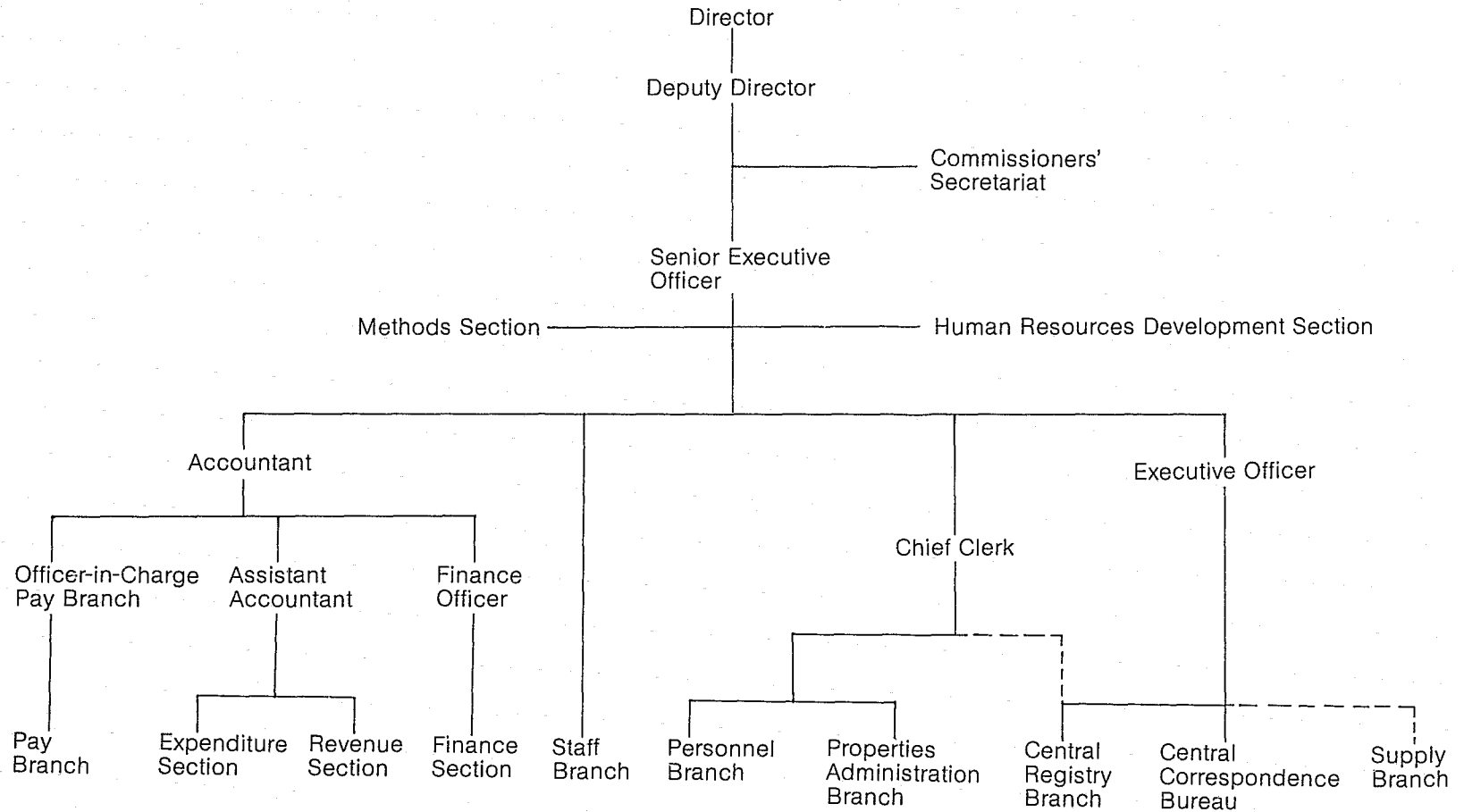


**Appendix "26(g)" RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT**

## Appendix "26(h)" INTERNAL INVESTIGATIONS DEPARTMENT



## Appendix "26(i)" ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT



## Appendix "27(a)"

### ACTION TAKEN AS A RESULT OF COMPLAINTS (1984/85)

Type of Deficiency Sustained	Counselling	Reprimand	Disciplinary Transfer	Discipline Board	Court Hearing	No Action: Member Retired or Resigned	Total
Assault			1	3	3		7
Corruption					1		1
Perjury							Nil
Other Criminal Offences				7	8		15
Unjustified Arrest or Prosecution							Nil
Unjustified Search or Seizure							Nil
Harassment	1						1
Rudeness	1						1
Failure to Take Action	1						1
Unsatisfactory Performance of Duty	13	7	3	10			33
Other Complaints	16	14		19	28	4	81
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>139</b>

## Appendix "27(b)"

### DETERMINATION OF COMPLAINTS (1984/85)

Type of Complaint	Complaint Unfounded	Member Exonerated	Unable to Determine	Complaint Sustained	Lesser Deficiency Sustained or Found	Total
Assault	30		38	6	4	78
Corruption				1		1
Perjury						Nil
Other Criminal Offences	3	1	2	9	1	16
Unjustified Arrest or Prosecution	2					2
Unjustified Search or Seizure			2			2
Harassment			2	1		3
Rudeness						Nil
Failure to Take Action	2				1	3
Unsatisfactory Performance of Duty	2	1	3	13		19
Other Complaints	12	1	6	54	2	75
TOTAL	51	3	53	84	8	199

## Appendix "27(c)"

### SOURCE AND TYPE OF COMPLAINTS (1984/85)

Type of Complaint	Individuals	Businesses & Organis- ations	Solicitors on Behalf of Clients	Ombuds- man	Minister	Victoria Police Investi- gation	Total
Assault	233	1	16		4	1	255
Corruption						1	1
Perjury	1						1
Other Criminal Offences	11		1			8	20
Unjustified Arrest or Prosecution	16		2		2		20
Unjustified Search or Seizure	8		1	3			12
Harassment	7			1			8
Rudeness	1						1
Failure to Take Action	4	2	1				7
Unsatisfactory Performance of Duty	23		1	1	1	16	42
Other Complaints	46	3	6	2		66	123
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>490</b>

## Appendix "27(d)"

### COMPLAINTS OUTSTANDING

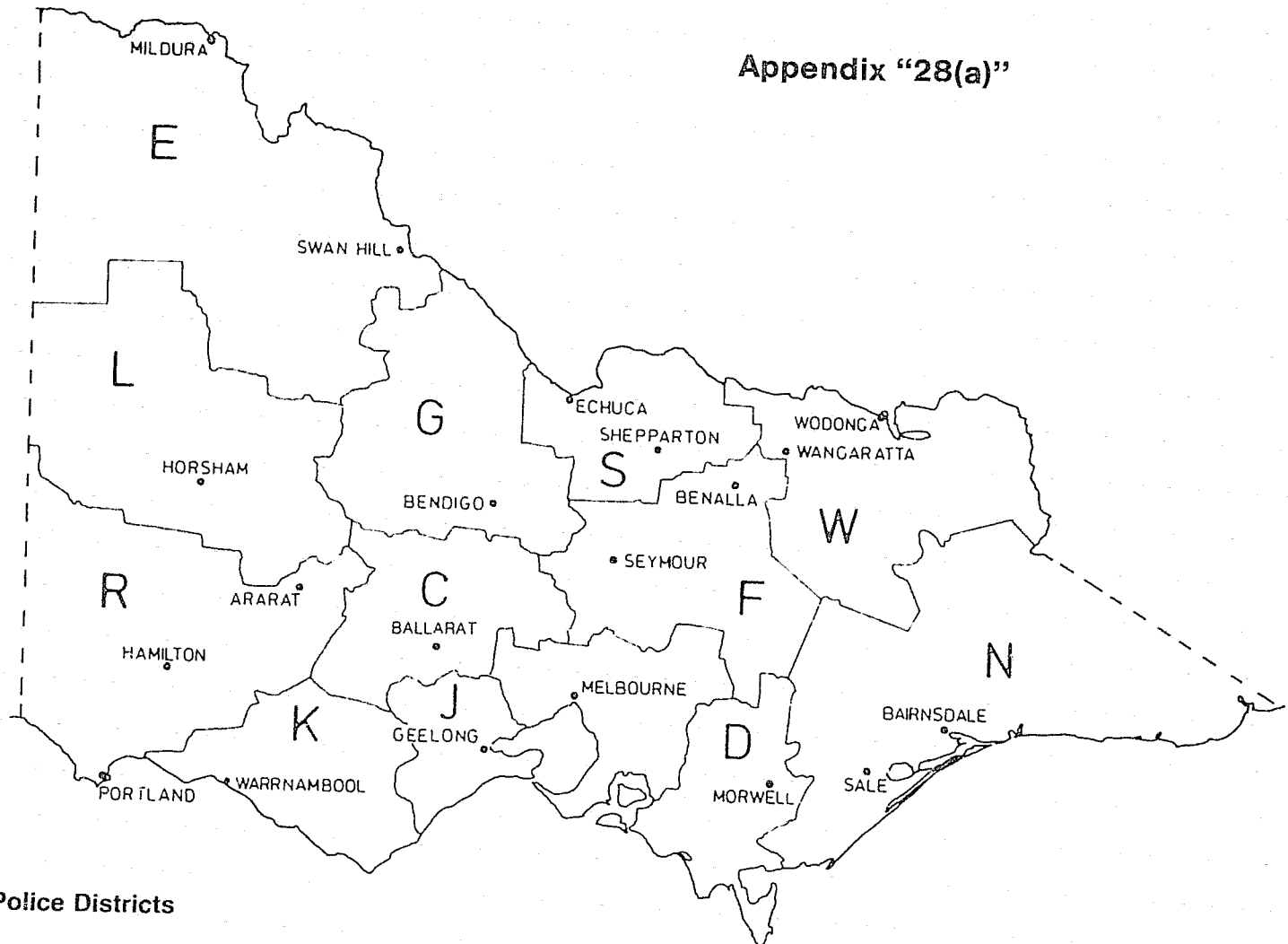
1979	1
1980	6
1981	15
1982	27
1.1.83/30.6.83	92
1983/84	287
1984/85	291

Complaints are recorded as outstanding if:

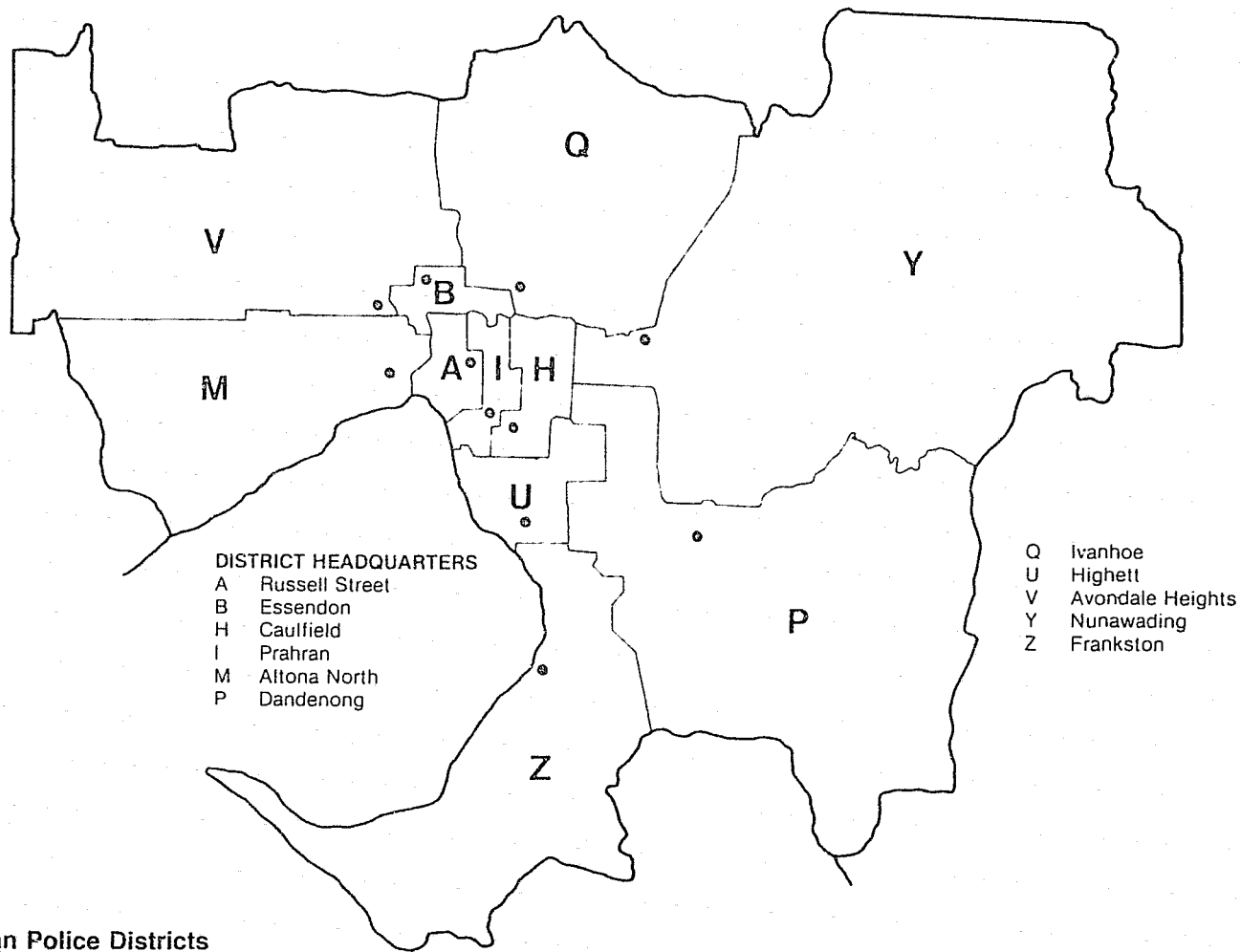
- the complainant's attendance is necessary for court proceedings (either as a defendant or complainant) and his current whereabouts is unknown.
- any judicial process relevant to the investigation is still pending.
- any legal opinion is being sought.
- the investigation is still continuing.



Appendix "28(a)"



Country Police Districts



Appendix "28(b)"

Metropolitan Police Districts

## Appendix "28(c)"

### Minister for Police and Emergency Services

The Honourable Charles Race Thorson Mathews, M.L.A.,  
Old Treasury Building,  
Spring Street,  
Melbourne, 3002.

Minister's Advisor on Police:  
Mr. Dumais,  
Telephone 651 1752.

Confidential Secretary (Police):  
Ms. G. Kerlin,  
Telephone 651 1388

Private Secretary:  
Mrs. K. Critchley,  
Telephone 651 1388.

Acts formally assigned to the Minister:

- Country Fire Authority 1958
- Firearms 1958
- Metropolitan Fire Brigades 1958
- Motor Boating 1961 (see also: Minister of Transport)
- National Crime Authority (State Provisions) 1984 (section 5 only)
- Police Assistance Compensation 1968
- Police Regulation 1958
- Private Agents 1966
- Seamen's 1958
- State Disaster 1983
- Sheep Owners Protection 1961
- Unlawful Assemblies and Processions 1958
- Victoria State Emergency Service 1981

(This list reflects only partly the involvement of the Force in the implementation and enforcement of the laws.)

## Appendix "29"

### COST SAVING INITIATIVES

The Force continually reviews its practices and procedures in an effort to ensure that its operations remain cost effective. Some areas where the Force has implemented cost saving initiatives during 1984/85 include:-

- ① A review and subsequent reduction in the number of Acts of Parliament on issue to the Force, resulting in an estimated saving of \$145,000 over two years.
- ② The implementation of the Police Driver Awareness Program designed to reinforce police driver training and encourage careful, considerate use of police vehicles. This has proved cost effective by the significant reduction in the number of police accidents and resultant cost of repairs.
- ③ A revised system of recording and making payment of members overtime and penalty rates, enabling considerable savings in man hours to be made by both district offices and the Pay Branch.
- ④ A total of 14,782 man hours saved by members using air transport to attend courts and conduct investigations and special operations remote from their gazetted stations.
- ⑤ The uniform issue system is an ongoing cost effective initiative which at the end of the year had accrued an estimated saving of \$488,000 since its inception in November, 1983.
- ⑥ The utilization of a private courier system for the collection and distribution of country police mail has proven to be cost effective by saving an estimated \$14,000 per annum compared with the previous rail transport system.
- ⑦ In accordance with Government policy of civilianisation in appropriate areas, fifty public servants have been appointed to the Crime Department for duty with the Information Bureau, Fingerprint Records Section and other areas; thereby releasing police personnel for active police duty.
- ⑧ An increase from 20 to 97 in the number of offences for which a Traffic Infringement Notice can be issued, resulted in considerable cost savings in administrative areas within the Traffic Department by reducing the quantity of paper work and man hours required for the issue of process by summons or alternative procedure summons.