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**CRIME AND JUSTICE
STATISTICS FOR
WESTERN AUSTRALIA:
1999**

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Preface

This Statistical Report is published by the Crime Research Centre, University of Western Australia, and draws together available crime and justice statistics for Western Australia for 1999. This is the thirteenth publication in the series and the tenth to describe annual (calendar year) activities and current trends.

As always, the Report is made possible only by the cooperation and goodwill of our data providers: the WA Police Service and the Ministry of Justice. To these organisations we extend our appreciation and hope that the mutually advantageous relationship continues.

Within the Centre itself, the Report is the product of teamwork, patience and a yearlong commitment to collecting, collating and analysing data. The authors, Ms Anna Ferrante, Mr John Fernandez and Ms Nini Loh, are to be commended for their hard work and fine skills.

Frank Morgan
Director

12 December 2000

Executive Summary

The highlights and trends from this Report are:

General crime

In comparison to national rates, Western Australia (WA) had average or higher than average recorded crime rates for several offence categories in 1999. The Northern Territory had the highest homicide and assault rates, New South Wales had the highest rates for robbery and kidnapping/ abduction, Queensland had the highest rate for sexual assault, while WA had the highest rate for burglary offences. WA has had the highest rates of recorded burglary offences since the start of the ABS national recorded crime series (1993).

Compared to 1998 figures, the total number of offences recorded by police for 1999 fell by 4.9%. When population growth is taken into account, the rate of recorded crime in WA decreased from 16,776 to 15,692 offences per 100,000 persons. For against the person (that is, violent) offences, the rate decreased from 1,286 to 1,258 offences per 100,000 persons. Similarly, the rate of reported property offences declined from 14,297 to 13,242 offences per 100,000 persons. The rates of armed and unarmed robbery also declined during the 12 months to December 1999 (see Chapter 1, Table IV).

Aboriginal people continue to be over-represented as victims of violence. Based on crimes reported to the police, the victimisation rate of Aborigines for violent offences in 1999 was 5,518 per 100,000 persons – more than five times the rate of non-Aborigines (1,072 per 100,000 persons).

Obviously related to Aboriginal victimisation, the Kimberley region was identified as having the highest rate of violence in 1999. It also had the highest rate of property crimes in 1999. The Perth metropolitan area had one of the lowest rates of violence compared to the other regions, but had a high rate of property crimes and the highest of robbery offences (see Chapter 1, Table IX).

Police Apprehensions

Compared to 1998 figures, apprehensions in WA *decreased* by 3.2% during 1999. However, the number of *juvenile* apprehensions increased and is now at its highest level since 1993. For Aborigines, and despite declines in arrests throughout the 1990s, the level of over-representation in police apprehension statistics has steadily increase. By 1999, Aboriginal people were almost 10 times more likely to be apprehended by police than non-Aboriginal people. Since 1990, arrests of Aboriginal women have increased by almost 100% - most of these arrests related to good order and driving-related offences.

Juvenile justice

Activity in the juvenile justice area increased slightly in 1999. Compared with 1998, the number of cautions issued by police increased by 2%. However, since 1995, the number of

formal cautions issued to young people has increased by 28%. Aboriginal participation in the cautioning scheme has also increased in recent years – from 16% in 1995 to 23% in 1999. The use of cautioning outside the Perth metropolitan region also appears to be comparable with the use of arrest for juveniles (57% of cautions and 56% of juvenile arrests took place outside the Perth metro area in 1999).

The number of charges and juveniles dealt with by the Children's Court increased slightly in 1999, compared with 1998. Charges finalised by the Court increased by 2.6%, while the number of juveniles dealt with increased by 1.4%. The number of juveniles referred to juvenile justice teams declined slightly in 1999 (by 1.1%). Compared with 1998, the number of juveniles referred by the Court decreased by 7.9%, although the number referred by the police actually increased by 2.8%.

As in previous years, burglary/ theft offences constituted the most common offences dealt with by the Children's Court (40%), followed by good order (18%) and driving/ motor vehicle offences (17%). The most common sanctions imposed by the Court were non-custodial sentences, however, a significant proportion (about one-third) of burglary/ theft offences received custodial sentences.

Overall, about 13% of juveniles were placed in detention, and these accounted for about 23% of all offences. This indicates that a small group of offenders, who were responsible for committing many offences, received the severest penalty available to the Court. Since the early nineties, the proportion of juveniles placed in custody has increased - from 4.1% in 1991 to 12.6% in 1999.

At a national level, WA had the highest juvenile detention rate (56.9 per 100,000 juvenile persons) than any other State, except the Northern Territory for 1999. WA also had the highest Aboriginal rate of juvenile detention (714.3 per 100,000 Aboriginal juveniles). This rate was 38 times greater than that for non-Aboriginal juveniles.

Owing to continuing poor recording of ethnicity data in the CHIPS database, attempts to analyse differences between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal juvenile offending patterns or sentencing patterns have become difficult. In 1999, almost half (45%) of juvenile records had no details of ethnicity (Aboriginality). This is a growing problem within the data-collection that requires urgent attention.

Adult Court activity

In contrast to the trend of previous years, there was a sharp rise in the number of charges finalised by the Higher Courts in 1999 (a 24% increase, mostly in the District Court). There was a substantial increase in the number of fraud charges dealt with by the Courts, however, the reason for this increase is not clear.

As with the Children's Court, the poor level of recording of ethnicity (Aboriginality) in Higher Court databases has compromised our ability to analyse trends in the sentencing of Aboriginal offenders. In 1999 less than half (48%) of all defendant records contained details of ethnicity.

The Higher Court conviction rate in 1999 was high (about 75% for all charges), however, the proportion of charges withdrawn (nolle prosequi) continued to increase - from 7.6% in 1997 to 12.2% in 1999.

Imprisonment continued to be the most common sentence handed down by the Higher

Courts (65% of convicted charges received this penalty). However, there was a significant increase in the use of non-custodial sentences, particularly suspended prison sentences. Prison sentences were most likely for violent (against person) offences – about 78% of such offences received custodial sentence upon conviction.

For the second year, the Report includes statistics on the activities of the adult lower courts (Courts of Petty Sessions) which have been sourced directly from Ministry of Justice data. The Courts of Petty Sessions deal with the majority (about three quarters) of offences brought before Western Australian criminal courts (usually the less serious offences).

Regrettably, the recording of Indigenous status was also poor in the lower courts: in eight out of nine charges (89%), no ethnicity details were recorded.

In 1999, the most common offences dealt with by the Courts of Petty Sessions were driving offences (37%) and burglary/ theft offences (20%). The conviction rates for these offences were quite high (98% for driving offences and 92% for burglary/ theft offences), as they were generally (95%).

Reflecting the less serious nature of offences dealt with by the lower courts, the most common sentences imposed by the court were fines (67%), followed non-custodial orders (18%) and prison sentences (9%). Compared with other types of offences, burglary/ theft offences and violent offences were the most likely to receive prison sentences, while driving offences were most likely to receive fines. Burglary/ theft offences and violent offences were also more likely than other types of offences to receive *longer* prison sentences (ie, terms greater than 12 months).

Of the most common offences dealt with by the courts (that is, driving offences), charges of driving while under suspension (DWUS) constituted the largest sub-category (38%). Most DWUS offences received fines as penalties (76%), but 10% received prison sentences and, of these, more than half received relatively long sentences of six months or more.

General prison trends

Compared with 1998 figures, prison receptions in 1999 increased by 13% - due mostly to continuing increases in the number of offenders serving finite (non-parole) sentences and the number of fine-defaulters entering prison. Prison census populations have also continued their steady increase (up 8% on 1998 figures), reflecting the growing number of prisoners serving generally longer prison sentences.

Aborigines accounted for more than two fifths (43%) of prison receipts but only one third (33%) of prisoners on census night – indicating a higher 'throughput' of Aboriginal prisoners (for comparatively shorter sentences) than non-Aboriginal prisoners.

While burglary/ theft and violent offences accounted for a significant proportion of prison receptions (28% collectively), the next largest category of offences was driving/ motor vehicle offences. In 1999, these accounted for more than 17% of prison receptions, and the majority of these were licence-related offences, primarily driving while under suspension.

As in previous years, female Aborigines featured in the general prison trends for 1999. Although they accounted for a relatively small proportion of total prison receptions (9%), their presence in the statistics is noteworthy because a significant percentage (46%) of sentenced female Aboriginal prisoners were received for non-payment of fines.

Lock-up trends

The number of admissions into police lock-ups increased by 4% in 1999 - due mostly to increases in police arrests and in the number of persons held in a lock-up under warrant. There were slightly fewer drunken detainees placed in police lock-ups in 1999 (4,677 detainees) than in 1998 (4,827). Drunken detainees made up 7% of all lock-up receptions but comprised only 4% of all distinct persons received; thus indicating a small but highly repetitive population.

Community-based orders

Compared with 1998 figures, the total number of work and development orders (WDOs) commenced in 1999 fell by 27%. Other types of orders, eg, intensive supervision orders (ISOs), community-based orders (CBOs), parole and home detention, all experienced slight increases in utilisation during 1999. The profile of offenders serving these orders differs according to the type of order issued. For example, a large and increasing proportion of WDOs are served by Aborigines (73%), ISOs are served mainly by young offenders aged 25 years or less (58%), while a significant proportion of CBOs are served by female offenders (30%).

General Introduction

Introduction

This Report contains statistical information on crimes and the criminal justice system in Western Australia (WA) in 1999. It is the tenth annual statistical report of the Crime Research Centre and follows *Crime and Justice Statistics for Western Australia: 1998* which was published in November 1999 and reported on data collected for the period 1 January to 31 December 1998.

The Report attempts to describe crimes that are reported to and recorded by the police in WA, as well as the subsequent processes of the WA criminal justice system in dealing with offenders. The major elements of the criminal justice system described in this Report are:

- crimes reported to and recorded by the WA Police Service;
- the apprehension (arrest) and charging of alleged offenders by the WA Police Service;
- the processing of individuals and charges by the various court jurisdictions (that is, the Children's Court, the Courts of Petty Sessions, the District Court and the Supreme Court);
- the reception and management of offenders in custodial systems (this includes state prisons, managed by the Ministry of Justice, and lock-ups, managed by the WA Police Service);
- the supervision and management of offenders sentenced to serve non-custodial or community-based orders; and
- the two diversionary elements of the WA juvenile justice system, that is, the formal cautioning of juveniles by the police and referrals to juvenile justice teams by the courts and/ or the police.

Data Sources

Reported Crime

Statistics on crimes reported to and recorded by the police are derived from the police Offence Information System (OIS) and appear in Chapter 1. Crime maps have also been derived from OIS and section 1.7.1 contains important information on the interpretation of those maps. National crime statistics from the ABS are again published for 1999. A summary of results from *Recorded Crime Australia* (ABS Cat No 4510.0) is presented in section 1.3.

In October 1999, the Western Australian office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics conducted a state-based Crime and Safety Survey of a sample of approximately 6,900 persons aged 15 years or over, of whom 78% responded. Data pertaining to households

were also sought from 3,230 households and about 78% replied. A questionnaire for each female aged 18 years or over relating to their personal experiences of sexual assault (only) was also distributed. The results were released in May 2000 in Crime and Safety Western Australia (ABS Cat No 4509.5) and a summary of those results are presented in section 1.2 of this Report.

The value of crime surveys is that they enable an alternative measure of crime in the community to be made, eliciting the so-called "dark figure" of crime, that is, that which is not reported to the police. According to the 1999 WA Crime and Safety Survey, only one quarter of all assaults (24.7%) and just under half of all robberies (46.9%) were reported to police, while almost all (96.4%) motor vehicle thefts were reported to police.

Apprehensions and Juvenile cautions

Data on police apprehensions and juvenile cautions are reported in Chapter 2. These derive from the P18 (Apprehension) form (arrests/ summonses) and the computerised Juvenile Cautioning System, both maintained by the WA Police Service.

Adult Courts

The data from the Higher Courts (Supreme and District courts) are described in Chapter 3. These have been extracted from the computerised records contained in the Higher Court criminal case management system (SRCASE) of the Ministry of Justice. Chapter 3 also reports on the activities of the Courts of Petty Sessions as recorded in the Ministry of Justice CHIPS (**C**hildren's Court and **P**etty **S**essions) system.

Children's Court and related juvenile justice

Children's Court and related juvenile justice data (that is, court referrals to juvenile justice teams) have also been extracted from the Ministry of Justice CHIPS system and are described in Chapter 4. Data regarding referrals to juvenile justice teams have been collated from two sources, the Ministry of Justice CHIPS system and the Juvenile Cautioning System of the WA Police Service. These are described in Section 4.7.

Correctional Services

The data in Chapter 5 on prisoners and supervised offenders have been extracted from the computerised records of the Offender Management Division of the Ministry of Justice. Chapter 5 also reports on offenders held in police lock-ups. This information has been extracted from the Lock-up Admission System of the WA Police Service.

Omissions

The data coverage excludes the following collections which are not yet available to the Centre:

- detailed data relating to the outcome of juvenile justice team conferences
- information about the payment or otherwise of fines, and subsequent enforcement actions as prescribed by the Fines Enforcement system.

Juvenile justice teams data

Although this Report provides some descriptive information about juveniles who have been referred to juvenile justice teams, more detailed information about the *outcome(s)* of these referral processes are not collected or described in any detail. Consequently there is little public knowledge about the types of agreements which are negotiated at such conferences and the extent to which offenders comply with negotiated terms and conditions.

The Crime Research Centre is considering extending its current collection of juvenile justice data to include such data items for subsequent statistical reporting.

Fines enforcement data

Reporting on the activities of the Fines Enforcement Register (FER), introduced through legislation in 1995, has never been a regular part of this statistical series. However, since its introduction, the WA criminal justice system has witnessed a rapid utilisation of the FER system which has included some significant 'knock-on' effects such as an increase in the number of court appearances for driving while under suspension, increased use of work and development orders and a continuing rise in the number of prison receptions for fine-default.

Given the wide-ranging impact of this scheme, there is a clear need to report on its function and effectiveness on a routine and regular basis. Consequently, the Centre is considering the inclusion of fines enforcement statistics in future Reports.

Changes in terminology

In an effort to improve the clarity and meaning of the Report, a number of changes in terminology have been made:

First, throughout the Report, when noting differences between Aborigines and non-Aborigines, the term 'Indigenous status' (and, occasionally, 'Aboriginality') is used to distinguish between these two groups rather than 'race', which was used in previous Reports. Generally, the classification of individuals as either Aboriginal or non-Aboriginal is a process which involves either 'self-identification' (that is, where a person is asked the question directly) or identification by other means (eg police assessment of ethnic appearance). The different ways of collecting data on Indigenous status are explained at appropriate points throughout the Report.

Second, in the Chapter describing police apprehensions, we have replaced the term 'charge' with 'apprehension' to more correctly describe the unit of measure of this collection. A more detailed description of the relevant counting rules is provided in Section 2.1.

Third, in the Chapter describing the activities of the Higher Courts, we have replaced the term 'offender' with 'defendant' to more accurately describe persons appearing before these courts.

Comparability

Data are presented so that statistical tables are generally comparable from one Report to the next. Notwithstanding changes in terminology, data relating to police apprehensions and imprisonment are comparable and form an unbroken series from 1990. From these data series it has been possible to identify changes and discuss trends.

Data relating to crimes reported to police also form a series from 1991. Trends are now discussed, in particular, those relating to homicides reported to police, since this offence classification has remained relatively impervious to changes in classification and recording practices. However, changes to the definitions of some offences (namely, robbery and the offence of 'break, enter and steal') have affected the comparability of these offences between 1991 and subsequent years.

National crime statistics, published by the ABS National Centre for Crime and Justice Statistics (NCCJS) and available for 1993 onwards, also provide a uniform national series on reported crime using nationally agreed standards and counting rules.

The statistical series describing juvenile justice activities, that is, the Children's Court and associated diversionary schemes was disrupted in 1995 as a result of legislative changes. The *Young Offenders Act 1994* brought about significant change including the abolition of the Panel, the introduction of juvenile justice teams and the recognition of cautioning as a legal diversionary option. Thus, data from the Children's Court and from the juvenile cautioning system, though still extracted from the same source, may not be entirely comparable with the years prior to 1995.

As noted in the 1998 Report, data extraction problems compromised the continuity of the Higher Court series up to the end of 1997. However, it may be possible to re-establish some comparability through the publication of revised tables for each of the calendar years from 1993 to 1997. However, this is unlikely to occur before publication of the next statistical report.

In relation to the correctional data series, the *Sentencing Act 1995* has affected the series relating to non-custodial orders (community-based corrections). The Act abolished the use of community service orders (CSO), probation and good behaviour bonds and introduced new types of non-custodial sanctions including intensive supervision orders (ISO), community-based orders (CBO) and conditional release orders (CRO) (for more detail, see Chapter 5). The Act also abolished sentences of imprisonment of three months or less.

Finally, the series relating to police lock-ups was revamped in 1996, and this updated series has been continued for 1999.

Multiple offending and counting rules

In any recording system, it is difficult to accurately reflect what occurs in the 'real' world, especially as the incidents that make up a crime event may involve a number of offenders, a number of victims, different offences and/ or multiple incidents of a single offence type. By distinguishing between individual offenders and the offences recorded, we can partly deal with some of the problems associated with multiple offending.

A complicating factor in police apprehension records is that records are provided for each different offence type and, in cases where more than one occurrence of the same offence is recorded at the same time, a count of the number of incidents of the same crime is also recorded. Thus in police apprehension records, we record individuals or 'distinct persons', the number of different 'offence types' which form part of the apprehension, and a 'count' of the total number of offences (inclusive of multiple incidents of the same offence).

Throughout the Report, tables and figures are published both for distinct individuals and by all 'events' (that is, all offences, charges, court convictions, prison receivals, etc) occurring during the counting period and it is important to understand the differences in what is being measured. Individuals may have more than one apprehension, conviction or prison reception during the period, so counting only individuals would substantially under-count the number of offences dealt with by the criminal justice system. Similarly, counting only charges or convictions or prison receptions would not show the number of distinct persons actually involved in crime — in fact, this would over-count the number of offenders. Thus, in order to understand the extent of crime, multiple ways of measuring are required.

The *incidence* of crime is best measured by counting the relevant events, such as reported offences, apprehensions, cautions, convictions or prison receptions. The *prevalence* of crime (the proportion of a population involved) is best measured by counting the number of distinct individuals involved during the counting period.

In tables describing data relating to distinct persons, only the most serious offence (if more than one offence was involved) is included. The protocol for determining which is the most serious offence is detailed in Appendix B. However, it should be noted that for prison data the most serious offence is determined by the longest sentence, and for community-based corrections data by the lowest classification in the Australian National Classification of Offences (ANCO).

The ANCO system, developed by the ABS, has been adopted for the description of offences.¹ Like many classification systems, ANCO attempts to group similar behaviours together but does not attempt to order these behaviours by their relative seriousness or harm. A full description of ANCO can be found in Appendix A of the Report. For further information about the ranking of offences by their relative seriousness, refer to Appendix B (Draft Seriousness Index).

Counting rules and definitions of offences and other factors (for example, definitions of race, marital status) used by each agency (and in subsets of their data) differ, and thus it is extremely important to note which rules or definitions apply. Moreover, some data collections have high levels of missing data and the treatment of these cases also varies. The different ways of handling missing data are explained at the relevant points in the Report.

Finally, as some readers may be unfamiliar with some of the terms and abbreviations used in the Report, a glossary has been provided (Appendix C).

¹ The ANCO system was reviewed by the ABS in 1997 and a new classification, known as the Australian Standard Offence Classification (ASOC), was introduced. ASOC provides a uniform national statistical framework for classifying criminal offences across Australia and represents a significant advance over its predecessor, taking account of the changes to criminal legislation since 1985 and rectifying a number of shortcomings of the ANCO system. For more information, refer to ABS Catalogue No. 1234.0.

1

Crimes Reported to Police, 1 January – 31 December 1999

1.1 Introduction

Information about crimes committed in the community and reported to the police are collected by the Western Australia Police Service on forms (P49) and entered into the computerised Offence Information System (OIS). The OIS includes information on the characteristics of victims, offenders and offences (for example, the sex, age and Indigenous status of the victim and offender, the type of offence(s) committed, the value of property stolen, the type of weapon(s) used). The OIS incorporates improved techniques for classifying reports and validating data entry and is complete from May 1991.

As in the statistical reports from 1992 through to 1998, the single offence of 'break, enter and steal' (when it occurs as part of a burglary) is counted as both an offence of burglary and one of stealing. These latter forms of stealing are added to the overall total of stealing offences. Consequently, in this respect, it is not possible to compare the 1992-1999 results with those of 1990 and 1991.

Since 1994 drug offences have been recorded in OIS. In previous years these offences were excluded from OIS because they, like other offences such as liquor licensing, drink driving and some good order offences, were usually the result of police-initiated activity or 'discovery' rather than citizen complaint. Note that while drug offences are now recorded in OIS, the arrest reporting system (Chapter 2 of this Report) remains the appropriate database to reference for the incidence of other 'discovery' offences in official records.

Crime maps showing the incidence of crimes in the Perth metropolitan area, reported by locality, have again been produced and are comparable with those published in previous years. Maps illustrating offence rates per thousand persons or households are based on the 1996 Census population and household estimates.

With regard to counting rules, the information on each offence reported does not include a count of multiple incidents of the same offence type, although a separate offence record is completed for each different offence type in the case of an event resulting in multiple offences. Consequently, the data on crimes reported to police published here are not only selective (good order and other offences being excluded), but they also under-estimate the number of crimes known to the police. Therefore, estimates of the incidence of crime must also draw on the findings of victim surveys.

Results from the latest Western Australian survey on crime and safety, conducted by the ABS in October 1999, are presented in this chapter. The previous national survey was conducted in 1998 and the previous WA survey was conducted in 1995. Their results are

summarised in earlier reports of *Crime and Justice Statistics for Western Australia*. (See the 1995 and 1998 Reports).

1.2 WA Crime and Safety Survey

The ABS conducted a survey of crime and safety in Western Australia in October 1999, as a supplement to the ABS Monthly Population Survey (MPS). The survey collected information from individuals and households about the amount and characteristics of victimisation in the community within the 12 months prior to the survey for selected offences (break-in, motor vehicle theft, robbery, assault and sexual assault). The 1999 survey follows the previous WA surveys of 1991 and 1995, and the previous national surveys of 1975, 1983, 1993 and 1998. However, they should not be seen as a time series because they are generally not entirely comparable owing to differences in survey methodologies. With regard to the the 1995 and 1999 WA surveys, nevertheless, it is possible to compare all types of offences except robbery and assault.

For household crime in WA, 8.1% of households were victims of at least one break-in, 5.4% were victims of at least one attempted break-in and 12.1% were victims of a break-in or attempted break-in in the twelve months prior to the survey. There were 1.9% of households that were victims of motor vehicle theft. For personal crime, 0.8% of persons aged 15 years or over were victims of at least one robbery, 4.9% were victims of at least one assault and 0.7% of females aged 18 years or over were victims of at least one sexual assault in the twelve months prior to the survey. (For other details, see *Crime and Safety, WA*. October 1999. ABS Cat. No. 4509.5)

Table I summarises estimated victimisation and crime reporting behaviour, by offence type as found in the 1999 survey. Estimates of victimisation are expressed as totals and as rates per 100 of the relevant population (households or persons). The proportions of crime said to have been reported to the police are each expressed as a percentage of the total estimate of victimisation for every offence type.

An important feature of crime surveys is that they give us a glimpse of the so-called "dark" figure (the undetected or unrecorded crime) and so permit a better estimate of the true extent of crime in the community, which often far exceeds official records of crime. As Table I shows, the proportions of survey respondents who reported crimes to the police varied by offence type. These proportions were highest for vehicle theft and actual break-in, and lowest for attempted break-in, assault and sexual assault. In comparison to the 1995 results, the proportions reporting crimes to the police have decreased for burglary and attempted burglary, and increased slightly for vehicle theft.

Surveys of this kind allow us to monitor the extent to which victims are prepared to report a crime, and give us an indication of the extent of the "dark" figure for different offence types. Reasons why a victim may choose not to report a crime often include a perception that the police could or would not do anything about the crime, that the crime was too trivial to be reported, that the offence was a personal matter and the victim would take care of the matter personally, or that the victim feared possible reprisal by the offender(s).

Comparisons between the official police recorded crime statistics and the estimates of crime derived from random surveys of the population are difficult. Only a limited number of offences can be compared because the scope of victim surveys is usually limited to household or personal crimes - businesses and other corporate bodies are usually

excluded. Other problems include different definitions of "crimes" by citizens and the police, difficulties in estimating the numbers of victims from samples, and differences in the coverage of the survey population from that found in the jurisdiction or counting period. Nevertheless, the surveys have an important role in helping crime and justice agencies to understand the nature and extent of crime by supplementing the information on the number of incidents recorded by police.

Table I: Summary of 1999 WA Crime and Safety Survey

Offence Type	1995	1999
Household Crime		
Actual Break-in		
Estimate of victims	56,900	58,300
Rate per 100 households	8.9	8.1
% reported to police	80.3	75.3
Attempted Break-in		
Estimate of victims	45,300	38,800
Rate per 100 households	7.1	5.4
% reported to police	31.2	21.7
Break-in (actual or attempted)		
Estimate of victims	86,600	87,800
Rate per 100 households	13.6	12.1
% reported to police	na	na
Vehicle Theft		
Estimate of victims	19,100	13,500
Rate per 100 households	3.0	1.9
% reported to police	93.7	96.4
Personal Crime		
Robbery		
Estimate of victims	na	10,800
Rate per 100 persons	na	0.8
% reported to police	na	46.9
Assault		
Estimate of victims	na	70,900
Rate per 100 persons	na	4.9
% reported to police	na	24.7
Sexual Assault		
Estimate of victims	4,000	5,000
Rate per 100 persons	0.7*	0.7
% reported to police	np	28.4*

Source: *Crime and Safety*, WA. October 1999. (ABS Cat. No. 4509.5)

na : not available

np : not available for publication

* : estimate is subject to a relative standard error greater than 25%

1.3 National Crime Statistics

National crime statistics, based on crimes reported to, and recorded by, the police in 1999, were again produced by the ABS for selected offences (homicide, sexual assault, kidnapping and abduction, robbery, blackmail and extortion, unlawful entry with intent and motor vehicle theft). National data for 1999 by jurisdiction are summarised in Table II.

Table II: National Crime Statistics 1999

Offence	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT	ACT	Aust
Homicide									
n	346	165	217	97	91	10	14	5	945
rate	5.4	3.5	6.2	6.5	4.9	2.1	7.3	1.6	5.0
Homicide*									
n	268	123	186	79	55	10	14	4	739
rate	4.2	2.6	5.3	5.3	3.0	2.1	7.3	1.3	3.9
murder									
n	123	62	63	39	41	5	7	2	342
rate	1.9	1.3	1.8	2.6	2.2	1.1	3.6	0.6	1.9
attempt murder									
n	133	57	111	39	8	3	5	2	358
rate	2.1	1.2	3.2	2.6	0.4	0.6	2.6	0.6	1.9
manslaughter									
n	12	4	12	1	6	2	2	0	39
rate	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.0	0.0	0.2
driving causing death									
n	78	42	31	18	36	0	0	1	206
rate	1.2	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.1
Assault									
n	63,811	16,850	18,443	13,861	14,231	2,562	2,172	1,672	133,602
rate	995.2	357.6	525.1	928.4	764.7	544.8	1,126.1	539.1	704.5
Sexual assault									
n	4,425	2,789	3,521	1,320	1,553	193	184	89	14,074
rate	69.0	59.2	100.3	88.4	83.5	41.0	95.4	28.7	74.2
Kidnapping/abduction									
n	450	120	94	38	49	3	0	9	763
rate	7.0	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	0.6	0.0	2.9	4.0
Robbery									
n	12,554	3,404	2,466	1,474	2,114	189	77	312	22,590
rate	195.8	72.2	70.2	98.7	113.6	40.2	39.9	100.6	119.1
Blackmail/extortion									
n	62	78	70	24	18	2	0	2	256
rate	1.0	1.7	2.0	1.6	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.6	1.4
Unlawful entry									
n	150,998	76,275	74,200	33,974	55,793	12,281	4,791	7,288	415,600
rate	2,355.1	1,618.7	2,122.5	2,275.4	2,998.0	2,611.5	2,483.9	2,349.7	2,191.6
Motor vehicle theft									
n	47,355	32,075	18,251	11,981	12,752	3,071	985	3,395	129,865
rate	738.6	680.7	519.6	802.4	685.2	653.0	510.7	1,094.6	684.8

* Excludes driving causing death.

Rates are per 100,000 relevant population.

Source: ABS *Recorded Crime Australia 1999*, Cat No 4510.0

Note that as a consequence of the differences in classification and counting rules, national estimates produced by the ABS are not exactly comparable to those published elsewhere in this Report.¹ Generally, national statistics will over-count victims compared to our rules which count each victim and each offence. The national rule counts *the most serious offence for each victim within a distinct criminal incident for every different national offence category* (see page 115, ABS *Recorded Crime Australia 1999*, Cat No 4510.0). Our counting methods distinguish between prevalence (number of distinct victims) and incidence (number of offences), while the national method counts multiple incidents of victimisation (if they occur across offence classifications) as multiple victimisations. Thus the victim of a murder, kidnap and rape will be counted by us as one victim and three offences, while the national rule will, in effect, count three victims².

In comparison to national rates, Western Australia continues to record higher than average rates for several offence categories, particularly for unlawful entry. The Northern Territory had the highest homicide rate, while New South Wales had the highest rates for kidnap, abduction and robbery. Table III shows the Western Australian and national rates for each category of crime, and also shows which states had the highest and lowest rates.

Table III: Summary 1999 National Crime Statistics: comparison of WA and Australia

Offence	WA rate per 100,000	Australia rate per 100,000	Highest	Lowest
Homicide*	3.0	3.9	NT	ACT
Assault	764.7	704.5	NT	Vic
Sexual assault	83.5	74.2	Qld	ACT
Kidnap/ abduction	2.6	4.0	NSW	NT
Robbery	113.6	119.1	NSW	NT
Unlawful entry	2,998.0	2,191.6	WA	Vic
Motor vehicle theft	685.2	684.8	ACT	NT

*Homicide excludes driving causing death

1 National counting rules are complex and for some offences they differ from individual State classification and counting practices. For example, national counting rules count victims of sexual assault whereas in Western Australia (WA) the total number of separate sexual assault offences are counted for each victim who was assaulted; therefore, the number of reported sexual assaults in WA exceeds national estimates. Further, national counting rules regarding kidnapping and abduction exclude the more common offence of deprivation of liberty which is included in the WA classification; thus WA numbers will exceed national estimates. Similarly, attempted motor vehicle theft is included in the WA counting rules but excluded from the national count. Unlawful entry includes burglary and break and enter offences of both dwellings and non-dwellings, but our classification includes carports, driveways and yards which are excluded in the national definition. In addition national counting rules exclude the very small number of cases of “possession of a housebreaking implement” included in our definition of a reported burglary.

2 This is why national counting rules are not summed across offence categories.

1.4 Crimes Reported to Police in Western Australia, 1999

In this section, the nature and frequency of offences reported to (and recorded by) Western Australian police are summarised. Further details are reported in the tables and maps at the end of the chapter.

Table IV: Trends in selected offences reported to police: 1991-1999

	Year								
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Offences against the person⁽¹⁾									
n	11,620	13,711	13,620	15,828	17,688	19,240	19,910	23,558	23,405
rate per 100,000 population	710.2	827.3	812.5	930.0	1,021.4	1,089.9	1,107.4	1,286.3	1,257.6
Offences against property⁽²⁾									
n	189,615	217,306	223,438	230,244	248,563	235,458	242,716	261,834	246,426
rate per 100,000 population	11,589.5	13,111.3	13,328.4	13,528.8	14,353.7	13,338.5	13,500.2	14,296.9	13,241.5
Robbery									
Armed robbery									
n	255	406	461	576	672	968	1,059	1,384	930
rate per 100,000 population	15.6	24.5	27.5	33.8	38.8	54.8	58.9	75.6	50.0
Other robbery									
n	510	501	501	611	684	719	1,064	1,310	1,169
rate per 100,000 population	31.2	30.2	29.9	35.9	39.5	40.7	59.2	71.5	62.8
Burglary									
Dwelling									
n	29,497	30,030	32,798	37,596	41,722	39,210	39,913	42,356	38,759
rate per 1,000 dwellings	48.7	48.3	50.9	56.5	60.9	56.1	55.9	58.1	53.2
rate per 100,000 population	1,802.9	1,811.9	1,956.5	2,209.1	2,409.4	2,221.2	2,220.0	2,312.8	2,082.7
Other premises									
n	26,728	22,606	20,304	18,592	19,309	16,850	16,642	17,345	17,145
Motor vehicle theft									
Actual theft									
n	18,269	16,244	16,690	17,146	17,868	14,177	15,497	16,985	13,673
Attempted theft									
n	1,506	2,023	2,307	2,340	2,768	2,090	2,369	2,784	2,173
Total (actual and attempted)									
n	19,775	18,267	18,997	19,486	20,636	16,267	17,866	19,769	15,846
rate per 100,000 reg'd m/vehicles	1,862.8	1,688.7	1,709.9	1,705.7	1,755.5	1,327.9	1,407.2	1,489.5	1,178.3
rate per 100,000 population	1,208.7	1,102.2	1,133.2	1,145.0	1,191.7	921.5	993.7	1,079.4	851.5

Notes :

- (1) Offences against the person include homicide, assault, sexual assaults, sexual offences, other offences against the person (including acts endangering life generally), robbery, blackmail and extortion.
- (2) Offences against property include burglary, fraud and misappropriation, handling stolen goods, theft or illegal use of a vehicle, other theft, property damage and environmental offences. Note that in 1992, the single offence of break, enter and steal was redefined and subsequently counted as two separate offences: an offence of burglary and one of stealing (when this occurred in a burglary). These latter forms of stealing were added to the overall offence of stealing (or theft) and thus "inflated" property offences by about 15%. Consequently, true comparability of 1992-1999 property figures to 1991 has been lost.

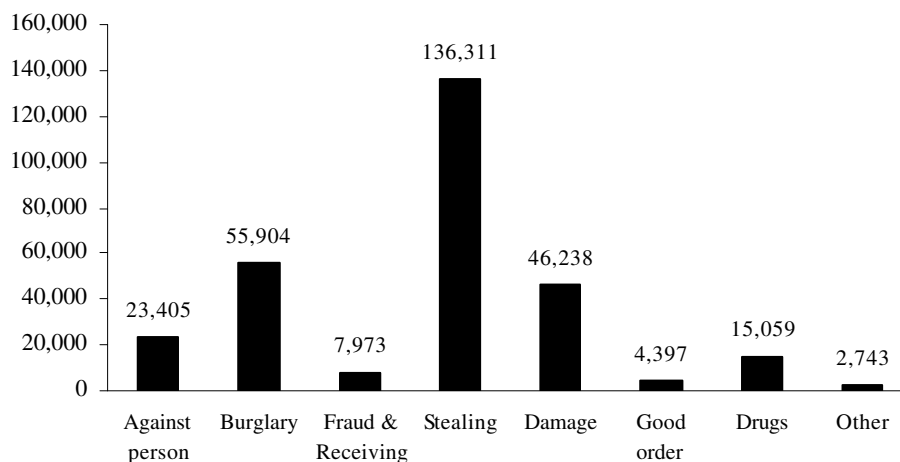
There were 230,822 crime reports (P49s) completed by police during 1999 which contained information relating to 292,030 separate offences. Compared to 1998 figures (307,058 offences), this represents a decrease of 4.9%. Trends in the number of offences reported to police between 1991 and 1999 for selected offences are summarised in Table IV. As the table shows, the rates of reported violent offences (that is, offences against the person, armed robbery and other robbery) have decreased for the first time in the reported series, while the rate of reported property offences has also shown its first decrease since 1996. Property offences appear to have peaked in 1995 and then again in 1998. In general, 1999 figures show decreases from the previous year in the rates for most offence categories.

1.4.1 Offences in 1999

Because of the selective and general nature of crime reports, only broad offence classifications are used to describe offences. These are: offences against the person (homicide, assault, sex offences, robbery and other offences against the person); burglary (dwelling and non-dwelling); fraud and receiving; stealing (including motor vehicle theft); good order; drug offences; and sundry offences. More detailed offence descriptions are provided only for offences against the person.

Figure 1.1 below shows the distribution of the 292,030 offences reported to police during 1999. As can be seen in the figure, stealing (46.7%), burglary (19.1%) and property damage/ arson (15.8%) are by far the most frequent offences reported to police. Offences against the person (8.0%), drug offences (5.2%), fraud and receiving (2.7%), good order (mostly trespass and vagrancy, 1.5%) and other sundry offences (mostly offences against justice procedures 0.9%) make up the remaining categories. Motor vehicle theft (a sub-category of stealing) accounted for about 5.4% (15,846) offences, and non-sexual assault (a sub-category of offences against the person) accounted for 5.0% (14,730) offences recorded by police. Offences against property accounted for almost six out of seven (84.4%) offences recorded. Table 1.1 (see page 37) shows all offences reported and the offence groupings used.

Figure 1.1: Reported crime by major offence groups, 1999



Drug offences accounted for 5.2% of all offences reported and recorded in OIS in 1999. Possession or use offences were the most common drug offences reported (51.3%). Manufacturing or growing drugs (7.7%), dealing and trafficking (4.8%) and other

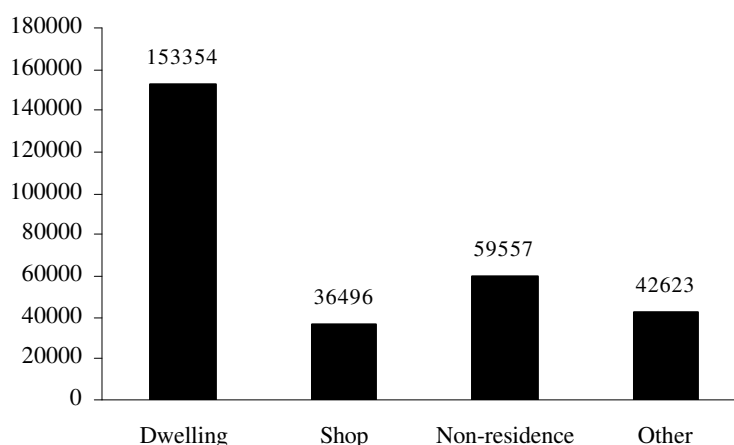
miscellaneous drug offences, including possession of instruments for consuming drugs, (36.2%) made up the remaining drug offences. Details are provided in Table 1.1.

1.4.2 Place of Offence(s)

Figure 1.2, below, illustrates in general terms the place where offences occur. Table 1.2 reports a cross-tabulation of the place of offence by offence group. For easy interpretation, the place of offence has been grouped into four major categories:

- dwelling:** house, flat, caravan, hotel/ motel room, boarding house, residential institution, etc.;
- shops:** shopping centre, pharmacy, service station;
- non-residences:** school, hotel/ tavern/ nightclub, restaurant, betting place, factory, hospital, office, toilet block/ change room, bank, post office, church and other non-dwelling building; and
- other:** car park, park and oval, public transport, street or footpath, vacant/ bush land, agricultural land, beach, river/ lake side, etc.

Figure 1.2: Reported crime by place of offence, 1999



The largest number of offences (52.5%) occurred in dwellings. One in eight (12.5%) reported offences occurred in shops and the remainder in non-residential premises (20.4%) and other places (14.6%). As one would expect, the place of offence varies considerably by the nature of the offence. For example, dwellings accounted for the place of offence in 49.9% of stealing offences, 49.2% of motor vehicle thefts, 47.2% of offences against the person, 69.3% of burglary/ break and enter offences, 47.0% of property damage offences, but only 13.0% of fraud offences (see Table 1.2).

1.4.3 Homicide in Western Australia

Murder and homicide trends in Western Australia for the period from 1984 to 1999 are presented in Table V. As the table shows, homicide rates per 100,000 Western Australian residents have varied over the past sixteen years. Comparatively, the 1999 Western Australian homicide rate (excluding driving cause death) of 2.9 was lower than the national rate of 3.9. Western Australia's rate was exceeded by those of Northern Territory (7.3), Queensland (5.3), South Australia (5.3) and New South Wales (4.2); but was higher than those of Victoria (2.6) Tasmania (2.1) and the ACT (1.3). Note, however, that as the incidence of homicide is low, considerable fluctuations may occur in the rate from year to year.

Table V: Murder and homicide trends in Western Australia, 1984-1999

Year	Murder	Attempted murder	Conspiracy to murder ⁽¹⁾	Manslaughter	DCD ⁽²⁾	Homicide ⁽³⁾	Homicide ⁽⁴⁾
<i>number</i>							
1984	17	6	0	12	-	29	35
1985	32	3	0	17	-	49	52
1986	22	6	0	7	-	29	35
1987	19	5	1	8	-	27	33
1988	24	5	0	7	-	31	36
1989	26	10	1	18	-	44	55
1990	26	13	-	5	-	31	44
1991 ⁽⁵⁾	24	20	-	9	35	33	53
1992	35	24	-	2	30	37	61
1993	29	14	-	10	31	39	53
1994	38	29	-	9	33	47	76
1995	40	20	-	7	44	47	67
1996	20	23	-	2	28	22	45
1997	30	23	-	9	36	39	62
1998	30	24	-	7	43	37	61
1999	41	8	-	5	35	46	54
<i>rate per 100,000 resident population</i>							
1984	1.2	0.4	0.0	0.9	-	2.1	2.5
1985	2.2	0.2	0.0	1.2	-	3.4	3.6
1986	1.5	0.4	0.0	0.5	-	2.0	2.4
1987	1.3	0.3	0.1	0.5	-	1.8	2.2
1988	1.6	0.3	0.0	0.5	-	2.0	2.3
1989	1.6	0.6	0.1	1.1	-	2.8	3.5
1990	1.6	0.8	-	0.3	-	1.9	2.7
1991	1.5	1.2	-	0.6	2.1	2.0	3.2
1992	2.1	1.4	-	0.1	1.8	2.2	3.7
1993	1.7	0.8	-	0.6	1.8	2.3	3.2
1994	2.2	1.7	-	0.5	1.9	2.8	4.5
1995	2.3	1.2	-	0.4	2.5	2.7	3.9
1996	1.1	1.3	-	0.1	1.6	1.2	2.5
1997	1.7	1.3	-	0.5	2.0	2.2	3.4
1998	1.6	1.3	-	0.4	2.3	2.0	3.3
1999	2.2	0.4	-	0.3	1.9	2.5	2.9

- (1) The offence of 'conspiracy to murder' in the police computer systems.
(2) The offence of 'driving causing death' did not exist in police computer systems prior to 1991.
(3) This homicide definition includes murder and manslaughter, but excludes murder attempts and conspiracies and the offence of driving causing death
(4) This homicide definition includes murder, attempted murder, manslaughter and conspiracy to murder, but excludes driving causing death.
(5) There were two murders recorded in the STAIRS offence reporting system and 22 murders recorded in OIS for 1991. Similarly there were two attempted murders recorded in STAIRS and 18 murder attempts in OIS for 1991.

Rates are based on annual June 30 estimates of resident population per 100,000.

A breakdown of the sex of homicide victims (excluding driving causing death victims) is provided in Table VI. As the table shows, males accounted for almost two thirds (63.6%) of all homicide victims between 1992 and 1999. Males were the victims in 56.3% of murders, 63.6% of attempted murders and 74.5% of all manslaughter cases. The age of the victim was known in 457 of 476 homicide cases between 1992 and 1999. Of these, juveniles comprised 17.1% (39 murder victims, 25 victims of attempted murder and 14 victims of

manslaughter). Further details on the sex of homicide victims and their relationship to the offender(s) are provided, for 1999 cases, in Table VIII.

Table VI: Homicides by sex of victim, 1992-1999

Year	Sex of Victim	Murder	Attempted Murder	Man-slaughter	Total
1992	Male	14	13	2	29
	Female	21	9	0	30
1993	Male	18	9	9	36
	Female	11	5	1	17
1994	Male	18	17	5	40
	Female	20	11	4	35
1995	Male	26	13	5	44
	Female	14	7	2	23
1996	Male	12	15	2	29
	Female	8	8	0	16
1997	Male	20	17	6	43
	Female	10	6	3	19
1998	Male	16	13	6	35
	Female	14	11	1	26
1999	Male	24	6	3	33
	Female	17	2	2	21
All years (92-99)	Male	148	103	38	289
	Female	115	59	13	187
	Total	263	162	51	476

Note: Three cases of unknown sex are excluded (two in 1992 and one in 1994).

1.5 Offences Against the Person

There were 23,405 offences against the person arising from a total of 20,906 separate reports in 1999. Of these reports, 40.5% were cleared by police (that is, cleared by charge or by other means including the unounding of the alleged offence).

1.5.1 Victim Characteristics

Generally, the police record the age, Indigenous status³ and sex of victims of offences against the person. However, in 819 of the reports (3.9%) involving offences against the person the age, Indigenous status and sex of the victim were not recorded, and a further five reports did not include details of the sex of the victim. After adjusting for missing data, it was found that slightly more males (53.7%) than females (46.3%) reported such offences to the police. A breakdown of offences against the person by place of offence and sex of victims is summarised in Table VII. As the table shows, women were more likely to be victimised at home while men were more likely to be assaulted at home and in other, more public places. More specific details of offences against the person for sex of the victim and place of offence are presented in Table 1.3.

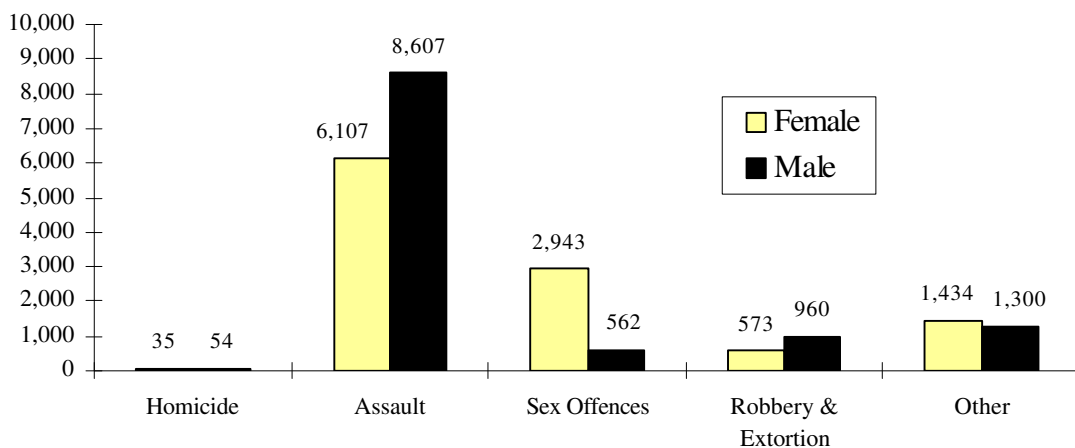
³ Indigenous status is derived from a field for ethnic appearance in the WA Police Service P49 system. The field is completed on the basis of the attending police officer's subjective assessment of the person's appearance, and is used for operational purposes only. Care should be taken in the interpretation of these statistics because it is possible that a person attributed to a particular group does not belong to that group.

Table VII: Reported offences against the person by place of offence and sex of victim, 1999

Place	Sex of Victim						Total	
	Female		Male		Unknown			
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Dwelling	6,862	61.9	4,150	36.1	40	4.8	11,052	47.2
Shop	682	6.1	884	7.7	498	60.0	2,064	8.8
Non-Residential	1,125	10.1	2,477	21.6	262	31.6	3,864	16.5
Other	2,423	21.8	3,972	34.6	30	3.6	6,425	27.5
Total	11,092	100.0	11,483	100.0	830	100.0	23,405	100.0

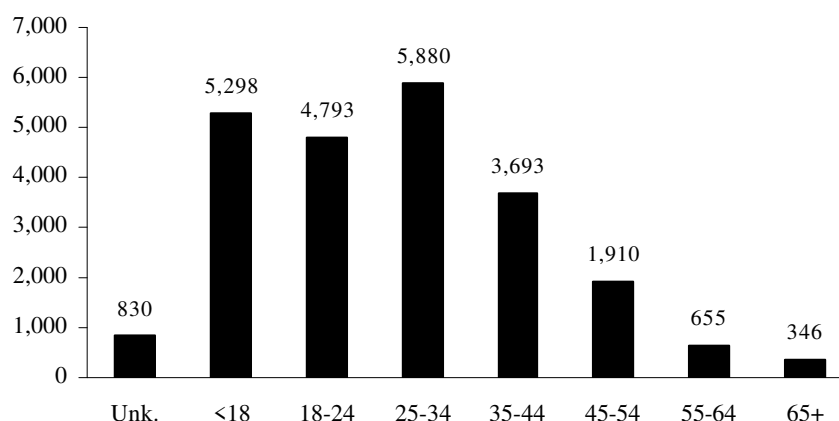
A breakdown of the sex of the victim for different types of offences against the person is shown in Figure 1.3. For offences where victim sex was known, males were victims in 58.5% of assaults reported to police, whereas females were victims in 84.0% of sex offences reported to police. Note that assault is by far the largest offence type, accounting for 62.9% of all offences against the person. Figure 1.4 shows the distribution of victim age for all offences against the person. More details of victim sex and age for offences against the person are shown in Table 1.4. After adjusting for missing age data, 44.7% of victims were under 25 years of age and 12.9% were older than 44 years of age (see Table 1.4).

The Indigenous status of the victim was also recorded for all but 3.5% of offences against the person. After adjusting for missing data, Aborigines accounted for 14.5% of victims. The risk of victimisation for Aborigines was 5,518.5 per 100,000, and 1,071.5 per 100,000 for non-Aborigines⁴. Thus, Aboriginal people were over five times more likely to be victims of violence than non-Aborigines. It should be noted that 72.3% of Aboriginal victims in 1999 were female, compared with 45.2% of non-Aboriginal victims who were female.

Figure 1.3: Reported offences against the person by sex of victim, 1999

Note: 830 cases of unknown sex are excluded.

⁴ Rates are based on WA estimated resident population and experimental projections of the Indigenous population for 30 June 1999.

Figure 1.4: Reported offences against the person by age of victim, 1999

1.5.2 Victim-Offender Relationships

Information about victims, offenders and their relationships make it possible to determine the proportion of offences that relate to interpersonal relationships and the extent to which incidents of so-called ‘domestic violence’ and ‘stranger violence’ are reported.

As Table VIII shows, patterns of relationships differ markedly by the nature of the offence and the sex of the victim. The categories of relationships used in the table are: (a) none — no relationship (a rough equivalent for stranger); (b) spouse (wife, husband, de facto, estranged spouse); (c) family (parent, child or other relative); (d) ‘friend’ (specific prior relationship); (e) ‘other’ (includes work or professional relationships and where the offender was just ‘known’); and (f) unstated relationship.

Table VIII shows that females, on the whole, are more likely to be victimised by someone known or related to them, whereas males are more prone to ‘stranger’ violence⁵. For assault offences (and ‘other’ offences), the proportion of family members or spouses who offended against the victim provides some evidence of the extent of reported offences of ‘domestic violence’. The available data, of course, cannot be a guide to unreported offences, but do enable an estimate of the reported incidence of ‘domestic violence’ from official records.

⁵ Since 1996, changes to the business rules which govern data entry into the police Offence Information System have resulted in relatively high levels of ‘unstated’ relationships (as described in Table VII). In 1995 over 90% of all recorded offences against the person indicated the victim-offender relationship, whereas in 1999 approximately 44% indicated this relationship. High levels of non-recording of victim-offender relationships seriously affect our ability to monitor reported levels of domestic violence in WA.

Table VIII: Victim-offender relationships, by sex, for victims of offences against the person, 1999

	Stranger		Spouse		Family		Friend		Other		Unstated		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Homicide(1)														
M	9	27.3	5	15.2	5	15.2	1	3.0	3	9.1	10	30.3	33	100.0
F	4	19.0	5	23.8	1	4.8	3	14.3	2	9.5	6	28.6	21	100.0
Serious Assault (2)														
M	713	28.8	51	2.1	105	4.2	78	3.2	177	7.1	1,352	54.6	2,476	100.0
F	150	9.6	522	33.3	106	6.8	37	2.4	54	3.4	700	44.6	1,569	100.0
Common Assault														
M	2,310	37.7	46	0.8	112	1.8	68	1.1	322	5.3	3,273	53.4	6,131	100.0
F	667	14.7	659	14.5	168	3.7	68	1.5	201	4.4	2,775	61.2	4,538	100.0
Sex Assault														
M	24	9.4	1	0.4	66	25.9	9	3.5	24	9.4	131	51.4	255	100.0
F	190	11.5	90	5.4	344	20.8	121	7.3	151	9.1	759	45.9	1,655	100.0
Other Sex														
M	29	9.4	0	0.0	89	29.0	10	3.3	73	23.8	106	34.5	307	100.0
F	109	8.5	8	0.6	368	28.6	84	6.5	199	15.5	520	40.4	1,288	100.0
Kidnap/ Abduct														
M	23	24.7	1	1.1	6	6.5	1	1.1	10	10.8	52	55.9	93	100.0
F	27	10.8	69	27.6	9	3.6	9	3.6	15	6.0	121	48.4	250	100.0
Robbery/ Extort														
M	214	22.3	0	0.0	2	0.2	9	0.9	20	2.1	715	74.5	960	100.0
F	122	21.3	2	0.3	1	0.2	2	0.3	5	0.9	441	77.0	573	100.0
Other(3)														
M	282	23.0	8	0.7	25	2.0	18	1.5	79	6.4	816	66.4	1,228	100.0
F	158	13.2	128	10.7	29	2.4	17	1.4	46	3.8	820	68.4	1,198	100.0

Notes: M=Male victim; F=Female victim; (1) Homicide includes murder, attempted murder and manslaughter but excludes driving causing death; (2) Serious Assault includes grievous and aggravated bodily harm; (3) Other includes various threats, endangering life, driving causing death etc.

1.6 Motor Vehicle Theft

There were 13,673 motor vehicles reported as stolen in 1999. A further 2,173 attempted vehicle thefts were reported. Combining these figures gives an annual vehicle theft rate of 11.8 per 1,000 registered vehicles or 8.5 per 1,000 persons in Western Australia (see Table IV). Compared to 1998 rates, both the per vehicle and per capita vehicle theft rates in 1999 have decreased substantially.

Details about make, type of vehicle, etc, were known in 13,469 cases of reported stolen vehicles. Cars made up 91.0% of these, while motor cycles (8.0%) and other or unknown types of vehicles (1.0%) made up the remainder. About six out of every seven cars stolen (84.8%) were eventually recovered. About two fifths (39.9%) of all stolen cars were recovered within 24 hours. Most cars (91.3%) were recovered within a week of being stolen.

Almost one half (45.7%) of cars stolen were not insured. In 6.9% of cases, keys had been left in the vehicle prior to it being stolen. About three quarters (75.2%) of cars were drivable when recovered, however, 19.7% were not drivable and a further 5.1% had been burnt out.

1.7 Location of Offences Reported to Police

Table IX: Reported offences against the person and reported property offences by region, 1999

Table IXa: Number of offences											
Offences reported to police	Perth (metro.)	Non-metropolitan regions									State Total
		Mid	Cen	Pil	Kim	SE	LGS	UGS	SW	Unk	
<i>Offences against the person</i>											
Assault ¹	9,238	414	913	662	1,078	830	408	175	1,076	25	14,819
Sex offences	2,326	171	139	89	146	163	113	49	325	3	3,524
Robbery	1,902	10	27	25	14	46	21	2	43	9	2,099
Other	2,253	59	93	72	133	100	39	38	171	5	2,963
Total against person	15,719	654	1,172	848	1,371	1,139	581	264	1,615	42	23,405
<i>Property offences</i>											
Burglary											
- dwellings	27,726	453	1,557	824	848	1,109	649	187	2,035	7	35,395
- commercial	6,676	196	308	145	323	358	249	83	815	299	9,452
Vehicle theft	11,530	101	289	251	170	443	148	52	642	47	13,673
Other	143,626	3,468	6,982	4,313	3,848	6,478	4,125	1,330	13,055	681	187,906
Total property	189,558	4,218	9,136	5,533	5,189	8,388	5,171	1,652	16,547	1,034	246,426
Other offences	14,519	826	1,182	711	662	1,104	762	297	2,074	62	22,199
Total offences	219,796	5,698	11,490	7,092	7,222	10,631	6,514	2,213	20,236	1,138	292,030
Total reports²	173,714	4,480	9,137	5,652	5,709	8,391	5,235	1,697	15,885	922	230,822

Table IXb: Rate per 1,000 persons											
Offences reported to police	Perth (metro.)	Non-metropolitan regions									State Total
		Mid	Cen	Pil	Kim	SE	LGS	UGS	SW	Unk	
<i>Offences against the person</i>											
Assault	6.8	7.9	15.2	16.1	36.5	14.1	7.9	8.9	5.9		8.0
Sex offences	1.7	3.2	2.3	2.2	4.9	2.8	2.2	2.5	1.8		1.9
Robbery	1.4	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.2		1.1
Other	1.7	1.1	1.5	1.7	4.5	1.7	0.8	1.9	0.9		1.6
Total against person	11.5	12.4	19.4	20.6	46.4	19.4	11.2	13.4	8.8		12.6
<i>Property offences</i>											
Burglary											
- dwellings	20.3	8.6	25.8	20.0	28.7	18.9	12.5	9.5	11.1		19.0
- dwellings ³	54.2	19.0	58.4	49.1	89.0	53.6	29.8	22.1	27.3		49.6
- commercial	4.9	3.7	5.1	3.5	10.9	6.1	4.8	4.2	4.5		5.1
Vehicle theft	8.5	1.9	4.8	6.1	5.8	7.5	2.9	2.6	3.5		7.3
Other	105.3	65.8	115.9	104.8	130.3	110.2	79.6	67.4	71.4		101.0
Total property	139.0	80.0	151.6	134.4	175.7	142.7	99.7	83.7	90.5		132.4
Total offences	161.1	108.1	190.7	172.3	244.6	180.9	125.7	112.1	110.7		156.9

1. Assault category includes homicide offences.

2. One report may contain multiple offences.

3. Rates are per 1,000 dwellings. 1997 estimates for stocks of dwellings in the regions are used here as 1999 estimates were unavailable.

Rates for burglary of commercial premises may be better expressed by number of commercial buildings but is here rated by number of persons because numbers of commercial premises are not available.

Mid = Midlands, Cen = Central, Pil = Pilbara, Kim = Kimberley, SE = South Eastern, LGS = Lower Great Southern, UGS = Upper Great Southern, SW = South West, Unk = unknown.

Table IXa provides information on the extent of crime occurring in Perth and in the non-metropolitan regions of WA⁶. Of all offences reported in 1999, 75.3% (219,796) were located in Perth. However, the distribution of offences varied from region to region. For example, while 76.9% of property offences occurred in Perth, only 67.2% of offences against the person were recorded in the metropolitan area.

Rates of reported crime for all regions are presented in Table IXb. As the table shows, the rate of 'against the person' (violent) offences per 1,000 persons was highest in the Kimberley (46.4), Pilbara (20.6), Central (19.4) and South Eastern (19.4) regions, and lowest in the South West (8.8). Perth recorded the highest rate of robbery offences (1.4 per 1,000 persons) and the Kimberley region had the highest rates of sex offences and property offences (4.8 and 175.7 per 1,000 persons, respectively). Differing rates of specific property offences, such as residential and commercial burglary and motor vehicle theft, are also presented in the table.

1.7.1 Mapping of recorded offences, Perth metropolitan area

As in previous years, coloured maps describing the incidence or density of crimes reported in suburbs have been produced *for the Perth metropolitan area only* (see Maps 1 through 10 on pp 23-32).⁷ Maps of this nature permit a more sensitive picture of risks for crimes that directly affect individuals or households. Some maps display rates per thousand persons of reported crime — these account for differences in the population density of the various suburbs. Rates of reported crime are based on small area 1996 Census estimates.

Maps may, in some instances, distort density of crime because they do not account for local (suburb) variations in commercial activity, which is the site of many stealing, property damage and burglary offences. Furthermore, variations in crime and location may also arise because of crime prevention programs and the effect of insurance coverage on reporting behaviour. Problems involved in the interpretation of crime incidence maps are discussed in more details in the 1990 Statistical Report (pp 14-16). It is stressed that crime report maps, although useful and informative, do not provide precise pictures of which suburbs are high crime or low crime areas. Only detailed analysis of many demographic and geographic factors continuing over a longer time-series will permit adequate assessment of comparative risks between localities or regions.

6 The postcode of offence locations have been aggregated into nine regions - one metropolitan region (Perth) and eight rural regions (South West, Lower Great Southern, Upper Great Southern, Midlands, South Eastern, Central, Pilbara and Kimberley), which correspond approximately to the ABS statistical divisions of the same name.

7 To obtain the name of a suburb, find the suburb on the reference map immediately after the coloured maps of reported crime. Then look up its three-digit code in the suburb name-suburb code concordance on page 35.

1.7.2 Maps of recorded offences, Perth metropolitan area: pages 23 - 32

- Map 1 Total offences recorded
- Map 2 Total offences recorded per thousand persons
- Map 3 Recorded burglaries of dwellings
- Map 4 Recorded burglaries of dwellings per thousand households
- Map 5 Recorded offences against the person
- Map 6 Recorded offences against the person per thousand persons
- Map 7 Recorded thefts of motor vehicles
- Map 8 Recorded offences on commercial premises
- Map 9 Recorded robberies
- Map 10 Recorded drug offences

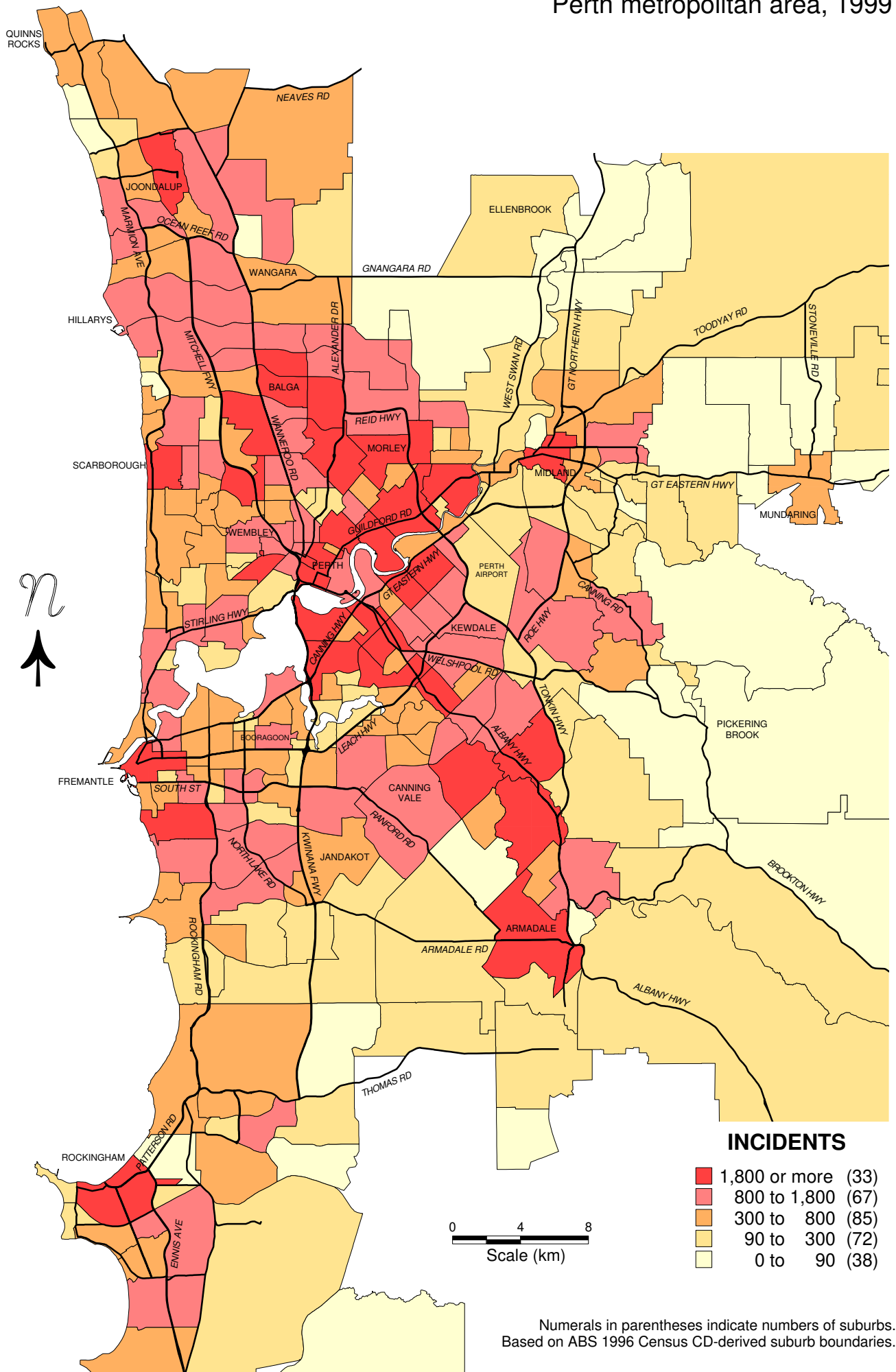
1.8 Tables⁸ — Reported Offences: pages 37 - 40

- Table 1.1 Offences reported to police by offence groups
- Table 1.2 Reported offences by place of offence
- Table 1.3 Reported offences against the person by sex of victim and place of offence
- Table 1.4 Reported offences against the person by age group and sex of victim

8 Previous reports contained a Table 1.5: "Location of offences against the person and property offences for selected towns and cities in Western Australia". This table was based on police sub-divisions for the 1992 to 1996 reports, and then based on local government areas (LGAs) for 1997 and 1998. It has recently come to light that the methodology used to map police data to LGAs was not sufficiently reliable, and introduced errors into the 1997 and 1998 tables. Thus, the table has been omitted from this report.

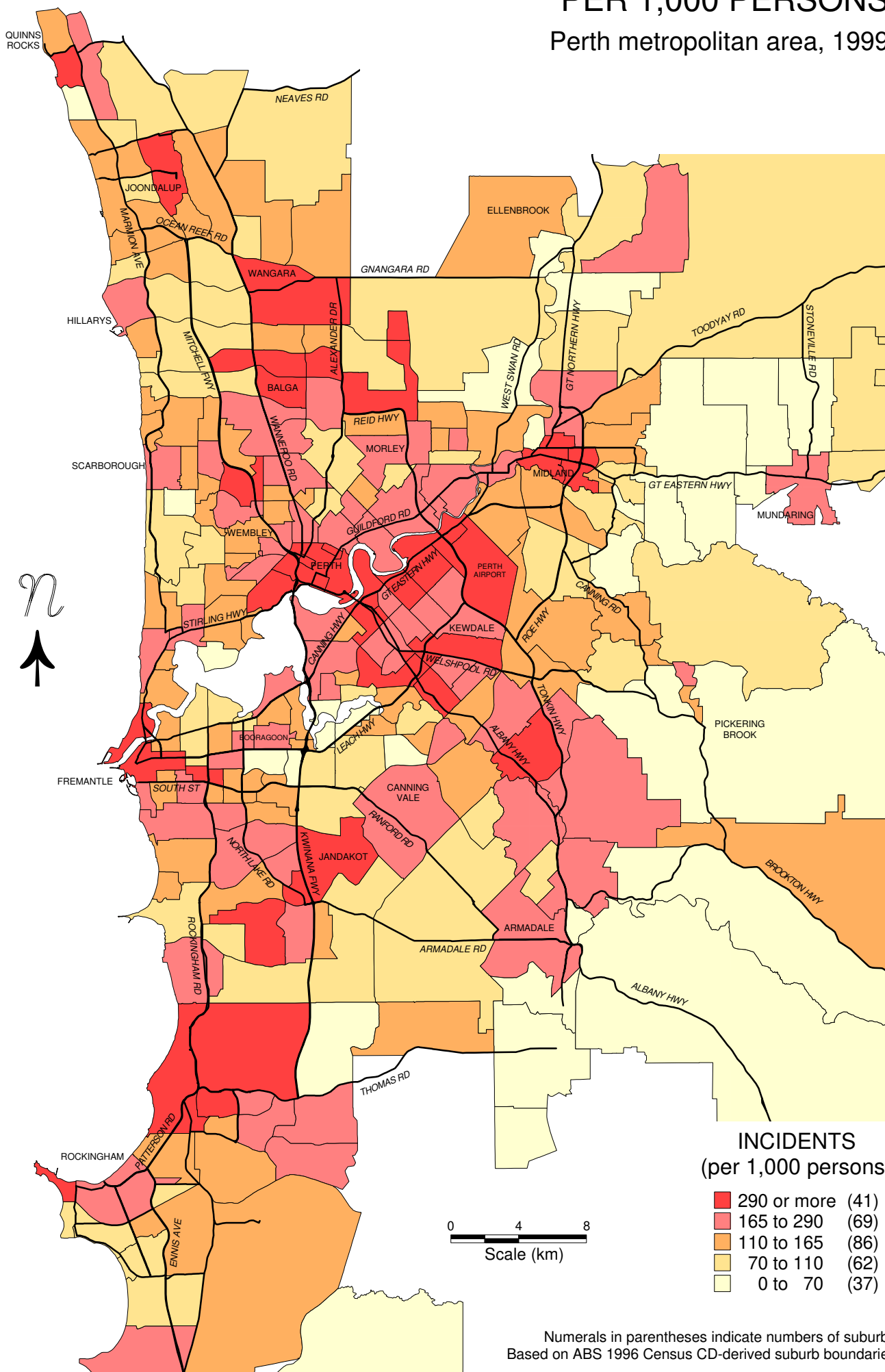
MAP 1: TOTAL OFFENCES RECORDED

Perth metropolitan area, 1999



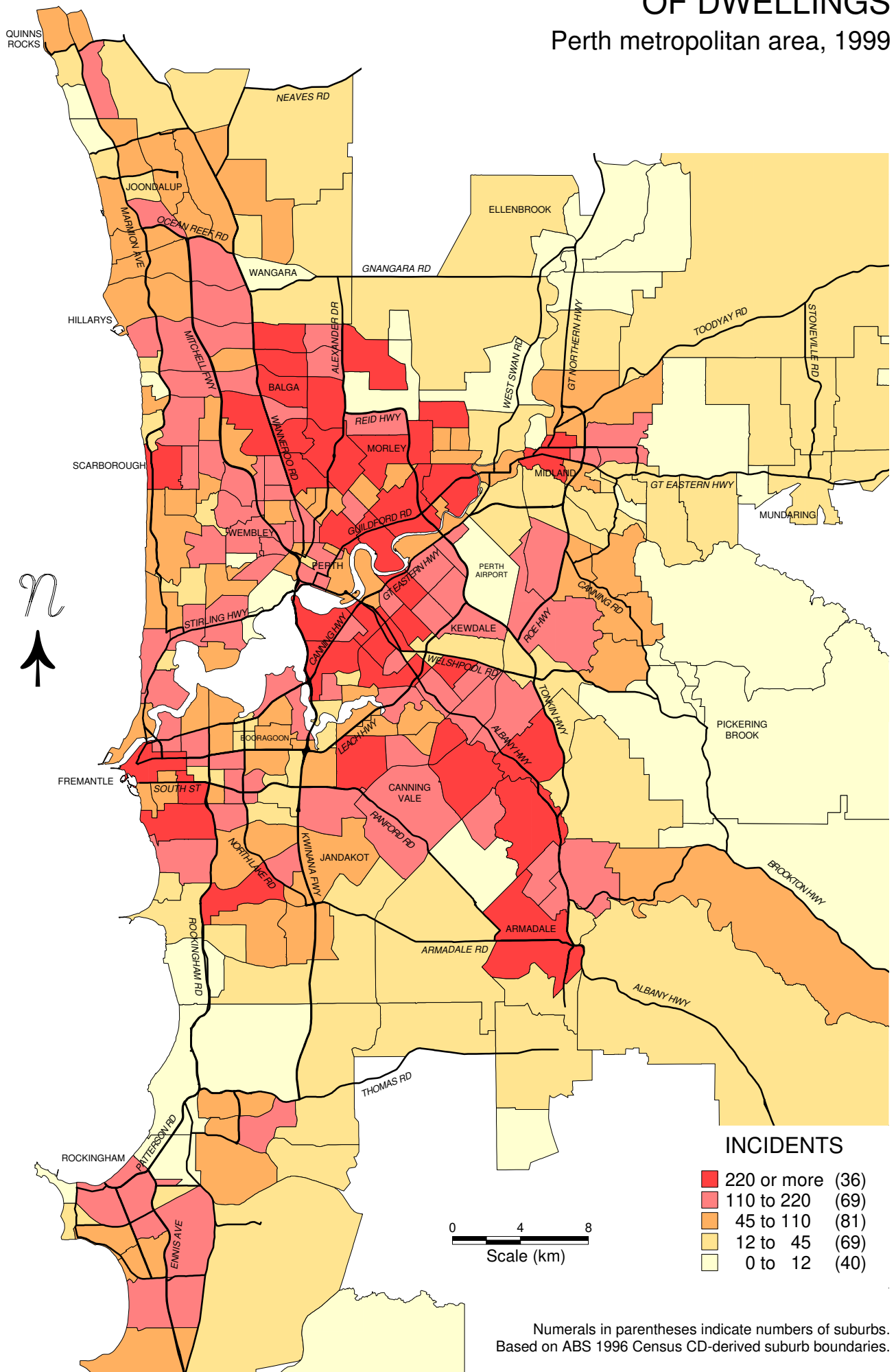
MAP 2: TOTAL OFFENCES RECORDED PER 1,000 PERSONS

Perth metropolitan area, 1999



MAP 3: RECORDED BURGLARIES OF DWELLINGS

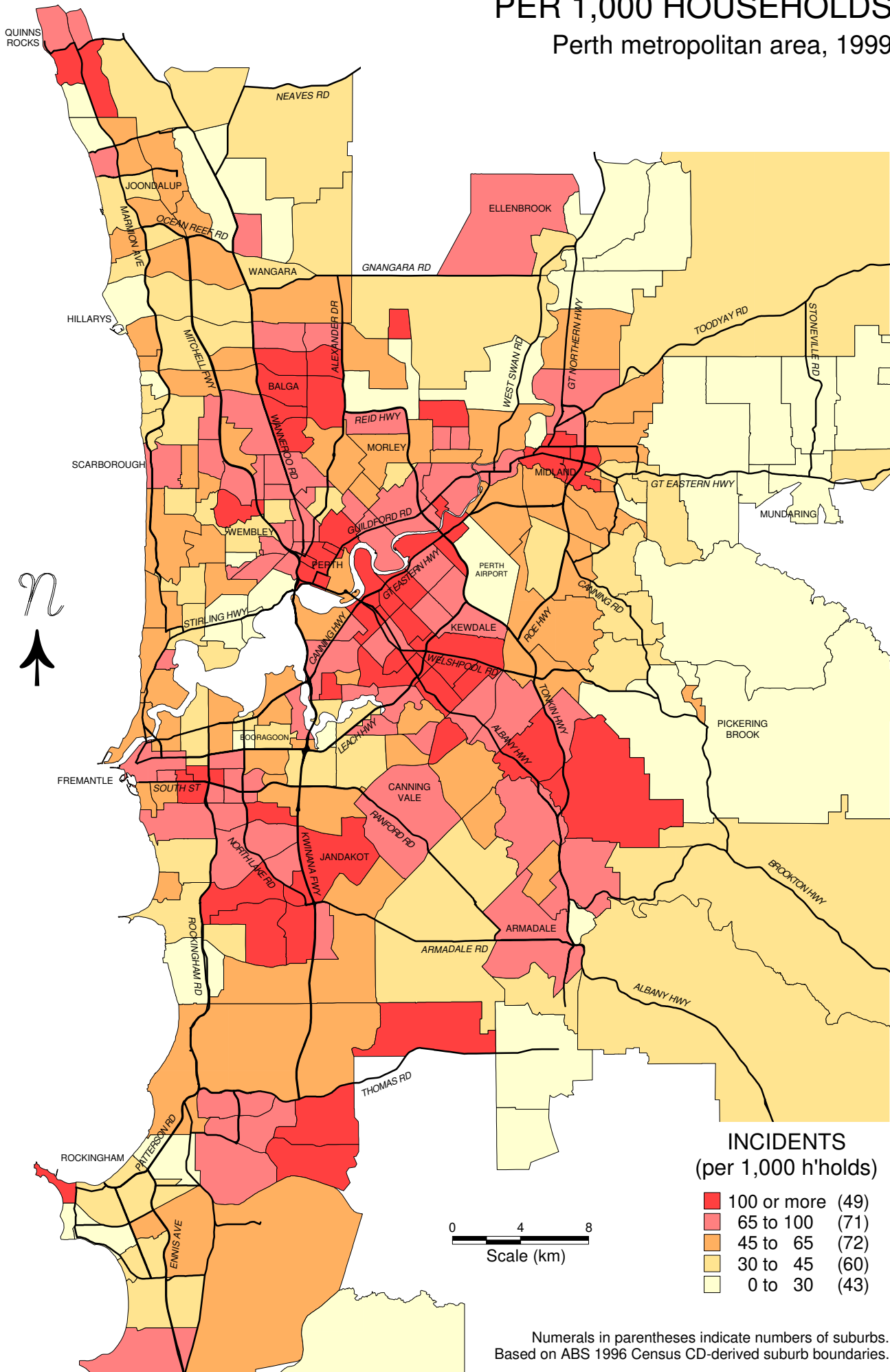
Perth metropolitan area, 1999



Numerals in parentheses indicate numbers of suburbs. Based on ABS 1996 Census CD-derived suburb boundaries.

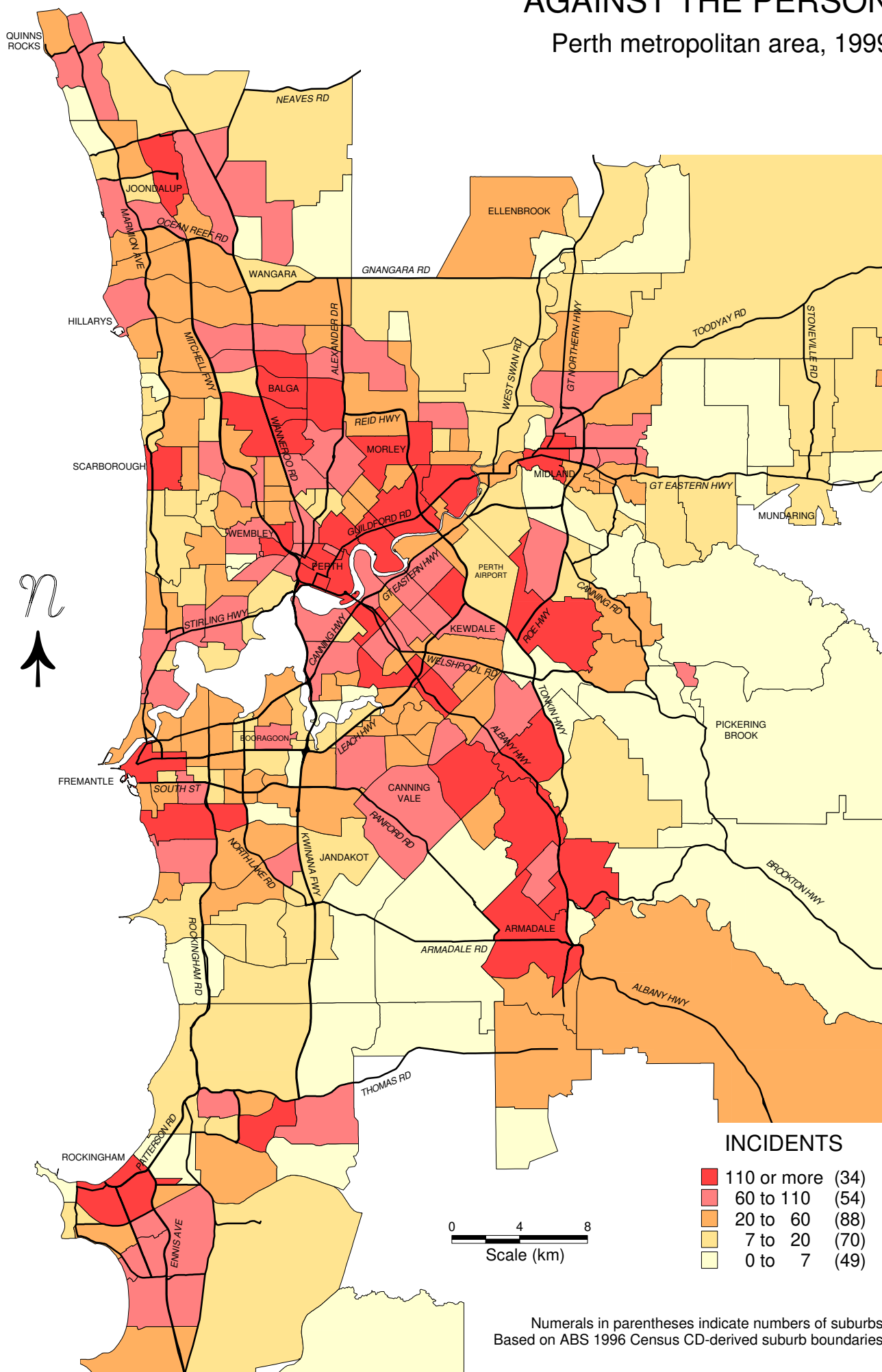
MAP 4: RECORDED BURGLARIES OF DWELLINGS PER 1,000 HOUSEHOLDS

Perth metropolitan area, 1999



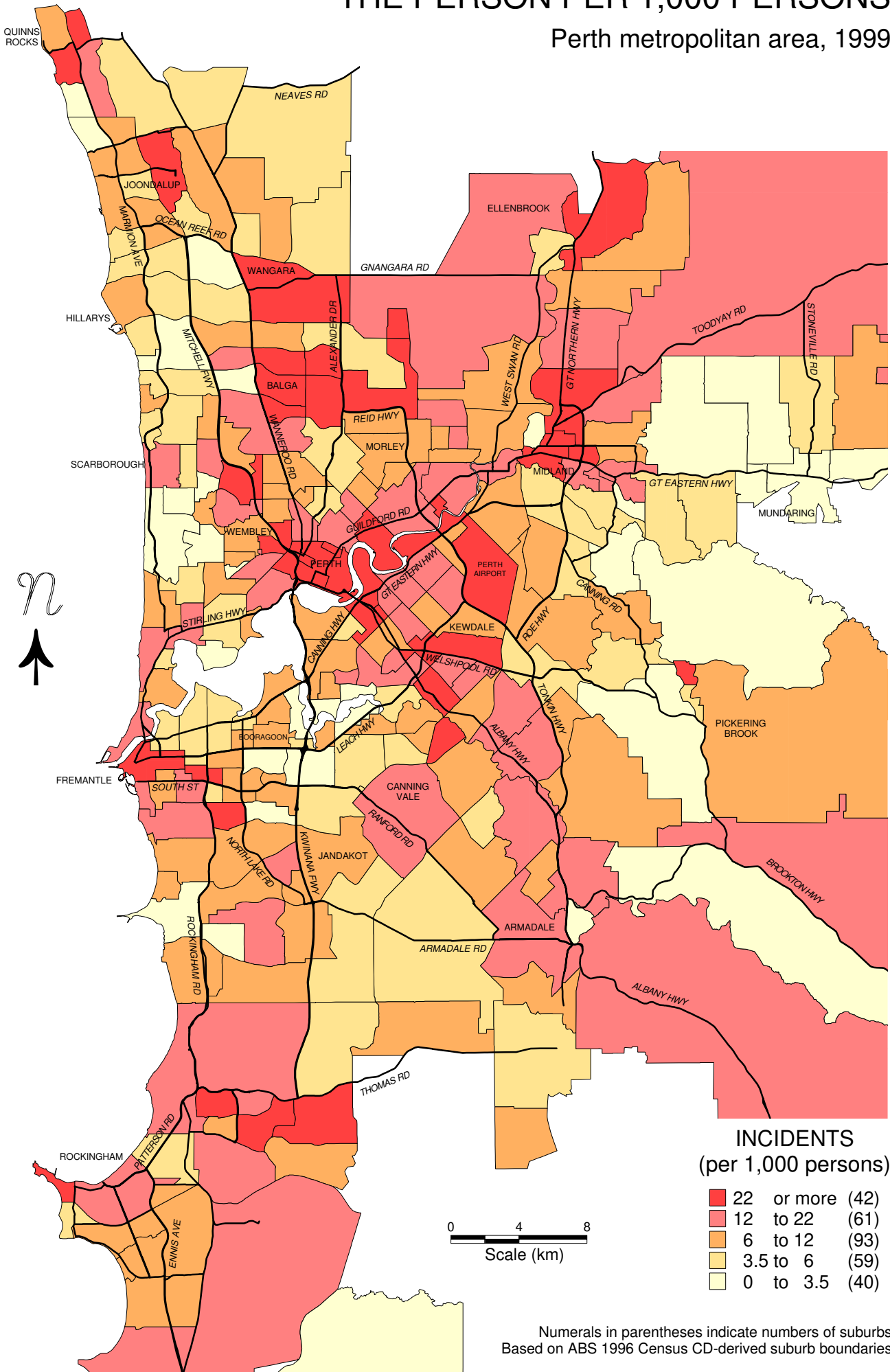
MAP 5: RECORDED OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON

Perth metropolitan area, 1999



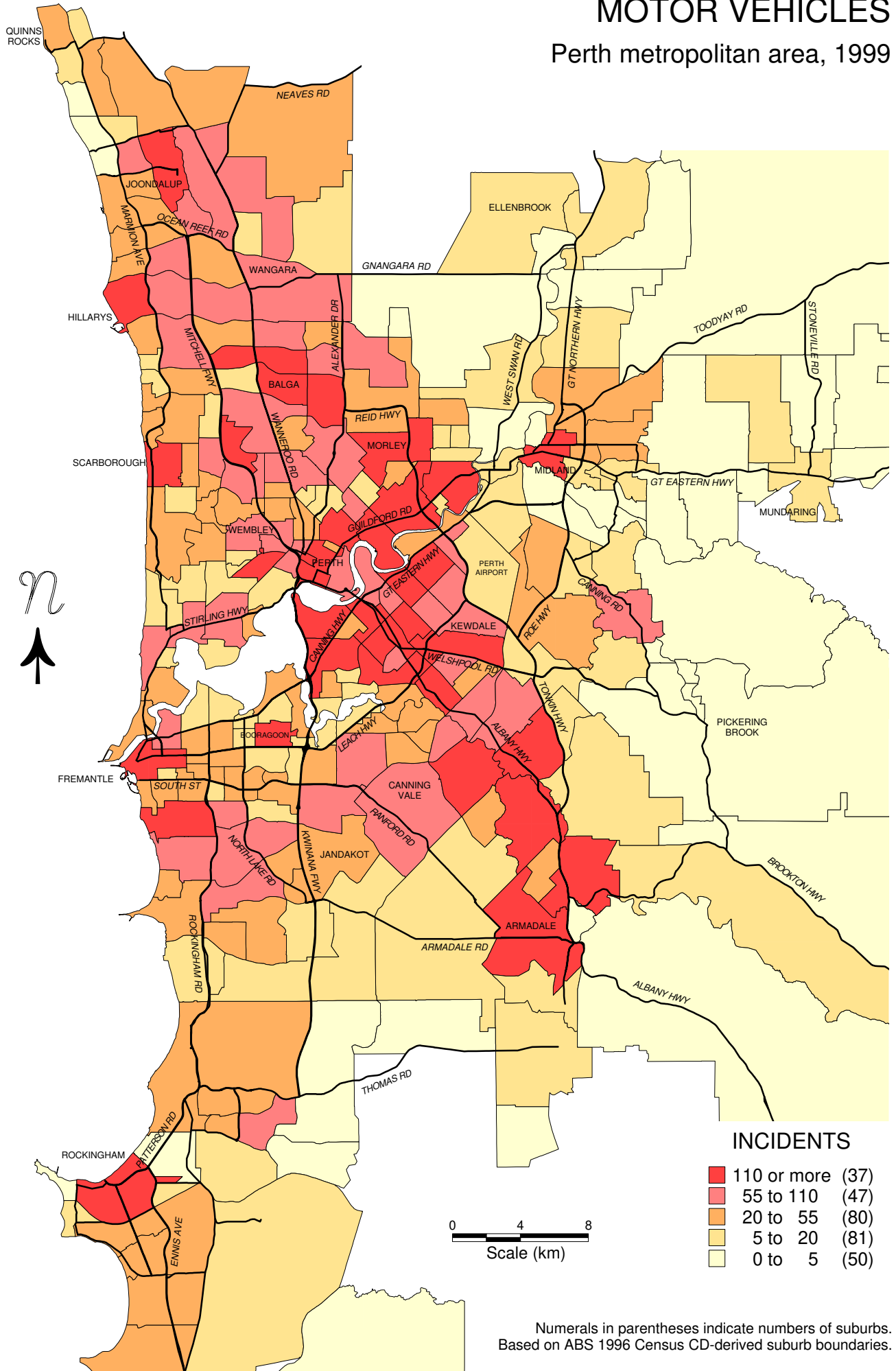
MAP 6: RECORDED OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON PER 1,000 PERSONS

Perth metropolitan area, 1999



MAP 7: RECORDED THEFTS OF MOTOR VEHICLES

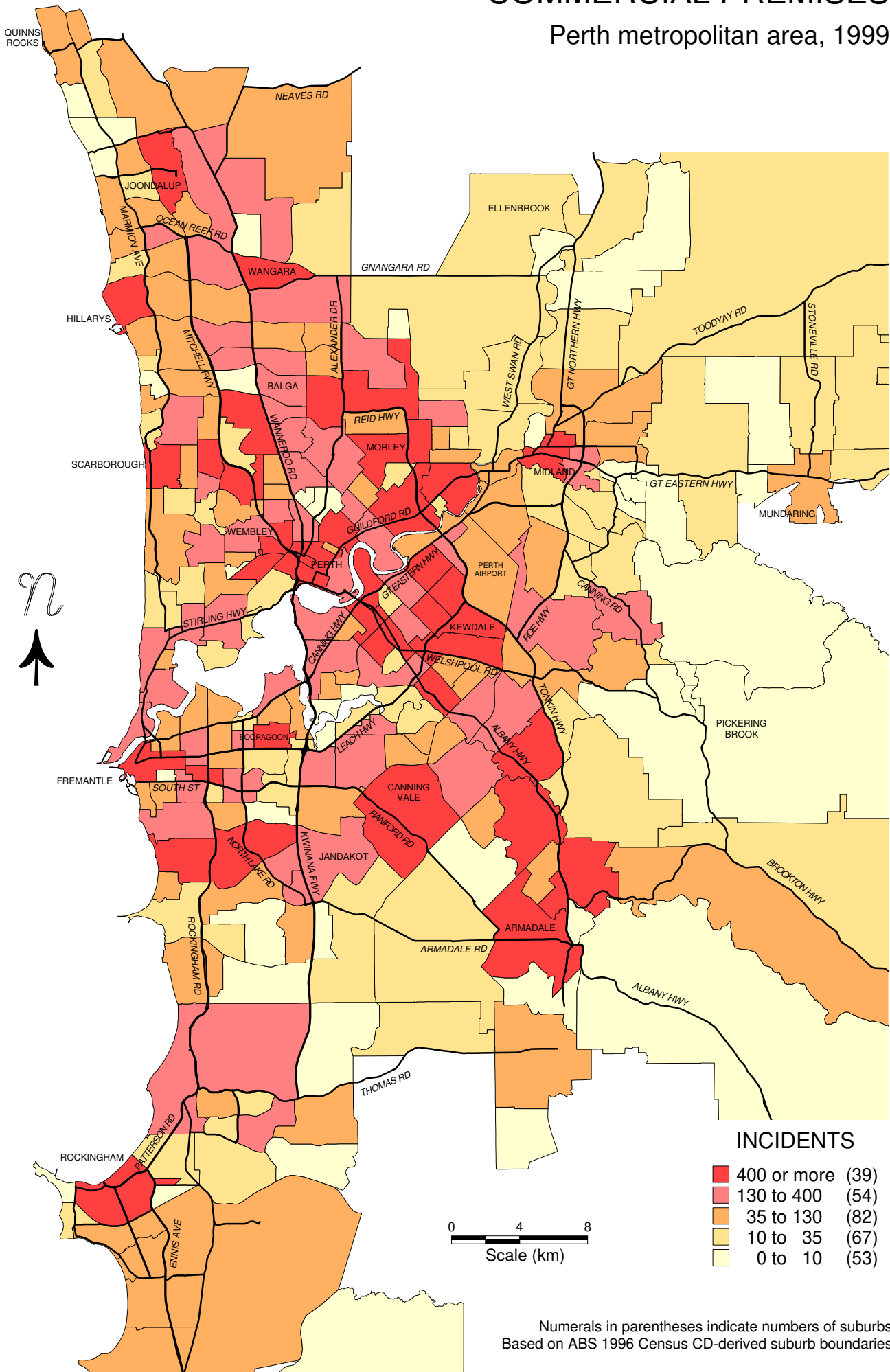
Perth metropolitan area, 1999



Numerals in parentheses indicate numbers of suburbs. Based on ABS 1996 Census CD-derived suburb boundaries.

MAP 8: RECORDED OFFENCES ON COMMERCIAL PREMISES

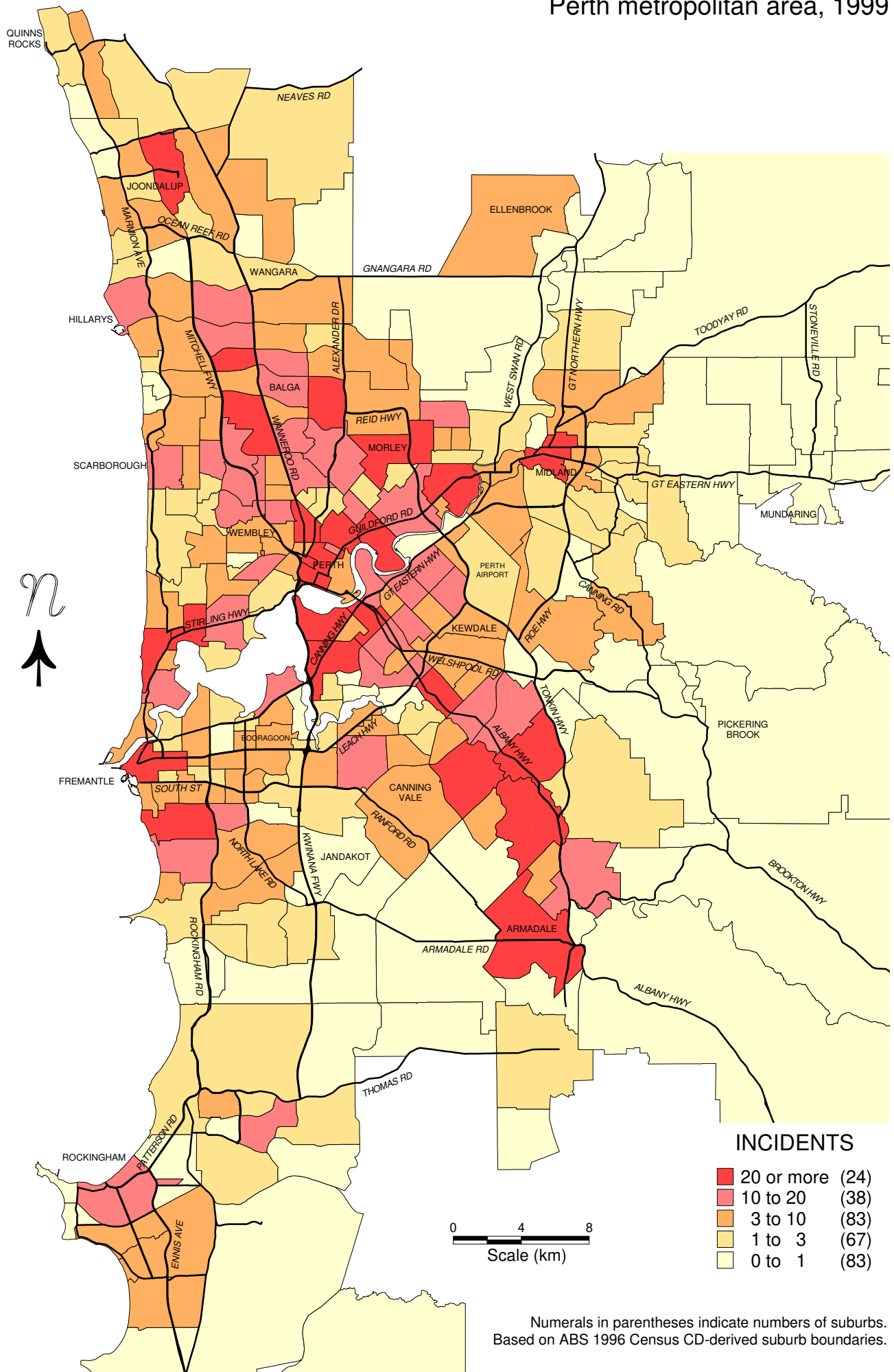
Perth metropolitan area, 1999



Numerals in parentheses indicate numbers of suburbs. Based on ABS 1996 Census CD-derived suburb boundaries.

MAP 9: RECORDED ROBBERIES

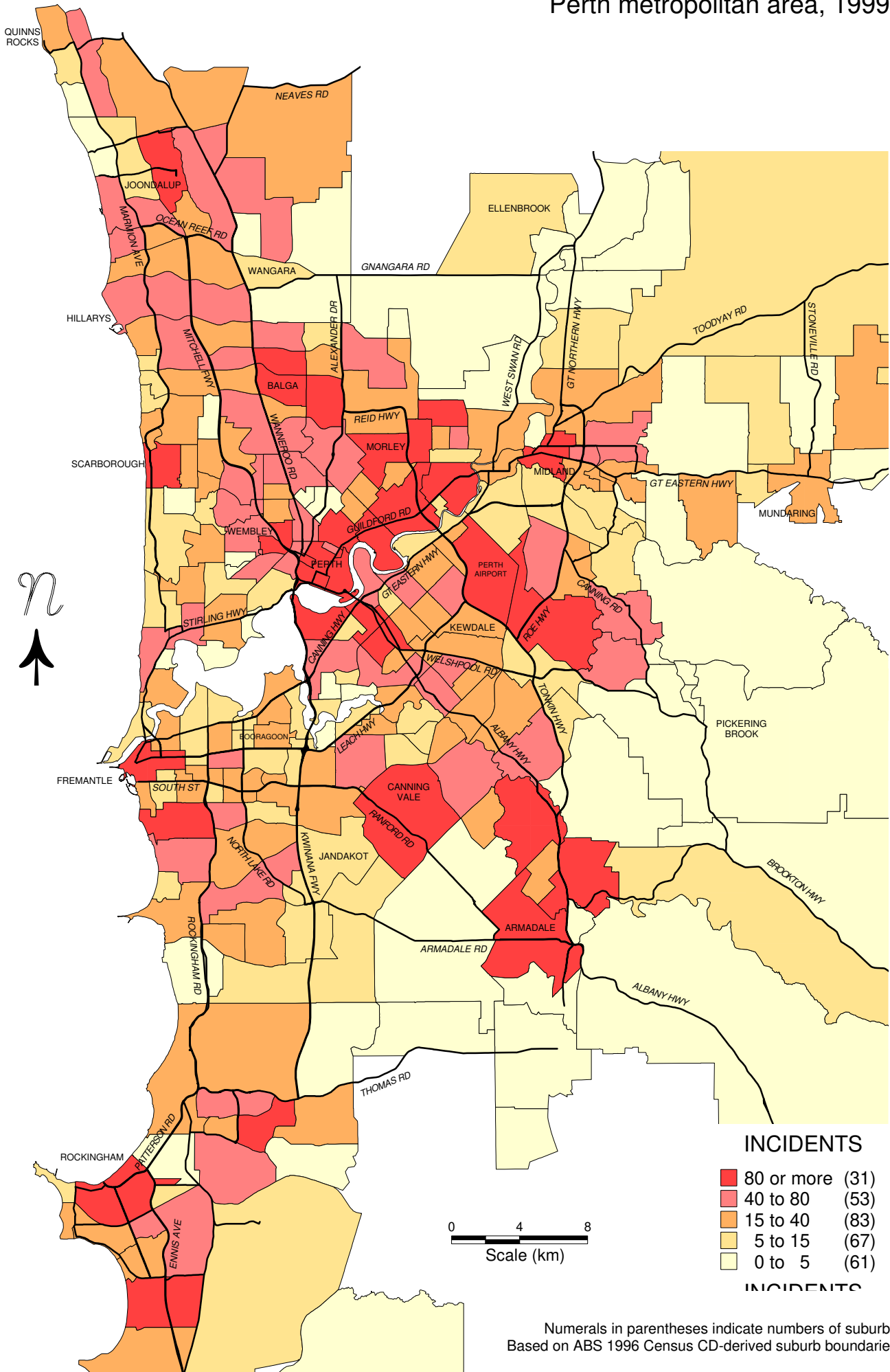
Perth metropolitan area, 1999



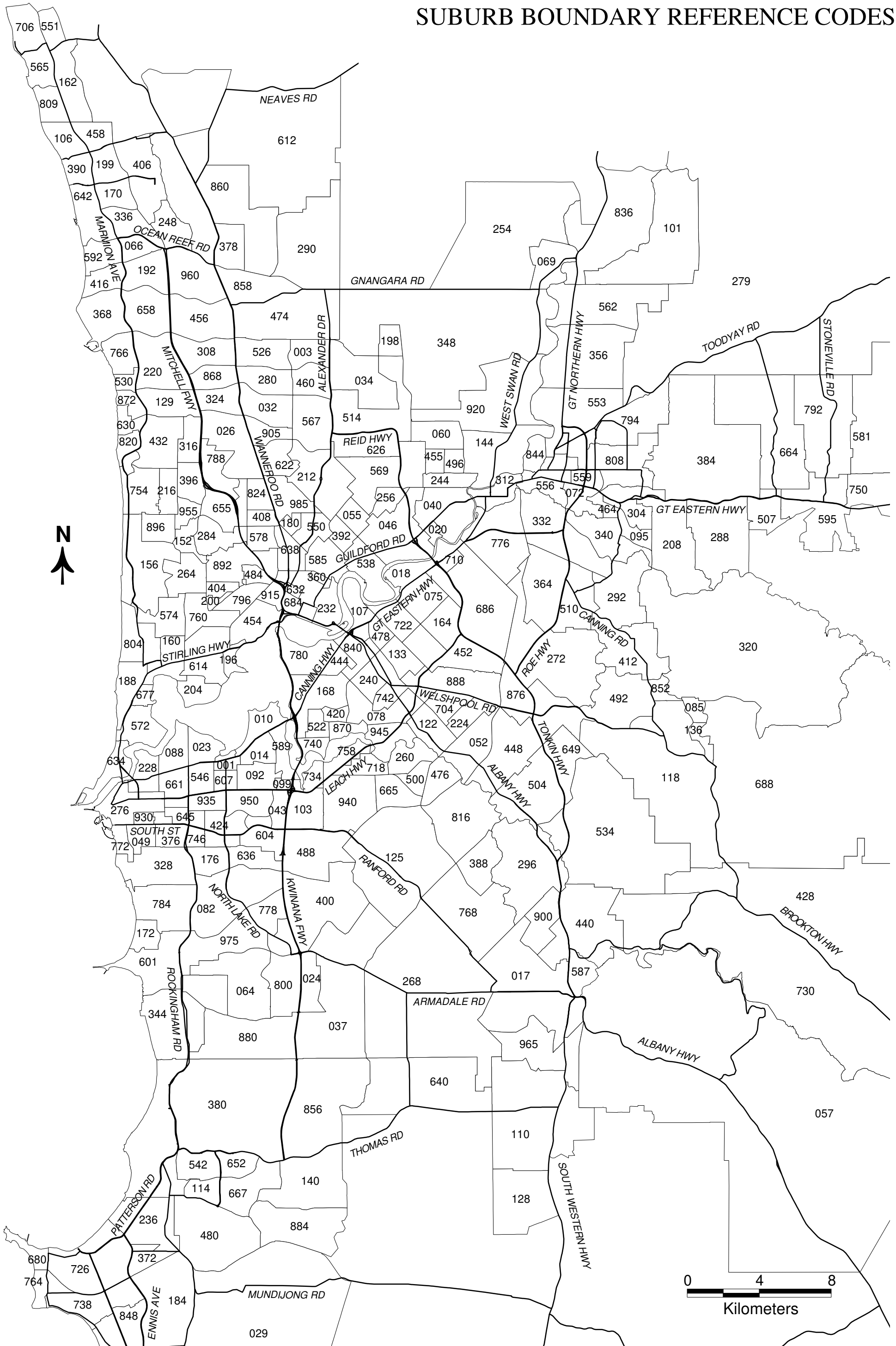
Numerals in parentheses indicate numbers of suburbs. Based on ABS 1996 Census CD-derived suburb boundaries.

MAP 10: RECORDED DRUG OFFENCES

Perth metropolitan area, 1999



SUBURB BOUNDARY REFERENCE CODES



Based on ABS 1996 Census collection district derived suburb boundaries.

SUBURB NAME-SUBURB CODE CONCORDANCE

Suburb Name	Code	Suburb Name	Code	Suburb Name	Code
Alexander Heights	003	City Beach	156	Gwelup	316
Alfred Cove	001	Claremont	160	Hacketts Gully	320
Applecross	010	Clarkson	162	Halls Head	322
Ardross	014	Cloverdale	164	Hamersley	324
Armadale	017	Como	168	Hamilton Hill	328
Ascot	018	Connolly	170	Hazelmere	332
Ashfield	020	Coodanup	171	Heathridge	336
Attadale	023	Coogee	172	Helena Valley	340
Atwell	024	Coolbellup	176	Henderson	344
Balcatta	026	Coolbinia	180	Henley Brook	348
Baldivis	029	Cooloongup	184	Herne Hill	356
Balga	032	Cottesloe	188	High Wycombe	364
Ballajura	034	Craigie	192	Highgate	360
Banjup	037	Crawley	196	Hillarys	368
Bassendean	040	Cullacabardee	198	Hillman	372
Bateman	043	Currambine	199	Hilton	376
Bayswater	046	Daglish	200	Hocking	378
Beaconsfield	049	Dalkeith	204	Hope Valley	380
Beckenham	052	Darlington	208	Hovea	384
Bedford	055	Dawesville	210	Huntingdale	388
Bedfordale	057	Dianella	212	Iluka	390
Beechboro	060	Doubleview	216	Inglewood	392
Beechina	062	Dudley Park	218	Innaloo	396
Beeliar	064	Duncraig	220	Jandakot	400
Beldon	066	East Cannington	224	Jarrahdale	402
Belhus	069	East Fremantle	228	Jolimont	404
Bellevue	072	East Perth	232	Joondalup	406
Belmont	075	East Rockingham	236	Joondanna	408
Bentley	078	East Victoria Park	240	Kalamunda	412
Bibra Lake	082	Eden Hill	244	Kallaroo	416
Bickley	085	Edgewater	248	Karawara	420
Bicton	088	Ellenbrook	254	Kardinya	424
Booragoon	092	Embleton	256	Karragullen	428
Boya	095	Erskine	257	Karrinyup	432
Brentwood	099	Falcon	258	Kelmscott	440
Brigadoon	101	Ferndale	260	Kensington	444
Bull Creek	103	Floreat	264	Kenwick	448
Burns	106	Forrestdale	268	Kewdale	452
Burswood	107	Forrestfield	272	Kiara	455
Byford	110	Fremantle	276	Kings Park	454
Calista	114	Gidgegannup	279	Kingsley	456
Canning Mills	118	Girrawheen	280	Kinross	458
Canning Vale	125	Glen Forrest	288	Koondoola	460
Cannington	122	Glendalough	284	Koongamia	464
Cardup	128	Gnangara	290	Landsdale	474
Carine	129	Golden Bay	291	Langford	476
Carlisle	133	Gooseberry Hill	292	Lathlain	478
Carmel	136	Gosnells	296	Leda	480
Casuarina	140	Greenfields	298	Leederville	484
Caversham	144	Greenmount	304	Leeming	488
Chidlow	148	Greenwood	308	Lesmurdie	492
Churchlands	152	Guildford	312	Lockridge	496

Suburb Name	Code	Suburb Name	Code	Suburb Name	Code
Lynwood	500	Parklands	666	Waikiki	848
Maddington	504	Parkwood	665	Walliston	852
Madora	505	Parmelia	667	Wandi	856
Mahogany Creek	507	Peel Estate	674	Wangara	858
Maida Vale	510	Peppermint Grove	677	Wannanup	859
Malaga	514	Peron	680	Wanneroo	860
Mandurah	520	Perth Airport	686	Warnbro	864
Manning	522	Perth	684	Warwick	868
Marangaroo	526	Pickering Brook	688	Waterford	870
Marmion	530	Port Kennedy	695	Waterman	872
Martin	534	Queens Park	704	Wattleup	880
Maylands	538	Quinns Rocks	706	Wattle Grove	876
Meadow Springs	540	Redcliffe	710	Wellard	884
Medina	542	Riverton	718	Welshpool	888
Melville	546	Rivervale	722	Wembley	892
Menora	550	Rockingham	726	Wembley Downs	896
Merriwa	551	Roleystone	730	West Perth	915
Middle Swan	553	Rossmoyne	734	West Swan	920
Midland	556	Rottneet Island	736	Westfield	900
Midvale	559	Safety Bay	738	Westminster	905
Millendon	562	Salter Point	740	White Gum Valley	930
Mindarie	565	Samson	746	Willagee	935
Mirrabooka	567	San Remo	748	Willetton	940
Morley	569	Sawyers Valley	750	Wilson	945
Mosman Park	572	Scarborough	754	Winthrop	950
Mount Claremont	574	Secret Harbour	753	Woodlands	955
Mount Hawthorn	578	Serpentine	755	Woodvale	960
Mount Helena	581	Shelley	758	Wooroloo	963
Mount Lawley	585	Shenton Park	760	Wungong	965
Mount Nasura	587	Shoalwater	764	Yanchep	970
Mount Pleasant	589	Silver Sands	763	Yangebup	975
Mullaloo	592	Singleton	765	Yokine	985
Mundaring	595	Sorrento	766		
Mundijong	598	South Fremantle	772		
Munster	601	South Guildford	776		
Murdoch	604	South Lake	778		
Myaree	607	South Perth	780		
Nedlands	614	Southern River	768		
Neerabup	612	Spearwood	784		
Nollamara	622	Saint James	742		
Noranda	626	Stirling	788		
North Beach	630	Stoneville	792		
North Fremantle	634	Stratton	794		
North Lake	636	Subiaco	796		
North Perth	638	Success	800		
Northbridge	632	Swan View	808		
O'Connor	645	Swanbourne	804		
Oakford	640	Tamala Park	809		
Ocean Reef	642	Thornlie	816		
Orange Grove	649	Trigg	820		
Orelia	652	Tuart Hill	824		
Osborne Park	655	Two Rocks	832		
Padbury	658	Upper Swan	836		
Palmyra	661	Victoria Park	840		
Parkerville	664	Viveash	844		

Table 1.1: Offences reported to police by offence group

Offence Group	Offence	n	%
Offences Against the Person		23,405	8
Homicide	Murder	41	0
	Attempted murder	8	0
	Manslaughter	5	0
	Driving causing death	35	0
Assault	Assault occasioning grievous bodily harm	156	0
	Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	3,902	1
	Other assault	10,672	4
Sex Offences	Sexual assault	1,858	1
	Sexual offences	54	0
	Other sexual offences	1,612	1
Other Against the Person	Kidnapping & abduction	343	0
	Hijacking	7	0
	Defamation and libel	8	0
	Other offences against person	2,568	1
Robbery/ Extortion	Armed robbery	930	0
	Other robbery	1,169	0
	Blackmail & extortion	37	0
Burglary		55,904	19
	Break and enter - dwellings	35,395	12
	Break and enter - commercial	15,328	5
	Attempted break and enter - dwellings	3,364	1
	Attempted break and enter - commercial	1,069	0
	Burglary - other	748	0
Fraud/Handling Stolen Goods		7,973	3
	Fraud, forgery and false pretences	6,440	2
	Misappropriation	848	0
	Receiving	463	0
	Unlawful possession of stolen goods	214	0
	Handling of stolen goods, other	8	0
Stealing		136,311	47
	Theft or illegal use of a motor vehicle	13,673	5
	Attempted theft of motor vehicle	2,173	1
	Stock theft	25	0
	Other theft	120,440	41
Property Damage		46,238	16
	Arson	888	0
	Other property damage	45,350	16
Offences Against Good Order		4,397	2
	Trespassing and vagrancy	4,115	1
	Other offences against good order	282	0
Drugs		15,059	5
	Possess and/ or use drugs, unspecified	7,724	3
	Deal and traffic in drugs, unspecified	725	0
	Manufacture/ grow drugs, unspecified	1,166	0
	Other drug offences	5,444	2
Other		2,743	1
	Offences against Govt operations	57	0
	Pervert the course of justice	128	0
	Breach of other probation, parole, etc. orders	2,157	1
	Conspiracy (offence type not specified)	6	0
	Other offences against justice	92	0
	Marine navigation	4	0
	Explosives	26	0
	Other offences, not elsewhere classified	273	0
Total		292,030	100

Table 1.2: Reported offences by place of offence

Offence group	Place of Offence				Total	
	Dwelling	Shop	Non-Residential	Other	n	%
Against the person	11,052	2,064	3,864	6,425	23,405	8.0
Break and Enter	38,759	3,831	12,743	571	55,904	19.1
Fraud/ Receiving	1,035	4,107	2,516	315	7,973	2.7
Vehicle theft	7,804	1,560	2,662	3,820	15,846	5.4
Stealing	60,122	20,154	24,026	16,163	120,465	41.3
Damage	21,748	3,868	10,709	9,913	46,238	15.8
Good order	1,848	153	462	280	2,743	0.9
Drugs	3,394	113	625	265	4,397	1.5
Other	7,592	646	1,950	4,871	15,059	5.2
Total	153,354	36,496	59,557	42,623	292,030	100

Table 1.3: Reported offences against the person by sex of victim and place of offence

	Dwelling			Shop			Non-Residential			Other			Total	
	F	M	U	F	M	U	F	M	U	F	M	U	n	%
	Murder	9	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	0	41
Attempted murder	1	4	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	8	0.0
Manslaughter	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	5	0.0
Driving causing death	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	21	0	35	0.1
Assault occasioning grievous bodily harm	25	47	0	0	3	2	9	14	5	11	35	5	156	0.7
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	1,024	911	1	42	142	0	122	581	0	336	743	0	3,902	16.7
Other assault	2,635	1,891	1	286	521	0	599	1,463	1	1,018	2,256	1	10,672	45.6
Sexual assault	1,174	200	0	36	1	0	96	20	2	305	24	0	1,858	7.9
Sexual offences	40	6	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	54	0.2
Other sexual offences	907	224	13	48	15	0	78	31	3	255	37	1	1,612	6.9
Kidnapping & abduction	151	54	0	8	7	0	20	8	0	71	24	0	343	1.5
Hijacking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	0.0
Defamation and libel	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	8	0.0
Other offences against person	814	661	13	78	80	35	140	237	121	149	226	14	2,568	11.0
Armed robbery	23	53	8	42	54	385	19	38	98	44	166	0	930	4.0
Other robbery	54	62	2	140	60	75	40	77	28	205	424	2	1,169	5.0
Blackmail & extortion	5	19	2	0	1	1	1	3	2	0	3	0	37	0.2
Total	6,862	4,150	40	682	884	498	1,125	2,477	262	2,423	3,972	30	23,405	100.0

Table 1.4: Reported offences against the person by age-group and sex of victim

	Female							Male							Unk	Total	
	<18	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	<18	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+		n	%
Murder	5	1	3	5	2	0	1	5	5	5	5	2	1	1	0	41	0.2
Attempted murder	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	8	0.0
Manslaughter	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0.0
Driving causing death	3	4	3	1	1	0	2	4	4	2	4	3	1	3	0	35	0.1
Assault occasioning grievous bodily harm	4	9	12	13	3	2	2	11	21	35	12	15	2	3	12	156	0.7
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	182	374	533	300	89	24	22	360	645	667	398	202	74	31	1	3,902	16.7
Other assault	834	1,049	1,291	851	379	98	36	1,273	1,240	1,688	1,062	578	209	81	3	10,672	45.6
Sexual assault	699	400	312	135	45	15	5	110	74	36	14	9	1	1	2	1,858	7.9
Sexual offences	25	2	13	4	0	0	0	1	0	4	4	1	0	0	0	54	0.2
Other sexual offences	756	134	230	105	44	12	7	201	39	39	11	12	2	3	17	1,612	6.9
Kidnapping & abduction	62	69	65	34	16	2	2	34	23	18	7	5	4	2	0	343	1.5
Hijacking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	0.0
Defamation and libel	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	8	0.0
Other offences against person	105	241	352	283	139	40	21	84	175	330	277	228	88	22	183	2,568	11.0
Armed robbery	24	30	30	21	16	4	3	112	66	48	38	26	10	11	491	930	4.0
Other robbery	60	67	77	64	67	41	63	329	118	73	39	24	18	22	107	1,169	5.0
Blackmail & extortion	1	0	2	2	1	0	0	4	3	9	2	3	3	2	5	37	0.2
Total	2,765	2,380	2,924	1,818	802	239	164	2,533	2,413	2,956	1,875	1,108	416	182	830	23,405	100.0

2.1 General

Information about police apprehensions (or arrests) is a crucial measure of law enforcement activity and provides the basic official measure of offending behaviour. For offenders, being apprehended by the police is the gateway to further involvement in the criminal justice system.

This chapter describes data about apprehensions, or offences charged, by police during 1999. Apprehensions involving minor traffic offences (for example, speeding and parking offences) are not included in this data collection. However, the data do include other more serious traffic-related offences (such as reckless driving and driving under the influence).

The data described here are derived from the police P18 form (arrests/ summonses) which contains demographic details about the alleged offender, identity checks, details of the charge (including date of alleged offence), bail or custody arrangements, and information about the arresting/ summoning officer and station/ squad. Throughout the chapter reference will be made to the Indigenous status of the alleged offender, which has been referred to in previous reports as *Aboriginality* or, simply, *race*¹. The P18 form is not completed in the case of a juvenile offender who is formally cautioned or who is referred to a juvenile justice team (or, previously, the Children's Panel).²

An important distinction is made throughout this chapter between all apprehensions (ie, all offences charged by the police) and individual persons arrested. All offences charged are counted as separate apprehensions, even though the actual event of arrest may have involved more than one charge being laid. In other words, an actual apprehension involving several charges is not counted here as a single record of the event but rather as several records (one for each separate offence type). Hence, the total number of apprehensions in this chapter will overestimate the number of actual events of arrest. Furthermore, all distinct persons arrested during the counting period are counted only once, even though they may have been arrested on more than one occasion for more than one offence/ charge. By counting distinct persons in this way, we can tell how many people were involved in alleged offending ('prevalence') rather than how many alleged offences had been brought to charge ('incidence'). In describing distinct persons, we count only the most serious charge (if there were more than one) during the period. Reference is also made to 'counts'. These are all alleged offences, inclusive of multiple incidents of the same offence type, for which charges have been laid.

-
1. Indigenous status is derived from a P18 field for ethnic appearance. The field is completed on the basis of the attending police officer's subjective assessment of the arrested person's appearance, and is used for operational purposes only. Care should be exercised in the interpretation of these statistics because it is possible that a person attributed to a particular group does not belong to that group.
 2. Note that the Children's (Suspended Proceedings) Panel ceased operation in March 1995. Since then, the diversionary role of the Panel has been incorporated into the functions of juvenile justice teams.

A simple rule to observe when reading the arrest tables is that, if *offences* are the main interest, then tables describing all apprehensions are most relevant; whereas if *offenders* are the interest, then tables describing data for distinct persons are the most appropriate.

Also described in this chapter are data about juvenile cautioning. A formal juvenile cautioning system was introduced in Western Australia in August 1991 as a joint initiative of the WA Police Department and the (then) Department for Community Services. The scheme operates with the intention of diverting young people committing minor offences from the criminal justice system. The system did not actually become part of the formal legal processes for dealing with young offenders until March 1995, following the introduction of the *Young Offenders Act*. Juveniles who are cautioned are not actually charged by the police and therefore do not appear in official arrest or court records.

The cautioning data described here were obtained from the Juvenile Cautioning database, which is maintained by the WA Police Service. The database contains details about the sex, age and Indigenous status of the offender, the date and time of the caution, the offence type (broad categories only), the locality of the offence, the place of caution, the police station involved and an indication of whether parents were aware of the caution.

2.2 Trends in Apprehensions

During 1999 there were 79,394 apprehensions involving 35,100 distinct persons charged with a total of 97,354 offences. Compared to 1998, the total number of apprehensions decreased by 3.2% but the total number of distinct persons arrested increased marginally by 0.8%.

Table I: Trends in WA police apprehensions, 1990-1999

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Total offences charged	115,945	107,360	101,528	99,549	95,117	98,350	104,261	98,521	97,354
Total apprehensions	91,680	83,517	78,859	77,987	76,494	79,854	84,581	81,978	79,394
Distinct persons arrested	40,539	37,463	34,602	35,226	35,030	36,186	36,904	34,813	35,100
<i>Indigenous Status</i>									
Aboriginal	7,212	6,970	6,919	7,160	6,939	7,192	7,821	8,238	8,164
Non-Aboriginal	32,479	30,059	27,273	27,571	27,638	28,467	28,516	26,083	25,376
% Aboriginal	18.2	18.8	20.2	20.6	20.1	20.2	21.5	24.0	24.3
<i>Sex</i>									
Males	32,635	30,379	28,038	28,536	27,952	29,144	29,353	27,651	27,679
Females	7,684	6,965	6,520	6,606	6,912	6,909	7,436	7,045	7,331
% Male	80.9	81.3	81.1	81.2	80.2	80.8	79.8	79.7	79.1
<i>Age Status</i>									
Juveniles	5,648	4,019	3,633	3,414	3,133	3,006	3,156	3,132	3,484
Adults	34,279	32,873	30,576	31,807	31,889	33,173	33,748	31,681	31,494
% Juveniles	14.1	10.9	10.6	9.7	8.9	8.3	8.6	9.0	10.0

2.3 Distinct Persons Arrested

During 1999 the 35,100 distinct persons charged by police averaged 2.3 apprehensions per person. Note that while the number of adults arrested by police *decreased*, the number of juveniles arrested *increased* during 1999. Throughout the 1990's there had been significant reductions in the number of juvenile apprehensions from 6,321 or 16.2% of all apprehensions in 1990 to 3,132 (8.1%) in 1998. A number of factors contributed to this

decline including the introduction of a formal cautioning system for juveniles (from August 1991 onwards); extensions of eligibility to appear before the Children's (Suspended Proceedings) Panel to juveniles aged 16 and 17 (in the early 1990s); amendments to the *Justices Act* to enable older juveniles to be dealt with under the INREP enforcement system; and the introduction of the *Young Offenders Act* (in March 1995) which extended the use of juvenile justice teams.³ However, the 1999 figures show the highest levels of juvenile arrests since 1993.

Figure 2.1: Trends in distinct persons arrested by sex, age status and Indigenous status, 1990-1999

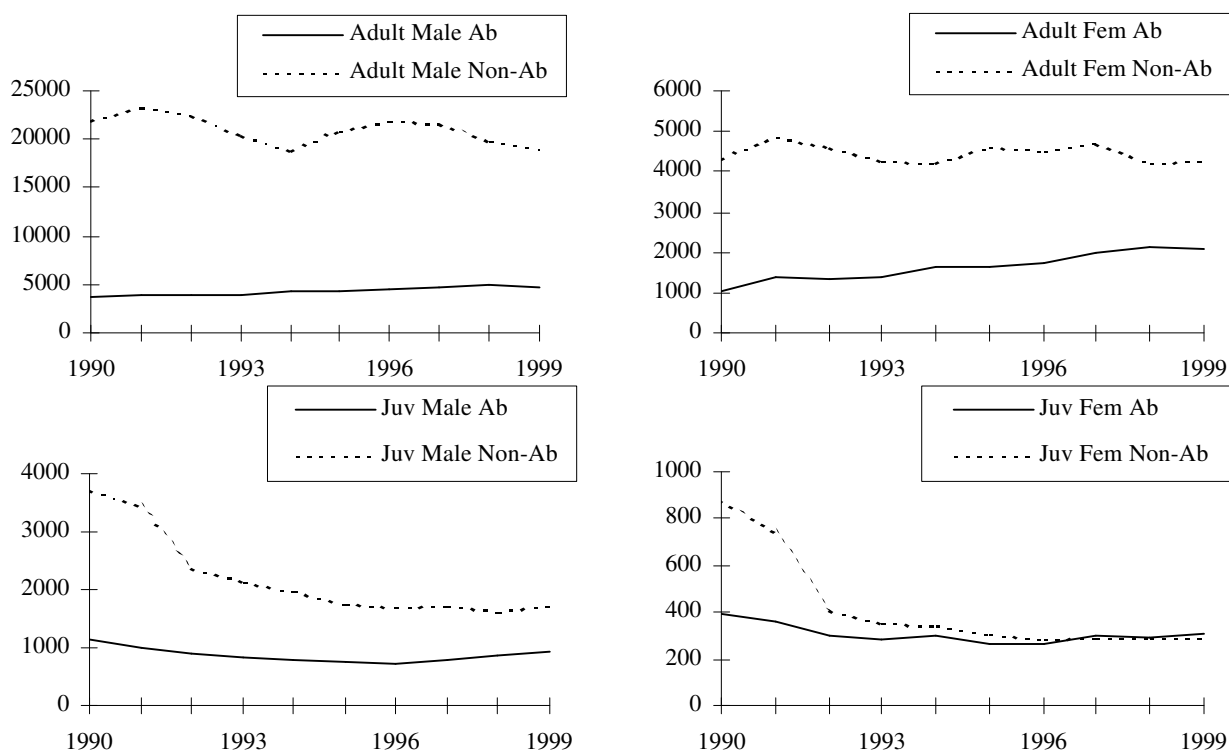


Figure 2.1 illustrates the trend in the number of persons arrested over the period 1990-1999, broken down by sex, age status (juvenile/ adult) and Indigenous status. Declines in juvenile arrests were most evident in the early to mid-1990's, particularly of non-Aboriginal youth. However, the number of non-Aboriginal juveniles arrested has steadied over the last few years. Arrests of juvenile Aboriginal males have increased since 1996 and are now at the highest level since 1991. The number of arrests of Aboriginal adults has decreased slightly from the steady increase throughout the 1990's. Arrests of adult Aboriginal females increased from 1,063 in 1990 to 2,075 in 1999— an increase of 95%. The large increase in female Aboriginal arrests related mostly to good order offences such as disorderly conduct and resisting arrest, and driving-related offences, such as driver's licence offences. The numbers of arrests of non-Aboriginal adults have been generally stable over the same period, but there does appear to be two distinct four-year cycles on either side of 1994.

3. For more information about juvenile justice and the activities of the Children's Court and juvenile justice teams, refer to Chapter 4 of this Report, Chapter 5 in Harding R (ed) *Repeat Juvenile Offenders: The Failure of Selective Incapacitation in Western Australia*, Research Report No 10, Crime Research Centre, The University of Western Australia, and *Aboriginal Youth and the Juvenile Justice System*, a report by the Crime Research Centre for the Aboriginal Affairs Department, December 1995.

In 1999, males were almost four times more likely than females to be arrested: the prevalence rate of arrest per 100,000 residents (aged ten years or over) was 919 for females compared to 3,447 for males.

In 4.4%, or 1,560, cases Indigenous status was not recorded (compared to 1.4%, or 492, in 1998). Excluding these unknown cases, almost one in four distinct persons arrested (24.3%) was Aboriginal. However, while 22.3% of adults arrested were Aboriginal, 37.1% of juveniles arrested were Aboriginal. Estimates of the annual prevalence of arrests by Indigenous status for Western Australia are shown in Table II.

Table II: Annual arrest rates (as a percentage of relevant population) by Indigenous status, 1991-1999⁴

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<i>Aboriginal</i>									
Arrests	24,745	23,068	22,386	21,700	21,019	21,498	24,271	25,386	23,690
Distinct persons arrested	7,212	6,970	6,919	7,160	6,939	7,192	7,821	8,238	8,164
Arrests per person	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	2.9
Rate per 100 Ab. pop'n	14.2	13.4	13.1	13.3	12.6	12.8	13.7	14.1	13.7
<i>Non-Aboriginal</i>									
Arrests	65,891	59,912	55,927	55,540	54,876	57,609	59,543	55,909	53,453
Distinct persons arrested	32,479	30,059	27,273	27,571	27,638	28,467	28,516	26,083	25,376
Arrests per person	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1
Rate per 100 non-Ab. pop'n	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4
Ab./non-Ab. Ratio	6.9	7.2	7.8	7.9	7.7	7.7	8.3	9.6	9.8

Table II shows that, despite some changes in the arrest rates of Aborigines throughout the 1990's, there has been a steady increase in the over-representation of Aboriginal people in police arrest statistics. In 1999, Aborigines were over-represented in police arrest statistics by a factor of 9.8; in other words, Aboriginal people were almost ten times more likely to be arrested by the police than were non-Aboriginal people.

2.3.1 Age of Distinct Persons Arrested

Age was not recorded for 122 of the 35,100 distinct persons arrested in 1999. For arrests where age was known, almost two thirds were under 30 years of age (63.2%); a small percentage were under 14 (1.4%) and 8.8% were over 45. Over one quarter of those arrested were 20 years old or younger (27.4%), while three quarters were 34 years old or younger (76.0%). (See Table 2.2 for a breakdown of offences by age, Indigenous status and sex.) Overall, the mean age of those arrested was 28.4 years, and for females the mean age was slightly older (28.6 years) than for males (28.3 years). The mean age for Aboriginal people was somewhat younger (27.2 years).

Rates of arrest were 1,585.9 per 100,000 for juveniles (persons aged 10 to 17) and 2,326.2 per 100,000 adults. As Table III shows, the risks of arrest were at their highest (at 7,660.8 per 100,000) amongst those persons aged 18 or 19 years.

4. The proportion of the population arrested is calculated as a rate per 100 residents of the relevant population. Estimates for Aboriginal populations 1991 to 1996 are taken from *Australian Demographic Statistics, December Quarter 1997* (ABS Cat. No. 3101.0). Estimates for Aboriginal population 1997 and 1998 are taken from *Experimental Projections of the Indigenous Population* (ABS Cat. No. 3231.0). Estimate for Total population 1991 is taken from *Australian Demographic Statistics, December Quarter 1997*. Estimates for Total populations 1992 to 1998 are taken from *Australian Demographic Statistics, December Quarter 1998*. Estimates for non-Aboriginal populations 1991 to 1998 are calculated from the above-mentioned estimates.

Table III: Age-specific rates of arrest per 100,000 population, 1999

Age Group	Persons arrested		Males arrested		Females arrested	
	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate
10-14	779	567.9	607	863.3	172	257.3
15-17	2,705	3,278.4	2,240	5,174.8	460	1,172.8
18-19	4,118	7,660.8	3,311	12,339.3	801	2,975.4
20-24	8,018	5,710.2	6,353	8,816.6	1,656	2,422.5
25-29	6,381	4,340.8	5,015	6,665.2	1,361	1,896.7
30-34	4,461	3,172.9	3,426	4,826.0	1,026	1,474.1
35-39	3,254	2,161.3	2,481	3,273.0	759	1,015.3
40-44	2,201	1,528.7	1,717	2,381.1	477	663.7
45-49	1,333	991.8	1,061	1,558.5	266	401.0
50-54	842	719.8	660	1,087.4	171	303.8
55-59	417	479.8	353	786.6	60	142.7
60-64	227	324.3	190	536.7	35	101.2
65-69	128	213.8	102	345.3	26	85.7
70+	114	83.6	89	154.1	24	30.5
Adult (18 or older)	31,494	2,326.2	24,758	3,591.3	6,662	1,002.6
Juvenile (10 to 17)	3,484	1,585.9	2,847	2,506.3	632	595.7
All	34,978	2,185.5	27,605	3,437.8	7,294	914.6

Note: Rates are based on estimated resident population at 30 June 1998 (see *Population by Age and Sex, WA*, ABS Cat. No. 3235.5). 122 cases of unknown age have been excluded from these estimates and base populations do not include those persons aged under 10 years. Figures for 'Persons arrested' included 79 cases of unknown sex.

2.3.2 Most Serious Offence of Distinct Persons Arrested

Almost one third (30.5%) of distinct persons arrested were charged with motor vehicle/ driving-related offences (usually driving under the influence). Burglary and stealing offences (including motor vehicle theft, fraud and receiving) (18.1%), good order offences (20.1%), against the person offences (16.5%), drug offences (9.9%), property damage (2.9%) and sundry offences (2.0%) made up the remaining offences. These proportions are similar to those reported in previous years. Figure 2.2 shows the distribution of major offence groups for distinct persons.

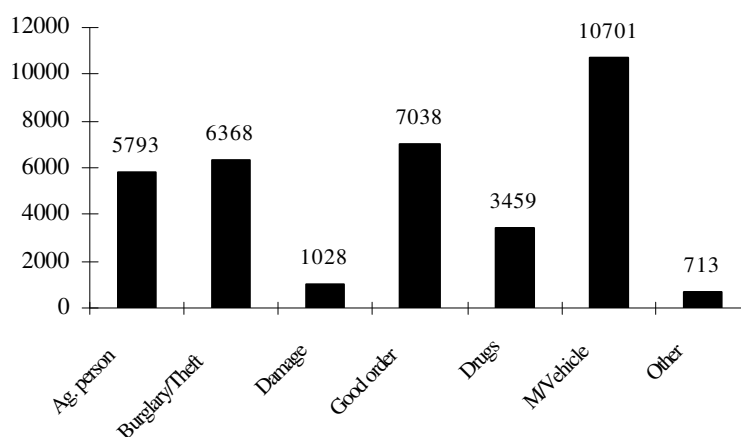
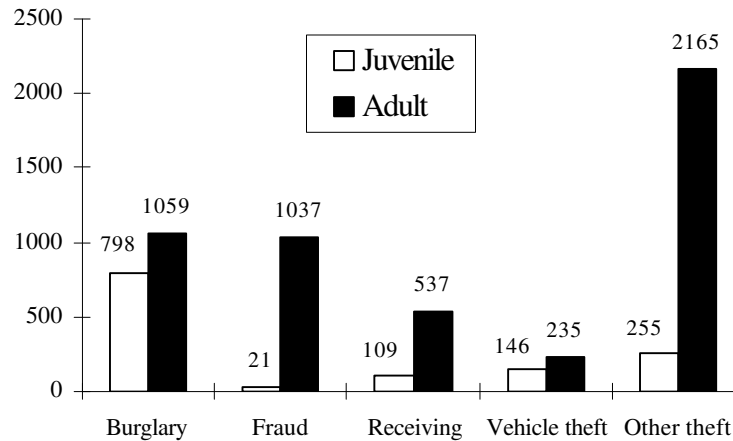
Figure 2.2: Distinct persons arrested by major offence group, 1999

Figure 2.3 provides a detailed breakdown of burglary and other theft offences by age status. It shows that 57.0% of burglary offences, 98.0% of fraud offences, 83.0% of receiving offences, 61.5% of motor vehicle thefts and 89.2% of other theft were allegedly committed by adult offenders.

Figure 2.3: Distinct persons arrested for burglary/theft offences (most serious offence) by age status, 1999

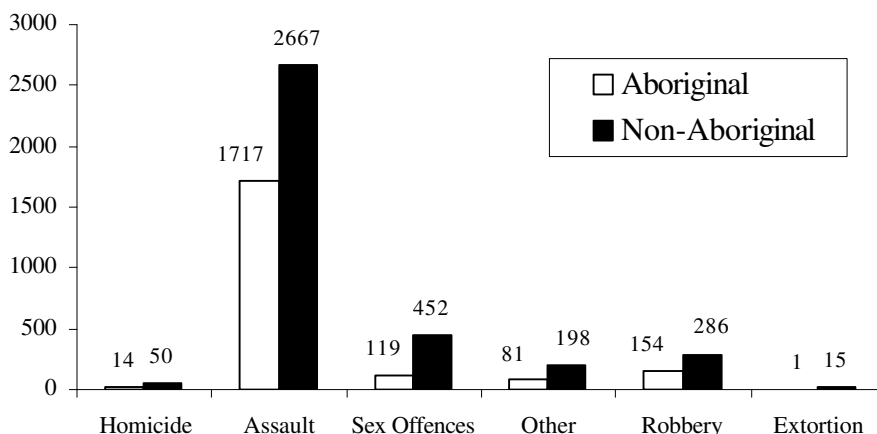


Note: 10 cases of unknown age are excluded

Figure 2.4 shows the breakdown of offences against the person by the Indigenous status of the person arrested. Aboriginal people accounted for a disproportionate number of distinct persons arrested for assault (39.2%), robbery (35.0%), sexual offences (20.8%) and homicide (21.9%).

For more details of the most serious offence by age status (juvenile/ adult), age group, sex and Indigenous status, see Tables 2.1 and 2.2.

Figure 2.4: Distinct persons arrested for against person offences (most serious offence) by Indigenous status, 1999



Note: 35 cases of unknown Indigenous status are excluded

A break-down of arrest rates by sex and Indigenous status shows that, in 1999, Aboriginal people were about twenty times more likely to be arrested for offences against the person than non-Aboriginal people, and Aboriginal females were over thirty seven times more likely to be arrested for such offences than non-Aboriginal females.

2.3.3 Arrest Processing

Of the 35,100 persons apprehended and charged in 1999, 11.8% were held in custody, 39.0% were bailed and about one quarter (22.6%) were issued with a summons. The proportion recorded as held in custody in 1999 was considerably less than that in 1998. However, there were 9,306 cases (26.5%) in which this type of information was not recorded, and, given that the percentage increase in unknowns is similar to the percentage decrease of those held in custody, this may indicate that the proportion held in custody was in fact greater than that quoted above.⁵

Aboriginal people were more likely to be held in custody after being arrested (15.4% compared to 11.3% of non-Aboriginal people) and less likely to be summonsed (10.7% compared to 27.5% of non-Aboriginal people). A greater proportion of Aboriginal people (44.0%) than non-Aboriginal (39.6%) was granted bail. Figure 2.5 graphs the differences in arrest processing for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people. For more details of arrest processing for different offence groups by Indigenous status, see Table 2.5.

Figure 2.5: Arrest process by Indigenous status of distinct persons arrested, 1999

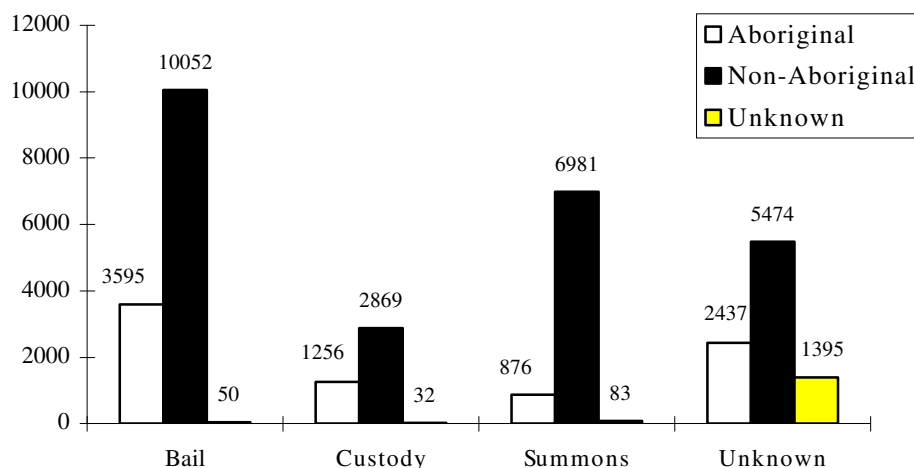


Table IV gives arrest processing percentages by Indigenous status and age status. It shows that considerably fewer Aborigines were summonsed than non-Aborigines (15.0% compared with 33.0% in the case of juveniles; and 10.1% compared with 27.0% in the case of adults).

Table IV: Arrest processing by Indigenous status and age status (juvenile/adult), 1999

Arrest processing	Juvenile		Adult	
	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal
	%	%	%	%
Unknown	5.4	5.4	34.0	23.0
Bail	58.5	47.9	41.4	38.9
Custody	21.1	13.7	14.5	11.1
Summons	15.0	33.0	10.1	27.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

5. In 1997 missing information accounted for only 0.8% of records. However, in 1998, 1996, 1995 and 1994 missing information accounted for 12.2%, 14.3%, 3.3% and 8.9% of records, respectively.

2.4 All Apprehensions (arrests)

A total of 79,394 apprehensions (either by way of arrest or summons) were made by police during 1999. In all, 97,354 offences were alleged — an average of 1.2 offences per apprehension.

As with data based on most serious offence, driving-related offences (30.8%) were the most common reason for apprehension. Generally the pattern of offences for apprehensions was very similar to that found in the previous section (Distinct Persons Arrested), except that there were fewer 'against the person' arrests (8.7%) and more 'good order' arrests (23.9%) than when counting distinct persons.

Almost one third of all apprehensions (29.8%) involved Aborigines, 14.3% involved juveniles and 19.0% related to females. About one in five (21.8%) apprehensions involving Aboriginal people were laid against juveniles, as compared to one in nine (11.0%) for non-Aboriginal people.

Tables 2.3 and 2.4 show all apprehensions by offence type, age, sex and Indigenous status of the alleged offender.

Arrest processing of apprehensions in comparison to distinct persons, showed that slightly more offences resulted in custody following arrest (15.8%), fewer resulted in summons proceedings (17.2%), while bail (39.6%) and the number unknown (27.5%) remained similar to that found for distinct persons arrested. Table 2.6 details arrest processing by sex and Indigenous status by the major offence groups.

Table V summarises the proportions of apprehensions of Aborigines, juveniles and females by offence group (after missing cases have been excluded). For example, 37.8% of offences against the person involved Aboriginal people, while 62.2% involved non-Aboriginal people; 15.5% of such apprehensions involved juveniles, while 84.5% involved adults; and 15.7% of these apprehensions involved females, while 84.3% involved males.

Table V: Percentages of all apprehensions involving Aborigines, females and juveniles by offence group, 1999

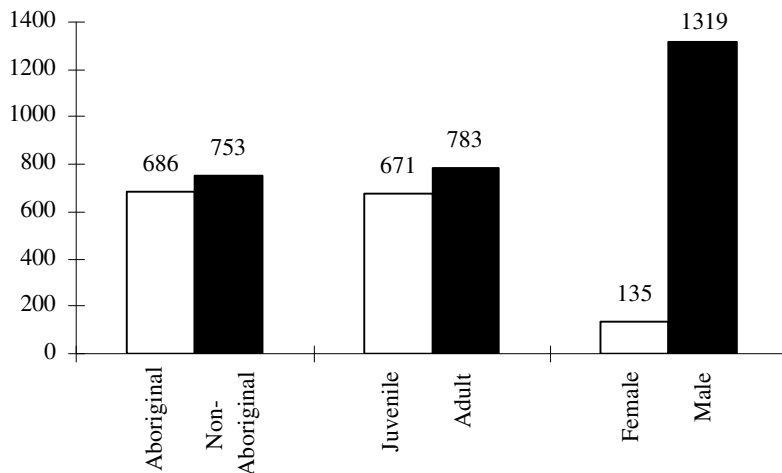
Offence Group	Aboriginal		Juvenile		Female	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Against the person	2,854	38.0	1,166	15.5	1,184	15.7
Burglary/ theft	4,511	31.5	4,269	29.4	3,459	23.8
Property damage	1,086	38.1	762	26.5	400	13.9
Good order	8,381	44.8	2,405	12.8	3,920	20.7
Drugs	928	9.7	756	7.8	1,758	18.2
Driving	5,662	24.6	1,876	7.7	4,082	16.7
Other offences	268	23.8	158	11.6	245	17.6
Total	23,690	30.7	11,392	14.4	15,048	19.0

Note: Unknown Indigenous status, sex, age and offence cases are excluded.

Since 1990 there has been a slight increase in the proportion of apprehensions involving Aboriginal people (from 26.3% in 1990 to 30.7% in 1999) and females (from 14.6% in 1990 to 19.0% in 1999) but a larger decrease in the proportion involving juveniles (from 24.8% in 1990 to 14.4% in 1999).

Figure 2.6 shows the distributions of the sex, Indigenous status and age groups of offenders involved in apprehensions for motor vehicle theft. Females accounted for about one in ten (9.3%) of such apprehensions, juveniles accounted for 46.1% and 47.7% involved Aboriginal people, excluding cases with missing values.

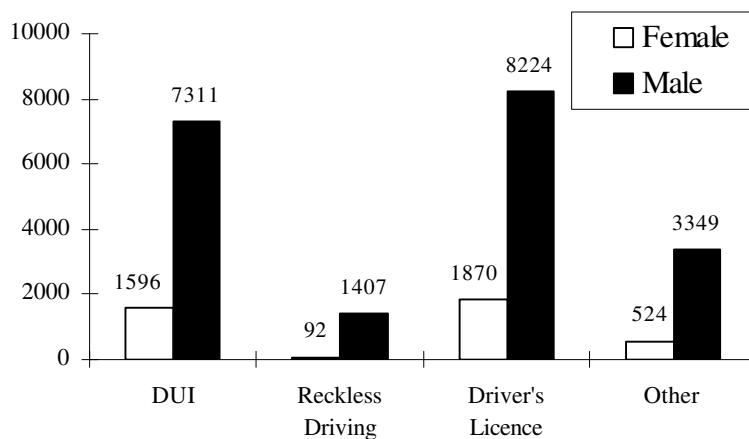
Figure 2.6: All charges of motor vehicle theft by Indigenous status, age status and sex, 1999



Note: 16 cases of unknown Indigenous status, 1 of unknown age and 1 of unknown sex are excluded.

Figure 2.7 describes apprehensions for motor vehicle/ driving offences by the sex of the offender for 1999. 36.5% of the apprehensions were for driving under the influence (DUI), 41.4% involved driver’s licence offences (that is, no motor vehicle driver’s licence or driving under suspension), 6.1% were for dangerous, reckless or negligent driving and the remaining 15.9% were for other related offences, such as general traffic (excluding parking), registration and roadworthiness offences. Females accounted for about one in six (17.9%) apprehensions for DUI, 6.1% of dangerous or reckless driving apprehensions, 18.5% of driver’s licence apprehensions and 13.5% of other traffic apprehensions.

Figure 2.7: All apprehensions for motor vehicle/driving charges by sex, 1999

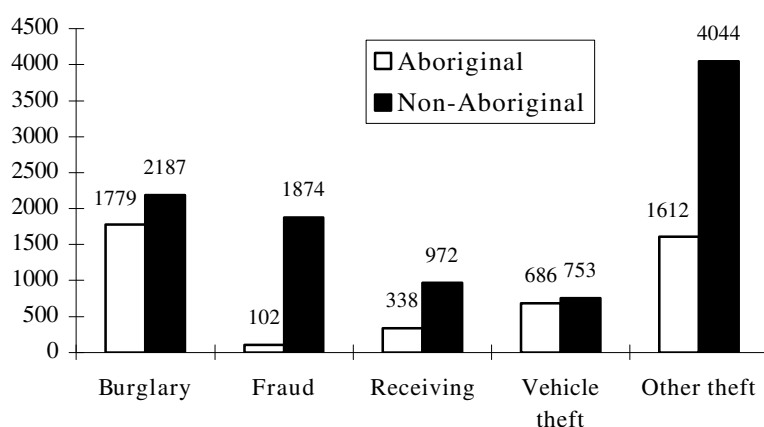


Note: 44 cases of unknown sex are excluded.

Figure 2.8 describes apprehensions for burglary and other theft-related offences by the Indigenous status of the offender for 1999. Over one quarter (27.7%) of these apprehensions involved burglary offences (dwellings and commercial premises), 10.0% involved vehicle theft, 13.9% involved fraud, and 9.1% receiving. The remaining 39.3% involved all other thefts (mostly shoplifting but also stealing as a servant, stock theft, theft from a motor vehicle, etc).

After excluding the cases of unknown Indigenous status, Aborigines were less likely to be apprehended and charged with fraud offences (only 5.2% of such apprehensions involved Aborigines) but more likely to be apprehended for vehicle theft (47.7% of such apprehensions involved Aborigines) and burglary offences (44.9%). More than one quarter (25.5%) of apprehensions for receiving and 28.5% of apprehensions for other thefts involved Aborigines.

Figure 2.8: All apprehensions for burglary/theft offences by Indigenous status, 1999



Note: 193 cases of unknown Indigenous status are excluded.

2.4.1 Regional distribution of apprehensions

The police record some location data about apprehensions. Two out of every five (41.0%) apprehensions occurred outside the Perth metropolitan area⁶. The Central region (which includes the towns of Geraldton and Carnarvon) made up 6.6% of apprehensions, while the South West (7.6%), South Eastern (6.9%), Kimberley (7.6%), Pilbara (4.9%), Midlands (2.8%), Lower Great Southern (3.1%) and Upper Great Southern (1.4%) regions made up the remainder of apprehensions.

Table VI summarises the proportions of apprehensions of Aboriginal people, juveniles and females, by region. For example, in the Perth metropolitan area, 17.0% of all apprehensions involved Aboriginal people, 13.7% involved juveniles and 19.3% involved females. In contrast, in the Kimberley region, four fifths (78.6%) of all apprehensions involved Aboriginal people and 13.1% involved juveniles.

6. For this Report, arrest postcodes were aggregated into nine geographical regions — one Perth metropolitan area and eight rural regions (South West, Lower Great Southern, Upper Great Southern, Midlands, South Eastern, Central, Pilbara and Kimberley). These regions correspond approximately to the Western Australian ABS statistical divisions of the same name.

Table VI: Percentages of all apprehensions involving Aboriginal people, females and juveniles by region, 1999

Region	Aboriginal		Juvenile		Female	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Perth	7,960	17.0	6,403	13.7	9,019	19.3
South West	798	13.3	760	12.6	999	16.6
Lower Gt Southern	743	30.2	490	19.9	426	17.3
Upper Gt Southern	482	42.7	184	16.3	247	21.9
Midlands	504	22.3	339	15.0	418	18.5
South Eastern	2,730	49.7	710	12.9	1,035	18.9
Central	3,166	60.1	1,062	20.2	1,031	19.6
Pilbara	2,555	65.8	644	16.6	755	19.4
Kimberley	4,743	78.6	790	13.1	1,110	18.4
Total	23,681	29.8	11,382	14.3	15,040	18.9

Note: Unknown Indigenous status, age and sex cases are excluded.

Differences in the distribution of the Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal population are likely to account for much of these regional variations in arrests, however, differences in life styles and policing practices will also have some effect. As Table VII shows, arrest rates for young Aboriginals were highest in the Central, South Eastern, Lower Great Southern and Perth regions. For adult Aboriginals, the highest arrest rates were recorded in the Central and South Eastern and Upper Great Southern regions.

Table VII: Prevalence arrest rates (distinct persons arrested per 100 relevant population) for young and adult Aboriginals by region, 1999

Region	Young (10-19)		Adult (>19)		Total	
	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate
Perth	688	18.3	1,705	20.1	2,393	19.5
South West	75	11.2	233	18.6	308	16.1
Lower Gt Southern	70	21.7	197	23.7	267	23.2
Upper Gt Southern	50	24.8	119	32.2	169	29.5
Midlands	45	11.2	152	17.4	197	15.4
South Eastern	213	21.5	710	28.3	923	26.4
Central	289	23.8	757	28.8	1,046	27.2
Pilbara	191	18.5	704	25.3	895	23.4
Kimberley	354	14.0	1,519	25.9	1,873	22.4

Note: Rates are based on 1996 ABS Census figures for the Aboriginal population in WA. Because the Aboriginal population would most likely have increased since 1996, the above rates are likely to be overestimates of the actual rates.

2.5 Cautioning

In 1999 there were 10,609 cautions issued by WA police, which is an increase of 2.0% from 1998. A total of 62,760 cautions have been issued between August 1991 and December 1999. As Table VIII and Figure 2.9 show, the number of cautions issued annually increased steadily over the period to 1994 but most dramatically in early 1995 immediately following the introduction of the *Young Offenders Act*. Compared to 1998, the proportion of cautions issued in 1999 was higher for females and for Aboriginal youth.

Table VIII: Annual breakdown of cautions issued, 1991-1999

Year	Total	Aboriginal		Non-Aboriginal		Male		Female	
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
1991*	1,756	253	14.4	1,500	85.4	1,243	70.8	488	27.8
1992	3,804	549	14.4	3,255	85.6	2,616	68.8	1,150	30.2
1993	4,657	666	14.3	3,991	85.7	3,197	68.6	1,419	30.5
1994	4,770	661	13.9	4,109	86.1	3,197	67.0	1,536	32.2
1995	8,268	1,316	15.9	6,952	84.1	6,138	74.2	2,069	25.0
1996	9,506	1,699	17.9	7,671	80.7	7,250	76.3	2,188	23.0
1997	8,989	1,835	20.4	6,972	77.6	6,797	75.6	2,118	23.6
1998	10,401	2,071	19.9	8,095	77.8	7,838	75.4	2,499	24.0
1999	10,609	2,390	22.5	8,219	77.5	7,784	73.4	2,771	26.1
Total	62,760	11,440	18.2	50,764	80.9	46,060	73.4	16,238	25.9

* Not a full year, August-December only.

Figure 2.9: Monthly breakdown of cautions by Indigenous status, 1991-1999

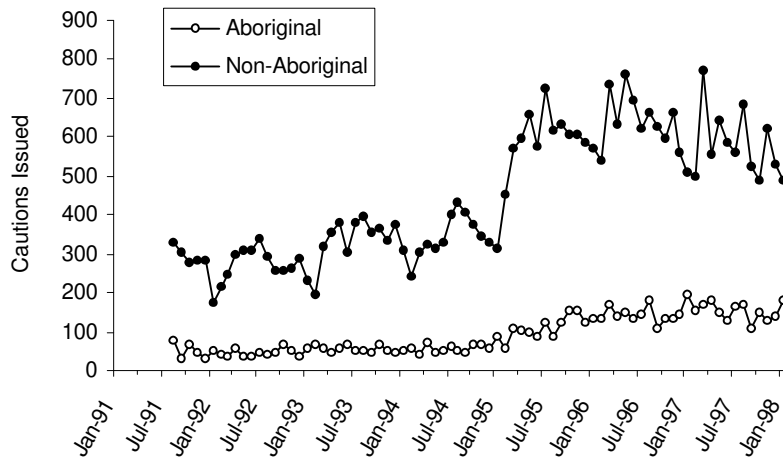
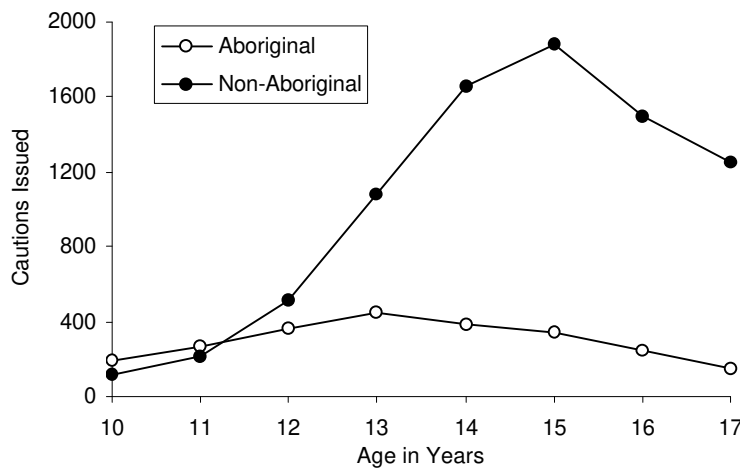


Figure 2.10 shows that cautions vary with Indigenous status and age. Data from 1999 show that the peak age at which Aborigines receive cautions is slightly younger than the peak age at which non-Aborigines receive cautions.

Figure 2.10: Total number of cautions issued by Indigenous status and age, 1999



Almost half (45.2%) of the cautions issued in 1999 were for property offences. The remainder of cautions were issued mostly for traffic offences (13.1%), drug offences (11.2%), good order (11.5%) and other miscellaneous offences (8.8%). Aboriginal youths were more likely to be cautioned for property offences, good order offences and offences against the person, while non-Aboriginal juveniles were more likely to be cautioned for property offences, traffic offences and drug offences (see Table IX).

Table IX: Cautions by offence type and Indigenous status, 1999

Offence type	Aboriginal		Non-Aboriginal		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Against person	202	8.1	448	5.2	650	5.8
Property	1,303	51.9	3,739	43.3	5,042	45.2
Liquor	56	2.2	287	3.3	343	3.1
Drug	104	4.1	1,140	13.2	1,244	11.2
Traffic	129	5.1	1,332	15.4	1,461	13.1
Good order	369	14.7	918	10.6	1,287	11.5
Truancy	32	1.3	110	1.3	142	1.3
Other	314	12.5	670	7.8	984	8.8
Total	2,509	100.0	8,644	100.0	11,153	100.0

Note: These totals exceed the overall number of cautions issued in 1999 since one caution can be issued for more than one offence.

As Table X shows, most cautions (57.0%) were issued in the Perth metropolitan area, more than one in six (17.0%) were issued in the south-west region, 12.1% were issued in the northern (Geraldton/ Pilbara/ Kimberley) region and 3.1% in the eastern (Kalgoorlie) region. However, in 10.9% of cases, location was not stated. Cautions issued to Aboriginal youths were distributed more regionally: after adjusting for unknown Indigenous status, 37.3% were issued in the Perth metropolitan area, 32.9% were issued in the northern regions, 11.1% in the south-west region and 6.0% in the eastern regions. However, in 12.6% cases, location of issue to Aborigines was not recorded.

Table X: Location of cautions by Indigenous status, 1999

Region	Aboriginal		Non-Aboriginal		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Metro	892	37.3	5,155	62.7	6,047	57.0
South Country	266	11.1	1,540	18.7	1,806	17.0
East Country	144	6.0	180	2.2	324	3.1
North Country	787	32.9	492	6.0	1,279	12.1
Unknown	301	12.6	852	10.4	1,153	10.9
Total	2,390	100.0	8,219	100.0	10,609	100.0

Metro = Armadale, Fremantle, Inglewood, Midland, Perth, Victoria Park and Warwick police regions. South Country = Albany, Bunbury, Mandurah, Narrogin and Northam police regions. East Country = Kalgoorlie police region. North Country = Broome, Geraldton and Karratha police regions.

2.5.1 Distinct persons cautioned

A total of 8,488 distinct persons were issued with 10,609 cautions during 1999 — an average of 1.2 cautions per person. Aborigines accounted for 19.5% of persons cautioned and females comprised 27.6%, excluding cases of unknown Indigenous status and sex, respectively. An age breakdown of persons cautioned is provided in Table 2.8. Over one quarter (28.2%) of persons cautioned in 1999 had been cautioned in previous years.

2.6 Tables - Police Apprehensions and Juvenile Cautions: pages 55-63

- Table 2.1 Distinct persons arrested by offence charged, by juvenile/ adult, sex and Indigenous status
- Table 2.2 Distinct persons arrested by offence charged, by age, sex and Indigenous status
- Table 2.3 All arrests by offence charged, by age, sex and Indigenous status
- Table 2.4 All arrests by offence charged, by juvenile/ adult, sex and Indigenous status
- Table 2.5 Distinct persons charged by arrest/ apprehension process and Indigenous status
- Table 2.6 All arrests by arrest/ apprehension process, by sex and Indigenous status
- Table 2.7 All cautions issued by offence type, sex and Indigenous status
- Table 2.8 Distinct persons cautioned by sex, age and Indigenous status
- Table 2.9 Distinct persons cautioned by number of cautions, sex and Indigenous status

Table 2.1: Distinct persons arrested by offence charged, by juvenile/adult, sex and Indigenous status

Offences	Male						Female						Total
	Aboriginal		Non-Aboriginal		Unknown		Aboriginal		Non-Aboriginal		Unknown		
	J	A	J	A	J	A	J	A	J	A	J	A	
Homicide	0	9	3	37	0	2	1	4	0	9	0	1	66
Assault	174	1,102	230	2,068	2	13	82	343	67	298	1	7	4,387
Sexual Offences	27	89	34	409	0	6	1	2	0	9	0	0	577
Other Against the Person	5	69	17	159	0	1	0	6	2	20	0	0	279
Robbery	65	49	77	166	1	0	27	13	16	24	0	1	439
Blackmail/ Extortion	0	0	4	10	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	16
Burglary	344	241	322	671	42	3	50	48	28	93	9	2	1,853
Fraud/ Misappropriation	0	18	13	608	3	17	1	24	3	358	1	10	1,056
Handling Stolen Goods	28	61	52	321	4	1	9	36	15	117	1	1	646
Vehicle Theft	46	79	72	130	9	1	8	20	9	5	2	0	381
Other Theft	54	194	113	1,047	15	10	37	185	31	718	5	6	2,415
Property Damage	40	169	99	514	5	7	11	87	5	80	0	0	1,017
Environmental Offences	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Offences Against Govt Security	0	0	3	26	0	0	0	3	0	8	0	0	40
Offences Against Justice	49	719	93	2,011	5	54	25	358	26	433	4	35	3,812
Weapons	17	118	45	595	3	5	2	25	8	58	3	1	880
Good Order	48	589	48	967	7	20	17	391	10	111	1	14	2,223
Possession/ Use of Drugs	6	91	55	1,424	2	5	1	41	7	336	0	2	1,970
Importing/ Exporting Drugs	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	6
Dealing/ Trafficking Drugs	7	38	36	374	0	1	5	20	5	93	0	0	579
Manufacturing/ Growing Drugs	1	9	4	424	0	4	0	1	0	88	0	1	532
Other Drugs	1	26	6	253	0	1	0	14	2	62	0	0	365
Driving under the Influence	18	698	217	4,201	48	547	10	229	42	891	11	147	7,059
Dangerous Driving	4	29	103	445	14	51	2	7	2	23	0	4	684
Drivers Licence Offences	10	297	59	1,557	1	71	7	190	7	323	0	34	2,556
Other Motor Vehicle Offences	1	10	9	266	1	19	0	8	1	51	1	3	370
Company	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Banking	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
Other Legislation	1	33	21	348	4	141	9	18	2	50	0	56	683
Child Welfare	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Total	946	4,737	1,735	19,037	166	984	305	2,075	288	4,260	39	327	34,899

Note: 122 cases of unknown age and a further 79 cases of unknown sex are excluded.

Table 2.2: Distinct persons arrested by offence charged, by age, sex and Indigenous status

2.2a: Males

Offences	Under 14			14-17			18-21			22-25			26-29			30-33			34-37			38-41			42-45			46 & Over			Total
	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	
Homicide	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	4	1	3	5	0	0	3	1	3	3	0	1	8	0	0	4	0	1	4	0	0	6	0	51
Assault	22	12	0	152	218	2	211	404	1	234	357	2	199	342	0	158	285	0	118	181	1	89	152	3	39	115	1	54	232	5	3,589
Sexual Offences	5	6	0	22	28	0	16	37	2	12	36	0	13	31	0	14	47	1	11	45	1	6	43	0	7	30	0	10	140	2	565
Other Against the Person	1	2	0	4	15	0	15	18	0	16	28	0	14	30	0	7	25	0	8	17	0	5	15	0	3	11	0	1	15	1	251
Robbery	12	6	0	53	71	1	22	70	0	7	45	0	9	21	0	4	15	0	5	7	0	2	5	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	358
Blackmail/ Extortion	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Burglary	95	27	7	249	295	35	106	310	3	58	148	0	36	94	0	11	46	0	15	36	0	8	20	0	3	12	0	4	5	0	1,623
Fraud/ Misappropriation	0	0	0	0	13	3	5	123	1	2	112	1	2	108	4	3	50	3	2	60	2	1	43	0	1	41	1	2	71	5	659
Handling Stolen Goods	5	1	0	23	51	4	19	117	1	13	74	0	4	35	0	6	24	0	9	31	0	3	20	0	1	9	0	6	11	0	467
Vehicle Theft	6	2	0	40	70	9	34	67	1	16	28	0	15	14	0	6	7	0	5	5	0	3	3	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	337
Other Theft	17	13	1	37	100	14	53	335	5	31	166	1	31	101	0	25	80	1	17	70	0	16	56	0	10	51	0	11	188	3	1,433
Property Damage	13	12	1	27	87	4	37	166	3	45	97	1	27	69	1	20	53	0	19	40	1	10	38	1	7	23	0	4	28	0	834
Environmental Offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4
Offences Against Govt Security	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	7	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	5	0	29
Offences Against Justice	3	1	0	46	92	5	163	453	19	135	442	8	143	363	5	104	234	1	70	189	7	43	112	2	28	92	3	33	126	9	2,931
Weapons	0	2	0	17	43	3	20	137	1	17	75	0	21	75	0	17	71	0	14	62	1	7	46	1	11	36	1	11	93	1	783
Good Order	5	2	2	43	46	5	99	280	8	93	173	5	108	150	3	80	103	0	48	72	0	58	48	2	40	53	0	63	88	2	1,679
Possession/ Use of Drugs	0	0	0	6	55	2	27	453	4	18	297	0	14	246	1	11	157	0	10	113	0	4	75	0	3	52	0	4	31	0	1,583
Importing/ Exporting Drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Dealing/ Trafficking Drugs	3	5	0	4	31	0	3	56	0	6	65	0	10	71	0	8	45	0	5	41	1	1	39	0	1	22	0	4	35	0	456
Manufacturing/ Growing Drugs	0	0	0	1	4	0	3	43	1	2	74	0	3	82	0	0	64	1	1	49	1	0	32	0	0	31	0	0	49	1	442
Other Drugs	0	0	0	1	6	0	4	111	0	11	49	1	6	39	0	2	20	0	1	17	0	2	8	0	0	6	0	0	3	0	287
Driving under the Influence	0	0	0	18	217	48	78	900	189	98	764	83	151	642	57	112	477	53	84	384	37	59	315	25	52	242	37	64	477	66	5,729
Dangerous Driving	0	0	0	4	103	14	7	249	37	4	84	7	8	58	1	5	21	2	2	8	2	0	10	1	2	4	0	1	11	1	646
Drivers Licence Offences	1	0	0	9	59	1	40	347	31	51	368	12	58	280	7	44	190	7	37	136	2	24	95	3	20	52	6	23	89	3	1,995
Other Motor Vehicle Offences	0	0	0	1	9	1	1	47	2	4	39	1	0	33	0	0	22	4	1	39	0	0	26	1	1	15	2	3	45	9	306
Banking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Other Legislation	1	1	0	0	20	4	7	73	41	4	58	30	8	58	13	3	38	14	3	33	10	4	26	6	1	24	6	3	38	21	548
Total	189	92	11	757	1,643	155	971	4,810	351	880	3,593	152	880	2,949	93	643	2,081	87	486	1,646	67	345	1,234	47	231	934	58	301	1,790	129	27,605

Note: 74 cases of unknown age are excluded.

A = Aboriginal, O = Other, U = Unknown

2.2b: Females

Offences	Under 14			14-17			18-21			22-25			26-29			30-33			34-37			38-41			42-45			46 & Over			Total		
	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U			
Homicide	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	15
Assault	14	4	0	68	63	1	60	66	1	72	56	1	60	43	0	54	41	0	38	33	1	25	21	1	18	10	0	16	28	3	798		
Sexual Offences	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	12		
Other Against the Person	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	7	0	0	3	0	4	3	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	28		
Robbery	7	1	0	20	15	0	7	8	0	5	9	0	0	5	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	81		
Blackmail/ Extortion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2		
Burglary	14	1	5	36	27	4	21	32	2	7	21	0	8	16	0	6	9	0	5	5	0	1	7	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	230		
Fraud/ Misappropriation	0	0	0	1	3	1	6	89	1	2	81	3	2	61	3	6	29	1	4	26	1	2	23	1	2	18	0	0	31	0	397		
Handling Stolen Goods	3	0	0	6	15	1	11	36	1	6	22	0	5	19	0	3	11	0	7	12	0	2	9	0	1	5	0	1	3	0	179		
Vehicle Theft	0	0	1	8	9	1	4	3	0	7	1	0	5	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44		
Other Theft	4	1	0	33	30	5	59	175	0	31	91	1	29	83	1	31	66	2	14	55	0	10	54	0	5	52	2	6	142	0	982		
Property Damage	2	1	0	9	4	0	15	25	0	20	12	0	9	10	0	14	11	0	11	9	0	7	4	0	7	2	0	4	7	0	183		
Offences Against Govt Security	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	2	0	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	
Offences Against Justice	4	0	1	21	26	3	90	103	5	68	93	6	65	74	5	58	59	3	42	37	2	15	29	6	7	19	2	13	19	6	881		
Weapons	0	1	0	2	7	3	6	18	0	6	10	1	3	8	0	1	5	0	3	7	0	4	4	0	2	3	0	0	3	0	97		
Good Order	3	0	0	14	10	1	70	29	3	48	24	1	86	15	1	56	14	4	47	12	2	40	4	2	20	1	1	24	12	0	544		
Possession/ Use of Drugs	0	0	0	1	7	0	11	82	0	6	69	1	8	57	1	8	48	0	4	41	0	1	17	0	3	9	0	0	13	0	387		
Importing/ Exporting Drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		
Dealing/ Trafficking Drugs	1	2	0	4	3	0	0	19	0	5	17	0	7	13	0	5	8	0	0	9	0	1	9	0	0	11	0	2	7	0	123		
Manufacturing/ Growing Drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	9	0	0	17	0	1	11	0	0	12	0	0	7	0	0	9	1	0	12	0	90		
Other Drugs	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	22	0	0	15	0	4	10	0	6	4	0	2	2	0	0	3	0	1	3	0	0	3	0	78		
Driving under the Influence	0	0	0	10	42	11	31	180	46	36	160	28	41	133	19	42	105	11	41	104	11	20	88	9	12	52	10	6	69	13	1,330		
Dangerous Driving	0	0	0	2	2	0	3	8	1	0	4	3	2	4	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	38		
Drivers Licence Offences	0	0	0	7	7	0	36	79	9	38	71	4	32	59	6	36	38	7	18	28	3	13	24	3	8	8	1	9	16	1	561		
Other Motor Vehicle Offences	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	9	0	0	11	1	1	6	0	3	5	0	1	6	0	1	3	1	1	3	1	0	8	0	64		
Banking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	
Other Legislation	3	1	0	6	1	0	4	11	5	5	7	6	7	6	10	0	5	4	1	4	4	1	6	3	0	4	7	0	7	17	135		
Child Welfare	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1		
Total	55	12	7	250	276	32	437	1,018	74	364	790	56	380	652	47	338	478	32	239	405	24	147	317	27	88	212	26	82	388	41	7,294		

Note: 37 cases of unknown age are excluded.

A = Aboriginal, O = Other, U = Unknown

Table 2.3: All arrests by offence charged, by age, sex and Indigenous status

2.3a: Males																															
Offences	Under 14			14-17			18-21			22-25			26-29			30-33			34-37			38-41			42-45			46 & Over			Total
	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	
Homicide	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	4	1	3	6	0	0	4	1	3	4	0	1	8	0	0	4	0	1	4	0	0	6	0	55
Assault	38	16	0	228	283	3	297	479	2	321	436	3	263	407	0	207	343	0	166	228	1	118	180	3	55	131	1	61	261	6	4,537
Sexual Offences	5	7	0	27	48	0	27	52	2	17	46	0	23	44	0	25	71	2	14	71	1	10	65	0	16	46	0	12	226	3	860
Other Against the Person	1	2	0	5	21	0	21	27	0	25	35	0	23	43	0	12	37	0	10	28	0	6	27	0	5	14	0	2	24	1	369
Robbery	15	6	0	80	94	1	30	90	0	9	57	0	12	30	0	4	19	0	6	14	0	3	7	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	480
Blackmail/ Extortion	0	0	0	2	5	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
Burglary	283	62	8	785	617	42	241	566	4	114	297	0	70	190	0	38	106	0	21	72	0	21	36	0	8	18	0	5	20	0	3,624
Fraud/ Misappropriation	1	0	0	2	25	8	13	274	1	6	268	1	6	207	5	10	105	3	4	139	2	4	82	0	1	64	1	3	93	5	1,333
Handling Stolen Goods	18	2	0	77	131	5	60	221	2	22	157	0	16	83	0	17	49	0	13	51	0	6	28	0	4	14	0	7	20	0	1,003
Vehicle Theft	38	9	0	291	264	11	139	209	2	58	119	0	35	44	0	19	27	0	12	10	0	5	12	0	2	8	0	3	2	0	1,319
Other Theft	129	41	1	271	480	24	179	767	5	93	453	2	87	301	0	74	185	1	53	153	0	39	101	0	23	75	0	20	216	3	3,776
Property Damage	80	25	3	170	394	8	184	426	7	149	216	1	107	177	1	59	126	0	41	85	1	20	69	3	19	40	0	12	46	0	2,469
Environmental Offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	6
Offences Against Govt Security	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	7	0	0	5	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	1	5	0	31
Offences Against Justice	54	10	0	382	422	6	559	1,074	31	440	923	13	406	748	8	322	507	2	225	386	11	136	266	5	97	175	4	62	268	12	7,554
Weapons	8	4	0	66	82	3	43	194	1	34	130	0	35	139	0	28	99	0	21	88	1	9	74	1	12	54	1	15	149	2	1,293
Good Order	73	15	3	392	346	10	537	891	12	449	516	7	438	375	3	330	265	0	221	216	1	205	151	4	140	109	0	179	189	2	6,079
Possession/ Use of Drugs	6	7	0	74	250	6	86	986	10	64	709	2	58	657	1	44	396	3	26	278	2	10	182	0	6	121	0	7	97	0	4,088
Importing/ Exporting Drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Dealing/ Trafficking Drugs	3	5	0	7	37	0	4	86	0	10	100	0	15	107	0	9	87	0	8	77	1	2	63	0	2	44	0	8	64	0	739
Manufacturing/ Growing Drugs	0	0	0	3	16	1	5	71	1	3	100	0	4	102	0	1	89	1	1	64	1	0	40	0	0	40	0	0	64	1	608
Other Drugs	5	5	0	40	182	3	47	625	6	30	451	2	38	378	1	25	218	1	14	171	0	4	86	0	2	57	0	1	45	0	2,437
Driving under the Influence	1	0	0	51	285	53	185	1,138	209	204	928	91	259	769	61	187	566	53	162	475	40	104	372	27	72	281	37	76	546	69	7,301
Dangerous Driving	0	0	0	55	198	19	49	456	61	29	176	18	31	117	4	22	55	3	10	21	4	3	27	2	8	13	1	3	21	1	1,407
Drivers Licence Offences	9	2	0	202	418	27	382	1,292	86	377	1,262	38	403	993	24	289	593	16	243	465	11	128	293	5	101	168	11	94	266	13	8,211
Other Motor Vehicle Offences	4	3	0	84	235	11	86	652	60	87	559	19	69	437	13	54	228	12	47	207	3	25	158	2	30	73	3	20	143	23	3,347
Banking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	4
Other Legislation	3	2	0	42	65	4	39	171	45	26	116	33	39	111	15	21	70	18	9	57	15	13	52	6	3	39	9	4	58	24	1,109
Child Welfare	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	774	223	15	3,337	4,904	245	3,215	10,761	548	2,570	8,069	230	2,437	6,469	137	1,800	4,251	115	1,328	3,368	96	871	2,378	60	607	1,593	69	595	2,831	167	64,063

Note: 127 cases of unknown age are excluded.

A = Aboriginal, O = Other, U = Unknown

2.3b: Females

Offences	Under 14			14-17			18-21			22-25			26-29			30-33			34-37			38-41			42-45			46 & Over			Total	
	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U		
Homicide	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	17			
Assault	31	5	0	93	84	1	80	77	1	86	66	1	74	59	0	67	46	0	46	42	1	34	24	1	20	11	0	17	29	3	999	
Sexual Offences	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	7	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	22	
Other Against the Person	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	8	0	0	3	0	4	6	0	4	3	0	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	41
Robbery	11	2	0	21	16	0	9	9	0	5	10	0	0	8	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	95	
Blackmail/ Extortion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
Burglary	21	4	5	80	52	4	36	52	2	16	36	0	12	24	0	13	11	0	6	5	0	1	10	0	1	2	0	1	3	0	397	
Fraud/ Misappropriation	0	0	0	1	13	1	15	159	4	11	144	3	3	112	4	9	40	1	7	37	1	3	41	2	2	26	0	1	43	0	683	
Handling Stolen Goods	3	1	0	22	30	1	27	63	1	11	41	0	14	30	0	5	16	0	10	16	0	3	9	0	1	5	0	1	4	0	314	
Vehicle Theft	6	1	1	28	21	1	17	15	1	13	8	0	9	2	0	7	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	134	
Other Theft	43	5	1	163	124	12	150	310	2	84	188	2	76	162	1	56	95	2	34	76	1	17	76	0	7	64	2	7	164	0	1,924	
Property Damage	15	4	0	36	25	1	37	41	0	47	17	0	32	19	0	21	17	0	19	13	0	15	5	0	11	4	0	6	10	0	395	
Offences Against Govt Security	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	2	0	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Offences Against Justice	31	3	2	151	105	7	248	216	6	188	175	8	180	147	7	122	113	4	104	70	2	41	56	7	17	29	4	20	27	10	2,100	
Weapons	2	1	0	6	11	3	9	21	0	9	15	1	5	9	0	1	8	0	3	8	0	4	5	0	3	3	0	0	5	0	132	
Good Order	22	6	2	100	67	3	222	100	5	153	62	2	214	56	4	148	36	5	140	30	2	120	14	2	48	10	1	44	20	1	1,639	
Possess/ Use of Drugs	3	1	0	30	34	0	38	198	0	18	145	1	23	125	1	24	97	0	9	87	0	3	52	0	5	27	2	1	26	0	950	
Import/ Export Drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Deal/ Traffick Drugs	1	2	0	4	4	0	2	21	0	8	20	0	9	17	0	6	14	0	0	19	0	1	15	0	0	13	0	2	12	0	170	
Manufacture/ Grow Drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	13	0	0	20	0	1	12	0	0	17	0	0	7	0	0	10	1	0	14	0	108	
Other Drugs	0	1	0	7	16	0	12	120	0	12	82	0	13	84	1	13	49	0	5	48	0	1	26	0	2	17	0	2	18	0	529	
Driving under the Influence	0	0	0	18	47	13	56	195	48	64	187	31	73	149	20	75	112	12	55	114	13	29	98	9	17	56	11	8	72	13	1,595	
Dangerous Driving	0	0	0	7	7	0	5	15	2	3	11	3	7	13	0	5	5	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	92	
Drivers Licence Offences	0	0	0	52	40	7	170	213	21	160	211	10	164	172	19	136	112	9	64	94	6	40	57	4	26	26	3	21	30	2	1,869	
Other Motor Vehicle Offences	0	0	0	16	8	3	25	83	4	26	75	8	20	65	6	23	36	3	13	38	2	5	18	3	3	17	4	0	20	0	524	
Banking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
Other Legislation	5	2	1	21	12	0	15	24	5	7	14	6	12	14	11	1	10	4	1	4	8	1	11	3	1	10	8	0	11	17	239	
Child Welfare	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	
Total	194	38	12	860	718	57	1,174	1,961	102	923	1,527	76	946	1,306	75	739	839	40	519	724	36	323	531	32	168	334	37	132	517	47	14,987	

Table 2.4: All arrests by offence charged, by juvenile/adult, sex and Indigenous status

Offences	Male						Female						Total
	Aboriginal		Non-Aboriginal		Unknown		Aboriginal		Non-Aboriginal		Unknown		
	J	A	J	A	J	A	J	A	J	A	J	A	
Homicide	0	10	3	40	0	2	1	4	0	11	0	1	72
Assault	266	1,488	299	2,465	3	16	124	424	89	354	1	7	5,536
Sexual Offences	32	144	55	621	0	8	1	5	0	16	0	0	882
Other Against the Person	6	104	23	235	0	1	2	9	2	28	0	0	410
Robbery	95	64	100	220	1	0	32	15	18	29	0	1	575
Blackmail/ Extortion	2	0	5	11	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	20
Burglary	1,068	518	679	1,305	50	4	101	86	56	143	9	2	4,021
Fraud/ Misappropriation	3	47	25	1,232	8	18	1	51	13	602	1	15	2,016
Handling Stolen Goods	95	145	133	623	5	2	25	72	31	184	1	1	1,317
Vehicle Theft	329	273	273	431	11	2	34	49	22	26	2	1	1,453
Other Theft	400	568	521	2,251	25	11	206	431	129	1,135	13	10	5,700
Property Damage	250	591	419	1,185	11	13	51	188	29	126	1	0	2,864
Environmental Offences	0	0	0	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Offences Against Govt Security	0	1	3	27	0	0	0	3	0	8	0	0	42
Offences Against Justice	436	2,247	432	4,347	6	86	182	920	108	833	9	48	9,654
Weapons	74	197	86	927	3	6	8	34	12	74	3	1	1,425
Good Order	465	2,499	361	2,712	13	29	122	1,089	73	328	5	22	7,718
Possession/ Use of Drugs	80	301	257	3,426	6	18	33	121	35	757	0	4	5,038
Importing/ Exporting Drugs	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	6
Dealing/ Trafficking Drugs	10	58	42	628	0	1	5	28	6	131	0	0	909
Manufacturing/ Growing Drugs	3	14	16	570	1	4	0	1	0	106	0	1	716
Other Drugs	45	161	187	2,031	3	10	7	60	17	444	0	1	2,966
Driving under the Influence	52	1,249	285	5,075	53	587	18	377	47	983	13	157	8,896
Dangerous Driving	55	155	198	886	19	94	7	20	7	53	0	5	1,499
Drivers Licence Offences	211	2,017	420	5,332	27	204	52	781	40	915	7	74	10,080
Other Motor Vehicle Offences	88	418	238	2,457	11	135	16	115	8	352	3	30	3,871
Company	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Banking	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	6
Other Legislation	45	154	67	674	4	165	26	38	14	98	1	62	1,348
Child Welfare	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	4
Total	4,111	13,423	5,127	39,720	260	1,422	1,054	4,924	756	7,739	69	445	79,050

Note: 201 cases of unknown age and a further 143 cases of unknown sex are excluded.

Table 2.5: Distinct persons charged by arrest/apprehension process and Indigenous status

Offences	Unknown			Bail			Custody			Summons			Total
	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	
Against the Person	20	37	11	1,182	1,830	9	497	604	0	233	899	13	5,335
Robbery/ Extortion	1	1	0	64	134	0	89	156	2	1	10	0	458
Breaking & Entering/ Theft	12	66	122	918	2,126	8	317	707	2	246	1,832	12	6,368
Property Damage	2	4	9	192	279	1	36	78	1	81	342	3	1,028
Good Order	1,131	1,084	134	900	1,943	11	248	527	2	136	901	21	7,038
Drugs	2	10	6	116	1,019	2	28	298	3	115	1,854	6	3,459
Driving/ Motor Vehicle/ Traffic	1,246	4,262	911	207	2,599	18	26	403	2	54	947	26	10,701
Other	23	10	202	16	122	1	15	96	20	9	196	2	712
Child Welfare	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Total	2,437	5,474	1,395	3,595	10,052	50	1,256	2,869	32	876	6,981	83	35,100

A = Aboriginal, O = Other, U = Unknown

Table 2.6: All arrests by arrest/apprehension process, by sex and Indigenous status

Offences	Unknown						Bail						Custody						Summons						Total
	Female			Male			Female			Male			Female			Male			Female			Male			
	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	
Against the Person	5	4	4	20	40	10	350	231	0	1,193	2,064	11	121	103	0	669	839	1	101	163	5	182	809	8	6,933
Robbery/ Extortion	1	0	0	0	1	0	23	28	0	56	136	0	24	17	1	104	190	1	0	3	0	1	9	0	595
Breaking & Entering/ Theft	7	8	40	23	99	118	614	976	8	1,986	3,660	6	216	315	1	1,145	1,999	3	227	1,041	6	291	1,704	9	14,502
Property Damage	1	0	1	8	11	16	154	54	0	496	751	3	38	21	0	188	262	1	51	80	0	150	586	6	2,878
Good Order	1,132	334	88	2,510	2,217	108	882	668	4	2,230	3,941	21	293	234	1	1,002	1,606	2	83	200	1	239	1,132	15	18,943
Drugs	1	4	0	4	27	18	117	569	1	347	2,988	8	32	119	1	139	956	6	105	805	4	183	3,190	12	9,636
Driving/ Motor Vehicle/ Traffic	961	975	274	3,074	8,212	1,075	310	899	4	778	4,389	25	49	183	3	348	973	4	68	348	8	70	1,317	26	24,373
Other	14	5	60	54	33	166	21	36	2	54	261	0	21	27	2	75	187	21	9	44	1	17	261	3	1,374
Child Welfare	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
Total	2,122	1,330	467	5,693	10,640	1,511	2,471	3,462	19	7,141	18,190	74	795	1,019	9	3,670	7,012	39	645	2,684	25	1,133	9,008	79	79,238

Note: 156 cases of unknown sex are excluded.

A = Aboriginal, O = Other, U = Unknown

Table 2.7: All cautions issued by offence type, sex and Indigenous status

Offence group	Female		Male		Unknown		Total
	A	O	A	O	A	O	
Against the person	86	117	116	329	0	2	650
Property	454	1,151	839	2,564	10	24	5,042
Liquor	18	97	38	189	0	1	343
Drugs	38	210	65	925	1	5	1,244
Traffic	23	131	105	1,194	1	7	1,461
Good order	121	165	245	752	3	1	1,287
Truancy	13	26	19	84	0	0	142
Other	129	126	184	542	1	2	984
Total	882	2,023	1,611	6,579	16	42	11,153

Note:

Totals may exceed overall number of cautions since one caution can be issued for more than one offence.

A = Aboriginal, O = Other

Table 2.8: Distinct persons cautioned by sex, age and Indigenous status

Age	Female		Male		Total
	A	O	A	O	
10	10	28	104	91	243
11	11	45	122	149	369
12	12	92	143	346	691
13	13	102	164	594	1,162
14	14	111	169	925	1,597
15	15	95	146	1,146	1,775
16	16	81	114	951	1,442
17	17	43	76	857	1,250
18	18	1	2	10	34
Total	126	598	1,040	5,069	8,563

Note: 43 cases of unknown sex and a further 4 of unknown sex and age are excluded..

A = Aboriginal, O = Other

Table 2.9: Distinct persons cautioned by number of cautions, sex and Indigenous status

Number	Female		Male		Unknown		Total
	A	O	A	O	A	O	
1	315	1,368	430	3,114	8	23	5,258
2	146	260	236	1,060	3	9	1,714
3	50	67	146	469	0	0	732
4 or more	88	35	230	427	2	2	784
Total	599	1,730	1,042	5,070	13	34	8,488

A = Aboriginal, O = Other

3.1 Introduction

The data presented in this Chapter relate to Higher Court (Supreme and District Court) criminal cases and lower court (Courts of Petty Sessions) cases in Western Australia for 1999.

The 1999 Higher Court data have been extracted from computerised records of the Higher Court Criminal Case Management System (SRCASE) which has been operated by the Ministry of Justice since 1993.

The standard counting rule applied to Higher Court data is that all charges finalised, either by acquittal (including *nolle prosequi* and defendant incapacity) or conviction and sentence, are included in the counting period. In this collection, data are extracted on the basis that either the sentence date occurred within the period (for charges resulting in conviction) or the final hearing date occurred within the period (for charges finalised in other ways). Note that in the case of convictions that are awaiting sentence, the charge record is counted in the period in which the sentence is handed down.

Higher Court data are counted in three ways: for all charges finalised within the period, for all final appearances (that is, where a group of related charges per defendant are finalised at an appearance within the period), and for distinct persons (where individuals are counted only *once* within a period regardless of the number of times they have appeared in court over that time). For the most part, we describe *all charges finalised* in the greatest detail. When describing final appearances or distinct persons, the most serious offence is extracted on the basis of the most severe penalty (as per *section 39* of the *Sentencing Act 1995*) for convictions, and, for those acquitted or dealt with by other means, on the basis of the draft seriousness index (see Appendix B).¹

Penalties imposed by the Higher Courts and details of the length of sentences or the amount of fines, etc, are not comprehensively reported here, although sentence length data are summarised for charges resulting in imprisonment. Generally tables in this Report are restricted to the nature of the penalty imposed rather than the length or quantum of the sentence imposed.

Statistics relating to the activities of the lower criminal courts are also presented for 1999 and are based on data obtained from the Ministry of Justice computerised CHIPS (**C**hildren's Court and **P**etty Sessions) system.² Computerised case management systems

1 The most severe penalty is imprisonment, followed by suspended sentences, intensive supervision orders, community-based orders, bond, loss of driver's licence, fine, restitution and other orders. If an individual has two charges of the same severity, the one which attracts the longer period or larger fine is selected. In the case of convicted offenders, the most serious offence is determined by the most severe (and largest) penalty outcome, whereas for those acquitted the selected most serious offence is determined by the protocol outlined in Appendix B.

2 The Courts of Petty Sessions are sometimes referred to as lower courts, Magistrate's courts or summary courts and are usually presided over by a stipendiary magistrate but, in country areas, they may be constituted by two Justices

began collecting adult lower court data during the mid-1990s, but did not include *all* metropolitan courts until 1998.³ CHIPS coverage of lower court activity in *regional* Western Australia was completed during 1999. However, in remote areas, these activities continue to be managed by the police. Nevertheless, a significant proportion of adult lower court activities is recorded in Ministry of Justice systems to allow some level of statistical reporting.

As previously, some matters such as those dealt with by the automatic expiation procedures of the *Justices Act* (INREP) are not described. Also, some information is poorly recorded in the CHIPS system and therefore not described in any detail here. This includes plea entered and, more importantly, Indigenous status (Aboriginality).

Once again, the extent of Aboriginal involvement in the Higher Court system could not be accurately ascertained because of the high level of non-recording of ethnicity (Indigenous status) in court records. In 1999, only 46.6% of finalised charges (48.5% of distinct persons) contained details of defendant ethnicity. Thus, more than 53% of cases had no such details recorded. *The continuing poor level of recording of ethnicity represents a serious deficiency in the quality and utility of the Higher Court data collection.*⁴ The definitions and counting rules used to describe the lower courts are consistent with those of the Higher Courts.

3.2 Higher (Supreme and District) Courts

3.2.1 General Trends

Table I presents figures for all charges, for all final appearances and for all distinct persons from 1996 through to 1999.

Table I: Higher Courts trends – all charges, all final appearances and distinct persons, 1996–1999

	1996	1997	1998	1999
All charges	7,834	7,433	7,034	8,750
Final appearances	2,623	2,594	2,986	3,243
Distinct persons	2,460	2,425	2,758	2,996

As the table shows, the total number of charges dealt with by the Higher Courts declined between 1996 and 1998 but rose sharply in 1999. Note, however, that the total number of final appearances and the total number of individuals (distinct persons) dealt with by the courts have generally increased. This suggests that although more people are facing the courts, each is being charged with fewer offences per occasion.

of the Peace sitting together or occasionally a single Justice of the Peace with restricted powers under the *Justices Act*.

3 Initially, Magistrate's courts in the Perth metropolitan area recorded information in the MAGIC systems but these were subsequently incorporated into a single CHIPS database.

4 In 1998, the proportion of finalised charges with no ethnicity details was 56.7%. In previous years, the situation was marginally better: in 1996, the proportion of finalised charges with no ethnicity details was 20.2%; in 1997 this proportion increased to 40.9%.

3.2.2 Descriptive Summary

During 1999 there were 8,750 charges finalised by the Higher Courts, on 3,243 occasions (final appearances), involving 2,996 distinct persons – an average of about 2.7 charges per final appearance and 2.9 charges per person.

Table II shows that males accounted for the majority of finalised charges (80.2%) and comprised about the same proportion (85%) of all final appearances and all distinct persons dealt with during the year. Table 3.1 at the end of the Chapter shows the major offence groups by sex and Indigenous status, for all charges, and Table 3.7 shows similar, for final appearances.

Defendants aged 25 years or less comprised 34.6% of finalised charges but accounted for more final appearances and distinct persons (44.7% and 44.3%, respectively). This difference suggests that younger defendants appear before the Higher Courts with slightly more charges per person than older defendants.

Table II: Summary of Higher Court activities, for all finalised charges, for all final appearances and for distinct persons, 1999.

	<u>All charges</u>	<u>Final appearances</u>	<u>Distinct persons</u>
Total	8,750	3,243	2,996
Sex			
Males	7,022	2,756	2,544
Females	1,503	406	373
Unknown	225	81	79
% Male	80.3	85.0	84.9
Indigenous status			
Aborigines	201	122	112
Non-Aborigines	3,873	1,493	1,341
Unknown	4,676	1,628	1,543
% Aboriginal	2.3	3.8	3.7
Age			
<26 years	3,031	1,449	1,327
26-33 years	2,087	773	722
34+ years	3,491	951	878
Unknown	141	70	69
% aged 25 years or less	34.6	44.7	44.3
Court outcome			
Convicted	6,534	2,585	2,418
Acquitted	825	238	211
Other	1,391	420	367
% Convicted	74.7	79.7	80.7
Offence type			
Against person	3,047	1,099	1,032
Property	4,337	1,318	1,218
Good order	423	242	215
Drugs & Other	665	377	356
Unclassified	278	207	175
% Against person (violent)	34.8	33.9	34.4

Table II also shows that of all charges finalised during the period, 74.7% led to conviction and 9.5% resulted in acquittal. Of final appearances during the period, almost eight in ten

led to conviction (79.7%), 7.3% were acquitted and 8.0% were withdrawn. Similar proportions were observed for all distinct persons dealt with during the period.

3.2.3 Charges Finalised in the Higher Courts

The proportion of charges finalised by the District Court increased from 79.8% in 1996 to 91.3% in 1999, while the proportion of charges finalised in the Supreme Court declined from 20.2% in 1996 to 8.7% in 1999 (see Table 3.2 for details).

Four fifths (81.2%) of Higher Court charges were heard in Perth – slightly more than in 1998 (80%); the remainder of charges were heard in regional centres.

Table 3.1 shows the detailed offence descriptions of all charges finalised during 1999. A large proportion of charges (34.8%) involved offences against the person, of which one half (51.7%) were sexual offences, one in six (16.5%) were assaults and a further one sixth (15.6%) were robberies. Almost one half (49.6%) of all charges related to property offences. These comprised mostly burglary (39.7%), fraud (36.2%) and theft (17.4%) offences. The remaining charges comprised drug-related offences (6.7%, mostly sell and supply offences); good order offences (4.8%); and other or unclassified offences (4.0%).

There was a substantial increase in the number and proportion of fraud charges finalised by the Court in 1999 – increasing from 899 charges (12.6% of all charges) in 1998 to 1,571 charges (18%) in 1999. The reasons for this increase are unclear.

When the most serious offence of defendants at final appearance is compared with the distribution of offences found for all charges finalised, some interesting differences emerge: more than two fifths (40.6%) of final appearances had a property offence as the most serious offence; of which burglary comprised 70.9%. The differences are summarised in Table III.

Table III: Offence groups by all charges and by final appearances, 1999

Offence Group	All Charges		Final Appearances (most serious offence)	
	n	%	n	%
Against the person	3,047	34.8	1,099	33.9
Property	4,337	49.6	1,318	40.6
Good order	423	4.8	242	7.5
Drugs	590	6.7	335	10.3
Other/ Unknown	353	4.0	249	7.7

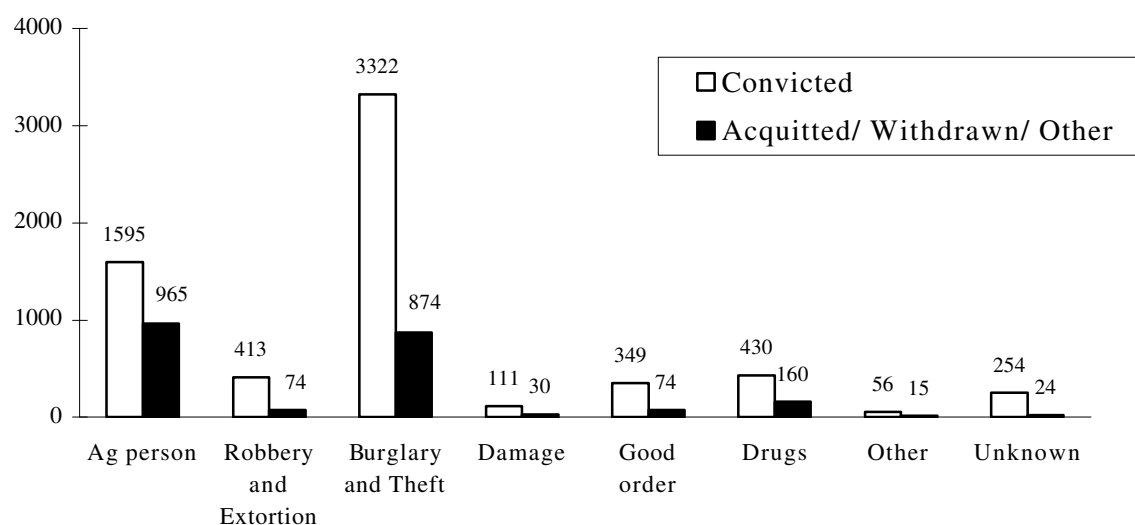
Conviction was the most likely court outcome for all finalised charges in 1999: 74.7% of charges resulted in conviction, 9.5% resulted in acquittal, 12.2% were withdrawn (nolle prosequi) and the remainder (3.7%) were adjourned, remitted to another court or terminated through the death of the defendant (see Table IV).

Note that since 1996, the proportion of charges that have been withdrawn by the court has increased from 7.9% to 12.2% (see Table IV).

Table IV: Court outcomes, all finalised charges, 1996 – 1999

Court Outcome	1996	1997	1998	1999
	%	%	%	%
Convicted	77.8	77.8	72.8	74.7
Acquitted	10.9	10.2	10.1	9.5
Withdrawn	7.9	7.6	11.0	12.2
Adjourned	2.3	3.4	4.2	2.7
Remitted	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
Other	0.6	0.7	1.7	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.2
Total (n)	7,834	7,433	7,034	8,750

Figure 3.1 and Table 3.3 show court outcomes (conviction or otherwise) broken down by major offence category. There was some variation in court outcome by offence type. Lowest 'conviction rates' were found for offences against the person: homicide offences (57.7% convicted), sex offences (62.6%) and assault offences (64.0%).⁵ Robbery offences had high conviction rates (84.8%), as did property offences (79.2%) and drug offences (72.9%). One in five (18.4%) charges of offences against the person led to acquittal as compared with about one in twenty (4.7%) for property charges.

Figure 3.1: Higher Court outcomes of all finalised charges, by offence group, 1999

3.2.4 Penalties Imposed by Higher Courts

Following conviction, the courts impose a sentence or penalty for each charge.⁶ For statistical purposes, court penalties have been grouped into four categories: fines, non-custodial sentences, imprisonment and other miscellaneous penalties.⁷

⁵ We use the term 'conviction rate' to mean the proportion of charges dealt with by the Court which result in a guilty verdict or where a guilty plea is entered.

⁶ Although not common, it is possible for the Court to impose a global sentence for a number of charges, eg, a single term of imprisonment for a number of charges. Where this has occurred, our figures and tables have counted the single sentence repeatedly, once for each charge to which it applies.

⁷ Note that in the 1997 Report, suspended prison sentences could not be distinguished from actual prison sentences and, thus, were included in the imprisonment category. Subsequent corrections to the data extraction protocol at the Ministry of Justice corrected this problem so that suspended sentences are now separately identified. In this Report,

In 1999, the most common penalty handed down by the Higher Courts was imprisonment. Excluding 153 charges having unknown penalty, prison sentences were imposed on 64.7% (4,127/ 6,381) of convicted charges. The distribution of other penalties was as follows:

- (i) fines (accounting for 316 or 5.0% of all conviction charges);
- (ii) non-custodial sentences (1,938 or 30.4% of all conviction charges), comprising community-based orders (28.8%), intensive supervision orders (36.3%), suspended sentences (32.0%) and adult conditional release orders (2.8%).

Note that, of the 2,585 final appearances which resulted in conviction in 1999, fewer defendants were sent to prison than indicated by the results shown above for finalised charges. After excluding 68 cases which had unknown penalty information, there were 1,358 defendants (54.0%) sent to prison, 961 defendants (38.2%) sentenced to serve non-custodial terms (including suspended sentences) and 198 defendants (7.9%) issued with fines. Table V illustrates differences in penalties for all convicted charges and for final appearances resulting in conviction in the Higher Courts from 1996 to 1999.

Table V: Types of penalties imposed for all charges and for all final appearances, 1996–1999

	Fine %	Non-custody %	Custody %	Other %
All charges				
1996	9.9	22.3	67.8	0.0
1997	7.5	27.9	64.6	0.1
1998	7.9	26.4	65.6	0.1
1999	5.0	30.4	64.7	0.0
Final appearances				
1996	16.6	29.8	53.6	0.1
1997	12.3	33.8	53.9	0.1
1998	10.9	37.2	51.9	0.1
1999	7.9	38.2	54.0	0.0

Overall, imprisonment continues to be the most commonly imposed sanction by the Higher Courts. However, some slight changes have occurred over time: the proportion of charges (and final appearances) receiving non-custodial sentences, particularly suspended sentences, has increased since 1996, while the utilisation of fines has diminished. The expanded range of non-custodial options (such as suspended sentences, community-based orders and intensive supervision orders) introduced or re-vamped through the *Sentencing Act 1995* may, in part, explain these changes. However, it is evident that a more detailed analysis of these patterns is required.

A breakdown of penalties imposed for broad offence categories is provided in Table VI. Imprisonment accounted for 77.7% of sentences for offences against the person, 62.0% of sentences for property offences, 57.8% of sentences for drug offences and 32.2% of sentences for good order offences. A non-custodial sentence was the most common sanction for good order offences (54.1%).

suspended sentences have been grouped with other non-custodial penalties. Note, however, that further details about the length of suspension, as opposed to the length of the original prison sentence, are not currently available from the Ministry of Justice.

Table VI: Offence group by type of penalty for all charges resulting in conviction, 1999

Offence Group	n	Fine	Non-custody	Custody	Total
		%	%	%	%
Against the person	1,961	4.0	18.4	77.7	100.0
Property	3,384	3.2	34.9	62.0	100.0
Drugs	412	17.0	25.2	57.8	100.0
Good order	329	13.7	54.1	32.2	100.0
Other	54	3.7	7.4	88.9	100.0

Note: 394 cases of unknown offence or unknown penalty are excluded.

Table 3.4 describes the penalty for each offence group resulting in conviction by the sex and Indigenous status of the defendant. Table 3.5 provides a more detailed description of charges finalised by the Higher Courts in 1999. For each offence group, the table shows how many charges resulted in conviction and describes the most serious penalty imposed on each charge.

Table VII summarises, for selected offences only, information on the length of sentences imposed for those charges resulting in conviction and imprisonment during 1999. The table provides the average sentence length calculated from the maximum sentence imposed by the court (ignoring the effect of parole or remission on actual time served). Sentence length is expressed as the mean number of months awarded. In addition, the minimum, maximum and median sentences imposed, the percentage of convictions leading to imprisonment and the number of charges involved in the calculation of average sentence length are included. Such averages only crudely summarise the distribution of sentences as many offences display a wide range of sentence lengths.

The table illustrates, for example, that of the 272 convicted and imprisoned armed robbery charges in 1999, the median sentence was 48 months (four years), but sentences ranged from a minimum of six months to a maximum of 108 months (nine years). Similar variations were found for other offence categories.

Table VII: Selected offences by quantum of imprisonment for all charges finalised, 1999

Offence group	Average sentence (mths)	Min (mths)	Max (mths)	Median sentence (mths)	% of convictions imprisoned	No of charges imprisoned
Murder	167	84	324	126	86	25
Attempted murder	81	18	144	81	67	2
Manslaughter	70	24	144	60	85	17
Grievous bodily harm	35	12	60	36	51	24
Assault occasion harm	24	3	168	18	59	128
Other assault	21	6	72	18	63	37
Sex assault	45	4	132	36	90	323
Sex offences (consent proscribed)	32	3	132	24	77	381
Other sex offences	29	3	114	24	72	96
Kidnap and abduction	23	3	120	24	72	67
Armed robbery	53	6	108	48	87	272
Robbery	33	6	60	36	80	74
Burglary (dwelling)	21	6	72	18	72	222
Burglary (unspecified)	19	1	72	18	55	672
Fraud and false pretence	17	3	51	18	53	351
Misappropriation	18	6	24	12	80	265
Receiving	19	1	72	15	50	55
Motor vehicle theft	18	2	96	12	87	162
Other theft	13	3	42	12	65	287
Arson	23	3	60	24	60	21
Pervert justice	15	3	42	12	44	50
Escape custody	5	1	12	4	92	23
Deal opium etc	37	9	180	24	69	68
Deal cannabis etc	22	3	84	18	36	48
Deal other drugs	31	6	192	24	73	70
Customs/ Importation	85	30	156	87	93	41

Note: In the calculation of quantum for murder charges, we have included cases where defendants have been given life or strict security life sentences. In these cases, we have taken the minimum period before statutory review (as specified by the Court) as the sentence length. In cases where this information is not described in the data, we have used a median sentence length of 10.5 years for charges under s. 279 of the *Criminal Code* (murder) and 17 years for charges under s. 278 of the *Criminal Code* (wilful murder).

Figure 3.2 presents the distribution of sentence lengths for selected offences groups. The figure shows that sentence length varies with offence type. For example, charges of serious assault generally incurred longer sentences than charges for common assault. Similarly, charges of armed robbery received longer prison sentences than simple robbery charges. Sexual assault offences received a wider range of imprisonment sentences from the court. This most likely reflects variations in seriousness, previous criminal history of the offender and other (mitigating or aggravating) factors which are used to determine sentence length.

Table 3.6 provides a more detailed description of the length of prison sentences imposed by the Higher Courts for all charges finalised in 1999. Charges are categorised into offence groups and terms of imprisonment are grouped into years. Instances of life sentences have also been identified.

Figure 3.2: Distribution of sentence length for all charges resulting in imprisonment – selected offences, 1999

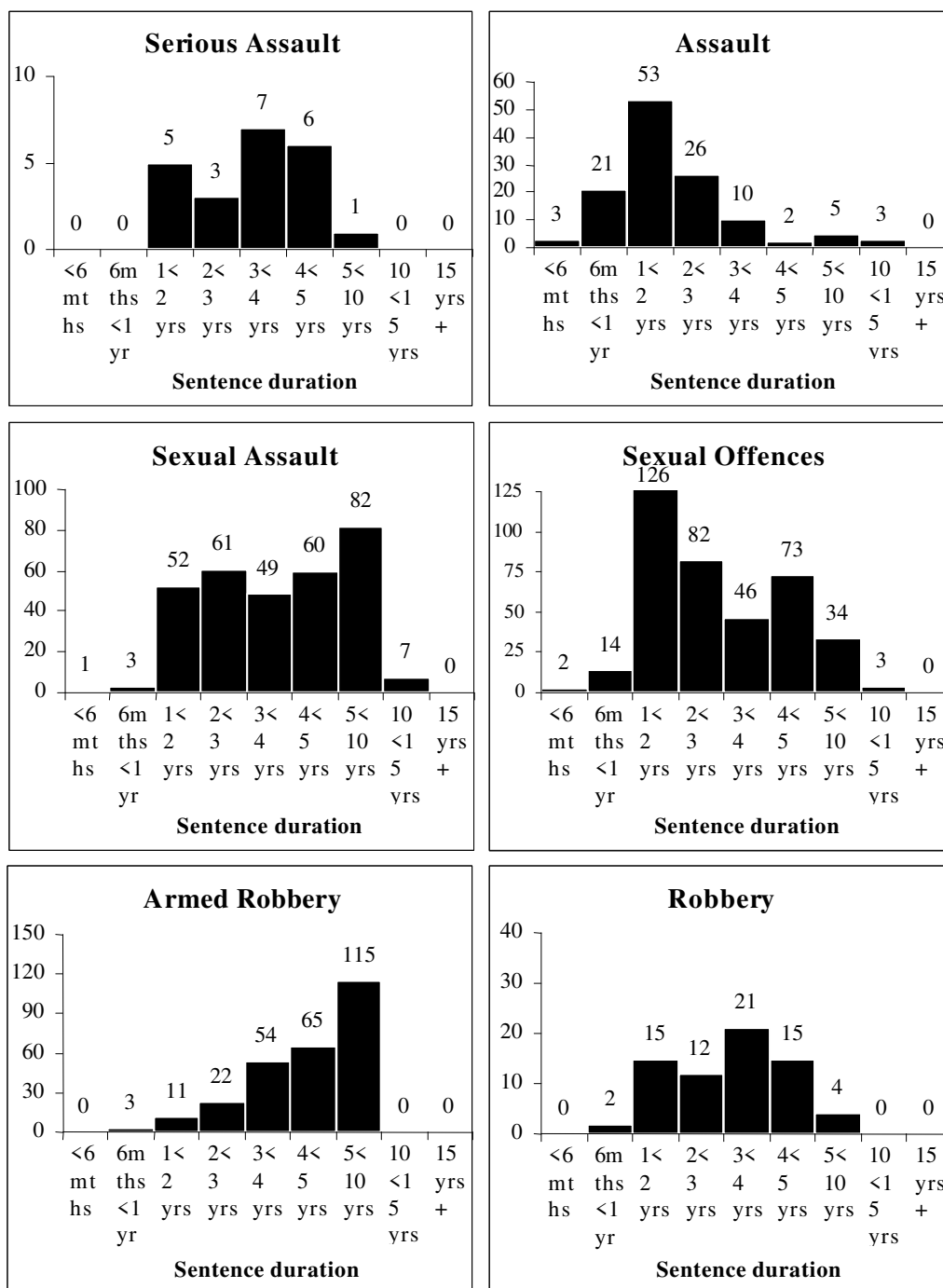


Table VIII describes and compares the lengths of sentences imposed by the Higher Courts (for selected offences) from 1996 to 1999. Proportions of convictions resulting in imprisonment (loosely referred to here as 'imprisonment rates') for these years are also included.

Comparisons of sentence lengths and imprisonment rates give an insight (albeit a simplistic one) into the sentencing patterns of the Higher Courts. The table shows that for offences such as sex offences and armed robbery, sentencing has been stable (ie median sentence lengths are constant, although note that imprisonment rates have increased), while the sentencing patterns for other offences have varied.

While interesting, the patterns shown in Table VIII are indicative only. Unraveling and understanding trends in sentencing is a complex process requiring good quality data and much more detailed analysis than that presented here.

Table VIII: Comparison of quantum of imprisonment for all charges, selected offences, 1996-1999

Offence group	Median sentence (in years)				% of convictions imprisoned			
	1996	1997	1998	1999	1996	1997	1998	1999
Murder	10.5	17.0	17.0	10.5	73.3	90.9	92.3	86.2
Attempted murder	8.0	10.0	4.5	6.8	71.4	84.6	66.7	66.7
Manslaughter	4.4	8.0	4.0	5.0	71.4	86.7	84.6	85.0
Grievous bodily harm	2.6	2.0	2.8	3.0	79.8	59.7	55.6	51.1
Assault occasion harm	1.2	1.5	2.0	1.5	50.8	56.5	48.5	59.3
Other assault	1.4	1.0	1.5	1.5	52.3	68.6	64.7	62.7
Sex assault	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	75.7	76.7	81.3	89.7
Sex offences (consent proscribed)	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	66.7	78.8	72.1	77.4
Other sex offences	1.3	2.0	2.5	2.0	67.5	78.1	71.3	72.2
Armed robbery	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	84.5	87.5	90.5	87.2
Burglary (dwelling)	1.5	2.0	1.5	1.5	67.4	63.6	70.4	71.8
Fraud and false pretence	1.0	0.5	2.0	1.5	73.8	31.0	44.9	52.9
Misappropriation	2.6	2.0	2.0	1.0	67.8	51.1	87.5	80.1
Other theft (excluding vehicle theft)	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.0	52.7	79.8	78.4	65.1
Deal opium etc	3.0	1.5	2.0	2.0	42.4	73.1	72.5	68.7
Deal cannabis etc	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.5	26.1	25.7	21.7	35.6
Deal other drugs	2.0	2.0	1.5	2.0	72.4	58.6	54.4	72.9

Note: In the calculation of quantum for murder charges, we have included cases where defendants have been given life or strict security life sentences. In these cases, we have taken the minimum period before statutory review (as specified by the Court) as the sentence length. In cases where this information is not described in the data, we have used a median sentence length of 10.5 years for charges under s. 279 of the *Criminal Code* (murder) and 17 years for charges under s. 278 of the *Criminal Code* (wilful murder).

3.3 Lower Courts (Courts of Petty Sessions)

3.3.1 Descriptive Summary

During 1999, the lower courts finalised 95,640 charges, on 50,447 occasions (final appearances), which were laid against 40,624 distinct persons – an average of 1.9 charges per final appearance and 2.4 charges per person.

Table IX summarises the activities of the lower courts, based on the three counting rules used to describe court activity, that is, for all charges, for all final appearances and for distinct persons for the counting period. More detailed statistical information about all finalised charges is provided in the sub-section which follows.

Table IX: Summary of all finalised charges, all final appearances and distinct persons dealt with by the Courts of Petty Sessions, 1999

	All charges	Final appearances	Distinct persons
Total	95,640	50,447	40,624
Sex			
Males	71,965	38,087	30,322
Females	20,211	10,248	8,417
Unknown	3,464	2,112	1,885
<i>% Male</i>	75.2	75.5	74.6
Indigenous status			
Aborigines	3,601	1,777	1,117
Non-Aborigines	7,276	3,532	2,425
Unknown	84,763	45,138	37,082
<i>% Aboriginal</i>	3.8	3.5	2.7
Age			
<26 years	38,187	19,532	15,012
26-33 years	25,610	12,906	10,164
34+ years	26,246	14,597	12,226
Unknown	5,597	3,412	3,222
<i>% aged 25 years or less</i>	39.9	38.7	37.0
Court outcome			
Convicted	90,975	48,701	39,639
Other	4,665	1,746	994
<i>% Convicted</i>	95.1	96.5	97.6
Offence type			
Against person	5,491	4,075	3,435
Property	20,811	7,874	6,282
Good order	16,862	7,664	5,388
Drugs & Other	9,788	4,857	3,842
Driving/ Vehicle	35,026	22,216	18,561
Unclassified	7,662	3,761	3,116
<i>% Against person (violent)</i>	5.7	8.1	8.5

3.3.2 Charges Finalised in the Lower Courts

As Table IX shows, three quarter (75.3%) of all finalised charges were laid against males and 21.1% were laid against females. However, in 3.6% of charges, the sex of the defendant was not recorded.

The table also indicates that Aborigines comprised 3.8% of finalised charges. However, the Indigenous status of the defendant was not recorded in the majority of cases (88.6%), thus, a precise picture of the extent of Aboriginal involvement cannot be described.

The age of defendants was also not recorded in 5.9% of charges finalised.⁸ Excluding these cases, defendants aged 18 to 25 years made up over two fifths (42.4%) of charges dealt with by the lower courts. The mean age of defendants was 29.8 years and median age was 27 years.

⁸ The recording of defendant sex and age improved significantly in 1999. The proportion of defendants of unknown sex declined from 13.6% in 1998 to 3.6% in 1999, while the proportion of defendants having unknown age fell from 17.0% in 1998 to 5.9% in 1999.

The majority of lower court charges (71.8%) were heard in the Perth metropolitan area (Table X). Courts in the South West region dealt with 6.2% of charges, while those in the Central and South Eastern regions dealt with 4.2% and 4.3% of charges, respectively.

Note, however, that *the regional courts of the Ministry of Justice do not completely describe all criminal charges laid in those areas*. As Table X shows, the number of lower court charges in a region (as recorded in the CHIPS system) does not reconcile easily with those laid by the police for the same region. In Perth, for example, it can be seen that the courts deal with considerably more charges than indicated by police figures, reflecting the fact that not all criminal charges are laid by the police or recorded by them in the P18 Apprehension System.⁹ Some criminal charges are laid by other agencies (eg fisheries, customs, taxation, social security). In contrast, the CHIPS system has incomplete coverage of some regional areas. For example, in the Kimberley region, CHIPS records 4,004 charges, yet there is evidence from the police that considerably more charges (5,141) were laid in that region during 1999. Extreme caution should therefore be exercised in attempting to make regional comparisons of lower court patterns on the basis of CHIPS data only.

Table X: Comparison of CHIPS adult lower court charges and police laid charges (adults only) by region, 1999

Region	CHIPS Lower Court charges	Police charges against adults	Ratio*
Perth metro area	68,654	40,356	1.7
Kimberley	4,004	5,141	0.8
Pilbara	4,137	3,193	1.3
Central	4,014	4,192	1.0
Midlands	1,600	1,922	0.8
South Eastern	4,144	4,758	0.9
Great Southern	3,073	2,917	1.1
South West	5,964	5,257	1.1
Total	95,590	67,736	1.4

Note: 50 CHIPS charges and 140 police charges of unknown region are excluded.

* A ratio of 1.0 indicates exact agreement between CHIPS and police data on the number of charges laid in a particular region.

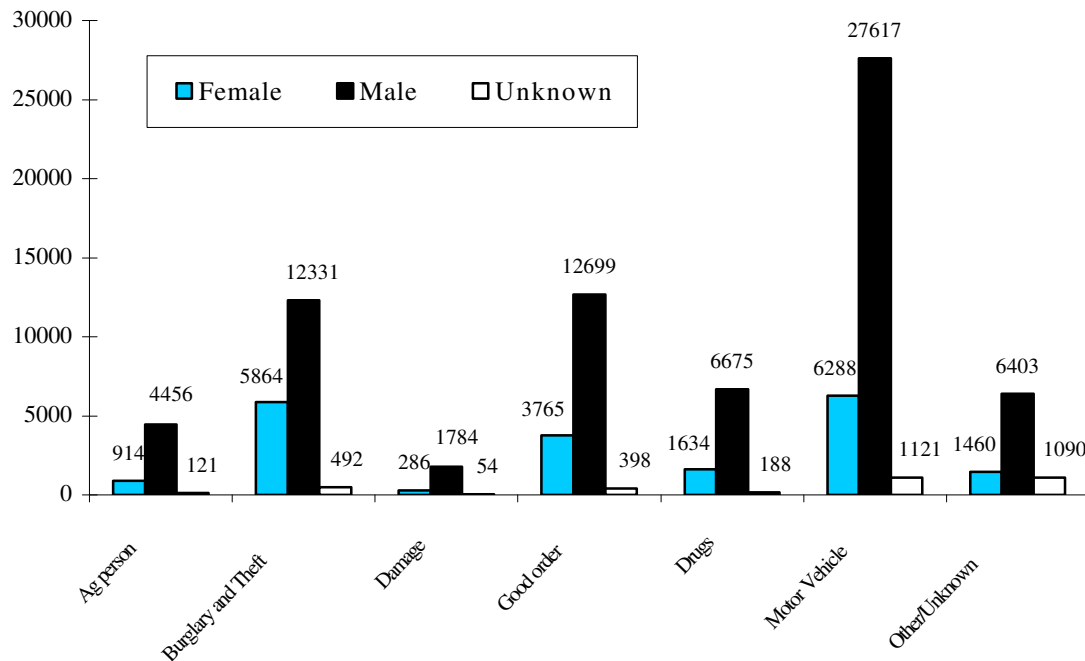
The most frequent offences with which defendants in the lower courts were charged were driving/ motor vehicle offences (36.6%), burglary/ theft offences (19.5%), good order offences (17.6%) and drug offences (8.9%). Against person offences comprised 5.7% of charges. Note, however, that in 8.0% of charges, the offence type (ANCO classification) was not recorded and these have been classified as 'unknown' (see Table IX).

Figure 3.3 describes charges finalised by the lower courts by offence type (including a category for unknown offence type) and defendant sex. Some gender differences were observed, for example, burglary/ theft offences comprise 29.0% of all charges laid against females, but only 17.1% of those against males. Conversely, driving/ motor vehicle offences comprise 38.4% of charges against males compared with 31.1% of those against females.

⁹ The police do not, for example, record all traffic charges or minor stealing offences in the P18 Apprehension system. In the case of traffic offences, only the more serious offences such as drink-driving and dangerous driving are recorded. The police use other databases, such as the Traffic Convictions system, to record less serious traffic offences.

For a more detailed breakdown of charges by offence type, sex and age, see Table 3.11 at the end of the Chapter.

Figure 3.3: Charges finalised by the lower courts by offence type and defendant sex, 1999



The results of decisions made by the lower courts have been grouped into five broad categories: dropped (where the matter is withdrawn or no evidence is offered), guilty (where the matter is heard and results in conviction, with or without a sentence), not guilty, and 'other' (which includes some grant applications, extraditions, transfers to other courts, etc).

Of the 95,640 charges finalised by the lower courts in 1999, the vast majority (95.1%) resulted in conviction (ie a guilty outcome). In a further 3.3% of cases, charges were dropped, in 0.4% the court outcome was not guilty and in 1.2% of cases there was some other court outcome.

Court outcomes did not vary greatly by defendant sex or age. The proportion of guilty outcomes for female defendants was 95.4%, compared with 95.1% for males, and the proportion of guilty outcomes for young defendants aged 18 to 25 years (95.4%) was similar to those of older age-groups: 26 to 33 years (95.4%), 34 years and older (94.7%).

There was some variation in court outcomes by offence type, however. As Table XI shows, driving and motor vehicle offences had the highest 'conviction rate' of 98.2%. For drug offences, 96.9% of charges resulted in conviction. The conviction rate was lowest for offences against the person (87.3%).

Table 3.12 provides a more detailed breakdown of court outcomes by offence type and defendant sex.

Court penalties (sentences) were grouped into four broad categories: custody, non-custody, fine and dismissed. Fines were the most common sanction used by the court (accounting for 61,195/ 90,975 or 67.3% of convicted charges), followed by non-custodial

orders (17.5%), custodial sentences (9.2%) and dismissals (6.0%). Non-custodial sentences comprised adult conditional release orders (ACROs), community-based orders (CBOs), intensive supervision orders (ISOs), suspended sentences of imprisonment (SIOs) and some good behaviour orders. In 1999, there were 15,919 non-custodial orders, comprising mostly CBOs (26.6%), ISOs (16.6%), suspended sentences (30.5%) and ACROs (20.5%).

Compared with previous years, the use of non-custodial sentences has increased, particularly the usage of suspended sentences and ACROs. A similar trend was also observed in the Higher Courts.

For the majority of charges, the courts imposed only one type of sanction or penalty per charge following conviction (86.0%). However, in 12.7% of cases, the court imposed two types of penalties (eg fine and driver's licence suspension) and in the remaining cases (1.4%), three or more penalties were imposed. Note that in the case of multiple penalties imposed for a single charge, only the most serious penalty is described in the statistics which follow.¹⁰

Table XI shows the types of sentences imposed following conviction for various offence types. Excepting burglary/ theft offences, the most common sanction for all other offence types was the imposition of a fine. In the case of burglary/ theft offences, the most common penalty imposed was a non-custodial order (42.9%), which includes suspended prison sentences.

Table XI: Convictions and penalties imposed by the Courts of Petty Sessions by offence group, 1999

Offence group	All charges	Convictions		Penalties				
	n	n	%	Custody	Non-custody	Fine	Dismissed	Total
				%	%	%	%	%
Offences against person	5,491	4,796	87.3	13.4	30.7	40.6	15.3	100.0
Burglary/ Theft	18,687	17,167	91.9	18.7	42.9	33.6	4.8	100.0
Other property	2,124	2,063	97.1	10.7	24.2	59.2	5.8	100.0
Good order	16,862	16,035	95.1	10.9	16.6	65.3	7.1	100.0
Drug offences	8,497	8,232	96.9	3.9	11.7	82.0	2.4	100.0
Driving/ vehicle	35,026	34,405	98.2	5.0	6.2	85.4	3.4	100.0
Other	1,291	1,210	93.7	1.1	4.6	73.3	21.1	100.0
Unknown	7,662	7,067	92.2	6.4	11.3	67.6	14.7	100.0
Total	95,640	90,975	95.1	9.2	17.5	67.3	6.0	100.0

Note: 51 cases of unknown penalty are excluded.

Some differences were observed between sentences imposed upon female and male defendants (see Table XII). Males were more likely than females to be imprisoned (compare 10.6% with 4.8%), while females were more likely than males to receive non-custodial sanctions (compare 28.3% with 14.8%). However, in both cases, this effect may be due to differences in the types of offences committed by the different gender groups (see earlier discussion).

Table 3.13 provides a more detailed breakdown of sentences imposed by offence type and defendant sex.

¹⁰ As with Higher Court sanctions, the penalties are ranked as follows: imprisonment, followed by suspended sentences, intensive supervision orders, community-based orders, bond, loss of driver's licence and other orders.

Only slight differences in sentences by age were observed. As Table XII shows, older defendants were more likely than younger defendants to be dismissed by the court (8.1% compared with 3.9% and 5.0%) and middle-aged defendants (those aged between 26 and 33 years) were more likely than other defendants to receive a custodial sentence (compare 12.4% with either 9.1% or 7.7%).

Table XII: Penalty by defendant sex and age – all charges resulting in conviction, 1999

Penalty	All	Sex			Age-group			
		Males	Females	Unknown	18-25	26-33	34+	Unknown
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Dismissed	6.0	5.9	5.3	12.8	3.9	5.0	8.1	15.7
Fine	67.3	68.6	61.6	72.3	67.4	65.2	66.8	78.3
Non-Custody	17.5	14.8	28.3	9.9	19.6	17.4	17.2	4.7
Custody	9.2	10.6	4.8	4.8	9.1	12.4	7.7	1.1
Unknown	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 3.14 provides a detailed summary of the number of charges finalised, the 'conviction rate' and the types of sentences imposed, for specific offence types dealt with by the court.

Table XIII and Figure 3.4 show, for the major offence categories, the distribution of sentence lengths for charges that resulted in imprisonment. In general, about one in five (19.7%) charges resulting in imprisonment received sentences of less than three months;¹¹ over one third (38.8%) were awarded sentences of between three and less than six months; one quarter (27.8%) were given sentences of six to less than twelve months; and in about one in eight cases (12.0%), prison sentences of one year or more were awarded.¹²

Table XIII: Distribution of sentence lengths for charges resulting in conviction and imprisonment, by major offence group, 1999

Offence group	Charges imprisoned n	Sentence length					Total %
		Less 3 mths	3<6mths	6mth<1yr	1yr<2yr	2 yrs +	
		%	%	%	%	%	
Offences against person	643	7.7	35.0	38.7	17.6	0.9	100.0
Burglary/ Theft	3,209	15.1	37.7	27.2	16.1	3.9	100.0
Other property	221	31.6	51.2	10.2	7.0	0.0	100.0
Good order	1,746	39.7	45.4	13.5	1.4	0.0	100.0
Drug offences	323	50.2	36.7	9.6	3.5	0.0	100.0
Driving/ vehicle	1,728	5.5	37.8	44.1	12.6	0.1	100.0
Other/ Unknown	463	23.5	22.6	29.0	23.5	1.3	100.0
Total	8,333	19.7	38.8	27.8	12.0	1.7	100.0

Note: 330 cases of unknown quantum are excluded from sentence length percentages.

11 Under section 86(a) of the *Sentencing Act 1995* it is possible for a court to impose a sentence of three months or less provided the aggregate of the term imposed and any other term or terms imposed by the court is greater than three months.

12 For some specific offences, prison sentences of two years or more can be awarded following summary conviction by the lower courts.

Figure 3.4: Distribution of sentence lengths for charges resulting in conviction and imprisonment, by major offence group, 1999

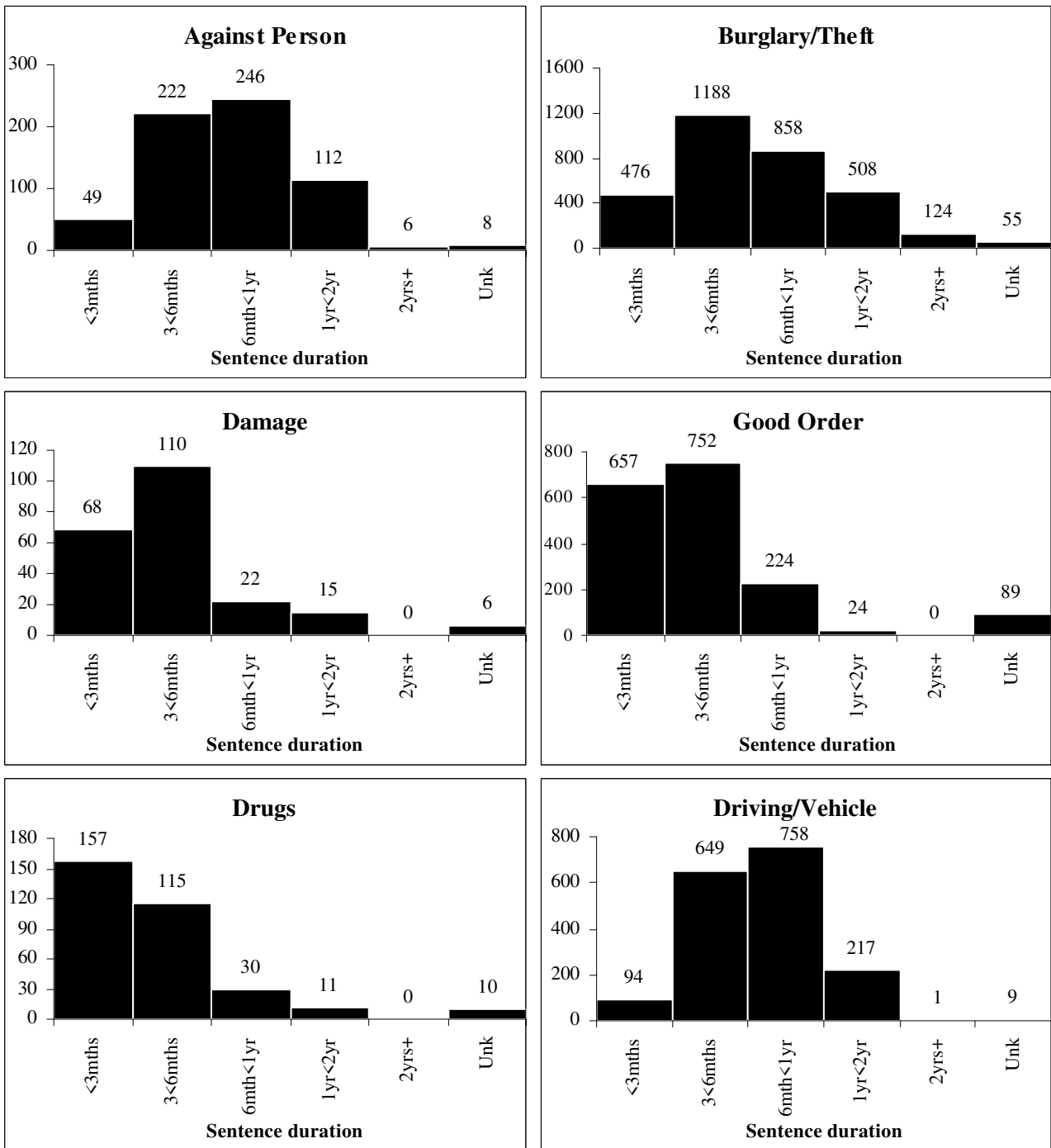


Table XIV summarises, for more specific offence groups, information on the length of sentences imposed for those charges resulting in conviction and imprisonment during 1999. The table describes the total number of charges resulting in imprisonment, the proportion of convictions leading to imprisonment (referred to in the discussion as the 'imprisonment rate'), the average sentence length (expressed in months), and the minimum, maximum and median sentence lengths.

Table XIV: Distribution of sentence lengths for charges that resulted in imprisonment, selected offence groups, 1999

Offence group	ANCO division	No of charges imprisoned	Proportion of convictions imprisoned %	Average sentence (mths)	Min (mths)	Max (mths)	Median sentence (mths)
Assault	12	628	13.9	6.8	1	24	6
Sex offences	13	6	3.3	8.0	6	12	6.5
Burglary	31	347	38.0	10.7	1	24	12
Fraud	32	1,469	16.9	5.8	1	24	3
Handling	33	227	20.8	4.4	1	24	3
Vehicle theft	35	177	21.4	6.2	1	24	6
Other theft	39	989	16.7	5.4	1	24	4
Damage	41	221	11.0	3.6	1	18	3
Justice	52	1,312	14.2	3.0	1	18	3
Good order	57	364	6.2	2.7	1	12	3
Possess/ Use drugs	61	202	4.0	2.3	1	12	2
Other simple drug offences	69	74	2.9	1.8	1	6	2
Driving under influence	71	270	2.7	7.6	1	18	6
Dangerous driving	72	99	4.5	3.6	1	12	3
Driver's licence	73	1,328	10.3	6.3	1	24	6
Other motor vehicle	74	31	0.3	3.1	1	12	3

As the table shows, the 'imprisonment rate' varied considerably by offence type. For example, almost two fifths (38.0%) of all convicted charges of burglary received prison sentences from the lower courts, compared with 13.9% for assault charges. One fifth (21.4%) of all motor vehicle theft convictions and one fifth (20.8%) of all receiving/ handling convictions received gaol sentences.

Average and median sentence lengths also varied with offence type. Burglary offences generally received the longest prison sentences (median length of 12 months) compared with all other offence types.

3.3.3 Driving Offences

Driving offences constituted the single largest category of offences dealt with by the lower courts in 1999. They comprise four major sub-categories: driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol (DUI), dangerous driving, driver's licence offences and other vehicle offences.

As Table XV shows, (driver's) licence offences accounted for the largest proportion (13,143/ 35,026 or 37.5%) of these charges in 1999. DUI charges accounted for a further 29.3% of charges, while other vehicle offences made up 26.8%. Most (11,470/ 13,143 or 87.3%) of the licence offences related to contraventions of either *section 49(1)(a)* or *section 49(2)* of the *Road Traffic Act 1974*, that is, driving without an appropriate and valid driver's licence. This includes driving while under suspension or having a cancelled licence.

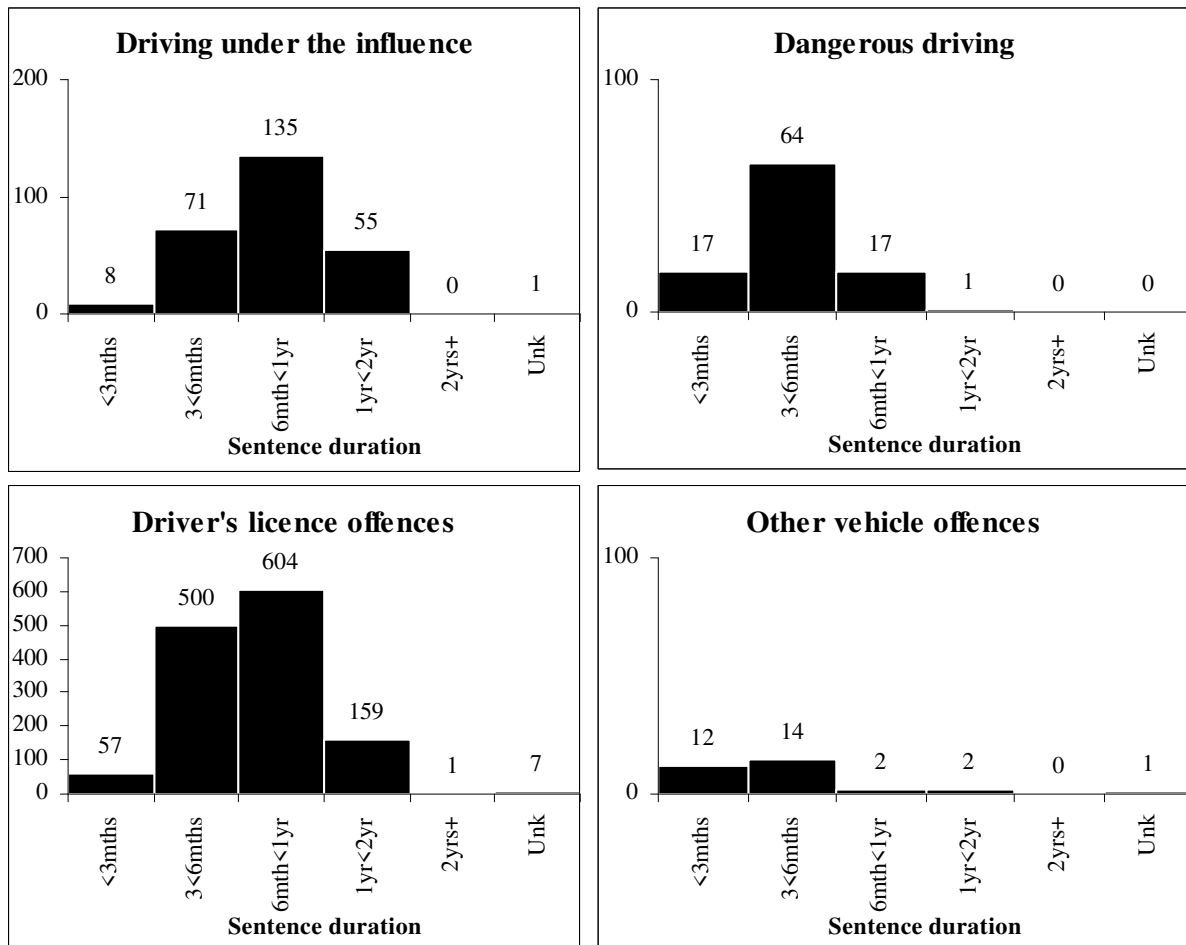
Table XV: Types of driving offences finalised by the Courts of Petty Sessions, 1999

Offence group	All charges	Convictions		Penalties				
	n	n	%	Custody	Non-custody	Fine	Dismissed	Total
				%	%	%	%	%
Driving under influence	10,254	10,179	99.3	2.7	5.1	91.1	1.1	100.0
Dangerous driving	2,242	2,189	97.6	4.5	2.6	87.6	5.2	100.0
Driver's licence	13,143	12,898	98.1	10.3	11.5	76.0	2.2	100.0
Other vehicle	9,387	9,139	97.4	0.3	0.7	91.8	7.2	100.0
Total	35,026	34,405	98.2	5.0	6.2	85.4	3.3	100.0

Table XV also shows that the most common penalty for driving offences was the imposition of a fine (85.4%). Note, however, that licence offences had the lowest proportion of charges receiving this type of sanction (76%) but had the highest proportion receiving custodial (10.3%) and non-custodial penalties (11.5%).

Figure 3.5 describes the range of sentence lengths for driving offences that resulted in conviction and imprisonment. As the figure shows (see also Table XV), prison sentences for DUI and driver's licence offences, in particular, were likely to average around six to eight months in length.

Figure 3.5 Distribution of sentence lengths for driving offences leading to imprisonment, by major offence group, 1999



3.4 Tables – Adult Courts: pages 84 - 103

- Table 3.1 Offences and offence groups by sex and Indigenous status for all higher court charges
- Table 3.2 Court outcome by higher court jurisdiction for all higher court charges
- Table 3.3 Court outcome by offence group for all higher court charges
- Table 3.4 Most serious penalty by offence group, sex and Indigenous status for all higher court charges
- Table 3.5 Court outcome and most serious penalty by offence group for all higher court charges
- Table 3.6 Length of sentence by offence group for all higher court charges resulting in conviction and imprisonment
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- Table 3.11 Offences by sex and age for all finalised lower court charges
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- Table 3.14 Court outcome and most serious penalty by offence group for all finalised lower court charges

Table 3.1: Offences and offence groups by sex and Indigenous status for all higher court charges

			FA	FO	FU	MA	MO	MU	UA	UO	UU	Total
Against the person	Homicide	Murder	0	4	3	3	26	6	0	1	11	54
		Attempted murder	0	2	0	0	6	3	0	0	3	14
		Manslaughter	0	3	2	0	11	6	0	0	2	24
		Driving causing death	0	3	1	0	5	10	0	0	0	19
	Assault	Assault occasioning grievous bodily harm	0	2	3	4	22	49	0	0	3	83
		Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	5	16	11	7	151	133	1	2	8	334
		Other assault	0	2	10	7	39	28	0	0	0	86
	Sexual Offences	Sexual assault	0	0	9	24	349	271	0	4	5	662
		Sexual offences	0	0	5	1	357	368	0	0	1	732
		Other sexual offences	0	0	1	0	78	101	0	0	0	180
	Other Against the Person	Kidnapping & abduction	0	4	4	2	63	59	0	0	8	140
		Hijacking	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
		Defamation and libel	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
		Other offences against person	1	5	12	12	86	107	0	0	5	228
	Robbery/ Extortion	Armed robbery	0	14	6	2	233	46	1	6	50	358
Other robbery		2	5	10	3	58	33	0	0	7	118	
Blackmail & extortion		0	0	1	0	7	3	0	0	0	11	
Property	Burglary	Break and enter - dwellings	2	12	12	9	163	148	0	0	2	348
		Burglary - unspecified	11	98	92	58	515	576	0	2	23	1,375
	Fraud/ Theft	Fraud, forgery and false pretences	0	80	161	0	194	310	0	0	29	774
		Misappropriation	0	12	516	0	78	191	0	0	0	797
		Receiving	0	12	12	1	58	59	0	0	2	144
		Handling of stolen goods, other	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
		Theft or illegal use of a motor vehicle	0	2	2	3	127	53	0	1	5	193
		Stealing	0	0	2	0	62	5	0	0	0	69
	Other theft	0	15	94	7	196	163	0	0	18	493	
	Property Damage	Arson	1	4	3	3	19	12	0	0	2	44
Other property damage		1	3	3	5	29	51	0	0	5	97	
Fires, bushfire control		0	0	0	0	2	5	0	0	0	7	

Table 3.1: (continued)

		FA	FO	FU	MA	MO	MU	UA	UO	UU	Total	
Good Order and Justice Procedures	Offences against govt operations	0	0	9	0	75	28	0	0	0	112	
	Pervert the course of justice	0	11	10	0	57	62	0	0	0	140	
	Breach of community service order	0	1	13	2	6	12	0	0	0	34	
	Breach of other community orders	0	4	7	0	8	28	0	0	0	47	
	Escape from custody	1	2	3	2	15	4	0	0	0	27	
	Resist/ hinder police	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	
	Conspiracy (offence unspecified)	0	0	0	0	12	4	0	0	0	16	
	Other offences against justice	0	0	1	1	3	5	0	0	0	10	
	Possession and/ or use of firearms	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	
	Possess, use, handle weapons, other	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
	Censorship	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	6	
	Other offences against good order	0	0	2	0	17	5	0	0	1	25	
Drugs	Possession or Use of Drugs	Possess or use opium or derivatives	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
		Possess or use cocaine or derivatives	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
		Possess or use cannabis, all forms	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	12
		Possess or use other drugs, specified	0	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	5
		Possess or use other drugs, unspecified	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	4
	Dealing or Trafficking in Drugs	Deal or traffic in opium or derivatives	0	10	17	0	59	42	0	0	0	128
		Deal or traffic in cocaine or derivatives	0	1	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	7
		Deal or traffic in cannabis, all forms	0	8	5	0	85	105	0	0	4	207
		Deal or traffic in other drugs, specified	0	4	9	0	66	50	0	0	0	129
		Deal or traffic in drugs, unspecified	0	3	7	0	37	22	0	0	0	69
	Manufacturing or Growing Drugs	Manufacture or grow opium or derivative	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	5
		Manufacture or grow drugs, unspecified	0	2	2	0	2	11	0	0	0	17
	Other Drug Offences	Other drug offences	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
	Driving, Motor Vehicle, Traffic	Drink driving offences	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
		Dangerous, and reckless driving	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Other driving licence offences		0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	
Other	Customs	0	0	6	0	4	32	0	0	10	52	
	Immigration	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	
	Air navigation, airports etc	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	
	Explosives	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	
	Other offences, not elsewhere classified	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	
	Unknown	4	24	27	14	83	123	0	0	3	278	
Total		28	373	1,102	171	3,484	3,367	2	16	207	8,750	

Table 3.2: Court outcome by higher court jurisdiction for all higher court charges

Court	Acquitted	Convicted	Withdrawn	Other	Total
District Court	763	5,913	1,037	47	7,760
Supreme Court	65	621	28	27	741
Total	828	6,534	1,065	74	8,501

Note: 16 cases remitted to lower court, 1 case unfit to plea and 232 adjourned cases are excluded

Table 3.3: Court outcome by offence group for all higher court charges

Offence group	Acquitted	Convicted	Withdrawn	Other	Total
Homicide	24	64	7	15	110
Assault	110	322	44	5	481
Sexual Offences	342	985	206	8	1,541
Other Against the Person	63	224	60	4	351
Robbery/ Extortion	23	413	30	2	468
Burglary	56	1525	70	16	1,667
Fraud/ Theft	123	1797	524	2	2,446
Property Damage	23	111	4	0	138
Good order	15	349	25	13	402
Drugs/ Other	48	490	93	8	639
Unknown	1	254	2	1	258
Total	828	6,534	1,065	74	8,501

Note: 16 cases remitted to lower court, 1 case unfit to plea and 232 adjourned cases are excluded

Table 3.4: Most serious penalty by offence group, sex and Indigenous status for all higher court charges**Table 3.4a: Males**

Offence group	Fine			Non-custody			Custody			Total
	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	
Homicide	0	2	2	0	0	1	1	20	17	43
Assault	0	15	15	2	26	29	9	93	71	260
Sexual Offences	0	6	14	0	64	81	15	459	323	962
Other Against the Person	0	7	6	1	25	45	5	55	58	202
Robbery/ Extortion	0	5	1	0	24	15	4	229	43	321
Burglary	2	7	23	13	177	270	46	416	322	1,276
Fraud/ Theft	0	15	24	1	196	116	10	393	430	1,185
Property Damage	0	1	3	0	11	22	7	28	19	91
Good order	0	14	31	1	106	39	4	51	38	284
Drugs/ Other	0	27	40	0	32	49	0	131	124	403
Unknown	2	6	3	7	34	40	4	33	63	192
Total	4	105	162	25	695	707	105	1,908	1,508	5,219

Note: 131 cases of unknown penalty are excluded

Table 3.4b: Females

Offence group	Fine			Non-custody			Custody			Total
	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	
Homicide	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	3	2	8
Assault	0	3	1	3	4	13	2	5	4	35
Sexual Offences	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	3	8
Other Against the Person	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	1	7	13
Robbery/ Extortion	0	0	0	0	5	5	2	7	9	28
Burglary	0	0	2	6	50	53	5	48	36	200
Fraud/ Theft	0	3	27	0	70	162	0	21	251	534
Property Damage	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	4	3	12
Good order	0	0	0	0	5	27	0	5	7	44
Drugs/ Other	0	3	2	0	13	14	0	10	12	54
Unknown	1	1	1	2	13	16	0	6	7	47
Total	1	10	34	13	164	300	10	110	341	983

Note: 11 cases of unknown penalty are excluded

Table 3.5 Court outcome and most serious penalty by offence group for all higher court charges

Offence group	Total charges finalised		Charges convicted		Most serious penalty received			
	n	n	%	Fine	Non-custody	Custody	Unknown	
				n	n	n	n	
Murder	54	29	54	0	0	25	4	
Attempted murder	14	3	21	0	0	2	1	
Manslaughter	24	20	83	0	3	17	0	
Driving causing death	19	12	63	5	0	7	0	
Assault occasioning grievous bodily harm	83	47	57	6	16	24	1	
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	334	216	65	23	47	128	18	
Other assault	86	59	69	5	15	37	2	
Sexual assault	662	360	54	4	28	323	5	
Sexual offences	732	492	67	15	87	381	9	
Other sexual offences	180	133	74	1	35	96	1	
Kidnapping & abduction	140	93	66	8	18	67	0	
Hijacking	3	3	100	0	3	0	0	
Defamation and libel	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other offences against person	228	128	56	5	55	67	1	
Armed robbery	358	312	87	2	35	272	3	
Other robbery	118	93	79	0	17	74	2	
Blackmail & extortion	11	8	73	4	1	3	0	
Break and enter - dwellings	348	309	89	5	75	222	7	
Burglary - unspecified	1,375	1,216	88	29	498	672	17	
Fraud, forgery and false pretences	774	664	86	20	278	351	15	
Misappropriation	797	331	42	33	31	265	2	
Receiving	144	111	77	10	43	55	3	
Handling of stolen goods, other	3	3	100	0	0	3	0	
Theft or illegal use of a motor vehicle	193	186	96	0	24	162	0	
Stealing	69	61	88	1	48	12	0	
Other theft	493	441	89	5	146	287	3	
Arson	44	35	80	1	13	21	0	
Other property damage	97	76	78	3	24	47	2	
Offences against govt operations	112	97	87	13	83	1	0	
Pervert the course of justice	140	114	81	10	50	50	4	
Breach of community service order	34	32	94	3	19	9	1	
Breach of other community orders	47	33	70	14	6	3	10	
Escape from custody	27	25	93	0	2	23	0	
Resist/ hinder police	2	1	50	0	0	0	1	
Conspiracy (offence unspecified)	16	13	81	0	4	8	1	
Other offences against justice	10	7	70	2	2	0	3	
Possession and/ or use of firearms	2	2	100	0	2	0	0	
Possess, use, handle weapons, other	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Censorship	6	5	83	2	3	0	0	
Other offences against good order	25	20	80	1	7	12	0	
Possess or use opium or derivatives	4	4	100	2	2	0	0	
Possess or use cocaine or derivatives	1	1	100	0	1	0	0	
Possess or use cannabis, all forms	12	11	92	10	1	0	0	
Possess or use other drugs, specified	5	5	100	3	2	0	0	
Possess or use other drugs, unspecified	4	4	100	4	0	0	0	
Deal or traffic in opium or derivatives	128	99	77	1	26	68	4	
Deal or traffic in cocaine or derivatives	7	7	100	0	1	6	0	

Table 3.5: (continued)

Offence group	Total charges finalised		Charges convicted		Most serious penalty received			
	n		n %		Fine	Non-custody	Custody	Unknown
	n		n	%	n	n	n	n
Deal or traffic in cannabis, all forms	207		135	65	36	43	48	8
Deal or traffic in other drugs, specified	129		96	74	5	18	70	3
Deal or traffic in drugs, unspecified	69		52	75	4	7	40	1
Manufacture or grow opium or derivatives	5		1	20	0	0	1	0
Manufacture or grow drugs, unspecified	17		14	82	5	3	5	1
Other drug offences	2		1	50	0	0	0	1
Drink driving offences	2		2	100	0	0	0	2
Dangerous, and reckless driving	1		1	100	0	0	1	0
Other driving licence offences	3		3	100	0	0	1	2
Customs	52		43	83	0	0	41	2
Immigration	3		3	100	0	0	3	0
Air navigation, airports etc	1		0	0	0	0	0	0
Fires, bushfire control	7		7	100	1	4	2	0
Explosives	2		1	50	1	0	0	0
Other offences, not elsewhere classified	4		0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	278		254	91	14	112	115	13
Total	8,750		6,534	75	316	1,938	4,127	153

Table 3.6: Length of sentence by offence group for all higher court charges resulting in conviction and imprisonment

Offence group	LIF	<6M	6M<1Y	1Y<2Y	2Y<3Y	3Y<4Y	4Y<5Y	5Y<10Y	10Y<15Y	15Y+	unknown	Total
Murder	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	25
Attempted murder	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	4	2	2	7	2	0	0	17
Driving causing death	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	7
Assault occasioning grievous bodily h	0	0	0	5	3	7	6	1	0	0	0	22
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	0	3	21	53	26	10	2	5	3	0	0	123
Other assault	0	0	5	16	11	1	1	2	0	0	0	36
Sexual assault	0	1	3	52	61	49	60	82	7	0	0	315
Sexual offences	0	2	14	126	82	46	73	34	3	0	0	380
Other sexual offences	0	1	0	23	37	26	4	5	0	0	0	96
Kidnapping & abduction	0	1	1	28	23	8	1	0	1	0	0	63
Other offences against person	0	1	17	34	6	6	1	1	0	0	0	66
Armed robbery	0	0	3	11	22	54	65	115	0	0	0	270
Other robbery	0	0	2	15	12	21	15	4	0	0	0	69
Blackmail & extortion	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Break and enter - dwellings	0	0	8	131	45	24	4	4	0	0	0	216
Burglary - unspecified	0	10	30	424	142	29	13	8	0	0	0	656
Fraud, forgery and false pretences	0	36	53	147	79	12	15	0	0	0	0	342
Misappropriation	0	0	1	142	122	0	0	0	0	0	0	265
Receiving	0	2	11	27	6	7	0	2	0	0	0	55
Handling of stolen goods, other	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Theft or illegal use of a motor vehicle	0	6	21	85	34	9	4	2	0	0	0	161
Stealing	0	1	0	3	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	10
Other theft	0	23	88	122	31	7	0	0	0	0	7	278
Arson	0	1	3	5	5	4	1	1	0	0	1	21
Other property damage	0	2	19	9	8	6	1	0	0	0	0	45
Offences against govt operations	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Pervert the course of justice	0	1	9	30	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	48
Breach of community service order	0	2	1	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Breach of other community orders	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3
Escape from custody	0	13	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
Conspiracy (offence unspecified)	0	0	2	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	8
Other offences against good order	0	0	0	10	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	11
Deal or traffic in opium or derivatives	0	0	1	24	15	8	6	12	1	1	0	68
Deal or traffic in cocaine or derivatives	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	5
Deal or traffic in cannabis, all forms	0	6	3	21	5	6	2	2	0	0	0	45
Deal or traffic in other drugs, specified	0	0	9	15	17	15	2	7	0	1	0	66
Deal or traffic in drugs, unspecified	0	0	5	10	4	11	5	3	0	0	0	38
Manufacture or grow opium or derivat	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Manufacture or grow drugs, unspecific	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	5
Dangerous, and reckless driving	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Other driving licence offences	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Customs	0	0	0	0	2	2	7	21	8	0	0	40
Immigration	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Fires, bushfire control	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Unknown	0	8	8	60	15	12	1	5	0	0	1	110
Total	20	121	346	1,653	832	394	293	333	27	6	9	4,034

Table 3.7: Offences and offence groups by sex and Indigenous status for all final appearances in the higher courts

		FA	FO	FU	MA	MO	MU	UA	UO	UU	Total	
Against the person	Homicide	Murder	0	1	1	2	10	5	0	0	4	23
		Attempted murder	0	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	6
		Manslaughter	0	3	2	0	11	5	0	0	2	23
		Driving causing death	0	3	1	0	4	7	0	0	0	15
	Assault	Assault occasioning grievous bodily harm	0	2	2	4	17	36	0	0	1	62
		Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	2	10	4	4	63	56	0	0	1	140
		Other assault	0	2	2	0	12	13	0	0	0	29
	Sexual Offences	Sexual assault	0	0	2	12	86	93	0	1	1	195
		Sexual offences	0	0	2	1	67	77	0	0	1	148
		Other sexual offences	0	0	1	0	15	12	0	0	0	28
	Other Against the Person	Kidnapping & abduction	0	2	1	1	25	27	0	0	2	58
		Hijacking	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
		Defamation and libel	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
		Other offences against person	1	1	5	2	32	50	0	0	1	92
Robbery/ Extortion	Armed robbery	0	9	5	2	113	31	1	3	26	190	
	Other robbery	2	5	6	3	33	26	0	0	2	77	
	Blackmail & extortion	0	0	1	0	5	3	0	0	0	9	
Property	Burglary	Break and enter - dwellings	1	10	8	5	62	69	0	0	1	156
		Burglary - unspecified	11	46	48	31	302	328	0	2	10	778
	Fraud/ Theft	Fraud, forgery and false pretences	0	7	12	0	29	37	0	0	1	86
		Misappropriation	0	2	7	0	7	8	0	0	0	24
		Receiving	0	4	4	1	29	21	0	0	1	60
		Handling of stolen goods, other	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
		Theft or illegal use of a motor vehicle	0	1	2	3	44	24	0	0	1	75
		Stealing	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	4
	Other theft	0	5	5	3	34	36	0	0	1	84	
	Property Damage	Arson	1	4	2	3	8	3	0	0	1	22
Other property damage		1	2	2	2	5	14	0	0	1	27	

Table 3.7: (continued)

		FA	FO	FU	MA	MO	MU	UA	UO	UU	Total	
Good Order and Justice Procedures	Offences against govt operations	0	0	0	0	3	15	0	0	0	18	
	Pervert the course of justice	0	5	8	0	47	52	0	0	0	112	
	Breach of community service order	0	1	11	2	6	12	0	0	0	32	
	Breach of other community orders	0	3	3	0	7	9	0	0	0	22	
	Escape from custody	1	2	3	1	11	4	0	0	0	22	
	Resist/ hinder police	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	
	Conspiracy (offence unspecified)	0	0	0	0	10	3	0	0	0	13	
	Other offences against justice	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	5	
	Possession and/ or use of firearms	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	
	Possess, use, handle weapons, other	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
	Censorship	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	6	
Other offences against good order	0	0	1	0	5	3	0	0	0	9		
Drugs	Possession or Use of Drugs	Possess or use opium or derivatives	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	4	
		Possess or use cannabis, all forms	0	0	0	0	6	4	0	0	0	10
		Possess or use other drugs, specified	0	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	5
		Possess or use other drugs, unspecified	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	4
	Dealing or Trafficking in Drugs	Deal or traffic in opium or derivatives	0	5	12	0	31	31	0	0	0	79
		Deal or traffic in cocaine or derivatives	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
		Deal or traffic in cannabis, all forms	0	3	2	0	32	55	0	0	3	95
		Deal or traffic in other drugs, specified	0	3	6	0	41	33	0	0	0	83
		Deal or traffic in drugs, unspecified	0	2	5	0	18	14	0	0	0	39
	Manufacturing or Growing Drugs	Manufacture or grow opium or derivative	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
		Manufacture or grow drugs, unspecified	0	1	2	0	1	7	0	0	0	11
Other Drug Offences	Other drug offences	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	
Driving, Motor Vehicle, Traffic	Drink driving offences	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	
	Other driving licence offences	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	
Other	Customs	0	0	4	0	3	13	0	0	9	29	
	Immigration	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	
	Air navigation, airports etc	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	
	Fires, bushfire control	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	5	
	Explosives	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	
	Other offences, not elsewhere classified	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	
	Unknown	4	21	23	14	62	80	0	0	3	207	
	Total	24	170	212	97	1,317	1,342	1	6	74	3,243	

**Table 3.8: Court outcome by offence group for all final appearances
in the higher courts**

Offence group	Acquitted	Convicted	Withdrawn	Other	Total
Homicide	9	50	7	1	67
Assault	52	141	28	0	221
Sexual Offences	87	213	57	3	360
Other Against the Person	22	97	23	1	143
Robbery/ Extortion	10	237	16	1	264
Burglary	18	832	45	5	900
Fraud/ Theft	11	287	28	2	328
Property Damage	2	41	3	0	46
Good order	10	190	21	5	226
Drugs/ Other	17	308	30	4	359
Unknown	0	189	2	1	192
Total	238	2,585	260	23	3,106

Note: 10 cases remitted to lower court, 1 case unfit to plea and 126 adjourned cases are excluded

**Table 3.9: Most serious penalty by offence group, sex and Indigenous status
for all final appearances in the higher courts**

Table 3.9a: Males

Offence group	Fine			Non-custody			Custody			Total
	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	
Homicide	0	1	2	0	0	1	1	18	13	36
Assault	0	13	10	2	13	15	3	35	24	115
Sexual Offences	0	4	5	0	26	27	9	73	65	209
Other Against the Person	0	3	4	1	17	29	2	14	19	89
Robbery/ Extortion	0	3	1	0	20	14	4	110	33	185
Burglary	1	6	20	7	137	176	26	180	146	699
Fraud/ Theft	0	7	12	1	40	34	6	77	59	236
Property Damage	0	0	2	0	5	8	4	5	5	29
Good order	0	12	14	1	28	30	3	34	33	155
Drugs/ Other	0	20	30	0	24	35	0	74	65	248
Unknown	2	6	3	7	33	37	4	17	28	137
Total	3	75	103	19	343	406	62	637	490	2,138

Note: 54 cases of unknown penalty are excluded.

Table 3.9b: Females

Offence group	Fine			Non-custody			Custody			Total
	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	
Homicide	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	3	2	8
Assault	0	3	0	2	3	5	0	5	1	19
Sexual Offences	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
Other Against the Person	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	2	6
Robbery/ Extortion	0	0	0	0	5	4	2	3	5	19
Burglary	0	0	1	5	32	32	5	16	14	105
Fraud/ Theft	0	1	4	0	10	13	0	5	8	41
Property Damage	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	3	2	9
Good order	0	0	0	0	3	16	0	5	4	28
Drugs/ Other	0	2	2	0	9	10	0	5	7	35
Unknown	1	1	1	2	11	12	0	6	7	41
Total	1	7	9	11	77	96	8	51	53	313

Note: 8 cases of unknown penalty are excluded.

Table 3.10: Most serious penalty by offence group and age for all final appearances in the higher courts

Offence group	Fine						Non-custody						Custody						Total
	<21	21-30	31-40	41-50	51+	U	<21	21-30	31-40	41-50	51+	U	<21	21-30	31-40	41-50	51+	U	
Homicide	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	3	18	14	3	4	0	49
Assault	3	16	5	1	1	0	5	21	7	4	4	0	7	36	15	8	1	2	136
Sexual Offences	1	1	3	0	4	0	8	9	11	11	15	0	4	31	44	29	39	1	211
Other Against the Person	0	0	3	4	0	0	5	22	16	5	2	1	3	16	12	3	2	2	96
Robbery/ Extortion	2	0	2	0	0	0	17	25	3	1	0	1	36	109	27	9	0	0	232
Burglary - unspecified	5	7	5	1	2	8	198	152	22	9	1	10	105	219	58	11	0	4	817
Fraud/ Theft	0	6	5	8	5	0	33	43	16	6	1	0	30	78	28	14	6	2	281
Property Damage	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	4	1	4	1	2	3	9	7	1	1	1	40
Good order	2	12	5	3	2	2	9	33	20	13	2	1	13	35	18	8	3	2	183
Drugs/ Other	3	13	20	13	4	1	6	36	20	13	2	1	4	52	47	40	14	3	292
Unknown	2	9	2	0	0	1	36	54	10	0	1	1	19	30	12	2	0	1	180
Total	20	64	52	30	20	12	322	400	127	66	29	17	227	633	282	128	70	18	2517

Note: 68 cases of unknown penalty are excluded

Table 3.11: Offences by sex and age for all finalised lower court charges

Offence	Males					Females					Unknown					Grand Total
	18-25	26-33	34 & Over	Unk	Total	18-25	26-33	34 & Over	Unk	Total	18-25	26-33	34 & Over	Unk	Total	
Assault occasioning grievous bodily harm	86	49	52	0	187	24	11	25	0	60	2	0	2	1	5	252
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	411	372	356	6	1,145	53	70	46	2	171	8	7	10	0	25	1,341
Other assault	956	785	751	23	2,515	255	205	175	11	646	27	14	19	7	67	3,228
Sexual assault	45	40	158	1	244	1	2	1	0	4	1	2	3	0	6	254
Sexual offences	2	5	127	0	134	0	0	1	0	1	0	13	0	1	14	149
Other sexual offences	12	14	27	1	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54
Kidnapping & abduction	11	6	11	2	30	3	4	1	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	38
Illtreatment of children	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Defamation and libel	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Other offences against person	26	36	40	2	104	4	5	1	0	10	1	1	0	0	2	116
Armed robbery	3	0	2	0	5	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	8
Other robbery	24	7	3	0	34	6	1	0	0	7	0	0	0	1	1	42
Blackmail & extortion	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
Break and enter - dwellings	447	198	89	0	734	55	14	24	0	93	16	0	1	1	18	845
Break and enter - other	81	33	19	0	133	4	2	0	0	6	13	0	0	1	14	153
Burglary - unspecified	114	73	41	0	228	13	5	3	0	21	4	0	0	2	6	255
Fraud, forgery and false pretences	2,066	1,562	1,182	321	5,131	1,051	711	800	32	2,594	69	52	51	17	189	7,914
Misappropriation	177	180	256	4	617	119	188	436	1	744	7	3	10	1	21	1,382
Receiving	462	179	166	2	809	254	65	63	0	382	8	2	10	3	23	1,214
Unlawful possession of stolen goods	1	0	4	0	5	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	7
Handling of stolen goods, other	2	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
Theft or illegal use of a motor vehicle	382	100	52	5	539	49	17	9	1	76	10	3	0	0	13	628
Theft or illegal use of boat	2	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Theft or illegal use of vehicle - spec	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Stealing	1,964	1,021	921	37	3,943	913	456	541	31	1,941	102	38	64	3	207	6,091
Stock theft	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Other theft	153	16	10	0	179	1	2	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	1	183
Arson	2	1	2	0	5	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	7
Other property damage	941	445	329	8	1,723	143	71	68	3	285	25	12	8	6	51	2,059
Flora and fauna	2	2	7	42	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53
Other environmental offences	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4
Offences against govt operations	2	0	3	0	5	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	9
Contempt of court	4	4	2	1	11	0	1	3	5	9	0	0	0	0	0	20
Pervert the course of justice	5	4	5	61	75	0	1	1	13	15	0	1	0	19	20	110

Table 3.11: (continued)

Offence	Males					Females					Unknown					Grand Total
	18-25	26-33	34 & Over	Unk	Total	18-25	26-33	34 & Over	Unk	Total	18-25	26-33	34 & Over	Unk	Total	
Breach of community service order	78	28	48	0	154	57	61	2	0	120	7	1	0	0	8	282
Breach of other community orders	1,998	1,141	1,007	70	4,216	655	469	434	88	1,646	50	28	28	28	134	5,996
Escape from custody	126	74	24	1	225	21	11	4	1	37	1	1	1	0	3	265
Resist/ hinder police	1,098	720	490	9	2,317	247	208	143	7	605	24	10	18	7	59	2,981
Conspiracy (offence unspecified)	2	0	2	3	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	8
Other offences against justice	70	57	44	6	177	21	21	13	3	58	3	1	3	1	8	243
Possession and/ or use of firearms	158	118	169	10	455	19	5	11	0	35	0	2	6	0	8	498
Possess, use, handle weapons, other	159	91	170	4	424	14	7	10	0	31	8	2	3	2	15	470
Liquor licensing	138	110	165	10	423	27	38	42	2	109	2	4	6	10	22	554
Betting and gambling	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Trespassing and vagrancy	319	152	149	2	622	36	16	25	0	77	10	1	5	3	19	718
Prostitution	2	0	1	0	3	1	2	1	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	8
Other offences against good order	1,667	970	905	34	3,576	432	302	261	15	1,010	34	25	32	10	101	4,687
Possess or use opium or derivatives	83	54	50	1	188	38	22	21	2	83	3	3	1	2	9	280
Possess or use cocaine or derivatives	2	3	2	0	7	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	9
Possess or use cannabis, all forms	1,405	982	675	27	3,089	261	200	198	11	670	31	29	26	5	91	3,850
Possess or use other drugs, specified	140	114	61	3	318	48	35	14	0	97	5	0	1	0	6	421
Possess or use other drugs, unspecified	240	152	95	4	491	59	30	31	4	124	9	2	4	1	16	631
Deal or traffic in opium or derivatives	0	67	11	0	78	4	0	2	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	84
Deal or traffic in cocaine or derivatives	0	3	4	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Deal or traffic in cannabis, all forms	97	92	105	4	298	39	32	38	0	109	2	2	2	1	7	414
Deal or traffic in other drugs, specified	37	14	20	1	72	3	8	10	0	21	0	1	1	1	3	96
Deal or traffic in drugs, unspecified	28	19	20	0	67	4	12	7	1	24	1	0	0	0	1	92
Manufacture or grow cannabis, all forms	0	2	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
Manufacture or grow drugs, unspecified	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Other drug offences	1,007	587	444	19	2,057	222	153	113	8	496	27	13	9	6	55	2,608
Drink driving offences	3,168	2,299	2,692	61	8,220	628	525	623	16	1,792	88	50	81	18	237	10,249
Dangerous, and reckless driving	894	252	190	4	1,340	63	20	44	1	128	18	7	6	1	32	1,500
Negligent driving	213	135	198	3	549	72	45	53	0	170	9	5	9	0	23	742
Driving while suspended	55	32	79	0	166	6	5	4	0	15	1	1	3	0	5	186
Other driving licence offences	4,435	3,223	2,370	47	10,075	1,139	847	574	17	2,577	139	59	64	35	297	12,949
Traffic offences	1,526	1,087	1,992	25	4,630	346	269	384	8	1,007	68	39	96	18	221	5,858
Registration offences	803	658	606	240	2,307	177	136	114	112	539	42	11	22	195	270	3,116
Roadworthiness	141	53	58	10	262	17	14	7	0	38	10	2	0	15	27	327
Parking offences	1	15	16	24	56	4	5	2	6	17	2	0	0	6	8	81

Table 3.11: (continued)

Offence	Males					Females					Unknown					Grand
	18-25	26-33	34 & Over	Unk	Total	18-25	26-33	34 & Over	Unk	Total	18-25	26-33	34 & Over	Unk	Total	Total
Other m/ vehicle traffic offences	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Company legislation	0	7	86	4	97	0	5	16	0	21	0	0	1	0	1	119
Banking	0	0	3	5	8	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	9	9	20
Post and telecommunications	1	6	14	1	22	1	16	4	0	21	0	0	1	0	1	44
Customs	7	14	96	2	119	1	1	13	1	16	2	1	5	16	24	159
Air navigation, airports etc	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Health, mental health, quarantine	0	0	0	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	20	22	30
Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Railways and other transport	127	68	56	11	262	21	14	4	0	39	1	0	1	0	2	303
Marine navigation	2	4	4	1	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	12
Energy	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Agriculture and stock	1	0	3	7	11	5	0	0	3	8	0	0	0	0	0	19
Fisheries	15	31	36	91	173	3	3	6	12	24	3	4	2	10	19	216
Fires, bushfire control	0	0	6	15	21	0	0	1	3	4	0	0	1	4	5	30
Marketing boards	0	4	7	1	12	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	24	25	38
Dangerous drugs and poisons	3	1	0	0	4	1	0	7	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	12
Secret commission, trade practices etc	0	3	6	1	10	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	11
Workers compensation	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	8	8	13
Explosives	1	2	6	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	10
Industrial safety	0	0	1	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	21	26
Rivers and water supply	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Local government organisation	7	5	2	1	15	2	1	0	5	8	0	0	0	0	0	23
Dog control	3	6	14	57	80	1	4	6	32	43	0	0	0	12	12	135
Other offences, not elsewhere classified	20	6	11	11	48	3	0	0	6	9	1	0	0	4	5	62
Security	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Unknown	769	951	1862	1897	5479	171	197	427	451	1246	27	33	59	814	933	7658
Total	29,435	19,547	19,697	3,263	71,942	7,825	5,577	5,874	924	20,200	927	486	675	1,374	3,462	95,604

Note: 36 cases where offender was aged less than 18 years have been excluded

Table 3.12: Court outcome by offence group and sex for all finalised lower court charges

Offence group	Dropped				Guilty				Not Guilty				Other			
	M	F	U	Total	M	F	U	Total	M	F	U	Total	M	F	U	Total
Assault	167	50	4	221	3,607	812	89	4,508	32	5	3	40	41	11	1	53
Sexual Offences	136	0	0	136	175	1	4	180	97	2	16	115	24	2	0	26
Other Against the Person	21	3	0	24	83	14	1	98	19	1	0	20	12	3	1	16
Robbery	15	2	0	17	9	0	1	10	9	5	1	15	6	2	0	8
Blackmail/ Extortion	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	0
Burglary	229	10	8	247	787	99	28	914	34	8	0	42	46	3	2	51
Fraud/ Misappropriation	261	194	28	483	5,412	3,106	180	8,698	14	4	1	19	61	34	1	96
Handling Stolen Goods	72	35	0	107	730	337	22	1,089	2	0	0	2	13	13	1	27
Vehicle Theft	63	6	2	71	469	68	11	548	4	1	0	5	9	1	0	10
Other Theft	236	35	11	282	3,825	1,897	196	5,918	6	2	1	9	58	11	0	69
Property Damage	43	6	2	51	1,677	279	50	2,006	2	0	0	2	7	1	0	8
Environmental Offences	0	0	0	0	55	0	2	57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offences Against Govt Security	0	0	0	0	5	4	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offences Against Justice	278	80	6	364	6,702	2,335	221	9,258	14	2	3	19	190	75	3	268
Weapons	29	1	0	30	844	64	23	931	0	0	0	0	6	1	0	7
Good Order	88	18	1	107	4,516	1,180	141	5,837	7	0	0	7	20	5	0	25
Possession or Use of Drugs	58	15	5	78	4,021	957	117	5,095	2	0	0	2	12	4	0	16
Dealing or Trafficking in Drugs	79	8	0	87	424	145	11	580	13	3	0	16	6	4	0	10
Manufacturing or Growing Drugs	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Other Drug Offences	27	11	8	46	2,024	482	47	2,553	1	0	0	1	5	3	0	8
Driving under the Influence	50	10	0	60	8,160	1,782	237	10,179	1	0	0	1	12	2	0	14
Dangerous or Reckless Driving	38	3	1	42	1,841	294	54	2,189	1	0	0	1	9	1	0	10
Driving Licence Offences	154	32	2	188	10,045	2,555	298	12,898	2	0	2	4	46	7	0	53
Other Motor Vehicle Offences	156	42	19	217	7,076	1,555	508	9,139	8	3	0	11	18	2	0	20
Company Law	2	1	0	3	95	20	1	116	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Federal Legislation	32	8	11	51	782	173	138	1,093	2	3	0	5	10	6	6	22
Offences in Custody	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	168	50	36	254	5,078	1,120	869	7,067	38	3	7	48	196	75	22	293
Total	2,403	620	144	3,167	68,445	19,281	3,249	90,975	310	43	34	387	807	267	37	1,111

Table 3.13: Most serious penalty by offence group and sex for all finalised lower court charges

Offence group	Dismissed				Fine				Non-custody				Custody				Grand
	M	F	U	Total	M	F	U	Total	M	F	U	Total	M	F	U	Total	Total
Assault	521	99	10	630	1,520	293	42	1,855	1,012	351	31	1,394	554	68	6	628	4,507
Sexual Offences	63	0	0	63	68	0	0	68	38	1	4	43	6	0	0	6	180
Other Against the Person	23	6	1	30	20	5	0	25	33	1	0	34	7	2	0	9	98
Robbery	9	0	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Burglary	76	14	1	91	117	11	4	132	277	58	9	344	317	16	14	347	914
Fraud/ Misappropriation	221	73	28	322	1,781	987	57	2,825	2,090	1,933	59	4,082	1,320	113	36	1,469	8,698
Handling Stolen Goods	37	13	1	51	248	57	12	317	241	246	7	494	204	21	2	227	1,089
Vehicle Theft	46	9	0	55	97	21	1	119	166	25	6	197	160	13	4	177	548
Other Theft	229	76	6	311	1,491	765	123	2,379	1,260	928	51	2,239	845	128	16	989	5,918
Property Damage	98	15	0	113	983	162	29	1,174	394	84	18	496	200	18	3	221	2,004
Environmental Offences	4	0	2	6	48	0	0	48	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	57
Offences Against Govt Security	1	0	0	1	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	9
Offences Against Justice	520	132	27	679	4,221	1,313	132	5,666	905	636	26	1,567	1,033	244	35	1,312	9,224
Weapons	84	9	4	97	614	35	17	666	83	17	2	102	63	3	0	66	931
Good Order	279	65	16	360	3,271	761	97	4,129	674	284	26	984	292	70	2	364	5,837
Possession or Use of Drugs	94	26	2	122	3,438	743	98	4,279	320	159	13	492	169	29	4	202	5,095
Dealing or Trafficking in Drugs	35	12	1	48	271	70	10	351	83	50	0	133	35	12	0	47	579
Manufacturing or Growing Dru	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Other Drug Offences	22	4	0	26	1,677	390	45	2,112	256	83	2	341	69	5	0	74	2,553
Driving under the Influence	87	22	2	111	7,447	1,607	220	9,274	373	135	13	521	250	18	2	270	10,176
Dangerous or Reckless Driving	96	16	2	114	1,600	267	51	1,918	53	5	0	58	92	6	1	99	2,189
Driving Licence Offences	223	55	5	283	7,455	2,098	246	9,799	1,170	283	29	1,482	1,192	118	18	1,328	12,892
Other Motor Vehicle Offences	483	132	45	660	6,516	1,408	462	8,386	47	14	1	62	30	1	0	31	9,139
Company Law	76	17	0	93	19	3	1	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	116
Other Federal Legislation	86	31	44	161	655	121	88	864	33	21	1	55	8	0	5	13	1,093
Offences in Custody	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Unknown	621	199	219	1,039	3,413	751	614	4,778	632	139	25	796	410	31	9	450	7,063
Total	4,034	1,026	417	5,477	46,977	11,869	2,349	61,195	10,143	5,453	323	15,919	7,256	920	157	8,333	90,924

Note: 51 cases of unknown penalty type have been excluded.

Table 3.14 Court outcome and most serious penalty by offence group for all finalised lower court charges

Offence group	Charges		Most serious penalty received					
	finalised	convicted		Dismissed	Fine	Non-custody	Custody	Unknown
	n	n %	n	n	n	n	n	
Assault occasioning grievous bodily harm	252	205 81		36	141	18	10	0
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	1,341	1,227 91		231	390	392	214	0
Other assault	3,229	3,076 95		363	1,324	984	404	1
Sexual assault	254	117 46		49	37	26	5	0
Sexual offences	149	12 8		12	0	0	0	0
Other sexual offences	54	51 94		2	31	17	1	0
Kidnapping & abduction	38	7 18		7	0	0	0	0
Illtreatment of children	3	3 100		2	1	0	0	0
Defamation and libel	1	1 100		0	1	0	0	0
Other offences against person	116	87 75		21	23	34	9	0
Armed robbery	8	2 25		2	0	0	0	0
Other robbery	42	8 19		8	0	0	0	0
Blackmail & extortion	4	0 0		0	0	0	0	0
Break and enter - dwellings	846	580 69		60	48	224	248	0
Break and enter - other	153	127 83		7	16	61	43	0
Burglary - unspecified	255	207 81		24	68	59	56	0
Fraud, forgery and false pretences	7,914	7,448 94		278	2,526	3,282	1,362	0
Misappropriation	1,382	1,250 90		44	299	800	107	0
Receiving	1,214	1,078 89		50	313	489	226	0
Unlawful possession of stolen goods	7	7 100		1	3	2	1	0
Handling of stolen goods, other	4	4 100		0	1	3	0	0
Theft or illegal use of a motor vehicle	629	543 86		54	116	196	177	0
Theft or illegal use of boat	4	4 100		0	3	1	0	0
Theft or illegal use of vehicle - spec	1	1 100		1	0	0	0	0
Stealing	6,092	5,734 94		311	2,309	2,232	882	0
Stock theft	3	3 100		0	3	0	0	0
Other theft	183	181 99		0	67	7	107	0
Arson	7	3 43		1	1	1	0	0
Other property damage	2,060	2,003 97		112	1,173	495	221	2
Flora and fauna	53	53 100		4	46	3	0	0
Other environmental offences	4	4 100		2	2	0	0	0

Table 3.14: (continued)

Offence group	Charges	Charges		Most serious penalty received				
	finalised	convicted		Dismissed	Fine	Non-custody	Custody	Unknown
	n	n	%	n	n	n	n	n
Offences against govt operations	9	9	100	1	4	0	4	0
Contempt of court	20	16	80	5	10	1	0	0
Pervert the course of justice	110	97	88	97	0	0	0	0
Breach of community service order	282	243	86	8	40	82	103	10
Breach of other community orders	5,997	5,503	92	410	3,195	1,025	851	22
Escape from custody	265	246	93	19	70	30	127	0
Resist/ hinder police	2,983	2,915	98	124	2,205	393	191	2
Conspiracy (offence unspecified)	8	5	63	1	0	3	1	0
Other offences against justice	244	233	95	15	146	33	39	0
Possession and/ or use of firearms	498	475	95	46	340	48	41	0
Possess, use, handle weapons, other	470	456	97	51	326	54	25	0
Liquor licensing	554	543	98	32	491	19	1	0
Betting and gambling	2	2	100	0	2	0	0	0
Trespassing and vagrancy	719	692	96	64	411	143	74	0
Prostitution	8	6	75	1	3	2	0	0
Other offences against good order	4,693	4,594	98	263	3,222	820	289	0
Possess or use opium or derivatives	280	270	96	9	177	52	32	0
Possess or use cocaine or derivatives	9	9	100	2	6	1	0	0
Possess or use cannabis, all forms	3,850	3,792	98	68	3,263	337	124	0
Possess or use other drugs, specified	421	406	96	21	310	45	30	0
Possess or use other drugs, unspecified	631	618	98	22	523	57	16	0
Deal or traffic in opium or derivatives	84	12	14	4	0	4	4	0
Deal or traffic in cocaine or derivatives	7	7	100	7	0	0	0	0
Deal or traffic in cannabis, all forms	414	398	96	23	263	89	23	0
Deal or traffic in other drugs, specified	96	84	88	7	37	24	16	0
Deal or traffic in drugs, unspecified	92	79	86	7	51	16	4	1
Manufacture or grow cannabis, all forms	4	4	100	0	4	0	0	0
Manufacture or grow drugs, unspecified	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other drug offences	2,608	2,553	98	26	2,112	341	74	0
Drink driving offences	10,254	10,179	99	111	9,274	521	270	3
Dangerous, and reckless driving	1,500	1,456	97	76	1,223	58	99	0

Table 3.14: (continued)

Offence group	Charges		Dismissed	Most serious penalty received			
	finalised	convicted		Fine	Non-custody	Custody	Unknown
	n	n %		n	n	n	n
Negligent driving	742	733 99	38	695	0	0	0
Driving while suspended	186	182 98	10	171	1	0	0
Other driving licence offences	12,957	12,716 98	273	9,628	1,481	1,328	6
Traffic offences	5,858	5,713 98	548	5,090	45	30	0
Registration offences	3,119	3,027 97	62	2,951	13	1	0
Roadworthiness	327	322 98	19	299	4	0	0
Parking offences	81	75 93	30	45	0	0	0
Other m/ vehicle traffic offences	2	2 100	1	1	0	0	0
Company legislation	119	116 97	93	23	0	0	0
Banking	20	20 100	5	15	0	0	0
Post and telecommunications	44	43 98	2	9	31	1	0
Customs	159	147 92	18	126	1	2	0
Air navigation, airports etc	2	2 100	0	2	0	0	0
Health, mental health, quarantine	30	27 90	4	19	0	4	0
Education	3	3 100	0	0	3	0	0
Railways and other transport	303	294 97	30	245	15	4	0
Marine navigation	12	12 100	0	11	1	0	0
Energy	2	2 100	0	2	0	0	0
Agriculture and stock	19	18 95	1	17	0	0	0
Fisheries	216	210 97	37	172	1	0	0
Fires, bushfire control	30	28 93	4	24	0	0	0
Marketing boards	38	34 89	22	12	0	0	0
Dangerous drugs and poisons	12	10 83	3	6	0	1	0
Secret commission, trade practices etc	11	11 100	1	10	0	0	0
Workers compensation	13	12 92	0	12	0	0	0
Explosives	10	8 80	1	6	0	1	0
Industrial safety	26	25 96	2	22	1	0	0
Rivers and water supply	1	1 100	0	1	0	0	0
Local government organisation	23	23 100	4	19	0	0	0
Dog control	135	116 86	15	100	1	0	0
Other offences, not elsewhere classified	62	47 76	12	34	1	0	0
Security	1	1 100	1	0	0	0	0
Unknown	7,662	7,067 92	1,039	4,778	796	450	4
Total	95,640	90,975 95	5,477	61,195	15,919	8,333	51

4.1 General

Since 1994, information about the Children's Court and related juvenile justice matters in Western Australia have been recorded by the Ministry of Justice in computerised systems, such as the CHIPS system (**C**hildren's **C**ourt and **P**etty **S**essions). The CHIPS system includes information about the age, sex and ethnicity of juvenile offenders, offences charged, court location, court outcome of charges and penalties/ sentences (if any). Also included are details about plea, legal representation, access to bail, outcomes other than conviction (eg acquittals) and intermediate decisions of cases not yet finalised.

Data for this Report have been extracted on the basis of charges (counts of offences) finalised by the Children's Court during the calendar year. Details of acquittals, dismissals and withdrawals have also been included, where available.¹ Detailed statistics are presented for distinct persons², for all final appearances³ and for all charges (offences) finalised by the court. In the case of all charges (and unlike arrests), a record is provided for each offence dealt with, including multiple incidents of the same offence type, if there were more than one. The number of alleged offences is, therefore, the count in tables describing all charges.

Limited information about referrals to juvenile justice teams is also provided in this Chapter. Juvenile justice teams were formally established in March 1995, following the introduction of the *Young Offenders Act 1994*. Like the Children's Panel, which was abolished by the same *Act*, the teams operate with the intention of diverting young offenders away from the criminal justice system. They deal only with children who acknowledge the offence and have been referred by either the police or the courts.⁴

1 These were unavailable prior to 1995.

2 Our counting rule for distinct persons is such that if an individual appears before the courts on more than one occasion during the year, we count this person only once. For each distinct person, we select and describe the offence which attracted the most serious result (ranked as follows: conviction, then referral, then all others including acquittal). If there is more than one offence attracting this result, the most serious offence is selected (based on the CRC Seriousness Index – see Appendix B).

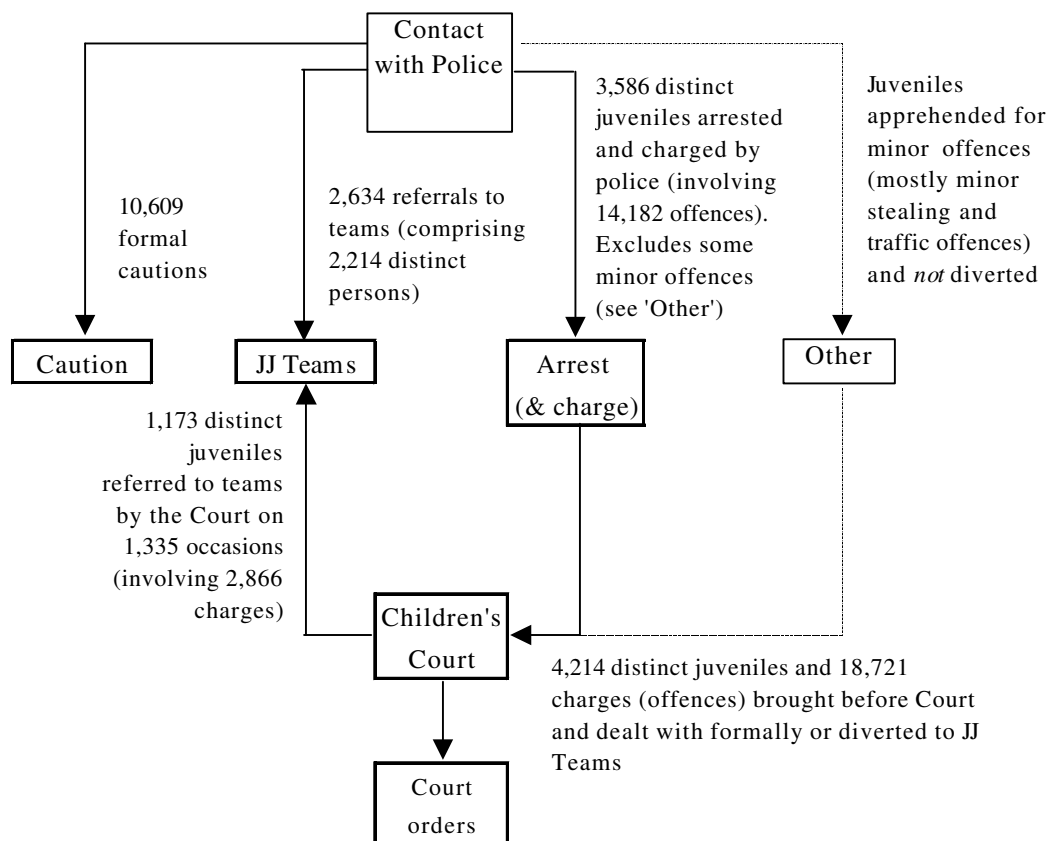
3 Our counting rule for final appearances is such that if an individual appears before the courts on more than one occasion during the year for different offences, we count them each time a set of different charges is finalised. For each final appearance, we select and describe the offence attracting the most serious result (as per the criteria for distinct persons).

4 The teams work on a *restorative justice model*, that is, they attempt to resolve matters between the offender and the victim(s) through negotiations at family group conferences. Juveniles who fail to comply with the terms specified by the teams are dealt with by the original referring agency. Under some circumstances, the teams may reject a referral. Generally, these are instances where either the offence or the circumstances of the offence are considered too minor, or the juvenile is a first-offender and a caution is considered more appropriate, or the juvenile no longer acknowledges the offence or chooses to have the matter dealt with by some other means.

As with cautioning, children appearing before the teams are not formally 'arrested' by the police (therefore, they are not included in the arrest statistics described in Chapter 2). When a matter is referred to the teams by the police, the related charges are considered to be 'pending'. In the event of a successful resolution, no charges are laid against the offender. However, if the teams are unable to negotiate a solution, the matter is returned to the police where decisions are made as to whether to lay charges, caution the juvenile or proceed by some other means. Similarly,

The main elements of the juvenile justice system in Western Australia are illustrated in Figure 4.1. Note that cautioning and referrals to juvenile justice teams are the diversionary elements of the system (and are targeted at less serious offenders), while police arrest and court processing are generally the domain of more serious offenders. Further details about the cautioning system are located in Chapter 2 of the Report.

Figure 4.1: Main elements of the juvenile justice system in Western Australia, 1999



As the figure shows, juveniles may be referred to teams either by the police or by the courts. In 1999, there were 3,387 distinct individuals referred to the teams – 2,214 from police and 1,173 from the courts (see section 4.7 for more details).

4.2 Trends in Children's Court Activity, 1990–1999

Table I shows that the number of individuals (and offences) dealt with by the Court has declined substantially since 1990, largely as a result of the introduction of the formal cautioning system (introduced in 1991) and referrals to juvenile justice teams (formally enacted in 1995). It is estimated that the number of charges and distinct individuals formally dealt with by the Children's Court (*excluding* the Panel and referrals to teams) has fallen by *at least* 62% from the early 1990s to 1997.⁵ However, compared with 1997, the

when police formally caution a juvenile for a minor offence, no charge is laid against the offender nor is the matter brought before the Court or the teams. A caution is not a conviction and therefore does not appear in official arrest records or in the court records described here.

⁵ In 1991 (a year in which problems of duplication or over-counting were not experienced), there were *at least* 7,554 individuals and 36,400 offences dealt with solely by the Children's Court. We do not know the *total* number of individuals and charges brought before the Court because, for the period from 1990 to mid-1994, electronic

number of charges dealt with in 1999 increased by 11.5% and the number of distinct individuals increased by 7.1%.

Table I: Trends in juvenile convictions, 1990–1999

Year	<i>Distinct juveniles</i>				<i>All offences</i>			
	Panel or				Panel or			
	Convicted	JJT referral	Other	Total	Convicted	JJT referral	Other	Total
1990	7,936	2,572	na	10,513+	35,664	3,598	na	39,270+
1991	7,554	2,201	na	9,755+	36,400	3,306	na	39,708+
1992	4,531	1,886	na	6,426+	25,566	3,068	na	28,657+
1993	3,947	1,924	na	5,889+	26,498	3,365	na	29,863+
1994	4,181	2,042	na	6,229+	19,593	3,723	na	23,323+
1995	2,813	1,634	351	4,798	12,421	3,914	1,165	17,500
1996	3,343	998	199	4,540	14,252	2,340	1,437	18,029
1997	2,711	1,086	137	3,934	12,704	2,912	1,174	16,790
1998	3,067	954	134	4,155	14,535	2,974	732	18,241
1999	3,245	878	91	4,214	14,718	3,075	928	18,721

4.3 Distinct Persons Dealt with by the Court

In 1999, 4,214 distinct juveniles were dealt with by the Children's Court, an increase of 1.4% on 1998 figures. Almost one fifth (18.8% or 791) of juveniles were females and 20.3% (or 855) were Aborigines. Note, however, that in 1,916 cases (45.5%), ethnicity details were not recorded.⁶

A total of 18,721 offences were finalised by the Court on 6,854 occasions (that is, final appearances), at an average of 4.4 charges per person. The number of offences charged per person has risen steadily since the mid-1990s, from 3.6 in 1995 to 4.4 in 1999.

Almost two thirds (62.8%) of distinct persons had their cases heard in Perth. About half (52.8%) of Aboriginal juveniles and most (82.6%) non-Aboriginal juveniles were dealt with by the Perth Court.

The age distribution of distinct persons appearing before the Children's Court is shown in Figure 4.2. While over one seventh (15%) were 14 years old or younger, almost a half (45.8%) were 16 years old or younger. Those aged 17 years made up the largest age group (35.9%). There were also some offenders (16.4%) who were aged 18 years or older at the time of the hearing but who were under 18 at the time of the offence or were adults subject to a Children's Court order made while still a child.

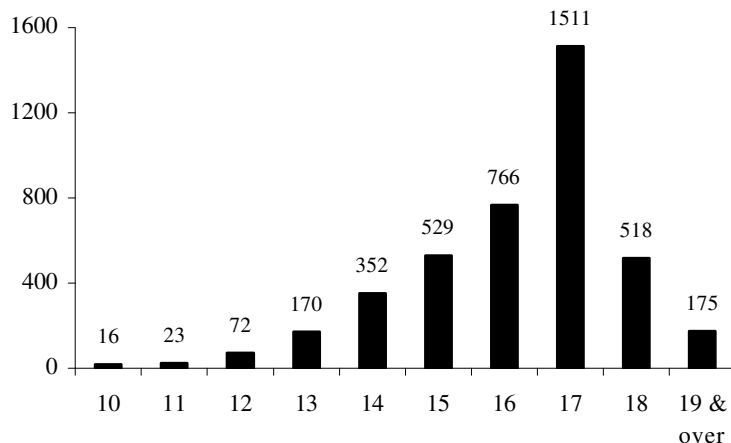
The mean age of distinct persons dealt with by the Court was 16.5 years (standard deviation = 3.3 years), which was similar to that in 1998. However, Aborigines were

recording of court decisions other than conviction (ie acquittals, withdrawals etc) did not occur. (Refer to earlier Reports, in particular *Crime and Justice Statistics for WA: 1994*, for more information about these recording anomalies.) Our estimates of the decline in court activity have therefore been derived from comparing somewhat incomplete figures from 1991 with those from 1997. Individuals appearing before the Children's Court declined from (at least) 7,554 to 2,848 – a fall of 62% – and charges declined from (at least) 36,400 to 13,878 – also a decrease of 62%.

⁶ The recording of ethnicity data by the Children's Court has been poor and continues to degrade. In 1994, almost one third of cases did not contain information on the Indigenous status or ethnic background of the juvenile involved. By 1999, this level had increased to 45%. This situation is regrettable since it hinders any attempt to fully describe the extent of ethnic involvement (especially Indigenous participation) in the juvenile justice system. Unlike ethnicity data, details about the sex of the individual were unrecorded in only 104 cases (2.5%) in 1999.

younger than non-Aborigines appearing before the Court. The mean age of Aborigines was 15.9 years (sd=3.4) as compared to 16.4 years for non-Aborigines (sd=1.9). The mean age of females was 17.4 years (sd=5.7) and of males was 16.3 years (sd=2.3).

Figure 4.2: Age of distinct persons dealt with by the Children's Court, 1999



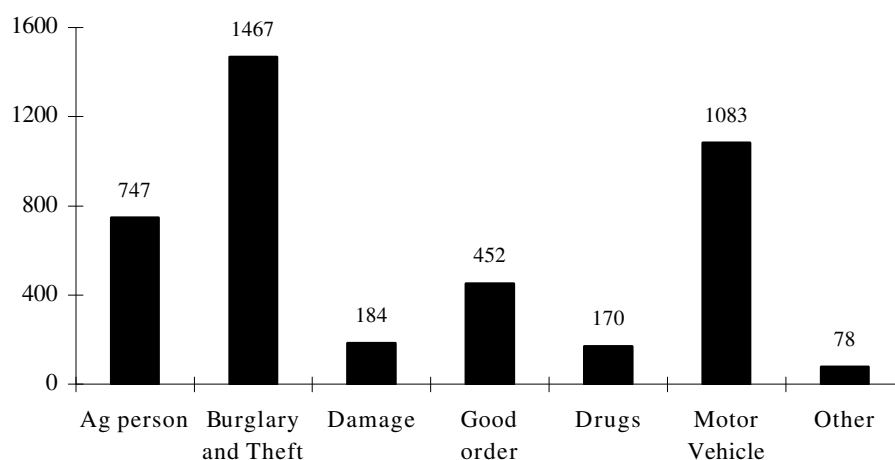
Note: 82 cases of unknown age are excluded

4.3.1 Major Offence of Distinct Persons dealt with by the Court

As in previous years, the most frequent offences with which distinct juveniles in the Children's Court were charged in 1999 were burglary and theft offences (34.8%), followed by driving/ motor vehicle offences (25.7%), offences against the person (17.7% – mostly assault), good order offences (10.7% – mostly breach of court orders and resisting police), damage offences (4.4% – mostly wilful damage), drug offences (4% – mostly use or possession offences) and sundry other offences (1.8%).

Figure 4.3 shows the distribution of the most serious offence (major offence group only) of distinct persons dealt with by the Children's Court.

Figure 4.3: Distinct juveniles dealt with by the Children's Court by most serious offence, 1999



Note: 33 cases of unknown offence type are excluded

Table 4.7 describes the most serious offence committed by males and females, by Indigenous status and age group. There was some variation between offences committed

by males and females eg 18.2% of females were charged with driving/ motor vehicle offences – compared with 27.5% of males; and 19.1% of females were charged with good order offences – compared with 8.5% of males. More significant variations are noted in offences committed by Aborigines and non-Aborigines eg 50.9% of Aborigines were charged with burglary/ theft offences – compared with 35.7% of non-Aborigines; and 25.6% of Aborigines were charged with offences against the person – compared with 20% of non-Aborigines.

4.3.2 Court Outcomes and Penalties

The Court "convicted" 3,245 distinct persons (77%) in 1999.⁷ One in five juveniles (878 or 20.8%) were referred to juvenile justice teams after consideration by the Court (see Figure 4.1 and also Table I).⁸ Other court outcomes were: 1.5% (61) juveniles had charges dropped, 0.3% (14) were acquitted and 0.4% (16) received miscellaneous other outcomes.

Non-custodial sentences were the most common penalties imposed following conviction – accounting for 40.7% of all sanctions in 1999.⁹ Fines constituted almost one third (30.8%) of penalties imposed on distinct juveniles and dismissals accounted for 15.9% (see Table II). Since the early nineties, the proportion of distinct juveniles placed in custody has increased – from 4.1% in 1991 to 12.6% in 1999.

Table II shows that penalties varied considerably depending on the sex and Indigenous status of the juvenile. Females were more likely than males to be dealt with by way of dismissal and very much less likely to be placed in custody.

Table II: The most serious penalty by sex and Indigenous status – distinct persons, 1999

Penalty	All	Males	Females	Aborigines	Non-Aborigines	Unknown ethnicity
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Dismissed	15.9	14.5	21.0	12.2	14.2	19.0
Fine	30.8	30.7	30.9	9.5	23.6	46.1
Non-custody	40.7	40.6	41.4	50.1	49.6	29.8
Custody	12.6	14.2	6.7	28.2	12.7	5.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

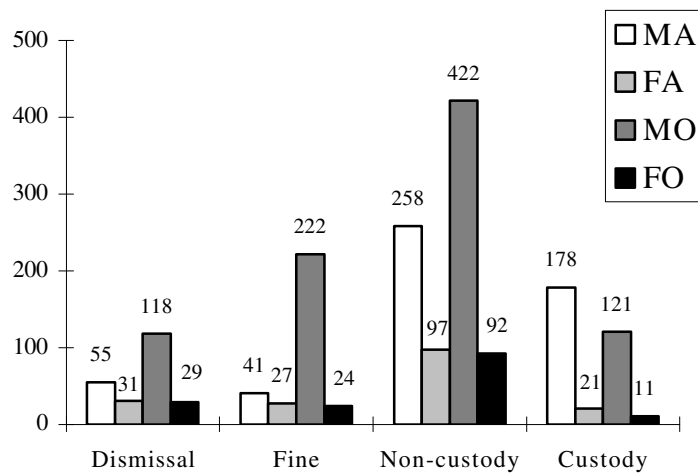
Note: Owing to the large number of persons with unknown Indigenous status, a separate category of 'Unknown ethnicity' is included.

- 7 Court outcomes have been grouped into five broad categories. These are
- dropped (where the matter is withdrawn or no evidence is offered);
 - guilty (where the matter is heard by the Court and results in conviction);
 - not guilty (where the matter results in acquittal or is dismissed *without* conviction);
 - JJT (where the matter is referred to a juvenile justice team by the Court); and
 - other (miscellaneous outcomes eg where no order is made).
- 8 In the event of a referral, if the child completes the team agreement, then the matter is completely dismissed by the Court (with no conviction and no official record), otherwise, the child returns to the Court to be dealt with formally.
- 9 Five penalty categories have been used:
- dismissed (meaning dismissal *with* conviction);
 - fines;
 - non-custodial orders (community based orders, combined orders, good behaviour bonds, suspended sentences);
 - custodial orders (detention, governor's pleasure, conditional release orders);
 - other (eg loss of motor driver's licence, restitution, compensation).

Figure 4.4 shows the penalties imposed upon groups with different sex and Indigenous status (excluding all unknowns). With respect to males, Aborigines were more likely than non-Aborigines to be placed in custody (33.5% compared with 13.7%) but less likely to be fined (7.7% compared with 25.1%). For females, Aborigines were more likely than non-Aborigines to receive a custodial order (11.9% compared to 7.1%).

Table 4.9 summarises penalties for distinct persons broken down by sex and Indigenous status. Table 4.10 summarises penalties by the most serious offence charged for males and females by Indigenous status, where known.

Figure 4.4: Sex and Indigenous status of distinct persons dealt with by the Children's Court by most serious penalty, 1999



Note: 1,498 cases of unknown penalty, sex or Indigenous status are excluded.

4.4 Final Appearances in the Children's Court

There were 6,854 final appearances in the Children's Court in 1999, a decrease of 1.1% on 1998 figures (6,931 appearances). Female offenders accounted for 18.4% of final appearances and Aborigines accounted for 27.1%.

Three quarters (76.9%) of all final appearances resulted in conviction. In a further 18.7% of appearances, the offender (and related charges) were referred to the juvenile justice teams.

On occasions where the most serious outcome for the appearance was conviction, the most common penalties imposed by the Court were: non-custodial sentences (37.8%), dismissals (25.9%) and fines (25.7%). Custodial sentences were imposed in 10.6% of final appearances.

As Table III shows, females were more likely to be dismissed following conviction (32%), than males (24.3%). Males were more likely to receive a custodial sentence following conviction (12%), than females (5%).

Table III: Penalty by sex and Indigenous status – all final appearances, 1999

Penalty	All	Males	Females	Aborigines	Non- Aborigines	Unknown ethnicity
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Dismissed	25.9	24.3	32.0	27.0	26.6	24.2
Fine	25.7	25.9	24.4	12.0	21.0	41.4
Non-custody	37.8	37.8	38.5	42.2	42.4	29.7
Custody	10.6	12.0	5.0	18.8	10.0	4.6
Unknown	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table IV summarises the penalties by major offence group. A non-custodial penalty was the most common sanction for most offence types. However, a significant proportion of appearances for driving/ motor vehicle offences (72.1%) resulted in the imposition of fines.

Table IV: Offence type by penalty – all final appearances, 1999

Offence	Dismissed	Fine	Non- custody	Custody	Unknown	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Against the person	21.8	6.2	50.1	22.0	0.0	100.0
Burglary/ Theft	22.9	8.5	51.4	17.2	0.0	100.0
Property damage	28.2	20.7	46.4	4.6	0.0	100.0
Good order	45.6	27.3	23.5	3.4	0.1	100.0
Drugs	36.8	29.8	31.6	1.8	0.0	100.0
Driving	10.7	72.1	16.9	0.4	0.0	100.0
Other	74.1	3.7	21.3	0.9	0.0	100.0
Unknown	52.3	15.9	31.8	0.0	0.0	100.0

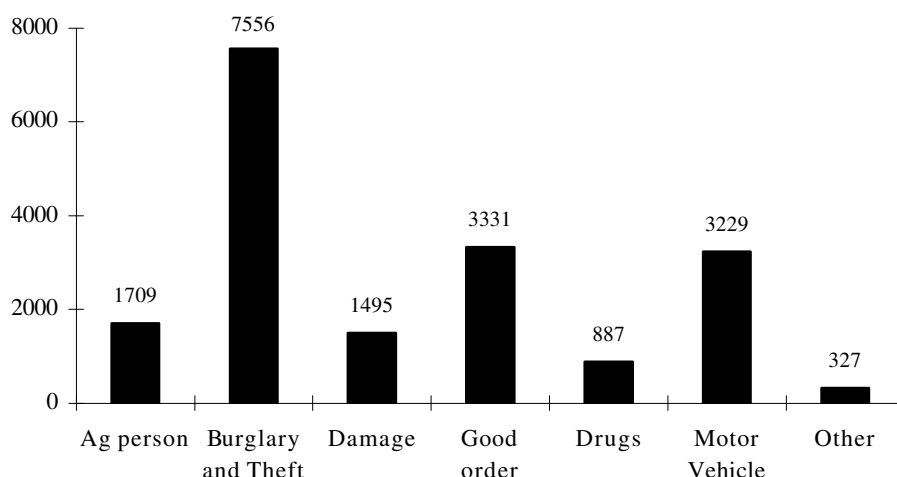
4.5 All Charges

There were 18,721 charges (offences) finalised by the Court in 1999, an increase of 2.6% on 1998 figures. About one in six (17% or 3,174) offences were committed by females and four in five offences (81.4% or 15,242) were committed by males. In 31.6% of cases, the offences were committed by Aborigines, and in 39.1% of cases, by non-Aborigines. Once again, however, ethnicity was not recorded in a significant proportion of offences (29.4%).

Indigenous status and age-group breakdowns of all charges finalised are detailed in Table 4.2a for males and Table 4.2b for females.

Almost two thirds (63%) of all finalised charges were dealt with in Perth. Remaining offences were dealt with by courts in regional areas: 9.7% Central, 6.3% South West, 5.1% Great Southern, 4.8% Pilbara, 4.8% Kimberley, 4.5% South Eastern and 1.8% Midlands.

As with distinct persons and shown by Figure 4.5, the most frequent types of offences charged were burglary and theft offences (40.4%) followed by good order offences (17.8%), driving/ motor vehicle offences (17.3%), offences against the person (9.1%), property damage (8%), drug offences (4.7%) and sundry other offences (1.8%).

Figure 4.5: All charges finalised by Children's Court by major offence group, 1999

Note: 187 cases of unknown offence are excluded

Almost four fifths (78.6% or 14,718) of finalised charges resulted in conviction by the Court. A further 16.4% of charges (3,075 offences) were referred to juvenile justice teams. Charges were dropped in 3.6% of cases and in 0.5% (85) cases, the outcome was acquittal. A breakdown of court outcomes by sex and Indigenous status is provided in Table 4.3. For those charges where conviction resulted, the penalties imposed are summarised by sex and Indigenous status in Table 4.4.

The penalty profile for all charges is rather different from that found for distinct persons, with many more offences being dealt with by means of custodial or non-custodial penalties (refer Table V). For example, while 12.6% of distinct persons were placed in detention (refer Table II), 20.1% of offences received a custodial outcome. This indicates that a small group of offenders committed many offences which resulted in the application of the severest penalty available to the Court.

Table V shows that one fifth of all conviction charges (20.1%) were dealt with by a custodial (or detention) order, but this varied by sex and Indigenous status. While 22.1% of offences committed by males received a custodial penalty, only 11.1% of offences by females received such a penalty. Similarly, more than one quarter (26.5%) of conviction charges against Aborigines resulted in a custodial sentence, as compared with more than one fifth (22.4%) for non-Aborigines.

Table V: Penalty by sex and Indigenous status – all convicted charges, 1999

Penalty	All	Males	Females	Aborigines	Non-Aborigines	Unknown ethnicity
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Dismissed	20.8	19.5	26.6	21.5	19.9	21.4
Fine	15.4	15.5	14.2	7.1	12.5	29.1
Non-custody	43.6	42.8	48.1	45.0	45.3	39.7
Custody	20.1	22.1	11.1	26.5	22.4	9.5
Unknown	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table VI summarises the penalties by major offence group. A non-custodial penalty was the most common sanction for most offence types. However, a significant proportion of

charges for offences against the person (26.8%) and burglary/ theft offences (31.2%) received custodial sentences.

Table VI: Offence type by penalty – all convicted charges, 1999

Offence	Dismissed	Fine	Non-custody	Custody	Unknown	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Against the person	20.6	4.5	48.1	26.8	0.0	100.0
Burglary/ Theft	15.1	4.0	49.8	31.2	0.0	100.0
Property damage	21.3	7.3	58.2	13.2	0.0	100.0
Good order	35.4	14.7	38.5	10.8	0.5	100.0
Drugs	27.7	19.4	43.0	9.9	0.0	100.0
Driving	12.4	50.0	28.4	9.2	0.0	100.0
Other	63.0	6.6	27.0	3.3	0.0	100.0
Unknown	44.4	9.6	42.2	3.7	0.0	100.0

The figures which follow describe the penalties imposed for some of the offence groups described in Tables 4.5a and 4.5b for groups having different sex and Indigenous status.

Figure 4.6 shows the penalties imposed on charges relating to offences against the person by Indigenous status. Once convicted, almost half (48.1%) of charges for against the person offences received a non-custodial penalty (44.7% of non-Aborigines compared with 50.1% of Aborigines); 20.6% were dismissed (15.9% of Aborigines compared with 21.8% of non-Aborigines); 4.5% were fined (2% of Aborigines and 4.2% of non-Aborigines); and 26.8% received a custodial sentence. Thirty-two per cent of Aborigines and 29.3% of non-Aborigines received custodial sentences.

Figure 4.7 shows penalties applied to burglary offences by sex. Males convicted of these offences were more likely to receive a sentence of detention than females (34.3% of males compared with 15% of females). Females were more likely to be dealt with by way of dismissal than males (18.7% compared with 14.3%). Also non-custodial orders, which made up 49.7% of sentences, were more likely to be issued to females (62%) than males (47.4%).

Figure 4.6: Penalties for charges relating to against the person offences by Indigenous status, 1999

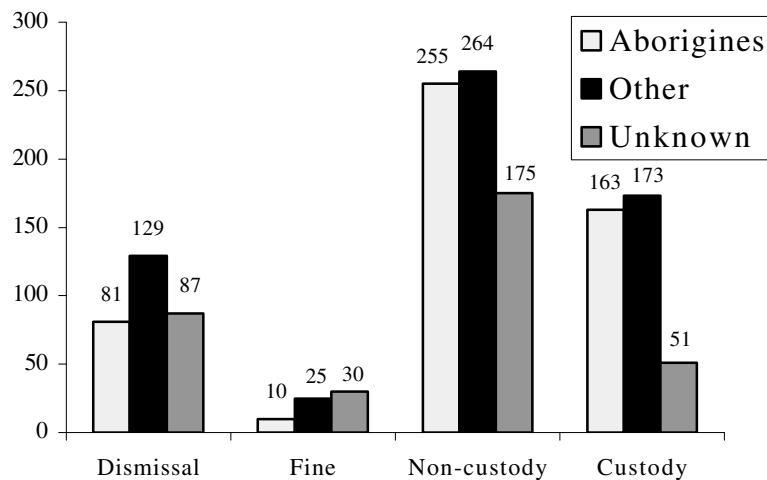
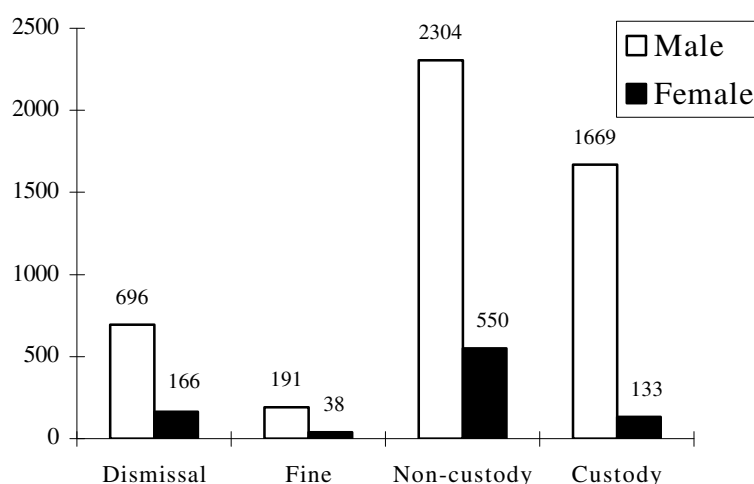


Figure 4.7: Penalties for burglary and theft charges, by sex, 1999

4.6 Juvenile Detention

National data on the number of juveniles held in juvenile detention centres are published intermittently by the Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC). A compilation of AIC statistics for 1999 is presented in Table VII, and for the previous years (from 1990 onwards) in Figure 4.8. The table includes State-based figures on the number of juveniles in custody, the rate of incarceration of juveniles (per 100,000 persons aged 10-17 years), male and female rates, Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal rates, and a ratio of the level of over-representation of Aborigines to non-Aborigines in juvenile detention.

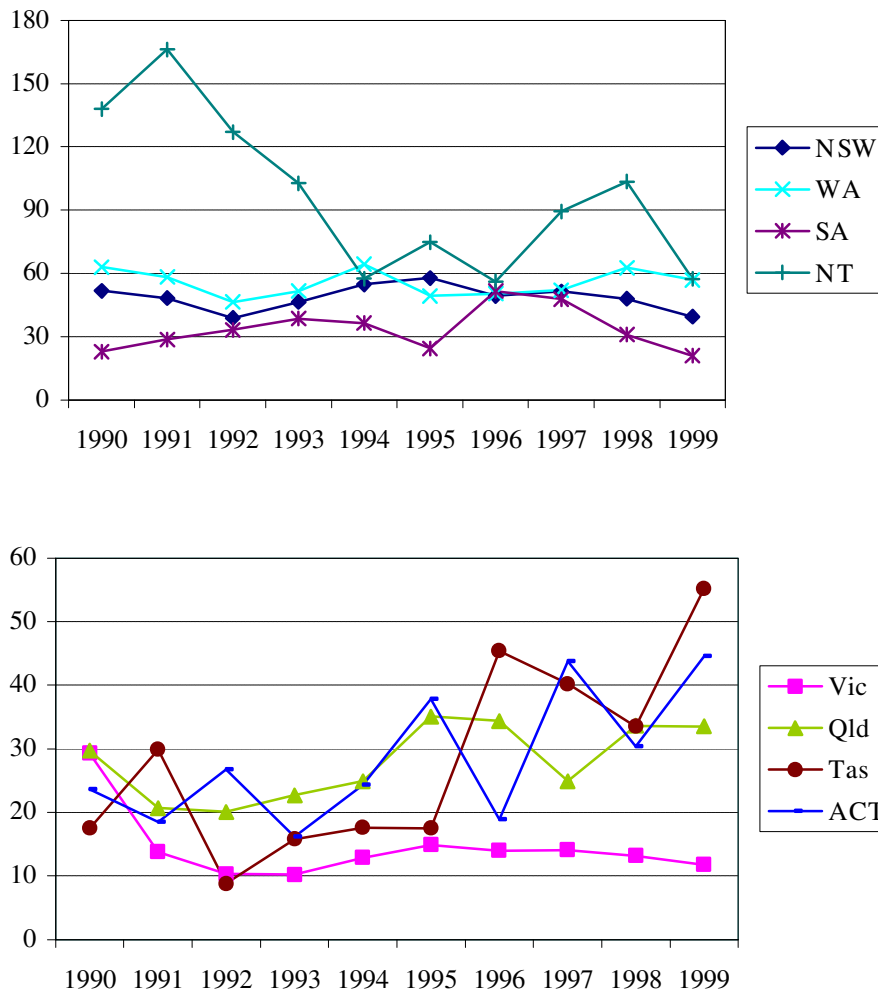
In 1999, the Western Australian juvenile incarceration rate was 56.9 per 100,000 juvenile persons – higher than all other States except the Northern Territory and 1.7 times higher than the national rate. Western Australia also had one of the highest rates of Aboriginal juvenile detention (714 per 100,000) compared with 19 per 100,000 for non-Aboriginal juveniles. In terms of over-representation, the WA juvenile detention rate of Aborigines was 38 times the detention rate of non-Aborigines.

Table VII: Census of persons aged 10-17 on 30 June 1999 in juvenile detention by jurisdiction

Juvenile detention	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	NT	ACT	Aust
<i>As at 30 June 1999</i>									
N	277	60	137	125	34	31	14	16	694
Rate per 100,000 pop	39.4	11.8	33.5	56.9	21.0	55.2	57.4	44.6	32.7
Male rate	70.0	21.9	60.5	99.2	34.9	105.0	95.3	64.9	58.1
Female rate	7.3	1.2	5.0	12.2	6.3	3.6	16.9	23.0	6.1
Aboriginal rate	365.6	225.0	330.5	714.3	213.9	75.7	101.1	261.8	344.2
Non-Aboriginal rate	27.1	9.9	15.8	18.8	15.2	53.6	27.6	39.8	19.8
<i>Ab'l:Non-Ab'l ratio</i>	<i>13.5</i>	<i>22.7</i>	<i>20.9</i>	<i>38.0</i>	<i>14.1</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>6.6</i>	<i>17.4</i>

Source: *Persons in Juvenile Corrective Institutions – A Statistical Review of the Year 1999* by Carcach C and Muscat G, Australian Institute of Criminology (forthcoming).

Figure 4.8: Census of persons aged 10-17 in juvenile detention by jurisdiction, 1990-1999 (rate per 100,000 population)



Source: Compiled from figures from several publications – *Persons in Juvenile Corrective Institutions 1990-1995*, by Atkinson and Dagger; *Persons in Juvenile Corrective Institutions Nos 75 and 79* by K Higgins, Australia Institute of Criminology; *Juveniles in Corrective Institutions Australia, 1981-1998* by Carcach C and Muscat G, Australian Institute of Criminology; *Persons in Juvenile Corrective Institutions – A Statistical Review of the Year 1999* by Carcach C and Muscat G, Australian Institute of Criminology (forthcoming).

4.7 Referrals to Juvenile Justice Teams

Data on referrals to juvenile justice teams were extracted from two sources:

- (i) police records (that is, referrals made by the police and recorded in the police cautioning database), and
- (ii) Children's Court records (that is, referral decisions made by the Court).

In 1999, there were 2,634 referrals from the police (2,214 distinct persons) and 1,335 referral "appearances" from the Court (involving 1,173 distinct persons and accounting for

2,866 offences).¹⁰ Compared with 1998, the number of juveniles referred by the police has increased by 2.8%, while the number of juveniles referred by the Court has decreased by about 7.9%.

The demographic characteristics of distinct juveniles referred to the teams are presented in Table VIII. As the table shows, about four in every five persons referred were male and about one in five was an Aborigine.¹¹ Note, however, that in two fifths of all juveniles referred by the Court (40.7%), ethnicity details were not recorded. Note also that juveniles referred by police tended to be younger (37.6% were aged 10-14 years) than those referred by the Court (24.4% were aged 10-14 years).

Table VIII: Characteristics of distinct persons referred to juvenile justice teams, 1999

Characteristics	Police referrals	Children's Court referrals
% Male	79.8	79.3
% Female	19.8	17.6
% Aborigines	23.3	17.7
% Non-Aborigines	76.7	41.6
% Unknown race	0.1	40.7
% aged 10-14	37.6	24.4
% aged 15-17	62.3	68.1
% aged 18 and over	0.1	6.7
Median age at referral	15	16
Total	2,214	1,173

Based on court records, the most common offences for which juveniles were referred to teams were burglary and theft offences (51.1%), motor vehicle/ driving offences (19.1%), good order offences (11.3%), against the person offences (7.2%), damage offences (4.9%) and drug offences (4.7%).¹²

¹⁰ Referral "appearances" are separate occasions of Court referrals to teams, that is, instances where a person is referred by the Court to the teams on more than one occasion during the year.

¹¹ In its 1995/ 96 Annual Report, the Ministry of Justice noted some concern about the lower representation of Aboriginal juveniles in the teams process compared with other areas of the justice system. The Ministry reported that additional emphasis was being placed on communication with Aboriginal families and the use of Aboriginal people in the team membership.

¹² A similar breakdown of the most frequent offences resulting in referral by police cannot be provided, as detailed offence data are not recorded by the police.

4.8 Tables – Children's Court: pages 118 - 133

Table 4.1	All charges finalised by the Children's Court by sex, age and Indigenous status.
Table 4.2	Offence group by sex, Indigenous status and age – all charges finalised
Table 4.3	Court outcome by sex and Indigenous status – all charges finalised
Table 4.4	Penalty by sex and Indigenous status – all charges finalised
Table 4.5	Penalty by offence, sex and Indigenous status – all charges finalised
Table 4.6	Distinct persons dealt with by the Children's Court by sex, age and Indigenous status
Table 4.7	Offence group by sex, Indigenous status and age – distinct persons
Table 4.8	Court outcome by sex and Indigenous status – distinct persons
Table 4.9	Penalty by sex and Indigenous status – distinct persons
Table 4.10	Penalty by offence, sex and Indigenous status – distinct persons
Table 4.11	Final appearances before the Children's Court by sex, age and Indigenous status
Table 4.12	Offence group by sex, Indigenous status and age – final appearances
Table 4.13	Court outcome by sex and Indigenous status – final appearances
Table 4.14	Penalty by sex and Indigenous status – final appearances
Table 4.15	Penalty by offence, sex and Indigenous status – final appearances

Table 4.1: All charges finalised by the Children's Court by sex, age and Indigenous status

Age	Male			Female			Unknown			Total
	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	
10	40	3	28	4	0	0	0	0	0	75
11	93	12	27	8	0	0	0	0	0	140
12	252	22	111	40	2	6	0	0	0	433
13	402	214	234	113	46	88	0	0	8	1,105
14	779	601	293	205	99	89	0	1	19	2,086
15	889	949	615	228	95	151	17	0	19	2,963
16	890	1,483	817	272	256	139	14	40	30	3,941
17	956	2,257	1,508	262	290	381	24	29	45	5,752
18	231	694	470	47	87	118	4	10	9	1,670
19+	91	95	121	45	4	52	0	2	2	412
Unknown	3	12	50	1	4	42	0	5	27	144
Total	4,626	6,342	4,274	1,225	883	1,066	59	87	159	18,721

Table 4.2: Offence group by sex, Indigenous status and age - all charges finalised

4.2a: Males

Offences	10-11			12			13			14			15			16			17			18			19 & over			Total			
	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U				
Homicide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Assault	1	0	2	5	3	2	14	6	12	32	26	17	63	30	43	42	61	39	84	114	70	27	49	33	6	1	1		783		
Sexual Offences	0	0	0	1	0	3	3	8	3	2	6	3	3	5	21	6	40	1	4	2	10	2	6	0	0	4	4		137		
Other Against the Person	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	3	3	2	10	3	6	12	1	2	1	1	0	0	0		48		
Robbery	1	0	2	1	2	1	14	3	1	9	9	1	22	19	4	23	59	8	30	49	10	9	20	5	4	0	3		309		
Blackmail/ Extortion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0		9		
Burglary	65	8	32	87	4	51	138	66	84	250	211	78	241	204	158	244	205	141	149	177	164	27	52	58	21	9	21		2,945		
Fraud/ Misappropriation	1	0	2	2	0	0	4	0	2	12	10	2	32	18	18	24	28	15	23	30	23	2	7	10	8	3	1		277		
Handling Stolen Goods	2	0	0	2	0	4	6	0	3	10	7	9	6	9	8	12	29	9	16	31	17	1	5	2	0	1	0		189		
Vehicle Theft	5	0	1	21	1	5	33	24	13	83	38	10	106	71	50	122	128	29	69	98	52	23	23	15	13	1	3		1,037		
Other Theft	30	4	5	57	5	20	73	35	39	117	102	39	101	128	64	63	156	62	83	343	63	15	48	36	2	4	1		1,695		
Property Damage	10	0	3	31	3	9	22	18	21	40	48	34	31	128	39	37	212	111	40	219	132	12	132	23	1	2	2		1,360		
Offences Against Justice	9	0	2	22	1	8	30	12	9	55	17	20	87	38	33	84	62	34	133	167	82	57	76	50	28	50	48		1,214		
Weapons	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	5	4	5	4	3	4	14	8	12	21	4	6	31	10	1	7	4	0	0	0		147		
Good Order	7	0	3	18	0	6	36	15	22	81	40	34	64	86	41	79	95	63	108	139	90	8	41	15	1	1	1		1,094		
Possession or Use of Drugs	1	0	0	1	1	0	7	3	4	12	20	5	14	29	14	13	48	26	24	115	51	2	19	10	0	3	1		423		
Dealing or Trafficking in Drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	4	1	5	5	1	5	6	2	6	9	4	6	6	0	7	1	0	0	0		74		
Manufacturing or Growing Drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		1		
Other Drug Offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	1	7	12	2	14	28	9	7	33	15	6	68	35	0	4	9	0	2	1		259		
Driving under the Influence	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	4	5	10	5	8	31	22	109	243	4	27	53	0	0	4		530		
Dangerous or Reckless Driving	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	9	5	0	16	10	15	10	30	21	13	87	122	2	34	50	0	3	1		431		
Driving Licence Offences	0	0	0	1	1	0	8	7	3	29	17	8	53	64	43	60	115	77	80	225	168	24	63	50	4	2	7		1,109		
Other Motor Vehicle Offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	7	1	10	10	2	15	39	10	20	58	62	35	165	140	5	59	43	3	7	15		709		
Other Federal Legislation	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	4	6	4	16	2	10	7	16	61	45	10	30	10	3	5	2	0	2	0		238		
Child Welfare Matters	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		4		
Unknown	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	3	8	8	3	3	5	11	7	18	11	9	39	9	3	8	0	0	0	7		154		
Total	133	15	55	252	22	111	402	214	234	779	601	293	889	949	615	890	1,483	817	956	2,257	1,508	231	694	470	91	95	121	15,177			

Note: 65 cases of unknown age are excluded

4.2b: Females

Offences	10-11			12			13			14			15			16			17			18			19 & over			Total
	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	
Assault	2	0	0	4	0	1	15	10	10	12	14	11	25	13	21	21	35	11	28	23	23	7	4	5	5	0	0	300
Sexual Offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Other Against the Person	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Robbery	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	2	0	5	6	0	8	6	1	6	15	0	6	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	66
Burglary	3	0	0	6	0	0	15	5	7	31	7	15	24	3	11	26	18	8	16	41	13	3	5	6	4	0	0	267
Fraud/ Misappropriation	0	0	0	5	0	0	7	0	1	7	2	1	7	2	2	13	26	9	9	34	6	0	12	5	1	0	0	149
Handling Stolen Goods	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	2	0	0	9	2	3	1	3	3	3	12	4	0	2	3	0	0	0	51
Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	1	1	14	9	3	14	2	3	18	5	2	8	11	2	3	2	3	0	0	0	107
Other Theft	5	0	0	14	1	0	23	6	37	60	21	22	45	29	31	57	64	17	49	47	142	7	19	17	4	0	0	717
Property Damage	2	0	0	0	1	0	16	4	5	18	2	4	6	3	8	10	13	4	8	5	3	2	3	0	0	0	0	117
Offences Against Justice	0	0	0	4	0	0	8	2	9	26	6	7	38	7	12	41	18	19	53	25	33	8	2	35	27	3	44	427
Weapons	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	3	1	0	0	2	3	6	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
Good Order	0	0	0	4	0	1	12	8	10	16	12	7	23	19	33	35	34	24	25	16	20	6	4	7	2	0	0	318
Possession or Use of Drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	3	1	2	2	5	1	7	6	4	2	11	10	2	3	1	1	0	1	67
Dealing or Trafficking in Drugs	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Other Drug Offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	1	1	1	1	3	5	2	13	4	0	3	3	0	0	0	41
Driving under the Influence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	3	0	3	2	2	7	10	14	45	0	5	11	0	0	2	108
Dangerous or Reckless Driving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	1	1	6	18	1	4	3	0	0	0	39
Driving Licence Offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	4	7	1	5	17	3	10	25	19	33	4	9	15	1	0	4	163
Other Motor Vehicle Offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	0	1	2	0	3	5	5	17	2	10	4	0	0	1	56
Other Federal Legislation	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	4	4	2	8	3	3	2	9	6	3	8	8	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	69
Child Welfare Matters	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	0	2	2	0	0	3	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	17
Total	12	0	0	40	2	6	113	46	88	205	99	89	228	95	151	272	256	139	262	290	381	47	87	118	45	4	52	3,127

Note: 47 cases of unknown age are excluded

Table 4.3: Court outcome by sex and Indigenous status - all charges finalised

Result	Male			Female			Unknown			Total
	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	
Dropped	140	173	199	33	19	103	1	3	1	672
Guilty	3,953	4,939	3,220	939	628	823	51	54	111	14,718
Referral to JJ teams	469	1,128	825	228	224	127	6	21	47	3,075
Not guilty	20	44	6	5	1	9	0	0	0	85
Other	44	58	24	20	11	4	1	9	0	171
Total	4,626	6,342	4,274	1,225	883	1,066	59	87	159	18,721

Table 4.4: Penalty by sex and Indigenous status - all charges finalised

Penalty	Male			Female			Unknown			Total
	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	
Dismissed	776	953	636	268	151	217	18	13	34	3,066
Fine	266	646	961	81	48	211	3	6	37	2,259
Non-custody	1,741	2,185	1,263	468	329	352	13	33	34	6,418
Custody	1,170	1,155	346	122	100	43	17	2	6	2,961
Unknown	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Total	3,953	4,939	3,220	939	628	823	51	54	111	14,718

Table 4.5: Penalty by offence, sex and Indigenous status - all charges finalised**4.5a: Males**

Offences	Dismissed			Fine			Non-custody			Custody			Total
	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	
Assault	33	54	44	8	20	22	136	129	101	68	51	24	690
Sexual Offences	1	36	16	0	0	0	9	10	12	10	14	8	116
Other Against the Person	3	11	2	0	1	1	3	7	0	1	6	3	38
Robbery	10	7	4	0	2	0	36	48	9	50	77	10	253
Blackmail/ Extortion	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	1	0	1	0	0	8
Burglary	124	72	74	18	11	27	472	346	311	420	254	144	2,273
Fraud/ Misappropriation	37	18	11	2	9	7	39	23	19	16	24	6	211
Handling Stolen Goods	12	7	14	2	6	4	29	29	11	9	27	9	159
Vehicle Theft	53	44	11	5	5	4	163	149	86	194	115	33	862
Other Theft	78	92	49	23	45	23	232	264	131	114	273	31	1,355
Property Damage	25	111	55	26	22	24	100	325	166	36	84	18	992
Offences Against Justice	187	131	77	32	37	64	145	150	61	72	37	16	1,009
Weapons	5	19	8	5	4	7	12	40	7	3	1	5	116
Good Order	92	90	75	35	29	46	147	168	73	64	30	12	861
Possession or Use of Drugs	20	53	15	12	36	29	21	67	28	12	29	2	324
Dealing or Trafficking in Drugs	3	11	17	0	2	6	8	15	8	1	3	0	74
Manufacturing or Growing Drugs	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Other Drug Offences	6	31	10	3	16	19	20	58	21	3	10	2	199
Driving under the Influence	3	6	7	13	110	286	18	30	48	1	3	2	527
Dangerous or Reckless Driving	5	10	12	5	57	109	15	43	35	25	25	5	346
Driving Licence Offences	38	47	26	44	125	157	91	146	79	49	62	14	878
Other Motor Vehicle Offences	21	55	49	25	100	118	19	84	34	12	27	2	546
Other Federal Legislation	12	27	42	4	3	5	14	24	7	5	2	0	145
Child Welfare Matters	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Unknown	7	20	17	4	6	3	6	29	16	4	1	0	113
Total	776	953	636	266	646	961	1,741	2,185	1,263	1,170	1,155	346	12,098

Note: 14 cases of unknown penalty are excluded

4.5b: Females

Offences	Dismissed			Fine			Non-custody			Custody			Total
	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	
Assault	23	16	15	2	2	6	55	43	46	17	14	5	244
Sexual Offences	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Other Against the Person	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	7
Robbery	4	3	0	0	0	0	8	17	3	13	10	0	58
Burglary	14	2	13	0	0	2	57	26	15	21	28	7	185
Fraud/ Misappropriation	10	2	7	0	1	3	23	27	8	3	5	5	94
Handling Stolen Goods	2	3	0	0	2	0	11	4	9	2	2	1	36
Vehicle Theft	4	6	4	0	1	0	22	7	8	14	5	0	71
Other Theft	48	23	28	14	7	8	118	87	128	13	19	8	501
Property Damage	25	8	6	5	1	2	17	12	13	2	1	0	92
Offences Against Justice	75	22	47	25	3	71	58	20	33	16	4	4	378
Weapons	1	3	0	1	0	0	5	1	4	0	0	0	15
Good Order	31	35	31	9	1	9	39	23	34	11	5	9	237
Possession or Use of Drugs	5	5	3	2	0	3	5	12	7	2	1	3	48
Dealing or Trafficking in Drugs	0	0	6	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	10
Other Drug Offences	0	3	2	2	2	0	0	12	10	0	1	0	32
Driving under the Influence	1	2	2	5	14	60	10	5	8	0	1	0	108
Dangerous or Reckless Driving	0	2	3	2	3	10	1	4	4	2	0	0	31
Driving Licence Offences	3	7	9	10	8	33	28	11	13	5	2	0	129
Other Motor Vehicle Offences	0	4	8	2	2	4	5	8	6	1	1	0	41
Other Federal Legislation	13	5	30	1	1	0	3	8	0	0	0	0	61
Unknown	3	0	3	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	10
Total	268	151	217	81	48	211	468	329	352	122	100	43	2,390

Table 4.6: Distinct persons dealt with by the Children's Court by sex, age and Indigenous status

Age	Male			Female			Unknown			Total
	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	
10	5	2	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	16
11	10	4	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	23
12	31	7	20	8	0	6	0	0	0	72
13	45	30	61	12	8	12	0	0	2	170
14	85	93	85	28	23	32	0	1	5	352
15	120	139	163	32	24	41	4	0	6	529
16	116	257	225	39	65	48	2	3	11	766
17	161	466	609	47	64	128	2	9	25	1,511
18	48	179	200	16	29	35	1	3	7	518
19+	17	27	63	19	3	43	0	1	2	175
Unknown	3	3	30	1	2	23	0	1	19	82
Total	641	1,207	1,471	205	218	368	9	18	77	4,214

Table 4.7: Offence group by sex, Indigenous status and age - distinct persons

4.7a: Males

Offences	10-11			12			13			14			15			16			17			18			19 & over			Total										
	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U											
Homicide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Assault	1	0	2	2	1	1	4	2	4	12	11	12	20	14	21	18	23	30	29	49	45	11	30	21	4	1	1	369										
Sexual Offences	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	3	0	3	2	3	2	9	2	6	0	3	0	2	2	3	0	0	1	2	46										
Other Against the Person	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	2	1	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	14										
Robbery	1	0	2	1	1	1	5	1	1	5	4	1	10	10	3	10	16	3	11	27	3	3	5	1	1	0	1	127										
Blackmail/ Extortion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2		
Burglary	7	2	3	10	1	10	12	9	27	31	23	22	37	29	39	38	43	40	28	30	34	8	12	18	5	5	11	534										
Fraud/ Misappropriation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	3	5	1	4	5	1	4	5	1	0	3	0	0	1	39										
Handling Stolen Goods	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	2	5	3	2	4	3	4	4	0	2	1	0	1	0	36										
Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	4	4	4	6	12	7	9	9	4	7	18	8	3	4	3	1	1	0	109										
Other Theft	5	1	4	16	2	5	16	11	12	19	26	21	16	27	22	13	53	31	25	60	28	1	12	15	1	1	1	444										
Property Damage	1	0	1	2	1	0	2	2	1	1	5	7	4	13	7	5	16	12	9	29	26	1	15	4	0	0	0	164										
Offences Against Justice	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	3	3	5	4	6	10	8	15	21	6	6	8	3	9	26	137										
Weapons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	1	1	1	0	6	1	1	10	3	0	2	1	0	0	0	32										
Good Order	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	1	2	6	4	3	7	6	5	2	9	4	11	13	20	1	7	4	0	0	1	110										
Possession or Use of Drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	7	0	10	3	6	24	19	0	6	6	0	1	1	87										
Dealing or Trafficking in Drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	4	3	0	1	4	1	2	5	1	3	6	0	4	0	0	0	0	39										
Manufacturing or Growing Drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1										
Other Drug Offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	5	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	19										
Driving under the Influence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	5	1	5	25	5	68	210	2	24	46	0	0	4	398										
Dangerous or Reckless Driving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	6	0	9	12	1	32	79	0	19	33	0	1	0	195										
Driving Licence Offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	4	3	6	6	17	14	6	32	45	5	19	19	1	0	5	185										
Other Motor Vehicle Offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	8	11	3	28	40	1	6	14	1	5	9	128										
Other Federal Legislation	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	1	4	2	2	5	5	1	4	2	2	1	2	0	1	0	43										
Child Welfare Matters	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2										
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	3	2	1	6	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	22										
Total	15	6	15	31	7	20	45	30	61	85	93	85	120	139	163	116	257	225	161	466	609	48	179	200	17	27	63	3,283										

Note: 36 cases of unknown age are excluded

4.7b: Females

Offences	10-11			12			13			14			15			16			17			18			19 & over			Total
	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	
Assault	1	0	0	1	0	1	4	3	2	5	6	5	9	8	6	10	13	10	6	13	15	3	1	4	1	0	0	127
Sexual Offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Other Against the Person	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Robbery	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	3	4	0	2	3	1	4	6	0	1	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	32
Burglary	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	2	5	1	6	1	0	7	2	8	2	5	6	4	1	2	0	1	0	0	58
Fraud/ Misappropriation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	0	2	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	16
Handling Stolen Goods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	9
Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	4	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	22
Other Theft	1	0	0	5	0	0	2	1	5	9	6	8	9	8	6	14	20	3	14	10	18	3	8	5	1	0	0	156
Property Damage	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	2	2	3	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	16
Offences Against Justice	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	1	0	3	2	1	3	4	3	7	2	1	6	15	2	39	94
Weapons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Good Order	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	2	1	6	6	2	2	4	0	1	2	0	0	0	32
Possession or Use of Drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	12
Dealing or Trafficking in Drugs	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Other Drug Offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Driving under the Influence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	3	0	1	7	1	7	41	0	5	11	0	0	1	82
Dangerous or Reckless Driving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	12	1	2	2	0	0	0	21
Driving Licence Offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	4	1	10	2	3	2	0	0	1	27
Other Motor Vehicle Offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	6	0	2	1	0	0	1	13
Other Federal Legislation	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	2	4	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
Child Welfare Matters	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5
Total	3	0	0	8	0	6	12	8	12	28	23	32	32	24	41	39	65	48	47	64	128	16	29	35	19	3	43	765

Note: 26 cases of unknown age are excluded

Table 4.8: Court outcome by sex and Indigenous status - distinct persons

Result	Male			Female			Unknown			Total
	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	
Dropped	5	16	20	3	2	15	0	0	0	61
Guilty	532	883	1136	176	156	292	6	12	52	3,245
Referral to JJ teams	100	296	307	24	59	58	3	6	25	878
Not guilty	3	6	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	14
Other	1	6	6	1	1	1	0	0	0	16
Total	641	1,207	1,471	205	218	368	9	18	77	4,214

Table 4.9: Penalty by sex and Indigenous status - distinct persons

Penalty	Male			Female			Unknown			Total
	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	
Dismissed	55	118	196	31	29	71	1	2	14	517
Fine	41	222	520	27	24	142	0	2	20	998
Non-custody	258	422	355	97	92	69	3	7	17	1,320
Custody	178	121	64	21	11	10	2	1	1	409
Unknown	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	532	883	1,136	176	156	292	6	12	52	3,245

Table 4.10: Penalty by offence, sex and Indigenous status - distinct persons**4.10a: Males**

Offences	Dismissed			Fine			Non-custody			Custody			Total
	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	
Assault	8	15	20	2	13	17	53	68	71	32	22	11	332
Sexual Offences	0	5	6	0	0	0	2	3	6	7	4	3	36
Other Against the Person	0	2	1	0	0	1	1	3	0	1	3	2	14
Robbery	1	2	3	0	1	0	19	29	5	26	29	6	121
Blackmail/ Extortion	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Burglary	14	3	17	2	5	21	72	58	69	53	17	23	354
Fraud/ Misappropriation	2	0	2	0	1	3	4	2	7	2	1	0	24
Handling Stolen Goods	1	1	3	2	3	3	3	3	5	1	2	2	29
Vehicle Theft	2	2	2	0	4	2	12	20	13	11	7	4	79
Other Theft	8	15	21	7	7	17	44	89	48	32	29	12	329
Property Damage	2	14	12	6	8	15	12	35	21	1	1	1	128
Offences Against Justice	5	5	22	5	10	30	6	13	10	7	2	0	115
Weapons	0	4	0	0	1	3	1	11	1	0	0	0	21
Good Order	6	6	9	2	2	7	8	13	10	2	1	0	66
Possession or Use of Drugs	0	9	4	2	11	10	1	7	8	1	0	0	53
Dealing or Trafficking in Drugs	0	4	11	0	1	4	2	9	7	0	1	0	39
Manufacturing or Growing Drugs	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Other Drug Offences	0	3	0	0	1	3	2	2	3	0	0	0	14
Driving under the Influence	0	1	6	3	76	251	7	20	33	0	0	0	397
Dangerous or Reckless Driving	0	3	6	1	34	65	0	9	18	1	1	0	138
Driving Licence Offences	3	3	7	8	21	37	4	13	9	0	1	0	106
Other Motor Vehicle Offences	1	11	24	1	23	28	0	4	3	0	0	0	95
Other Federal Legislation	1	7	14	0	0	1	4	8	4	1	0	0	40
Unknown	1	2	5	0	0	2	1	2	4	0	0	0	17
Total	55	118	196	41	222	520	258	422	355	178	121	64	2,550

Note: 1 case of unknown penalty is excluded

4.10b: Females

Offences	Dismissed			Fine			Non-custody			Custody			Total
	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	
Assault	8	6	9	1	1	5	24	27	20	3	3	3	110
Sexual Offences	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Other Against the Person	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Robbery	0	2	0	0	0	0	5	11	3	8	3	0	32
Burglary	4	1	8	0	0	2	8	8	2	3	2	2	40
Fraud/ Misappropriation	1	0	3	0	1	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	11
Handling Stolen Goods	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	4	0	0	0	7
Vehicle Theft	1	1	0	0	1	0	7	4	1	0	0	0	15
Other Theft	8	7	8	0	1	5	34	28	15	3	2	2	113
Property Damage	1	2	1	2	0	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	11
Offences Against Justice	4	3	5	15	2	53	4	3	4	2	1	2	98
Good Order	2	5	4	0	0	3	1	1	4	1	0	0	21
Possession or Use of Drugs	0	1	2	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	8
Dealing or Trafficking in Drugs	0	0	6	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	10
Other Drug Offences	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Driving under the Influence	0	0	1	0	12	58	3	2	6	0	0	0	82
Dangerous or Reckless Driving	0	0	2	2	2	7	0	1	2	0	0	0	16
Driving Licence Offences	0	1	1	4	1	6	3	1	2	0	0	0	19
Other Motor Vehicle Offences	0	0	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Other Federal Legislation	1	0	14	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	18
Unknown	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total	31	29	71	27	24	142	97	92	69	21	11	10	624

Table 4.11: Final appearances before the Children's Court by sex, age and Indigenous status

Age	Male			Female			Unknown			Total
	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	
10	5	2	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	18
11	15	5	8	4	0	0	0	0	0	32
12	67	10	42	18	0	6	0	0	0	143
13	103	60	93	40	15	25	0	0	4	340
14	201	175	128	61	41	42	0	1	7	656
15	256	310	235	80	46	63	8	0	9	1,007
16	277	471	316	86	102	64	4	8	15	1,343
17	362	823	734	103	103	153	6	17	29	2,330
18	84	253	240	20	40	43	1	4	7	692
19+	23	29	65	26	3	47	0	2	2	197
Unknown	3	4	36	1	3	25	0	3	21	96
Total	1,396	2,142	1,907	440	353	468	19	35	94	6,854

Table 4.12: Offence group by sex, Indigenous status and age - final appearances

4.12a: Males

Offences	10-11			12			13			14			15			16			17			18			19 & over			Total
	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	
Homicide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Assault	1	0	2	3	2	2	6	4	9	21	18	16	39	19	30	31	38	35	50	74	54	15	34	25	4	1	1	534
Sexual Offences	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	3	1	3	2	3	3	11	2	10	1	3	0	3	2	3	0	0	1	2	58
Other Against the Person	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	1	5	3	4	7	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	30
Robbery	1	0	2	1	1	1	8	2	1	7	4	1	16	12	4	14	25	4	14	35	6	5	7	2	1	0	1	175
Blackmail/ Extortion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
Burglary	8	2	5	22	1	20	29	16	34	60	48	30	62	53	56	81	74	54	49	56	47	11	20	24	6	5	11	884
Fraud/ Misappropriation	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	9	5	5	7	12	7	8	9	6	1	1	5	1	0	1	85
Handling Stolen Goods	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	3	0	3	1	2	5	7	7	6	9	12	7	0	3	1	0	1	0	70
Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	1	1	0	4	3	6	13	8	5	14	24	16	22	24	6	19	36	15	4	6	3	1	1	0	232
Other Theft	9	2	4	27	3	9	24	14	18	41	41	28	40	60	30	34	88	41	42	107	32	6	20	16	1	1	1	739
Property Damage	1	0	1	4	1	2	5	6	5	9	10	9	15	37	11	11	35	16	18	62	33	5	23	5	0	0	0	324
Offences Against Justice	0	0	0	2	0	2	10	1	1	19	4	7	22	13	10	23	21	16	43	54	32	13	15	17	6	10	28	369
Weapons	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	1	4	3	3	8	2	5	13	1	3	16	4	1	4	3	0	0	0	75
Good Order	0	0	1	2	0	2	11	6	6	16	11	9	15	28	15	14	23	18	36	37	30	4	12	7	1	0	1	305
Possession or Use of Drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	6	0	0	11	7	3	20	8	12	44	21	1	13	8	0	1	1	159
Dealing or Trafficking in Drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	4	0	5	4	0	2	4	1	2	7	2	5	6	0	6	1	0	0	0	52
Manufacturing or Growing Drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Other Drug Offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	4	1	3	5	2	1	11	8	0	1	1	0	0	0	41
Driving under the Influence	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	5	2	5	26	9	91	223	2	26	47	0	0	4	445
Dangerous or Reckless Driving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	6	0	9	14	2	40	88	0	24	35	0	2	0	224
Driving Licence Offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	3	2	6	14	6	10	28	21	19	55	58	7	22	23	1	0	5	284
Other Motor Vehicle Offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	2	12	18	8	45	54	1	7	14	1	5	9	180
Other Federal Legislation	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	1	0	8	1	6	5	3	8	8	5	14	3	3	1	2	0	1	0	77
Child Welfare Matters	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Unknown	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	1	1	2	4	1	7	3	5	12	3	2	3	0	0	0	0	51
Total	20	7	18	67	10	42	103	60	93	201	175	128	256	310	235	277	471	316	362	823	734	84	253	240	23	29	65	5,402

Note: 43 cases of unknown age are excluded

4.12b: Females

Offences	10-11			12			13			14			15			16			17			18			19 & over			Total
	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	
Assault	1	0	0	2	0	1	11	3	3	7	12	6	14	9	13	13	22	10	14	16	16	4	2	5	1	0	0	185
Sexual Offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Other Against the Person	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Robbery	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	1	0	3	5	0	4	3	1	5	8	0	2	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	42
Burglary	2	0	0	1	0	0	4	1	2	10	2	7	5	2	8	3	8	3	7	9	6	1	2	0	1	0	0	84
Fraud/ Misappropriation	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	0	2	2	1	2	2	3	1	3	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	26
Handling Stolen Goods	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	1	1	0	1	2	3	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	20
Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	1	2	1	1	3	2	2	4	4	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	29
Other Theft	2	0	0	9	0	0	8	2	12	25	9	14	23	15	14	28	31	5	24	24	21	4	10	8	2	0	0	290
Property Damage	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	3	4	3	1	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	29
Offences Against Justice	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	4	4	1	12	3	4	12	6	7	18	6	11	3	2	8	21	2	43	170
Weapons	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	2	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Good Order	0	0	0	2	0	1	4	3	1	2	0	1	7	6	5	6	10	7	5	6	9	0	3	2	0	0	0	80
Possession or Use of Drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	2	0	2	1	3	1	4	4	1	3	0	0	0	1	28
Dealing or Trafficking in Drugs	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Other Drug Offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5
Driving under the Influence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	3	0	1	7	5	10	43	0	5	11	0	0	1	91
Dangerous or Reckless Driving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	12	1	2	2	0	0	0	22
Driving Licence Offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	4	1	1	9	1	12	2	4	3	0	0	1	40
Other Motor Vehicle Offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	6	0	2	2	0	0	1	16
Other Federal Legislation	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	3	1	2	3	2	0	6	1	2	6	4	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	38
Child Welfare Matters	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	7
Total	5	0	0	18	0	6	40	15	25	61	41	42	80	46	63	86	102	64	103	103	153	20	40	43	26	3	47	1,232

Note: 29 cases of unknown age are excluded

Table 4.13: Court outcome by sex and Indigenous status - final appearances

Result	Male			Female			Unknown			Total
	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	
Dropped	49	52	57	15	8	20	1	1	0	203
Guilty	1,154	1,594	1,447	345	256	373	14	24	65	5,272
Referral to JJ teams	167	457	387	74	85	71	4	10	29	1,284
Not guilty	13	22	3	4	1	3	0	0	0	46
Other	13	17	13	2	3	1	0	0	0	49
Total	1,396	2,142	1,907	440	353	468	19	35	94	6,854

Table 4.14: Penalty by sex and Indigenous status - final appearances

Penalty	Male			Female			Unknown			Total
	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	
Dismissed	300	403	316	105	86	121	4	10	20	1,365
Fine	129	353	604	50	36	152	2	4	25	1,355
Non-custody	472	663	451	162	123	90	4	9	19	1,993
Custody	253	175	75	28	11	10	4	1	1	558
Unknown	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	1,154	1,594	1,447	345	256	373	14	24	65	5,272

Table 4.15: Penalty by offence, sex and Indigenous status - final appearances**4.15a: Males**

Offences	Dismissed			Fine			Non-custody			Custody			Total
	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	
Assault	21	38	37	7	19	18	81	84	84	44	24	11	468
Sexual Offences	0	9	9	0	0	0	4	3	6	7	5	3	46
Other Against the Person	1	7	2	0	0	1	2	5	0	1	3	2	24
Robbery	7	6	3	0	1	0	23	32	5	29	34	7	147
Blackmail/ Extortion	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	3
Burglary	52	28	30	7	6	24	126	87	98	82	28	28	596
Fraud/ Misappropriation	12	9	3	1	3	6	13	5	7	3	3	0	65
Handling Stolen Goods	7	5	7	2	6	3	9	7	6	1	3	2	58
Vehicle Theft	14	13	6	3	5	3	23	37	22	22	17	5	170
Other Theft	39	52	28	18	20	17	89	136	65	38	43	14	559
Property Damage	8	38	20	20	17	17	24	70	28	5	5	2	254
Offences Against Justice	71	41	35	17	20	37	12	27	16	11	4	0	291
Weapons	4	15	3	3	3	4	5	16	2	0	0	0	55
Good Order	37	40	30	7	12	20	27	34	17	5	1	1	231
Possession or Use of Drugs	3	30	4	7	23	12	2	16	9	2	1	0	109
Dealing or Trafficking in Drugs	3	7	13	0	2	6	2	11	7	0	1	0	52
Manufacturing or Growing Drugs	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Other Drug Offences	2	6	2	1	5	4	3	8	3	0	0	0	34
Driving under the Influence	0	2	6	8	98	265	8	22	35	0	0	0	444
Dangerous or Reckless Driving	0	4	9	2	41	75	1	10	18	1	1	0	162
Driving Licence Offences	4	11	8	17	37	52	11	28	10	0	2	0	180
Other Motor Vehicle Offences	5	18	28	5	32	37	0	8	4	0	0	0	137
Other Federal Legislation	6	14	26	1	1	1	5	10	5	1	0	0	70
Child Welfare Matters	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Unknown	3	9	6	3	2	2	2	6	4	0	0	0	37
Total	300	403	316	129	353	604	472	663	451	253	175	75	4,194

Note: 1 case of unknown penalty is excluded

4.15b: Females

Offences	Dismissed			Fine			Non-custody			Custody			Total
	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	
Assault	13	15	15	1	2	6	36	30	23	6	3	3	153
Sexual Offences	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Other Against the Person	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Robbery	1	3	0	0	0	0	6	13	3	9	3	0	38
Burglary	7	1	11	0	0	2	13	11	2	4	2	2	55
Fraud/ Misappropriation	5	1	4	0	1	1	3	2	1	1	0	0	19
Handling Stolen Goods	1	1	0	0	1	0	6	1	5	0	0	0	15
Vehicle Theft	3	3	1	0	1	0	8	4	1	0	0	0	21
Other Theft	25	16	18	8	7	7	53	41	27	5	2	2	211
Property Damage	4	5	2	3	1	0	1	2	4	0	0	0	22
Offences Against Justice	29	11	13	22	2	57	10	5	4	2	1	2	158
Weapons	1	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	7
Good Order	8	17	11	3	1	3	8	3	5	1	0	0	60
Possession or Use of Drugs	1	3	2	2	0	2	0	5	2	0	0	0	17
Dealing or Trafficking in Drugs	0	0	6	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	10
Other Drug Offences	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4
Driving under the Influence	0	1	2	1	13	59	6	3	6	0	0	0	91
Dangerous or Reckless Driving	0	1	2	2	2	7	0	1	2	0	0	0	17
Driving Licence Offences	0	2	1	5	2	7	6	1	2	0	0	0	26
Other Motor Vehicle Offences	0	1	6	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Other Federal Legislation	5	2	24	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	35
Unknown	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Total	105	86	121	50	36	152	162	123	90	28	11	10	974

5.1 Introduction

This chapter describes adult offenders who are serving sentences of imprisonment or who are serving non-custodial orders and are subject to supervision in the community. Offenders dealt with exclusively by way of fine and/ or some form of good behaviour bond are excluded, except where such offenders default on the payment of the fine or breach the conditions of unsupervised bonds. Offenders serving suspended imprisonment sentences are also excluded.

This chapter includes information about offenders held in police custody, that is, offenders detained in police lock-ups. This includes details about offenders held on remand in police lock-ups pending release on bail or committal for trial, offenders serving prison sentences in lock-ups and persons detained for drunkenness.

Data about police lock-ups have been obtained from the Lock-up Admission System, a computerised system used by the WA Police Service to record all admissions to, and exits from, police lock-ups throughout the State. The system contains demographic details about the offender (or intoxicated person), offence information (where relevant), admission and exit times, location details and some medical and health information.

Imprisonment and community corrections data have been extracted from the computerised records of the Offender Management division of the Ministry of Justice. This division has responsibility for the management and good order of prisoners (including juvenile offenders in detention and offenders remanded by the courts pending trial or sentence) and the supervision of offenders (adult and juvenile) serving non-custodial orders such as intensive supervision orders, community-based orders and work and development orders. In addition, the division supervises offenders released on parole, as well as those prisoners participating in work release and home detention programs (see generally *Prisons Act 1981*, *Offenders Community Corrections Act 1988*, *Community Corrections Legislation Amendment Act 1990*, *Young Offenders Act 1994*, *Sentencing Act 1995* and *Sentence Administration Act 1995*).

Data are reported in two parts: the first deals with offenders in custody ie in prison or police lock-ups, and the second describes offenders serving community-based orders, including information on offenders on work release programs and those released on parole.

Reception history sheets, police property sheets, warrant summaries and exit forms are the principal sources of data on adult prisoners. Imprisonment data are described in three ways: firstly, by census on 31 December 1999; secondly, by all persons received into prisons (unsentenced and sentenced) between 1 January to 31 December 1999; and, finally, for all distinct persons received over the same period. These three measures enable important stock and flow characteristics of the prison population to be observed.

In the case of community based sanctions, data are described by orders issued during the counting period and by orders active on 31 December 1999.

There are some information gaps and some problems with data quality. These include: the absence of information about the alleged offences committed by remanded or unsentenced prisoners; non-recording of relevant demographic or program variables; and the absence of information about offences, court location and level of court for offenders serving interstate non-custodial orders (ie those sentenced in another jurisdiction but undergoing supervision in WA).

5.2 Imprisonment

The sex and Indigenous status of prisoners in receipt, distinct persons and census populations for 1999 are summarised in Table I, while trends over the period from 1990 to 1999 are summarised in Figure 5.1. The table and figure illustrate an often poorly understood problem in correctional statistics, namely that the distribution of various sub-categories of offenders is sensitive to the counting method because of differences in length of stay and frequency of reception. For example, Table I shows that Aborigines accounted for more than two fifths (42.9%) of prison receipts during the year, but only about one third (33.2%) of offenders in prison on census night. This suggests a higher "throughput" of Aboriginal prisoners, for relatively shorter sentences, than non-Aboriginal prisoners.

Table I: All prison receipts, distinct persons received and census of prisoners by sex and Indigenous status, 1999

Group	All Receipts		Distinct Persons		Census 31/12/99	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Total	5,937	100.0	4,854	100.0	2,827	100.0
Aborigines	2,545	42.9	1,995	41.1	938	33.2
Non-Aborigines	3,392	57.1	2,859	58.9	1,889	66.8
Males	5,091	85.8	4,198	86.5	2,617	92.6
Females	846	14.3	656	13.5	210	7.4

Figure 5.1a shows that the number of offenders received into prison declined between 1990 and 1997; but more recently, the trend is upward and the 1999 count was just below the 1994 count. The largest decline was experienced in 1995 when receipts fell by 23%. This was due to reductions in the numbers of people imprisoned for default of payment of fines, which followed the introduction of the *Fines, Penalties and Infringement Notices Enforcement Act (1995)*. This Act introduced a range of measures, including the suspension of a person's motor drivers licence, to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of fines collection.

In contrast to these receipt trends, census populations have *increased* steadily since 1990, reflecting the growing number of prisoners serving longer prison sentences (Figure 5.1c).

5.2.1 Imprisonment Rates

Based on the distinct persons data in Figure 5.1b, an approximate prevalence rate of adult incarceration (excluding police custody) can be calculated based on Indigenous status.¹

1. Note that the exclusion of sentenced prisoners serving time in police lock-ups is unlikely to substantially affect Aboriginal rates because of the high congruence between those serving time in lock-ups and prisons. However, for non-Aborigines, evidence of high interchangeability of lock-up and imprisonment populations is less clear.

Figure 5.1a: Trends in prison receives in Western Australia, 1990-1999

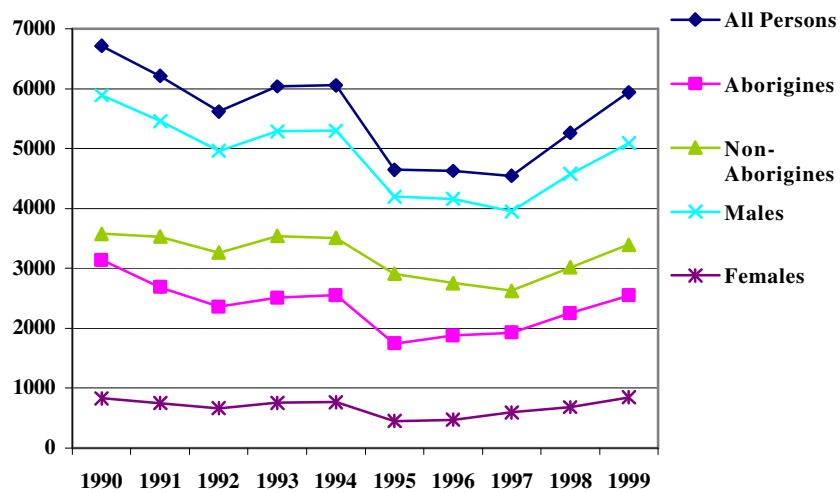


Figure 5.1b: Trends in distinct prisoners received in Western Australia, 1990-1999

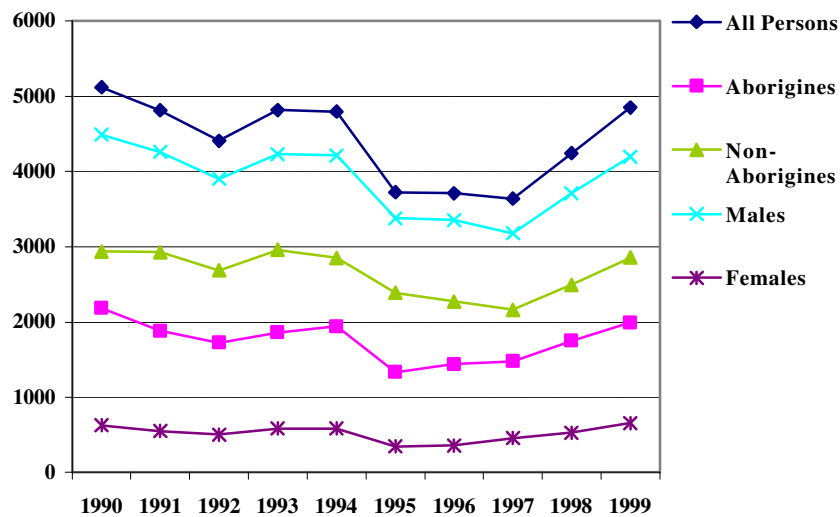
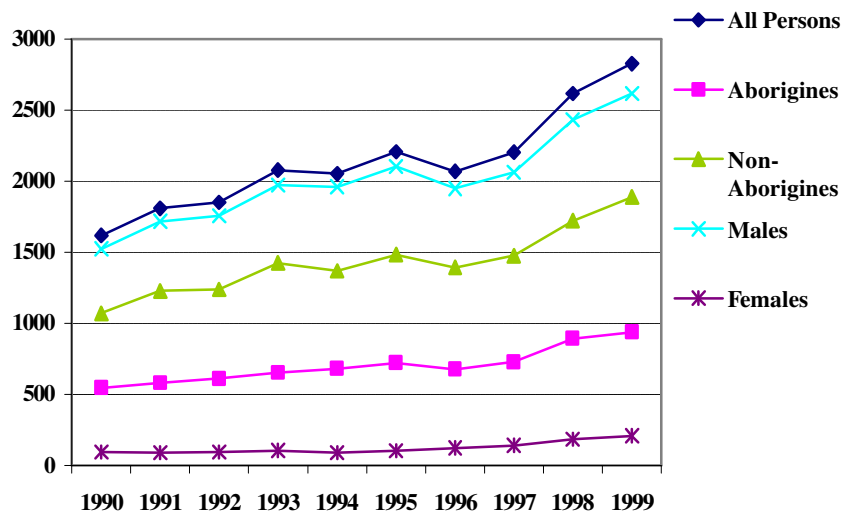


Figure 5.1c: Trends in prison census (31 December) in Western Australia, 1990-1999



After the decline from 318 per 100,000 of the population in 1990 to 202 per 100,000 in 1997, the rate has increased to 261 per 100,000 in 1999. Also for Aborigines, after the decline from 5,076 per 100,000 Aboriginal persons in 1990 to 2,579 per 100,000 in 1997, the rate of incarceration has increased to 3,360 per 100,000 in 1999. For non-Aboriginal persons, the rate of incarceration declined from 187 per 100,000 non-Aboriginal persons in 1990 to 124 per 100,000 in 1997; then it also has increased to 159 per 100,000 in 1999. Applying these participation rates to measure relative over-representation of Aborigines in prison, it is estimated that Aborigines were, in 1990, 27 times and, by 1999, 21 times more likely to be incarcerated than non-Aborigines.

Table II summarises national imprisonment rates as compiled by the National Corrective Services Statistics Unit, ABS. Note that national rates of incarceration of Aboriginal persons are based on State-based census of prisoners or daily averages calculated for each month and, therefore, under-estimate the prevalence of incarceration.

The table contains information on sentenced prisoner receptions for the full year (1999); average daily prisoner populations for the June quarter (including sentenced prisoners and those on fine default); and Aboriginal prisoner populations (calculated as averages of counts taken on the first day of each month in the quarter). Rates are presented per 100,000 adult persons over the age of 17 years for each State and Territory.

Table II: Rates of adult imprisonment by Australian jurisdiction – June quarter (per 100,000 adult population)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT	ACT	Australia
Sentenced Prisoner Receptions (Jan-Dec 1999)									
Fine default	0.3	0.3	38.2	42.6	12.3	25.3	162.2	n.a	13.9
Other sentenced	43.5	26.3	91.3	32.0	63.5	46.7	157.8	11.1	49.4
Total	43.7	26.6	129.5	74.6	75.8	72.0	320.0	11.1	63.3
Average Daily Prisoner Population									
Males	284.0	154.1	369.1	233.8	401.4	185.5	853.6	126.1	273.8
Females	17.3	9.7	23.4	12.6	31.3	10.0	44.4	7.6	17.2
Total	148.5	80.3	195.0	120.7	216.2	95.4	475.5	66.1	143.6
Indigenous Prisoner Population									
Aborigines	n.a.	939.9	1,760.5	1,609.9	3,118.6	448.7	1,506.0	n.a.	n.a.
<i>Abl:Non-Abl ratio</i>	n.a.	12.2	11.3	15.7	21.7	5.1	9.9	n.a.	n.a.

Source: Compiled from figures in Tables 2, 4, 5 and 6 in *Corrective Services Australia, December Quarter 1999*, ABS Catalogue No. 4512.0, March 2000.

Based on average daily prisoner population, WA ranks second to the Northern Territory in rates of adult imprisonment. The Australian average daily adult imprisonment rate for 1999 was 143.6 per 100,000 population (higher than in previous years), while the WA rate was 51% higher at 216.2 per 100,000 population. WA exceeds all other states and territories in Aboriginal rates of imprisonment. Based on the figures in Table II, Aborigines in WA were 21.7 times more likely than non-Aborigines to be held in prison during the June quarter of 1999.

5.2.2 All Prison Receivals

During 1999 there were 5,937 receptions to prison in Western Australia – an increase of 12.8% from the receptions in 1998. Receptions consisted of 3,588 sentenced prisoners (60.4%), 2,316 on remand (39%) and 13 held on deportation matters. Of those held on

remand, there were 36 convicted cases awaiting sentence and 2,300 either awaiting trial or actually on trial.

Of the 3,588 sentenced prisoners received during the period, 611 (17%) were serving sentences in default of fines, 1,289 (35.9%) served finite sentences and 1,688 (47.1%) served parole sentences. The number and proportion of prisoners serving terms of imprisonment in lieu of payment of fines decreased substantially in 1995 (from 2,043 to 76 receptions). However, over the past four years, they have increased from 175 (7.3%) in 1996 to 611 or 17% in 1999.

Of all receivals, 846 (14.3%) were females and 2,545 (42.9%) were Aborigines (see Table I and Figure 5.1).

Many of the prisoners reported being single (61.5%) at the time of receival into prison. A third were either married (10.8%) or in de facto relationships (22.5%). The majority of prisoners (73.7%) were unemployed at the time of receival into prison. One quarter of prisoners (25.9%) reported having an educational qualification of at least the minimum junior high school certificate (ie at least 10 years of schooling). The mean age of all prisoners received was 29.2 years, with 67.2% aged 31 years old or younger and 15.6% aged 20 years or younger.

Motor vehicle/ driving offences (17.5%), burglary/ theft (14.1%) and against the person (14%) were the most frequent offences committed by offenders received into prison. There were 539 receivals (9.1%) relating to good order offences and 2,352 receivals (39.6%) for which no offence information was supplied. However, 2,316 of these receivals related to remand cases and, as previously stated, no offence or sentence records were available in relation to such cases.

Figure 5.2 shows the distribution of receivals by offence group and the sex of the prisoner. Table III shows the percentage of all prison receptions involving Aborigines and females, by major offence group.

Figure 5.2: Prison receivals by major offence group and sex, 1999

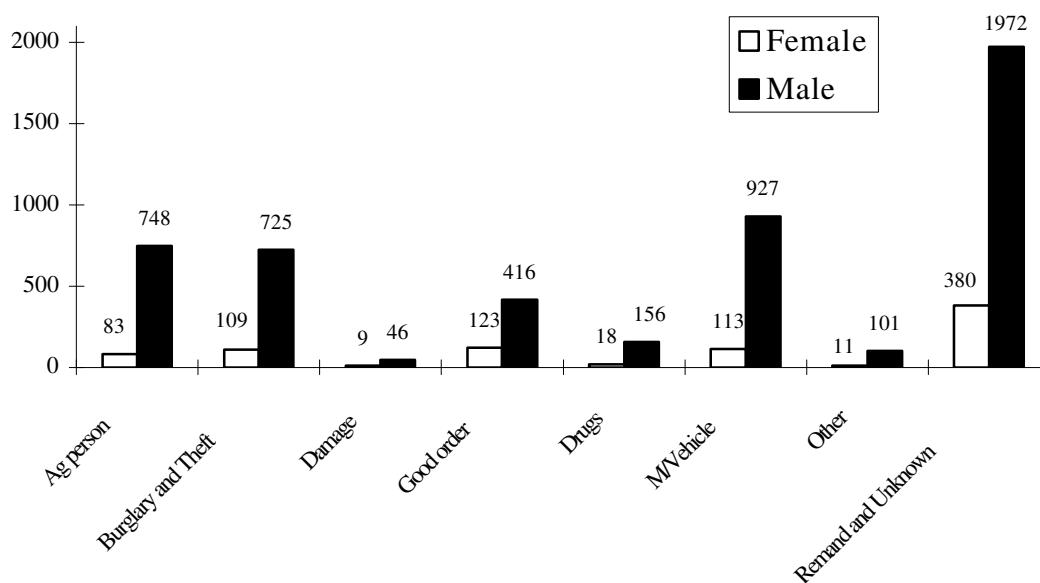


Table III: Percentage of all receipts involving Aborigines and females by major offence group, 1999

Offence	%Aborigines	% Female
Against the person	48.9	10.0
Burglary/ Theft	36.7	13.1
Property damage	60.0	16.4
Good order	55.1	22.8
Drugs	8.1	10.3
Driving	53.5	10.9
Other offences	12.5	9.8
Unsentenced (on remand)	39.1	16.2
Total	42.9	14.2

Figure 5.3 shows the offence groups of all Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal adult receipts. More Aborigines than non-Aborigines were imprisoned for damage offences, motor vehicle/ driving offences and good order offences. As can be seen from Figure 5.3 and Table III, Aborigines made up 60% of damage offences, 55.1% of receipts for good order offences and 53.5% of receipts for motor vehicle/ driving related offences.

Table IV shows that 31.8% of sentenced prison receipts were sentenced to terms of less than six months duration. There has been a decline in the use of very short sentences – due largely to the abolition of sentences of three months or less under the 1995 *Sentencing Act*. A further 25.4% of prisoners were sentenced to serve terms of more than six months but less than one year and 5.1% of prisoners were imprisoned for five or more years. Female Aborigines tended to serve a larger number of shorter sentences than any other group with different sex and Indigenous status. For example, 83.5% of female Aborigines served less than one year, whereas 52.9% of female non-Aborigines, 68.9% of male Aborigines and 43.8% of male non-Aborigines served sentences of equivalent length.

Figure 5.3: Prison receipts by major offence group and Indigenous status, 1999

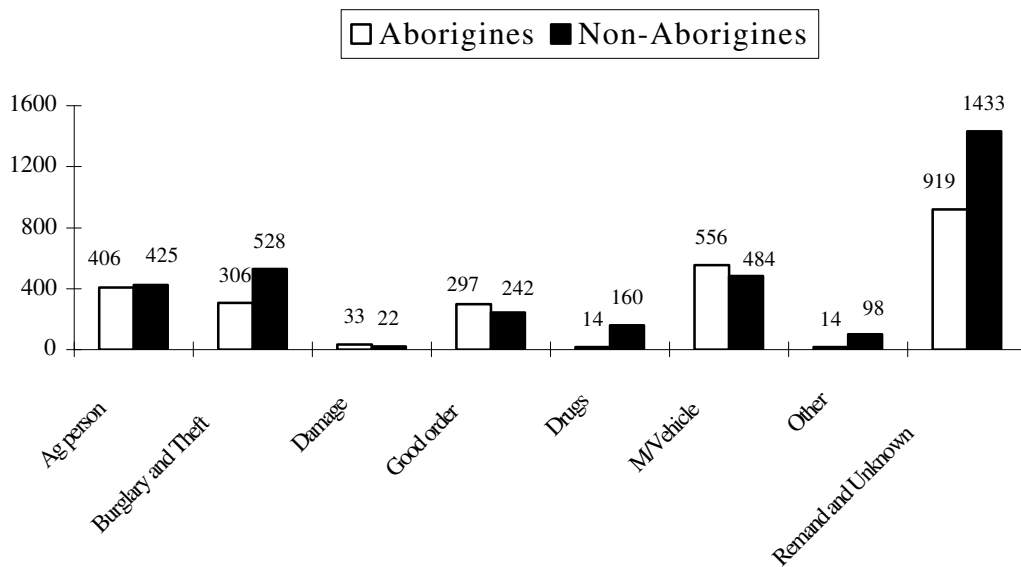


Table IV: Length of maximum sentence for all prison receivals, 1999

Length of Sentence	Female		Male		Total
	A	O	A	O	
Under 1 month	112	20	161	75	368
1 month & under 6 months	67	29	233	241	570
6 months & under 1 year	49	23	356	320	748
1 year & under 2 years	36	29	221	371	657
2 years & under 3 years	7	14	52	146	219
3 years & under 4 years	1	11	29	112	153
4 years & under 5 years	0	4	13	62	79
5 years & over	1	6	22	121	150
Indeterminate	0	0	1	4	5
Total	273	136	1,088	1,452	2,949

Note: 639 cases (17.8% of sentenced receivals) have been excluded because of incomplete sentencing information.

Between 1990 and 1995, the proportion of prisoners serving sentences of one year or more increased substantially – from 15.4% to almost two thirds (64.3%) of receivals. However, since 1996 this proportion has declined from 48.0% to 42.7% in 1999.

5.2.3 Distinct Persons Received

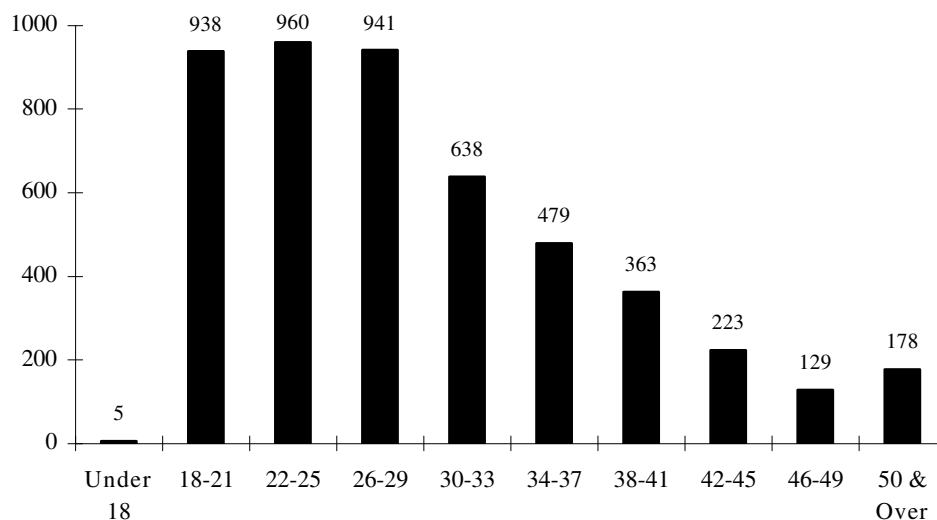
During 1999, the 5,937 separate receptions to prison related to 4,854 distinct persons. Of the distinct persons, 656 (13.5%) were females and 1,995 (41.1%) were Aborigines.

Table V shows the proportion of male, female, Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal individuals received into prison.

Table V: Sex and Indigenous status of distinct persons received into prisons, 1999

Sex-race group	n	%
Female Aborigines	378	7.8
Female non-Aborigines	278	5.7
Male Aborigines	1,617	33.3
Male non-Aborigines	2,581	53.2
Total	4,854	100.0

Persons received into prison were mostly under 38 years of age (81.6%), and more than one third of these prisoners (34.9%) were under 25. The skewed age distribution of distinct persons received is displayed in Figure 5.4. The mean age of distinct persons received was 29.6 years and the median age was 28 years.

Figure 5.4: Age of distinct persons received into prisons, 1999

The proportions of various sentences (fine default, finite and parole) served by sex and Indigenous status for distinct persons sentenced are summarised in Table VI. The proportions serving finite sentences vary depending on sex and Indigenous status under consideration. Male Aborigines were the most likely to be serving these sentences.

When the Fines Enforcement System was introduced in 1995, the proportion of sentenced prisoners serving time for fine default dropped significantly: from 48.5% in 1994 to 3.1% in 1995. However, this proportion increased to 17% in 1998 and then decreased to 16.3% in 1999. Almost a half (45.9%) of all female Aborigines entering prison in 1999 were for reasons of fine default.

Table VI: Distinct sentenced prisoners by sentence type, sex and Indigenous status,

Group	Fine Default		Finite		Parole		All Sentences	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Female Aborigines	122	45.9	88	33.1	56	21.0	266	100.0
Female non-Aborigines	26	16.8	48	31.0	81	52.3	155	100.0
Male Aborigines	230	18.9	519	42.7	467	38.4	1,216	100.0
Male non-Aborigines	165	9.8	528	31.2	999	59.0	1,692	100.0
Total	543	16.3	1,183	35.5	1,603	48.2	3,329	100.0

1999

The most frequent offence committed by distinct persons received into prison in 1999 was motor vehicle/ driving offences (19.6%). Other major offence types were against the person offences (16.1%), burglary/ theft (16.1%), good order (10%), drugs (3.5%), damage offences (1%) and other offences (2.3%). Note, however, that 1,527 (31.5%) distinct persons had no recorded offence or penalty; the majority of these cases were individuals received on remand and, as noted previously, data on alleged offences and penalties were not recorded.

Figures 5.5 and 5.6 show the distribution of most serious offence groups for distinct persons by Indigenous status and sex. The high number of unknowns were distinct persons on remand.

Figure 5.5: Distinct persons received into prisons by Indigenous status and major offence group, 1999

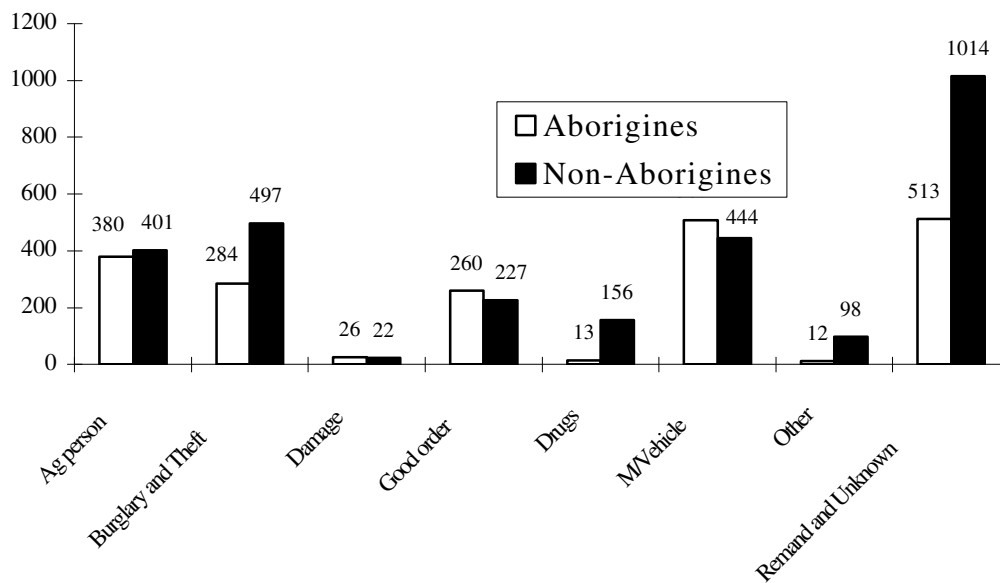
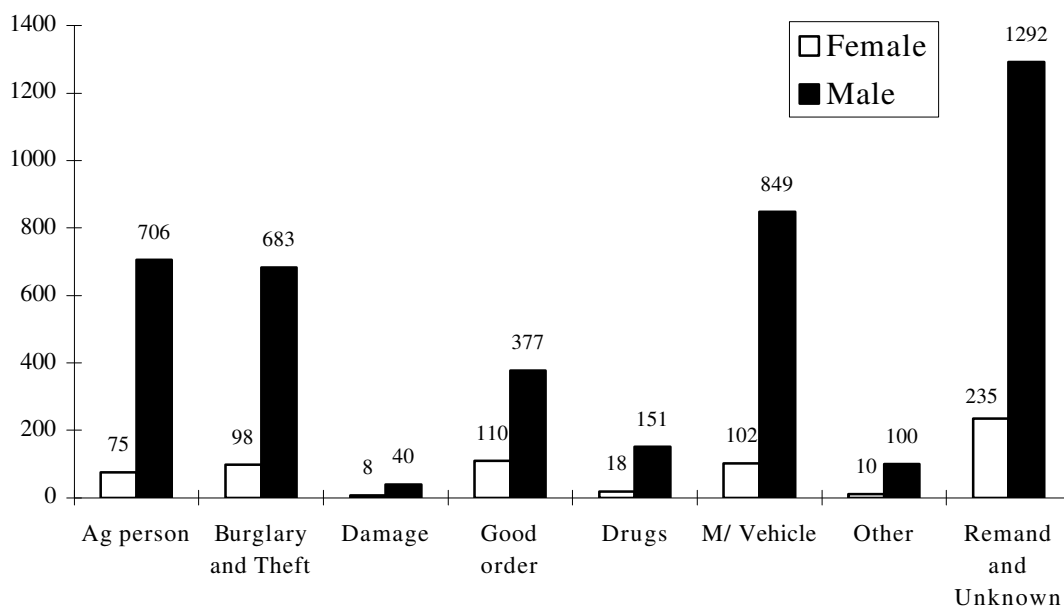


Figure 5.6: Distinct persons received into prisons by sex and major offence group, 1999



5.2.4 Census of Prisoners

There were 2,827 adults in prison on 31 December 1999, most of whom were males (92.6%).² Aborigines accounted for one third (33.2%) of prisoners. The mean age of prisoners on census day was 30.5 years, slightly older than for distinct persons received, but the age distribution was very similar to that reported above.

Census statistics represent the stock of prisoners on a given day, whereas reception statistics represent the throughput or flow over the entire year. Consequently, offence characteristics differ substantially between these two methods of counting prison population. The most common types of offences committed by prisoners present on census

2. A census taken on 30 June 1999 showed that 3,039 adults were in prison on that day.

day were offences against the person (including robbery and extortion). These offences accounted for 1,208 (42.7%) of the census population. A further 549 (19.4%) prisoners were serving sentences for burglary/ theft offences. Prisoners serving time for motor vehicle/ driving, drug, good order and damage or other types of offences accounted for 7.8%, 7%, 6.4%, and 2.7% of the census population respectively. Some 394 (13.9%) prisoners on census day were on remand or unsentenced and no information was available about their offences.

5.3 Lock-ups

In the statistics which follow, ‘terms’ have been chosen as the base unit of measurement to describe activity in police lock-ups. A single ‘term’ of detention may have multiple admissions such as when an offender is released to appear in court or transferred between lock-ups during that term. Table VII reports on trends in *sentenced* lock-up prisoners since 1994.³ Note that the figures derive exclusively from police admissions data. Note also that this table describes sentenced prisoners only and excludes drunken detainees, persons on remand and persons held on warrants (and later released on bail).

Table VII: Trends in sentenced prisoners in police lock-ups, 1994 – 1999

	Total		Aborigines		Non-Aborigines		Males		Females	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
<i>Receivals</i>										
1994	8,546	49.0	4,185	49.0	4,337	50.8	7,060	82.6	1,403	16.4
1995	4,092	46.6	1,905	46.6	2,175	53.2	3,587	87.7	450	11.0
1996	4,511	47.8	2,158	47.8	2,326	51.6	3,875	85.9	576	12.8
1997	4,768	46.7	2,225	46.7	2,514	52.7	3,935	82.5	760	15.9
1998	5,151	47.0	2,422	47.0	2,729	53.0	4,260	82.7	828	16.1
1999	6,086	47.2	2,872	47.2	3,200	52.6	4,899	80.5	1,095	18.0
<i>Distinct persons</i>										
1994	6,574	45.3	2,977	45.3	3,579	54.4	5,435	82.7	1,074	16.3
1995	3,199	44.9	1,437	44.9	1,753	54.8	2,792	87.3	366	11.4
1996	3,512	45.3	1,591	45.3	1,902	54.2	3,001	85.5	460	13.1
1997	3,762	44.5	1,673	44.5	2,069	55.0	3,092	82.2	613	16.3
1998	3,993	44.8	1,789	44.8	2,204	55.2	3,282	82.2	662	16.6
1999	4,806	44.9	2,160	44.9	2,633	54.8	3,880	80.7	854	17.8
<i>Census (30 June)</i>										
1994	118	71.2	84	71.2	34	28.8	106	89.8	12	10.2
1995	37	62.2	23	62.2	14	37.8	33	89.2	1	2.7
1996	24	66.7	16	66.7	8	33.3	21	87.5	3	12.5
1997	24	20.8	5	20.8	19	79.2	22	91.7	2	8.3
1998	39	38.5	15	38.5	24	61.5	30	76.9	9	23.1
1999	42	59.5	25	59.5	17	40.5	31	73.8	11	26.2

3. Lock-ups in Western Australia are managed by the WA Police Service, which records offender information on property sheets (P10) and on the computerised Lock-up Admission System (P10A). Between 1990 and 1995, information on persons held in lock-ups (sentenced prisoners only) was derived from Ministry of Justice records which were in turn extracted from P10 forms. In May 1995, procedural changes were made which related to the provision of meals to lock-up prisoners (see 1995 Report for more information). As a result, data on sentenced lock-up prisoners were no longer available from the Ministry of Justice. Fortunately, information on all persons admitted to lock-ups, whether sentenced or not, became available from the Police Lock-up Admission System as from 1994. The first published table of police-based lock-up data appeared in the 1995 Report (p.120). Commencing in 1996, information on *all* persons detained in lock-ups, not just those sentenced as in the past, was derived exclusively from the Police Lock-up Admission System.

Table VIII reports on the legal status of all lock-up receivals from 1994 to 1999.⁴ As the table shows, fine defaulters practically disappeared from police lock-ups after 1995 when the *Fines, Penalties and Infringement Notices Enforcement Act* came into effect. However, the numbers are beginning to reappear. The number of drunken detainees taken into police custody has also declined consistently in recent years. However, increases have been observed in lock-up terms arising from police arrests and warrants.

Table VIII: Legal status of receivals in police lock-ups, 1994 – 1999

	1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Arrests	24,770	54.1	21,480	56.3	23,765	57.7	25,870	61.6	28,377	65.1	30,378	67.2
Drunken detainee	8,606	18.8	8,729	22.9	8,845	21.5	6,713	16.0	4,551	10.5	3,285	7.3
Fine Default	2,519	5.5	23	0.1	33	0.1	50	0.1	76	0.2	107	0.2
Remand	3,310	7.2	3,354	8.8	3,459	8.4	4,059	9.7	4,827	11.1	4,677	10.3
Sentenced	2,074	4.5	2,063	5.4	1,826	4.4	1,604	3.8	1,756	4.0	1,948	4.3
Warrants	4,113	9.0	2,086	5.5	2,849	6.9	3,031	7.2	3,306	7.6	4,156	9.2
Other	353	0.8	385	1.0	434	1.1	645	1.5	676	1.5	676	1.5
Total	45,745	100.0	38,120	100.0	41,211	100.0	41,972	100.0	43,569	100.0	45,227	100.0

Table IX: Receptions into lock-ups, distinct persons received and census of police lock-ups by legal status, sex and Indigenous status, 1999

	Total	Aborigines		Non-Aborigines		Total
		Male	Female	Male	Female	
		n	%	%	%	
<i>Receivals</i>						
Arrest	30,132	26.2	9.8	54.5	9.5	100
Drunken detainees	3,228	66.3	20.9	11.6	1.3	100
Sentenced	5,980	36.2	10.8	45.5	7.5	100
Other	5,402	36.2	7.3	50.1	6.5	100
Total	44,742	31.6	10.4	49.7	8.3	100
<i>Distinct Persons</i>						
Arrest	18,028	18.2	8.0	62.3	11.5	100
Drunken detainees	1,019	50.9	25.4	21.1	2.6	100
Sentenced	4,721	34.4	10.4	47.5	7.6	100
Other	900	22.9	6.6	57.9	12.7	100
Total	24,668	22.8	9.1	57.6	10.4	100
<i>Census at 30 June 1999</i>						
Arrest	95	28.4	12.6	53.7	5.3	100
Drunken detainees	3	66.7	0.0	33.3	0.0	100
Sentenced	42	42.9	16.7	31.0	9.5	100
Other	17	47.1	11.8	35.3	5.9	100
Total	157	35.0	13.4	45.2	6.4	100

Notes: Totals exclude cases with unknown sex or Indigenous status.

4. Note that legal status categories as shown here are defined by the Police Admissions System. The meanings of the categories are:
- Arrest – apprehended and charged by police, but not sentenced
 - Drunken Detainee – held in police custody while intoxicated but not charged
 - Fine Default – serving time in a lock-up in default of payment of a fine
 - Remand – held in a lock-up whilst on remand
 - Sentenced – serving time in a lock-up as a sentenced prisoner
 - Warrants – held in a lock-up under a warrant; assumed to be sentenced if not released on bail
 - Other – other status, for example, may have served time as a trustee; assumed to be sentenced.

Table IX summarises activity in police lock-ups during 1999 broken down by the sex and Indigenous status of offenders. Aborigines comprised 42% of all receivals, 31.9% of distinct persons received and 48.4% of detainees at census on 30 June 1999. Males comprised 81.3% of all receivals, 80.4% of distinct persons received and 80.2% of the 30 June 1999 census.

During 1999, receivals for non-sentenced periods of detention made up 86.6% of all receivals. Drunken detainees made up 3,228 (7.2%) of all receivals but comprised only 1,019 (4.1%) of all distinct persons received; thus indicating a small but highly repetitive population.

Of all drunken detainees received, Aborigines made up 87.1% and Aboriginal males alone made up two thirds (66.3%). Non-Aboriginal males comprised the majority in all other receival categories.

Tables X and XI show the major offences for lock-up receptions during 1999 by sex and Indigenous status.⁵

Table X: Major offence of *all* receivals in police lock-ups (excluding drunken detainees) by sex and Indigenous status, 1999

Offence	Total n	Aborigines		Non-Aborigines	
		Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %
Against the person	4,536	33.6	8.9	51.3	6.2
Burglary/ Theft	6,417	26.3	8.6	52.8	12.3
Damage	911	34.1	9.8	52.6	3.5
Good order	11,554	37.2	15.4	40.2	7.3
Drugs	1,706	9.1	3.1	74.4	13.4
M/ Vehicle	9,376	14.3	5.2	69.2	11.4
Other offences	615	26.7	10.6	54.6	8.1
Unknown	6,399	39.8	8.9	45.5	5.8
Total	41,514	29.0	9.6	52.6	8.8

Note: Drunken detainees received are excluded from this table as they are not charged with any offence.

Table XI: Major offence of *sentenced* receivals in police lock-ups by sex and Indigenous status, 1999

Offence	Total n	Aborigines		Non-Aborigines	
		Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %
Against the person	297	41.4	7.7	46.5	4.4
Burglary/ Theft	400	27.0	10.5	51.3	11.3
Damage	35	20.0	11.4	68.6	0.0
Good order	1,956	37.2	13.9	39.9	9.1
Drugs	90	12.2	5.6	64.4	17.8
M/ Vehicle	444	27.7	6.3	59.5	6.5
Other offences	274	30.3	11.3	48.9	9.5
Unknown	2,484	39.6	9.8	44.9	5.6
Total	5,980	36.2	10.8	45.5	7.5

5. There is a problem with the coding of offences, as indicated by the large numbers in 'Unknown' categories in both tables. Information on offences is extracted from a free text field, which is used to hold various additional information. The field does not always contain sufficient information pertaining to the nature of the actual offence/ s to enable complete coding.

Tables XII and XIII describe the length of stay of all lock-up receivals and all *sentenced* lock-up receivals in 1999. Most receivals (94.6%) had a lock-up stay of one or two days. More than three quarters (77.1%) of male non-Aboriginal receivals and 59.5% of male Aboriginal receivals stayed for a single day. In the case of all sentenced receivals, 85.9% had stays of one or two days. Most (89.4%) male non-Aborigines and a majority (79.6%) of male Aborigines had stays of one or two days.

Table XII: Lengths of stay of all receivals in police lock-ups by sex and Indigenous status, 1999

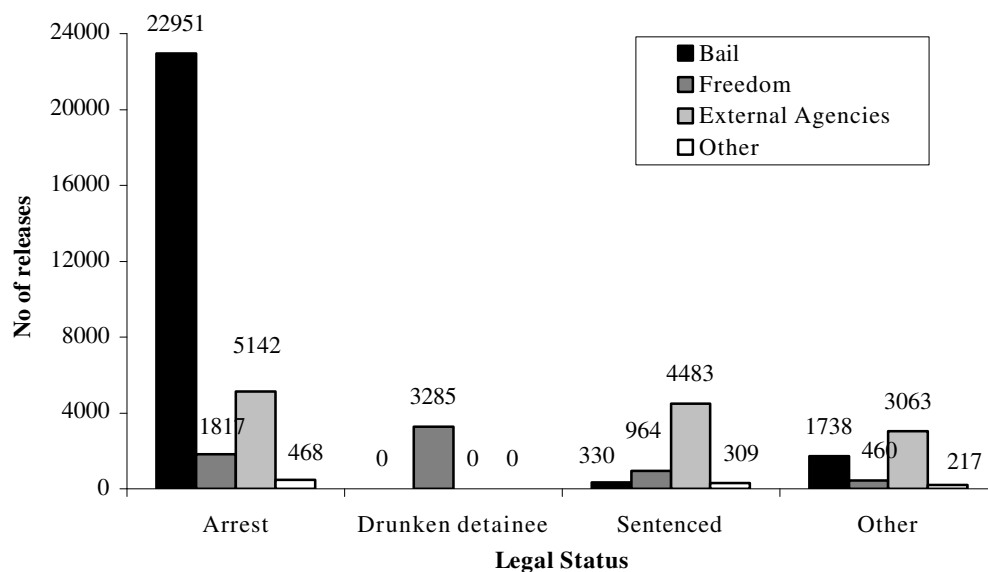
Offence	Total	Aborigines		Non-Aborigines	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
1 day	31,643	8,421	3,100	17,136	2,986
2 days	10,693	4,421	1,329	4,326	617
3 to 7 days	2,047	1,065	207	690	85
8 days & under 1 month	312	227	34	46	5
1 month & under 2 months	25	18	1	6	0
2 months & more	22	8	0	14	0
Total	44,742	14,160	4,671	22,218	3,693

Table XIII: Lengths of stay of *sentenced* receivals in police lock-ups by sex and Indigenous status, 1999

Offence	Total	Aborigines		Non-Aborigines	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
1 day	2,598	806	293	1,240	259
2 days	2,539	918	266	1,192	163
3 to 7 days	705	343	72	266	24
8 days & under 1 month	110	84	17	9	0
1 month & under 2 months	14	11	0	3	0
2 months & more	14	5	0	9	0
Total	5,980	2,167	648	2,719	446

Figure 5.7 shows where detainees went upon release from lock-ups.⁶ Three quarters (75.6%) of 'Arrest' receivals were released on bail and 73.7% of sentenced prisoners were transferred to external agencies (15.8% released to freedom after serving their time in lock-up). All drunken detainees were released to freedom.

6. Detainees are released to: Freedom – after serving a sentence or not being charged;
Bail – pending future court processing;
External agencies – such as prisons as remand or sentenced prisoners;
Other – includes releases on work and development orders, warrants and escapes.

Figure 5.7: Destination of release from police lock-ups by legal status, 1999

5.4 Community-Based Orders

Table XIV presents trends in the use of community-based orders from 1990 to 1999.⁷ As the table shows, annual CSO and probation statistics ceased at the end of 1996, while ISO and CBO figures commenced in 1997. Other (supervised) orders are described continuously from 1990 to 1999.

Table XIV: Trends in community-based orders, 1990–1999

Year	CSO	Probation	WDO	Parole	Release		Total
					Work	Home	
1990	2,117	2,538	4,578	na	na	-	na
1991	2,100	2,461	10,753	na	na	147	na
1992	1,920	2,446	14,227	na	na	162	na
1993	1,867	2,771	13,492	na	na	281	na
1994	1,742	2,733	12,742	1,353	201	284	19,055
1995	1,717	2,585	189	1,356	188	234	6,269
1996	1,627	2,493	786	1,383	177	318	6,784
Year	ISO	CBO	WDO	Parole	Release		Total
					Work	Home	
1997	1,051	2,412	1,311	1,341	162	272	6,549
1998	918	2,279	2,880	1,328	101	438	7,944
1999	946	2,488	2,101	1,494	90	556	7,675

7. The range of non-custodial options available to the courts and administered by the Ministry of Justice was overhauled by the *Sentencing Act 1995*, the *Sentence Administration Act 1995* and the *Sentencing (Consequential Provisions) Act 1995* which came into force in November 1996. These legislative changes replaced the use of good behaviour bonds, community services orders (CSO) and probation with a wider range of alternatives including intensive supervision orders (ISO), community-based orders (CBO) and conditional release orders (CRO). The use of suspended sentences and spent conviction orders were also reviewed.

The table shows that work and development orders (WDOs) were rapidly utilised during the early 1990s as alternatives to imprisonment. However, in 1995, the *Fines, Penalties and Infringement Notices Enforcement Act* had a major impact on reducing the number of offenders subject to work orders for the non-payment of fines. In the following years, 1996 to 1998, there has been a steadily increasing growth in the number of work and development orders issued for non-payment of fines – reflecting the significant pressures being placed on the Fines Enforcement system. Compared with 1998 figures, the number of offenders subject to work and development orders in 1999 has decreased by 27%.

Table XV summarises basic offender and offence characteristics for all types of community-based orders for the current year. As the table shows, the sex, Indigenous status and age characteristics of offenders serving these orders differ according to the type of order issued. A large and increasing proportion of WDOs are served by Aborigines (73%), ISOs are served mainly by young offenders aged 25 years or less (57.9%), and a significant proportion of CBOs are served by female offenders (30.4%). More detailed information about each type of order is presented in the subsections which follow.

Table XV: Summary statistics relating to community-based orders, 1999

	ISO	CBO	WDO	Parole	Work Release	Home Detention	Total
Total orders issued	946	2,488	2,101	1,494	90	556	7,675
Race							
Aborigines	217	710	1,533	463	8	205	3,136
Non-Aborigines	677	1,502	491	1,031	82	350	4,133
Unknown	52	276	77	0	0	1	406
<i>% Aboriginal</i>	<i>22.9</i>	<i>28.5</i>	<i>73.0</i>	<i>31.0</i>	<i>8.9</i>	<i>36.9</i>	<i>40.9</i>
Sex							
Males	726	1,708	1,463	1,369	85	478	5,829
Females	220	780	638	125	5	78	1,846
<i>% Male</i>	<i>76.7</i>	<i>68.6</i>	<i>69.6</i>	<i>91.6</i>	<i>94.4</i>	<i>86.0</i>	<i>75.9</i>
Age							
18-25 years	548	1,374	745	646	19	166	3,498
26+ years	387	1,077	1,355	848	71	389	4,127
<i>% aged 18-25 years</i>	<i>57.9</i>	<i>55.2</i>	<i>35.5</i>	<i>43.2</i>	<i>21.1</i>	<i>29.9</i>	<i>45.6</i>
Most serious offence							
Against person	294	508	474	599	44	83	2,002
Property	463	1,145	457	563	21	95	2,744
Other	189	835	1,170	332	25	378	2,929
<i>% Against person</i>	<i>31.1</i>	<i>20.4</i>	<i>22.6</i>	<i>40.1</i>	<i>48.9</i>	<i>14.9</i>	<i>26.1</i>

Note: 'Other' offence type includes good order offences, drug offences and/ or motor vehicle/ driving related offences.

5.4.1 Work and Development Orders

There were 2,101 WDOs served on offenders in 1999 – a decrease of 27% on 1998 figures.⁸ Of these, 638 (30.4%) were issued to females and 1,533 (73%) to Aborigines. In 1999, as in 1997 and 1998, WDOs had a larger participation of Aboriginal offenders than any other type of non-custodial order (see Table XV)

8. Under the current fines enforcement system, offenders are served with WDOs only if they are without a driver's licence or vehicle licence and do not have the capacity to pay (including payment by seizure of goods).

The age distribution of offenders issued with WDOs during 1999 was similar to that found in the prison population. Two thirds (67.9%) of orders were issued to offenders who were younger than 34 years. More than one third (35.5%) of orders were issued to offenders aged 25 years or less. The mean age was 30.6 years and 10.7% of cases were under 21 years.

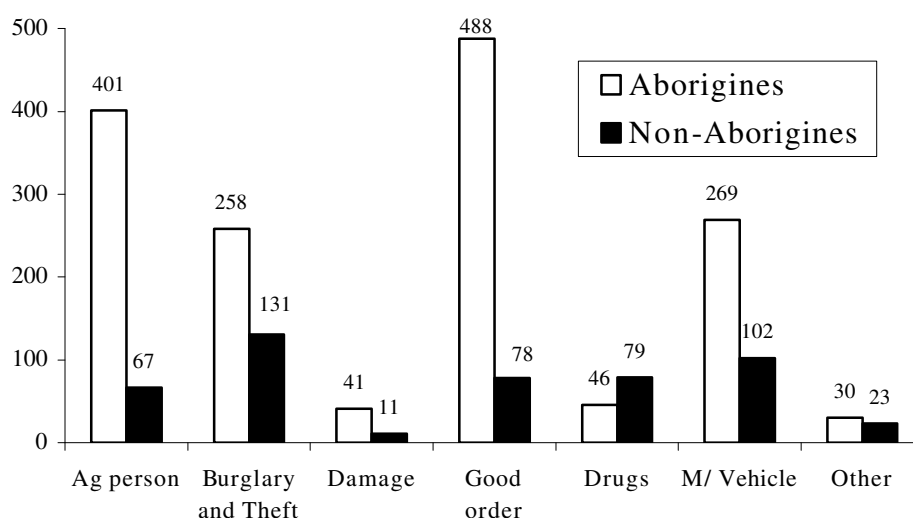
In all, these 2,101 WDOs were served by 2,027 distinct offenders. Offenders convicted of good order offences and against the person offences represented the largest group (27.8% and 22.6%). As Table XVI shows, a further 19.2% of WDOs were issued to burglary/ theft offenders, 18.6% to motor vehicle/ driving offenders, 6.6% to drug offenders and 2.5% to property damage offenders.

Table XVI: WDOs by major offence group, for all orders issued during the period and for all orders active at census, 1999

Offence Group	All orders		Census	
	n	%	n	%
Against the person	474	22.6	190	31.1
Burglary/ Theft	404	19.2	106	17.4
Property damage	53	2.5	11	1.8
Good order	585	27.8	134	22.0
Drugs	138	6.6	32	5.2
Driving	390	18.6	126	20.7
Other	57	2.7	7	1.1
Unknown	0	0.0	4	0.7
Total	2,101	100.0	610	100.0

Figure 5.8 shows WDOs by offence group and Indigenous status. Aborigines were vastly over-represented in good order and against the person offences.

Figure 5.8: WDOs issued by Indigenous status of offender and major offence group, 1999



5.4.2 Intensive Supervision Orders (ISO)

There were 946 ISOs served on offenders during 1999 – an increase of 3% on 1998 figures. Of these 23.3% were issued to females and 71.6% to non-Aborigines.

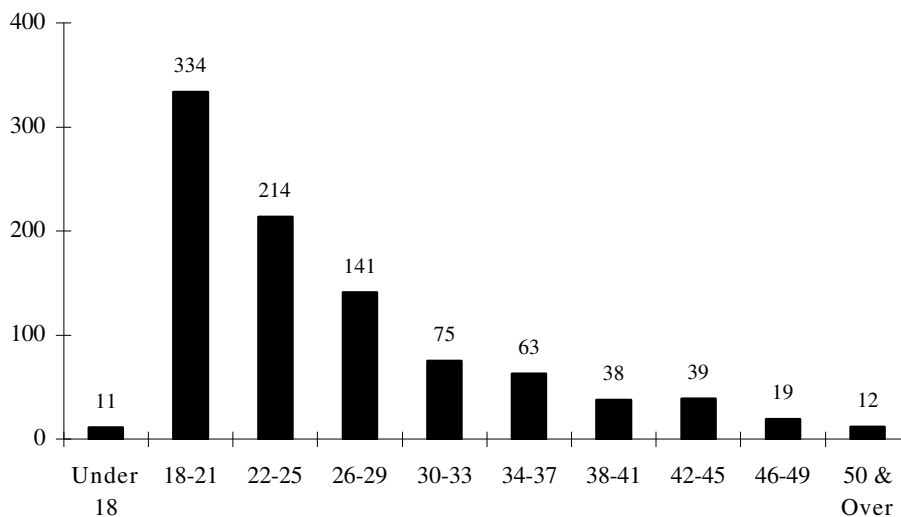
In all, these 946 ISOs were served by 892 distinct offenders. At census on 31 December 1999, 1,112 ISOs were current and the proportion issued to females was similar to those for all orders issued. More than one third of ISOs were expected to be completed within 12 months. However, in 19% of ISOs, no termination or expected completion date was recorded.

Table XVII: Duration of ISOs issued in 1999

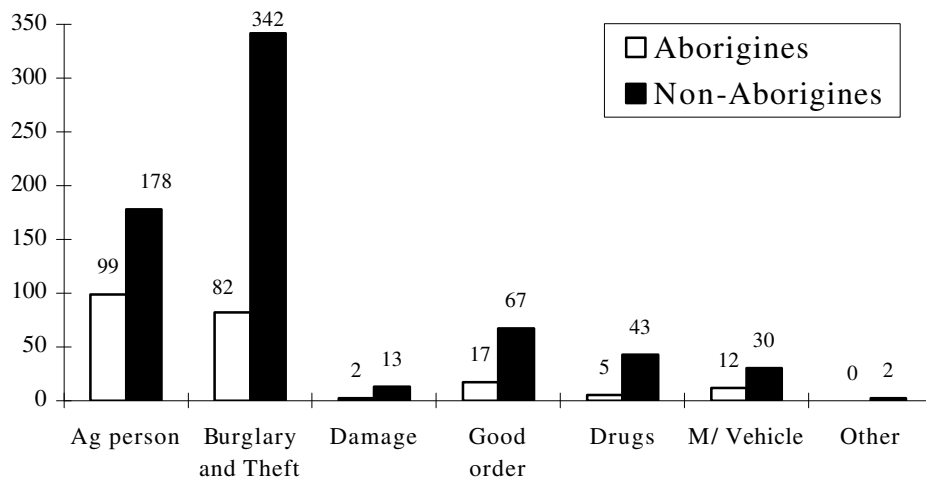
Length of Order (in months)	Orders Issued	
	n	%
Unknown	180	19.0
Less than 6	22	2.3
7-12	325	34.4
13-18	214	22.6
More than 18	205	21.7
Total	946	100.0

Figure 5.9 shows the age distribution of offenders issued with ISOs during 1999. Unlike work and development orders, where the distribution of orders among age groups was similar to prisoners (see Figure 5.4 above), ISOs were more likely to be issued to offenders in the younger age groups: 18-21 and 22-25. These two age groups accounted for 35.3% and 22.6% of ISOs issued during the period. The mean age of ISO offenders was 26.2 years and half of them were 24 years or younger.

Figure 5.9: Age of offenders issued with ISOs, 1999



Almost a half (47.2%) of ISOs were issued to offenders convicted of burglary/ theft offences. The remaining ISOs were issued for offences against the person (31.1%), good order offences (9.2%), drug offences (5.5%), motor vehicle/ driving offences (4.9%) and damage offences (1.8%). Figure 5.10 shows the distribution of all ISOs by major offence and Indigenous status.

Figure 5.10: All ISOs issued by major offence group and Indigenous status, 1999

Note: 52 cases of unknown Indigenous status and 2 cases of unknown offence have been excluded.

5.4.3 Community Based Orders (CBO)

There were 2,488 CBOs issued to offenders during 1999, of which 31.4% were issued to females and 60.4% to non-Aborigines.

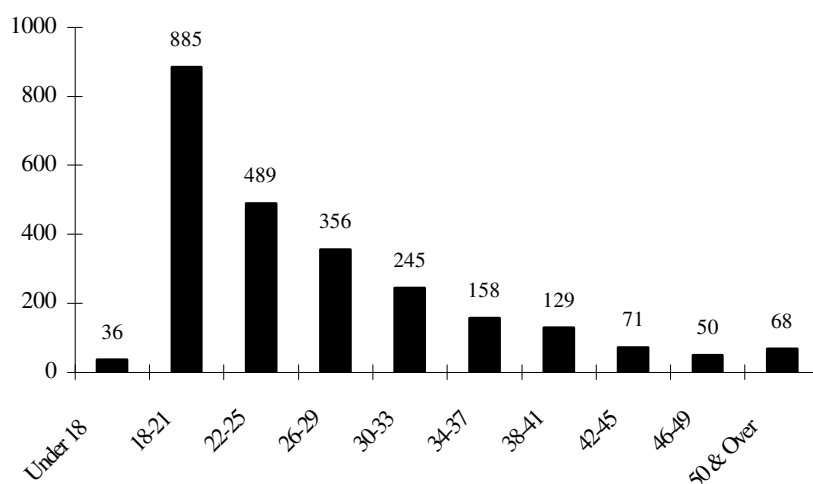
In all, these 2,488 CBOs were served by 2,322 distinct offenders. At census on 31 December 1999, 1,840 CBOs were current, and the proportions issued to females and Aborigines were similar to those for all orders issued. More than two thirds of CBOs (68.4%) were expected to be completed within 12 months. However, in 15% of CBOs, no termination or expected completion date was recorded.

Table XVIII: Duration of CBOs issued in 1999

Length of Orders (in months)	Number of Orders	% of Orders Issued
Unknown	373	15.0
Less than 6	618	24.8
7-12	1,085	43.6
13-18	276	11.1
More than 18	136	5.5
Total	2,488	100.0

Figure 5.11 shows the age distribution of offenders issued with CBOs during 1999. Compared with ISOs, CBOs were more likely to be issued to slightly older offenders. The mean age of CBO offenders was 26.7 years and half of them were 24 years or younger.

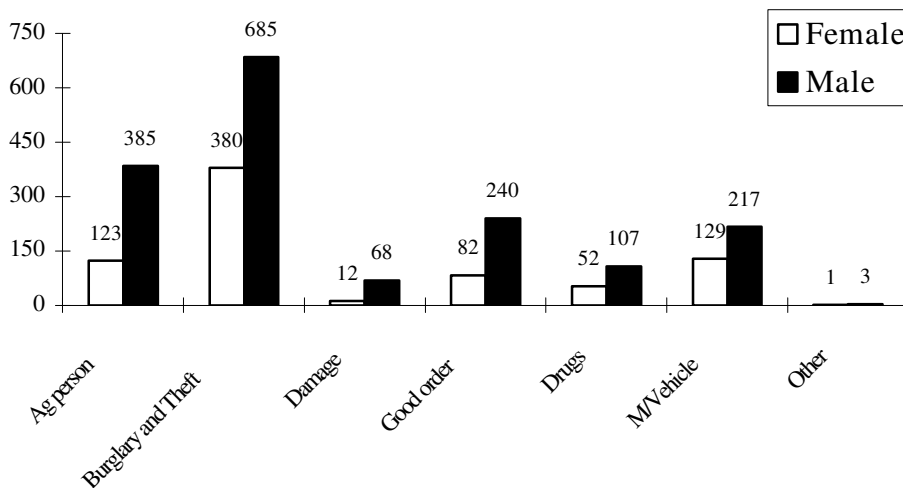
Figure 5.11: Age of offenders issued with CBOs, 1999



Note: 1 case of unknown age has been excluded.

More than two fifths (42.8%) of CBOs were issued to offenders convicted of burglary/ theft offences. The remaining CBOs were issued for against the person offences (20.4%), motor vehicle/ driving offences (13.9%), good order offences (12.9%), drug offences (6.4%), damage offences (3.2%) and a few miscellaneous offences (0.2%). Figure 5.12 shows the distribution of all CBOs among major offence groups by sex.

Figure 5.12: All CBOs issued by major offence group and sex, 1999



Note: 4 cases of unknown offence have been excluded

5.5 Parole and Work Release

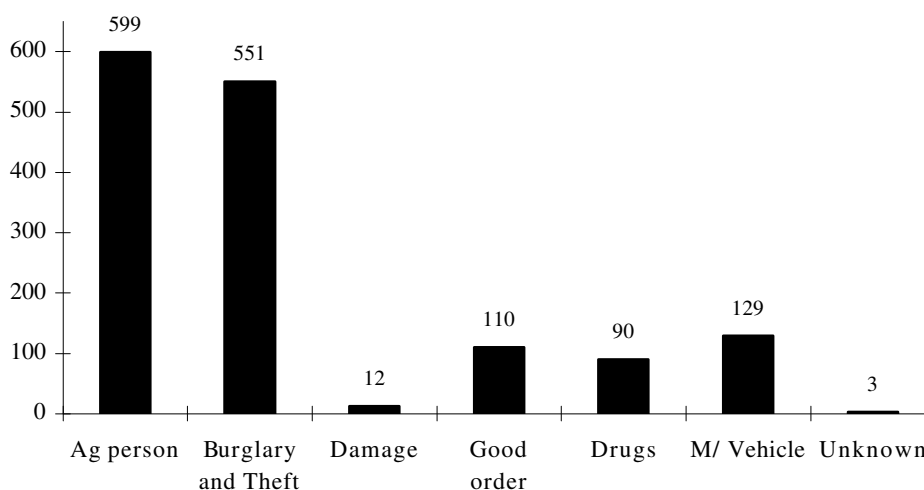
5.5.1 Parole Orders Issued

During 1999, there were 1,535 parole orders issued. Of these, 1,494 were State parole orders, ten were Commonwealth parole orders and 31 were interstate orders being supervised locally. Of the State parole orders, most were issued to males (1,369 or 91.6%) and 1,031 (69%) to non-Aborigines. The mean age of offenders released on parole was 29 years. The distribution was typically skewed, with 75% of parolees under 34 years of age,

50% under 27 and 25% under 22 years. On census day (31 December 1999) there were 1,013 offenders on parole.

Figure 5.13 shows the offence distribution of parole orders issued during the period. Two fifths of the offenders released on parole (40.1%) had served sentences for against the person offences. Offenders convicted of burglary/ theft offences accounted for 36.9% of those who were granted parole in 1999. Motor vehicle/ driving offenders (8.6%), good order offenders (7.4%), and drug offenders (6%) made up the bulk of the remaining parolees.

Figure 5.13: Parole orders issued by major offence group, 1999



More than a half of all parole orders issued during 1999 were for more than six months. As Table XIX shows, a quarter (25.2%) of parole releases were for more than 12 months, less than one third (29.6%) were between seven and 12 months and 45.2% were for six months or less.

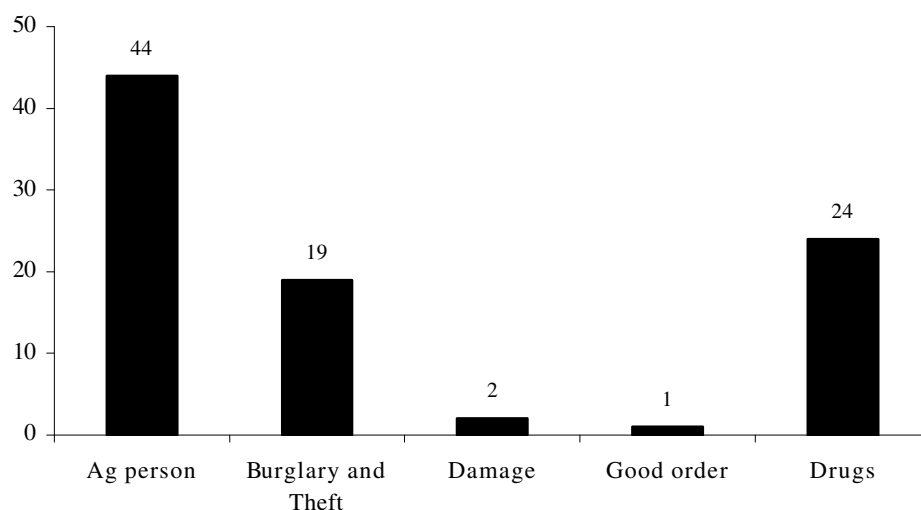
Table XIX: Duration of parole orders issued in 1999

Length of Order	Orders Issued	
	n	%
6 months or less	675	45.2
7-12 months	442	29.6
More than 12 months	377	25.2
Total	1,494	100.0

Compared with the 1998 figures, the number of state parole orders issued in 1999 has increased by 12.5%.

5.5.2 Work Release

During 1999, there were 90 sentenced prisoners who undertook state work release programs. Women comprised five (5.6%) State work release orders and Aborigines comprised eight (8.9%) State orders. The mean age of offenders on work release was 36.2 years, which is the highest of all mean ages for non-custodial supervision orders. Figure 5.14 shows the offence distribution of work release orders issued during the period.

Figure 5.14: Work release orders issued by major offence group, 1999

5.6 Home Detention

There were 556 home detention (HD) orders made during 1999: 65 in lieu of remand in custody (HDB) and 491 were conditional ‘early’ release from prison (HDP). Compared with 1998 figures, the use of HD orders has increased by about 26.9% – mostly through the early release from prison scheme. At census on 31 December 1999, 10 HDB and 75 HDP orders were active.

More than one third (36.9%) of HD orders were issued to Aborigines and 14% were issued to females. One fifth (19.6%) detainees were married or in de facto relationships at the time of the order. The offences committed or alleged to have been committed by detainees are shown in Table XX – almost a half of HDB orders (47.7%) and about one tenth (10.6%) of HDP orders were for offences against the person.

Table XX: Home detention orders by major offence group, 1999

Offence Group	HDB	HDP
	(pre-trial)	(‘early’ release)
	n	n
Against the person	31	52
Burglary/ Theft	20	64
Property damage	4	7
Good order	6	88
Drugs	2	7
Driving	2	272
Other	0	1
Total	65	491

Of HDB orders, 32 (49.2%) alleged offenders breached the conditions of their orders during the reporting period, 20 (30.8%) completed orders or had them lifted, and 9 (13.9%) were terminated by the court (bail conditions may be revoked for a number of reasons including the laying of additional charges). With respect to HDP orders, 59 (12%) were breached but most (85.5%) were completed successfully.

5.7 Tables – Correctional Services: pages 157 - 176

- Table 5.1 All prison receivals by major offence, by sex, age and Indigenous status
- Table 5.2 Distinct prisoners received by major offence, by sex, age and Indigenous status
- Table 5.3 Census of all prisoners at 31 December 1999 by major offence, by sex, age and Indigenous status
- Table 5.4 Length of sentence of prison receivals by major offence, by sex and Indigenous status
- Table 5.5 Sentenced receivals into police lock-ups by major offence, sex, age and Indigenous status
- Table 5.6 Distinct sentenced persons received into police lock-ups by major offence, sex, age and Indigenous status
- Table 5.7 All receivals into police lock-ups by legal status, sex, age and Indigenous status
- Table 5.8 Distinct persons received into police lock-ups by legal status, sex, age and Indigenous status
- Table 5.9 All ISOs issued by major offence, by sex, age and Indigenous status
- Table 5.10 Census of all offenders serving ISOs at 31 December 1999 by major offence, by sex, age and Indigenous status
- Table 5.11 Duration of all ISOs issued by major offence, by sex and Indigenous status
- Table 5.12 All CBOs issued by major offence, by sex, age and Indigenous status
- Table 5.13 Census of all offenders serving CBOs at 31 December 1999 by major offence, by sex, age and Indigenous status
- Table 5.14 Duration of all CBOs issued by major offence, by sex and Indigenous status
- Table 5.15 All WDOs issued by major offence, by sex, age and Indigenous status
- Table 5.16 Census of all offenders serving WDOs at 31 December 1999 by major offence, by sex, age and Indigenous status
- Table 5.17 All prisoners released on parole by major offence, by sex, age and Indigenous status

Table 5.1: All prison receivals by major offence, by sex, age and Indigenous status**5.1.a: Males**

Offences	Under 18		18-21		22-25		26-29		30-33		34-37		38-41		42-45		46-49		50 & Over		Total
	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	
Homicide	0	0	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	3	2	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	2	24
Assault	0	0	30	19	62	30	47	27	39	10	35	14	14	10	7	4	1	3	1	5	358
Sexual Offences	0	0	4	5	7	3	13	4	9	13	6	13	2	13	2	10	1	7	1	29	142
Other Against the Person	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	3	0	3	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	16
Robbery	0	1	9	33	25	46	12	26	3	20	3	13	1	5	1	6	1	1	0	0	206
Blackmail/ Extortion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Burglary	0	0	50	94	29	75	29	56	8	23	7	16	4	12	4	3	2	1	0	0	413
Fraud/ Misappropriation	0	0	1	4	1	6	0	7	1	8	0	9	0	4	0	5	0	3	0	8	57
Handling Stolen Goods	0	0	1	3	1	4	1	7	0	6	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	29
Vehicle Theft	0	1	20	19	11	12	9	8	6	3	3	0	5	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	101
Other Theft	0	0	8	18	13	14	11	22	9	5	6	5	3	2	2	3	2	1	0	1	125
Property Damage	0	0	10	3	5	1	3	4	4	3	2	4	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	45
Environmental Offences	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Offences Against Govt Security	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Offences Against Justice	0	0	36	45	32	42	34	32	23	24	7	20	11	15	10	4	0	3	0	8	346
Weapons	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	7
Good Order	0	0	6	1	6	2	7	5	5	0	7	0	9	0	6	2	4	0	0	2	62
Possession or Use of Drugs	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	6	1	2	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	23
Importing or Exporting Drugs	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	12
Dealing or Trafficking in Drugs	0	0	0	3	0	9	0	12	0	14	0	21	2	13	1	7	2	10	0	5	99
Manufacturing or Growing Drugs	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	3	0	3	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	3	20
Other Drug Offences	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Driving under the Influence	0	0	10	0	23	4	51	7	45	13	21	1	28	8	10	4	3	3	8	2	241
Dangerous or Reckless Driving	0	0	4	1	1	5	3	2	3	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
Driving Licence Offences	0	0	16	36	37	104	72	96	47	58	30	33	20	22	12	25	11	13	4	11	647
Other Motor Vehicle Offences	0	0	1	0	1	1	5	1	1	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	16
Other Federal Legislation	0	0	1	19	0	15	2	14	4	14	0	5	2	9	1	6	0	5	0	4	101
Unknown	1	1	223	319	110	240	119	203	89	131	78	125	35	91	30	54	14	31	13	65	1,972
Total	1	3	434	629	368	622	425	551	298	356	215	295	140	217	88	141	42	88	27	151	5,091

5.1.b: Females

Offences	Under 18		18-21		22-25		26-29		30-33		34-37		38-41		42-45		46-49		50 & Over		Total
	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	
Homicide	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Assault	0	0	4	0	7	2	12	6	6	0	5	0	8	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	53
Sexual Offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Other Against the Person	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Robbery	0	0	2	7	2	2	3	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
Burglary	0	0	4	8	5	5	5	3	5	2	3	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	44
Fraud/ Misappropriation	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	3	1	1	0	3	0	2	1	1	0	2	0	0	19
Handling Stolen Goods	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Vehicle Theft	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Other Theft	0	0	6	1	4	3	3	2	4	0	3	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	1	31
Property Damage	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	9
Offences Against Justice	0	0	10	2	11	13	9	3	9	7	4	1	6	2	3	0	1	0	3	0	84
Weapons	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Good Order	0	0	4	0	5	1	9	1	7	0	2	0	5	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	38
Possession or Use of Drugs	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Importing or Exporting Drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Dealing or Trafficking in Drugs	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	1	10
Other Drug Offences	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Driving under the Influence	0	0	0	0	5	0	8	4	10	0	3	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	34
Driving Licence Offences	0	0	3	0	10	5	15	6	8	7	11	5	1	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	77
Other Motor Vehicle Offences	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Other Federal Legislation	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	10
Offences in Custody	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Unknown	1	0	65	46	43	36	37	37	24	17	17	9	13	14	3	8	1	0	3	6	380
Total	1	0	105	70	97	76	106	72	77	38	51	24	39	27	21	16	4	5	6	11	846

Table 5.2: Distinct prisoners received by major offence, by sex, age and Indigenous status**5.2.a: Males**

Offences	Under 18		18-21		22-25		26-29		30-33		34-37		38-41		42-45		46-49		50 & Over		Total
	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O			
Homicide	0	0	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	2	23
Assault	0	0	28	16	58	28	44	23	37	10	31	11	13	10	7	4	1	3	1	5	330
Sexual Offences	0	0	4	5	7	3	13	4	8	13	6	13	2	13	2	10	0	7	1	29	140
Other Against the Person	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	3	0	3	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	16
Robbery	0	1	9	33	23	42	11	25	3	18	3	12	1	5	1	6	1	1	0	0	195
Blackmail/ Extortion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Burglary	0	0	50	87	27	72	25	55	8	23	7	16	4	12	3	2	2	1	0	0	394
Fraud/ Misappropriation	0	0	1	4	1	6	0	7	1	7	0	9	0	4	0	5	0	3	0	8	56
Handling Stolen Goods	0	0	1	3	1	4	1	7	0	6	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	28
Vehicle Theft	0	1	19	17	11	11	7	5	5	3	3	0	5	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	91
Other Theft	0	0	7	17	13	12	10	20	9	3	5	5	3	2	1	3	2	1	0	1	114
Property Damage	0	0	7	3	5	1	2	4	3	3	1	4	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	39
Environmental Offences	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Offences Against Govt Security	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Offences Against Justice	0	0	30	43	29	41	32	31	21	20	7	18	10	13	9	4	0	3	0	7	318
Weapons	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	6
Good Order	0	0	4	0	5	2	7	5	3	0	5	0	7	0	6	2	4	0	0	2	52
Possession or Use of Drugs	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	6	1	2	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	23
Importing or Exporting Drugs	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	12
Dealing or Trafficking in Drugs	0	0	0	3	0	8	0	12	0	13	0	20	2	13	1	7	2	10	0	5	96
Manufacturing or Growing Drug	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	3	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	3	18
Other Drug Offences	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Driving under the Influence	0	0	9	0	21	3	48	7	41	13	20	1	24	7	10	4	3	3	8	2	224
Dangerous or Reckless Driving	0	0	3	1	1	4	3	2	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
Driving Licence Offences	0	0	16	35	31	90	65	82	43	55	27	32	19	22	11	24	10	13	4	11	590
Other Motor Vehicle Offences	0	0	1	0	1	0	5	1	1	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	15
Other Federal Legislation	0	0	1	19	0	15	2	14	3	14	0	5	2	9	1	6	0	5	0	4	100
Unknown	1	1	122	213	66	166	62	137	50	96	43	90	23	68	15	37	9	28	10	55	1,292
Total	1	3	316	506	304	517	343	459	241	308	166	250	118	191	69	122	35	85	24	140	4,198

5.2.b: Females

Offences	Under 18		18-21		22-25		26-29		30-33		34-37		38-41		42-45		46-49		50 & Over		Total
	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O			
Homicide	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Assault	0	0	4	0	6	1	11	5	6	0	5	0	7	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	48
Sexual Offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Other Against the Person	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Robbery	0	0	2	7	2	2	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
Burglary	0	0	3	6	5	4	5	3	5	2	3	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	39
Fraud/ Misappropriation	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	3	1	1	0	3	0	2	1	1	0	2	0	0	19
Handling Stolen Goods	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Vehicle Theft	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Other Theft	0	0	5	1	3	2	3	2	3	0	3	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	1	27
Property Damage	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	8
Offences Against Justice	0	0	10	2	10	12	9	3	7	7	3	1	5	2	2	0	1	0	2	0	76
Weapons	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Good Order	0	0	4	0	4	1	7	1	5	0	2	0	5	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	33
Possession or Use of Drugs	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Importing or Exporting Drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Dealing or Trafficking in Drugs	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	1	10
Other Drug Offences	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Driving under the Influence	0	0	0	0	4	0	7	3	8	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	28
Driving Licence Offences	0	0	3	0	9	5	15	5	6	7	10	5	1	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	72
Other Motor Vehicle Offences	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Other Federal Legislation	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	9
Offences in Custody	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Unknown	1	0	27	31	28	27	19	24	12	12	11	7	9	11	2	6	1	0	2	5	235
Total	1	0	64	52	76	63	83	56	56	33	41	22	31	23	18	14	4	5	4	10	656

Table 5.3: Census of all prisoners at 31 December 1999 by major offence, by sex, age and Indigenous status**5.3.a: Males**

Offences	Under 18		18-21		22-25		26-29		30-33		34-37		38-41		42-45		46-49		50 & Over		Total
	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	
Against the person	1	1	35	63	65	55	53	45	44	54	32	65	15	48	12	40	4	34	5	100	771
Robbery/ Extortion	1	0	32	70	33	81	12	51	6	33	6	19	0	11	2	10	0	2	0	0	369
Breaking & entering/ Theft	0	1	59	95	45	80	26	63	18	31	11	25	4	9	6	8	2	3	1	10	497
Property Damage	0	0	2	1	4	0	3	3	1	1	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	22
Good Order	0	0	18	19	18	17	17	14	9	10	4	13	3	6	4	0	0	4	0	5	161
Drugs	0	0	0	3	0	16	1	18	0	32	0	30	2	28	0	16	1	19	0	18	184
Driving, Motor Vehicle, Traffic	0	0	6	5	17	21	26	17	25	14	20	8	11	6	6	10	4	4	3	5	208
Other	0	0	0	15	0	5	0	9	0	7	0	2	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	2	49
Unknown	0	0	31	43	21	39	20	43	10	36	7	25	8	22	8	16	1	11	2	13	356
Total	2	2	183	314	203	314	158	263	113	218	80	190	43	136	38	103	12	80	11	154	2,617

5.3.b: Females

Offences	18-21		22-25		26-29		30-33		34-37		38-41		42-45		46-49		50 & Over		Total		
	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O			
Against the person	4	2	4	1	5	4	2	1	4	3	4	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	39
Robbery/ Extortion	5	15	4	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29
Breaking & entering/ Theft	3	8	7	6	4	3	5	2	3	4	0	1	1	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	52
Property Damage	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5
Good Order	2	1	2	4	2	0	1	4	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
Drugs	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	14
Driving, Motor Vehicle, Traffic	1	0	2	1	2	0	4	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
Unknown	5	7	2	4	2	7	2	1	2	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38
Total	20	33	21	20	17	17	17	12	11	11	6	10	3	6	0	5	0	1	0	1	210

Table 5.4: Length of sentence of prison receivals by major offence, by sex and Indigenous status**5.4.a: Males**

Offences	Under 8 days		8 days & under 1 mth		1 mth & under 2 mths		2 mths & under 3 mths		3 mths & under 6 mths		6 mths & under 1 yr		1 yr & under 2 yrs		2 yrs & under 3 yrs		3 yrs & under 4 yrs		4 yrs & under 5 yrs		5 yrs & over		Indeterminate		Total
	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	
	Against the person	3	0	12	2	10	4	2	2	29	12	74	35	57	45	15	31	10	16	8	13	12	46	1	
Robbery/ Extortion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	6	6	6	2	16	2	12	6	35	0	0	95
Breaking & entering/ Theft	7	2	16	12	8	9	3	3	13	14	41	28	55	147	24	68	15	44	2	16	3	2	0	0	532
Property Damage	3	2	6	1	2	1	0	0	6	3	4	3	1	2	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	39
Good Order	19	5	30	8	10	3	4	3	36	31	40	33	27	54	2	15	1	6	1	2	0	2	0	1	333
Drugs	2	3	3	8	1	5	0	0	0	4	3	6	0	16	0	16	1	24	0	18	1	36	0	0	147
Driving, Motor Vehicle, Traffic	13	5	42	22	30	15	16	4	60	120	193	173	76	68	5	4	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	849
Other	2	1	3	3	1	0	0	0	2	7	1	42	1	33	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	101
Unknown	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total	49	18	112	57	62	37	25	13	146	191	356	320	221	371	52	146	29	112	13	62	22	121	1	4	2,540

Note: Table excludes 2,551 cases on remand or yet to be sentenced

5.4.b: Females

Offences	Under 8 days		8 days & under 1 mth		1 mth & under 2 mths		2 mths & under 3 mths		3 mths & under 6 mths		6 mths & under 1 yr		1 yr & under 2 yrs		2 yrs & under 3 yrs		3 yrs & under 4 yrs		4 yrs & under 5 yrs		5 yrs & over		Total
	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	
	Against the person	3	0	10	0	3	0	0	0	9	1	9	2	7	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Robbery/ Extortion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	1	2	0	3	0	1	12	
Breaking & entering/ Theft	7	1	9	3	2	0	0	1	6	2	8	4	16	16	1	7	0	4	0	1	1	0	89
Property Damage	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	
Good Order	22	1	29	4	5	0	2	1	11	5	10	6	6	5	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	111
Drugs	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	3	18
Driving, Motor Vehicle, Traffic	6	1	18	4	10	1	3	3	15	10	21	8	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	107
Other	2	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	44	5	68	15	21	4	5	5	41	20	49	23	36	29	7	14	1	11	0	4	1	6	409

Note: Table excludes 437 cases on remand or yet to be sentenced

Table 5.5: Sentenced receivals into police lock-ups by major offence, sex, age and Indigenous status**5.5.a: Males**

Offences	Under 18		18-21		22-25		26-29		30-33		34-37		38-41		42-45		46-49		50 & Over		Total
	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	
Homicide	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	0	1	0	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	14
Assault	7	4	24	13	15	9	16	12	18	17	11	12	7	3	3	4	2	2	2	5	186
Sexual Offences	2	0	0	2	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	2	1	3	1	3	2	1	0	6	28
Other Against the Person	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	7
Robbery	2	2	0	6	2	7	0	2	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	26
Burglary	19	3	16	24	9	18	4	15	3	7	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	123
Fraud/ Misappropriation	0	0	0	6	0	3	1	7	1	3	0	4	1	3	0	2	1	1	0	2	35
Handling Stolen Goods	2	0	3	8	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	24
Vehicle Theft	5	2	8	9	1	5	4	2	2	4	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	45
Other Theft	7	3	2	19	5	12	2	9	1	7	3	3	2	6	1	1	1	0	0	2	86
Property Damage	2	4	0	5	0	4	1	3	2	4	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	31
Offences Against Govt Security	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Offences Against Justice	109	79	137	184	111	138	105	126	65	76	57	58	33	33	34	25	15	10	13	25	1,433
Weapons	1	2	2	4	1	0	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	17
Good Order	5	1	4	2	6	4	7	1	8	1	4	0	4	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	51
Possession or Use of Drugs	0	0	4	4	1	6	0	7	2	4	2	6	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	40
Importing or Exporting Drugs	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Dealing or Trafficking in Drugs	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	10
Manufacturing or Growing Drugs	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	10
Other Drug Offences	0	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Driving under the Influence	0	0	4	18	6	15	18	21	7	10	14	6	10	5	3	11	1	4	1	6	160
Dangerous or Reckless Driving	0	0	1	3	0	5	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
Driving Licence Offences	1	1	5	26	12	35	14	32	12	24	6	16	2	7	1	5	2	3	0	4	208
Other Motor Vehicle Offences	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Other Federal Legislation	5	3	14	20	11	26	15	25	16	15	7	17	8	14	2	6	1	5	2	3	215
Child Welfare Matters	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Unknown	49	27	189	194	178	241	181	229	139	137	91	98	68	68	39	47	29	35	12	39	2,090
Total	217	136	414	551	360	539	373	504	277	324	200	236	137	153	88	113	55	64	30	98	4,869

Note: 30 cases of unknown age or unknown indigenous status are excluded

5.5.b: Females

Offences	Under 18		18-21		22-25		26-29		30-33		34-37		38-41		42-45		46-49		50 & Over		Total
	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	
Homicide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Assault	4	1	5	2	3	0	3	5	1	1	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30
Robbery	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Burglary	4	0	2	1	1	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Fraud/ Misappropriation	0	0	1	2	0	6	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	13
Handling Stolen Goods	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Vehicle Theft	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Other Theft	5	3	3	4	2	4	3	9	4	3	6	4	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	53
Property Damage	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Offences Against Justice	60	19	54	36	39	46	40	32	19	17	21	10	12	7	7	5	3	0	1	2	430
Weapons	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Good Order	1	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	11
Possession or Use of Drugs	1	1	0	5	1	3	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	15
Dealing or Trafficking in Drugs	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Manufacturing or Growing Drug	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Other Drug Offences	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Driving under the Influence	0	0	1	1	0	3	3	1	2	1	4	2	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	23
Dangerous or Reckless Driving	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Driving Licence Offences	0	0	5	2	3	4	3	2	1	7	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	32
Other Federal Legislation	3	0	2	6	6	3	7	5	6	6	4	3	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	57
Unknown	13	9	32	29	47	28	55	34	37	14	21	9	15	5	17	5	2	2	2	4	380
Total	94	34	115	93	105	101	118	90	76	51	61	32	34	17	27	14	7	5	4	9	1,087

Note: 8 cases of unknown age or unknown indigenous status are excluded

Table 5.6: Distinct sentenced persons received into police lock-ups by major offence, sex, age and Indigenous status**5.6.a: Males**

Offences	Under 18		18-21		22-25		26-29		30-33		34-37		38-41		42-45		46-49		50 & Over		Total
	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	
Homicide	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	0	1	0	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	14
Assault	7	4	20	12	15	9	16	12	17	16	11	12	6	3	3	4	2	2	2	5	178
Sexual Offences	2	0	0	2	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	2	1	3	1	2	2	1	0	6	27
Other Against the Person	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	7
Robbery	2	2	0	6	2	6	0	2	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
Burglary	18	3	15	24	9	18	4	15	3	7	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	120
Fraud/ Misappropriation	0	0	0	6	0	3	1	7	1	3	0	4	1	3	0	2	1	1	0	2	35
Handling Stolen Goods	2	0	3	8	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	24
Vehicle Theft	5	2	7	8	1	5	3	1	2	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	38
Other Theft	6	3	2	17	5	11	2	7	1	6	3	3	2	6	1	1	1	0	0	2	79
Property Damage	2	4	0	5	0	4	1	3	2	3	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	30
Offences Against Govt Security	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Offences Against Justice	83	59	111	159	86	132	91	111	61	66	52	49	29	31	25	22	14	10	9	21	1,221
Weapons	1	2	2	4	1	0	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	17
Good Order	2	1	4	2	5	3	3	1	4	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	33
Possession or Use of Drugs	0	0	3	3	0	5	0	6	2	3	2	5	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	32
Importing or Exporting Drugs	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Dealing or Trafficking in Drugs	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	10
Manufacturing or Growing Drugs	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	9
Other Drug Offences	0	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Driving under the Influence	0	0	4	17	5	15	18	21	6	10	14	5	10	5	3	11	1	4	1	6	156
Dangerous or Reckless Driving	0	0	1	3	0	4	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Driving Licence Offences	1	0	5	23	12	33	13	27	10	18	6	14	2	7	1	5	2	3	0	4	186
Other Motor Vehicle Offences	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Other Federal Legislation	2	3	11	18	11	24	11	24	11	13	5	15	6	12	1	6	0	4	2	3	182
Child Welfare Matters	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Unknown	32	20	106	123	111	161	119	157	84	105	56	72	44	50	31	40	19	29	9	35	1,403
Total	166	108	295	444	265	444	287	407	204	266	157	195	105	130	68	101	43	57	23	89	3,854

Note: 26 cases of unknown age or unknown indigenous status are excluded

5.6.b: Females

Offences	Under 18		18-21		22-25		26-29		30-33		34-37		38-41		42-45		46-49		50 & Over		Total
	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	
Homicide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Assault	4	1	5	2	3	0	3	5	1	1	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30
Robbery	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Burglary	4	0	2	1	1	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Fraud/ Misappropriation	0	0	1	1	0	6	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	12
Handling Stolen Goods	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Vehicle Theft	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Other Theft	3	3	3	3	2	4	2	8	4	3	3	4	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	45
Property Damage	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Offences Against Justice	46	14	36	33	32	38	36	26	18	16	17	10	12	6	6	5	2	0	1	2	356
Weapons	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Good Order	0	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	9
Possession or Use of Drugs	0	0	0	4	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	11
Dealing or Trafficking in Drugs	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Manufacturing or Growing Drug	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Other Drug Offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Driving under the Influence	0	0	1	1	0	3	3	1	2	1	4	2	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	23
Dangerous or Reckless Driving	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Driving Licence Offences	0	0	5	2	2	4	3	2	1	6	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	30
Other Federal Legislation	3	0	2	6	3	3	5	5	5	5	4	3	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	49
Unknown	7	5	20	13	29	18	37	20	26	7	14	8	10	5	12	3	1	2	1	4	242
Total	70	24	85	70	75	83	93	69	62	41	46	31	28	16	21	12	5	5	3	9	848

Note: 6 cases of unknown age or unknown indigenous status are excluded

Table 5.7: All receivals into police lock-ups by legal status, sex, age and Indigenous status

5.7.a: Males

Legal status	Under 18		18-21		22-25		26-29		30-33		34-37		38-41		42-45		46-49		50 & Over		Total
	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O			
Arrest	1660	1811	1467	3779	1176	2990	1066	2373	763	1659	632	1284	426	894	309	583	159	401	168	637	24,237
Drunken detainee	113	25	267	55	257	43	295	47	208	43	326	39	190	34	190	26	89	19	151	43	2,460
Sentenced	217	136	414	551	360	539	373	504	277	324	200	236	137	153	88	113	55	64	30	98	4,869
Other	324	112	455	655	304	545	314	413	199	285	161	239	67	162	76	121	26	73	25	102	4,658
Total	2,314	2,084	2,603	5,040	2,097	4,117	2,048	3,337	1,447	2,311	1,319	1,798	820	1,243	663	843	329	557	374	880	36,224

Note: 154 cases of unknown age and 24 cases of unknown indigenous status are excluded

5.7.b: Females

Legal status	Under 18		18-21		22-25		26-29		30-33		34-37		38-41		42-45		46-49		50 & Over		Total
	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O			
Arrest	514	351	559	648	421	529	459	412	339	290	273	219	183	172	96	100	45	64	29	70	5773
Drunken detainee	34	2	51	7	67	6	111	5	97	1	85	4	80	7	53	3	15	3	43	3	677
Sentenced	94	34	115	93	105	101	118	90	76	51	61	32	34	17	27	14	7	5	4	9	1087
Other	65	13	94	73	62	72	52	61	40	31	30	41	20	29	12	11	1	10	5	8	730
Total	707	400	819	821	655	708	740	568	552	373	449	296	317	225	188	128	68	82	81	90	8267

Note: 97 cases of unknown age and 4 cases of unknown indigenous status are excluded

Table 5.8: Distinct persons received into police lock-ups by legal status, sex, age and Indigenous status**5.8.a: Males**

Legal status	Under 18		18-21		22-25		26-29		30-33		34-37		38-41		42-45		46-49		50 & Over		Total
	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O			
Arrest	586	941	574	2520	503	2044	468	1646	347	1188	238	915	204	658	126	460	75	334	107	522	14,456
Drunken detainee	22	18	61	36	66	26	74	31	55	30	66	20	42	16	33	7	25	11	49	20	708
Sentenced	166	108	295	444	265	444	287	407	204	266	157	195	105	130	68	101	43	57	23	89	3,854
Other	35	11	34	106	41	95	29	80	25	61	14	54	13	32	10	33	2	18	3	31	727
Total	809	1,078	964	3,106	875	2,609	858	2,164	631	1,545	475	1,184	364	836	237	601	145	420	182	662	19,745

Note: 90 cases of unknown age and 23 cases of unknown indigenous status are excluded

5.8.b: Females

Legal status	Under 18		18-21		22-25		26-29		30-33		34-37		38-41		42-45		46-49		50 & Over		Total
	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O			
Arrest	185	183	249	455	207	380	245	307	198	228	148	181	84	142	57	83	31	57	17	59	3,496
Drunken detainee	22	2	16	4	28	6	34	2	38	0	28	1	27	4	22	2	9	2	19	3	269
Sentenced	70	24	85	70	75	83	93	69	62	41	46	31	28	16	21	12	5	5	3	9	848
Other	9	5	10	27	13	22	8	14	5	16	7	12	4	8	3	2	0	6	0	2	173
Total	286	214	360	556	323	491	380	392	303	285	229	225	143	170	103	99	45	70	39	73	4,786

Note: 47 cases of unknown age and 2 cases of unknown indigenous status are excluded

Table 5.9: All ISOs issued by major offence, by sex, age and Indigenous status

5.9.a: Males

Offences	Under 18			18-21			22-25			26-29			30-33			34-37			38-41			42-45			46-49			50 & Over			Total
	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	
Homicide	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2		
Assault	0	0	0	16	22	5	17	25	2	9	14	1	8	9	1	3	7	0	3	3	0	3	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	153
Sexual Offences	0	0	0	1	5	1	2	4	0	0	3	0	1	4	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	1	2	0	0	3	0	0	6	0	37
Other Against the Person	0	1	0	1	4	0	0	3	2	1	1	0	0	2	0	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	22
Robbery	1	0	1	4	18	2	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	
Burglary	0	3	0	24	61	3	6	25	3	3	14	2	0	6	0	2	5	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	162
Fraud/ Misappropriation	0	0	0	0	12	2	2	6	0	0	9	1	1	3	0	1	4	0	0	8	0	0	1	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	55
Handling Stolen Goods	0	0	0	1	7	0	0	5	1	0	5	0	1	2	0	0	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	30
Vehicle Theft	1	1	0	4	11	0	5	8	0	1	3	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39
Other Theft	0	0	0	0	16	1	1	6	0	2	4	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33
Property Damage	0	1	0	1	2	1	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	14
Offences Against Govt Security	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Offences Against Justice	0	1	0	2	16	0	3	9	0	2	4	1	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	48
Weapons	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Good Order	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	9
Possession or Use of Drugs	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Dealing or Trafficking in Drugs	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	7	0	1	1	0	0	9	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
Manufacturing or Growing Drugs	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Driving under the Influence	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	2	4	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	25
Dangerous or Reckless Driving	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Driving Licence Offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Other Motor Vehicle Offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Other Federal Legislation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Unknown	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total	2	7	1	58	192	18	40	118	10	23	71	6	14	42	3	8	41	0	5	20	0	5	14	5	0	13	1	0	9	0	726

5.9.b: Females

Offences	Under 18			18-21			22-25			26-29			30-33			34-37			38-41			42-45			46-49			50 & Over			Total
	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	
Homicide	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Assault	1	0	0	4	4	0	3	2	0	3	3	0	1	0	0	2	2	1	1	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	34
Other Against the Person	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	
Robbery	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	
Burglary	0	0	0	5	11	0	3	3	1	2	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	
Fraud/ Misappropriation	0	0	0	2	9	0	1	10	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	48	
Handling Stolen Goods	0	0	0	3	6	0	2	1	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	19	
Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	
Other Theft	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	4	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	25
Property Damage	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	
Offences Against Justice	0	0	0	1	4	0	1	4	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	17
Weapons	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Possession or Use of Drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Dealing or Trafficking in Drugs	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Driving under the Influence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Driving Licence Offences	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Other Motor Vehicle Offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Other Federal Legislation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Total	1	0	0	19	45	2	14	29	3	13	28	0	4	11	1	2	11	1	2	10	1	6	9	0	1	4	0	0	3	0	220

Table 5.10: Census of all offenders serving ISOs at 31 December 1999 by major offence, by sex, age and Indigenous status

5.10.a: Males

Offences	Under 18			18-21			22-25			26-29			30-33			34-37			38-41			42-45			46-49			50 & Over			Total			
	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U				
Against the person	0	1	0	19	42	9	21	37	5	12	24	1	7	18	1	6	19	0	4	9	0	4	7	1	0	5	0	1	11	0	0	0	0	264
Robbery/ Extortion	1	0	1	6	25	1	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43
Breaking & entering/ Theft	0	5	0	36	126	6	15	63	5	5	41	4	2	19	0	3	23	0	1	11	0	0	4	4	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	376
Property Damage	0	1	0	0	3	1	0	3	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Good Order	0	2	0	4	17	1	3	14	1	2	9	1	1	3	0	0	5	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	68
Drugs	0	0	0	1	7	1	1	15	0	2	2	0	0	11	1	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46
Driving, Motor Vehicle, Traffic	0	0	0	0	9	0	1	10	0	2	5	0	2	1	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	5	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	43
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	1	9	1	66	229	19	41	145	11	23	88	6	13	53	3	9	54	0	5	25	0	5	15	5	0	14	1	1	13	1	856			

5.10.b: Females

Offences	Under 18			18-21			22-25			26-29			30-33			34-37			38-41			42-45			46-49			50 & Over			Total			
	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U				
Against the person	1	0	0	3	8	1	2	1	0	6	5	0	2	0	0	2	2	1	2	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	42
Robbery/ Extortion	0	1	0	1	4	0	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
Breaking & entering/ Theft	1	0	0	11	31	1	11	20	1	5	27	0	1	11	1	0	9	0	0	8	0	0	6	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	148
Property Damage	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Good Order	0	0	0	1	4	0	1	5	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
Drugs	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	3	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	21
Driving, Motor Vehicle, Traffic	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Total	2	1	0	16	55	2	15	33	2	15	39	0	5	12	2	2	14	1	3	14	1	5	10	0	1	2	0	1	2	1	256			

Table 5.11: Duration of all ISOs issued by major offence, by sex and Indigenous status

5.11.a: Males

Offences	Under 6 mths			7-12 mths			13-18 mths			18 mths & over			Total
	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	
Against the person	1	0	0	36	46	6	9	35	2	8	26	2	171
Robbery/ Extortion	0	2	0	3	3	1	0	6	1	1	9	0	26
Breaking & entering/ Theft	2	1	0	26	70	4	9	60	6	10	75	6	269
Property Damage	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	3	1	0	3	0	10
Good Order	2	2	0	5	27	1	3	11	0	0	6	0	57
Drugs	0	2	0	4	6	0	0	8	1	0	12	1	34
Driving, Motor Vehicle, Traffic	1	1	1	1	9	1	2	8	0	1	6	0	31
Other	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	6	9	1	75	164	13	23	131	11	20	137	9	599

Note: Table excludes 127 cases of unknown duration

5.11.b: Females

Offences	Under 6 mths			7-12 mths			13-18 mths			18 mths & over			Total
	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	
Against the person	3	0	0	7	10	1	4	3	0	3	1	0	32
Robbery/ Extortion	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	5
Breaking & entering/ Theft	0	1	0	10	30	2	7	20	0	0	24	1	95
Property Damage	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Good Order	1	1	0	2	2	0	1	5	0	1	1	0	14
Drugs	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	5	0	9
Driving, Motor Vehicle, Traffic	0	0	0	2	1	1	3	1	0	0	1	0	9
Other	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	4	2	0	22	47	4	16	31	2	4	34	1	167

Note: Table excludes 53 cases of unknown duration

Table 5.12: All CBOs issued by major offence, by sex, age and Indigenous status

5.12.a: Males

Offences	Under 18			18-21			22-25			26-29			30-33			34-37			38-41			42-45			46-49			50 & Over			Total
	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	
Homicide	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Assault	6	0	0	38	37	7	34	27	2	18	19	0	20	21	1	9	13	1	9	10	2	1	6	2	2	4	3	2	4	1	299
Sexual Offences	0	0	0	1	7	3	1	4	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	1	2	0	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	3	0	1	5	3	40
Other Against the Person	0	3	0	3	3	1	2	1	0	0	4	1	2	1	0	3	4	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	34
Robbery	0	0	3	0	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Blackmail/ Extortion	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Burglary	3	2	0	45	112	25	14	28	4	8	10	2	2	4	0	3	3	1	3	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	275
Fraud/ Misappropriation	0	0	0	5	20	6	2	38	6	3	22	2	3	7	0	1	3	1	0	6	1	0	7	0	2	3	0	0	6	0	144
Handling Stolen Goods	0	2	0	6	31	4	2	11	1	3	3	0	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70
Vehicle Theft	1	1	0	13	22	10	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	56
Other Theft	0	1	0	11	38	5	1	21	1	3	16	1	2	17	1	2	6	0	1	2	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	4	0	140
Property Damage	1	1	0	4	21	6	2	3	1	4	6	0	3	4	1	2	1	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	67
Environmental Offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Offences Against Justice	0	2	0	21	34	6	11	19	0	7	11	2	3	10	1	0	4	1	3	5	1	0	2	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	149
Weapons	0	0	0	0	7	0	1	5	0	2	1	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	26
Good Order	1	0	0	5	6	3	13	7	0	5	3	0	0	2	1	0	2	0	4	3	0	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	65
Possession or Use of Drugs	0	0	0	3	17	1	1	11	0	1	12	0	0	4	0	0	3	1	1	6	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	65
Dealing or Trafficking in Drugs	0	0	1	0	5	1	1	5	1	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	23
Manufacturing or Growing Drugs	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	2	1	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	18
Other Drug Offences	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Driving under the Influence	0	3	0	10	22	13	11	23	6	12	16	3	8	7	4	6	11	1	4	9	0	1	4	2	1	4	2	4	4	5	196
Dangerous or Reckless Driving	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	3	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	12
Driving Licence Offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4
Other Motor Vehicle Offences	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Other Federal Legislation	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Unknown	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Total	12	15	4	165	401	96	98	213	26	70	131	14	46	89	10	27	59	7	27	51	7	4	35	9	6	24	6	10	34	11	1,707

Note: Table excludes 1 case of unknown age

5.12.b: Females

Offences	Under 18			18-21			22-25			26-29			30-33			34-37			38-41			42-45			46-49			50 & Over			Total
	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	
Assault	1	0	0	11	14	3	11	8	0	10	10	1	13	6	1	5	4	2	2	5	0	4	0	0	2	1	0	1	1	1	117
Other Against the Person	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Burglary	0	0	0	10	14	3	2	12	3	2	2	1	3	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	57
Fraud/ Misappropriation	0	0	0	5	26	2	1	21	3	5	17	5	3	9	0	3	5	0	0	8	2	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	120
Handling Stolen Goods	0	0	0	3	15	7	6	6	1	1	9	1	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	59
Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	2	4	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Other Theft	0	1	0	10	32	6	4	12	3	2	15	0	6	11	3	3	5	0	1	8	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	133
Property Damage	0	0	0	1	2	1	2	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Offences Against Justice	0	1	0	2	4	1	7	3	0	8	2	1	1	1	0	3	5	1	2	2	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	49
Weapons	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Good Order	0	0	0	7	2	2	3	3	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	26
Possession or Use of Drugs	0	0	0	1	4	2	1	6	0	1	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	21
Dealing or Trafficking in Drugs	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	4	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	17
Manufacturing or Growing Drugs	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Other Drug Offences	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Driving under the Influence	1	0	0	4	7	3	8	10	4	11	17	3	7	13	1	8	6	3	1	8	0	2	2	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	124
Dangerous or Reckless Driving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Driving Licence Offences	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Other Motor Vehicle Offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Other Federal Legislation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	2	3	0	58	130	35	48	89	15	48	79	14	38	57	5	28	30	7	6	32	6	9	13	1	6	7	1	2	9	2	780

Table 5.13: Census of all offenders serving CBOs at 31 December 1999 by major offence, by sex, age and Indigenous status

5.13.a: Males

Offences	Under 18			18-21			22-25			26-29			30-33			34-37			38-41			42-45			46-49			50 & Over			Total
	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	
Against the person	4	3	1	33	38	7	18	26	2	11	24	2	14	19	1	6	15	2	6	11	3	1	8	3	1	8	3	2	9	4	285
Robbery/ Extortion	0	0	3	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Breaking & entering/ Theft	1	4	0	69	193	37	18	99	7	9	50	5	7	21	1	6	11	1	2	9	2	0	8	3	1	4	0	0	4	0	572
Property Damage	1	1	0	4	17	4	1	1	2	2	7	0	3	3	1	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	55
Good Order	1	2	0	14	33	6	13	18	0	10	8	3	3	11	1	0	6	1	4	4	1	0	6	1	1	3	1	1	4	0	156
Drugs	0	0	0	3	15	5	2	19	2	0	13	1	0	7	1	0	5	1	1	5	1	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	85
Driving, Motor Vehicle, Traffic	0	1	0	4	13	6	4	12	2	9	7	1	6	4	1	3	8	1	2	5	0	0	2	1	1	2	1	3	3	0	102
Other	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Unknown	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Total	7	11	4	127	317	67	56	175	15	41	110	12	33	65	6	17	46	7	16	35	7	1	27	8	4	21	5	6	22	4	1,272

Note: Table excludes 1 case of unknown age

5.13.b: Females

Offences	Under			18-21			22-25			26-29			30-33			34-37			38-41			42-45			46-49			50 & Over			Total
	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	
Against the person	0	0	0	8	9	3	9	8	0	7	8	1	10	6	1	2	3	2	2	5	0	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	89
Robbery/ Extortion	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Breaking & entering/ Theft	0	1	0	22	81	18	11	42	11	9	34	4	8	24	2	4	12	0	1	9	3	0	4	0	0	1	1	0	3	1	306
Property Damage	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	8
Good Order	0	1	0	6	5	3	7	8	0	6	2	0	2	3	0	5	4	0	3	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	58
Drugs	0	1	0	1	4	3	1	9	1	2	2	2	0	9	0	1	3	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	46
Driving, Motor Vehicle, Traffic	0	0	0	2	3	0	4	6	3	6	10	2	2	5	0	0	3	1	1	1	0	1	2	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	56
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	0	3	0	40	103	30	33	74	15	30	57	9	22	47	3	12	25	5	8	17	4	5	10	1	2	5	1	0	5	1	567

Table 5.14: Duration of all CBOs issued by major offence, by sex and Indigenous status

5.14.a: Males

Offences	Under 6 mths			7-12 mths			13-18 mths			18 mths & over			Total
	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	
Against the person	53	32	6	68	84	7	11	24	5	7	15	2	314
Robbery/ Extortion	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	3	1	9
Breaking & entering/ Theft	44	74	13	57	195	32	17	76	10	3	53	8	582
Property Damage	9	9	2	7	24	5	0	1	0	0	1	0	58
Good Order	36	30	2	28	64	7	4	14	4	1	7	2	199
Drugs	4	24	1	4	30	4	0	13	1	0	7	1	89
Driving, Motor Vehicle, Traffic	36	30	10	20	75	25	0	8	2	0	1	0	207
Other	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Unknown	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Total	182	201	34	184	475	80	32	138	24	11	87	14	1,462

Note: Table excludes 246 cases of unknown duration

5.14.b: Females

Offences	Under 6 mths			7-12 mths			13-18 mths			18 mths & over			Total
	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	A	O	U	
Against the person	26	9	0	17	23	3	9	9	3	0	0	0	99
Robbery/ Extortion	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3
Breaking & entering/ Theft	22	49	4	30	125	19	5	37	3	2	11	3	310
Property Damage	3	1	0	2	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	10
Good order	20	6	1	13	13	2	4	1	2	0	2	0	64
Drugs	1	7	0	5	18	6	0	4	0	0	3	0	44
Driving, Motor Vehicle, Traffic	28	22	1	14	41	12	0	4	0	0	0	0	122
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total	100	94	7	81	222	43	18	55	9	2	18	4	653

Note: Table excludes 127 cases of unknown duration

Table 5.15: All WDOs issued by major offence, by sex, age and Indigenous status**5.15.a: Males**

Offences	Under 18		18-21		22-25		26-29		30-33		34-37		38-41		42-45		46-49		50 & Over		Total
	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	
Homicide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Assault	0	0	26	5	61	18	58	7	37	6	38	8	22	2	15	1	8	3	8	2	325
Sexual Offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Other Against the Person	0	0	2	1	3	0	4	1	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	19
Burglary	0	0	9	5	9	3	5	2	1	0	2	1	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	42
Fraud/ Misappropriation	0	0	11	2	10	13	11	8	12	8	4	4	3	3	1	2	1	2	2	0	97
Handling Stolen Goods	0	0	4	4	4	1	4	3	0	1	1	1	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	27
Vehicle Theft	0	0	4	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Other Theft	0	0	12	2	10	8	9	6	9	5	7	3	4	3	1	0	0	0	2	0	81
Property Damage	0	1	11	4	7	1	2	1	2	1	2	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	39
Offences Against Govt Security	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Offences Against Justice	0	0	27	6	30	19	22	8	13	2	10	4	9	4	3	2	4	2	5	1	171
Weapons	0	0	8	1	3	3	3	4	7	2	3	0	2	0	1	0	2	1	2	1	43
Good Order	0	0	25	2	34	1	17	1	16	0	7	0	12	0	10	1	8	2	15	0	151
Possession or Use of Drugs	0	0	1	7	3	4	4	8	1	1	0	5	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	37
Dealing or Trafficking in Drugs	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	4	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	15
Manufacturing or Growing Drugs	0	0	0	3	4	2	1	5	1	3	1	3	0	5	1	2	0	1	0	0	32
Other Drug Offences	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Driving under the Influence	0	0	18	2	21	10	23	11	24	11	26	11	13	4	20	2	9	2	11	3	221
Dangerous or Reckless Driving	0	0	1	0	5	1	3	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	16
Driving Licence Offences	0	0	4	1	1	4	4	4	3	3	1	3	1	1	1	2	1	2	0	2	38
Other Motor Vehicle Offences	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	4
Banking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Other Federal Legislation	0	0	3	3	2	2	3	6	2	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	4	33
Total	0	1	168	53	212	92	177	83	134	48	109	44	73	31	58	16	34	18	48	16	1,415

Note: Table excludes 48 cases of unknown Indigenous status

5.15.b: Females

Offences	18-21		22-25		26-29		30-33		34-37		38-41		42-45		46-49		50 & Over		Total
	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	
Assault	13	2	18	1	15	1	20	3	14	1	13	0	7	1	5	0	6	0	120
Other Against the Person	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Burglary	2	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Fraud/ Misappropriation	3	2	8	2	11	2	4	1	2	1	2	0	1	3	0	1	1	1	45
Handling Stolen Goods	2	0	3	3	2	0	3	2	0	1	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	21
Vehicle Theft	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Other Theft	10	2	11	2	8	0	7	2	3	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	50
Property Damage	3	0	4	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	13
Offences Against Justice	4	1	12	2	16	2	10	2	10	2	3	0	3	1	3	0	4	0	75
Weapons	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Good Order	13	1	12	0	21	0	26	0	20	0	13	0	5	0	4	0	6	0	121
Possession or Use of Drugs	3	0	3	2	1	3	2	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	20
Dealing or Trafficking in Drugs	1	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Manufacturing or Growing Drugs	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	9
Driving under the Influence	4	1	8	3	14	4	8	0	6	1	4	1	3	0	0	0	1	1	59
Dangerous or Reckless Driving	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Driving Licence Offences	5	0	2	0	5	2	3	2	0	1	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	27
Other Motor Vehicle Offences	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Other Federal Legislation	1	0	1	1	2	1	2	0	4	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	19
Total	67	10	90	19	100	16	93	14	64	9	46	6	24	7	16	2	20	6	609

Note: Table excludes 29 cases of unknown indigenous status

Table 5.16: Census of all offenders serving WDOs at 31 December 1999 by major offence by sex, age and Indigenous status**5.16.a: Males**

Offences	18-21		22-25		26-29		30-33		34-37		38-41		42-45		46-49		50 & Over		Total
	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	
Against the person	6	0	29	7	26	2	18	0	25	1	15	0	5	1	5	0	9	0	149
Breaking & entering/ Theft	6	2	14	5	12	5	7	5	8	2	4	4	2	1	0	0	1	0	78
Property Damage	1	1	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Good Order	5	2	16	3	17	2	14	0	10	2	6	1	3	0	2	1	7	0	91
Drugs	2	0	4	2	1	4	2	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	20
Driving, Motor Vehicle, Traffic	6	0	10	1	11	5	19	3	13	3	10	2	10	1	6	0	3	1	104
Other	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Unknown	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Total	26	5	77	21	69	20	61	9	57	9	36	9	20	3	14	1	20	1	458

Note: Table excludes 7 cases of unknown indigenous status

5.16.b: Females

Offences	18-21		22-25		26-29		30-33		34-37		38-41		42-45		46-49		50 & Over		Total
	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	
Against the person	1	0	5	1	8	0	9	2	4	0	4	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	39
Breaking & entering/ Theft	2	0	5	0	5	1	3	2	1	0	2	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	26
Property Damage	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
Good Order	3	0	7	1	11	1	6	1	2	2	1	0	1	1	4	0	2	0	43
Drugs	2	0	4	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	11
Driving, Motor Vehicle, Traffic	0	0	3	0	6	0	4	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	19
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Unknown	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	8	0	26	2	32	2	25	5	8	2	9	2	6	3	6	1	5	1	143

Note: Table excludes 2 cases of unknown indigenous status

Table 5.17: All prisoners released on parole by major offence, by sex, age and Indigenous status

5.17.a: Males

Offences	18-21		22-25		26-29		30-33		34-37		38-41		42-45		46-49		50 & Over		Total
	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	
Homicide	3	1	1	4	1	2	3	1	1	1	0	3	0	2	0	1	1	4	29
Assault	18	19	27	23	25	18	23	12	20	8	6	3	3	3	0	3	1	3	215
Sexual Offences	1	6	7	6	10	3	2	10	0	13	2	12	0	9	1	4	1	20	107
Other Against the Person	0	3	2	5	2	8	2	8	3	5	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	44
Robbery	7	30	22	42	10	26	3	8	1	9	1	7	0	4	0	3	0	0	173
Burglary	38	85	27	79	12	40	5	21	2	9	6	13	2	4	0	1	0	3	347
Fraud/ Misappropriation	0	3	0	8	0	3	0	6	2	7	0	4	0	5	0	4	0	3	45
Handling Stolen Goods	0	4	0	5	0	6	0	4	0	3	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	2	28
Vehicle Theft	4	9	4	5	1	4	2	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	34
Other Theft	2	8	3	2	1	2	0	6	1	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	34
Property Damage	2	2	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	11
Offences Against Govt Security	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Offences Against Justice	4	12	3	19	8	12	3	11	2	4	0	3	0	3	0	1	0	0	85
Weapons	0	1	0	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Good Order	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Dealing or Trafficking in Drugs	0	2	1	8	2	9	0	18	1	11	0	6	0	5	0	4	0	1	68
Manufacturing or Growing Drugs	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	4	12
Driving under the Influence	0	0	1	0	13	5	12	4	9	1	5	6	3	1	3	1	1	0	65
Dangerous or Reckless Driving	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Driving Licence Offences	2	1	3	8	3	14	5	5	1	4	0	0	1	2	0	2	1	1	53
Unknown	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
Total	81	187	101	222	92	159	60	118	45	82	22	66	11	44	4	24	6	45	1,369

5.17.b: Females

Offences	18-21		22-25		26-29		30-33		34-37		38-41		42-45		46-49		50 & Over		Total
	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	
Homicide	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Assault	0	0	2	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	9
Sexual Offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Other Against the Person	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Robbery	0	4	2	5	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
Burglary	6	4	4	6	4	4	0	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	33
Fraud/ Misappropriation	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	14
Handling Stolen Goods	0	2	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Other Theft	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	6
Property Damage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Offences Against Govt Security	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Offences Against Justice	2	0	1	3	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	12
Dealing or Trafficking in Drugs	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	1	0	0	9
Manufacturing or Growing Drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Driving under the Influence	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Driving Licence Offences	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5
Total	9	10	11	25	9	19	4	8	2	3	2	7	4	8	0	3	0	1	125

Appendix A

Australian Bureau of Statistics Australian National Classification of Offences (ANCO) Summary of Division, Subdivision and Group Titles

DIVISION	SUB-DIVISION	GROUP	TITLE
1			Offences against the person including acts endangering life generally
	11		Homicide
		111	Murder
		112	Attempted murder
		113	Conspiracy to murder
		114	Manslaughter (excluding death by driving)
		115	Driving causing death
		119	Homicide, unspecified
	12		Assault (excluding sexual assault)
		121	Assault occasioning grievous bodily harm
		122	Assault occasioning actual bodily harm
		129	Other assault
	13		Sexual assaults and offences
		136	Sexual assault according to State or Territory law
		137	Sexual offences (consent proscribed)
		139	Other sexual offences
	19		Other offences against the person including acts endangering life generally
		191	Kidnapping and abduction
		192	Illtreatment of children
		193	Hijacking of and other acts endangering life involving aircraft, marine vessels and other public transport
		198	Defamation and libel
		199	Other offences against the person
2			Robbery and extortion
	21		Robbery
		211	Armed robbery
		212	Other robbery
	22		Blackmail and extortion
		221	Blackmail and extortion

DIVISION	SUB-DIVISION	GROUP	TITLE
3			Breaking and entering, burglary, and unlawful entry; fraud, forgery and false pretences; and other offences involving theft
	31		Breaking and entering, burglary and unlawful entry
		311	Break and enter (burglary, and unlawful entry) – dwellings
		312	Break and enter (burglary, and unlawful entry) – shops
		318	Break and enter (burglary, and unlawful entry) – other buildings/ property, specified
		319	Break and enter (burglary, and unlawful entry) – building/ property, unspecified
	32		Fraud and misappropriation
		321	Fraud, forgery and false pretences
		322	Misappropriation
		323	Counterfeiting
	33		Handling stolen goods
		331	Receiving
		332	Unlawful possession of stolen goods
		339	Handling of stolen goods, other
	35		Theft or illegal use of a vehicle
		351	Theft or illegal use of a motor vehicle
		352	Theft or illegal use of a bicycle
		353	Theft or illegal use of a boat
		354	Theft or illegal use of an aircraft
		358	Theft or illegal use of a vehicle, other specified
		359	Theft or illegal use of a vehicle, unspecified
	39		Other theft *
		391	Stealing from the person
		392	Stock theft
		393	Shopstealing (shoplifting)
		399	Other theft
			(* including theft of drugs)
4			Property damage and environmental offences
	41		Property damage
		411	Arson
		419	Other property damage
	42		Environmental offences
		421	Pollution
		423	Flora and fauna
		429	Other environmental offences
5			Offences against good order
	51		Offences against Government security and operations
		511	Offences against Government security and operations

DIVISION	SUB-DIVISION	GROUP	TITLE
	52-54		Offences against justice procedures
		521	Breach of maintenance
		523	Breach of Family Law court order, other
		524	Contempt of court, other
		525	Pervert the course of justice, including perjury
		526	Breach of community service order
		527	Breach of other probation, parole etc. orders
		528	Escape from custody
		529	Periodic detainee – fail to report
		533	Resist/ hinder police
		534	Conspiracy (offence type not specified)
		549	Other offences against justice procedures
	55		Unlawful possession, use and/ or handling of weapons
		551	Possession and/ or use of firearms
		552	Possession and/ or use of bombs
		558	Possession and/ or use of other weapons
		559	Possession, use and handling weapons, other
	57-59		Other offences against good order
		571	Child pornography
		572	Censorship
		591	Liquor licensing
		592	Betting and gambling
		593	Trespassing and vagrancy
		594	Consorting
		595	Prostitution
		596	Drunkenness
		599	Other offences against good order
6			Drug offences (excluding theft of drugs)
	61		Possession and/ or use of drugs
		613	Possess and/ or use opium and its derivatives
		614	Possess and/ or use cocaine and its derivatives
		615	Possess and/ or use other narcotics, specified
		616	Possess and/ or use narcotics, unspecified
		617	Possess and/ or use cannabis, all forms
		618	Possess and/ or use other drugs, specified
		619	Possess and/ or use drugs, unspecified
	64		Importing and exporting of drugs
		643	Import/ export opium and its derivatives
		644	Import/ export cocaine and its derivatives
		645	Import/ export other narcotics, specified
		646	Import/ export narcotics, unspecified
		647	Import/ export cannabis, all forms
		648	Import/ export other drugs, specified
		649	Import/ export drugs, unspecified

DIVISION	SUB-DIVISION	GROUP	TITLE
	65		Dealing and trafficking in drugs
		653	Deal and traffic in opium and its derivatives
		654	Deal and traffic in cocaine and its derivatives
		655	Deal and traffic in other narcotics, specified
		656	Deal and traffic in narcotics, unspecified
		657	Deal and traffic in cannabis, all forms
		658	Deal and traffic in other drugs, specified
		659	Deal and traffic in drugs, unspecified
	66		Manufacturing and growing drugs
		663	Manufacture/ grow opium and its derivatives
		664	Manufacture/ grow cocaine and its derivatives
		665	Manufacture/ grow other narcotics, specified
		666	Manufacture/ grow narcotics, unspecified
		667	Manufacture/ grow cannabis, all forms
		668	Manufacture/ grow other drugs, specified
		669	Manufacture/ grow drugs, unspecified
	69		Other drug offences
		699	Other drug offences
7			Driving, motor vehicle, traffic and related offences
	71		Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs
		711	Drink driving offences
	72		Dangerous, reckless, or negligent driving
		724	Dangerous, and reckless driving
		725	Negligent driving
	73		Driving licence offences
		732	Driving while licence suspended or cancelled
		733	Driving without a licence (excluding Group 732)
		739	Other driving licence offences
	74-79		Other motor vehicle, traffic and related offences
		749	Traffic offences (excluding parking)
		751	Registration offences (including Third Party insurance)
		752	Roadworthiness
		791	Parking
		799	Other motor vehicle, traffic and related offences
8			Other offences
	81		Company legislation
		812	Company legislation
	82		Banking, financial institutions and insurance
		821	Banking, financial institutions and insurance

DIVISION	SUB-DIVISION	GROUP	TITLE
	83-88		Other Federal, State and Territory legislation
		831	Taxation and stamp duty (excluding excise)
		832	Posts, telegraphs and telecommunications
		833	Customs, excise, imports and exports (excluding drugs – Subdivision 64 and protected flora and fauna – Group 423)
		834	Immigration, passports and extradition, etc.
		835	Electoral
		836	Air navigation, airports, and aircraft operations
		837	Health, mental health, quarantine, food standards, etc.
		838	Bankruptcy
		839	Copyright and patents
		841	Social security, social welfare legislation
		842	Births, deaths, marriages, inc. Family Law
		843	Education
		844	Railways, and other transport (excluding Division 7 and Group 836)
		845	Marine navigation, coastal, inland waterways, ports, harbours
		846	Energy – electricity, gas and other energy
		847	Agriculture and stock, pasture protection, guano, etc.
		848	Fisheries
		849	Fires, bushfire control
		852	Marketing boards etc., control
		853	Dangerous drugs and poisons (excluding Division 6)
		854	Secret commissions, trade practices, etc.
		855	Workers compensation, conciliation and arbitration
		856	Explosives (excluding Subdivision 55)
		857	Scaffolding, cranes, lifts, industrial safety
		858	Rivers and water supply
		859	Local government organisation (not by-law breaches)
		861	Dog control
		889	Other offences, not elsewhere classified
	89		Offences-in-custody (against prison rules)
		891	Security
		892	Contraband/ drug related
		893	Prison officials, offences against
		894	Involving other prisoners
		895	Involving the prisoner (pretend illness, etc.)
		896	Involving property
		897	Conduct (behaviour, dress, etc.)
		899	Other
9			Child welfare matters
		911	Child welfare matters

Appendix B

Draft Seriousness Index

Extraction protocol for determining offence seriousness for multiple offence events

This order of offences is based on ANCO classifications and has been determined by reference to legal seriousness (as indicated by penalty) and the results of research on public opinion. It should be noted that within ANCO classifications considerable variation in harm and seriousness occur (for example the category 551-559 unlawful possession, use or handling of weapons includes unlawful manufacture of bombs, etc. as well as minor firearm registration breaches).

The general rules of ordering are as follows. The most serious offence within the classification is the basis for ranking even though it may also contain offences of a less serious nature. Offences specifically against individuals are ranked above those against corporations, institutions, etc. Environmental offences and other offences not ordinarily covered by criminal law statutes are provisionally ranked intermediate as insufficient information is contained in offence descriptions. Furthermore it is not possible to rank all offences relative to every offence and instead a rough grouping of offences of like seriousness has been attempted.

As all methods of ranking offences based on offence classifications alone are problematic this version does not purport to be definitive or reflect the Crime Research Centre position on the relative harm of offences. The Centre welcomes comment and discussion on the ranking of offences.

Summary description

1. Homicide
2. Import/ Deal Illicit Drugs (excluding cannabis)
3. Sex Assault
4. Serious Assault/ Robbery
5. Other Offences Against the Person
6. Weapons, Explosives
7. Receiving/ Offences Against Justice
8. Theft
9. Cannabis Supply, etc.
10. Company and Financial
11. Drink Driving
12. Environmental, Health, etc.
13. Breaches of Court Orders, etc.
14. Immigration, Electoral Offences
15. Good Order Offences
16. Traffic and Other Offences

1.
 - 111 - murder
 - 112 - attempted murder
 - 113 - conspiracy to murder
 - 114 - manslaughter
 - 119 - other homicide

2.
 - 643 - import/ export opium
 - 644 - import/ export cocaine
 - 645 - import/ export other narcotics
 - 646 - import/ export unspecified narcotics
 - 648 - import/ export other drugs
 - 649 - import/ export unspecified drugs
 - 663 - manufacture/ grow opium
 - 664 - manufacture/ grow cocaine
 - 665 - manufacture/ grow other narcotics
 - 666 - manufacture/ grow unspecified narcotics
 - 668 - manufacture/ grow other drugs
 - 669 - manufacture/ grow unspecified drugs
 - 653 - deal/ traffic opium
 - 654 - deal/ traffic cocaine
 - 655 - deal/ traffic other narcotics
 - 656 - deal/ traffic unspecified narcotics
 - 658 - deal/ traffic other drugs
 - 659 - deal/ traffic unspecified drugs

3.
 - 136 - sexual assault
 - 137 - sex offences (consent proscribed)
 - 139 - other sex offences
 - 571 - child pornography

4.
 - 191 - kidnaping
 - 193 - hijacking
 - 211 - armed robbery
 - 121 - assault occasioning grievous bodily harm
 - 115 - driving cause death

5.
 - 192 - illtreatment of children
 - 199 - other offences against the person
 - 511 - offences against state security
 - 212 - other robbery
 - 122 - assault occasioning harm
 - 129 - other assault
 - 221 - blackmail/ extortion
 - 391 - stealing from person
 - 311 - break & enter - dwelling
 - 411 - arson

6.
 - 551-559 - weapons / explosives offences

7.
 - 331 - receiving
 - 323 - counterfeiting
 - 525 - perverting the course of justice
 - 533 - resist/ hinder police
 - 534 - conspiracy

8.
 - 312 - break & enter - shops
 - 318 - break & enter - property/ build
 - 319 - break & enter - other
 - 321 - fraud, forgery, etc.
 - 322 - misappropriation
 - 332 - possession of stolen goods
 - 339 - handling stolen goods
 - 392 - stock theft
 - 351 - motor vehicle theft
 - 353-359 - other vehicle theft
 - 399 - other theft

9.
 - 647 - import/ export cannabis
 - 667 - manufacture/ grow cannabis
 - 657 - deal/ traffic cannabis

10.
 - 812 - company legislation
 - 821 - banking, financial institutions etc.
 - 854 - secret commissions etc.
 - 841 - social security etc.
 - 831 - tax offences
 - 833 - customs etc.
 - 832 - posts and telegraphs

11.
 - 711 - drink/ drug driving offences
 - 724 - dangerous/ reckless driving

- 12.
- 421 - pollution
 - 848 - fisheries
 - 837 - health laws
 - 847 - agricultural protection
 - 423 - flora and fauna
 - 849 - fires, bushfires
 - 856 - explosives - other
 - 858 - rivers and water supply
 - 857 - industrial safety
 - 429 - other environmental
 - 853 - dangerous drugs and poisons
 - 846 - energy, electricity , gas etc.
 - 419 - property damage
 - 836 - air navigation etc.
 - 844 - railways
 - 845 - marine navigation
- 13.
- 549 - other offences against justice procedures
 - 839 - copyright and patents
 - 526 - breach of community service order
 - 527 - breach of probation
 - 528 - escape custody
 - 529 - breach of other court order
 - 523 - breach of family law order
 - 521 - breach of maintenance
 - 524 - contempt of court
 - 891-899 - offences against prisons rules etc.
- 14.
- 835 - electoral offences
 - 834 - immigration, passports
 - 198 - defamation and libel
 - 842 - births, deaths, marriages
 - 572 - censorship
 - 838 - bankruptcy
 - 859 - local government
 - 855 - workers compensation, industrial relations laws
- 15.
- 613-619 - possess/ use drugs
 - 699 - other drug offences
 - 591 - liquor licensing
 - 592 - betting and gambling
 - 593 - trespass and vagrancy
 - 594 - consorting
 - 595 - prostitution
 - 596 - drunkenness
 - 599 - other good order offences
 - 352 - theft of bicycle
 - 732 - driving while licence suspended
 - 733 - driving without a licence
 - 739 - other driving licence offences
 - 393 - shoplifting
 - 725 - negligent driving
- 16.
- 749-799 - other traffic, parking, roadworthiness etc.
 - 861 - dog control
 - 843 - education
 - 852 - marketing board controls
 - 889 - other offences not classified elsewhere
 - 911 - child welfare matters

Appendix C

Glossary of Terms

Abbreviations used in tables:

A	- (as in A/ O/ U) denotes Aborigine	A	- (as in A/ J) denotes Adult
F	- female	FA	- female, Aboriginal
FO	- female, Other (non-Aborigine)	FU	- female, unknown race
J	- (as in A/ J) denotes Juvenile	M	- males
MA	- male, Aboriginal	MO	- male, Other (non-Aborigine)
MU	- male, unknown race	O	- (as in A/ O/ U) denotes Other or non-Aborigine
U	- Unknown	UA	- Aborigine with unknown sex
UO	- non-Aborigine with unknown sex	UU	- unknown race and sex

Aborigine	an individual who considers him or herself to be Aboriginal (definition used by the Ministry of Justice) or is assessed by a police officer as Aboriginal (definition as used by the WA Police Service).
ABS	the Australian Bureau of Statistics.
Acquittal	a finding by the court that the defendant is not guilty of the offence charged.
Actual sentence length	the length of time between date of sentence and the prison exit date served by a prisoner (as opposed to the maximum sentence length established by the sentencing court).
Against person offences	see Offences against the person.
ANCO	(Australian National Classification of Offences) a standardised classification of criminal offences developed by the ABS and used by criminal justice organisations to categorise offences. A revised classification known as ASOC (Australian Standard Offence Classification) was introduced in 1997.
Appearance	see Final Appearance.
Apprehension	the laying of charges either by way of an arrest or summons by a police officer against a person alleged to have committed a criminal offence. Does not include juvenile cautions or minor traffic charges.
Arrest	same as Apprehension, see above.
ASOC	(Australian Standard Offence Classification) — a revised version of ANCO which takes into account the changes to criminal legislation since 1985 and rectifies some technical deficiencies in ANCO. Published by the ABS in 1997 (ABS Catalogue No. 1234.0).
Bail	the release of a defendant from custody prior to the hearing of the charge or sentencing.
Break & enter	same as Burglary.
Break-in	same as Burglary.
Burglary	the unlawful entry (forced or unforced) of a structure with the intent to commit an offence.

Case management systems	computer applications designed to record all aspects of cases appearing before the courts.
Cautioning	a formal method of dealing with young offenders without taking court proceedings. Police officers may caution young offenders instead of charging them if the offence or the circumstances of the offence are not serious.
CBO	Community-based order.
Census date	The date at which a count is taken of all prisoners held in lock-ups and/ or prisons.
Charge	an official attachment of an offence to an individual in order to initiate court proceedings.
Children's Court	a Court established to process criminal charges against all persons aged 17 years or under.
CHIPS	the name given to the computerised case management system in which Children's Court and Court of Petty Sessions matters are recorded.
Community-based order	a non-custodial order whereby the offender may be supervised by a community corrections officer and/ or required to perform between 40 and 120 hours of unpaid community work and/ or undertake counselling and treatment, including residential programmes. CBOs were introduced through the <i>Sentencing Act 1995</i> .
Complaint	same as Charge.
Conditional release order	a non-custodial order that does not require supervision by a community corrections officer but may have conditions to secure the good behaviour of the offender. The offender may be required to enter a recognisance, with or without surety. CROs were introduced through the <i>Sentencing Act 1995</i> .
Conviction	a finding by the court that a person is guilty of the offence charged.
Counting period	a period which is designated within which all events are recorded and identified.
Court of Petty Sessions	sometimes referred to as police courts, lower courts or Magistrate's courts. These courts deal with charges of simple offences against adult persons, indictable offences triable summarily, preliminary proceedings relating to indictable offences, and matters of an administrative or licensing nature.
CRO	see Conditional release order.
Custody	legal deprivation of liberty, restriction of freedom by the authorities.
DCD	the former Department for Community Development (now Family and Children's Service).
Default imprisonment	imprisonment served as an alternative (default) for the non-payment of a fine.
Detention	see Custody.
Discharge	the release of a defendant from further court proceedings due to the dismissal or withdrawal of charges.
Dismissal	a disposition of the court whereby the sentencer decides there is insufficient evidence of a charge or merit in prosecuting it or where the sentencer decides that a person is guilty but imposes no further penalty.
Disposition	an outcome from a court which may include dismissal, acquittal, fine, non-custodial order or imprisonment.

Distinct persons	the counting of individuals as distinct, that is, in a one year period a certain individual may be arrested or may appear before the court a number of times, however, in the count of “distinct” persons, the individual is counted only once for the period.
District Court	a higher court below the Supreme Court and equivalent to a county court in other jurisdictions. Constituted under the <i>District Court Act 1969</i> .
Diversion	a method of dealing with offenders (usually, juveniles) without taking court proceedings.
DUI	Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs — one of the most common criminal traffic charges
Exit forms	forms completed on the release of a prisoner from prison.
Expiation	the process by which a penalty or fine associated with the commission of an offence is satisfied. Usually a process by which criminal proceedings can be avoided.
Final Appearance	an appearance by an accused person in court, during which at least one charge against the person is finalised.
Finalised	a charge or matter is finalised in the courts when it is removed, with or without a hearing, from the list awaiting hearing in the court.
Fine default	the default penalty for non-payment of a fine.
Fine enforcement	a system introduced through the <i>Fines, Penalties and Infringement Enforcement Act 1995</i> to increase the proportion of fines paid, minimise enforcement actions and ensure that fine defaulters do not go to prison. The system uses licence suspension as a primary sanction for non-payment of fines. If a licence is not available or suspension is ineffective, defaulters are sequentially subject to the seizure of goods, compulsory community work or, as a last resort, imprisonment. Note that although the legislation took effect on 1 January 1995, there was an initial six months moratorium on the enforcement of the new fine default provisions.
Finite	a custodial sentence of a limited time (as opposed to an indeterminate sentence).
Finite sentence	sentences where a maximum term has been specified but the sentencing court has not made, or could not by law make, an order for parole eligibility. Prisoners serving finite sentences are eligible for a maximum of one third remission of their sentence. Parole sentences are those where a maximum term has been specified and an order of eligibility for parole made. Those prisoners serving parole sentences are also eligible for three days per month remission off their non-parole period. Should parole be refused, these prisoners are eligible for one third remission of their maximum sentence.
Good order offences	an ANCO category which includes offences of vagrancy, public drunkenness, etc. These offences involve no direct offences against person or property or the taking of drugs.
HD	see Home detention order.
HDB	(Home Detention Bail) Offender required to stay at home under specified conditions as a condition of bail.
HDP	(Home Detention Prison) Offender required to stay at home under specified conditions as an alternative to imprisonment.
Higher Courts	the Supreme Court and the District Court.

Home detention order	an order imposed either as a condition of bail or as an alternative to imprisonment which requires an offender to stay at home.
Homicide	the unlawful killing of another person. The ANCO category of homicide includes the offences of murder, attempted murder, manslaughter and driving causing death.
Indeterminate sentence	a sentence such as “governor’s pleasure” that theoretically has no maximum, the date of release to be determined by the Executive.
Indictable offence	an offence which is triable by jury.
Indigenous status	the term used to distinguish between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal population groups.
INREP	a system for the expeditious processing of minor fines.
Intensive supervision	a non-custodial order much like a CBO but with mandatory supervision. An ISO may also include a curfew requirement such as electronic monitoring for 2-12 hours per day. Community service work may range from 40 to 240 hours. ISOs were introduced through the <i>Sentencing Act 1995</i> .
ISO	see Intensive supervision order.
Juvenile	a young person aged 17 years or under.
Juvenile Justice Teams	formally established under the <i>Young Offenders Act 1995</i> , Teams work with young offenders and, through family group conferences, attempt to negotiate acceptable outcomes between the offender, their parents and the victim.
Lock-up	a jail run by police, usually in a police station, and used to detained persons in legal custody.
Lower courts	all courts below higher courts, these include Magistrate’s courts and Justices of the Peace hearing charges and imposing sentences. See Courts of Petty Sessions.
Meal allowance form	a form filled out by police which records the number of meals provided to each prisoner detained in a lockup.
Most serious offence	where an offender or prisoner has a range of offences, the most serious offence is that determined by an established scale of seriousness (see Seriousness below) or the one attracting the most serious penalty. The order of severity of penalties imposed is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ imprisonment ▪ juvenile detention ▪ suspended sentence of imprisonment ▪ conditional release orders (juv) or intensive supervision orders ▪ community-based order ▪ good behaviour bond ▪ loss or suspension of motor driver’s licence ▪ fine ▪ compensation ▪ restitution ▪ other
Non-custodial orders	penalties imposed on an offender that do not involve custody or a fine, such as ISOs, CBOs, WDOs and home detention.
Offence	a breach of criminal law.
Offences against the person	an ANCO category which includes all offences involving direct assault on another person. The category includes homicides, assaults, sexual assaults, deprivation of liberty and robbery but excludes property offences.

OIS	the Offence Information System. A database which contains records of all crimes reported to the police. An electronic copy of the P49 police form.
Overcounting	the counting of more offences or offenders, or any unit of interest than actually exist. An error associated with techniques designed to record the number of units.
P10	a police form used to record the property of individuals taken into custody.
P10A	the computerised Lock-up Admission System used by the police to record admissions to and exits from police custody.
P18	a police form used to record an apprehension.
P49	a form used to record crimes or offences reported to the police.
Panel	the Children's (Suspended Proceedings) Panel, a group of selected individuals established to hear offences committed by first-time juvenile offenders who admit the offence. Now defunct.
Parole order	an order which allows an offender to be released when he or she has served a minimum of one third of a sentence of not less than 12 months and the court has made provision for parole at the time of sentencing. Amendments to the <i>Offenders Probation and Parole Act (OPPA) 1963</i> in 1988 provided for automatic release after serving one third of the sentence on parole for prisoners serving a term of up to six years or for sentences greater than this (except indeterminate sentences), two years less than two thirds of the maximum sentence. Offenders serving sentences for special terms (a sentence of greater than five years for offences against the person: see OPPA, Section 40B) are not <i>automatically</i> released, nor are those serving indeterminate or life sentences.
Penalty	any order or sanction specified by a sentencer as a result of conviction on criminal charges.
Petty Sessions	see Court of Petty Sessions.
Police property sheets	see P10.
Property offences	offences related to the theft or damage of property.
Receivals or Receptions	persons entering prisons. Usually used as a method of counting prison statistics. Receivals exclude transfers between prisons and re-captures after escapes. Receivals do not count individuals, as the same person can be received a number of times each year. Receivals also do not reflect the length of sentence.
Receiving prison	the prison that receives (initially processes) the prisoner.
Reception history sheets	the form filled out at the time of receipt of a prisoner.
Robbery	the unlawful taking of property from a person by force or threat of force.
Security rating	a rating given to a prisoner to reflect the level of security that must be observed.
Sentence	see Penalty.
Seriousness	a rating of offences according to their gravity or seriousness. A draft seriousness index is included as Appendix B.
SRCASE	the name given to the computerised Case Management System in which Supreme and District Court matters are recorded.
Summons	a notification of a charge without the detention of the defendant. An alternative to an arrest.

Supreme Court	the superior higher court, constituted under the <i>Supreme Court Act 1935</i> . It has exclusive jurisdiction in regard to certain cases, including serious indictable offences such as murder and treason.
Suspended proceedings	an alternative disposition for juveniles.
Suspended sentence	a term of imprisonment that is suspended for a period. Section 76(1) of the <i>Sentencing Act 1995</i> provides that a court which sentences a person to a term or an aggregate term of imprisonment of five years or less may order that the sentence be suspended for a period not exceeding two years.
Teams	see Juvenile Justice Teams.
Termination status	reasons why a non-custodial order is terminated.
Type of release	a prisoner may be released from prison in a number of ways directly to freedom, extradition or deportation.
Undercounting	the counting of less offences or offenders, or any unit of interest than actually exist. An error associated with techniques designed to record the number of units.
Unlawful entry	same as Burglary.
Warrant summaries	a summary of all offences for which a person is legally held, either before or after conviction.
WDO	see Work and development order.
Withdrawn	charges against a defendant may be withdrawn, that is, reversed.
Work and development order	under the fine enforcement system, this is the final alternative to imprisonment for people who are in default of fine. The order requires that the offender perform a stated number of hours of work in and for the community.