

Victoria Police

Annual Report
Year ended 30 June 1986

105508



**U.S. Department of Justice
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VICTORIA

*Annual Report and Summary Statement
of Accounts*

of the

VICTORIA POLICE

for the

Year ended 30 June 1986

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ACQUISITIONS

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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 1985-86.

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 1985-86.

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 service to the community.

Yours sincerely,

(S. I. Miller)
CHIEF COMMISSIONER

Executive Officers



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Deputy Commissioner (Administration)



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Deputy Commissioner (Operations)
(Appointed 19-8-85)

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Introduction

During the period under review, the resources of the Victoria Police were stretched in our endeavours to satisfy reactive and proactive policing needs.

Personnel

Personnel levels of the Force continue to be of concern. Actual strength increased by 280, from 8698 to 8978 giving a police/population ratio of 1:461.

The report of the Committee of Inquiry into the Victoria Police (Neesham Report) recommended that the strength of the Force be increased by 900 police and 700 public servants. The report stated that if this and other recommendations in the report were not implemented, the Force would require over 2000 additional police to provide an effective service. To 30 June 1986, only 150 additional police had been appointed, of whom 102 were lost due to the 1.5 per cent productivity factor imposed on all Government Departments. Factors which will aggravate personnel shortages are the 38-hour week agreement, which will be satisfied by an extra 10 days leave, and an expected increase in early age retirements under the proposed Emergency Services Superannuation Scheme.

Welfare

A reduction in the number of premature retirements due to illness, from 87 to 79, is welcome.

A further achievement has been the continued employment of six partially incapacitated members, including three paraplegics, whose expertise and experience would otherwise have been lost to the Force. Fifteen members previously superannuated because of ill-health have been rehabilitated and returned to duty. The Psychology Unit has helped with professional counselling and assistance to members following traumatic experiences.

Public Order

Industrial disputes placed extra demands on police, particularly in monitoring disruptions on building construction sites by members of the deregistered Builders Labourers' Federation.

Preventive policing initiatives continued to be a major element in attempts to contain and reduce the level of crime in the community. One example was the establishment—in April—of an annexe to the St. Kilda police station. The St. Kilda annexe, in Fitzroy Street, provides a more visible and accessible police presence in an area with the reputation, often highlighted in the media, for a high rate of criminal activity and with an attraction for homeless young people and others vulnerable to exploitation. The annexe has been welcomed by residents and local traders as the increased police presence has reduced drug trafficking, prostitution and petty crime.

Neighbourhood Watch

The Neighbourhood Watch program has continued to grow in popularity and is a model of people power committed to community self-help. Residents have shown enthusiasm for the program and have organised themselves into groups devoted to community involvement in preventing crime in their own neighbourhoods. During this year, a further 236 programs commenced, bringing the total to 361 groups by 30 June 1986. Of these, 338 were in the Melbourne metropolitan area and 23 in country areas. By 30 June, the program covered 260 000 homes, occupied by 780 000 Victorian residents and the demand for new areas was increasing.

The results have been highly encouraging with an 8.66 per cent reduction in household burglaries across the State for the year ended 30 June 1986, compared with the previous year.

Blue Light Discos

The Police Blue Light Disco program celebrated its tenth anniversary in 1986. This has been one of the most outstanding community involvement initiatives devised by police.

Relying on off duty police and volunteers from service clubs and other community groups, Victorian Blue Light Discos have catered for two million young patrons and have raised \$2 million for local charities in the past 10 years.

Particular groups assisted by Blue Light Discos include underprivileged and handicapped children, life saving clubs, scouts groups and schools. A special effort for the Spinal Unit at the Austin Hospital raised more than \$60 000.

The efforts of six off-duty police at Mooroolbark police station, in 1976, in establishing a dance for bored local children have resulted in 80 Blue Light Discos throughout Victoria and a chain-reaction effect throughout Australia and to New Zealand, USA, Canada and the United Kingdom.

Traffic

Death and injury on the State's roads continue to be of major concern. A marginal statistical improvement, when the toll is measured against the number of motor vehicles registered, is no cause for complacency.

Traffic Department resources have been directed towards speeding and drinking drivers as the major identifiable causes of the road toll. The result has been an increase in the number of more serious traffic offences detected. Random breath testing stations have been used extensively as an important deterrent. Red light cameras at 98 intersections detected over 12 000 offences, despite the presence of warning signs and extensive media publicity. Speed detection cameras were introduced in March 1986. They have the ability to take 2000 photographs per hour and are expected to have a significant effect on the excessive speed offences. These measures, together with continued media campaigns and co-operation with other interested agencies, are expected to make further inroads into the incidence of road trauma and its associated cost to the community.

Crime

Two of the crimes highlighted during the year are of particular concern because of the mindless violence involved.

The bombing of the Russell Street police complex on 27 March 1986, brought to an end any illusion that we might be immune to the acts of criminal terrorism which have been a feature of some overseas countries. The blast which took the life of Constable Angela Rose Taylor and injured over 20 police and civilians, underlines the need for police to have the capacity to provide an effective response capability. Extensive enquiries by the "Operation Russell" task force resulted in charges being laid against five men for their involvement in this horrific crime and associated criminal offences.

An intensive and exhaustive manhunt developed after Pavel Marinov, alias "Mad Max", ambushed and seriously wounded several police. The final confrontation resulted in a gun battle in which Marinov was killed and two more police were seriously wounded.

To enable law enforcement to function effectively in the service of the people in a modern society, the police need appropriate legislative authority to enable them to discharge their responsibilities. It is unfortunate that we tend to refer to these needs as "police powers". This term has connotations of the curtailment of human rights, rather than protection of the community.

There needs to be a balance between rights and responsibilities so that people can have a sense of safety and security in their homes, on the streets and wherever they may go.

Police need legal authority to permit:

- the obtaining of names and addresses of suspects
- the searching of suspects for evidentiary material
- the fingerprinting of suspects
- the photographing of suspects
- the taking of samples and specimens of clothing, hair and other necessary material from suspects for forensic examination
- the conduct of identification parades
- the extension of the six-hour involuntary detention time of suspects
- interception of telephone calls in the investigation of serious crimes

The contrast between the enabling powers available to police in combating the road toll and the lack of available powers to combat crime is paradoxical.

Video Recording

An examination has been made of the feasibility of video recording interviews of suspects in serious criminal cases. Enquiries overseas and field experiments in Victoria have revealed the potential value of video recording. It is a medium which is far superior to audio recording.

The difference between video recording and audio recording is like the difference between television and radio. Video, of course, includes audio. A particular advantage of video recording is that it makes audio transcription unnecessary, with considerable corresponding cost-savings.

The concept of video recording has the capacity to remove all reasonable doubt about the voluntariness of confessional evidence and to shorten the criminal trial process.

Committee of Inquiry into the Victoria Police Force

The Neesham Committee of Inquiry into the Victoria Police Force was established in September 1982 to report on the capacity of the Victoria Police Force in terms of structure, procedures, personnel and equipment, to:

- (a) fulfil its organisational philosophies;
- (b) achieve the objectives of government;
- (c) respond to the needs of the community; and
- (d) maintain a high standard of efficiency in a situation of likely continued limitations on the availability of resources.

Among other matters, the Committee was to examine and make recommendations on tasks carried out by the Force; police and public servant staffing levels and the adequacy of selection, training and physical facilities; budgeting arrangements; regional deployment; the responsibilities of the public to the police; and the effects of policing on the welfare of policemen and women.

In July 1985 the Committee presented its report to the Minister, with 220 recommendations for action.

In February 1986, an advisory committee was formed within the Force to analyse and advise Command on the recommendations, and the effects of their implementation.

In May 1986, the Government approved a structure to facilitate the examination of the recommendations and findings of the Committee of Inquiry. The structure is:

- The Implementation Steering Committee which is chaired by the Minister for Police and Emergency Services. The Committee includes the Secretary of the Ministry for Police and Emergency Services, the Ministerial Adviser (Police), the Chief Commissioner of Police and two representatives each from the Department of the Premier and Cabinet, Department of Management and Budget, and the Public Service Board.
- A joint working party, which is chaired by the Secretary of the Ministry for Police and Emergency Services, to carry out a detailed examination of the recommendations. The working party now includes representation from the Ministry, the Victoria Police, the Police Association, the Victorian Public Service Association and the Department of the Premier and Cabinet. It reports to an Implementation Steering Committee.

The first meeting of the Joint Working Party was held on 7 May 1986, and the first meeting of the Implementation Steering Committee was to be held on 22 July 1986.

During the period 1 July 1985 to 30 June 1986, 48 recommendations were implemented.

<i>Recommendation</i>	<i>Comment</i>
24. The management of specialists should be part of the Inspectors' and Superintendents' courses.	Is contained in the syllabi of these courses
27. The feasibility of computerisation of regional accounting tasks should be examined as the main-frame computer is developed.	Is being examined as part of the overall computerisation of accounts and finance functions.

Recommendation

39. Appropriate management information systems should be developed in country regions to ensure that management needs are fully met and that inadequacies are identified as soon as possible.

49. Authorities conferred upon the officers in charge of police stations should be reviewed in the light of our intention that officers' status be increased considerably.

55. The Station Workload Analysis should be examined with a view to the inclusion of patrol information, including calls for service, and categories relating to proactive policing strategies.

58. The Personnel Department should include an Equal Opportunity Co-ordinator to ensure that conditions for women in the Force, as far as possible are consistent with those in Government service generally.

62. While conceding that other organisations can play a useful supporting role, no other organisation should be created to replace the police in their traffic control duties.

63. The male and female minimum height limits for police selection should be abolished in favour of applicants being required to satisfy the Chief Commissioner that they have the physical and mental capabilities and honesty of character to effectively perform the duties of a police officer.

64. The age limits for the appointment of police officers should remain unchanged.

71. The Force should actively attempt to attract applicants who reflect the Aboriginal and ethnic composition of the community. As far as possible, police selection procedures should screen out applicants with racial bias, training programs should include an effective component of human behaviour education to sensitise trainees to understand and combat racial prejudice.

75. Longitudinal studies comparing members' progress as candidates, as recruits and as police in the field, should be a priority project for the expanded Psychology Office.

76. The variables and rating scale in the Police Selection Panel Assessment procedures should be examined to reduce halo effect and central tendency.

Comment

Will be implemented as part of the DISC (District Information Support System) program which is currently being developed in "Z" District.

Review will be completed in 1986.

Is also contained in DISC development. See 39.

Inspector appointed on 25 July 1985 for this purpose.

The Force agrees.

Statutory Rule 83/86 which came into operation on 25 March 1986, abolished minimum height requirements.

The Force agrees.

Recruiting of any suitable applicant is actively pursued. Selection panels exclude applicants with an evident racial bias. A Human Behaviour program is included in basic training and deals with these issues.

The project has commenced and is awaiting computer support.

Has been examined and changes have been made to satisfy the recommendation.

Recommendation

79. Completion of the Sergeants' Course and the Inspectors' Course should be prerequisites for promotion to those ranks. The Senior Sergeants' Course should be made a prerequisite for that rank when sufficient members have had the opportunity to complete it.

87. Applicants for promotion should receive information about selection and scoring procedures used by the relevant promotion board.

94. Superintendents, chief superintendents and commanders should continue to be prohibited from appealing against non-selection for transfer.

96. To be successful, candidates in a police examination should be required to obtain sixty per cent for each examination paper.

97. Candidates in the examination for promotion to sergeant who fail to obtain sixty per cent in one or more papers should be permitted to repeat the papers in which they were unsuccessful in each of the succeeding two years.

98. The Police Regulation Act should be amended to indicate that the probationary period on promotion should "not exceed" twelve months and that the appointment may be revoked at any time during that period or a month thereafter.

102. A member whose promotion is not confirmed should have a right of appeal to the Police Promotion and Transfer Appeal Board.

103. An appeal against involuntary transfer for disciplinary reasons (as distinct from a nomination in the interests of Force management) should continue to be heard and determined by the Police Service Board.

107. Efforts to provide a coherent, meaningful and workable personnel assessment system which overcomes the identified disadvantage of the present program should continue.

110. Responsibility for the integrity of the police initial training program should rest with the Chief Superintendent in charge of the Training District.

Comment

Both the Sergeants' and Inspectors' courses are now a prerequisite for promotion. Resources have been insufficient to enable the Senior Sergeants' Course to be implemented.

Criteria for selection is published in the *Police Gazette* prior to convening Promotional Boards.

No proposal to change Police Regulation 906.

Statutory Rule 83/86 (amended the Police Regulations) operational from 25 March 1986, implements this recommendation.

Implemented by Statutory Rule 83/86 (as above).

Police Regulation (Amendment) Act 1985 implements the major thrust of this recommendation, as from 10 December 1985.

Police Regulation (Amendment) Act No. 10250 implements this recommendation by creating a right of appeal to the Police Service Board.

Recommendation supported. No proposal to change.

New assessment system which satisfies the recommendation has commenced.

The management of the Probationary Constable Extended Training Scheme has been transferred to the Personnel Department, under the control of the Chief Superintendent Training.

Recommendation

112. Police trainees should be sworn in after basic training and before extended training.

113. During basic training, police trainees should be appointed on a "contract" system. The two-year probationary period should commence at the time the member is sworn in.

121. In relation to routine checks of people, especially young persons, the importance of a professional attitude and the need to explain in general terms why a check is required, should be emphasised in basic and regional training programs.

127. The relative merits of police torches should be examined.

128. Every effort should be made to reduce the number of forms and to modernise the stationery police are required to complete.

133. Efforts to ensure the proper use of vehicles should continue especially by reducing the number of unmarked police vehicles issued to administrative and operational departments to an absolute minimum.

136. The eighty vehicles designated as priorities in the 1985/86 Force Mobility Program should be purchased within the 1985/86 financial year.

137. Efforts to produce an efficient and effective patrol car to police specifications should continue.

139. Some patrol police, especially Crime Car Squad members, are required to record their activities in Mobile Duty Returns and official diaries. that duplication should be discontinued.

140. The development of more flexible station inspection procedures should be continued.

145. Parking Infringement Notices should be capable of being paid by post similar to Traffic and Boating Infringement Notices.

148. The Crime Screening Scheme should be reviewed to ensure that it is operating correctly.

149. Regional Training Officers should attempt to increase the effectiveness of uniformed staff in initial crime scene duties.

Comment

Police Regulation (Amendment) Act 10250 satisfied this recommendation from 18 August 1986.

Implemented as above.

Training to satisfy the recommendation has been included in District Training Officers syllabus, and is part of basic training.

Torches and equipment are under review as a matter of course in Services Department.

The Forms Review Committee within Services Department regularly examines the number of forms used as a matter of course.

Policy is now in place to restrict the issue of unmarked vehicles to an absolute minimum.

Vehicles purchased.

The Force agrees and continues to co-operate with other states.

Duplication of returns has ceased.

A new and more flexible station inspection procedure will commence on 1 July 1986.

Implemented by legislation from 1 October 1986.

The Inspectorate will complete a review of Crime Screening by October 1986.

A training package for District Training Officers will include the recommended training.

Recommendation

Comment

163. Police Standing Orders concerning the police role in "domestic disputes" should be reviewed to ensure that police are not discouraged from taking proceedings where the evidence justifies such action and that the decision whether to prosecute is not always left to the victim.

Standing Orders have been amended to implement this recommendation.

172. The Chief Commissioner and some assistant commissioners should have senior public servants (Executive Assistants) on their staff to monitor the conditions and duties performed by public servants in the Departments.

The appointment of an executive assistant to the Crime Department will complete this recommendation.

180. The Force should examine the desirability of a delegation manual to facilitate the financial responsibilities appropriate to managers and regional commanders.

The examination recommended is proceeding.

185. Regional Training and Career Development Officers should be equipped with video cassette equipment to facilitate their work.

All District Training Officers have either been equipped with or have access to the necessary equipment.

196. Staff of the Detective Training School should receive training in instruction and their effectiveness should be assessed. Detective Training School Library should be expanded and thereafter be accessible to both students and staff.

This recommendation is being implemented as staff changes. Effectiveness assessments will continue. Expansion of the library has not been attained, due to a lack of funds but it is accessible to both students and staff.

197. A structured attempt should be made to ensure that the Detective Training School Courses continue to be highly relevant.

Validation of the course will be undertaken by the Training Research Division of the Personnel Department.

207. The Search and Rescue Squad performs a valuable community service. Notwithstanding that some duties may not strictly be police functions, it should be retained.

The Force agrees.

209. Greater efforts should be made to retain the police experts in the State Forensic Science Laboratory at least for a period which justifies the time and cost involved in their training.

Police Regulation 1329 provides for "Special" classification at Promotions Boards which satisfies this recommendation.

210. A comprehensive training program should be established for photographers and crime scene examiners.

Training for photographers and Crime Scene examiners is currently conducted.

212. After integration, all completed briefs (except drink driving and accident matters) should be filed within the informant's region.

Item 20, *Police Gazette* 19 September 1985, implements this recommendation.

Recommendation

Comment

217. For police boats exceeding 30' in length or \$50 000 in price, a marine consultant or architect should be retained to supervise construction or purchase.

The Force agrees and Marine Consultants have been engaged to advise on replacement boats.

218. While it is proper that country members performing water police duties be operationally accountable to the officer in charge of their regions (districts), the Officer in Charge, Water Police Squad should be responsible for their training, ensuring their competence, and that they are provided with and properly maintain, adequate craft and equipment.

This is an existing practice and will continue.

219. The feasibility of employing a shipwright or mechanic to maintain the police craft should be examined.

The feasibility study was completed in 1984 and employment of qualified mechanics will be included in the 1986-87 estimates.

Recommendation 2 states:

During the four years 1985-86 to 1988-89, the Chief Commissioner should document the progress of implementation in his Annual Report and specify those proposals which will not be introduced.

The above 48 recommendations have been implemented. (As for "those proposals which will not be introduced", they will be considered by the Joint Working Party and Implementation Steering Committee as they are examined in the coming year).

All other recommendations are under consideration by the Joint Working Party and Implementation Steering Committee.

The Victoria Police

The Victoria Police Force is established by Part I of the *Police Regulation Act 1958*.

Philosophy

The police are part of the community and act for the community in maintaining law and order. 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, dedication, intelligence, integrity and courage of members of the Police Force.

The functions of the Victoria Police Force are to:—

- (i) protect life and property
- (ii) preserve the peace
- (iii) prevent crime
- (iv) enforce legislation
- (v) help those in need of assistance

These are responsibilities of all police, but modern policing also requires a social contract between police and the community and the active co-operation and support of the public.

Police must be aware of the changing nature of society, so that Force goals are consistent with society's goals. Police should contribute their expertise to debate on social changes, to ensure that debate serves the public interest.

A police force is drawn from the community, so its members should be representative of that community.

The Victoria Police serves society 24 hours a day, not just to enforce the law. The Force is the only agency which is always available to protect life and safeguard property, to care for the weak, the sick, the helpless, the socially disadvantaged and the homeless, to comfort the injured, the distressed, or those in trouble of any kind, to search for those reported missing, and help those who are in trouble or need of advice.

In the process, police are expected to exercise discretion and to exhibit qualities of intelligence, integrity and dedication, commonsense, courtesy, compassion and courage—both moral and physical.

Principles

The philosophy of the Victoria Police is based on principles designed to ensure that the public is well served by a Police Force that it respects. These principles are that:

- (a) it is preferable to prevent an offence rather than to detect an offender after someone has become a victim. This requires:
 - (i) close community involvement
 - (ii) maintaining a visible police presence
 - (iii) a certainty that offenders will be caught;

- (b) disorder in the community is prevented by consultation and peaceful means, rather than repression and force;
- (c) the use of force should be reserved for situations where peaceful means have failed or are inappropriate. If force is used, it should be limited to the degree of force necessary and legally permissible;
- (d) the ability to fulfil the functions and responsibilities of policing depends on the esteem in which the Force is held by the public;
- (e) public co-operation in fighting crime is dependent on its confidence in police performance;
- (f) public confidence is enhanced by police carrying out their duties with courtesy, care and compassion;
- (g) police discretion must be exercised in the public interest to avoid harsh or unreasonable consequences of police action;
- (h) police must strive to maintain a co-operative relationship with the public which continues the tradition that the police and the public are one, and each supports the other;
- (i) the Force must respond to changes in the community and be sensitive to public opinion so that it is seen to act in the public interest;
- (j) police are often the first to be contacted by people in trouble, however the expertise of other community service organisations is acknowledged and used when appropriate;
- (k) it is our members' duty to uphold the law and they must scrupulously obey it, even when powers seem inadequate;
- (l) in the public interest, the Force must aim to improve existing performance or to maintain superior performances; and
- (m) individual police are entitled to hold political or religious beliefs like any other member of the community. However, the public interest demands that members of the Force act with complete impartiality in all circumstances.

Organisation

The Force is managed by a Command structure comprising the Chief Commissioner of Police, two Deputy Commissioners, seven Assistant Commissioners and the Director of Administration. This structure provides a broad decision-making process and Command deals with corporate objectives and major issues affecting the Force, establishes priorities, and ensures that Force programs are consistent with Government policies.

To be efficient and effective, the Force is divided into Departments. Some specialised units are not part of Departments, but report directly to Deputy Commissioners rather than Assistant Commissioners heading Departments.

Departmental Goals

The goals of the departments which constitute the Force are:

Operations Department

To maintain a visible police presence, in order to promote a sense of safety and security and prevent offences.

Crime Department

To reduce crime and detect and apprehend offenders.

Traffic Department

To reduce the number and severity of collisions, ensure traffic flow, 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 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.

Administration Department

To provide administrative support to the Force at all levels.

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 covering 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 an optimum level.

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

- (b) Community Safety and Security Program—encompasses visible police presence throughout Victoria, but excludes traffic enforcement, which is in the Road Traffic Control Safety and Enforcement Program. The program's objectives are to maintain a realistic "response" to calls for assistance, so the community feels safe and secure, increase visible police presence, increase the number of twenty-four hour police stations and encourage a greater public participation in crime prevention and the maintenance of good order.
- (c) Crime Investigation Program—has three sub-programs: Administrative Support Services, Investigation and Intelligence. The objectives of this program are to investigate and solve crime, to achieve the highest possible clearance rate so the chance of detection becomes a major crime prevention measure, and to train the detectives required to undertake investigations 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 public. There are three sub-programs: Administrative Support Services, Enforcement and Education. The program's objective is to reduce loss of life, personal trauma and economic loss due to road crashes.

A detailed description of the programs of the Force is set out in Appendix "1".

Conclusion

Pursuant to its philosophy, functions and principles, police provide a visible, State-wide service around the clock, helping citizens in genuine need of help, whatever the cause. The Victoria Police aim 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 the 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 resources are deployed in a timely and cost-effective manner.

Traditional indicators of police efficiency have been the level of crime or disorder in the community, the general safety of citizens, and the extent to which the public feels safe from the criminal acts of others. Although these indicators remain important, more sophisticated and objective measures will be developed so cost-effectiveness within various areas of police activity can be monitored and measured.

The force objectives are reviewed annually, to ensure that they reflect trends in the need for service and community demands.

Chief Commissioner's Office



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

The Chief Commissioner's office consists of the Deputy Commissioners and their support staff; the Executive Assistant, who provides specialist administrative support to the Chief Commissioner; the Secretariat; the Media Director's office; and the Chief Commissioner's personal staff.

Some other sections of the Force which report directly to the Chief Commissioner or Deputy Commissioners are also attached to the Chief Commissioner's office. These include the Protective Security Groups, Major Incident Planning Unit, Public Relations/Crime Prevention and the Police Surgeon's Office.

The Crown Solicitor also has located a number of legal officers at Police Headquarters to provide legal advice to the Chief Commissioner and members of the Force.

Secretariat

The Secretariat offers support to the Chief Commissioner on administrative matters and consists of—

- a Conference Division
- an Executive Support Division
- a Task Force Division

The Conference Division provides secretarial support to departmental and inter-departmental committees, prepares answers to questions from Parliament, and researches policy matters. The Conference Secretariat provides support to the Chief Commissioner on matters which are referred to the Australian Police Ministers' Council and prepares council briefing papers. It also provides support for the Crime Commissioners Conference, held every second year in Australia and New Zealand, and secretarial services for the Conference of Commissioners of Police of the South-West Pacific Region.

The Executive Support Division prepares Command conference agenda, provides a research facility and co-ordinates travel arrangements for police and public servants. A total of 783 police personnel and civilian witnesses travelled interstate (470 from Victoria, 313 to Victoria) to appear in court. The cost of local and interstate travel was usually debited to the Law Department.

The Task Force Division provides administrative support to the committees of management of three joint Commonwealth/Victoria task forces and two Victoria Police task forces. The total cost was approximately \$70 000 plus salaries.

Media Director's Office

The Media Director is responsible to the Chief Commissioner for the operational management and performance of the Media Liaison Bureau and *Police Life* magazine, together with advice on all matters affecting police/media relationships.

The aim of the Media Liaison Bureau and the Media Director's Office is the efficient and accurate dissemination to the media of information about incidents involving police, and matters of public interest which require comment or response from police.

Members of the Bureau attend at the scenes of incidents and events likely to attract major media or public interest. Major events which created vast media interest included:

- The hunt for the Noble Park gunman in July and the subsequent appeal for Sergeant Brian Stooke.
- The Royal tour in October–November.
- The apprehension of the Noble Park gunman in February and his shooting of two further police.
- The Royal tour in March.
- The Russell Street bombing in March and the subsequent launching of the Angela Taylor Memorial Trust.

Other significant events included Operation Noah, the launching of the 24-hour drug-line, a road safety phone in, and Operation High Mark, an anti-terrorist training exercise.

The Media/Police Liaison Committee, which identifies and resolves problems involving police and the media, established regional committees at Ballarat, Morwell, Warrnambool and Mildura.

Police Life, the official magazine of the Force is published 10 times annually and 12 000 copies are distributed to police, government bodies, schools, libraries and other interested members of the public.

Major Incident and Planning Unit

The Major Incident and Planning Unit was formed in July, to be responsible for the management, preparation, implementation and co-ordination of major police operations and incidents, including disasters that fall within the ambit of the State Disaster Plan.

During the year, the Unit was responsible for the planning of a number of major police operations including two Royal tours, visits by heads of State, the Moomba Festival and a number of large sporting events. The planning function of the unit has relieved district commanders of this responsibility.

An Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) was established at Police Headquarters. The installation of major communications facilities within the centre improved communications within the Force and with other statutory organisations.

Protective Security Groups

The Protective Security Groups have a state-wide responsibility for security and support operations and the members attached to the Groups have a high degree of training and expertise. The component areas of the Groups are the Independent Patrol Group/Court Security Group, Special Operations Group, Counter Terrorist and Explosives Information Section, and the newly created Close Personal Protection Unit. All are directly responsible to the Deputy Commissioner (Operations).

There have been a number of important events involving the Groups during the year, the most significant being two royal tours, both of which required considerable security and planning. The Russell Street bombing was a major incident which caused alarm and concern in the community. This bombing, and the frequency of incidents involving armed offenders, has had a direct influence in placing the Special Operations Group in the public spotlight, and created a new awareness of the potential dangers to the community from violent criminals.

Equally significant is the involvement of the Groups in high risk witness protection operations. Witness protection is costly in terms of both manpower and finance, however it is essential in encouraging witnesses to come forward and testify against those involved in serious criminal activity.

Training is given a high priority in the Groups, ranging from the highly specialised training of the Special Operations Group to that of riot and crowd control training of all personnel to ensure that a high degree of discipline and restraint is exercised in potentially violent situations.

The groups were involved in SAC-PAV (Standing Advisory Committee on Prevention Against Violence) national training exercises and seminars. Among those were:

- *Operation Grasshopper*—A counter terrorist exercise conducted in December, involved the close personal protection of VIPs. Participants came from Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland and the Australian Capital Territory.
- *Operation High Mark*—An anti-terrorist aircraft hijack situation conducted at Melbourne Airport during April to test the resources and procedures of emergency services.
- *Operation House Call*—An off-shore terrorist incident seminar conducted in May.

Special Operations Group

The Special Operations Group took part in a number of high profile operations and continues to work to maximum capability within a level of security commensurate with the tasks undertaken. Duties include:

Bombs, explosives and bomb threats/hoaxes—

- (a) The hoax bomb threat has always been a problem for police and instances have increased due to the amount of media attention given to them. Hoax calls were mainly directed against government and semi-government buildings.
 - (b) Numerous hoax devices were located and treated as functional until the contrary was proven.
 - (c) A number of actual devices were placed around the State with some, like the Russell Street car bomb, causing loss of life, injury and extensive damage. A number of devices were de-activated with the assistance of Army personnel, while other devices failed to function. After a previous explosion at a Carlton food store, explosive devices were placed on two further occasions but failed to activate.
 - (d) Considerable police time is spent attending and dealing with bombs or bomb hoaxes. Until an area is declared safe, massive disruption is caused to the public and business community.
- *Lectures by Special Operations Group Personnel*—Public awareness, fear and media attention to explosions has created a need for lectures by trained members to Force personnel, government bodies and other organisations including schools, companies and community groups.
 - *High Risk Arrests and Searches*—The presence of specially trained and properly equipped police is required to reduce the risk of death and injury to members as criminals display a propensity to arm themselves in an effort to avoid arrest.

- *Siege/Hostage Situations*—Most of these incidents involved domestic situations in which firearms were used. Through the use of Special Operations Group members and trained negotiators, most incidents were resolved peacefully.

The Special Operations Group performed 577 separate operations during the year, which expended a total of 17 644 man hours. The Russell Street bombing accounted for 1656 man hours and a greater demand for explosive recognisance was evident during the second half of the year.

Independent Patrol Group/Court Security Group

The Close Personal Protection Unit was formed within the IPG during the year. Members of the Unit received specialised training to protect VIP's and formalise witness protection operations which are conducted on a 24 hour basis. Security is provided only in extremely high risk matters.

The Independent Patrol Group/Court Security Group and Close Personal Protection Unit were involved in a total of 470 operations including VIP protection, witness protection, security escorts, general operations and court security. Some of the major support operations undertaken include:

- *Industrial Matters*—IPG members were deployed in support of other uniform police at a variety of industrial picket and unrest situations. Activities of the deregistered Builders Labourers' Federation tested the restraint and discipline of members in the face of unwarranted abuse and intimidation.
- *Operation Longford*—Members were deployed to the gas refinery at Longford where industrial action threatened to cut off the flow of natural gas to Victoria.
- *High Risk Court Security*—A number of high risk court security operations were undertaken including the trial of James Federick Bazely on charges relating to the murder of anti-drug campaigner Donald Mackay in New South Wales. The Court Security Group provided armed security at the Supreme and County Courts, and other courts where the risk of threat assessment was high.
- *CAPLM 10*—The 10th Conference of the Asian Pacific Labour Ministers was conducted during September and October. This operation involved the protection of 40 ministers and 160 delegates on a 24 hour basis.

Counter Terrorist/Explosives Information Section

The functions of the Counter Terrorist Unit are to access and analyse information regarding criminal or political terrorism or violence. The Explosives Information Section evaluates information concerning bomb incidents, including hoaxes and maintains a liaison with the Australian Bomb Data Centre.

Table 1: Bomb Incidents

Bombing/Attempts	32
Bombing (incendiary)	51
Hoax Devices	14
Recovery of Explosives	25
Theft of Explosives	13
Bomb Threats	740
Hoax Devices (extortion)	1
Total	876

Public Relations/Crime Prevention

Public Relations/Crime Prevention maintained ongoing projects as well as initiating new promotional and public relations activities. Activities were well attended by both members of the Force and the public. Some highlights included:

- The Police Exhibition at the Royal Melbourne Show in September used the theme "We Care for Kids". The show also included a Mounted Branch display in the Victorian Government Pavilion.

- The fourth Police Art Exhibition was held in September and 140 entries were received.
- Operation Open Day held at the Police Academy on 23 February. An estimated 30 000 visitors attended to view the Academy and witnessed displays by many sections of the Force.
- Operation Attwood took place at the police complex, Westmeadows on 30 April. Approximately 750 children from schools in "M" District attended.
- Blue Light discos have now been run for 10 years in Victoria and continue to provide cheap, wholesome entertainment for children in over 80 discos. Started by six off-duty Mooroolbark police who were concerned that local teenagers had nothing to do except go to local hotels, the concept has now spread interstate and overseas, over \$2 million has been donated to charities in Victoria, and two million young patrons have shown their appreciation for the voluntary efforts of police and community groups in running the discos.
- Operation Olympus donated trophies to sporting bodies for presentation to the "most disciplined club" and to children regarded as the "most disciplined player". A total of 403 trophies were requested under this program.
- Operation Ethos was expanded following the establishment of the Ethnic Affairs and Aboriginal Advisory Unit within Public Relations/Crime Prevention. The Unit provides input on multicultural issues to all levels of police training. In addition, Cross-Cultural Awareness Seminars have been conducted for operational police at seven police districts. A Vietnamese language and culture course, the first of its kind in Australia, with accent on practical situations related to police work was held for 12 members.
- Newly arrived migrants and refugees were addressed by the Public Relations Lecture Squad on the legal system and role of the police in Victoria. Special lectures were delivered to schools and ethnic groups on issues of concern such as drug abuse, traffic law and youth problems. Ethnic newspapers and radio 3EA were used to reach ethnic communities.
- The Ethnic Affairs Police Liaison Committee presented the first annual award for contribution to police-ethnic relations to Sergeant G. D. Johnson of Yarraville Police Station.

Police Bands

The bands completed another busy year with both bands in high demand for Force, government, semi-government and public relations functions. The bands contribute greatly to the enhancement of the police image and their performances generate great interest within the community. The Highland Pipe Band attended 77 public engagements during the year. The Police Military Band had a total of 98 engagements and five funerals. The Show Band had a further 14 engagements. Increased expenditure on instruments and equipment, including music, contributed to the upgrading of the band.

Police Surgeon's Office

An increase of four police surgeons in the metropolitan area has assisted in the development of a comprehensive clinical forensic service. The part-time police surgeons, who are mainly general practitioners, assist in providing out of hours service to the Force, dealing with the examinations of victims of crime, disturbed persons, sick prisoners in custody or other medical emergencies.

The workload of police surgeons is indicative of current social problems such as drug and alcohol abuse, sexual abuse, assault and child maltreatment. The surgeons are often requested to provide public information, in contributions to public debate on issues such as the decriminalisation of cannabis, prostitution and the revision of the Mental Health Act. Details of these duties are shown in Appendix "2".

"The role of the Doctor in Support of the Police" was studied by Dr. E. J. D. Ogden, Police Surgeon "Y" District, on his Churchill Fellowship tour of Europe and the United States of America. A full report on this study is being prepared for the Chief Commissioner by Dr. Ogden.

In February, the Biennial Conference of the Association of Australasian and Pacific area Police Medical Officers held in Sydney was attended by Dr. J. P. Bush (President), Dr. E. J. D. Ogden (Secretary), Dr. D. Wells (Treasurer) and five other Victoria Police Surgeons. Four police surgeons also attended the annual meeting of the Association of Police Surgeons of Great Britain and the second cross-channel International Symposium on Forensic Medicine held in London. Dr. Bush also attended a conference on police psychology at the F.B.I. Academy, Quantico, U.S.A., in December.

The appointment of Dr. S. Cordner to the newly established Chair of Forensic Medicine at Monash University and Director of the Forensic Institute should provide a significant contribution to the post-graduate training of police surgeons in clinical forensic medicine. Dr. F. Jappie obtained Part I of the examination for the Diploma of Medical Jurisprudence.

Operations Department



Assistant Commissioner K. Glare, LL.B. (Hons.)

The Operations Department is the largest and most visible component of the Force. It has the primary responsibility of providing a highly visible presence aimed at the maintenance of good order and the promotion of public feelings of safety and security in any environment.

The Department consists of 23 geographical districts covering the total area of Victoria. There are 12 country districts and 11 metropolitan districts. These districts are supported by a non-geographic district which includes such groups as the Air Wing, Dog Squad, Licensing Gaming and Vice Squad, Mounted Branch, Water Police Squad, Search and Rescue Squad and the Prosecutions Division.

The development of programs such as Neighbourhood Watch and Protective Behaviours have encouraged public understanding of the police role and enlisted the co-operation of the community to assist in effective policing.

Deployment

The strength of the Department at 30 June was 5709 which is 63.6 per cent of the total Force strength of 8978. This included 716 probationary constables undergoing extended training.

These members were deployed from 347 complexes throughout the State, with 82 of those complexes providing a 24-hour service. A total of 755 vehicles provided mobility for these members.

Table 2: Authorised Strength of Police Stations

<i>Sworn Personnel</i>	<i>Number of Stations</i>	
	<i>Metropolitan</i>	<i>Country</i>
1	1	110
2	5	25
3	6	26
4	2	21
5	10	6
6	6	7
7	2	5
8	4	2
9	2	1
10	4	..
11-20	16	3
21-30	21	21
31-40	24	3
41-50	6	..
51+	5	3
Total	114	233

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

<i>Hours per day</i>	<i>Metropolitan</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Total</i>
8-12	19	54	73
13-23	40	41	81
24	54	28	82
Total	113	123	236

Table 4: Clerical Assistance at Police Stations

	<i>Number of Stations</i>	
	<i>Metropolitan</i>	<i>Country</i>
Typists		
Nil	53	204
One	51	22
Two	8	5
Three or more	2	2
Reservists		
Nil	85	200
One	28	23
Two	1	6
Three or more	Nil	4
Clerks		
Nil	69	223
One	30	7
Two	13	1
Three or more	2	2

Operational Highlights

Specific operations highlighted during the year were:

- *Fun Runs*—In excess of 4000 hours of police assistance was required in policing over 300 fun run events.

The Big "M" Marathon required the deployment of 254 personnel, the Sun Superun, 99 personnel and the Australian Short Course Triathlon Championships, 60 personnel. While policing ought to reflect the community's wishes, it should be emphasised that the police supervision of fun runs is resource expensive and only caters for a small running fraternity who compete on a regular basis. This is highlighted when a comparison is made between the VFL Grand Final, which required approximately 150 personnel to meet the needs of 100 000 spectators, and the Big "M" Marathon, where the deployment of 254 personnel was required for about 6000 competitors.

Most organisers of these events perceive the likely disruption to vehicular traffic when selecting routes, and have regard to police advice when planning their events. However, some runs still cause policing problems due to organisers giving priority to commercial interests over community safety. The inherent dangers associated with these events being conducted on public highways were again highlighted during this year's Westfield (Sydney-Melbourne) Marathon when the lead runner was seriously injured after being struck by a vehicle.

The Force, in conjunction with other government departments, is presently working to establish guidelines which will assist sports promoters in planning these events.

The demand due to these events, however, is making significant inroads into the ability of the Force to maintain minimum response time to community demands and further prevents effective proactive patrols and initiatives.

- *Operation Fuel Emergency*—Industrial action by oil industry employees during July and August resulted in the Fuel Emergency Act being invoked on two occasions. This necessitated police involvement in ensuring the orderly disposal

of fuel at outlets and the administrative function of issuing essential service exemptions to authorised applicants. Police involvement extended from 22 to 26 July and 1 to 6 August.

The innovation of appointing a police liaison officer proved successful in that it permitted information to be disseminated and necessary action commenced thereby circumventing public complaints against government departments.

- *XXVIII World Modern Pentathlon Championships*—The events were conducted at a number of venues in the metropolitan area between 10 and 24 August. A total of 60 competitors from 22 countries including the U.S.A., U.S.S.R., Great Britain, France, Italy and Australia contested five events; fencing, riding, swimming, shooting and cross country running.

Even though Australia, and in particular Victoria, has historically been free of terrorism and similar subversive elements, the security of the athletes was the primary concern. Emphasis was placed upon the accommodation venue at Monash University where 73 police were required to provide security for the athletes. The pentathlon attracted limited spectator interest and passed without incident.

- *100th Anniversary of Motor Cycling Rally (Operation Donut)*—Between 2 and 4 November, the 100th Anniversary of Motor Cycling Rally was conducted at the Phillip Island motor racing circuit. Spectators came from the whole spectrum of motor cycling enthusiasts and with anticipated rivalry between members of motor cycle groups, a high police profile was required to ensure the maintenance of law and order, to prevent a similar situation to that which occurred in Bathurst, New South Wales. Organisers anticipated a crowd of 20 000 however only 5000 patrons attended. A total of 1177 man days were expended on this operation.
- *Royal Tour (One)*—Their Royal Highnesses The Prince and Princess of Wales made an extensive tour of Victoria between 27 October and 6 November. During this time country venues visited included Portland, Mildura, Shepparton, Rotamah Island and Echuca. In the metropolitan area the royal couple attended a rock concert in Alexandra Avenue, the premiere of the Australian film "Burke and Wills", and visited the Royal Children's Hospital.

Security of the royal couple, together with crowd and traffic control, were the major concerns of police involved in this operation. The possibility of protest groups being in attendance and their propensity towards violence necessitated a large police presence.

- *Royal Tour (Two)*—Her Majesty, The Queen and His Royal Highness, the Duke of Edinburgh visited Victoria between 5 and 7 March. Large crowds were present when the royal couple attended a garden party at Government House, the Moomba Festival on the Yarra River, and Ballam Park Technical School. Her Majesty's yacht "Britannia" also attracted much interest while berthed at Station Pier.

It was incumbent on the Force to provide a high standard of security to ensure the safety of Her Majesty and His Royal Highness, while maintaining the desired low visible police presence. A total of 756 man days were expended, mainly providing traffic and crowd control.

- *Russell Street Bombing (Operation Russell)*—Russell Street was the scene of an explosion on 27 March, which resulted in the death of Constable Angela Taylor and caused serious injuries to other police and civilians. Damage was caused to a number of buildings and vehicles in the vicinity.

The explosion occurred in a stolen motor vehicle which had been parked outside the Russell Street Police Complex. Explosives had been placed inside the car with a timing device to detonate the bomb. This unprecedented and deliberate act, which took the life of a young policewoman, generated public outrage which prompted the establishment of the Angela Taylor Memorial Trust. A task force was established to investigate all aspects of the bombing and to date five persons have been charged with murder and other related offences.

- *Builders Labourers' Federation*—In April, the Builders Labourers' Federation (B.L.F.) was deregistered by the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, which resulted in the Building Workers' Industrial Union (B.W.I.U.) commencing a campaign on building sites to sign ex-B.L.F. members over to the B.W.I.U.

Organisers of the B.L.F. commenced a series of actions in an attempt to delay construction and in some circumstances, circumvent legal processes. A police presence was necessary to prevent breaches of the peace occurring and to remove trespassers from building sites. Physical confrontations became the norm when B.L.F. members formed picket lines and taunted police and construction employees. Organisers deliberately entered construction sites for the purpose of being arrested for trespass. On two separate sites cranes were commandeered and used to prevent construction work proceeding for several days. These tactics are still continuing and have resulted in a number of arrests for various offences. In many instances police efforts have been frustrated by lack of power to take action and the refusal of the courts to impose conditions of bail to prohibit the same persons from continually re-offending.

The requirement of police to attend numerous building sites during this period of industrial unrest imposed significant strain on manpower resources, and raised the requirement for the payment of overtime.

- *Operation Salamander*—During the Christmas and New Year holiday periods, Operation Salamander, an annual police strategy involving the use of police land, sea and air services, was conducted with the aims of:
 - (a) preventing crime;
 - (b) reducing the road toll;
 - (c) providing preventative patrols on beaches, foreshores and recreation areas; and
 - (d) enforcing the Motor Boating Regulations.

This operation was mounted during December and January at selected holiday resorts including the Mornington and Bellarine Peninsulas. It provided a community feeling of safety and security at these resorts during the main vacation period.

- *Operation Crime Beat*—Operation "Crime Beat", an annual police strategy, was again conducted in the pre-Christmas and pre-Easter holiday periods. This operation involves foot patrols of busy shopping centres by uniformed police, with an emphasis on crime prevention. The visible police presence generates and improves police/community relations.

The results obtained throughout are summarised in table 5.

Table 5: Crime Beat 1985-86

	<i>Easter</i> (11 days)	<i>Christmas</i> (15 days)	<i>Total</i>
Arrests	160	308	468
Suspects checked	599	1 650	2 249
Accidents	15	39	54
Cars checked	1 519	3 775	5 294
Cars recovered	6	15	21
Traffic offences other than P.I.N. & T.I.N.	125	351	476
Parking Infringement Notices Issued	138	98	236
Traffic Infringements Notices Issued	109	21	130
Litter	Nil	2	2
General contacts with public	11 494	22 424	33 918

St. Kilda Annexe

On 4 April, an annexe to the St. Kilda Police Station was established at the St. Kilda Railway Station and later moved to 113 Fitzroy Street. The annexe provides a visible police presence with uniform foot patrols aimed at reducing criminal activities

such as drug abuse and prostitution. The establishment of the annexe is not only aimed at the detection of crimes, but also provides a valuable pro-active initiative on the streets where police and the community interact on a 24-hour basis.

To undertake this task, police were selected from St. Kilda and neighbouring sub-districts, the Protective Security Groups and Licensing, Gaming and Vice Squad. In the short period of its operation, the annexe has been effective in reducing crime on the streets and has gained wide acceptance from residents and traders in the area.

Neighbourhood Watch Program

Introduced during 1984, the Neighbourhood Watch Program has continued as a most successful pro-active policing strategy and is at the heart of Force philosophy with respect to community policing. Widespread public demand has resulted in the growth of the program from 125 neighbourhood watch areas at the end of June 1985, to the present 361 areas involving an estimated 260 000 homes and 780 000 people.

In addition, every State in Australia, including the Australian Capital Territory, has now adopted the Victoria Police neighbourhood watch model and is employing it in some form.

The results continue to be most rewarding. By the end of December 1985, the first full calendar year of operation, residential burglaries across the State were 12.16 per cent lower than for 1984, in actual terms 6212 less burglaries. For the first six months of 1986, residential burglaries reported in Victoria were 7.78 per cent less than at the same stage of 1985.

The Special Projects Implementation Office continues to co-ordinate neighbourhood watch throughout the State. Local co-ordination is provided by selected operational members at district level. Emphasis is now being focused on the development of maintenance strategies to ensure the continued impact of the program.

Community Policing Squads and Co-ordinator's Office

The Community Policing Squad Co-ordinator's Office is engaged in four major areas of work:

- (a) general administration;
- (b) committee work;
- (c) training; and
- (d) research.

General Administration—Some of the functions included in this category are quarterly conferences for community policing squads (C.P.S.) and women police divisions, inter-departmental mediation upon organisational problems, staff support and counselling. A particular aim has been to achieve standard practices between C.P.S. squads on matters related to child welfare and family support.

Considerable effort has been directed towards enhancing public awareness about the existence and functions of the C.P.S. This has been achieved by arranging visits to squads by newspaper and television journalists, and members giving lectures to service clubs, schools, government departments, teacher training institutions, hospitals, local government and self-help groups. Additionally, members of the Co-ordinator's office have participated in public seminars concerning "Incest", "Powerlessness in the Courts", "Aged Abuse", "Domestic Violence" and "Child Abuse". The most requested lecture subject has been child maltreatment in which the provisions of section 31 of the Community Welfare Services Act and its accompanying protections are fully explained together with an outline of the Protective Behaviours program.

A very positive achievement in the past year was the re-introduction of police as leaders at the Lord Mayor's Children's Camps, Portsea. Members from C.P.S. squads attended each camp and a decision has been made to continue police attendance at future camps.

Committees—Among the committees serviced by the C.P.S. Co-ordinator's Office are the Victorian Aboriginal/Police Liaison Committee, Police/Ethnic Affairs Liaison Committee, National Safety Council, Functional Services Sub-Committee (part of DISPLAN), Police/Mental Health Liaison Committee, Police/Community Services Liaison Committee, Inter-departmental Committee on Child Maltreatment, Police/Royal Children's Hospital Liaison Committee, Melbourne Crisis Care Association, Committee on Aged Abuse, Crime Prevention Education Consultancy Group (Protective Behaviours program) and a committee on domestic violence and incest. Community policing squads are also engaged in ongoing committees with various local agencies including hospitals, local government and Community Services Victoria (C.S.V.).

Many useful developments have emerged from committee work, such as the development of child protection protocols between police and C.S.V. Of particular interest is the production of a child maltreatment manual dealing with the responsibilities and procedures attached to detected cases of child maltreatment, and the concept of piloting accommodation for very young psychiatrically disturbed children in crisis.

Training—The year has seen refinements to the C.P.S. training/news bulletin "Descant", so that it not only includes information about resources and their uses both within and outside the Force, but also detailed information about child maltreatment, crisis intervention, child sexual assault and other matters. Quarterly C.P.S. conferences are utilised to expose members to outside lectures on diverse topics ranging from mental retardation to communication with teenagers.

Training seminars were conducted by the Co-ordinator's office to develop coping skills in children and others for a variety of threatening situations such as sexual assault, domestic violence, dealing with school bullies or being locked out of the house.

Formal arrangements were completed with the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology for the placement of students obtaining Certificates of Residential Child Care with community policing squads for a period of one month. Ongoing training for members of C.S.V. has been provided by squad members, as well as regular input to teacher training establishments on the subject of child maltreatment.

The development of a comprehensive training course for C.P.S. members was completed by the Research and Development Department and Co-ordinator's office. When implemented, it should meet substantially, various recommendations for specialist C.P.S. training, mentioned in several recent government reports and discussion papers.

Research—Requests for information about a variety of problems resulted in considerable research effort by members of the Co-ordinator's office. One area of concern was the abuse of elderly people and examination of this problem resulted in a seminar run jointly by police, the Alzheimers Disease and Related Disorders Society and the Health Department. This was the first seminar of its kind in Australia and apart from drawing public attention, it clearly revealed the inadequacy of existing laws in dealing with the problem.

Other aspects of research included the development of a work analysis system for the C.P.S., compilation of a resource guide for officers involved in the police cautioning program, the development of a standard procedure for Irreconcilable Difference Applications, and input into the development of a new concept known as Community Liaison Officer.

Support Groups

The support groups provide specialist assistance to operational police. Some of their activities were:

Water Police

The Water Police patrolled inland and coastal waters at 69 locations, requiring members to travel 189 209 kilometres providing an effective service to the community as well as regulating boating behaviour. Search and rescue operations totalled 226, while 7998 boats were checked resulting in the detection of 3145 offences. Operational highlights included security for the royal yacht "Britannia" during the visit of Her Majesty, the Queen and His Royal Highness, the Duke of Edinburgh; the Lakes Entrance scallop dispute, the Moomba Festival, and the visit of American naval vessels.

Licensing, Gaming and Vice Squad

The Licensing Gaming and Vice Squad is required to police politically and socially sensitive areas, including the sexual and drug exploitation of children. The sensitivity of this area has been borne out during the year by a number of reports and enquiries including—

- (a) a discussion paper on child sexual assault;
- (b) the involvement of young children in prostitution;
- (c) review of the *Liquor Control Act* 1968;
- (d) new legislation relating to gaming offences; and
- (e) preparations for the licensing of gaming machines.

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

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

Licensing Offences	206
Gaming Offences	1662
Vice Offences	672
Drug Offences	26
Crime Offences	432
Traffic Offences	94
Miscellaneous	138
Total	3230

Air Wing

Aerial support was provided throughout the year by the Police Air Wing. Flying hours were:

(a) Fixed Wing Twin Engine	
Transport	1 831.0
Flying Training	72.1
Air Support To Routine Operations (A.S.T.R.O.)	25.7
	<hr/>
	1 928.8
(b) Fixed Wing Single Engine	
Transport	38.5
Flying Training	6.6
A.S.T.R.O.	94.4
	<hr/>
	139.5

(c) Rotary Wing Aircraft	
Transport	44.2
Flying Training	150.6
A.S.T.R.O.	1 094.4
	<u>1 289.2</u>
	<u>3 357.5</u>
	Total Flying Hours
(d) Link Training (Simulator)	
Rating and Proficiency Tests	59.4
(e) Operational Statistics	
Fixed Wing Operations	618
Rotary Wing Operations	471
Man Hours Saved by Using Air Transport	17 290.4
Number of Transport Operations	522
Number of Passengers Carried (per seat leg)	6 159
Vehicle days saved by using Air Transport	2 051
(f) A.S.T.R.O. Task Summary	
Patrol Hours Flown	1 296.5
Number of Patrols	920
Calls Received	1 179
Observations Made	652
Arrests from Observations	137
Search and Rescue Operations	135
Persons Located	54
Persons Rescued (by Air Wing)	10
Assistance to Special Groups (Missions)	251
Ambulance Tasks (Missions)	18
Patients Carried	20

Fixed wing operations continued to provide a cost effective service with a significant increase in the number of manhours saved.

The force-owned Dauphin rotary wing aircraft was out of service for 76 days during the year for both scheduled and unscheduled maintenance. Whilst 1200 flight hours were approved, only 1078.5 flight hours were used. As a back-up, 210.7 hours were flown in a hired single engine helicopter. Air navigation restrictions on single engine rotary aircraft hampered the operational capability and thereby reduced the effectiveness of the service.

The rotary wing aircraft mainly provides a reactive response in support of operational police. The aircraft also assisted the Melbourne Ambulance Service with the transport of critical patients, thereby providing a greater service to the community.

Dog Squad

The Dog Squad provides a specialist support service to operational sections of the Force on a State-wide availability basis. An on-road patrol service is also provided in the metropolitan area. The principal specialist services provided by the Squad include:

- (a) foot and mobile patrols, including preventative patrols of schools and railway stations;
- (b) tracking offenders at or from the scenes of recently committed offences, or abandoned vehicles;
- (c) tracking escapees or missing persons, including mental patients;

- (d) searching—
 - (i) buildings for concealed persons;
 - (ii) open areas for offenders; and
 - (iii) open areas and scenes of crimes for discarded or concealed exhibits;
- (e) protection of the public and police against violence;
- (f) detection of narcotics;
- (g) detection of explosive substances;
- (h) an internal education program for members, particularly at police training courses; and
- (i) a public relations program to selected organisations.

The activities of the Squad are detailed at table 7.

Table 7: Victoria Police Dog Squad

Scenes Searched	1043
Narcotic Searches	456
Explosive Searches	80
Tracking Situations	538
Total Tasks Performed	2117

Dog teams were involved in the arrest of 495 offenders, of which 204 were for narcotic related offences and a total of 15 stolen motor vehicles were recovered. In the course of general patrols, the teams responded to 5248 calls from D.24, checked 1044 suspects, 735 motor vehicles, 4061 schools and 2065 railway premises.

With the demise of the Kariarn Breeders Foundation, difficulty is being experienced in the acquisition of suitable dogs for training as police dogs and the Squad is now solely reliant on the public donation of dogs.

Search and Rescue Squad

This year again saw a marked increase in the number of requests for Search and Rescue assistance. On 306 occasions the Squad was activated to various types of incidents including diving searches, bush and built-up area searches, cliff and mineshaft operations, beach and river patrols, and aerial searches.

A number of lectures and displays were provided for schools and other community groups, and a rescue exercise on the Bongong High Plains necessitated a high level of co-operation between numerous government departments having responsibility for the alpine areas.

Table 8 indicates the various types of operations in which the Squad was involved during the year.

Table 8: Search and Rescue Squad Operations

Diving Searches	125
Bush Searches	98
Built-up Area Searches	33
Cliff/Mineshaft Operations	7
Beach Patrols	5
River Patrols	6
Aerial Searches	2
Recovery of Bodies	5
Other Operations	25
Total	306

Mounted Branch

The Mounted Branch personnel provided a visible presence in the city and suburban areas and in addition assisted at sporting functions, agricultural shows, displays, ceremonial occasions and demonstrations.

Crime prevention patrolling in areas with a high incidence of crime again resulted in a degree of success with reports of crime decreasing throughout the patrol periods. Mounted Branch members assisted in the detection of offenders for offences of robbery, serious assault, drug offences, thefts and traffic offences.

New Year's Eve and Operation Salamander were operations which highlighted the specialist support provided by the Branch to other members. Members were involved in beach patrols and crowd control at various locations throughout the city and the Mornington and Bellarine Peninsulas.

Prosecutions Division

The year was largely one of consolidation within the Prosecutions Division. A new prosecutor's office was established at Heidelberg and the Division became administratively responsible for the full-time prosecutors at Ballarat, Bendigo, Bairnsdale, Sale and Werribee. At 30 June the strength of the Division stood at 144. Six prosecutors training courses were conducted during the year which 115 students attended.

The Division was closely involved with country district personnel preparing for the implementation in the latter part of 1986 of the "mention court" listing system throughout the State. It is anticipated that there will be a large reduction in the necessity for informants and witnesses to attend country courts and manpower savings will be comparable to those presently being achieved in the metropolitan area.

Child Offenders

During the year, 16 202 children were found to be responsible for 38 916 offences (Appendix "3").

Child Cautioning

The Child Cautioning Program has continued to divert certain juvenile offenders from the court process. It is primarily aimed at first offenders and provides for juveniles to be cautioned by an officer in the presence of their parents. During the year 4899 males and 883 females were cautioned under the program.

Care Applications

Police made 1113 care applications during the year, an increase of 499 on the previous year (Appendix "4").

Firearms Registry

The Firearms Registry managed to overcome a backlog of registration applications and is now processing them on a day to day basis.

The Firearms Act is at present under complete review and recommendations of the sub-committee will be made to government with a view to the proclamation of simple and practical legislation.

The Firearms Consultative Committee have maintained their informal and practical attitude toward appeals by aggrieved persons, resulting in the upholding of 15 per cent of appeals heard.

A review of Gun Dealers Licences was conducted during the year resulting in numerous cancellations as the holders were no longer trading as gun dealers.

Bicycle Education Program

The "Bike Ed" Program has the aim of developing improved road behaviour amongst young cyclists and in reducing the number of accidents. Police attended

teacher training courses in order to become familiar with the program and to provide support to schools. Since the inception of "Bike Ed" in 1979, 1463 schools have had staff or parents trained. It is the aim of the force to have trained personnel accessible to all schools conducting the program.

The use of bicycle helmets is continually encouraged by members involved with bicycle programs in a concerted effort to reduce the incidence and severity of bicycle crash injuries.

Safe Cycle Campaign

During May the first stage of the "Safe Cycle" campaign was launched throughout the State. This program aims to develop awareness of bicycle safety amongst police and the community with the potential benefits of decreased accidents and better road behaviour by cyclists. The program, to be conducted over a twelve week period this year and in the two following years, has funding support of \$16 000 from the Ministry of Transport.

Bicycle Law Enforcement

Bicycle law enforcement is generally maintained through the use of Bicycle Offence Reports. Table 9 provides details of offences reported.

Table 9: Bicycle Offence Reports

Lighting Offences	2972
On Footpath	1882
Illegal Passenger	487
Careless Riding	317
Wrong Side of Street	279
Disobey Road Signal	272
Disobey Traffic Signal	243
No Hands on Handlebars	177
Unroadworthy Bicycle	169
Endanger a Pedestrian	62
More Than Two Abreast	37
Fail to Give Signal	27
Fail to Yield Right of Way	17
Incorrect Turn	14
Dangerous speed	9
Dangerous Overtake	4
Hitching onto Another Vehicle	2
Other	62
Total Reports	7032

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. The Crime Department provides essential specialist support 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.

The Crime Department is organised into four separate components. Each of these components 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 1379 police within the Department are supported by 299 public service personnel and 22 police reservists. The majority of the public service personnel are employed at "X" District (152) and the State Forensic Science Laboratory (77).

Crime Trends

Growth in reported crime continued throughout the year with a total of 249 113 major crime offences being recorded, an increase of 11.79 per cent over the previous year. Major crimes against persons increased by 10.56 per cent and major crimes against property increased by 11.82 per cent. A summary of major crime statistics is shown at Appendix "5".

The area of greatest increase was in fraud offences which increased from 23 228 offences in 1984-85 to 35 714 in 1985-86, a rise of 53.75 per cent. Whereas cheque offences increased by 30.25 per cent and general fraud offences by 12.07 per cent, the major increase of 123.01 per cent was in credit card offences. The solution rate for fraud offences has fallen from 84.18 per cent in 1984-85 to 63.30 per cent in 1985-86.

In the other categories of major crime, homicide (including culpable driving) increased by 15.78 per cent and theft by 13.19 per cent. Motor vehicle theft continues to rise and during the year increased by 14.54 per cent. Burglary offences have

marginally declined by 2.97 per cent overall, with house burglary offences being down by 8.66 per cent and shop burglary offences down 5.32 per cent. Since the inception of the "Neighbourhood Watch" program house burglary has declined by 18.62 per cent. Recorded offences of rape fell by 60, a significant decrease of 11.38 per cent. Whereas robbery declined by 5.45 per cent in 1984-85, this year it increased by 4.45 per cent, an additional 71 offences.

The overall solution rate for major crime offences during the year was 25.30 per cent, an increase of 0.36 per cent on the previous year. Whilst "Neighbourhood Watch" and other strategies to combat house burglaries are maintaining a positive effect, their overall effectiveness must be weighed against the diversion of offenders into other areas of crime, particularly fraud and theft. There is no doubt that credit card fraud, theft and robbery are, to a large extent, committed to generate income for the purchase of illicit drugs.

District Operations

District detectives continue to maintain the "front line" of C.I.B. operations, both in the metropolitan and country areas. During the year they investigated 119 246 offences and cleared 42.71 per cent. This represents an increase in the percentage clearance rate of 2.57 per cent over the previous year.

It is apparent that crime screening, which was introduced during 1983, is contributing to the increasing C.I.B. clearance rates because detectives are able to devote more time to investigating serious crime, thereby increasing productivity and work satisfaction.

Specialist Squads

The operations of the 13 specialist squads have continued to be productive and efficient despite increased workloads and legislative difficulties. Arrests of offenders and offences cleared in the respective areas of speciality compare favourably with previous years.

Armed Robbery Squad

There were 162 offenders arrested and charged with a total of 200 armed robbery offences during the year. This represents a solution rate of 28.05 per cent which is a decrease of 0.33 per cent when compared to 1984-85.

Table 10: Armed Robbery Offences

	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
Service Stations	88	67	136
Pharmacies	26	45	45
T.A.B.s	14	14	10
Banks	116	101	67
Hotel/Motel	26	16	18
Shop/Milk Bar	167	133	212
Street	103	82	84
Dwellings	48	65	50
Payroll	21	27	22
Credit Societies/Post Offices	51	45	45
Other	109	71	24
Total	769	666	713

It is apparent that whilst the incidence of offences of armed robbery on pharmacies has remained stable, there has been a considerable increase in offences committed at service stations (+102.98 per cent) and shops (+59.39 per cent). These offences

are being committed late at night or in the early hours of the morning, mostly by drug users. The inherent instability of armed drug users has been demonstrated in continued violence, which culminated in the murder of a service station attendant in the southern suburbs.

The amount stolen by means of armed robbery was \$15 303 327. This is an increase of \$10 249 713 over the previous year, and is mainly attributable to one offence where money and property to the value of \$8 000 000 was stolen.

Drug Squad

During the year there has been an 11.06 per cent increase in detected drug offences. This increase is an indication of the quality of illicit drugs which are available in the community as well as the continued efforts of police to apprehend drug offenders. Appendix "10" lists the charges laid against drug sellers/traffickers.

During the year, phase one of the proposed three-year expansion program for the C.I.B. Drug Squad was implemented by the appointment of a superintendent in charge and 43 other additional personnel. The Bureau of Criminal Intelligence received an additional 18 appointments for duty with the expanded C.I.B. Drug Squad. A total of 121 offenders were charged with 406 offences compared with 58 offenders for 254 offences in 1984-85.

An important aspect of Drug Squad investigations is the identification of the assets of drug traffickers, and on arrest, swift action to seize them. It is envisaged that the forfeiture of drug traffickers' assets upon conviction will result in large amounts of money being obtained for revenue.

Table 11: Detected Drug Offences

<i>Type of Drug</i>	<i>1983-84</i>	<i>1984-85</i>	<i>1985-86</i>
Indian Hemp	5 551	8 916	9 607
Heroin	1 178	1 542	1 775
Morphine	11	15	19
Cocaine	20	48	70
Hallucinogens	38	14	9
Amphetamine	552	763	1 175
*Miscellaneous	182	230	148
Total	7 532	11 528	12 803

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

Table 12: Age of Drug Offenders

<i>Age</i>	<i>1983-84</i>	<i>1984-85</i>	<i>1985-86</i>
25 and over	1 752	2 596	2 842
17-24	2 211	2 925	3 124
16 and under	61	85	136
Total	4 024	5 606	6 102

Fraud Squad

During the year Fraud Squad members charged 165 offenders with 5160 offences compared to 207 offenders for 6333 offences in 1984-85. This downturn in arrests may be attributed largely to the fact that during the year 19 experienced members either transferred from the Squad or resigned. Despite this, the backlog of cases at the Squad was reduced from 197 to 167 complaints.

Table 13: Detected Fraud Offenders

	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	Increase/ Decrease
<i>Major Economic Crime</i>				
<i>Report Charges</i>				
Persons Charged	84	83	53	-36.10%
Offences Cleared	982	1 718	554	-67.70%
Claimed Value	\$2 977 638	\$8 827 348	\$5 168 880	-41.00%
<i>Bank Section Charges</i>				
Persons Charged	78	101	102	-0.09%
Offences Cleared	1 605	4 540	4 524	-0.35%
Claimed Value	\$681 035	\$678 090	\$715 544	+5.50%
<i>Miscellaneous Charges</i>				
Persons Charged	15	23	10	-56.50%
Offences Cleared	255	75	82	+9.30%
Claimed Value	\$99 497	\$103 711	\$60 809	-41.30%
Total Claimed Value	\$3 758 170	\$9 609 149	\$5 945 233	-38.10%

Homicide Squad

Of the 65 cases investigated by the Homicide Squad during the year only 5 remain unsolved. The Homicide Squad achieved a most commendable solution rate of 92.3 per cent, an increase of 7.6 per cent over the previous year.

Table 14: Motives for Homicide

	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
Domestic Disputes	17	32	24
Other Disputes	14	10	25
Criminal Reprisals	7	1	3
Sexual Attacks	3	3	1
Robbery	3	7	8
Child Abuse	3	—	—
Arson	—	—	2
Motive Unclear	12	21	2
Total	59	74	65

Table 15: Principal Cause of Death in Homicides

	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
Shooting—rifle	10	11	13
—shotgun	6	6	13
—hand-gun	6	4	7
33	22	21	7
Stabbing	13	23	13
Assaults (adults)	14	12	13
Assaults (children)	3	1	—
Arson	1	—	2
Strangulation/Asphyxiation	5	8	1
Other means	1	9	3
Total	59	74	65

Table 16: Sex of Homicide Victims and Offenders

	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
Victims: Males	35	44	41
Females	24	30	24
Offenders Arrested: Males	42	48	71
Females	7	4	8
Offenders Suicided: Males	4	9	7
Females	3	—	1

Stolen Motor Vehicle Squad

The problem of commercial scale thefts of motor vehicles and insurance frauds continued at a high level. Of the 1456 motor cycles stolen in Victoria during 1985-86 only 704 were recovered (48.3 per cent). The total value of unrecovered vehicles is calculated at \$16.2 million. Inquiries conducted by Stolen Motor Vehicle Squad members during the year indicate that motor vehicle theft is well organised and conducted by professional criminals on a national scale.

Table 17: Stolen and Recovered Motor Vehicles

Details	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
Vehicles Reported Stolen	19 893	21 622	24 416
Vehicles Reported Recovered (includes recoveries from previous years and "No Offence")	18 182	19 484	21 566
Percentage recovered	91.4%	90.1%	88.3%

Task Forces

Although expensive, task force policing is a proven strategy in the investigation of serious and organised crime. During the year there were four task forces operating involving Crime Department personnel. Three of these task forces are investigating drug matters and the fourth is investigating organised insurance fraud. Members seconded to task forces are required, in some instances, to work with officers from other State and Federal law enforcement agencies and with the National Crime Authority. This joint task force concept is effective, particularly in matters falling within two or more jurisdictions.

The principles of task force policing are readily adapted to C.I.B. operations generally. During the year a small task force was established within the Geelong C.I.B. to investigate the activities of a persistent drug trafficker. The operation culminated in the arrest of the principal offender, his wife, and solicitor.

Significant Operations

- *Operation Russell*—On 27 March a car bomb exploded in Russell Street, Melbourne, outside the south door of the Russell Street Police Complex. Policewoman Angela Rose Taylor 24274, 21 years, of the City Watch-house, received severe burns and died at the Royal Melbourne Hospital on 20 April. Several other persons including a stipendiary magistrate, police, and members of the public were injured. Damage estimated at \$200 000 was caused to buildings and other property. A task force was immediately established to investigate the matter. Following extensive inquiries over a period of eight weeks, five men were arrested and charged with the murder of Constable Taylor and 53 other serious offences. A total of 18 other persons were charged with 52 offences including attempted murder, armed robbery, drug and firearm offences. In the course of inquiries, the home of a principal offender was raided and in an exchange of gunfire Detective Sergeant Wylie of the Armed Robbery Squad received a serious stomach wound.
- *Marinov, Pavel Vasilof @ Mad Max*—On 18 June 1985, two members of the Cheltenham Police Station intercepted a motor vehicle driven by Marinov, who ran from the car and then without warning fired at police with a heavy calibre handgun. Both members were wounded, Sergeant Stooke seriously. In the ensuing search for Marinov, he shot and wounded two further police.

Major Crime Squad members conducted extensive inquiries to locate Marinov over a period of eight months. Finally, on 25 February Detective Sergeant Kapetanovski and Detective Senior Constable McDonald intercepted Marinov

on the Hume Highway at Wallan. Marinov shot at police and seriously wounded both members. Despite his wounds, Detective Senior Constable McDonald returned fire, killing Marinov.

- *Operation "Noah"*—This operation was conducted nationally for the first time in November, and the co-operation between police, the media and the public made the operation a resounding success. Within Victoria the operation resulted in 141 offenders being arrested for a total of 311 offences.

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 major organised crime, the Bureau also provides a range of services to other areas of the Force.

The Bureau services the operational demands of the Australian Bureau of Criminal Intelligence.

During the year an additional 18 appointments were made to the Bureau (16 surveillance personnel and 2 analysts) for duty with the expanded C.I.B. Drug Squad.

The drugs/crime link continues to generate considerable demands on Bureau resources. It is estimated that 82.5 per cent of all listening device applications were drug-related. Two major operations conducted by the Bureau involved clandestine drug laboratories in country areas.

A total of 107 arrests resulted from initiatives by the B.C.I.

The Bureau continues to provide important assistance and direction to the investigator. Because of its proven performance, great demands are made upon its resources. Unfortunately, many of these requests for assistance cannot be met.

State Forensic Science Laboratory

The State Forensic Science Laboratory (S.F.S.L.) under the control of the Director has the following objectives:

- To impartially apply the various sciences for forensic purposes in the interests of justice.
- To promote, conduct and direct education and research programs for the continued development of forensic science and the contribution it makes to law enforcement and the administration of justice.

In pursuit of its objectives, the laboratory provides scientific aid to:

- All sections of the Victoria Police 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 in the sense that it is 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 appropriate scientific response to the police organisation and to the community at large in order to satisfy the needs of the criminal justice system. The overriding consideration is to ensure that all scientific evidence, whether for or against, is produced at a prosecution.

The operations of the laboratory include the development and maintenance of chemical, biological, serological, biochemical, pharmacological, physical, document examination, firearm identification, photographic and crime-scene search facilities in keeping with current scientific knowledge. It also provides a "Disaster Victim Identification" service. The laboratory has now assumed full responsibility for a number of administrative functions previously carried out on its behalf by the administrative section of the Criminal Investigation Branch.

A notable feature of laboratory operations during the year was the number of instances where personnel were requested to attend court hearings and major crime scenes outside Victoria. In servicing these requests, laboratory personnel travelled to Vanuatu, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory.

At the specific request of the Commissioner of Police, Northern Territory, laboratory personnel have undertaken examination of scenes and evidence relating to the Chamberlain case which is currently the subject of inquiry by a Royal Commission. The Chamberlain matter is the first major case where Government guidelines relating to the charging of fees for laboratory services have been invoked.

The completion of Phase 2 of the Macleod Complex has been delayed due to industrial disputes and occupancy is not expected until late in 1986.

During the year the number of cases received at the laboratory for investigation (excluding photographic) was 7449, an increase of 3.7 per cent over 1984-85. The backlog of examinations (excluding photographic) increased to 2206, an increase of 6.87 per cent over the previous year. This backlog of examinations has been exacerbated by inadequate funding, an ongoing shortage of staff, and to a lesser extent, accommodation.

The S.F.S.L. bears an excellent reputation and standing among the scientific and legal communities and its integrity and independence remain unchallenged. It has a most important role to play in the administration of justice.

"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.

The Fingerprint Bureau has experienced a very successful year and achieved excellent results. A total of 34 249 crime scenes were visited throughout the State, an increase of 5 per cent over 1984-85. Fingerprints were developed at 16 727 crime scenes and a total of 4845 identifications made, an increase of 43.13 per cent.

During the year a fingerprint expert was located at Bendigo (No. 3 Region) for operational duties in "G" and "E" Districts.

As the result of research and evaluation by Fingerprint Bureau personnel the Duresta Printake System of taking fingerprints from individuals has been introduced Force wide. The new system is considerably more efficient than the old method of inked pad and roller.

Of special significance to the investigation of crime in Victoria is the proposed establishment of the National Automated Fingerprint Identification System which is expected to be operational in the latter part of 1986. Necessary agreement has been reached between the various Australian police forces and orders have been placed with N.E.C. Information Systems Australia Pty. Ltd., for the supply and implementation of an automated fingerprint processing system and image retrieval system. The central processing unit will be housed and maintained at the New South Wales Central Bureau. The various State forces, and the Australian Federal Police, will input data, and generally access the central database, by means of remote equipment installed in their respective fingerprint bureaux.

The imminent computerisation of fingerprints on a national scale represents a new dimension in the investigation of crime in Australia. At the present time, the Officer in Charge of the Fingerprint Bureau, Chief Inspector B. J. Norton, A.P.M., is on a study tour of overseas police forces examining the application of computers in fingerprints.

The Records Division has experienced a very busy and productive year. Civilianisation of the division is proceeding and the authorised strength of public service personnel is 137. As a necessary part of the civilianisation process, three training courses for clerical officers were conducted at the Detective Training School.

Computerisation of the various indices maintained within the Division is continuing. During the year, the Central Warrant Index was brought on-line. There are now in excess of 400 000 warrant records stored in the database and accessible by warrants office staff. The automated warrant records will be available to all operational members when the Persons of Interest file is converted to the I.B.M. mainframe computer. The Property Tracing Index is also on-line. Records of 51 581 items of stolen property valued in excess of 24 million dollars are stored in the database. Work is also proceeding to computerise the Victims Index and to further develop the automation of criminal records generally. At the present time about 10 per cent of criminal records are computerised.

"X" District personnel have maintained a high level of performance throughout the year. The long standing problem of accommodation will finally be alleviated when the District moves to 412 St. Kilda Road in the latter part of 1986.

Police Powers

The Crime Department has continued to press for broader police powers, the basic tools which are so necessary for effective criminal investigation. In October, Assistant Commissioner Delianis addressed the International Law Congress in Adelaide on criminal investigation and the concomitant issue of police powers. As far as the Victoria Police Force is concerned, it is considered that the following powers are necessary:

- The power to require a person who may be able to supply information concerning the possible commission of an offence, whether as an eye witness or otherwise, to state his name and address.
- The power to search a person suspected of the commission of a criminal offence.
- The power to detain a person suspected of the commission of a criminal offence, for investigative procedures, beyond the current six-hour period permitted by law.
- The power to require a person suspected of the commission of a criminal offence to take part in an identification parade.
- The power to require a person suspected of the commission of a criminal offence to provide biological specimens, such as blood or hair, or physical specimens, such as handwriting.
- The power to require a person suspected of the commission of a criminal offence to be fingerprinted.
- The power to require a person suspected of the commission of a criminal offence to be photographed.
- The power to intercept telecommunications for serious criminal offences.

At this Congress, the use of video recording of interviews, as proposed by the Force, received national publicity that instigated wide debate.

It is encouraging to note that the Chairman of the National Crime Authority, His Honour, Mr Justice Stewart, has supported extensions to police powers, particularly in relation to the interception of telecommunications. However, in the face of an

increasing incidence of serious crime and widening support within the community, so far little has been gained. Police are still confined within a system which curiously continues to endow an offender with undue advantage, at the expense of the victim and the community.

Career criminals and multiple offenders are still able to exploit the six-hour limitation imposed on police investigations by section 460 of the *Crimes Act* 1958. The Consultative Committee on Police Powers of Investigation has recommended reforms which seek to substitute a concept of "reasonable time" for the present arbitrary limit of six hours. If the recommendations are given legislative effect then many of the imperfections of section 460 will be redressed.

The Committee went further, however, than remedying the difficulties of section 460. It seeks to have all interviews of suspects for indictable offences recorded on audio tape. The relevant recommendations are:

- Evidence of a confession or admission contained in a statement made to a police officer by a person who was at the time suspected, or ought reasonably to have been suspected, of having committed an indictable offence, shall not be admissible in evidence as part of the prosecution case upon an indictable offence, unless the statement was recorded by means of a sound recording apparatus, or the substance of the statement was later confirmed by the suspect and this confirmation was recorded by means of a sound recording apparatus, and such recording is available to be tendered in evidence.
- In deciding for the purpose of this section whether a confirmation by the accused of the substance of an earlier statement was recorded, it shall be for the court to decide whether there was sufficient such confirmation.
- A court may admit evidence of a statement which otherwise would be excluded if it is satisfied on the balance of probabilities, proof whereof shall lie on the prosecution, that the circumstances are exceptional and justify the reception of the evidence.
- The suspect or that person's legal representative shall be provided with a copy of the original tape on request as soon as practicable after such request is made.
- Whenever a transcript is prepared of the tape, a copy of that transcript shall be provided to the accused or that person's legal representative, if requested.

Whilst there is little argument with the general thrust of the recommendations concerning electronic recording, it is neither feasible nor practical to implement them on such a broad scale. There are serious technical difficulties associated with a blanket requirement to record all indictable offence interviews. The main area of concern, in terms of management of resources, is in relation to transcription. Full and complete transcripts of confessions or admissions are currently sought by the courts and the police are called upon to provide them. Crime Department resources are over-burdened servicing present needs and could not cope with the workload which would be generated if the recommendations of the Committee were to be adopted in their entirety.

National Crime Authority

At the present time there are 15 Crime Department personnel on secondment to the National Crime Authority. As the Authority expands its operations it seeks, and is provided with, the assistance of Crime Department resources.

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 endeavours to display a high visible police presence, combined with special operations, the development of new initiatives and a high incidence of random breath testing.

The speeding and drinking drivers have been identified as the main causes of the State's tragic road toll. It is against these drivers that the Department's efforts are primarily directed, not only by the detection of offenders, but also by the use of deterrent resources and public awareness campaigns.

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
85-86	272	181	66	8	24	133	684

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
85-86						
Metro	301	17 407	274	12 689	21 401	34 364
Country	383	7 797	334	5 064	5 732	11 130
Totals	684	25 204	608	17 753	27 133	45 494

(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
85-86	45 494	684	25 204

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

Table 21: Accidental deaths

Burns	1	Railway	21
Drownings	8	Shootings	2
Electrocutions	6	Tractor	6
Falls	10	Other	40

Traffic Operations Group

The operational arm of the Traffic Department is the Traffic Operations Group (T.O.G.), and its 763 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 267 632 traffic offences in 1985-86, a decrease of 36 980 on the previous year. This represents 60 per cent of the traffic offences detected throughout the State (Appendix "11"). Speeding offences detected by radar are shown at Appendix "12".

Personnel continue to be actively involved in the community giving lectures on traffic enforcement, road safety etc. Special efforts are continuing in an attempt to deter the drinking driver.

Industrial Action

A major set-back to the Department's program of enforcement and deterrence occurred on 21 October, when at an extraordinary meeting of the Victoria Police Association, all members of the Force were requested not to issue Traffic, Parking and Boating Infringement Notices. Members were advised to issue summonses to offenders and the resultant effect was that they were required to spend more time away from patrol duties preparing summonses and attending court. The industrial action was withdrawn on 13 December.

Innovations in Traffic Law Enforcement

On 14 March, legislation was passed to enable "owner onus" provisions to be applied in relation to the issue of Traffic Infringement Notices for offences detected by the red light and speed cameras. This enabled the notices to be posted to offenders, saving the need to interview owners of vehicles to establish the identity of the driver. The first of such notices was issued for the speed camera on 27 March and the red light camera on 28 March.

Legislation was also passed to assist in combating the "Cannonball Run" type road-race, where vehicles race from one State to another at high speeds for prize money.

Special Operations

As in past years, numerous special operations were conducted to emphasise particular aspects of traffic law enforcement. The most notable were:

- *Operation Amber*—Maximum breath testing in the metropolitan area on Fridays and Saturdays as a deterrent against drink driving offences.
- *Operation Snow Bunny*—Maximum police presence on weekends during the snow season in an effort to detect speeding drivers and to reduce accidents.
- *Operation Big Wheel*—Conducted on the Hume Highway in conjunction with members of the State Task Force and the New South Wales Police Highway Patrol, with particular emphasis on offences committed by the drivers of heavy vehicles.

- *Operation Argus*—Conducted in the winter months with the aim of preventing pedestrian accidents.

Accident Investigation Section

The 21 members of the Accident Investigation Section (A.I.S.) are located at Brunswick and Glen Waverley. The A.I.S. investigated 324 collisions, including 71 fatalities, as well as assisting other police in the investigation of 228 serious accidents. The collisions investigated by the Section resulted in a total of 731 charges being laid, including 36 for culpable driving. Full mechanical inspections of 386 vehicles involved in accidents were also conducted.

Escorts

Escorts form a large part of the workload of the Traffic Operations Group. The majority of escorts were conducted on overtime to avoid disruption to normal patrol duties. The funds generated from the wide load escorts justify this practice.

This year, there were 2186 escorts involving 2343 members in 9949 hours of escort. The fees paid amounted to \$392 265.

Command Caravan

The Command Caravan attended 34 preliminary breath testing sites and was involved in 19 special operations, including the hunt for Pavel Marinov @ "Mad Max" Clarke and acting as a command post and police station during the investigation of the Russell Street bombing. The caravan supplies floodlighting at crime and accident scenes, acts as a command post at police operations and provides public displays of its capabilities.

Special Solo Section

The 11 members of the Special Solo Section enforce the recreational vehicle provisions of the Transport Act, Land Conservation Act and the by-laws of statutory authorities. The duties are performed off-road on trail bikes and the section detected 2719 offences, most of which related to motor cycles. Other duties included V.I.P. escorts, police funeral escorts and searches for missing persons and escapees in bush areas.

State Task Force

The Traffic Operations Group State Task Force commenced operation in September, with its primary function being the enforcement of the road laws pertaining to heavy vehicles. It is operated in close liaison with the Road Traffic Authority and had some success in reducing the accident rate on the Hume Highway.

Breath Analysis Section

The Breath Analysis Section is responsible for the collection of all statistical data regarding drink driving enforcement. Details of blood and breath tests conducted are at Appendix "13"

The Section purchased 100 "Lion Alconter" screening devices which will be used when amending legislation is proclaimed. These devices are cheaper and more efficient than the present "Drager 7310" instruments. Five additional breathalysers were also purchased and distributed where needed.

The Section has 119 breathalyser instruments, 78 located in country areas, the remainder are used in the metropolitan area or retained for reserve purposes. New-style documentation and kits have been distributed to the 156 hospitals engaged in compulsory blood testing, with the view of improving this process.

Traffic Camera Section

There are 98 intersections which are equipped for red light camera operations and between five and 12 cameras are transferred between these locations on a regular basis. The cameras produced 75 181 photographic slides and detected 12 848 offences.

Penalties Payment Office

On 1 July, the recording procedures of the Penalties Payment Office relating to the issue and payment of Traffic Infringement Notices was transferred from a manual to computerised system. This enabled rapid processing of notices.

On 1 April, an amendment to the Magistrates (Summary Proceedings) Act allowed the office to use the Law Department's "P.E.R.I.N." computer system in relation to the non-payment of Traffic Infringement Notices. If a notice is not paid within 28 days, a courtesy letter is forwarded giving a further 28 days in which to pay the fine plus eight dollars costs. If the notice is not expiated by this date, the matter is referred to the Elsternwick Magistrates Court for the issue of an enforcement order.

This system should reduce the amount of time members spend in preparing briefs for unpaid notices. It has however, required major alterations to the computer recording system, in particular regarding unpaid notices. As the matter is still ongoing, statistics are not fully available at this stage. The data on hand, showing comparative figures with the previous year is as follows:

<i>Traffic Infringement Notices</i>	<i>1984-85</i>	<i>1985-86</i>
Total Number of Traffic Infringement Notices Issued	310 117	243 155
Number of Infringements for which Prescribed Penalties were Paid	287 736	216 034
Number of Infringements for which Penalties were Not Paid	22 381	*27 121

* Excludes Payments Not Yet Due—28 Day Period Not Expired.

Details of the most common offences for which Traffic Infringement Notices were issued appear at Appendix "14".

Table 22: Traffic Infringement Notices Issued

<i>Financial Year</i>	<i>T.I.N.s Issued</i>	<i>Notices Paid</i>	<i>Unpaid</i>	<i>% Paid</i>	<i>% Increase From Previous Year</i>
1983-84	286 909	248 391	38 518	86.57	+3.2
1984-85	310 117	287 736	22 381	92.78	+8.0
1985-86	243 155	216 034	*27 121	88.84	-3.94

* Excludes payments not yet due—28 day period not expired.

Table 23: Revenue from Traffic Infringement Notices

<i>Financial Year</i>	<i>Gross Collection</i>	<i>Refund</i>	<i>Nett Collections</i>
	\$	\$	\$
1983-84	16 983 618	4 774	16 978 844
1984-85*	20 789 136	11 304	20 777 832
1985-86**	18 276 665	32 284	18 244 381

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

** Includes period T.I.N.'s not issued during police industrial action.

Table 24: Parking Infringement Notices

<i>(Metropolitan area only)</i>	<i>1984-85</i>	<i>1985-86</i>
Total Number of Parking Infringement Notices Issued	32 181	25 523
Total Number of Infringements for which Prescribed Penalties were Paid	19 129	15 009
Prosecutions	13 052	10 514
Total Number of Briefs not Authorized	589	622
Percentage of Penalties Paid	59.4%	58.8%
Letters—Plea, Complaint, etc.	801	753

Accidents to Police Vehicles

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

During the year police accidents increased by 0.7%. Appendix "15" provides details of collisions involving police vehicles.

Instrument Development and Maintenance Section

The Instrument Development and Maintenance Section is involved in developing new equipment to enable the Traffic Department to achieve its objectives by providing expertise in technical areas and recommending the use of electronic aids for law enforcement.

The Section's latest development is the speed camera, two of which are fully operational. The device has the ability to automatically photograph vehicles exceeding the speed limit at any location, even in heavy traffic conditions, and is capable of taking up to 2000 photographs per hour.

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.

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.

Staff members 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.

Vehicle Checking Section

The Vehicle Checking Section inspected a total of 12 397 vehicles, 8089 or 65.25 per cent of these vehicles were found to have some fault or defect. 3307 or 26.60 per cent were issued with Notices of Repair.

Current Initiatives

The Traffic Department continued its commitment to breath testing as a major initiative in the fight against drinking drivers and the road toll. With the introduction of the speed and red light camera, the Department has been able to increase its ability to deter motorists from breaking the road laws.

Conclusion

The main objective of the Traffic Department is the reduction of the road toll and all operations, policies and principles are directed towards this end. As well as providing a visible police presence, members also assist with general police duties when required. Being constantly in the public view, members strive to present a good image of the Force while carrying out their appointed duty of enforcing traffic laws, which ultimately leads to the saving of lives.

Personnel Department



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

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 8700 to 9100 during the year. At 30 June the actual strength was 8978, comprising 7901 males and 1077 females. The age distribution of personnel is shown at Appendix "18".

During the year 581 members graduated from the Police Academy, including 16 re-appointees and two bandsmen. Of the re-appointees, nine were superannuants found fit to resume police duties by the Superannuation Board. A further 246 recruits were in training at 30 June.

To enhance senior executive training, Superintendents' Course No. 3 commenced at the Police College on 24 June 1985, and concluded on 19 July. A total of 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 attended this course. During the year, 50 members of the Victoria Police Force, one from New Zealand and one from Tasmania successfully completed inspectors' courses.

The second of two pilot senior sergeants' courses was conducted during the year and was successfully completed by 17 sergeants. Five sergeants' courses were also conducted with 133 members including four re-appointees successfully completing the courses.

There are 43 external courses and 72 internal courses available to members, all of which are oriented towards Force requirements. Currently 254 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. Members doing external courses have achieved highly successful results with many honours and credit passes being recorded.

As the result of continuing industrial action, completion of the new training facilities at the Police Academy has been delayed. It is now expected that the project will be completed and ready for occupancy in the latter part of 1986.

August saw the introduction of the District Training Officer Scheme with an inspector appointed as co-ordinator, assisted by a senior sergeant. A further 14 senior sergeants have been appointed as District Training Officers throughout the State.

A number of amendments affecting recruiting, examinations and promotions have been made to the *Police Regulation Act 1958*. Specific amendments include:

- Recruits—the height, weight and chest measurement requirements for police recruits have been abolished. All other entry standards, including age limits, remain. This amendment will enable a more flexible approach to be applied to candidates entering the Force.
- Classification boards—classification boards for members seeking promotion to ranks above chief inspector have been abolished. Members applying for classification to the ranks of sergeant, senior sergeant, inspector and chief inspector may do so after completion of the probation period in their present rank. In the case of a member applying for classification to the rank of chief inspector, that member may not do so after turning 58 years of age.
- Classification categories—after appearing before a classification board, a member will receive one of the following classifications:
 - A—suitable for promotion;
 - B—has the potential, but not yet suitable for promotion;
 - C—not suitable for promotion; or
 - Special—suitable for promotion to specified specialist positions only.

The Examination Section is now an integral part of the Training District. Manpower constraints prevented the planned expansion of the Section, nevertheless, promotional examinations were conducted as required.

Table 25: Promotional Examinations

<i>Rank</i>	<i>No. of Candidates</i>	<i>% Pass Rate</i>
S/Sgt. to Inspector	57	78.9
Sgt. to S/Sgt.	91	59.3
S/Const. to Sgt.	122	90.2
Const. to S/Const. (Theory Law)		
Parts 1 and 2	458	59.6
Part 1 only	48	56.2
Part 2 only	19	63.1

Appointments, Transfers and Promotions

Mr K. P. Thompson, Q.P.M., was appointed Deputy Commissioner (Operations) on 19 August from the position of Assistant Commissioner (Operations).

Mr K. Glare, LL.B. (Hons.) was appointed Assistant Commissioner (Operations) on 19 August from the position of Assistant Commissioner (Internal Investigations).

Mr W. J. Horman, LL.B. (Hons.), Dip.Crim., was appointed Assistant Commissioner (Internal Investigations) on 19 August from the position of Deputy Director, A.B.C.I. (Canberra).

Mr R. G. Anstee, J.P., was appointed Assistant Commissioner (Research and Development) on 8 October from the position of Chief Superintendent, Training District.

Mr J. R. Hall, Q.P.M., Deputy Commissioner (Administration), retired on 8 July. Mr E. T. Millar, Dip.Crim., M.A.I.E.S., Deputy Commissioner (Operations), retired on 18 August. Mr R. W. Stewart, Dip.Crim., Assistant Commissioner (Research and Development), retired on 12 August.

Gains and Losses of Staff

The overall actual strength of the Force increased by 280 from 8698 to 8978. An intake of 54 were sworn as members of the Force on 30 June.

Commissioners	10
Commanders	4
Chief Superintendents	32
Brevet Chief Superintendents	1
Superintendents	36
Chief Inspectors	126
Brevet Chief Inspectors	3
Inspectors	231
Brevet Inspectors	5
Senior Sergeants	467
Brevet Senior Sergeants	24
Sergeants	1595
Brevet Sergeants	57
Senior Constables	3756
Constables	2385
Recruits in Training	246
	8978

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

Recruitment

The increase in the authorised strength of the Force to 9100 necessitated the induction of 642 recruits during the year. An "open day" was conducted at the Police Academy in February and this was a successful initiative, with some 30 000 members of the public attending.

There was a marked decrease in applications to join the Force during the year and numbers were barely sufficient to offset the increase in authorised strength.

Table 26: Applications to Join Force

	1984-85	1985-86	% Increase/Decrease
Males	2569	1813	-29.4
Females	1041	643	-38.2
Totals	3610	2456	-31.9

Of the applicants called to the entrance examination, 27 per cent were inducted. The most significant area of failure was communication skills, where 45 per cent of applicants were below the required standard.

Police Hospital

The Police Hospital continued to provide primary care for members suffering from injuries or illnesses. The service provided by the Police Hospital has been greatly enhanced by the appointment of a psychiatrist, an ophthalmologist and a consulting physician on a part-time basis. An additional part-time medical officer is assisting in outpatients, pending the appointment of a permanent Assistant Police Medical Officer.

Table 27: Victoria Police Hospital

In-patients (Bed days)		2300
Outpatients		3642
Operations		
Minor—at Police Hospital	2847	
Major—at Prince Henry's	175	3022

Welfare

The Police Welfare Office continued to provide a professional service to members and their families. Unfortunately, the planned extension of this service during the year did not eventuate due to manpower constraints.

The appointment of a Sports and Recreation Officer has been of great assistance, not only to sporting and social groups within the Force, but also in the co-ordination of the 1986 Victoria Police Games. Over 2000 police participated in the Games, in 29 different sports involving 329 events. The age of contestants ranged from 18 to 60 years. Further to our own Police Games, 93 members and their families travelled to Sydney in April to participate in the inaugural Australia and New Zealand Police Games.

Every encouragement is given to members to participate in activities to maintain or improve personal health and fitness standards. This is also seen as a positive means of coping with stress generated by police duties. The number of ill-health retirements from stress-related illnesses continues to decrease and it is hoped that this trend will continue. Ill-health retirements for the year are shown at Appendix "20".

The Personnel and Amenities Officer is also the Equal Employment Opportunity Co-ordinator, a role which includes attention to complaints of sexual harassment.

Psychology Office

The Force Psychology Office continued to play an important role during the year. Two additional psychologists have been appointed, however the original Force psychologist resigned, reducing the effectiveness of the staff increase. The Psychology 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

On 1 March, a new Personnel Evaluation System was introduced throughout the Force with a view to providing a simplified method of assessment, and removing the inadequacies of the old system.

The Personnel Assessment Division completed 6237 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 80 appeals determined by the Police Service Board during the year. Details of those appeals are shown at Appendix "22".

Police Discipline Board

The Police Discipline Board dealt with 112 charges against 44 members. Further detail is included at Appendix "23".

Promotion Boards

During the year 722 members appeared before the various promotion boards for classification. In addition 171 members previously classified "A" were not required to appear for re-classification.

Table 28: Promotional Classifications

	<i>Number of Applicants</i>	<i>Classified "A"</i>	<i>Previously "A"</i>	<i>Total Classified "A"</i>
to Chief Inspector	119	67	27	94
to Inspector (2 Boards)	101	28	17	45
to Senior Sergeant	117	70	12	82
to Sergeant	509	250	112	362

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, electronic data systems, mobility and accommodation for the Force.

The rapid growth of technology in communications equipment and computers has caused particular problems in the recruitment, training and retention of adequately qualified and experienced staff at all levels. The policy of civilianising the Computer Systems Division raised skill levels within the Division, but staff levels remained grossly inadequate. The feasibility of replacing police with public servants in other areas of the Department is under examination.

In anticipation of early retirements a number of understudies have been established within the Department. This has provided increased depth and stability of management, though there can be no guarantee that these people will be appointed to the vacated position.

To ensure that the roles and responsibilities of positions within the Services Department are clearly defined and recorded, many "job descriptions" were reviewed and clarified during the year.

Major developments included:

- The introduction of district stores budgeting which made police districts responsible for monitoring their own expenditure on stores.
- The completion of adaptation works at the 412 St. Kilda Road complex.
- Commissioning of a mobile field kitchen.
- The appointment of a contract manager for the Computer Systems Division (a new concept for the Force).

Capital Works and Properties Division

The Capital Works and Properties Division is responsible for the management of all capital works within the force. This includes forecasting, planning and budgeting for future accommodation requirements, supervising the construction of new premises and maintaining existing ones. Its financial responsibilities are not limited to land and buildings but include any large capital outlay such as expenditure on aeroplanes, boats, communications and computer equipment. The Division maintains a close working relationship with the Public Works Department. During the year \$32 million was allocated to capital works.

The Force occupies over 950 premises throughout the State. Projects completed during the year included the adaptation of the St. Kilda Road Complex (\$7 995 266), telephony at that complex (\$950 000) and construction of a new kitchen complex

and extended dining room facilities at the Police Academy (\$1 800 000). Other works included new police stations at Sunbury, Neerim South and Euroa, new residential police stations at Wallan and Minyip, major extensions at Croydon and Kyabram police stations, major renovations at the Mounted Branch and new residences at Forrest, Torquay and Bridgewater.

There is a need for a purpose-built police headquarters which, among other tangible benefits, would provide accommodation in one building for all senior executive staff of the Force. Negotiations to purchase the Mackenzie Street site, a favoured location for such a building, continued until 25 June when the Force was advised that the site had been sold at auction.

Negotiations took place to provide suitable accommodation for the Internal Investigations Department as the Spencer Street Complex will be surrendered as soon as the existing occupants, including that Department, can be relocated.

Proclamation of the Occupational Health and Safety Act resulted in minor revisions to the Annual Maintenance Program of the Force, and it is also expected to have an impact on the Capital Works Program.

Three major influences adversely affected capital works targets in 1985-86:

- Builders Labourers' Federation activities delayed a number of police projects including work at the Police Academy which is now some twelve months behind schedule.
- Reorganisation of the Public Works Department design area resulted in architectural staff being dedicated to police works, but caused an interruption to planning.
- Introduction of three year forecasting by the Department of Management and Budget necessitated reassessment of some cost estimates. This caused an increase in workload because of the depth of investigation and documentation now required, however, the end result will be more accurate costing of projects.

Continuing uncertainty regarding the adoption of recommendations made by the Neesham Committee has affected some projects. Whilst planning for these projects is continuing, delayed decisions in regard to those recommendations which involve capital expenditure causes difficulties for the Division in identifying appropriate priorities.

Computer Systems Division

The year saw an increase in the quality and experience of personnel at the Division following the decision to recruit people from the computer industry with a high degree of skill not available within the Force. In March a contract manager was appointed to provide increased expertise in the management and development of the Division, particularly over the period of mainframe implementation. This step has been very successful.

Replacement of the existing terminal network was delayed by an examination conducted into the impact of message switching. This has now reached a stage where the network can be identified and specifications prepared. Associated works regarding electronic switching and telecom lines are progressing according to schedule.

In March an N.E.C. RSI II computer was purchased to enable a link up between our Fingerprint Bureau and the New South Wales Central Fingerprint Bureau. This is part of a nation-wide plan to connect all Australian fingerprint bureau records into a central database by June 1987.

Following the Russell Street bombing in March, the Division provided assistance to the investigating task force in the form of a personal computer, ancillary hardware and programming skills. Similar support has been provided to the Internal Investigations Department for use in complex and protracted enquiries.

Transport Branch

The functions of the Transport Branch include arranging the most economical and efficient purchase, use, maintenance and disposal of motor vehicles used by the Force. The use of district transport officers, whose function is to ensure the optimum use of vehicle resources within each district, is regarded as a success.

At 30 June, the base fleet consisted of 1867 vehicles with a further 22 vehicles being phased out. The vehicle to police ratio was 1:4.75. During the year 1081 vehicles were replaced and new vehicles fitted out with police equipment.

Table 29: Police Vehicles

Sedans	4 cylinder	207
	6 cylinder	900
	8 cylinder	185
Station Wagons	4 cylinder	36
	6 cylinder	82
	8 cylinder	1
Panel Vans	4 cylinder	8
	6 cylinder	156
Buses		29
Four Wheel Drives		48
Motor Cycles		147
Special Purpose		68
Total		1867

Growth and increased sophistication of the fleet have highlighted the need for a mechanised system to provide information upon which the fleet manager and Command can make informed decisions. Funds have been sought to define the Force's requirements in this area.

Staff availability at the Police Workshops has been of some concern and in order to identify the size of the problem a survey was undertaken during the year. On average, the Division was 9 per cent under authorised strength and the staff available on a daily basis was 25 per cent under actual strength. Of an average 1967 man-days available per month, 509 were lost for the following reasons:

Sick Leave (not WorkCare)	100
WorkCare	72
Schools/Courses	26
Maternity Leave	21
Annual Leave and Time Off for 38-hour week	300

Methods of alleviating the problem are being investigated.

Uniform and Stores Division

In October, the Uniform Design and Development Division and the Supply Branch were amalgamated to form a Uniform and Stores Division, with the aim of increasing efficiency in the procurement and issue of stores and supplies. This step was complemented in April by the appointment of a supply manager. Significant developments during the year included:

- The awarding of a Churchill Fellowship to Senior Sergeant Nick Hoare to study developments in ballistic vests and other matters.
- The field testing, approval and production of a new operational patrol jacket which is expected to be ready for issue in September 1986.
- The evaluation and design of a footwear issue system which is expected to commence in August 1986.
- The successful implementation of Stage 1 of district stores budgeting which gave districts more responsibility for, and control of, stores expenditure. Stage 2, which extends the project to cover a wider range of office supplies and equipment, will be introduced on 1 July 1986.

- An increase in the petty cash limit to \$25, and an increase in the value of an order which may be approved without reference to the Tender Board to \$10 000, had a welcome impact upon district stores budgeting and the workload of the Uniform and Stores Division.

Communications District

The Communications District continued to provide and maintain efficient and effective communications, and expanded its systems and equipment. It remains a challenge to keep abreast of the sophisticated technological development in the communications field, and to co-ordinate its introduction into a comprehensive integrated system supporting operational police.

D.24 maintained an extremely high standard of service, especially during, and in the days following the Russell Street bombing on 27 March. Despite being perilously close to the blast and surrounded by debris, control room personnel remained at their positions and commenced organisation of the recovery operation.

Details of incoming telephone calls received at the D.24 communications complex is provided at Appendix "25".

Communications engineering work continued with the installation of equipment and 21 remote sites being commissioned. Other major areas of development included:

- Letting of a tender to "Motorola" to develop a prototype simulcast system in an endeavour to ease the overcrowding on currently allocated frequencies. When implemented this scheme will be a world first.
- Re-evaluation of equipment needed to outfit the two additional helicopters purchased for the Force, and the letting of a tender.
- Identification of a need to install a police controlled microwave system linking the three major police complexes to cater for back-up computer links, radio monitoring, facsimile and telephone traffic.

The Radio Electronics Division continued to fulfil its responsibilities despite an increasing workload and significant staff shortages. Major achievements included the installation of six additional VHF base stations and six aeronautical base stations in country districts, nine new radio towers and three district operation centres.

Heavy demand for the services of the Audio Visual Division continued throughout the year with 3992 audio tapes and 1244 video tapes being processed. This represented an increase of 150 per cent and 45 per cent respectively on the previous year's figures. A pilot scheme involving video taping confessional evidence in homicide investigations was commenced in January. This type of evidence is soon to be tested in the courts and results will be closely monitored. As a result of recommendations by the Shorter Trials Committee and the report on section 460 of the Crimes Act by the Consultative Committee on Police Powers of Investigation, re-examination of the cost of purchasing, installing and maintaining audio tape recording facilities throughout the State was commenced. It is apparent that a very substantial increase in funds will be needed.

Research and Development Department



Assistant Commissioner R. G. Anstee, J.P.

The objectives of the Research and Development Department are 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 crime and major social problems requiring a Force response.

In furtherance of these objectives, the Department provides staff assistance and advice to Command on organisational, operational and administrative problems; performs inspectorial functions; assesses and services requests made in accordance with the Freedom of Information Act; liaises with the Police Association and government on industrial issues; develops and maintains statistical bases for research into police related matters; and researches and prepares responses to government bodies and other groups regarding Force policy, personnel distribution and future planning.

During the year, 2112 files were processed and 89 projects on police related topics undertaken. In addition, members were provided as either Force or Department representatives on 35 committees.

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 utilised in performing the function of providing a service to operational members.

Management Services Bureau

The role of the Management Services Bureau includes monitoring changes and trends in crime, community attitudes and behaviour, government policy and legislation so that methods can be established to improve the effectiveness of the police service. The Bureau also conducts special research projects, evaluates the existing management and operational policies of the Force and prepares the Chief Commissioner's Annual Report.

The Bureau experienced manpower shortages during the year with 2264 man days lost due to leave, courses, transfers and members performing temporary duties in other areas. This figure represents an overall shortage for the year of 10.01 personnel of a total staff of 28.

Despite this shortage the Bureau prepared 41 lengthy responses to government and submissions to government sponsored bodies. Among those papers were two

submissions supporting the abolition of unsworn statements in criminal trials which were forwarded to the Law Reform Commission of Victoria and a submission forwarded to the Ministry for Transport recommending major changes to the "hit-run" driving provisions being included in the Road Safety Bill.

Examination was made of the rights and privileges of special constables, the need for a Bill of Rights, the obtaining of forensic/medical samples from suspects and offenders; also a representative was provided for the National Police Working Party examining law reform proposals.

Major projects undertaken during the year:

- *Shopstealing Warning Program*—Following pilot testing in Ballarat this program was implemented throughout the State on 1 July. The program has effectively reduced police man hours spent in processing shopstealers and has been of similar benefit to retailers and the courts. Details of persons warned under the program are shown at Appendix "9".
- *Method of Station Inspections*—A pilot study was conducted in "Q" District (Heidelberg) whereby the administrative duties of divisional officers were reduced by instituting a random system of auditing the books, monies and property held at police stations. Due to the success of the project, the new procedures will be introduced in all districts in the forthcoming year.
- *Traffic Operations Group Workload*—At the request of the Traffic Department a management information workload system was developed by the Bureau for use by the Traffic Operations Group. The system is capable of providing essential data necessary for the efficient management of traffic resources. A pilot study was conducted at No. 2 Region (Ballarat) in April and May, and a final decision regarding general implementation is pending.
- *Neesham Inquiry Advisory Committee*—A chief inspector from the Bureau has been provided on a full-time basis as chairperson of a Force working party tasked to prepare advice for Command regarding the feasibility of implementing the 220 recommendations made by the Neesham Committee of Inquiry into the Force. The tasks of the working party are ongoing.
- *Neighbourhood Watch Program Pilot Study*—An attitude survey of residents in the South Yarra and Toorak areas was conducted in an attempt to gauge the effect of the establishment of neighbourhood watch areas in those localities. The results of this study are not yet available. An evaluation study of the entire neighbourhood watch program was not achieved due to a lack of appropriate resources.

In accordance with Executive Instruction 114, the Force Directives Group coordinates and reviews all instructions with Force-wide implications. During the year, the Group researched and prepared 78 Manual amendments, 21 Standing Orders amendments and 57 Force Circular Memoranda items for the information of members.

Statistics and Operations Research Division

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

The Division also liaised with a number of outside agencies in regard to data collection, the most notable being with the Australian Bureau of Statistics regarding the adoption of the "Australian National Classification of Offences" system by the Force. The implementation of this system will ensure a standard method of coding and counting statistics which will enable comparisons of data to be made between government departments.

A major achievement of the Division was the production of the "Statistical Review of Child Offending and Children in Need of Care". This publication is a comprehensive analysis of juvenile offenders and children in need of care coming to the notice of police.

Some difficulties have been experienced, as the Division has been operating without a permanent statistician for a lengthy period. Negotiations are taking place to re-classify this position at a more appropriate level so as to attract suitably qualified applicants for the position.

Inspectorate

The Inspectorate provides Command with an impartial assessment of the efficiency and effectiveness of the Force. During the year inspections were conducted in three operational police districts, together with a review of supervisory positions within "X" District. The Inspectorate offered advice as to the conditions and problems of the organisation in those areas and, where appropriate, devised options for their solution.

It has been pleasing to note that the presence of Inspectorate personnel has prompted some police managers to re-evaluate their programs and objectives, and on occasions initiate their own improvements prior to the completion of the inspection.

To facilitate a better understanding of the Inspectorate function, personnel participate in managerial exercises at in-service administrative courses.

District Information Support Centre (D.I.S.C.)

The D.I.S.C. project was introduced within "Z" District in January 1985, to develop computer based management information systems to assist all levels of police management at district and central locations.

The rationale of the scheme lies in providing an environment that inter-relates operational policing, computer based management and police managers.

The D.I.S.C. project has followed a strategic approach to the development of management information system design. This has resulted in the analysis of "events" attended by police, and the computer linking of "event" related data, such as crime and traffic accident report information, to provide patterns and trends of problems to be tasked within the police area of responsibility.

The project is receiving wide attention within the Force and shows strong indication of providing a unique model for police management information systems. The scheme will provide strong support to the introduction of the police mainframe computer system and the successful operation of program budgeting.

Program Budget Co-ordination Office

The development of systems to provide non-financial information have been a priority during the year. Co-operation with the District Information Support Centre (D.I.S.C.) pilot project at Frankston has been highly successful, in that systems being developed accommodate the non-financial requirements of program budgeting.

In conjunction with the Operations Department, a pilot project commenced at Swan Hill in November to examine the objective setting process. The project to date has been successful in identifying the information flow to effectively enable officers in charge of districts to set objectives, identify indicators and monitor progress and outcomes. Integration of the D.I.S.C. system and the objective setting process will be the next step in this project.

The computerisation of accounts is being examined by a committee headed by the Director of Administration. The need to integrate non-financial and financial information in order to fully implement program budgeting, has been placed before that committee.

The four Force budget programs are shown at Appendix "1".

Industrial Relations Office

The Assistant Commissioner, Research and Development Department, 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 Force morale, and through negotiation, can correct misunderstandings which sometimes develop.

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. Fact finding visits have been made by the Joint Working Party to various areas of the Force, to examine the specialist types of work being undertaken.

As a result of the Occupational Health and Safety Act coming into operation on 1 October, a policy agreement regarding the implementation of the Act was negotiated between the Force, the Police Association and the Victorian Public Service Association. The Industrial Relations Office is responsible for arranging the implementation of Force policy in relation to health and safety matters. To date, approximately 50 police and public service health and safety representatives have attended a five day training course.

Freedom of Information Office

During the year the Force received 535 requests for documents under the *Freedom of Information Act* 1982. This represents an increase of 140 per cent when compared with the 223 requests received the previous year. Requests have covered the spectrum of documents created by the Force with a noticeable increase in the use of the Act by legal practitioners. Of major concern is an attempt to use the provisions of the Act to seek discovery in both criminal and civil matters.

The Act provides for a review of the Freedom of Information Officer's decision by the principal officer or his nominee. Internal reviews of 37 of the Freedom of Information Officer's decisions have been undertaken by nominated officers at deputy commissioner and assistant commissioner level. Eight appeals were lodged with the Administrative Appeals Tribunal of Victoria.

Based on current workload, the Force has recognised a need to increase the staffing level at the Freedom of Information Office and this planned increase is currently under consideration by the government. Unless approved, the Force may not be able to continue to meet its statutory requirements.

National Police Research Unit

The National Police Research Unit (N.P.R.U.) is an inter-governmental body established under the Australian Police Minister's Council to conduct research of matters affecting Australian policing. The Unit is directly controlled by a Board comprised of the eight commissioners of police and a representative of the Federal Government. The Assistant Commissioner, Research and Development Department, is the Force's liaison officer for the N.P.R.U. and provides advice to the Unit on various initiatives affecting Australian policing.

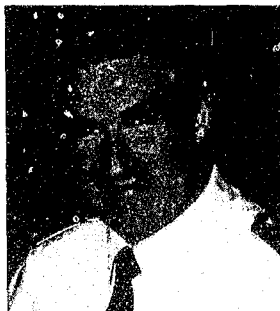
The N.P.R.U. Board of Control has approved a range of projects, all of which have operational relevance. The research is undertaken by serving police members of all ranks, who are seconded to the Unit. The main qualification for secondment is operational experience in the matter under investigation. Secondees are responsible to the Director of the N.P.R.U. for the duration of their secondment and are assisted in their research by N.P.R.U. staff.

Other initiatives taken by the N.P.R.U. include:

- Interstate Professional Experience Awards—A program through which funded interstate postings are made each year to enable members from all ranks to work with other Australian police forces for short periods to gain or share professional expertise. Tertiary qualifications are not a prerequisite for an award.
- Field Initiative Award Scheme—A scheme which recognises the value of particular ideas developed by operational officers. It allows for up to 20 awards annually ranging from \$10 to \$1000. These may be given to a member or civilian police force employee who develops an idea which will enhance police operations, not only in the members home state, but in other forces in Australia. Chief Inspector Mason, Transport Branch, was the recipient of this award for his management of the development of a screen printing section for police motifs, signs and other printing applications. This substantially decreased costs and production times.
- Resident Research Program—A course designed for Australian police members which involves initial instruction in a broad range of research topics at the Unit in Adelaide for eight weeks, then practical experience conducting research into various projects for another four months.
- N.P.R.U. Register—Through the N.P.R.U. Liaison Officers' network the Unit has established a national register of police and civilian employees who have practical expertise in a number of research areas. Formal qualifications are not a prerequisite for membership. The N.P.R.U. Register forms the foundation of an interforce communication network which supplements existing practices with workshops, conferences and the publication of special interest newsletters. Members of the register also play an active part in the various N.P.R.U. initiatives.

Now that the N.P.R.U. is fully operational and involved in a wide variety of policing matters, a substantial amount of work is generated within the Research and Development Department in servicing its requirements.

Internal Investigations Department



Assistant Commissioner W. J. Horman, LL.B. (Hons.), Dip.Crim.

The principal objectives of the Internal Investigations Department are 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, and to initiate investigations and report to the Chief Commissioner on any dishonest activities, practices, or procedures with a potential for corruption.

All police personnel attached to the Internal Investigations Department have a wide range of experience within the Force and carry out investigations in a manner that will maintain public confidence in the force, while retaining the self esteem and protection of members.

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 investigated by members of the Department. 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 inquiries or direct any other appropriate action. Monitoring the investigation of serious complaints is a routine function of the Assistant Commissioner.

During the year 486 serious complaints were made against police which is a decrease of four (0.8 per cent) on the previous year. The number of complaints of assault by police increased by 34 (13.3 per cent) and, expressed as a percentage of the total number of complaints, assault complaints represent 59.5 per cent this year compared with 52 per cent last year. Allegations of assault still remain a major area of concern for the Force.

Table 30: Complaints Relative to Each District

A District	47	R District	7
B District	47	S District	5
C District	13	T District	13
D District	17	U District	19
E District	6	V District	28
F District	2	W District	6
G District	3	X District (Information Bureau)	Nil
H District	20	Y District	36
I District	51	Z District	17
J District	6	Crime Department	64
K District	1	Communications District	2
L District	3	Personnel Department	1
M District	27	Services Department	Nil
N District	6	Protective Security Groups	1
O District	4	Training District	1
P District	13	Internal Investigations Dept.	Nil
Q District	19	Research & Development Dept.	1
		Total	486

In an endeavour to foster better relationships with the public and provide an awareness of the problems confronting the operational policeman, Department personnel have given lectures to a number of community organisations. Similar lectures on the functions and responsibilities of the Internal Investigations Department are given at police in-service training courses and to personnel in various districts during periodic visits. Some organisations addressed during the year include the Community Workers' Seminar, the Legal Aid Commission of Victoria, the Community Legal Centres conference, the Bar Readers' Courses and Police Wives Association.

The Department has acquired an I.B.M. computer that is compatible with the police main-frame computer. The proposed computerisation of records and a revised system for recording complaints, will provide identifiable patterns that will enable improvements to be made to police administration and public relations, and provide an improved basis for district commanders to determine remedial action in respect to the causes of complaints.

It is anticipated that the Internal Investigations Department will move from its current location at 122 Spencer Street, Melbourne to new premises at 23 Clarendon Street, East Melbourne in December, 1986. A lease has been signed and negotiations have been commenced concerning internal fitting of the building. This move to new premises will greatly improve the working conditions of members at the Department.

Details of the Department's activities are shown at Appendices 28, 29, 30 and 31.

Internal Security Unit

The Internal Security Unit is designed to pursue a pro-active role and thereby minimise any adverse affect on the public and other members of the Force, caused by the activities of those within our ranks who abuse their authority and position. Members of the Unit have been involved in several ongoing matters, including the Continental Airlines Inquiry. This investigation is virtually completed and is waiting legal advice from the Director of Public Prosecutions.

Police Complaints Authority

The *Police Regulation (Amendment) Act* 1985 was assented to in December. Section 86B of the Act provides for the establishment of a Police Complaints Authority, and it is anticipated that the relevant legislation attendant to such an authority will be proclaimed in 1986-87.

Administration Department



Mr. A. M. Allan, A.A.S.A (Senior), A.C.I.S., J.P., Director of Administration

The Administration Department provides administrative support to all levels of the Force. This is achieved through the allocation of public service officers to particular departments in appropriate numbers and at suitable classifications.

During the year two new assistant director positions have been created, one in the Financial Services Division and the other in the Human Resource area. Both positions, along with the existing position of Assistant Director (Administration), will provide valuable advice and assistance to the Director of Administration as well as high-level administrative support to assistant commissioners.

In accordance with government policy, the process of civilianisation is continuing at all levels. Particular attention is being directed to the higher levels of the organisation where public servants have already been appointed. Examples are the Force Psychologist and Force Psychiatrist, a Corporate Planner, an Assistant Director (Finance), a Supply Manager and various senior positions in the Computer Systems Division.

The Department also recognised the need for development of an effective corporate plan. Positions have been identified for this purpose and interviews are being conducted to select appropriate people.

Table 31: Deployment of Public Service Staff

	<i>Authorised 1985-86</i>	<i>Actual 1985-86</i>
Chief Commissioner's Office	19	22
Administration	191	182
Crime	324	320
Internal Investigations	8	8
Research and Development	14	14
Services	259	246
Operations	463	465
Traffic	183	181
Personnel	114	114
	<u>1575</u>	<u>1552*</u>

* Figures include exempt and temporary staff.

Financial Services Division

The Financial Services Division represents the amalgamation of the existing Financial Accounting Group with a newly created Management Accounting Group. Several new directions are being developed for the Division and these include:

- The efficient and effective delivery of a wide range of financial and accounting services.

- Improved control of the budget process and oversight of capital and recurrent expenditure.
- Provision of accurate and timely information for decision-making, planning, management and control.
- The application throughout the Force of appropriate accounting policies, accounting standards and procedures.
- An increase in the degree of computerisation of the functions of the Financial Services Division to ensure the efficiency of all accounting systems throughout the Force.
- Provision of a financial viewpoint on Force policies and practices.

To give impetus to the development of budgeting and financial and management information systems the following actions have taken place:

- The number of permanent positions in the Budget Operations Branch was increased from five to ten to provide for program budget analysis and co-ordination.
- Objectives were established for the development of an appropriate financial management information system to meet the internal and external reporting requirements and ensure the optimisation and effective use of available resources.
- A review of cash management practices within the Force resulted in the appointment of the Officer in Charge, Penalties Payments Office, as a collector of imposts and negotiation of an improved interest rate on all police accounts held with the National Australia Bank.

Two studies were undertaken by outside consultants. The first study was a detailed review of the system in operation for the payment of accounts. As a result of that study, a number of procedural changes were made to speed up the payment of accounts. The second study was to establish the impact on the Force of the installation of an on-line financial management system. Following consideration of the consultant's report, a project team was established to evaluate a number of financial software packages.

A new structure was developed for the Division which will reflect modern management practices, provide for the delivery of a high-quality service and ensure that financial practices and procedures are under constant review. During the year the Financial Services Division managed a total budget of over \$386 million. Financial details are included in Appendix "26".

Administration Division

Chief Clerk—The Chief Clerk supervises the activities of the Central Correspondence Bureau and liaises with heads of branches and senior police officers to facilitate the integration of public service personnel and members of the Force.

Central Correspondence Bureau—The Central Correspondence Bureau is at present under review and consideration is being given to decentralisation.

The Bureau has processed approximately 6000 Central Registry files, 1000 police clearance certificate applications, 3000 requests by the Crimes Compensation Tribunal and 600 requests by Office of Corrections for police briefs.

Information and Office Systems—The Methods Office and the Central Registry Branch have been amalgamated to form the Information and Office Systems Branch under the direction of a recently appointed Information Manager. The major objective of this new branch is the establishment of effective office systems and to provide support for:

- The design and implementation of effective and efficient office and document-based office systems.

- The provision of records management services.

The branch is currently reviewing the Public Service Personnel Office and is also developing policies and strategies for the implementation of a corporate records management system.

Human Resources Division

Public Service Personnel Branch—The Organisation and Classification Section was established in December as part of the personnel services function. The major function of the section is the provision of a consultancy service to management.

Procedures in the Personnel Office (previously the Staff Office) continued to be examined and improved. A total of 464 public servants (including temporary and exempt staff) were recruited during the year.

The office procured a micro-computer which, when fully operational, will provide a more detailed and sophisticated statistical information service to management on staffing matters.

Human Resources Development—The major function of the Human Resources Development Section is to conduct formal training courses and workshops for public service personnel. A total of 233 persons attended this year's program of 15 courses.

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APPENDIX "1"

PROGRAM	SUB-PROGRAM	COMPONENT	ACTIVITY	
POLICE CORPORATE SERVICES	1. ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT	COMMISSIONERS INTERNAL INVESTIGATIONS RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT PUBLIC AFFAIRS LEGAL SERVICES	
		FINANCE SERVICES	ACCOUNTS PAY FINANCE	
		PERSONNEL SERVICES	APPEALS, ARBITRATION & DISCIPLINE RECRUITMENT TRAINING & DEVELOPMENT HEALTH & WELFARE	
		INFORMATION SERVICES	MANAGEMENT RECORDS SECRETARIAT FREEDOM OF INFORMATION CENTRAL FIREARMS	
		OFFICE REQUISITES & SERVICES PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF L.S.L. FINANCING CHARGES		
	2. PROFESSIONAL & TECHNICAL SERVICES	LOGISTICS	MOBILITY (N.E.C.) FACILITIES SUPPLY	MAINTENANCE NEW BUILDINGS RECRUITMENT COSTS FURNISHINGS UNIFORM ISSUE SECTION
		COMMUNICATIONS	COMPUTER SYSTEMS RADIO ELECTRONICS OPERATIONS ENGINEERING	
		FORENSIC	OPERATIONAL SUPPLY DIRECTORATE	
		RECORDS	CRIMINAL NON-CRIMINAL	

APPENDIX "1"—continued

PROGRAM	SUB-PROGRAM	COMPONENT	ACTIVITY
POLICE—COMMUNITY SAFETY & SECURITY	1. ADMIN. SUPPORT SERVICES	MANAGEMENT & SUPERVISION	
		COMPLAINTS INVESTIGATION	
		FACILITIES	POLICE STATION RESIDENCES
	2. PROACTIVE POLICING	OFFICE REQUISITES & SERVICES	
		VISIBLE POLICE PRESENCE	MOBILE FOOT SPECIAL
		POLICE COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT	BUSINESS COMMUNITY YOUTH
		SECURITY	
		ON CALL AVAILABILITY	COURT SPECIAL EVENTS INDIVIDUAL
	3. REACTIVE POLICING	ACCIDENTS	VEHICULAR NON-VEHICULAR
		RESPONSE	CRIME REPORTS NON-CRIME REPORTS
		CONTINGENCY RESPONSE	CROWD CONTROL DISASTERS SEARCHES HOSTAGE SEIGE
		RECALL TO DUTY	
	4. ENFORCEMENT	JUDICIAL	PROCESS COURT
		NON-JUDICIAL	PROCESS

APPENDIX "1"—continued

PROGRAM	SUB-PROGRAM	COMPONENT	ACTIVITY
POLICE—CRIME INVESTIGATION	1. ADMIN. SUPPORT SERVICES	GENERAL SUPPORT	DETECTIVE TRAINING SPECIAL EVENTS PRISON LIAISON
		FACILITIES	MAJOR MINOR MAINTENANCE FURNISHINGS
		OFFICE REQUISITES & SERVICES	
	2. INVESTIGATIONS	CRIMES AGAINST PERSON	SQUAD NON-SQUAD
		CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY	SQUAD NON-SQUAD
		CRIME N.E.C.	SQUAD NON-SQUAD
			SQUAD NON-SQUAD
	3. INTELLIGENCE	OPERATIONS	UNDERCOVER SURVEILLANCE
		ANALYSIS	RECORDS IDENTIFICATION

APPENDIX "1"—continued

PROGRAM	SUB-PROGRAM	COMPONENT	ACTIVITY	
POLICE— ROAD TRAFFIC CONTROL SAFETY & ENFORCEMENTS	1. ADMIN. SUPPORT SERVICES	ADMINISTRATIVE & PLANNING		
		POLICY & INFORMATION		
		FACILITIES	RESIDENCE POLICE STATION	
		RESEARCH	TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT ROAD RESEARCH	
		OFFICE REQUISITES & SERVICES		
	2. ENFORCEMENT	SUPPORT SERVICES	MELB. DIST. TRAFFIC & PATROL TRAINING ACCIDENT INVESTIGATIONS BREATH ANALYSIS	
		PATROL		
		PROSECUTIONS	ROUTINE	
			SPECIAL	DRINK DRIVING OFF-ROAD
			COMPLAINTS	MOVING VIOLATIONS STATIC VIOLATIONS OTHER
		3. EDUCATION	JUVENILE	BICYCLE EDUCATION SCHOOL ROAD SAFETY
			COMMUNITY	

Appendix "2"
Activities of Police Surgeons

	<i>1983-84</i>	<i>1984-85</i>	<i>1985-86</i>	<i>% increase/decrease over 1984-85</i>
Sexual offences examinations	327	428	479	+11.91
Courts	327	195	355	+82.05
Disturbed persons seen	1 218	1 227	1 335	+8.8
Drug offenders withdrawals	360	350	435	+24.28
Sick prisoners (including drug)	290	540	802	+48.51
Lectures	101	72	107	+32.71
Drivers licence files	1 174	1 065	1 028	-3.47

Appendix "3"
Offences committed by children 1985-86

<i>Offences</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Court</i>	<i>Caution</i>	<i>Shop Stealing Warning</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Court</i>	<i>Caution</i>	<i>Shop Stealing Warning</i>	<i>Total</i>
Serious Assault	678	557	121	Nil	92	73	19	Nil	770
Robbery	92	85	7	Nil	9	9	Nil	Nil	101
Rape	13	10	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	13
Burglary	4 294	2 825	1 469	Nil	234	142	92	Nil	4 528
Theft from shop	3 645	543	737	2 365	3 159	316	1 055	1 788	4 153
Other theft	8 657	5 565	3 092	Nil	612	380	232	Nil	9 269
Motor car theft	2 402	1 006	396	Nil	180	124	56	Nil	2 582
Criminal damage/Wilful damage/Arson	1 868	907	961	Nil	84	32	52	Nil	1 952
Deception/Fraud	572	489	83	Nil	270	165	105	Nil	842
Drugs	352	242	110	Nil	57	37	20	Nil	409
Firearms	348	130	218	Nil	6	1	5	Nil	354
Traffic (including tamper)	6 531	4 221	2 310	Nil	228	121	107	Nil	6 759
Street offences	1 679	1 254	425	Nil	285	217	68	Nil	1 964
Other	2 328	1 418	910	Nil	241	103	138	Nil	2 569
Total	33 459	20 252	10 842	2 365	5 457	1 720	1 949	1 788	38 916

Appendix "3"—continued
Principal offence categories (Total Number of Offenders 16 202)

<i>Offences</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Court</i>	<i>Caution</i>	<i>Shop Stealing Warning</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Court</i>	<i>Caution</i>	<i>Shop Stealing Warning</i>	<i>Total</i>
Serious Assault	254	182	72	Nil	41	36	5	Nil	295
Robbery	66	61	5	Nil	7	7	Nil	Nil	73
Rape/Sexual penetration	9	6	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	9
Burglary	2 013	1 084	929	Nil	145	70	75	Nil	2 158
Theft from shop	3 187	380	442	2 365	2 360	158	414	1 788	5 547
Other thefts	1 843	942	901	Nil	179	97	82	Nil	2 022
Motor car theft	1 128	835	293	Nil	97	53	44	Nil	1 225
Criminal damage/Wilful damage/Arson	853	326	527	Nil	44	12	32	Nil	897
Deception/Fraud	67	38	29	Nil	38	14	24	Nil	105
Drugs	156	93	63	Nil	20	10	10	Nil	176
Firearms	138	43	95	Nil	5	2	3	Nil	143
Traffic (including tamper)	1 644	817	827	Nil	79	27	52	Nil	1 723
Street offences	592	363	229	Nil	104	74	30	Nil	696
Other	983	499	484	Nil	150	38	112	Nil	1 133
Total	12 933	5 669	4 899	2 365	3 269	598	883	1 788	16 202

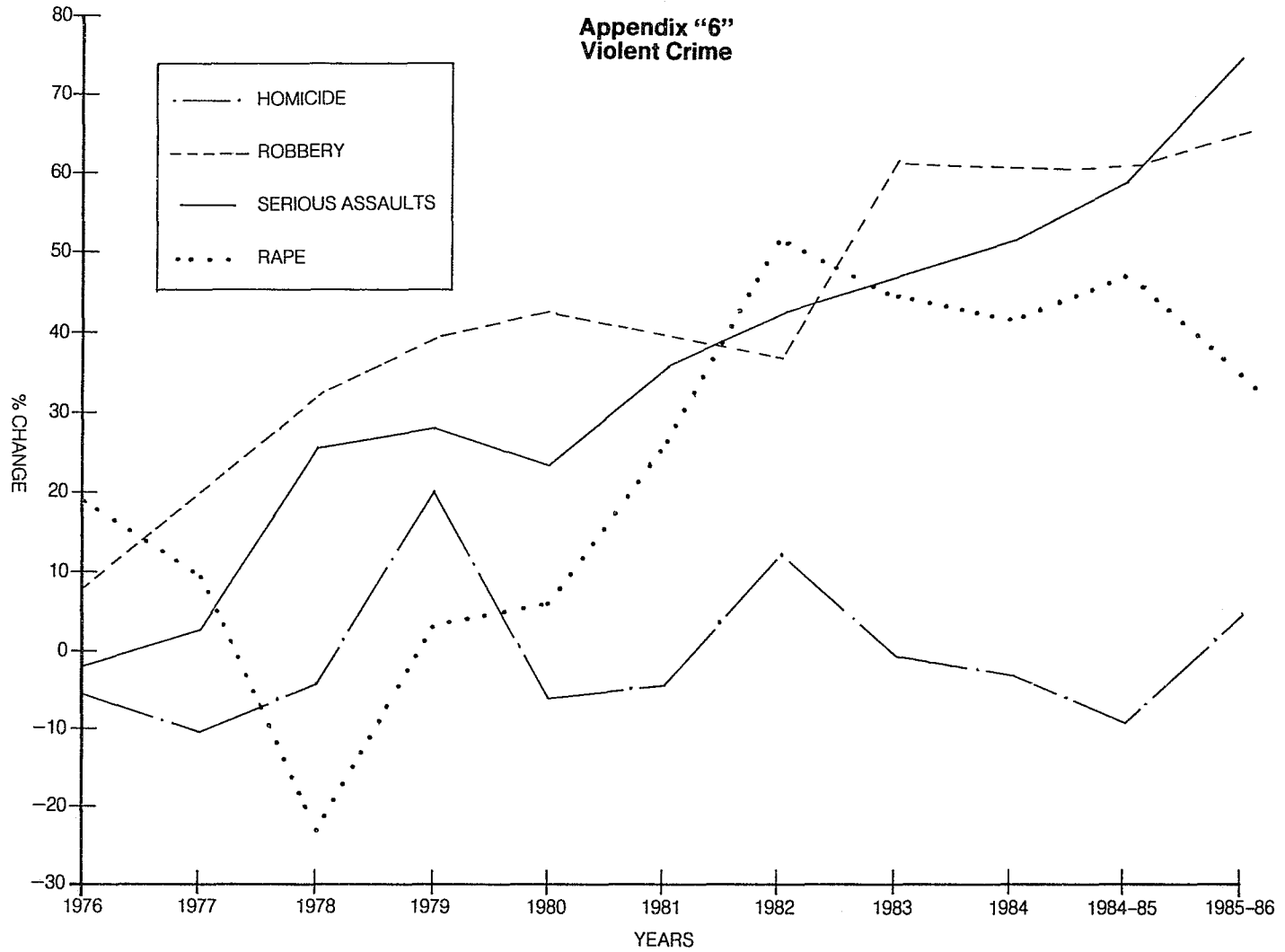
Appendix "4"
Care applications—Age and Sex

	<i>Less than 8</i>		<i>8-10</i>		<i>11-13</i>		<i>14-16</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>
Ill treated	19	18	4	5	3	1	..	4	26	28
Inadequate supervision and control	9	10	1	1	14	4	17	8	41	23
Development jeopardised	58	50	23	13	25	21	12	35	118	119
Is being exposed	62	65	29	23	95	91	122	264	308	443
Other	..	2	1	1	1	1	1	..	3	4
Sub total	148	145	58	43	138	118	152	311	496	617
Total in age group	293		101		256		463		1113	

Appendix "5"
Summary of Major Crime Statistics 1985-86

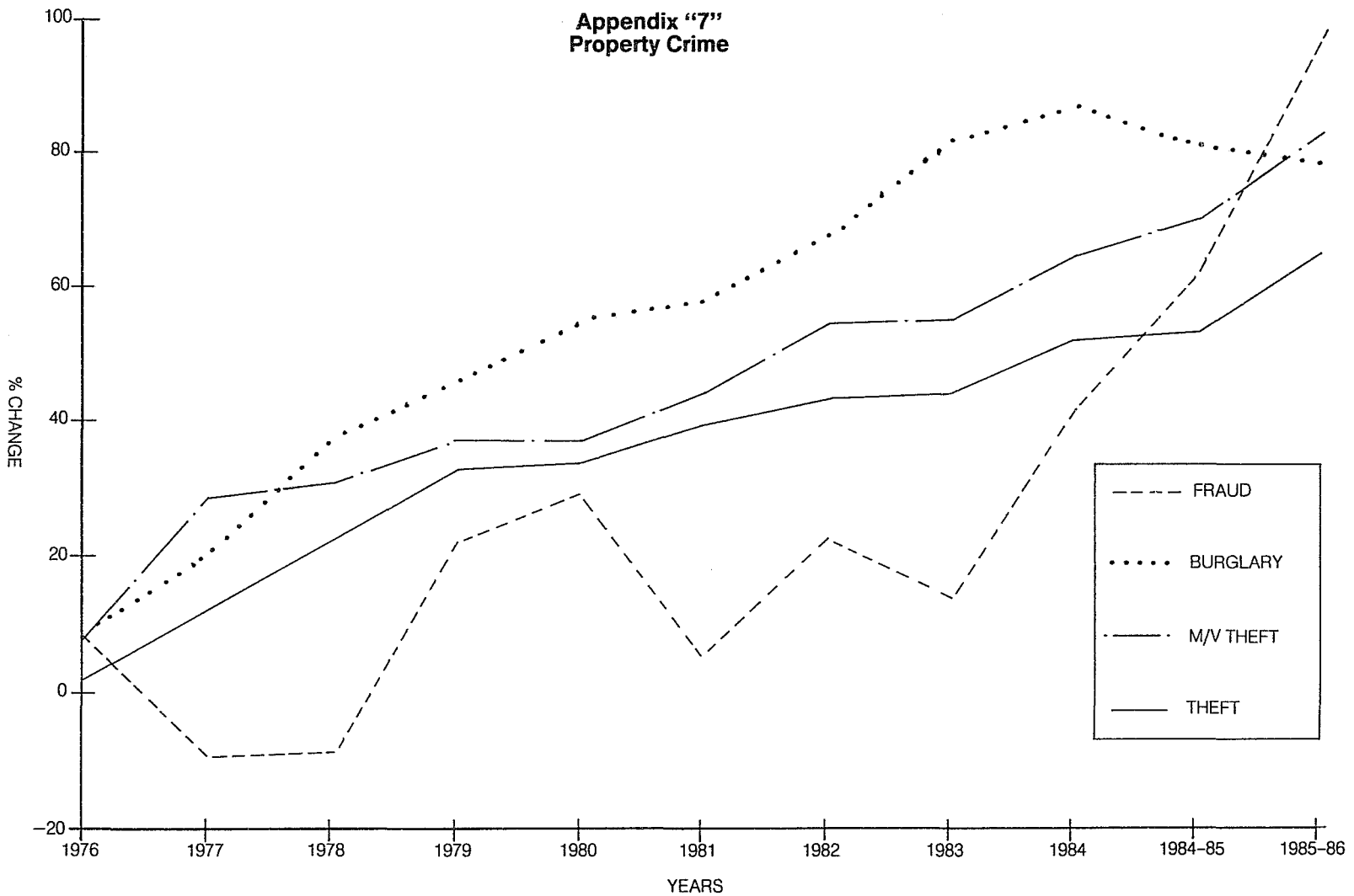
Offence	Offences Reported			Offences Cleared				People Proceeded Against									
				84-85		85-86		Under 17		17-20		21-24		25 and Over		Total	
	84-85	85-86	% change	Number	% total	Number	% total	84-85	85-86	84-85	85-86	84-85	85-86	84-86	85-86	84-85	85-86
Homicide	114	132	+15.78	99	86.84	118	89.39	5	6	12	17	11	20	50	55	78	98
Serious Assault	2 497	2 968	+18.86	1 617	64.75	1 846	62.19	194	152	349	410	272	345	527	587	1 342	1 494
Robbery	1 595	1 666	+4.45	481	30.15	457	27.43	104	51	101	105	77	57	123	80	405	293
Rape	52	467	-11.38	437	82.92	316	67.66	26	12	26	28	32	24	64	61	148	125
Burglary	78 710	76 372	-2.97	9 342	11.86	8 702	11.39	2 493	1 929	1 186	1 443	777	713	903	934	5 359	5 019
Theft	93 164	105 460	+13.19	20 024	21.49	24 384	23.12	4 968	6 614	2 433	3 225	1 400	1 518	5 499	5 847	14 300	17 204
Motor Vehicle Theft	22 990	26 334	+14.54	4 033	17.54	4 603	17.47	1 295	965	961	1 263	216	310	276	297	2 748	2 835
Fraud, etc.	23 228	35 714	+53.75	19 554	84.18	22 607	63.30	256	169	486	752	498	510	1 236	1 309	2 476	2 740
Major Crime Against the Person	4 733	5 233	+10.56	2 634	55.65	2 737	52.30	329	221	488	560	392	446	764	783	1 973	2 010
Major Crime Against Property	218 092	243 880	+11.82	52 953	24.28	60 296	24.72	9 012	9 676	5 066	6 683	2 891	3 051	7 914	8 387	24 883	27 797
Total Major Crime	222 825	249 113	+11.79	55 587	24.94	63 033	25.30	9 341	9 897	5 554	7 243	3 283	3 497	8 678	9 170	26 856	29 807
Other Offences	71 137	78 416	+10.23	37 634	52.90	41 304	52.67	2 301	2 051	5 680	6 704	4 562	4 659	7 882	8 406	20 425	21 820

**Appendix "6"
Violent Crime**



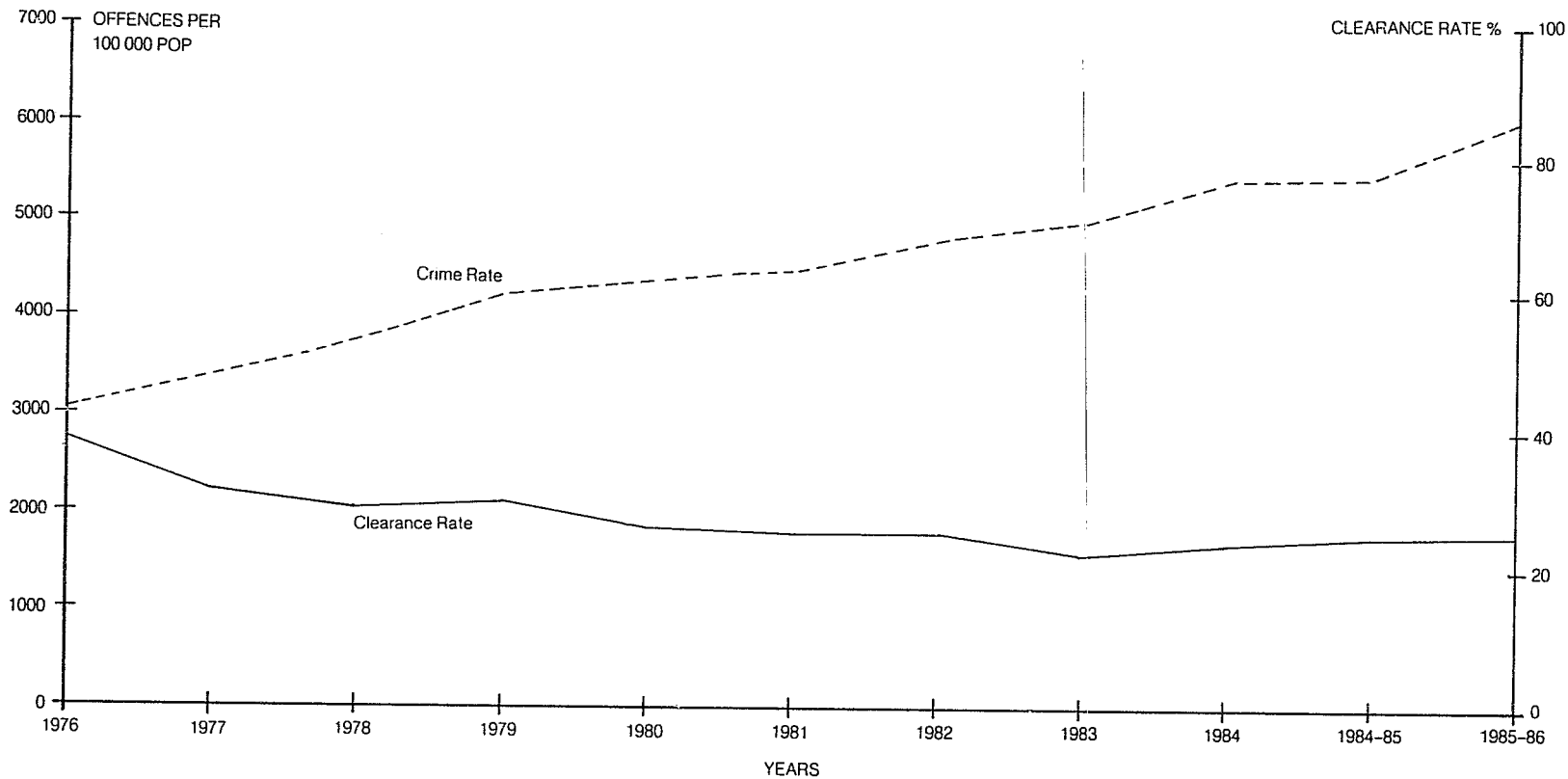
N.B. Data collected prior to and inclusive of 1984 is based on calendar years. Data collected after that period is based on fiscal years. This will graphically under-emphasise the gradient of change for that period.

Appendix "7" Property Crime



N.B. Data collected prior to and inclusive of 1984 is based on calendar years. Data collected after that period is based on fiscal years. This will graphically under-emphasise the gradient of change for that period.

APENDIX "8"
Major Crime Rate per 100 000 Population and Percentage Clearance Rate



Appendix "9"
Shopstealing Warning Notices 1985-86

	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>per cent</i>
Children (under 17)	1 788	2 365	4 153	47.19
Adults	2 577	2 071	4 648	52.81
Total	4 365	4 436	8 801	100.00

Appendix "10"
Drug Traffickers/Sellers—Charges Laid

<i>Type of Drug</i>	<i>1983-84</i>	<i>1984-85</i>	<i>1985-86</i>
Indian Hemp	896	2 078	940
Hallucinogens	10	1	1
Morphine	1	3	10
Heroin	285	402	330
Cocaine	6	17	23
Amphetamine	119	97	202
Miscellaneous (Drug of Addiction and Restricted Substances)	26	20	4
Total	1 343	2 618	1 510

Appendix "11"
Statewide Traffic Offences

	<i>1984-85</i>	<i>1985-86</i>	<i>per cent change</i>
Exceed .05 per cent BAC	13 656	14 712	7.7
Drive under influence	904	1 006	11.3
In charge under influence	135	167	23.7
Manner dangerous, speed, reckless, etc.	2 300	2 630	14.3
Careless driving	7 345	8 179	11.4
Accident, fail to stop, report, etc.	2 580	3 117	20.8
Drive licence canc., susp., disq.	2 807	3 162	12.6
Unlicensed driver	11 554	12 645	9.4
Unregistered vehicles	12 997	12 055	-7.2
Ex. 60/75/90 kph. (speed zone)	177 923	135 806	-23.7
Ex. 80 kph. (probationary)	4 428	5 265	18.9
Ex. 100 kph.	59 993	61 786	3.0
Speed trucks	7 647	8 588	12.3
Log books	1 829	2 177	19.0
Double lines	3 624	3 252	-15.0
Fail keep left	2 378	2 263	-4.8
Fail give stop, turn, diverge signal	7 723	6 331	-18.0
Incorrect turn	3 584	2 568	-28.3
Lighting offences	7 673	5 132	-33.1
Number plate offences	3 759	4 014	6.8
Stop sign, give way sign	17 198	15 252	-11.3
Traffic lights	25 700	17 487	-32.0
Pedestrian, school crossing offences	390	441	13.1
Seat belts	27 401	20 708	-24.4
Motor cycle offences (not incl. above)	3 799	3 921	3.2
Bicycle offences	4 912	4 985	1.5
Litter offences	482	366	-24.0
Unroadworthy vehicles (briefs-TIN's)	2 608	3 017	15.7
Other traffic offences not specified	52 862	57 548	8.9
Parking offences	33 045	25 937	-21.5
Drive under influence drugs	125	77	-38.4
Exceed .00 per cent BAC	1 045	1 957	87.3
Total	504 606	446 551	-11.5

* Includes offences of exceeding speed limit by 30 k.p.h. or more.

Appendix "12"
Speeding Offences Detected by Radar 1985-86

	<i>July</i>	<i>Aug.</i>	<i>Sept.</i>	<i>Oct.</i>	<i>Nov.</i>	<i>Dec.</i>	<i>Jan.</i>	<i>Feb.</i>	<i>March</i>	<i>April</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>June</i>	<i>Progressive Total</i>
No. "1" Division	1288	723	838	926	1361	456	1 299	975	1 336	1077	1 242	1 233	12 754
No. "2" Division	1255	1343	949	762	411	897	1 056	1 007	1 071	1 033	1 041	2 859	13 684
No. "3" Division	254	444	463	562	1 072	646	1 257	615	1 033	615	708	732	8 401
No. "4" Division	653	712	662	577	65	310	696	946	825	977	592	550	7 565
Dandenong T.O.G.	225	308	490	286	231	268	219	395	405	261	540	454	4 082
Frankston T.O.G.	203	197	207	171	7	618	338	114	135	73	114	149	2 326
Broadmeadows T.O.G.	64	155	170	32	16	122	171	121	110	198	73	115	1 347
Task Force	*	*	*	141	200	200	250	203	213	130	157	164	1 658
No. 1 Region	512	526	438	287	322	267	449	313	474	336	460	601	4 985
No. 2 Region	384	274	325	272	170	303	493	296	503	493	400	593	4 506
No. 3 Region	1 233	1 048	1 090	679	298	663	1 394	729	1 341	1 087	1 004	1 138	11 704
No. 4 Region	1 146	1 048	1 131	942	421	947	1 207	1 142	1 917	1 218	1 381	1 567	14 067
No. 5 Region	681	675	893	625	359	763	1 291	752	1 411	1 125	1 110	1 024	10 709
Totals	7 898	7 453	7 656	6 262	4 933	6 460	10 120	7 608	10 774	8 623	8 822	11 179	97 788

*Task Force not operating

Appendix "13"
Tests Conducted Under Drink-driving Legislation
Preliminary Breath Tests

	<i>Random Stations</i>		<i>Others</i>	
	<i>1984-85</i>	<i>1985-86</i>	<i>1984-85</i>	<i>1985-86</i>
Total demands	229 623	221 797	14 836	12 548
Positive tests	1 531	1 371	5 584	5 742
Negative tests	228 079	220 412	9 260	6 745
Refusals	13	14	92	61
Demands made after collisions	Nil	Nil	*2 959	*2 602

* included in total demands

Breathalyser Tests

	<i>1984-85</i>	<i>1985-86</i>
Total demands	14 986	15 724
Refusals	361	381
Results		
·05 and under	2 251	2 281
over ·05 and under ·100	3 170	3 366
over ·100 and under ·150	4 633	5 046
·150 and over	4 571	4 650

Appendix "14"
Traffic Infringement Notices Issued—major offence categories

	<i>*1985-86</i>
Driving over double lines	2 042
Failing to give way at intersection	2 040
Exceeding any speed limit by more than 15 kilometres an hour but less than 30 kilometres an hour	112 184
Disobeying any traffic control signal	15 507
Exceeding any speed limit by not more than 15 kilometres an hour	37 944
Failing to keep to the left	930
Failing to give traffic signal	3 214
Disobeying a traffic sign	17 290
Failing to have prescribed lights	1 407
Failing to wear a properly adjusted and fastened seat belt	17 523
Obscured identifying number	818
No registration label	1 903
Failing to have vehicle lights lighted between sunset and sunrise	1 457
Failing to record required details in a log book	1 203
Failing to display 'L' plates when required	1 262
Failing to produce licence when required	2 692
Failing to display 'P' plates when required	8 466
Minor offence categories	15 273
Total	243 155

* Changes of categories due to computerisation of Penalties Payment Office records does not permit comparative figures to previous years

Appendix "15"
Collisions Involving Police Vehicles

	1984-85	1985-86
Collisions	717	771
Incidents (minor accidents not involving other vehicles)	88	40
Total	805	811
Police vehicles wilfully damaged	147	150
Fatal collisions	1	Nil
Casualties		
Killed: Police	Nil	Nil
Other	1	Nil
Injured: Police	154	126
Other	59	59
Undergoing training		
Motor Cars	Nil	12
Motor Cycles	3	7
Vehicles operating as emergency vehicles	27	99
Action taken concerning Police		
Briefs submitted against police	27	38
Approved (open court)	6	7
Not approved	2	24
Pending	19	6
Counselled	41	110
Reprimanded	Nil	Nil
To attend Motor Driving and Allied Schools	21	55
To attend Police Driver Awareness Course	51	166
Persons since convicted—arising from collisions		
Police	1	7
Other	*27	*128
Prosecutions pending		
Police	19	1
Other	109	81
Accident Investigation Committee hearings	1	1
* Includes convictions for:		
Drive under influence	Nil	4
Exceed .00 per cent BAC	2	7
Exceed 0.05 per cent BAC	6	22
Dangerous driving	7	10
Careless driving	14	64
Speeding	4	7
Fail to give way	4	70
Unsafe reversing	Nil	10
Fail to obey light signal	Nil	13
Unlicensed driver	4	10
Other offences	50	131

Appendix "16"
Police Driver Training and Allied Schools

<i>Courses</i>	<i>Passed</i>	<i>Failed</i>
Standard Car Course	90	63
Elementary Car Course	519	67
Advanced (Pursuit) Car Course	95	8
Four-wheel Drive Course	89	9
Vehicle Safety Testing School	140	1
Motor Cycle Courses		
Traffic Operations Group	38	31
Independent Patrol Group	3	1
Special Solo Section	12	Nil
Criminal Investigation Branch	1	Nil
Motor cycle: 12-month re-assessments	70	3
Pre-course assessments	33	Nil
Other departments	2	Nil
Tests		
"B" Class retests	19	Nil
TOG "B" Class suitability	16	5
"C" Class driving tests	323	202
"C" Class theory tests	347	33
"D" Class driving tests	108	26
Motor Cycle "A" evaluation tests	13	Nil
"D" and "C" accident evaluation tests	61	5
"B" accident re-tests	2	Nil
Driver Awareness Program	141	Nil

Appendix "17"
Victoria Police Force Actual Strength by Department at 30 June 1986

	OPS		Crime		Traffic		Services		Personnel		R & D		IID		CCO		Ad Min.	Total Sex		Force Total	Police % Ratio
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F		
Commissioner	1		1		1		1		1		1		1		3			10		10	1:20 Officer to other ranks 4.99% of Police Total
Commander	2		1															4		4	
Chief Superintendent	20		3		1		3		3		1		1		1			32		32	
Brevet Chief Superintendent			1															1		1	
Superintendent	15		7		1	1	3		3		1		2		3			35	1	36	
Chief Inspector	54		36		6		2		7		6		9		6			126		126	
Brevet Chief Inspector			1				2		2									3		3	
Inspector	118	3	40		14		14		12	1	6		15		8			227	4	231	
Brevet Inspector			2				2								1			5		5	
Total Officers	210	3	92		23	1	27		25	1	15		29		22			443	5	448	
Senior Sergeant	257	6	108	2	31		16		18	1	10		11		7			458	9	467	1:3 Sub-Officer to Senior Constables and Constables
Brevet Senior Sergeant	2		6		3		12								1			24		24	
Sergeant	964	20	274	5	104	2	120	2	47	5	9		7		34	2		1559	36	1595	
Brevet Sergeant	10		28	4			11	2			2							51	6	57	
Total Sub-Officers	1233	26	416	11	138	2	159	4	65	6	21		18		42	2		2092	51	2143	
Senior Constable	2065	202	735	47	380	25	155	25	44	7	3	1	2	2	57	6		3441	315	3756	71-14% of Police Total
Constable	1423*	547*	26	8	172	25	66	30	8	6	3		1		57	13		1756	629	2385	
Recruits									168	78								168	78	246	
Total Senior Constable/ Constable	3488	749	761	55	552	50	221	55	220	91	6	1	3	2	114	19		5365	1022	6387	
Total Sex	4931*	778*	1269	66	713	53	407	59	310	98	42	1	50	2	178	21		7900	1078		
Total Police Actual %	5709 63.6%		1335 14.9%		766 8.6%		466 5.1%		408 4.5%		43 .5%		52 .6%		199 2.2%			8978 100.00%		8978	
Reservists	103		19		6		2		10						4					144	1 552**
Public Servants	465		320		181		246		114		14		8		22	182					
Force Total	6277		1674		953		714		532		57		60		225	182				10 674	

*Includes 716 Probationary Constables undergoing extended training (508 male and 208 female)

**Figures include exempt and temporary staff

Victorian Population as at 31/12/85 4 141 200

Police to Population Ratio 1:461

Appendix "18"
Victoria Police Force age distribution as at 30 June 1985

<i>Age Group</i>	<i>%</i>
18-19	1.0
20-24	17.7
25-29	25.3
30-34	21.9
35-39	14.1
40-44	8.1
45-49	5.2
50-54	4.2
55-59	2.4
60-65	0.1
	100.0

Appendix "19"
Personnel Wastage

	<i>Resigned</i>		<i>Retired Ill-Health</i>		<i>Retired Age</i>		<i>Died</i>		<i>Dismissed/ Terminated</i>		<i>Total</i>		
	1984-85	1985-86	1984-85	1985-86	1984-85 Early Age	1985-86 Early Age	1984-85	1985-86	1984-85	1985-86	1984-85	1985-86	
Deputy Commissioner						2	—					2	
Asst. Commissioner					—	3	—					3	
Commander					3	4	4					7	
Chief Superintendent				1	6	—	2					6	
Superintendent			2	—	6	1	5	1				10	
Chief Inspector					5	2	—	1				9	
Inspector	1	1	3	5	2	—	1	—	3	1		8	
Senior Sergeant	2	—	6	6	9	7	9	3	2	2		26	
Sergeant	15	11	30	20	9	3	13	1	1	4		58	
Senior Constable	44	56	36	41	13	8	13	10	1	3	1	102	
Constable	98	133	10	6	—	—	—	—	3	5	6	3	
Total	160	201	87	79	50	26	50	21	11	15	6	4	340

Appendix "20"
Members Discharged from the Force on Grounds of Ill Health

	<i>1984-85</i>	<i>1985-86</i>
<i>Rank</i>		
Superintendent	Nil	1
Chief Inspector	2	Nil
Inspector	3	5
Senior Sergeant	6	6
Sergeant	30	21
Senior Constable	36	41
Constable	10	5
<i>Totals</i>	<u>87</u>	<u>79</u>
<i>Injury/illness</i>		
Nervous Disorder	54	56
Back	14	9
Heart	6	5
Neck/head	2	5
Other	11	4
<i>Totals</i>	<u>87</u>	<u>79</u>

Appendix "21"
Personnel Assessment Division—Assessments Compiled

(a)	<i>Annual</i>	18
	Superintendent	121
	Chief Inspector	225
	Inspector	172
	Senior Sergeant	171
	Sergeant	754
	Senior Constable	754
	<i>Total</i>	1 461
(b)	INTERIM (For all ranks, six months after promotion)	
	Old system	461
	New system	467
	<i>Total</i>	928
(c)	BIENNIAL (Two years from promotion or sub-officers not qualified for promotion to next rank)	
	Senior Sergeant	
	Old system	84
	New system	71
	<i>Total</i>	155
	Sergeant	
	Old system	309
	New system	321
	<i>Total</i>	630
	Senior Constable and Constable (3rd to 29th year)	
	Old system	1 571
	New system	1 492
	<i>Total</i>	3 063
	<i>Overall Total</i>	6 237
	<i>Objections Received</i>	
	Old system	196 + 5.04%
	New system	38 = 1.61%
	Successful/part successful	
	Old system	31 = 15.8%
	New system	6 = 15.7%
(d)	<i>Counselling</i>	120
	One hundred and twenty personnel were counselled as the result of adverse assessments.	
	In rank structure they were:	
	Senior Sergeant	1
	Sergeant	11
	Senior Constable/Constable	108
	<i>Total</i>	120

This represents 1.92 per cent of the total number of assessments compiled for the year.

Appendix "22"
Police Service Board 1985-86

Appeals lodged since 1.7.85	297	
Appeals heard	80	(16 carried over from 1984-85)
Appeals dismissed	55	(13 carried over from 1984-85)
Appeals upheld	27	(4 carried over from 1984-85)
Appeals withdrawn	189	
Appeals out of time	6	
Appeals pending	38	
Inquiry pursuant to section 88A (1) Police Regulation Act. 1 (Not finalised)		
<i>Appeal categories and results</i>		
<i>C.I.B. vacancies</i>		
Lodged since 1.7.85	138	
Heard	21	(8 carried over from 1984-85)
Dismissed	18	(6 carried over from 1984-85)
Upheld	3	(2 carried over from 1984-85)
Withdrawn	96	
Pending	23	
Out of time	6	
<i>Transfers not applied for</i>		
Lodged since 1.7.85	6	
Heard	—	
Dismissed	1	(1 carried over from 1984-85)
Withdrawn	4	
Pending	3	(1 carried over from 1984-85)
Upheld	1	
<i>Vacancies not involving promotion</i>		
Lodged since 1.7.85	47	
Heard	15	(3 carried over from 1984-85)
Dismissed	11	(3 carried over from 1984-85)
Upheld	4	
Withdrawn	29	
Pending	6	
<i>Against decision of Police Discipline Board</i>		
Lodged since 1.7.85	3	
Heard	1	
Dismissed	Nil	
Upheld	1	
Pending	1	
<i>Vacancies involving promotion</i>		
Lodged since 1.7.85	103	
Heard	44	(5 carried over from 1984-85)
Dismissed	25	(3 carried over from 1984-85)
Upheld	19	(2 carried over from 1984-85)
Pending	5	
Withdrawn	59	
<i>Inquiry under section 88A (1)</i>		
Not heard	1	
<i>Industrial jurisdiction</i>		
Claims lodged since 1.7.85	34	
Claims heard and determined	29	
Claims outstanding	17	

Appendix "23"
Police Discipline Board 1984-85

Number of members involved	44
Charges preferred	112
Charges dismissed	16
Charges adjourned	31
Reprimands	7
Fines imposed	28
Reduced in rank	Nil
Members dismissed	2
Charges withdrawn before hearing	25

Appendix "24" AWARDS

Officer of the Order of Australia

Chief Commissioner S. I. Miller, 10151, AO, LVO, QPM

Member of the Order of Australia

Deputy Commissioner E. T. Millar, 10303, Dip Crim, MAIES (Retired 18.8.85)

Doctor J. Peter Bush, Police Surgeon

Australian Police Medal Inaugural Awards

Commander Kenneth Phillip Walters, 10143

Chief Inspector Richard Ernest Murphy, 12256

Chief Inspector Brian James Norton, 13976

Chief Inspector David Rodger Reid, 12957

Inspector William Harlock Gladstone Robertson, 14118

Senior Sergeant Douglas Wolfeten Simpson, 11598

Senior Sergeant Denis Robert Hanna, 12143

Senior Sergeant Richard William Campbell, 13186

Senior Sergeant Norman Thomas Ellingham, 13050

Senior Constable Ian Murdoch, 11958

Mr George Stafford (President of Retired Police Association)

Valour Awards

19.9.1985

Senior Constable J. B. Barry, 19990

Senior Constable W. R. Oakes, 20397

Received the award for bravery displayed in the pursuit and apprehension of a youth, armed with a loaded firearm, who had endeavoured to fire it at him.

23.12.1985

Senior Constable J. R. Cusack, 11656

Received the award for bravery, at Meeniyan on 18 April 1985, in single handedly arresting a dangerous criminal who had attacked him repeatedly with a rifle and a meat cleaver.

17.4.1986

Sergeant D. K. Cairns, 18351

Received the award for courage, displayed during the arrest of an offender for rape, aggravated burglary, false imprisonment and using a firearm, at Bendigo, on 6 August 1985.

Chief Commissioner's Certificate

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

Chief Superintendent G. B. Hogg, 10412

Superintendent P. J. Dunn, 12082

Chief Inspector J. D. Faulkner, 12055

Chief Inspector A. J. Anderson, 12695

Senior Sergeant G. C. Dolman, 10276

Senior Sergeant E. C. Hancock, 10806

Senior Sergeant R. L. Aitken, 14729

Sergeant P. I. Le Plastrier, 14754

Sergeant J. C. Winther, 16732

Sergeant K. J. Gibbins, 18031

Sergeant R. W. Iddles, 18150

Senior Constable K. R. Allen, 17689

Senior Constable K. A. Churchill, 19390

Senior Constable S. R. James, 19805

Senior Constable, C. E. Peers, 19840

Senior Constable W. T. Rowell, 20742

Senior Constable R. Camilleri, 21566

Constable D. Gleeson, 22146

Constable G. W. Birrell, 22739

Constable S. G. Bayliss, 22802

Constable C. B. McCann, 22845

Appendix "24"—continued

In addition, Reverend D. Sivewright was awarded a Chief Commissioner's Certificate in recognition of his dedicated service to the Victoria Police Force in his Ministry as Senior Chaplain since 1975.

Highly Commended Certificate

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

Chief Inspector R. A. Painter, 12077
 Sergeant B. D. Gaffney, 15604
 Sergeant K. I. Dunlop 16355
 Sergeant W. D. Gore, 17973
 Sergeant D. R. Tocock, 18058
 Sergeant S. J. Smith, 18162
 Senior Constable R. T. Marks, 17703
 Senior Constable P. T. Manning, 18598
 Senior Constable T. Lord, 20066
 Senior Constable R. M. Reid, 20184
 Senior Constable D. A. Flannery, 20819
 Senior Constable A. M. Daly, 21050
 Senior Constable R. P. Clark, 21178
 Senior Constable M. L. Buckley, 21241
 Senior Constable D. C. Murray, 21245
 Senior Constable B. R. Newman, 21493
 Senior Constable D. J. Kennedy, 21884
 Senior Constable G. L. Bampfield, 22254

Commendations

107 members of the Force received commendations for meritorious service.

Appendix "25" D. 24 Communications Complex Incoming telephone calls

	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
Total*	760 780	749 683	817 143
Daily average	1 931	2 053	2 238
Hourly average	80	85	93
000 total	99 304	94 950	104 458
Daily average	271	260	286
11 444 total	162 798	227 084	300 067
Daily average	444	662	822
Average answering time	5.80 sec.	5.26 sec.	5.90 sec.

* The "Total" incoming calls are recorded by "BEMIS" computerized logging device and include calls through 000, 11 444, the switchboard 667 1911, extensions which bypass the switchboard by indial, special phones from Police Stations, direct lines from Ambulance and Fire Brigade.

Appendix "26"
VICTORIA POLICE
Public Account Program Receipts for Year Ended 30 June 1986

Receipts	Corporate Services		Community Safety and Security		Crime Investigation		Road Traffic Control Safety and Enforcement		Total	
	1984-85	1985-86	1984-85	1985-86	1984-85	1985-86	1984-85	1985-86	1984-85	1985-86
Taxation (Firearms Act and Sheepskin Licences)			260 673	264 700					260 673	264 700
Services and Charges										
Wideload Escorts							261 674	432 485	261 674	432 485
Other Escorts			811 926	701 330					811 926	701 330
Court Costs			65 122	62 642					65 122	62 642
Police Hospital	331 463	303 696							331 463	303 696
Accident Inquiry Information							916 908	927 628	916 908	927 628
Loss Assessor Reports	83 415	76 978							83 415	76 978
Police Clearance Certificates	27 620	26 399							27 620	26 399
Sale of Unclaimed Property			163 919	194 806					163 919	194 806
Other Fees and Charges	62	3 895	23 217	24 087					23 279	27 982
Recoups										
Liquor Control Commission			569 064	662 023					569 064	662 023
Road Traffic Authority		15 980		616 778		38 160		58 082		729 000
Ministry for Conservation, Forests and Lands—										
Firearms Act	488 682	0	75 486	0					564 168	0
Motor Boating Act			584 100	600 632					584 100	600 632
Miscellaneous Receipts										
Fines—Parking										
Infringements			362 276	318 296			3 425 420	212 197	704 818	530 493
—Traffic Infringements			6 512 624	7 375 317			14 307 786	11 062 975	20 820 410	18 438 292
—Other (inc. Confiscated Money)						94 538	72 594		94 538	72 594
Rent of Government Property	96 748	99 856	255 064	270 126					351 812	369 982
Appropriations Former Years	447 811	478 599							447 811	478 599
Commission—Assurance and Hospital/Medical Benefits	97 834	117 558							97 834	117 558
Other Miscellaneous Receipts			47 027	109 421					47 027	109 421
Revenue previously paid to the Trust Fund										
Firearms Training Fund			30 211	32 034					30 211	32 034
Wildlife Management Fund	3 403 499	2 307 361	524 235	614 185					3 927 734	2 921 546
Tourist Fund (boating infringements)			15 870	14 700					15 870	14 700
Total Receipts	4 977 134	3 430 322	10 300 814	11 861 077	94 538	110 754	15 858 910	12 693 367	31 201 396	28 095 520

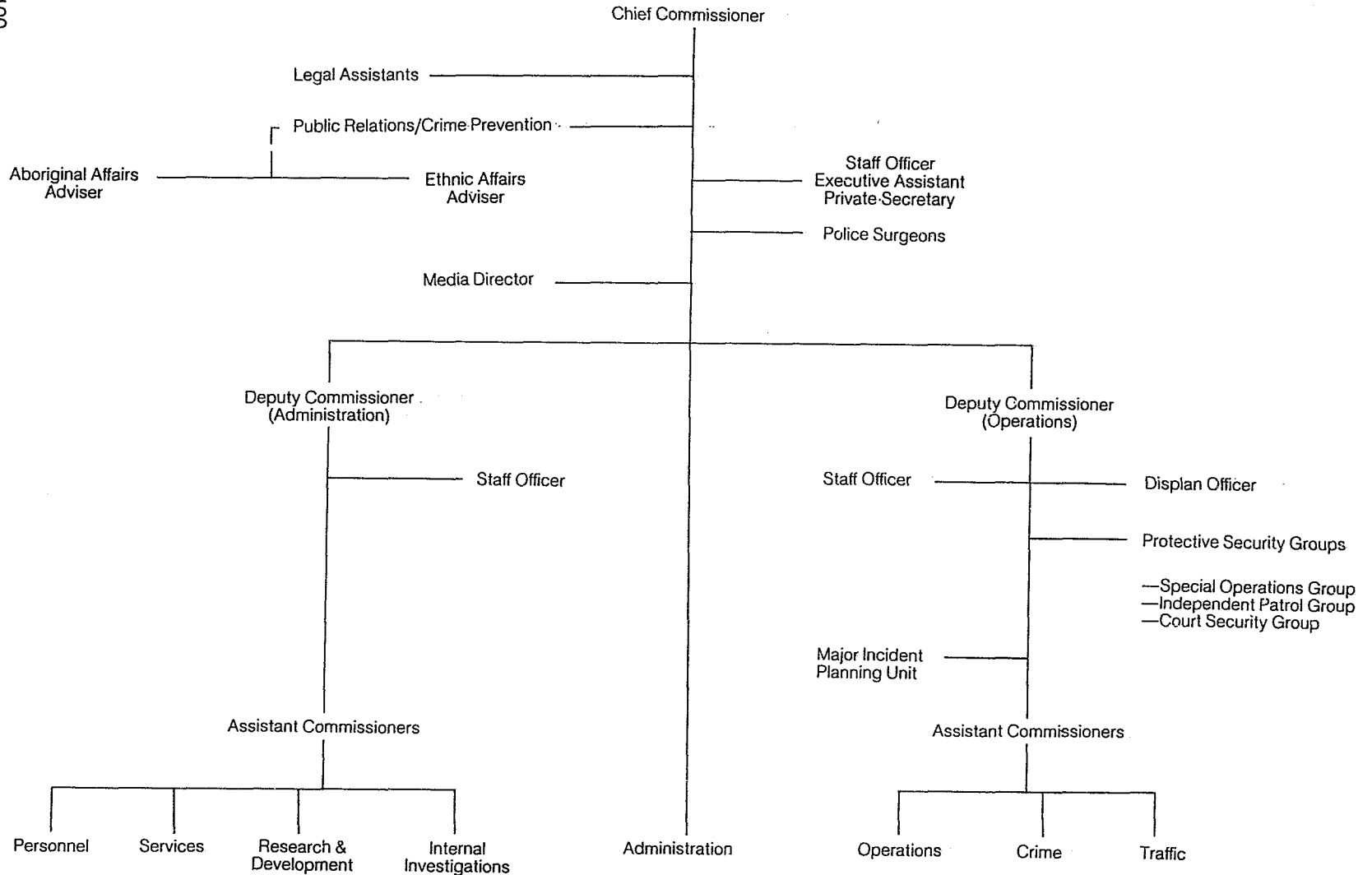
Expenditure by Program for 1985-86

	1984-85 Program 582	1985-86 Program 582	1984-85 Program 583	1985-86 Program 583	1984-85 Program 584	1985-86 Program 584	1984-85 Program 585	1985-86 Program 585	1984-85 Total	1985-86 Total
<i>Payments</i>										
<i>Salaries, wages allowances, overtime and penalty rates</i>										
Salaries, wages and allowances	44 421 487	59 674 633	148 723 372	154 886 915	35 238 160	38 364 215	24 400 887	26 497 157	252 783 906	279 422 920
Overtime and penalty rates	1 479 288	1 791 614	5 098 347	6 253 259	444 480	443 887	466 454	654 796	7 488 569	9 143 556
	45 900 775	61 466 247	143 821 719	161 140 174	35 682 640	38 808 102	24 867 341	27 151 953	260 272 475	288 566 476
<i>Subsidiary Expenses associated with the employment of personnel</i>										
Payments in lieu of long service leave	3 544 811	3 340 424							3 544 811	3 340 424
Payroll Tax	2 776 577	3 717 388	9 156 072	9 492 513	2 133 506	2 294 577	1 484 246	1 605 467	15 550 401	17 109 945
State Employees Retirement Benefits Fund	104 992	78 785							104 992	78 785
	6 426 380	7 136 597	9 156 072	9 492 513	2 133 506	2 294 577	1 484 246	1 605 467	19 200 204	20 529 154
<i>Operating Expenses</i>										
Travelling and subsistence	1 595 494	1 999 990	1 398 066	1 748 262	935 277	1 027 612	202 857	294 074	4 131 694	5 069 938
Office requisites and equipment, printing and stationery	653 652	711 217	928 156	745 436	222 564	258 988	207 631	137 756	2 012 003	1 853 397
Books and publications	396 108	277 461	161 338	100 000	30 943	24 520	21 555	22 500	609 944	424 481
Postal and telephone	1 739 044	2 237 061	2 208 269	2 531 718	506 770	556 576	325 946	356 799	4 780 029	5 682 154
Motor vehicles and Police Air Wing—running expenses	3 296 201	3 758 427	4 121 427	4 460 365	1 462 223	1 596 143	1 833 756	1 983 698	10 713 607	11 798 633
Fuel, light, power, and water	716 126	1 027 841	1 491 731	1 568 190	322 737	322 305	222 857	235 152	2 753 451	3 153 488
Incidental expenses	988 106	1 509 134	288 464	315 036	882 635	713 210	103 856	378 850	2 263 061	2 916 230
Electronic Data Processing	796 976	1 679 242							796 976	1 679 242
Consultants and Special Projects		25 498								25 498
Motor vehicles—Replacement cost and purchase of new vehicles	2 319 921	2 763 968							2 319 921	2 763 968

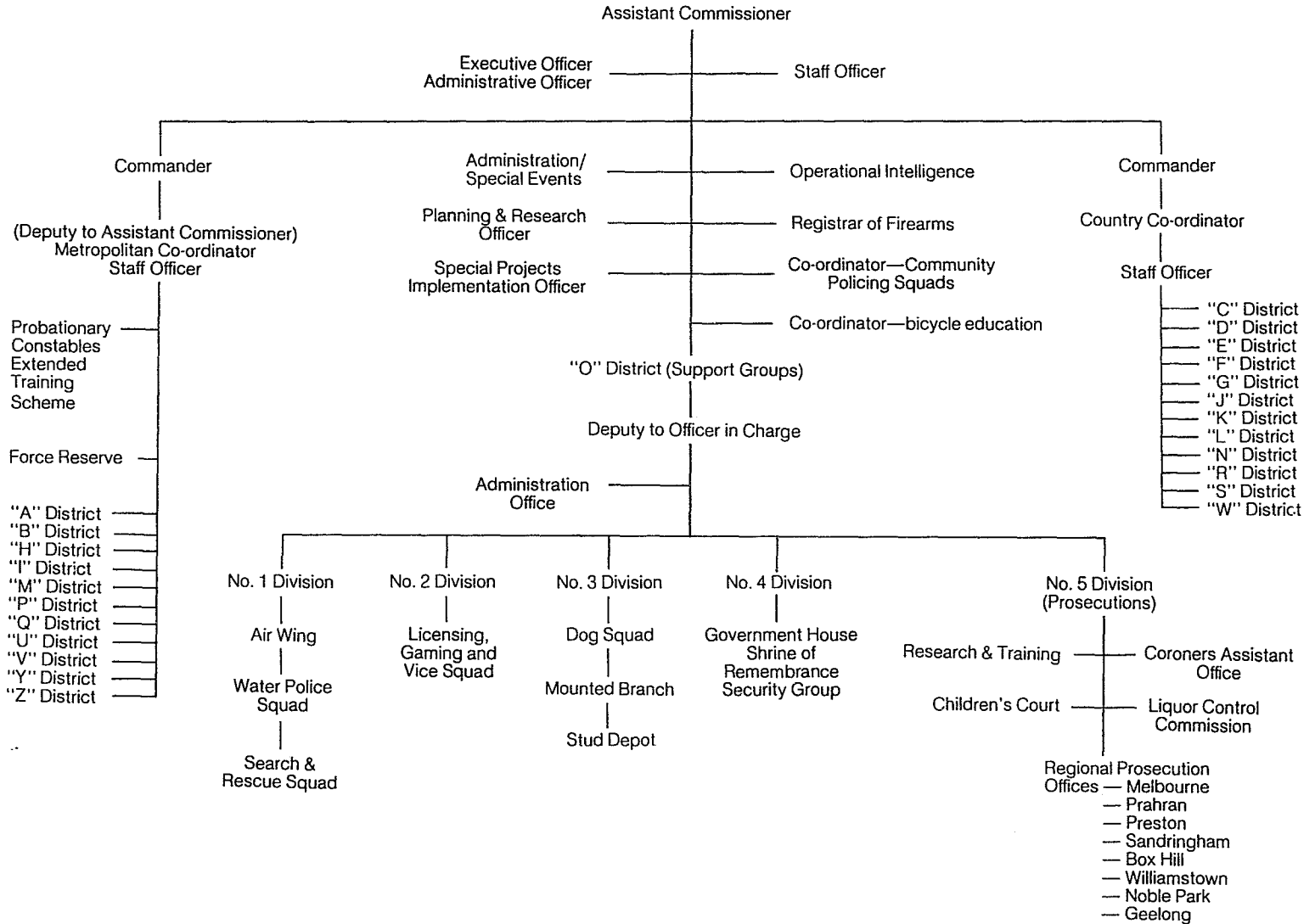
Expenditure by Program for 1985-86—continued

Personal equipment, uniforms, clothing and bedding	2 811 038	2 618 721							2 811 038	2 618 721
Radio, photographic scientific and training equipment and materials	2 893 639	3 247 320							2 893 639	3 247 320
Transport of prisoners, search parties and traffic school— Travelling expenses, etc.			203 739 9 464	222 353 9 363	32 329	45 188	4 171	4 950	240 239 9 464	272 491 9 363
Burials										
	18 206 305	21 855 880	10 810 654	11 700 723	4 395 478	4 544 542	2 922 629	3 413 779	36 355 066	41 514 924
<i>Other Services</i>										
Contribution to Central Fingerprint Bureau, Sydney	160 423	111 213							160 423	111 213
Provision for Police Hospital	57 800	61 818							57 800	61 818
Police Pensions Fund Contribution	6 120 000	6 061 000							6 120 000	6 061 000
	6 338 223	6 234 031							6 338 223	6 234 031
Total (Recurrent)	76 871 683	96 692 755	173 788 445	182 333 410	42 211 624	45 647 221	29 274 216	32 171 199	322 145 968	356 844 585
<i>Works and Services</i>										
Building and civil engineering including maintenance (Public Works Dept. Exp..)	12 064 108	18 216 248	866 316	1 427 893			96 118	6 898	13 036 542	19 651 039
Plant and equipment acquisitions	470 450	1 995 160							470 450	1 995 160
Purchase of land and buildings										
Expenditure by Department Public Works Department	0	145 865								145 865
Expenditure	26 172	414 984							26 172	414 984
E.D.P. Facilities and services	460 035	1 035 646							430 035	1 035 646
Interest and Principal on advances under the State Development Program	2 652 697	6 159 311							2 652 697	6 159 311
Total Works and Services	15 643 462	27 967 214	866 316	1 427 893			96 118	6 898	16 605 896	29 402 005
Total	92 515 145	124 659 969	174 654 761	183 761 303	42 211 624	45 647 221	29 370 334	32 178 097	338 751 864	386 246 590

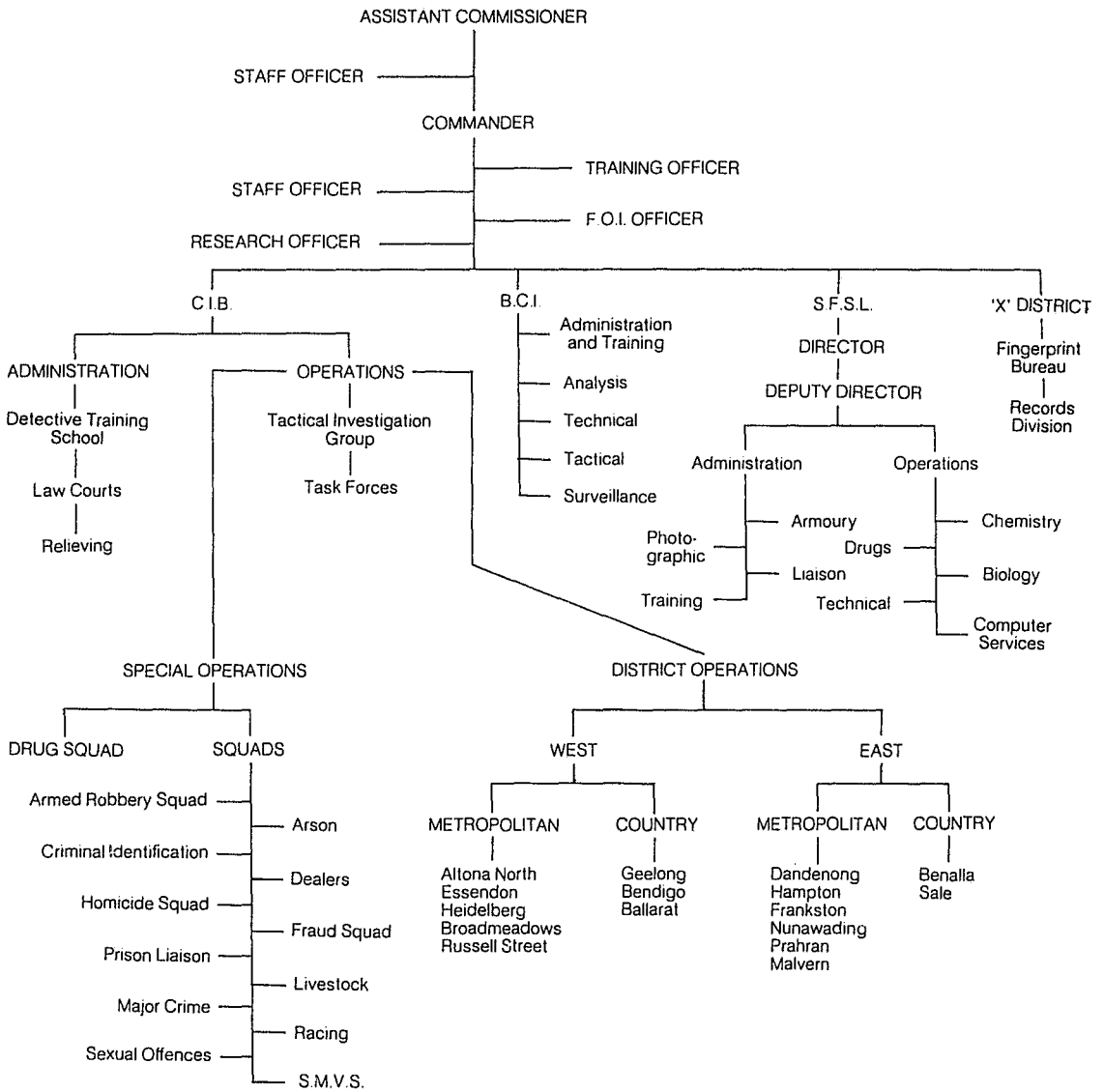
Appendix "27 (a)" Chief Commissioner's Office



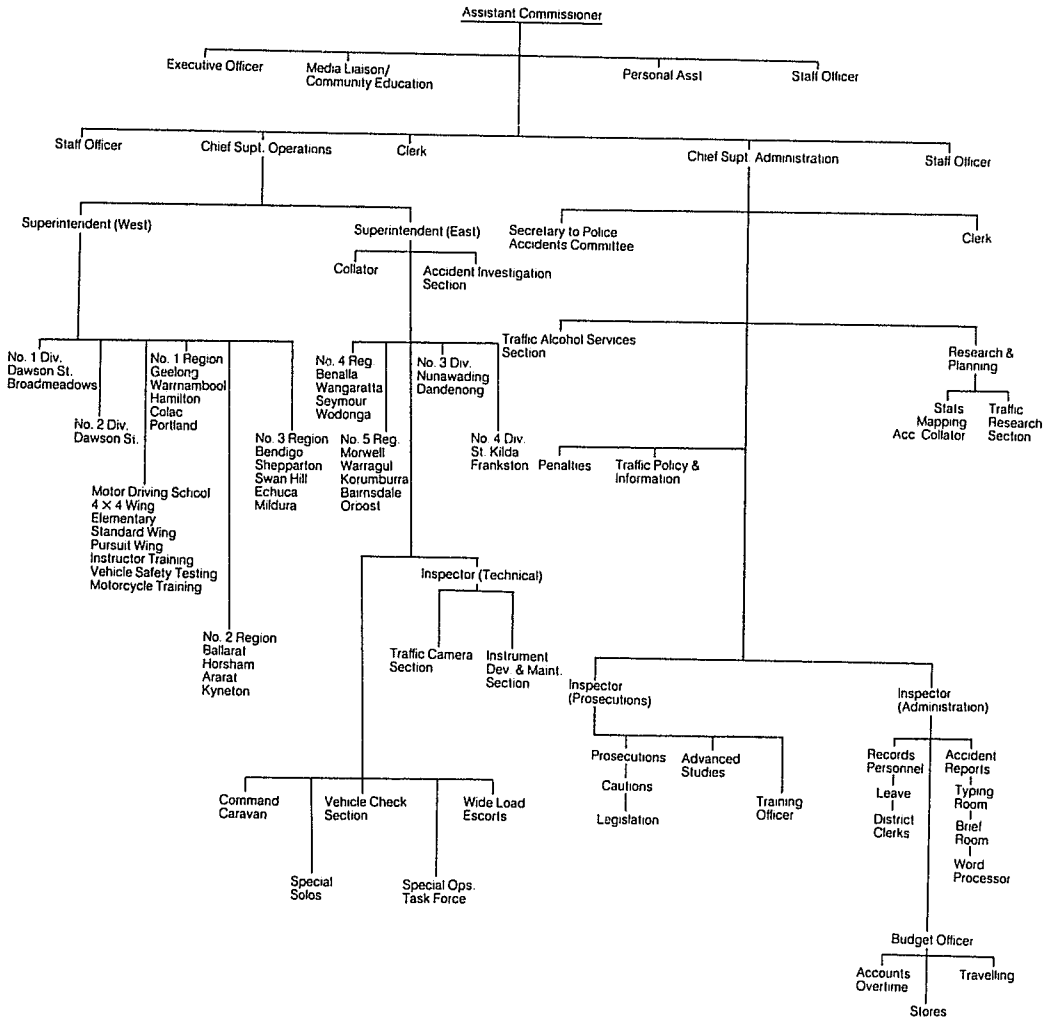
Appendix "27 (b)" Operations Department



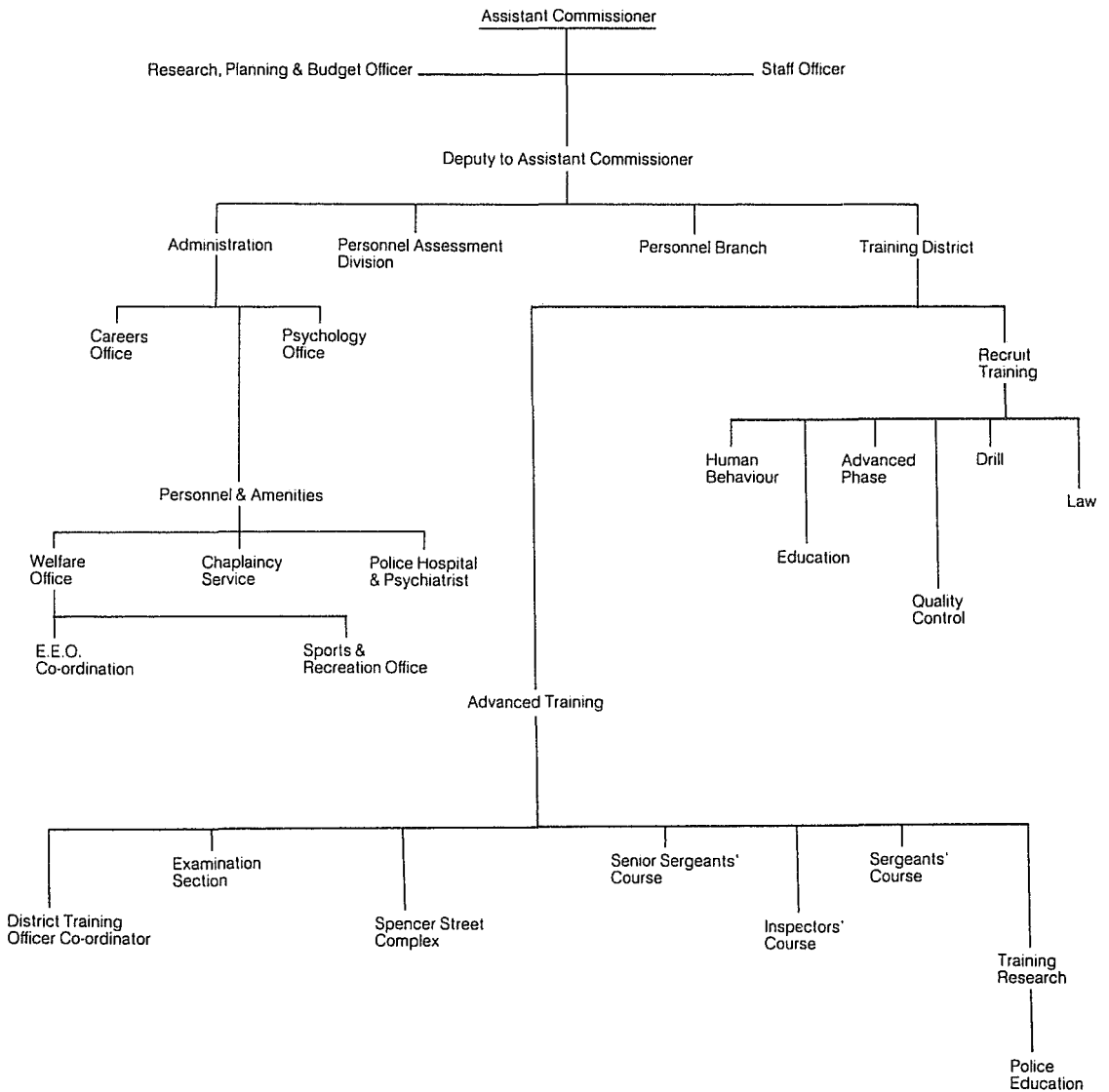
Appendix "27 (c)" Crime Department



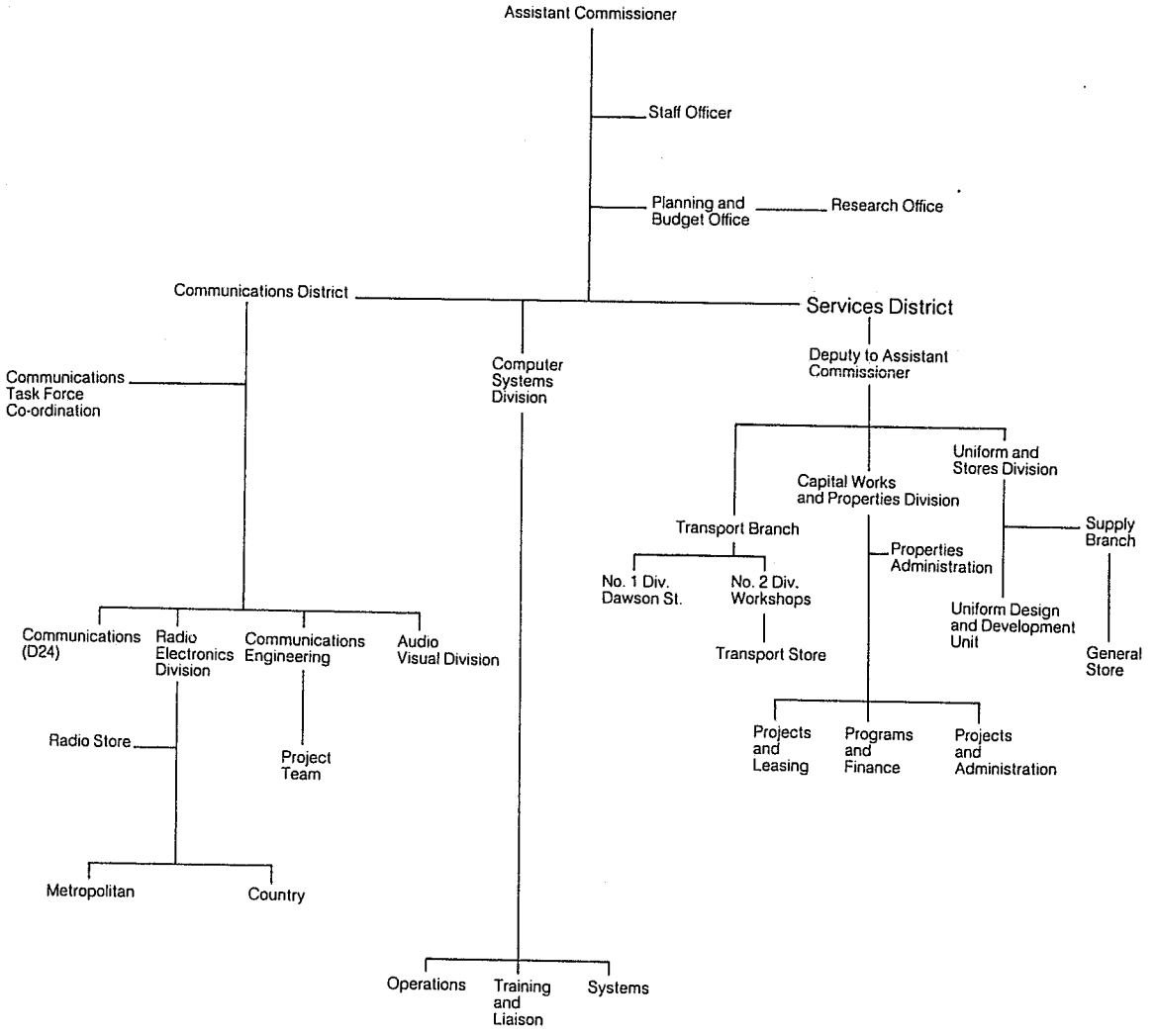
Appendix "27 (d)" Traffic Department



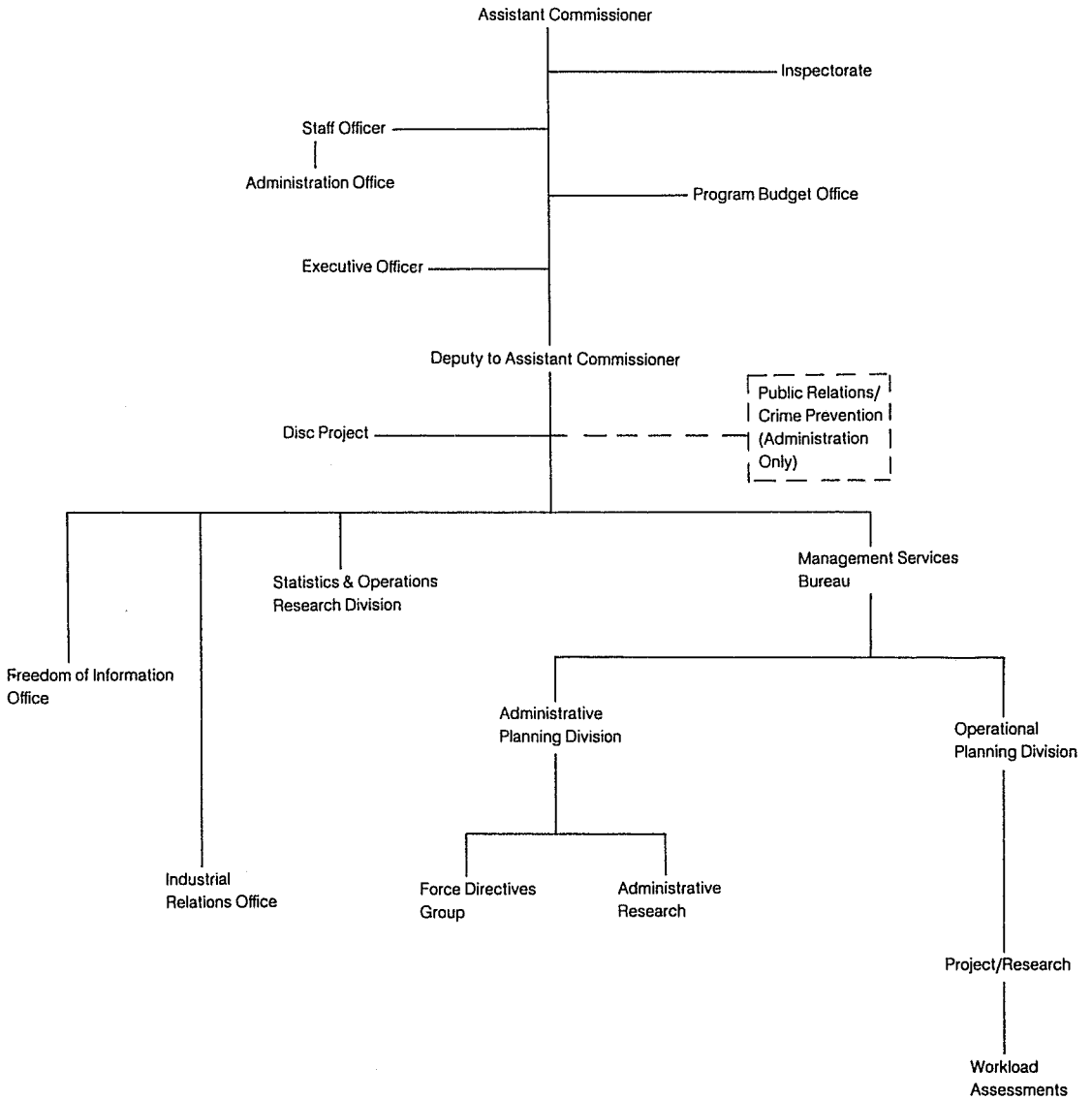
**Appendix "27 (e)"
Personnel Department**



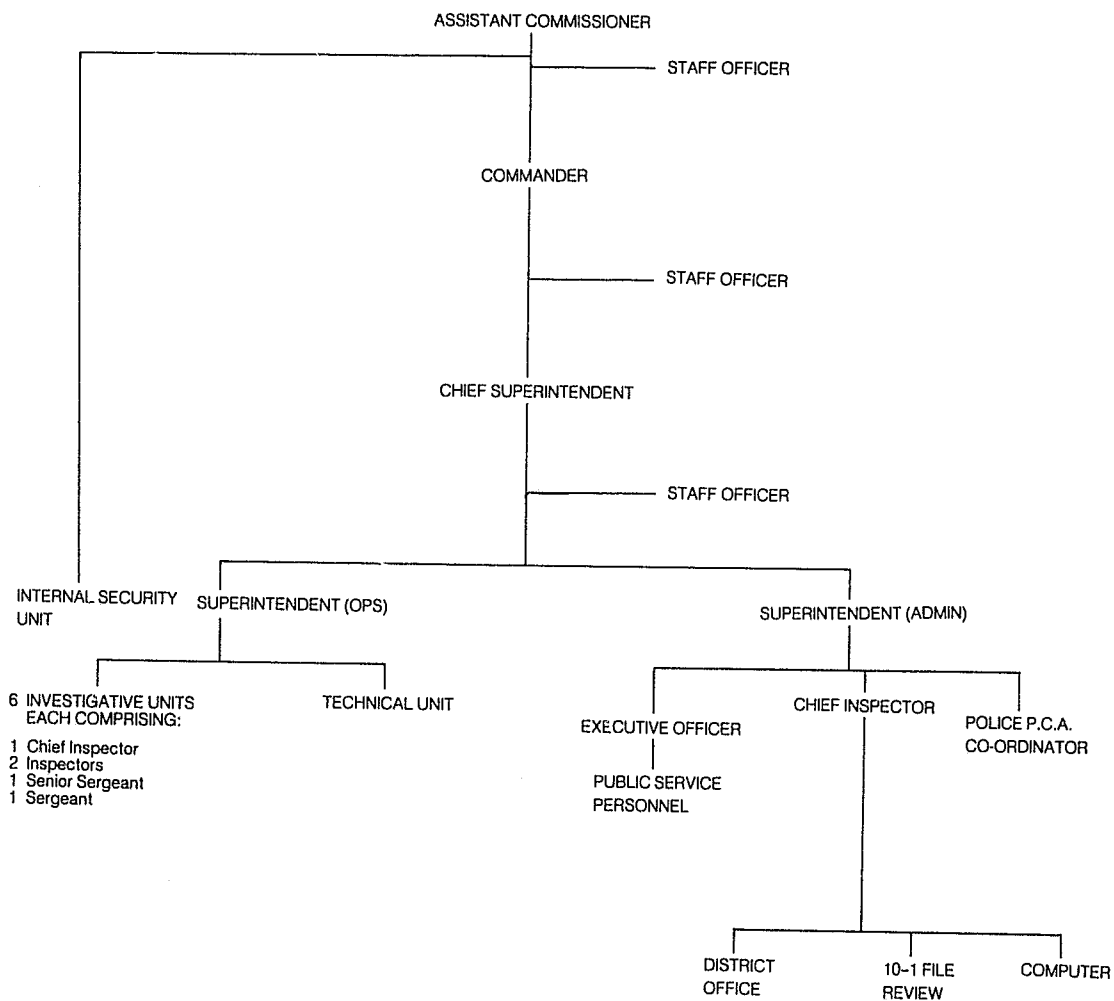
**Appendix "27 (f)"
Services Department**



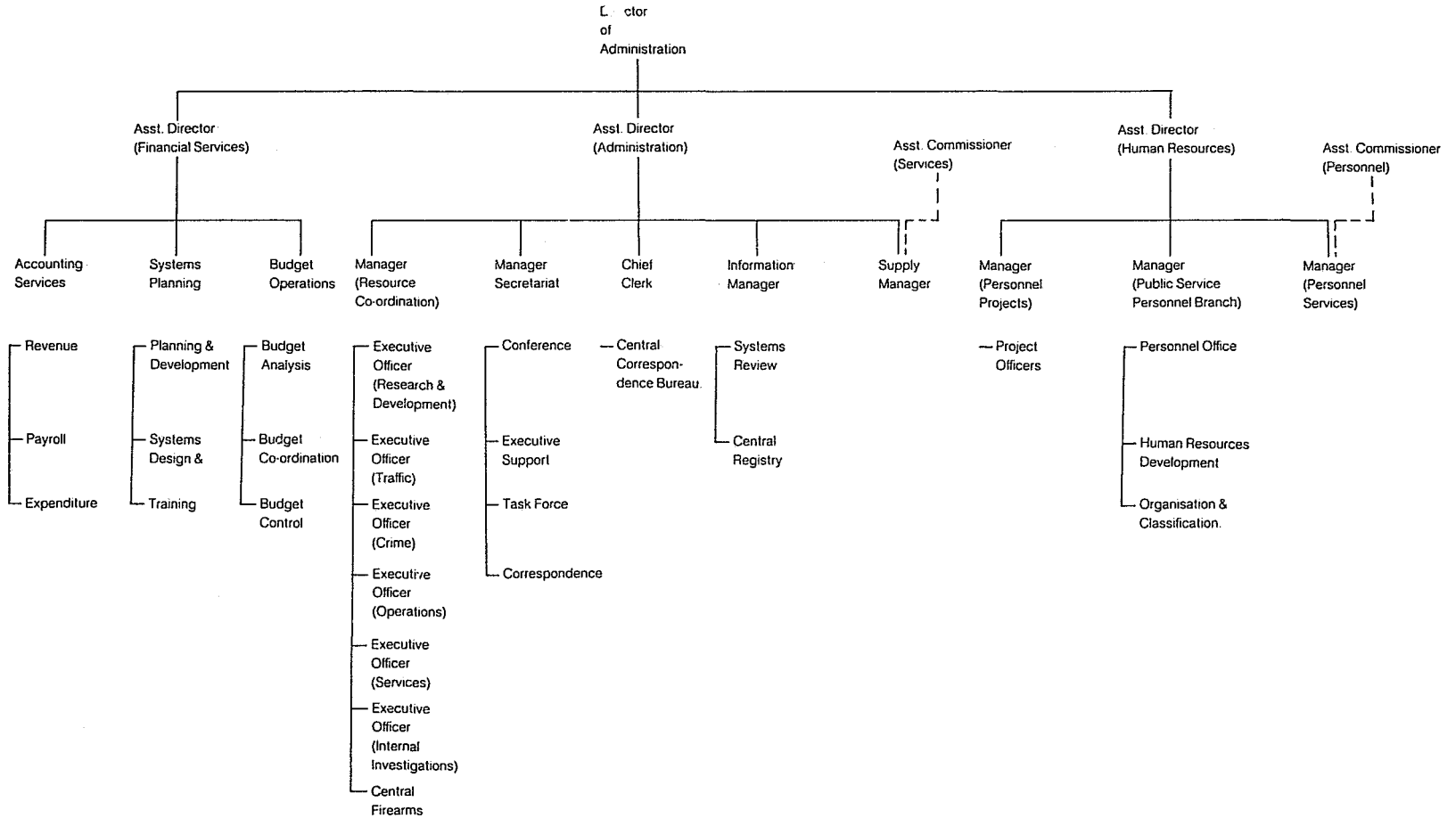
**Appendix "27 (g)"
Research & Development Department**



**Appendix "27 (h)"
Internal Investigations Department**



Appendix "27 (i)" Administration Department



Appendix "28"
Action Taken as a Result of Complaints 1985-86

<i>Type of deficiency sustained</i>	<i>Counselling</i>	<i>Reprimand</i>	<i>Disciplinary Transfer</i>	<i>Discipline Board</i>	<i>Court Hearing</i>	<i>No Action: Member Retired or Resigned</i>	<i>Total</i>
Assault	5			3	4		12
Corruption					1		
Perjury							
Other criminal offences				5	6		11
Unjustified arrest or prosecution							
Unjustified search or seizure							
Harassment							
Rudeness							
Failure to take action	1			1			2
Unsatisfactory performance of duty	8	2	1	7			18
Other complaints	4	8	3	15	37	1	68
Total	18	10	4	31	47	1	111

Appendix "29"
Determination of Complaints 1985-86

<i>Type of complaint</i>	<i>Complaint Unfounded</i>	<i>Member Exonerated</i>	<i>Unable to Determine</i>	<i>Complaint Sustained</i>	<i>Lesser Deficiency Sustained or Found</i>	<i>Not yet Determined</i>	<i>Total</i>
Assault	27	1	46	4	6	205	289
Corruption						3	3
Perjury	2						2
Other criminal offences	2			6	1	15	24
Unjustified arrest or prosecution	2					12	14
Unjustified search or seizure	2					2	4
Harassment	2					1	3
Rudeness							Nil
Failure to take action	1			1		1	3
Unsatisfactory performance of duty	2		2	10		19	33
Other complaints		3	6	48	2	52	111
Total	40	4	54	69	9	310	486

Appendix "30"
Source and Type of Complaints 1985-86

<i>Type of complaint</i>	<i>Individuals</i>	<i>Businesses and Organisations</i>	<i>Solicitors on Behalf of Clients</i>	<i>Ombudsman</i>	<i>Minister</i>	<i>Victoria Police Investigation</i>	<i>Total</i>
Assault	265		22	2			289
Corruption	2					1	3
Perjury	1		1				2
Other criminal offences	14	1				9	24
Unjustified arrest or prosecution	13		1				14
Unjustified search or seizure	3		1				4
Harassment	3						3
Rudeness							Nil
Failure to take action	3						3
Unsatisfactory performance of duty	13		2			18	33
Other complaints	38	2	3		3	65	111
Total	355	3	30	2	3	93	486

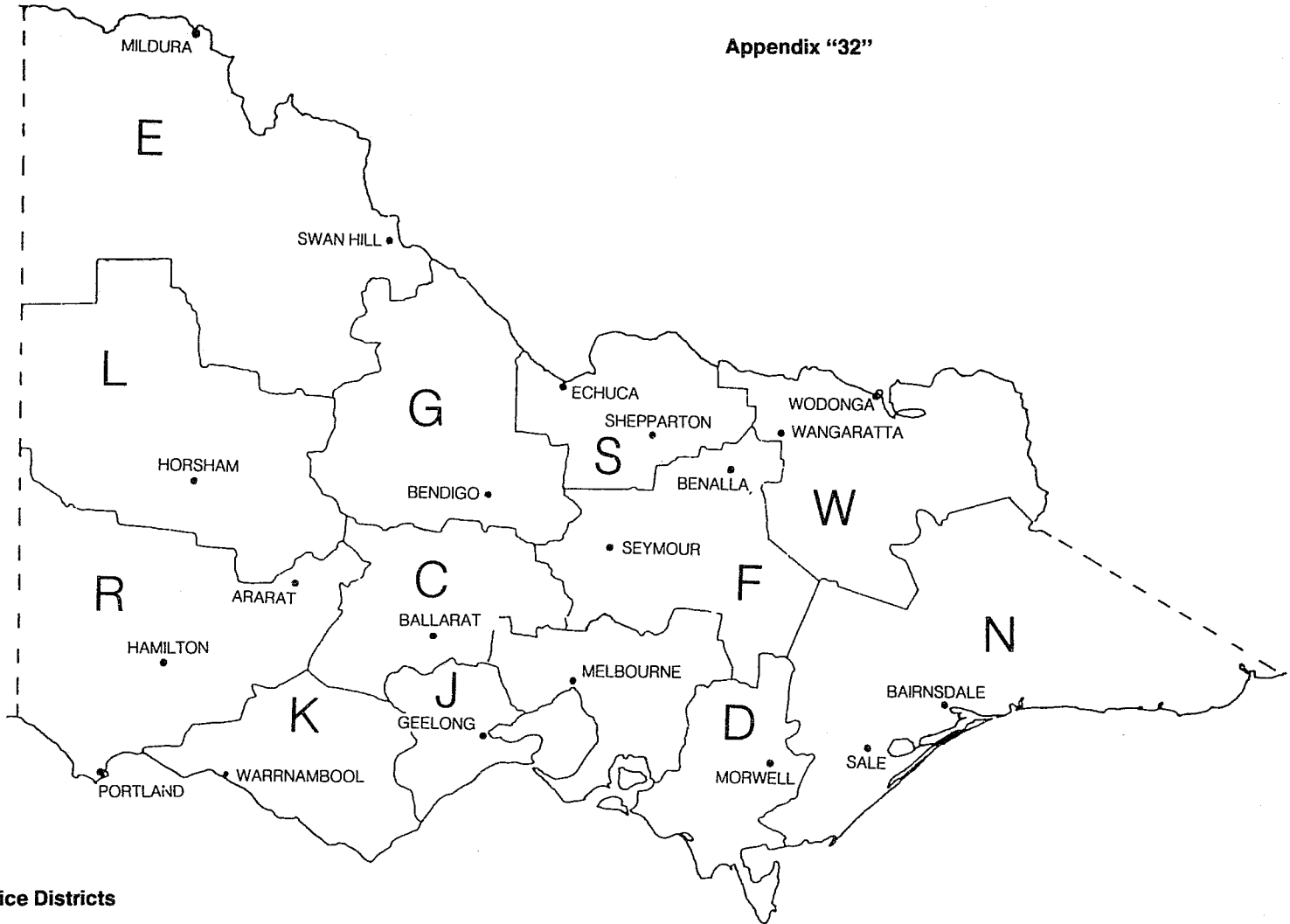
Appendix "31"
Complaints outstanding

1980	3
1981	3
1982	Nil
1.1.83-30.6.83	3
1983-84	10
1984-85	41
1985-86	310
Total	370

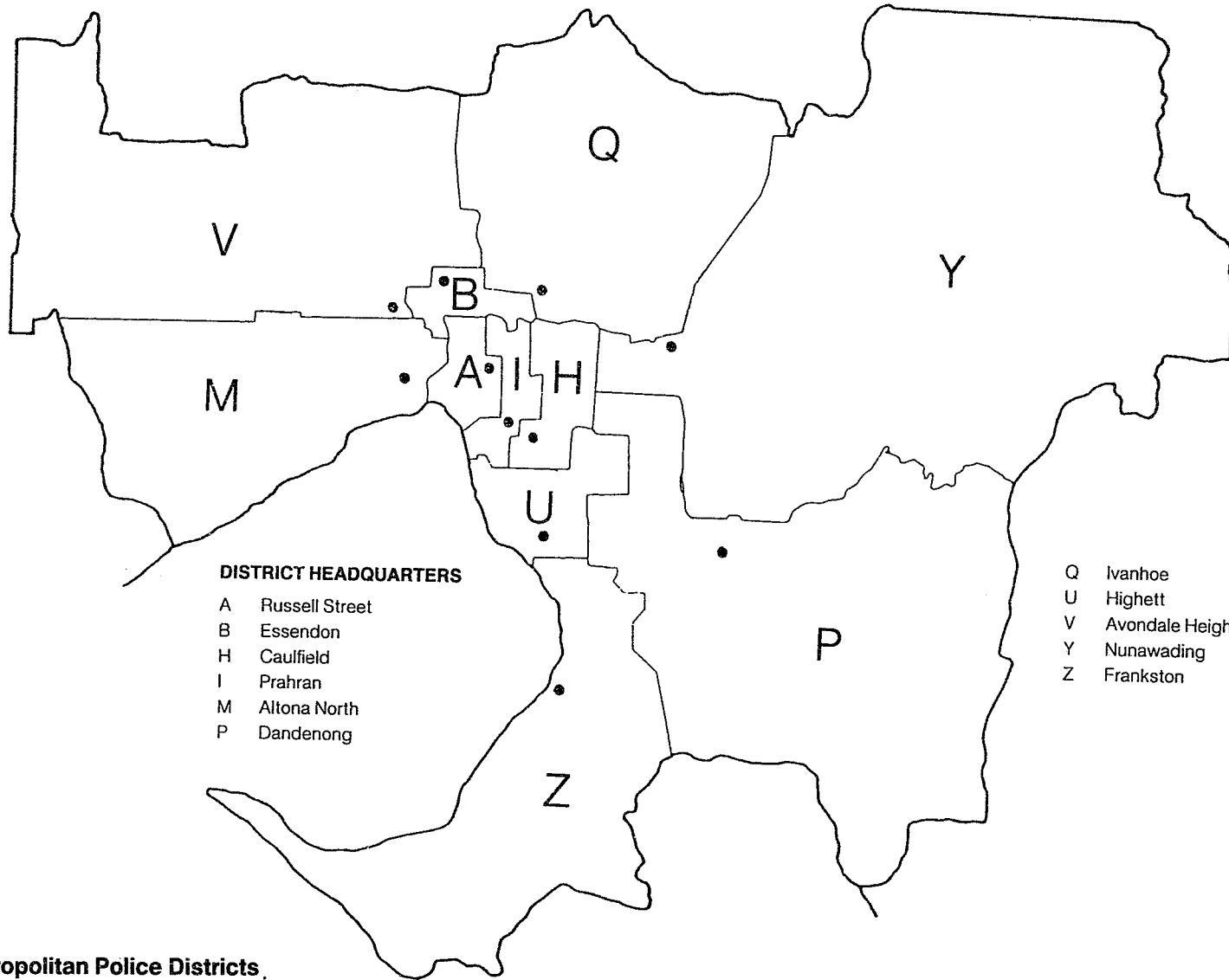
Complaints are recorded as outstanding if:

- 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 "32"



Country Police Districts



DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS

- A Russell Street
- B Essendon
- H Caulfield
- I Prahran
- M Altona North
- P Dandenong

- Q Ivanhoe
- U Highett
- V Avondale Heights
- Y Nunawading
- Z Frankston

Appendix "34"
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 A. Carew,
Telephone 651 1388.

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

Acts formally assigned to the Minister:
Country Fire Authority 1958
Emergency Management Act 1986
Firearms 1958
Metropolitan Fire Brigades 1958
National Crime Authority (State Provisions) 1984 (section 5 only)
Police Assistance Compensation 1968
Police Regulation 1958
Private Agents 1966
Seamen's 1958
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 "35" **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 1985-86 include:

- A revised traffic accident procedure implemented on 1 January which has resulted in considerable saving to the Force in terms of reduced police forms and man hours expended in the investigation of accidents.
- A further review of the number of Acts of Parliament on issue throughout the Force which resulted in sets of single issue Acts being reduced from 1000 to 300, and multiple issue Acts from 2500 to 1405. A new system of distribution direct from the Government Printer has also resulted in considerable cost saving by eliminating the necessity for Acts to be despatched via the police general store.
- The Motor Driving and Allied Schools which initiated cost saving procedures by reducing the Elementary Driving Course from two weeks to one, increasing the minimum number of students attending the Motor Cycle School to five per course, and by eliminating the requirement for personnel to undergo the three week "C" class Standard Car Course unless they fail the respective driving test on two occasions.
- The development of a screen printing section for motifs, signs and other printing applications, which has substantially decreased costs and production times, eliminating the necessity to rely on private contractors for the manufacture of these items.
- Submissions which have been forwarded to the Ministry for Police and Emergency Services regarding the Department of Corrections and Community Services Victoria assuming their responsibilities for the transport and care of prisoners, thereby saving considerable police time in the performance of these duties.
- The design of footwear issue system planned for implementation in August 1986, which is estimated to save in excess of \$50 000 in its first year of operation.
- The optimum use of Air Wing services has resulted in considerable savings in man hours since its introduction, and an increased saving of 16.9 per cent over the previous fiscal year.
- Continual progress in the uniform issue system has resulted in the introduction of polyester/cotton trousers, operational patrol jackets, refurbishing of identification wallet badges and the supply of a second uniform on a basis of needs has contributed to significant cost savings in this area. In addition, the footwear issue system planned for implementation in August 1986, is expected to further reduce expenditure.
- The Field Catering Unit provided over 9000 three course meals to members on operational duties, in addition over 19 000 personnel were supplied with light refreshments at a total cost of \$32 000. Before the establishment of the unit. The meals alone, if purchased from former suppliers, would have cost over \$60 000.