

Juvenile Crime and Justice



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*Satyanshu Mukherjee,
Carlos Carcach &
Karl Higgins*

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Australian Institute of Criminology
Tel: 06 260 9200
Fax: 06 260 9201
email: Front.Desk@aic.gov.au
<http://www.aic.gov.au>

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Preface

It is said that today's juvenile delinquent is tomorrow's criminal. Although research from many countries tends to suggest that persons with a record of delinquency have a higher probability of committing crimes as adults, a large majority of juveniles who come in contact with the police for anti-social behaviour desist after the first contact.

While research findings are in abundance, statistics on the criminality of various segments of the population are not readily available. Even basic information on the number of arrests by age and gender of alleged offenders is not available from all Australian jurisdictions. This lack of information restricts our ability not only to develop appropriate social policy to deal with juvenile crime but also limits the avenues for rational debate on the extent of juvenile crime in Australia.

The 1990s have seen changes in sentencing laws for young offenders in a number of jurisdictions. "Three strikes" legislation and mandatory sentencing laws are being used increasingly in a number of States. The Institute receives numerous inquiries concerning the effectiveness of this type of legislation. Again, there is no reliable data on this issue.

Increases in crime, we are often told, are mainly because of increases in crime by youngsters. Thus, very often youth offending occupies a prime position in any debate on the development of crime prevention and crime control strategies. Very little attention is paid to the fact that young people are often victims of violence. In recent times the issue of paedophilia has attracted the attention it deserves. But the fact that in 1995 over 42 per cent or 5401 of the victims of sexual assaults were children under the age of 15, and 56.6 per cent were under the age of 18, did not attract sufficient attention.

Criminality is influenced by many factors—youth is one such factor.

Consequently, the level of criminality may well increase when the proportion of youth in the total population increases. According to population projections by the Australian Bureau of Statistics, the proportion of young people will continue to drop significantly to year 2041 (*see* Table A1 and Figure A1).

Unemployment and dropping out of education could also affect the level of crime.

This volume attempts to make a small contribution towards understanding youth crime. It brings together data from different sources, and without trying to interpret, the report offers readers some different perspectives.

This is the first time the Institute has compiled a publication of this type. The Institute will consider updating the volume from time to time, and it would be helpful if readers could forward their comments and suggestions about the content.

Adam Graycar
Director
June 1997

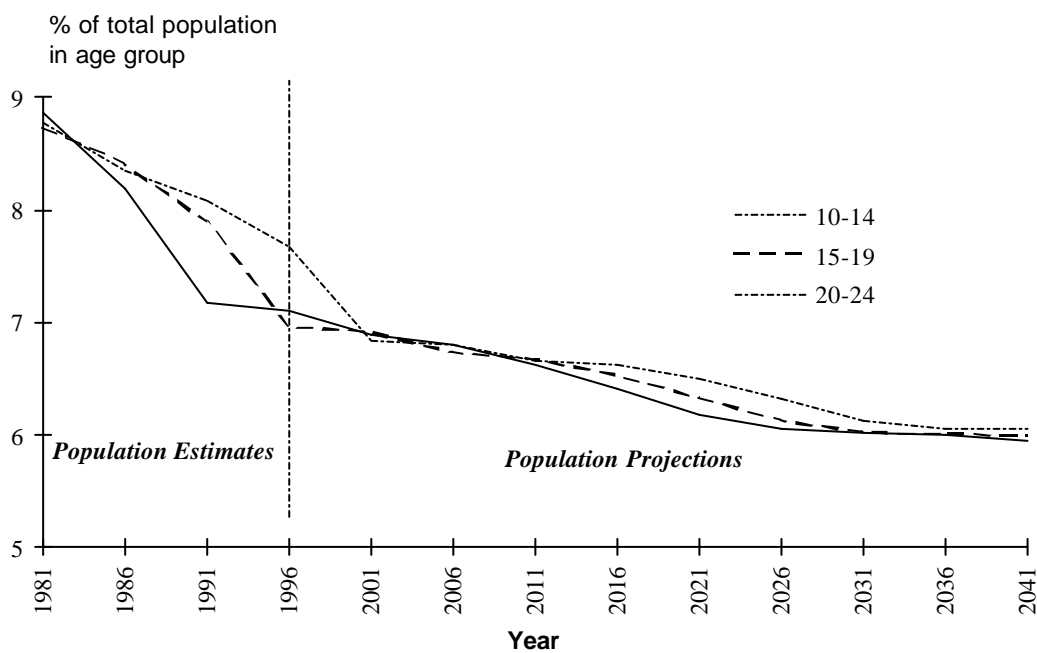
Table A1: AUSTRALIA, Population aged 10 to 24 years, Estimates and Projections ^(a), 1981-2041
(’000s)

Year	Age Group			Total Population	% of Total Population		
	10-14	15-19	20-24		10-14	15-19	20-24
Population Estimates							
1981	1 316.6	1 298.5	1 303.4	14 866.5	8.9	8.7	8.8
1986	1 311.5	1 347.2	1 336.7	16 018.4	8.2	8.4	8.3
1991	1 241.6	1 364.1	1 396.8	17 284.0	7.2	7.9	8.1
1992	1 250.5	1 324.6	1 432.0	17 482.6	7.2	7.6	8.2
1993	1 262.7	1 297.0	1 449.8	17 656.4	7.2	7.3	8.2
1996	1 295.7	1 269.3	1 398.4	18 223.4	7.1	7.0	7.7
Population Projections							
2001	1 331.0	1 334.5	1 319.1	19 310.6	6.9	6.9	6.8
2006	1 388.7	1 374.1	1 388.8	20 409.5	6.8	6.7	6.8
2011	1 422.8	1 431.9	1 428.4	21 452.2	6.6	6.7	6.7
2016	1 439.5	1 466.0	1 486.1	22 455.5	6.4	6.5	6.6
2021	1 448.6	1 482.8	1 520.3	23 428.1	6.2	6.3	6.5
2026	1 475.3	1 492.0	1 537.3	24 355.7	6.1	6.1	6.3
2031	1 516.3	1 518.8	1 546.5	25 212.6	6.0	6.0	6.1
2036	1 556.2	1 559.8	1 573.4	25 981.2	6.0	6.0	6.1
2041	1 586.4	1 599.8	1 614.5	26 666.6	5.9	6.0	6.1

(a) excludes “other territories” for 1994-96, (Jervis Bay Territory, Christmas Island, and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands).

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Estimated Resident Population by Sex and Age States & Territories of Australia*, (various), Cat. No. 3201.0; ABS, *Australian Demographic Statistics Preliminary June 1996*; ABS, *Projections of the Populations of Australia States and Territories 1993 to 2041*, ABS Cat. No. 3222.0, using Series D estimates.

Figure A1: AUSTRALIA, Proportion of the total Population in selected Age Groups, Population Estimates and Projections, 1981-2041



1



Juveniles and the Law

Introduction

Laws and mechanisms to deal with juvenile delinquents and young offenders in Australia vary across States and Territories. The differences influence not only the number of juveniles processed by the juvenile justice systems but also the way the systems address the problem of juvenile delinquency. A knowledge of the juvenile justice systems as they operate in various jurisdictions, therefore, can enhance the understanding of the extent and nature of delinquency and measures to deal with it. A few examples illustrate the potential impact of the differences in laws and the juvenile justice systems.

The age of a juvenile is one example. New South Wales, South Australia and Western Australia define a juvenile as a person who is at least 10-years-old, but is under the age of 18. Victoria, Queensland and the Northern Territory place a juvenile in the age group 10 to under 17. Tasmania has the widest definition of a juvenile—between 7 and under 17, encompassing 10 years of a youngster's life. In Victoria, only 7 years of a person's life is covered by the definition of a juvenile. The Tasmanian juvenile justice net can, theoretically at least, catch over 40 per cent more juveniles than Victoria.

The Australian Institute of Criminology receives numerous requests for information on the juvenile justice systems of the various States and Territories of Australia. We have therefore compiled this volume which covers those issues which are raised most frequently.

A knowledge of the differences in the juvenile justice systems across the country can be helpful in understanding the statistics presented here. We have selected a few issues and stated the law and/or practice in each jurisdiction. A simple list of questions was sent to officers in the departments responsible for juvenile justice in each State and Territory. On the basis of responses received the information was collated and then returned to the same officers for verification. The Tables in this chapter reflect the results of this exercise.

There are many other issues concerning juvenile justice that are important, and it is hoped that a second edition of this volume will deal with different aspects of juvenile justice.

Major legislation

Major legislation concerning the administration of juvenile justice

Jurisdiction	Legislation
New South Wales	Children (Criminal Proceedings) Act 1987 Children (Detention Centres) Act 1987 Children (Community Service Orders) Act 1987 Children's Court Act 1987 Sentencing Act 1989 Children (Parental Responsibility) Act 1994
Victoria	Children and Young Persons Act 1989 Magistrates Court Act 1989 Supreme Court Act 1986 Sentencing Act 1991 Crimes Act 1958 Bail Act 1977 Intellectually Disabled Person's Services Act 1986 Health Act 1958 Public Service Management Act 1992 Service and Execution of Process Act 1992 (Commonwealth Legislation)
Queensland	Juvenile Justice Act 1992 Children's Court Act 1992 Young Offenders (Interstate Transfer) Act 1987
South Australia	Young Offenders Act 1993 Youth Court Bill 1993 Children's Protection Act 1993 Bail Act 1985 Criminal Law (Sentencing) Act 1988 Family and Community Services Act 1972 Summary Offences Act 1953
Western Australia	Young Offenders Act 1994 Bail Act 1982 Children's Court of Western Australia Act 1988 Sentencing Act 1995 Police Act 1892
Tasmania	Child Welfare Act 1960 A new Bill called Youth Justice Bill 1997 is currently being debated in the Tasmanian Parliament and is expected to be passed before the end of 1997
Northern Territory	Juvenile Justice Act 1983 and amendments Police Administration Act 1978
Australian Capital Territory	Children's Services Act 1986 Crimes Act 1900

Definition of a juvenile

	Minimum age	Maximum age
New South Wales	10	Under 18
Victoria	10	Under 17
Queensland	10	Under 17
South Australia	10	Under 18
Western Australia	10	Under 18
Tasmania	7	Under 17
Northern Territory	10	Under 17
Australian Capital Territory	8	Under 18

Curfew Provisions

New South Wales	No
Victoria	The court may order “curfew” as a special condition on community service order, probation, youth supervision order and youth attendance order. However, special condition needs to be related to the offence. Children’s and Young Persons Act 1989 s.144(3d), 159(4e), 164(3), 172(3)
Queensland	No
South Australia	Yes - court ordered curfews as part of bail conditions, or part of obligations on suspended sentence or obligations on conditional release from secure care. Young Offenders Act 1993, Part 3, s.26
Western Australia	Yes - curfews may be imposed as part of a youth community based order and form part of the agenda which specifies the conditions it imposes. Young Offenders Act 1994, s.73(2)
Tasmania	No
Northern Territory	Yes
Australian Capital Territory	No

Laws providing for Family Group Conferencing

New South Wales	Yes (currently before Cabinet as at 9 May 1997)
Victoria	No
Queensland	Yes
South Australia	Yes - Young Offender’s Act 1993 s.9 to 12
Western Australia	Yes - Juvenile Justice Team. Young Offender’s Act 1994s.35-40
Tasmania	No
Northern Territory	No
Australian Capital Territory	No

Juveniles and the Police

Do the police have the power to demand name and address of juveniles?

	Power	Is it an offence if the juvenile refuses?
New South Wales	No	
Victoria	Yes	Yes - Crimes Act 1958 s.456AA and s.456AA(3)
Queensland	Yes	Yes
South Australia	Yes	Yes - Summary Offences Act 1953
Western Australia	Yes	Yes - Police Act 1892
Tasmania	Yes	Yes - Police Offences Act 1935 s.55A
Northern Territory		Yes - Police Administration Act 1978
Australian Capital Territory	Yes	Yes - as adult Crimes Act 1900

Do police officers have to identify themselves?

New South Wales	Yes
Victoria	Yes - Crimes Act 1958 s.456AA(4)
Queensland	Yes
South Australia	Yes
Western Australia	Yes - Police Act 1892
Tasmania	Yes - Police Standing Orders
Northern Territory	Yes - Only if requested
Australian Capital Territory	Yes - Crimes Act 1900

Do the police have move-on powers?

New South Wales	Yes (Legislation is mooted)
Victoria	No
Queensland	No
South Australia	Yes - Summary Offences Act 1953 s.18
Western Australia	Yes - Police Act 1892
Tasmania	Yes
Northern Territory	No
Australian Capital Territory	No

Can the police administer a caution to a juvenile instead of starting a proceedings?

New South Wales	Yes	Commissioners Instruction - Formal and Informal
Victoria	Yes	Victoria Police Youth Policy allows for formal cautioning
Queensland	Yes	Formal - Juvenile Justice Act 1992 s.12A
South Australia	Yes	Formal and Informal - Young Offenders Act 1993 s.6,7,8
Western Australia	Yes	Formal - Young Offender's Act 1994 s.22 and 23
Tasmania	No	
Northern Territory	Yes	Formal - Police Administration Act 1978
Australian Capital Territory	Yes	Formal and informal

Are the police required to notify parents following detention of a juvenile and is the presence of parent/guardian/solicitor required when questioning?

	Notify Parent	Presence of Parent/Guardian/Solicitor
New South Wales	Yes	Yes - Children's (Criminal Proceedings) Act 1987 s.13
Victoria	Yes	Yes - Crime Act 1958 s.464C (1A and 2A) and 464E. Children and Young Persons Act 1989 s.129(6) Bail Act 1977 s.10
Queensland	Yes	Yes
South Australia	Yes	Yes - Young Offenders Act 1993 s.14(as soon as practicable)
Western Australia	Yes	No - Police procedure require an independent third party present to defend the child's right - Police Act 1892 s.53a, Young Offenders Act 1994 s.18
Tasmania	Yes	Yes - Criminal Procedure (Detention and Interrogation) Act 1995
Northern Territory	Yes	Yes - Juvenile Justice Act 1983
Australian Capital Territory	Yes	Yes

Juveniles before the Courts

Courts dealing with juveniles

Jurisdiction	Court	Presiding Officer
New South Wales	Children's Court and Authorised Local Court Magistrates in rural areas District and Supreme Courts for indictable offences	Special Magistrate and Magistrate in rural areas Judges
Victoria	Criminal Division of the Children's Court of Victoria County Court Supreme Court	Children's Court Senior Magistrate. Magistrate with experience on child welfare matters Judges
Queensland	Children's Court District Court Supreme Court	Magistrate, Judge Judge Judge
South Australia	Youth Court District Court Supreme Court	Senior Judge (Young Offenders Bill s.10) Judge
Western Australia	Children's Court of WA Court of Petty Sessions District Court Supreme Court	Special Judge (President) Magistrate Judge Judge
Tasmania	Children's Court - Division of Magistrates Court	Magistrate on rotation
Northern Territory	Juvenile Court Supreme Court	Magistrate Judge
Australian Capital Territory	Children's Court Supreme Court	Magistrate Judge

Are juveniles charged with serious offences such as murder, rape, armed robbery, tried in a different court?

New South Wales	Yes
Victoria	Yes - Homicide only in the Supreme Court. In other serious matter the defence and the prosecutor can apply for it to be heard in a higher court
Queensland	Yes
South Australia	Yes
Western Australia	Yes
Tasmania	Yes
Northern Territory	Yes
Australian Capital Territory	Yes

Does the legislation provide for juveniles of certain age being dealt with in a different court?

If yes, what age?

New South Wales	No	
Victoria	Yes	Upon application
Queensland	No	
South Australia	No	
Western Australia	Yes	17 - all courts
Tasmania	Yes	Over 14 years, Supreme Court for indictable offences
Northern Territory	No	
Australian Capital Territory	No	

Can a juvenile/parent request a jury trial and how?

Circumstances

New South Wales	No	Except as for all offenders (Children's Criminal Procedure Act s.10)
Victoria	Yes	If it is transferred to a higher court the juvenile may have a jury trial
Queensland	Yes	For most indictable offences
South Australia	Yes	For serious offences or major indictable offences
Western Australia	Yes	For indictable offences
Tasmania	Yes	For indictable offences - Child Welfare Act 1960 s.27
Northern Territory	Yes	For indictable offences
Australian Capital Territory	Yes	For indictable offences

Is the court open to the public?

New South Wales	Closed
Victoria	Yes (unless the court specifically orders)
Queensland	Closed (except for District & Supreme Court)
South Australia	Closed (Youth Court Bill s.24)
Western Australia	Restricted
Tasmania	Closed
Northern Territory	Open (unless the court specifically orders)
Australian Capital Territory	Closed

Maximum period and age up to which a juvenile can be ordered to serve a sentence in a juvenile corrective institution

	Period	Age
New South Wales	Two years Three Years for Multiple Offences (The courts have special powers to order young adults to juvenile corrective institutions -Children (Criminal Procedure) Act s.19 and 28	21 Years
Victoria	In a Youth Residential Centre for one year for a single offence and two years for more than one offence. In a Youth Training Centre two years for one offence and three years for more than one offence.	10-15 - Youth Residential Centre 15-18 - Youth Training Centre 17-Under 21 - Senior Youth Training Centre for no more than a total of three years. If ordered by a court a child 10 years or more can receive a sentence of imprisonment to be served in an adult prison. The child can be transferred to serve part of their sentence in a Youth Residential Centre or Youth Training Centre. A young person sentenced to detention in a youth training centre may be transferred to an adult prison by a youth parole board from age 16 onward
Queensland	Life - Period not exceeding the maximum period that may be imposed for the offence	18 years (generally)
South Australia	Three years - Young Offenders Act s.23	No age limit if the offence was committed as a juvenile
Western Australia	No maximum period	18 years
Tasmania	Declare and committal order under Child Welfare Act s.28 may be enforced until the person turns 18 years	17 years
Northern Territory	Period not exceeding the maximum period that may be imposed for the offence or 12 months, whichever is the lesser	16 years Must be transferred to an adult prison within 28 days of turning 17.
Australian Capital Territory	Two years in Children's Court. No limit for Supreme Court	Not specified

Can a juvenile be ordered to serve a custodial sentence in an adult prison and how?

Circumstances		
New South Wales	Yes	In practice the provision is rarely used
Victoria	Yes	See item 15
Queensland	Yes	After they turn 18 they can be transferred prior to or if sentenced to prison as an adult while subject to a juvenile custodial sentence
South Australia	Yes	If sentenced as an adult under of the Young Offenders Act s.29 Serve the sentence in a juvenile correctional institution until reaches 18 and then reviewed and may be transferred - Young Offenders Act s.36 A young person can make personal application for transfer to an adult facility if they are of or above the age of 18 - Young Offenders Act 1993, s.63. A youth can be transferred to a prison under certain circumstances, eg they cannot be properly controlled or have escaped or have attempted to escape.
Western Australia	Yes	Depends on the age and nature of the offence. Part 13 Sentencing Act 1995, Young Offenders Act 1994 s.118
Tasmania	Yes	If sentenced to do so by the Supreme Court. In practice they serve sentence in a juvenile institution until they are 18
Northern Territory	Yes	Upon attaining the age of 15 years
Australian Capital Territory	Yes	Supreme Court may if the crime is of a very serious nature

2



Juveniles as Offenders

This section presents statistics about juveniles and adults involved in crimes cleared for the period 1991-96, as made available by Australia's different police services, and also through the National Police Custody Survey conducted by the Australian Institute of Criminology in cooperation with the police services in August 1995.

Figures in the Tables adapted from police statistics should be *interpreted with great caution*. They are presented to give an indicative view of the number and rates of offenders arrested/identified/processed for certain crimes.

It must be borne in mind that not all the crimes occurring during a specific period are reported to the police; and that only a fraction of those crimes the police come to know about are cleared, thereby leading to the identification of offenders. As a consequence, our knowledge about who commits crime is partial and derives from the fraction of offences that are cleared, and thus definitive judgments should be avoided.

Clearance is also a complex concept. An offence can be cleared in one of several ways; arrest or identification of an alleged offender is one of these. Not all jurisdictions, however, use the same terminology. The following are the terms used by the States and Territories:

Victoria

Alleged offenders processed (also alleged distinct offenders)

Queensland

Offenders associated with cleared offences

Western Australia

Arrests, summonses and cautions

South Australia

Offenders recorded

Tasmania

Charges laid

Northern Territory

Arrests

ACT

Arrest details

Note: Police statistics on offenders were not available from New South Wales.

States and Territories provide this information by gender and age. However, the figures in the Tables cannot be taken as referring to "offenders", as the same person can be arrested for more than one offence, and recorded more than once. Moreover, definitions as to who is a juvenile vary across jurisdictions (refer to Chapter 1 and notes to the relevant Tables).

Tables 2.1 to 2.7 give the number of offences cleared and the arrest rates per 100 000 males, females and persons according to age group (juveniles and

adults). The following general comments present an overview of trends:

- For **property offences**, juvenile males have the highest rates of arrest for all offence categories except for fraud; followed by adult males. Arrests of juvenile females outnumber their adult counterparts.
- Regarding **violent crimes**, the difference between the arrest rates of adults and juveniles is affected by the degree of seriousness of the offence. For homicide, the most serious of all forms of violence, more adults of both sexes are arrested relative to juveniles. For serious assault, there are no major differences in the arrest rates according to age group. On the other hand, juveniles are arrested at higher rates than adults for offences such as common assault and robbery.
- Stealing, followed by break, enter and steal are the offences in which juveniles of both sexes appear to be involved most frequently. Stealing is also the offence in which the difference between juvenile male and juvenile female participation rate is the smallest.

Gender-age specific rates show that a large majority of alleged offenders are arrested and/or processed for property offences. This is true for all four gender-age groups. Generally, a higher proportion of adults than juveniles are processed for violent offences.

Since 1988, the Institute has developed a data set that offers information on the number of persons arrested by police and held in custody for a period of time. The National Police Custody Survey was first conducted in August 1988 by the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody. Since then, the Institute has conducted two more surveys; one in 1992 and the other in 1995. Detailed findings of these surveys have been published elsewhere (McDonald 1993; Carcach & McDonald 1997). A general overview of the 1995 survey is included in this chapter.

Table 2.8 presents estimates of numbers, percentages and rates per 100 000 population for persons taken into police custody according to age. These estimates have been derived from the unit record file of the National Police Custody Survey, August 1995. The survey covered every occasion upon which a person was taken into police custody and physically lodged in a police cell, at any location in Australia, during the month of August 1995. It also covered people who were

in police custody at the commencement of the survey. The survey was conducted during the period 1 August to 31 August 1995. For more details on survey methodology and findings see Carcach and McDonald (1997). Major findings are as follows:

- incidence of detention as measured by police custody rates is highest among youth, with no significant differences being observed between persons in the 17-19 and 20-24 year age groups;
- males are taken into police custody at higher rates than females for all types of offences;
- for the combined offence made up of break and enter, fraud and theft; for good order offences; and drug related offences, the highest detention rates occurred for young persons aged between 17 and 19 years;
- for the combined offence made up of property damage, drink driving, other traffic offences, and other offences, detention rates were highest among persons aged 20 to 24 years;
- incidence of police custody related to the offence of assault was highest among persons aged 20 to 24 years, followed by those aged 17 to 19 years;
- public drunkenness, although considered an offence in Victoria, Queensland and Tasmania only, resulted in the highest incidence of police custody among youths aged 17 to 19 years, followed by persons in the 20-24 year age group. Public drunkenness is not considered as an offence in the other jurisdictions, however persons can be taken into protective custody.

Table 2.1a: VICTORIA, Alleged Offenders Processed - JUVENILES, Gender, 1991-96 Property Crimes

	Number			Rate per 100 000 Population		
	1991-92	1993-94	1995-96	JUVENILES		
	1991-92	1993-94	1995-96	1991-92	1993-94	1995-96
Break, Enter and Steal - Total						
Males	4 953	4 023	4 268	2 215.84	1 799.78	1 909.39
Females	328	288	352	154.90	136.01	166.24
Persons	5 281	4 311	4 620	1 218.66	994.82	1 066.12
Break, Enter and Steal - Dwellings						
Males	1 514	1 612	1 884	677.32	721.17	842.85
Females	91	131	185	42.98	61.87	87.37
Persons	1 605	1 743	2 069	370.37	402.22	477.45
Break, Enter and Steal - Shops and Other						
Males	3 439	2 411	2 384	1 538.52	1 078.62	1 066.54
Females	237	157	167	111.93	74.15	78.87
Persons	3 676	2 568	2 551	848.28	592.60	588.68
Motor Vehicle Theft						
Males	2 185	2 198	2 325	977.51	983.33	1 040.14
Females	160	259	286	75.56	122.32	135.07
Persons	2 345	2 457	2 611	541.14	566.98	602.52
Stealing						
Males	9 166	7 483	7 579	4 100.62	3 347.69	3 390.64
Females	3 446	3 391	2 820	1 627.44	1 601.46	1 331.80
Persons	12 612	10 874	10 399	2 910.38	2 509.31	2 399.70
Arson						
Males	147	182	174	65.76	81.42	77.84
Females	17	11	18	8.03	5.19	8.50
Persons	164	193	192	37.85	44.54	44.31
Property Damage						
Males	1 124	1 990	1 541	502.85	890.27	689.40
Females	73	228	154	34.48	107.68	72.73
Persons	1 197	2 218	1 695	276.22	511.83	391.14
Fraud						
Males	276	363	460	123.48	162.40	205.79
Females	147	217	160	69.42	102.48	75.56
Persons	423	580	620	97.61	133.84	143.07

Note: In Victoria, a juvenile is any person aged 10 to 16 years.

Source: Adapted from Victoria Police, *Crime Statistics* 1991-92 to 1995-96.

**Table 2.1b: VICTORIA, Alleged Offenders Processed - JUVENILES,
Gender, 1991-96
Violent Crimes**

	Number			Rate per 100 000 Population		
	1991-92	1993-94	1995-96	JUVENILES		
	1991-92	1993-94	1995-96	1991-92	1993-94	1995-96
Homicide¹						
Males	2	7	11	0.89	3.13	4.92
Females	0	1	0	0.00	0.47	0.00
Persons	2	8	11	0.46	1.85	2.54
Serious Assault						
Males	317	493	471	141.82	220.56	210.71
Females	61	113	93	28.81	53.37	43.92
Persons	378	606	564	87.23	139.84	130.15
Common Assault						
Males	709	860	823	317.19	384.74	368.19
Females	152	223	270	71.78	105.32	127.51
Persons	861	1083	1093	198.69	249.92	252.22
Robbery						
Males	232	212	226	103.79	94.84	101.11
Females	22	38	53	10.39	17.95	25.03
Persons	254	250	279	58.61	57.69	64.38

1. From 1993-94 onwards, homicide figures include attempted murder.

Note: In Victoria, a juvenile is any person aged 10 to 16 years.

Source: Adapted from Victoria Police, *Crime Statistics* 1991-92 to 1995-96.

Table 2.1c: VICTORIA, Alleged Offenders Processed - ADULTS, Gender, 1991-96 Property Crimes

	Number			Rate per 100 000 Population <i>ADULTS</i>		
	1991-92	1993-94	1995-96	1991-92	1993-94	1995-96
Break, Enter and Steal - Total						
Males	11 998	8 913	9 599	724.50	538.21	579.63
Females	990	964	1 044	57.48	55.97	60.61
Persons	12 988	9 877	10 643	384.44	292.36	315.03
Break, Enter and Steal - Dwellings						
Males	6 284	4 460	4 819	379.46	269.32	290.99
Females	593	557	629	34.43	32.34	36.52
Persons	6 877	5 017	5 448	203.56	148.50	161.26
Break, Enter and Steal - Shops and Other						
Males	5 714	4 453	4 780	345.04	268.89	288.64
Females	397	407	415	23.05	23.63	24.09
Persons	6 111	4 860	5 195	180.88	143.85	153.77
Motor Vehicle Theft						
Males	5 780	3 898	4 425	349.02	235.38	267.20
Females	361	350	408	20.96	20.32	23.69
Persons	6 141	4 248	4 833	181.77	125.74	143.06
Stealing						
Males	15 924	15 386	16 234	961.57	929.08	980.28
Females	8 036	8 005	7 809	466.57	464.77	453.39
Persons	23 960	23 391	24 043	709.21	692.37	711.67
Arson						
Males	293	203	309	17.69	12.26	18.66
Females	37	27	39	2.15	1.57	2.26
Persons	330	230	348	9.77	6.81	10.30
Property Damage						
Males	2 558	3 924	3 260	154.46	236.95	196.85
Females	194	373	291	11.26	21.66	16.90
Persons	2 752	4 297	3 551	81.46	127.19	105.11
Fraud						
Males	7 448	7 371	8 765	449.74	445.10	529.27
Females	3 169	3 868	4 110	183.99	224.58	238.63
Persons	10 617	11 239	12 875	314.26	332.67	381.10

Note: In Victoria, an adult is any person aged 17 years and over.

Source: Adapted from Victoria Police, *Crime Statistics* 1991-92 to 1995-96.

Table 2.1d: VICTORIA, Alleged Offenders Processed - ADULTS, Gender, 1991-96
Violent Crimes

	Number			Rate per 100 000 Population		
	1991-92	1993-94	1995-96	ADULTS		
Homicide¹						
Males	56	138	100	3.38	8.33	6.04
Females	4	23	15	0.23	1.34	0.87
Persons	60	161	115	1.78	4.77	3.40
Serious Assault						
Males	3 078	4 397	5 255	185.86	265.51	317.32
Females	273	435	584	15.85	25.26	33.91
Persons	3 351	4 832	5 839	99.19	143.03	172.83
Common Assault						
Males	4 547	5 405	6 565	274.57	326.38	396.43
Females	520	778	1 080	30.19	45.17	62.70
Persons	5 067	6 183	7 645	149.98	183.01	226.29
Robbery						
Males	873	615	636	52.72	37.14	38.40
Females	85	51	77	4.94	2.96	4.47
Persons	958	666	713	28.36	19.71	21.10

1. From 1993-94 onwards, homicide figures include attempted murder.

Note: In Victoria, an adult is any person aged 17 years and over.

Source: Adapted from Victoria Police, *Crime Statistics* 1991-92 to 1995-96.

Figure 2.1a: VICTORIA, Alleged Offenders Processed, Rate per 100 000 Population, 1991-96

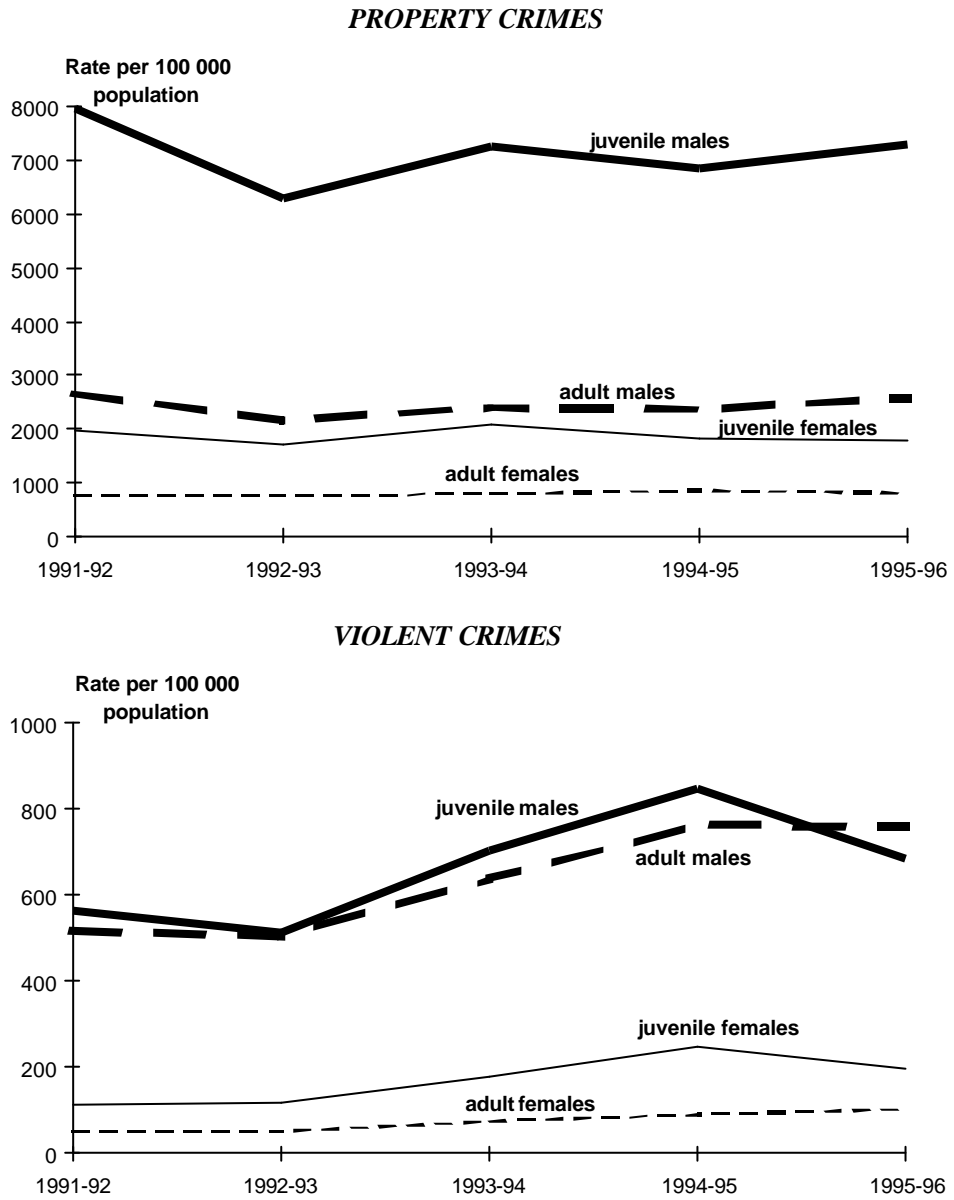
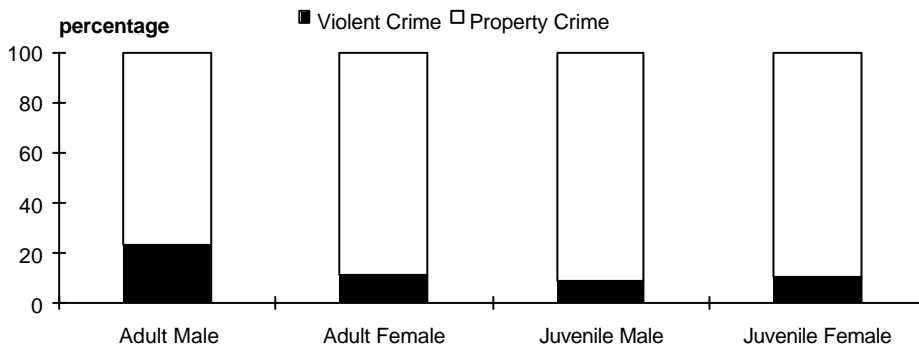


Figure 2.1b: VICTORIA, Alleged Offenders Processed Age and Gender Specific Contributions to Violent and Property Rates, 1995-96



**Table 2.2a: QUEENSLAND, Offenders Associated with Cleared Offences - JUVENILES, Gender, 1991-96
Property Crimes**

	Number			Rate per 100 00 Population		
	1991-92	1993-94	1995-96	JUVENILES		
	1991-92	1993-94	1995-96	1991-92	1993-94	1995-96
Break, Enter and Steal - Total						
Males	5 196	3705	4 293	3 135.45	2 152.76	2 400.21
Females	187	153	193	120.08	94.66	115.06
Persons	5 383	3858	4 486	1 674.60	1 156.00	1 294.32
Break, Enter and Steal - Dwellings						
Males	1 713	1 249	1 664	1 033.68	725.72	930.34
Females	78	90	132	50.09	55.68	78.70
Persons	1 791	1 339	1 796	557.16	401.22	518.19
Break, Enter and Steal - Shops and Other						
Males	3 483	2 456	2 629	2 101.76	1427.04	1469.87
Females	109	63	61	69.99	38.98	36.37
Persons	3 592	2 519	2 690	1 117.44	754.79	776.13
Motor Vehicle Theft						
Males	1 968	1 644	1 733	1 187.56	955.23	968.92
Females	125	83	119	80.27	51.35	70.95
Persons	2 093	1 727	1 852	651.11	517.47	534.35
Stealing						
Males	3 302	2 126	3 640	1 992.54	1 235.29	2 035.12
Females	555	318	449	356.38	196.74	267.69
Persons	3 857	2 444	4 089	1 199.88	732.32	1 179.77
Arson						
Males	40	40	64	24.14	23.24	35.78
Females	4	1	1	2.57	0.62	0.60
Persons	44	41	65	13.69	12.29	18.75
Property Damage						
Males	1 647	1 635	2 297	993.86	950.00	1 284.25
Females	109	98	177	69.99	60.63	105.52
Persons	1 756	1 733	2 474	546.27	519.27	713.81
Fraud						
Males	433	310	326	261.29	180.12	182.27
Females	235	189	130	150.90	116.93	77.50
Persons	668	499	456	207.81	149.52	131.57

Note: In Queensland, a juvenile is any person aged 10 to 16 years.

Source: Adapted from unpublished data (Queensland Police, Information Resource Centre).

Table 2.2b: QUEENSLAND, Offenders Associated with Cleared Offences - JUVENILES, Gender, 1991-96
Violent Crimes

	Number			Rate per 100 00 Population		
	1991-92	1993-94	1995-96	JUVENILES		
	1991-92	1993-94	1995-96	1991-92	1993-94	1995-96
Homicide						
Males	4	4	3	2.41	2.32	1.68
Females	1	0	2	0.64	0.00	1.19
Persons	5	4	5	1.56	1.20	1.44
Serious Assault						
Males	360	420	422	217.24	244.04	235.94
Females	64	86	93	41.10	53.21	55.45
Persons	424	506	515	131.90	151.62	148.59
Common Assault						
Males	291	347	331	175.60	201.62	185.06
Females	87	101	118	55.87	62.49	70.35
Persons	378	448	449	117.59	134.24	129.55
Robbery-Total						
Males	225	217	349	135.77	126.09	195.13
Females	37	24	53	23.76	14.85	31.60
Persons	262	241	402	81.51	72.21	115.99
Robbery-Armed						
Males	112	113	199	67.58	65.66	111.26
Females	5	9	2	3.21	5.57	1.19
Persons	117	122	201	36.40	36.56	57.99
Robbery-Unarmed						
Males	113	104	150	68.19	60.43	83.86
Females	32	15	51	20.55	9.28	30.41
Persons	145	119	201	45.11	35.66	57.99

Note: In Queensland, a juvenile is any person aged 10 to 16 years.

Source: Adapted from unpublished data (Queensland Police, Information Resource Centre).

**Table 2.2c: QUEENSLAND, Offenders Associated with Cleared Offences - ADULTS, Gender, 1991-96
Property Crimes**

	Number			Rate per 100 000 Population		
	1991-92	1993-94	1995-96	ADULTS		
	1991-92	1993-94	1995-96	1991-92	1993-94	1995-96
Break, Enter and Steal - Total						
Males	4 907	5 213	7 856	438.37	438.36	625.98
Females	231	440	750	20.33	36.50	58.96
Persons	5 138	5 653	8 606	227.81	236.08	340.56
Break, Enter and Steal - Dwellings						
Males	2 088	2 837	3 157	186.53	238.56	251.56
Females	137	369	353	12.06	30.61	27.75
Persons	2 225	3 206	3 510	98.65	133.89	138.90
Break, Enter and Steal - Shops and Other						
Males	2 819	2 376	4 699	251.84	199.80	374.42
Females	94	71	397	8.27	5.89	31.21
Persons	2 913	2 447	5 096	129.16	102.19	201.66
Motor Vehicle Theft						
Males	2 199	2 099	2 373	196.45	176.50	189.09
Females	101	146	204	8.89	12.11	16.04
Persons	2 300	2 245	2 577	101.98	93.76	101.98
Stealing						
Males	6 796	6 374	10 481	607.13	535.99	835.15
Females	1 755	2 172	2 063	154.48	180.20	162.18
Persons	8 551	8 546	12 544	379.13	356.90	496.39
Arson						
Males	80	145	167	7.15	12.19	13.31
Females	9	3	19	0.79	0.25	1.49
Persons	89	148	186	3.95	6.18	7.36
Property Damage						
Males	2 731	3 536	4 100	243.98	297.34	326.70
Females	235	270	367	20.69	22.40	28.85
Persons	2 966	3 806	4 467	131.51	158.95	176.77
Fraud						
Males	4 982	5 566	5 403	445.07	468.04	430.52
Females	1 532	2 187	2 725	134.85	181.44	214.22
Persons	6 514	7 753	8 128	288.82	323.78	321.64

Note: In Queensland, an adult is any person aged 17 years and over.

Source: Adapted from unpublished data (Queensland Police, Information Resource Centre).

Table 2.2d: QUEENSLAND, Offenders Associated with Cleared Offences - ADULTS, Gender, 1991-96
Violent Crimes

	Number			Rate per 100 000 Population		
	1991-92	1993-94	1995-96	ADULTS		
	1991-92	1993-94	1995-96	1991-92	1993-94	1995-96
Homicide						
Males	62	46	51	4.58	3.22	3.39
Females	12	10	14	0.88	0.70	0.93
Persons	74	56	65	2.73	1.96	2.16
Serious Assault						
Males	2 306	2 853	3 202	170.48	199.52	213.06
Females	238	330	438	17.55	23.04	29.10
Persons	2 544	3 183	3 640	93.91	111.20	121.01
Common Assault						
Males	1838	2097	1911	135.88	146.65	127.16
Females	249	388	353	18.36	27.09	23.45
Persons	2 087	2 485	2 264	77.04	86.82	75.26
Robbery-Total						
Males	402	513	866	29.72	35.88	57.62
Females	29	26	94	2.14	1.82	6.24
Persons	431	539	960	15.91	18.83	31.91
Robbery-Armed						
Males	272	374	687	20.11	26.15	45.71
Females	13	16	76	0.96	1.12	5.05
Persons	285	390	763	10.52	13.62	25.36
Robbery-Unarmed						
Males	130	139	179	9.61	9.72	11.91
Females	16	10	18	1.18	0.70	1.20
Persons	146	149	197	5.39	5.21	6.55

Note: In Queensland, an adult is any person aged 17 years and over.

Source: Adapted from unpublished data (Queensland Police, Information Resource Centre).

Figure 2.2a: QUEENSLAND, Offenders Associated with Cleared Offences
Rate per 100 000 Population

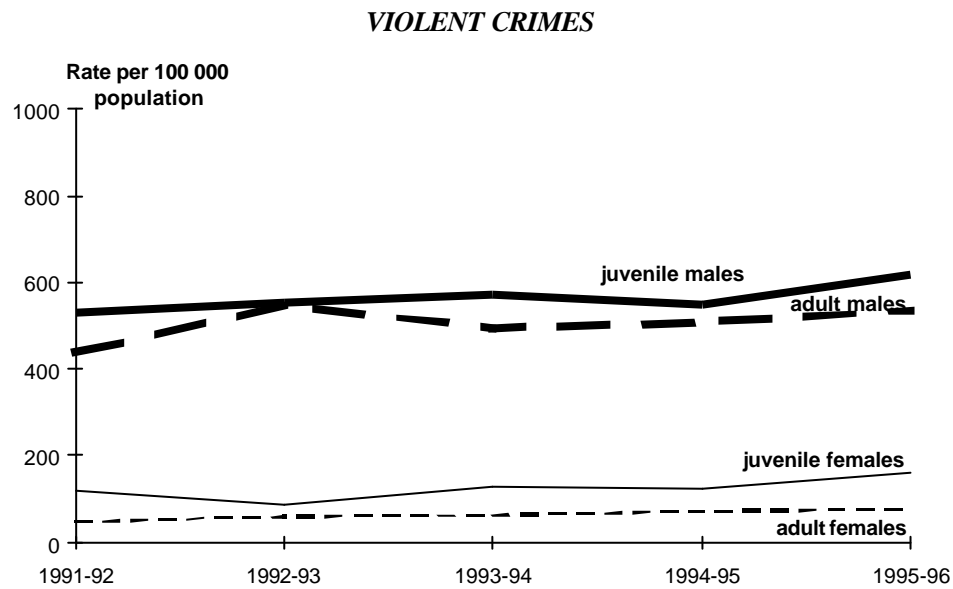
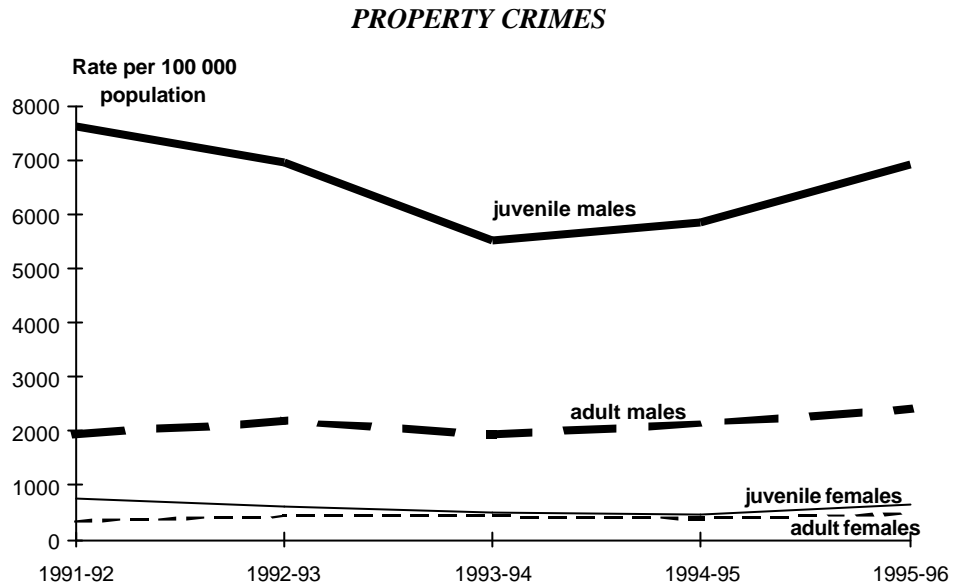


Figure 2.2b: QUEENSLAND, Offenders Associated with Cleared Offences
Age and Gender Specific Contributions to Violent and Property Rates, 1995-96

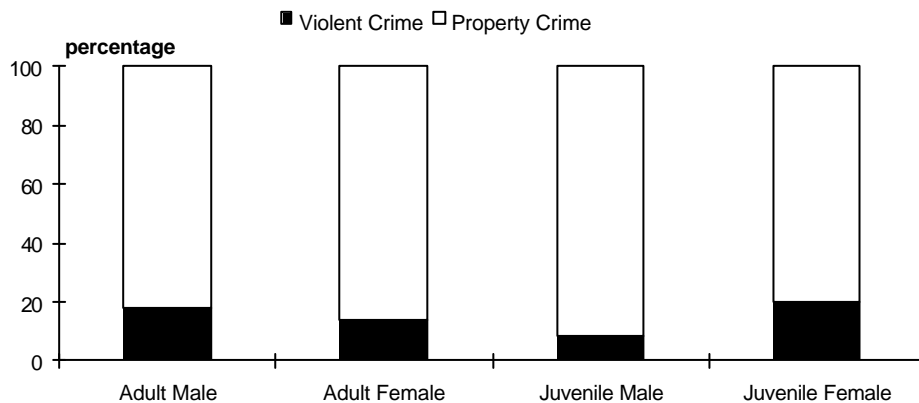


Table 2.3a: WESTERN AUSTRALIA, Arrests, Summonses and Cautions - Juveniles, Gender, 1991-96
Property Crimes

	Number			Rate per 100 000 Population		
	1991-92	1993-94	1995-96	Juveniles		
	1991-92	1993-94	1995-96	1991-92	1993-94	1995-96
Break, Enter and Steal						
Males	3 355	2 936	3 301	3 257.10	2 800.08	3 062.10
Females	459	362	479	473.04	368.42	470.13
Persons	3 814	3 298	3 780	1 907.39	1 622.93	1 803.30
Motor Vehicle Theft						
Males	1 352	1 215	864	1 312.08	1 159.21	801.00
Females	142	135	127	146.68	137.45	124.95
Persons	1 494	1 351	991	747.15	664.82	472.77
Stealing						
Males	2 771	2 690	3 098	2 689.98	2 565.45	2 873.26
Females	1 340	1 449	1 515	1 382.20	1 473.27	1 487.80
Persons	4 111	4 139	4 612	2 055.92	2 036.78	2 200.21
Arson						
Males	28	46	53	26.79	44.06	49.34
Females	3	6	4	2.68	5.90	3.73
Persons	30	52	57	15.00	25.59	27.19
Property Damage						
Males	1 233	1 560	1 576	1 196.95	1 488.26	1 461.58
Females	114	196	153	117.59	199.05	150.69
Persons	1 347	1 756	1 729	673.64	864.12	824.84
Fraud						
Males	164	126	109	159.59	120.18	100.91
Females	142	230	77	146.88	233.62	75.83
Persons	307	356	186	153.53	175.19	88.73

Note: In Western Australia, a juvenile is any person aged 10 to 17 years.

Source: Adapted from unpublished data (Western Australia Police, Criminal Records Section).

Table 2.3b: WESTERN AUSTRALIA, Arrests, Summonses and Cautions - Juveniles, Gender, 1991-96

Violent Crimes

	Number			Rate per 100 00 Population Juveniles		
	1991-92	1993-94	1995-96	1991-92	1993-94	1995-96
Homicide						
Males	3	2	2	2.91	1.91	1.86
Females	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Persons	3	2	2	1.50	0.98	0.95
Serious Assault						
Males	161	189	222	156.29	180.26	205.91
Females	25	46	43	25.79	46.76	42.24
Persons	186	235	265	93.02	115.64	126.42
Common Assault						
Males	320	349	539	310.64	332.87	499.93
Females	103	126	167	106.24	128.09	164.05
Persons	423	475	706	211.54	233.74	336.81
Robbery-Total						
Males	75	112	122	72.61	107.20	113.53
Females	8	16	46	7.84	16.67	45.38
Persons	82	129	168	41.01	63.48	80.15
Robbery-Armed						
Males	27	41	71	26.02	39.49	66.22
Females	2	2	9	1.65	2.44	8.84
Persons	28	44	80	14.00	21.65	38.17
Robbery-Unarmed						
Males	48	71	51	46.60	67.72	47.30
Females	6	14	37	6.19	14.23	36.54
Persons	54	85	88	27.01	41.83	41.98

Note: In Western Australia, a juvenile is any person aged 10 to 17 years.

Source: Adapted from unpublished data (Western Australia Police, Criminal Records Section).

Table 2.3c: WESTERN AUSTRALIA, Arrests, Summonses and Cautions - Adults, Gender, 1991-96
Property Crimes

	Number			Rate per 100 000 Population Adults		
	1991-92	1993-94	1995-96	1991-92	1993-94	1995-96
Break, Enter and Steal						
Males	4 791	4 197	4 479	800.91	678.47	694.00
Females	505	468	513	82.18	74.95	78.80
Persons	5 296	4 665	4 992	436.53	375.44	384.93
Motor Vehicle Theft						
Males	1 939	1 937	1 515	324.22	313.05	234.83
Females	163	176	164	26.47	28.18	25.14
Persons	2 102	2 112	1 679	173.26	169.97	129.47
Stealing						
Males	5 694	5 226	5 455	951.90	844.80	845.33
Females	3 283	2 835	2 809	533.80	454.35	431.21
Persons	8 977	8 061	8 265	739.95	648.75	637.32
Arson						
Males	59	70	87	9.93	11.28	13.45
Females	6	10	8	1.04	1.63	1.26
Persons	66	80	95	5.44	6.44	7.33
Property Damage						
Males	2 168	2 466	2 624	362.44	398.56	406.64
Females	293	318	361	47.64	51.00	55.35
Persons	2 461	2 784	2 985	202.85	224.06	230.17
Fraud						
Males	2 816	2 449	2 286	470.70	395.88	354.27
Females	1 601	1 776	1 946	260.25	284.68	298.66
Persons	4 416	4 225	4 232	364.00	340.03	326.33

Note: In Western Australia, an adult is any person aged of 18 years and over.

Source: Adapted from unpublished data (Western Australia Police, Criminal Records Section).

Table 2.3d: WESTERN AUSTRALIA, Arrests, Summonses and Cautions - Adults, Gender, 1991-96
Violent Crimes

	Number			Rate per 100 000 Population Adults		
	1991-92	1993-94	1995-96	1991-92	1993-94	1995-96
Homicide						
Males	20	36	31	3.34	5.82	6.65
Females	5	1	3	0.81	0.16	1.41
Persons	25	37	34	2.06	2.98	4.02
Serious Assault						
Males	1 309	1 568	1 967	218.83	253.46	276.99
Females	184	220	279	29.92	35.26	40.16
Persons	1 493	1 788	2 246	123.06	143.90	158.05
Common Assault						
Males	1 542	1 642	2 064	257.79	265.43	279.53
Females	268	280	410	43.58	44.88	53.81
Persons	1 810	1 922	2 474	149.19	154.68	166.16
Robbery-Total						
Males	199	357	382	33.30	57.64	52.77
Females	16	29	47	2.67	4.58	8.16
Persons	216	385	429	17.80	30.98	30.33
Robbery-Armed						
Males	103	228	266	17.25	36.79	32.67
Females	5	14	21	0.88	2.18	3.92
Persons	109	241	287	8.98	19.40	18.20
Robbery-Unarmed						
Males	96	129	116	16.05	20.85	20.10
Females	11	15	26	1.79	2.40	4.24
Persons	107	144	142	8.82	11.59	12.13

Note: In Western Australia, an adult is any person aged of 18 years and over.

Source: Adapted from unpublished data (Western Australia Police, Criminal Records Section).

Figure 2.3a: WESTERN AUSTRALIA, Arrests, Summonses and Cautions
Rate per 100 000 Population, 1991-96

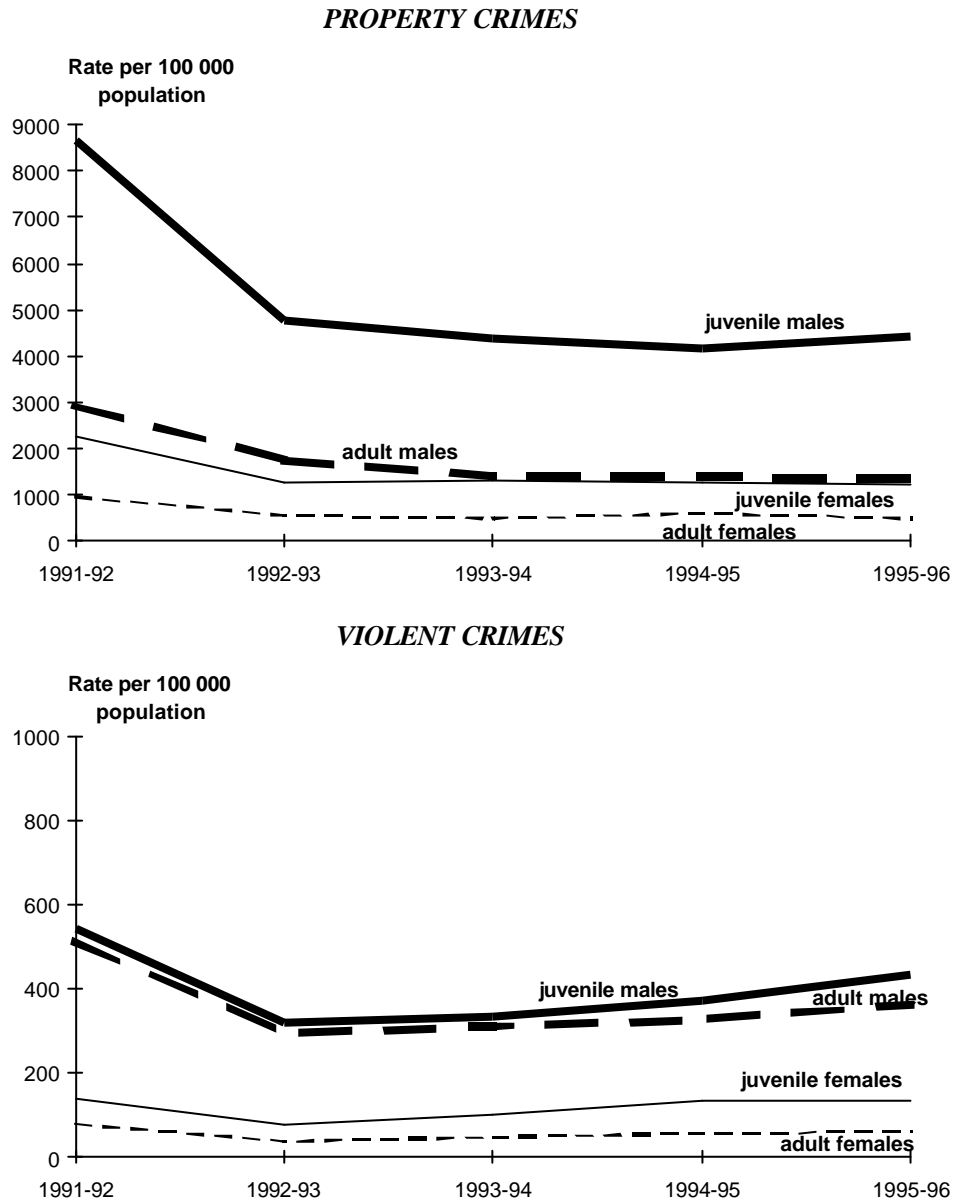
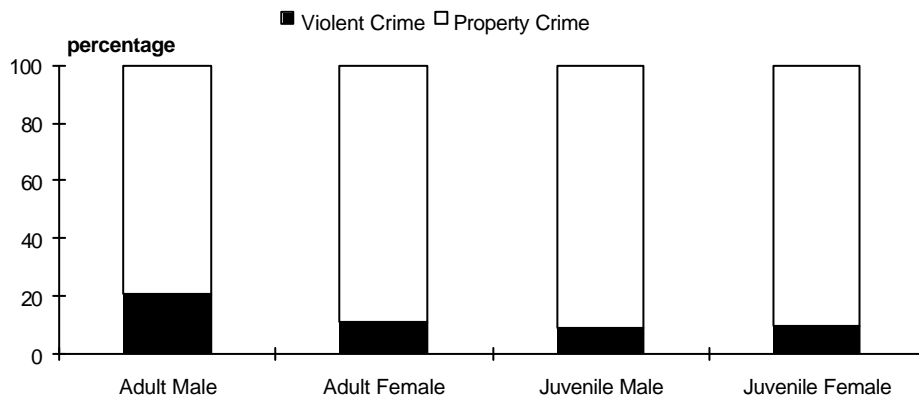


Figure 2.3b: WESTERN AUSTRALIA, Arrests, Summonses and Cautions
Age-Gender Specific Contributions to Violent and Property Rates, 1995-96



**Table 2.4a: SOUTH AUSTRALIA, Offenders Recorded - Juveniles,
Gender, 1991-96
Property Crimes**

	Number			Rate per 100 000 Population Juveniles		
	1991-92	1993-94	1995-96	1991-92	1993-94	1995-96
Break, Enter and Steal						
Males	1 772	1 835	1234	2 166.63	2 240.84	1488.50
Females	118	110	153	152.12	141.65	194.83
Persons	1 890	1 945	1387	1 186.01	1 219.09	859.17
Break, Enter and Steal - Dwellings						
Males	466	534	380	569.78	652.10	458.37
Females	40	55	94	51.56	70.83	119.70
Persons	506	589	474	317.52	369.17	293.62
Break, Enter and Steal - Shops and Other						
Males	1 306	1 301	854	1 596.85	1 588.74	1030.13
Females	78	55	59	100.55	70.83	75.13
Persons	1 384	1 356	913	868.48	849.92	565.56
Motor Vehicle Theft						
Males	965	488	568	1 179.91	595.93	685.15
Females	92	67	79	118.60	86.28	100.60
Persons	1 057	555	647	663.29	347.86	400.78
Stealing						
Males	3 326	2 684	2 124	4 066.71	3 277.61	2 562.06
Females	1 526	1 294	775	1 967.20	1 666.32	986.86
Persons	4 852	3 978	2 899	3 044.72	2 493.34	1 795.78
Arson						
Males	69	135	97	84.37	164.86	117.01
Females	5	14	7	6.45	18.03	8.91
Persons	74	149	104	46.44	93.39	64.42
Property Damage						
Males	1 313	1 412	946	1 605.41	1 724.29	1 141.11
Females	125	127	151	161.14	163.54	192.28
Persons	1 438	1 539	1 097	902.37	964.62	679.53
Fraud						
Males	111	100	149	135.72	122.12	179.73
Females	72	60	79	92.82	77.26	100.60
Persons	183	160	228	114.84	100.29	141.23

Note: In South Australia, a juvenile is any person aged 10 to 17 years.

Source: Adapted from *Statistical Review* 1991-92 to 1995-96 (South Australia Police, Statistical Services).

**Table 2.4b: SOUTH AUSTRALIA, Offenders Recorded - Juveniles,
Gender, 1991-96
Violent Crimes**

	Number			Rate per 100 000 Population Juveniles		
	1991-92	1993-94	1995-96	1991-92	1993-94	1995-96
Homicide						
Males	0	1	1	0.00	1.22	1.21
Females	0	2	0	0.00	2.58	0.00
Persons	0	3	1	0.00	1.88	0.62
Serious Assault						
Males	124	119	135	151.62	145.32	162.84
Females	22	22	37	28.36	28.33	47.11
Persons	146	141	172	91.62	88.38	106.55
Common Assault						
Males	519	619	526	634.58	755.90	634.48
Females	151	158	197	194.66	203.46	250.85
Persons	670	777	723	420.44	487.01	447.86
Robbery-Total						
Males	158	171	173	193.19	208.82	208.68
Females	44	66	79	56.72	84.99	100.60
Persons	202	237	252	126.76	148.55	156.10
Robbery-Armed						
Males	15	27	32	18.34	32.97	38.60
Females	4	1	8	5.16	1.29	10.19
Persons	19	28	40	11.92	17.55	24.78
Robbery-Unarmed						
Males	143	144	141	174.85	175.85	170.08
Females	40	65	71	51.56	83.70	90.41
Persons	183	209	212	114.84	131.00	131.32

Note: In South Australia, a juvenile is any person aged 10 to 17 years.

Source: Adapted from *Statistical Review* 1991-92 to 1995-96 (South Australia Police, Statistical Services).

Table 2.4c: SOUTH AUSTRALIA, Offenders Recorded - Adults, Gender, 1991-96
Property Crimes

	Number			Rate per 100 000 Population Adults		
	1991-92	1993-94	1995-96	1991-92	1993-94	1995-96
Break, Enter and Steal						
Males	2 117	2 074	1 903	292.84	284.31	259.11
Females	168	221	173	22.90	29.87	23.23
Persons	2 285	2 295	2 076	156.89	156.19	140.35
Break, Enter and Steal - Dwellings						
Males	913	890	905	126.30	122.00	123.22
Females	103	161	119	14.04	21.76	15.98
Persons	1 016	1 051	1 024	69.76	71.53	69.23
Break, Enter and Steal - Shops and Other						
Males	1 204	1 184	998	166.55	162.31	135.89
Females	65	60	54	8.86	8.11	7.25
Persons	1 269	1 244	1 052	87.13	84.66	71.12
Motor Vehicle Theft						
Males	938	790	767	129.75	108.30	104.43
Females	80	73	72	10.91	9.87	9.67
Persons	1 018	863	839	69.90	58.73	56.72
Stealing						
Males	4 041	3 889	3 820	558.99	533.12	520.13
Females	2 268	2 384	2 220	309.20	322.21	298.10
Persons	6 309	6 273	6 040	433.19	426.92	408.34
Arson						
Males	65	81	75	8.99	11.10	10.21
Females	7	6	8	0.95	0.81	1.07
Persons	72	87	83	4.94	5.92	5.61
Property Damage						
Males	2 112	2 440	2 821	292.15	334.48	384.10
Females	206	253	351	28.08	34.19	47.13
Persons	2 318	2 693	3 172	159.16	183.28	214.45
Fraud						
Males	1 173	1 287	1 850	162.26	176.43	251.89
Females	445	515	670	60.67	69.60	89.97
Persons	1 618	1 802	2 520	111.09	122.64	170.37

Note: In South Australia, an adult is any person aged 18 years and over.

Source: Adapted from *Statistical Review* 1991-92 to 1995-96 (South Australia Police, Statistical Services).

**Table 2.4d: SOUTH AUSTRALIA, Offenders Recorded - Adults,
Gender, 1991-96
Violent Crimes**

	Number			Rate per 100 000 Population Adults		
	1991-92	1993-94	1995-96	1991-92	1993-94	1995-96
Homicide						
Males	18	28	20	2.49	3.84	2.72
Females	6	6	2	0.82	0.81	0.27
Persons	24	34	22	1.65	2.31	1.49
Serious Assault						
Males	822	909	903	113.71	124.61	122.95
Females	80	99	117	10.91	13.38	15.71
Persons	902	1 008	1 020	61.93	68.60	68.96
Common Assault						
Males	2 807	3 482	3 384	388.29	477.33	460.76
Females	404	560	585	55.08	75.69	78.55
Persons	3 211	4 042	3 969	220.47	275.08	268.33
Robbery-Total						
Males	274	315	268	37.90	43.18	36.49
Females	29	48	43	3.95	6.49	5.77
Persons	303	454	371	20.80	30.90	25.08
Robbery-Armed						
Males	106	145	85	14.66	19.88	11.57
Females	12	21	11	1.64	2.84	1.48
Persons	118	166	96	8.10	11.30	6.49
Robbery-Unarmed						
Males	168	170	183	23.24	23.30	24.92
Females	17	27	32	2.32	3.65	4.30
Persons	185	288	275	12.70	19.60	18.59

Note: In South Australia, an adult is any person aged 18 years and over.

Source: Adapted from *Statistical Review* 1991-92 to 1995-96 (South Australia Police, Statistical Services).

Figure 2.4a: SOUTH AUSTRALIA, Offenders Recorded
Rate per 100 000 Population, 1995-96

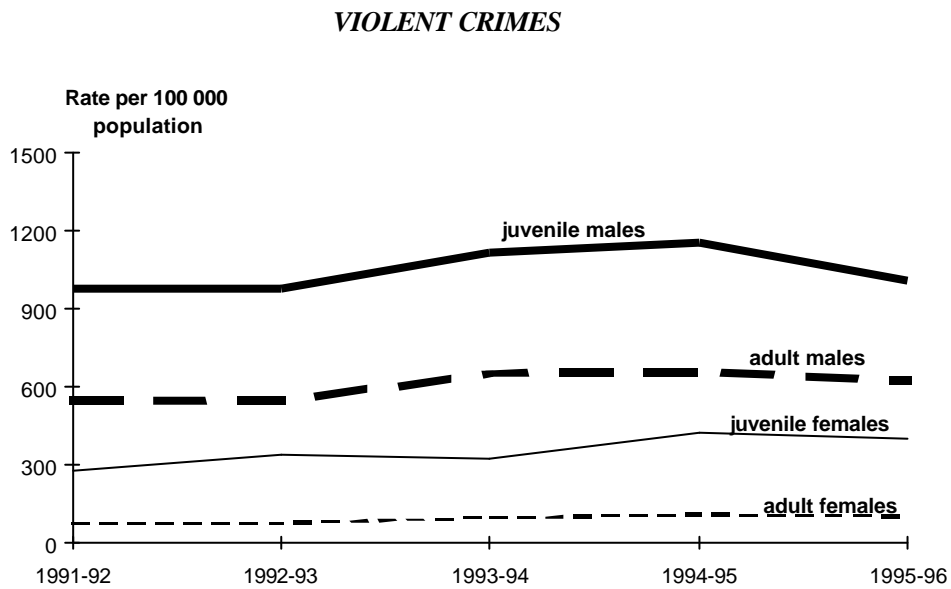
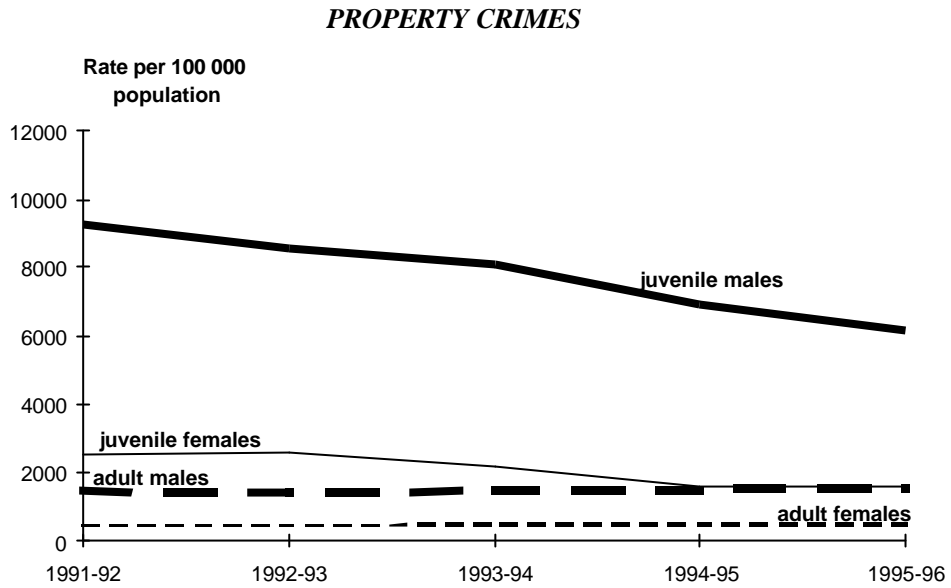
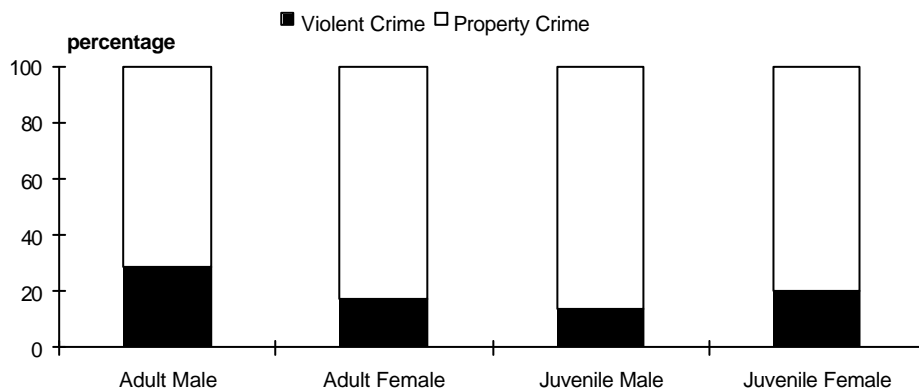


Figure 2.4b: SOUTH AUSTRALIA, Offenders Recorded
Age and Gender Specific Contributions to Violent and Property Rates



**Table 2.5a: TASMANIA, Charges Laid - JUVENILES,
Gender, 1991-96
Property Crimes**

	Number			Rate per 100 000 Population		
	1991-92	1993-94	1995-96	JUVENILES		
	1991-92	1993-94	1995-96	1991-92	1993-94	1995-96
Break, Enter and Steal						
Males	147	498	618	397.94	1 350.44	1 687.51
Females	5	21	64	14.19	59.36	181.82
Persons	152	519	682	210.62	718.28	949.57
Motor Vehicle Theft						
Males	40	127	218	108.28	344.39	595.27
Females	6	5	18	17.03	14.13	51.14
Persons	46	132	236	63.74	182.68	328.59
Stealing						
Males	n/a	760	866	n/a	2 060.91	2 364.70
Females	n/a	157	195	n/a	443.77	553.98
Persons	n/a	917	1 061	n/a	1 269.10	1 477.26
Arson						
Males	n/a	0	6	n/a	0.00	16.38
Females	n/a	1	1	n/a	2.83	2.84
Persons	n/a	1	7	n/a	1.38	9.75
Property Damage						
Males	n/a	3	15	n/a	8.14	40.96
Females	n/a	0	6	n/a	0.00	17.05
Persons	n/a	3	21	n/a	4.15	29.24
Fraud						
Males	6	20	18	16.24	54.23	49.15
Females	0	10	11	0.00	28.27	31.25
Persons	6	30	29	8.31	41.52	40.38

n/a Not Available.

Note: In Tasmania, a juvenile is any person aged 7 to 16 years.

Source: Figures for 1992-93 to 1995-96 adapted from unpublished data (Tasmania Police, Crime Statistics Unit). Figures for 1991-92 derived from data on persons involved in crimes cleared (Australian Institute of Criminology).

**Table 2.5b: TASMANIA, Charges Laid - JUVENILES,
Gender, 1991-96
Violent Crimes**

	Number			Rate per 100 000 Population		
	1991-92	1993-94	1995-96	JUVENILES		
	1991-92	1993-94	1995-96	1991-92	1993-94	1995-96
Homicide						
Males	n/a	0	0	n/a	0.00	0.00
Females	n/a	0	0	n/a	0.00	0.00
Persons	n/a	0	0	n/a	0.00	0.00
Serious Assault						
Males	4	6	11	10.83	16.27	30.04
Females	1	1	1	2.84	2.83	2.84
Persons	5	7	12	6.93	9.69	16.71
Common Assault						
Males	n/a	5	13	n/a	13.56	35.50
Females	n/a	0	2	n/a	0.00	5.68
Persons	n/a	5	15	n/a	6.92	20.88
Robbery-Total						
Males	4	20	29	10.83	54.23	79.19
Females	0	1	4	0.00	2.83	11.36
Persons	4	21	33	5.54	29.06	45.95
Robbery-Armed						
Males	n/a	6	4	n/a	16.27	10.92
Females	n/a	1	1	n/a	2.83	2.84
Persons	n/a	7	5	n/a	9.69	6.96
Robbery-Unarmed						
Males	n/a	14	25	n/a	37.96	68.26
Females	n/a	0	3	n/a	0.00	8.52
Persons	n/a	14	28	n/a	19.38	38.99

n/a Not Available.

Note: In Tasmania, a juvenile is any person aged 7 to 16 years.

Source: Figures for 1992-93 to 1995-96 adapted from unpublished data (Tasmania Police, Crime Statistics Unit). Figures for 1991-92 derived from data on persons involved in crimes cleared (Australian Institute of Criminology).

**Table 2.5c: TASMANIA, Charges Laid - ADULTS,
Gender, 1991-96
Property Crimes**

	Number			Rate per 100 000 Population ADULTS		
	1991-92	1993-94	1995-96	1991-92	1993-94	1995-96
Break, Enter and Steal						
Males	399	627	582	203.58	317.53	293.68
Females	5	25	32	2.48	12.33	15.73
Persons	404	652	614	101.59	162.92	152.90
Motor Vehicle Theft						
Males	118	112	177	60.21	56.72	89.31
Females	3	4	8	1.49	1.97	3.93
Persons	121	116	185	30.43	28.98	46.07
Stealing						
Males	n/a	1 115	1026	n/a	564.66	517.72
Females	n/a	367	335	n/a	181.02	164.72
Persons	n/a	1 482	1361	n/a	370.31	338.93
Arson						
Males	n/a	10	18	n/a	5.06	9.08
Females	n/a	0	2	n/a	0.00	0.98
Persons	n/a	10	20	n/a	2.50	4.98
Property Damage						
Males	n/a	8	13	n/a	4.05	6.56
Females	n/a	0	3	n/a	0.00	1.48
Persons	n/a	8	16	n/a	2.00	3.98
Fraud						
Males	56	150	179	28.57	75.96	90.32
Females	27	113	103	13.39	55.74	50.64
Persons	83	263	282	20.87	65.72	70.23

n/a Not Available.

Note: In Tasmania, an adult is any person aged 17 years and over.

Source: Figures for 1992-93 to 1995-96 adapted from unpublished data (Tasmania Police, Crime Statistics Unit). Figures for 1991-92 derived from data on persons involved in crimes cleared (Australian Institute of Criminology).

**Table 2.5d: TASMANIA, Charges Laid - ADULTS,
Gender, 1991-96
Violent Crimes**

	Number			Rate per 100 000 Population		
	1991-92	1993-94	1995-96	ADULTS		
	1991-92	1993-94	1995-96	1991-92	1993-94	1995-96
Homicide						
Males	n/a	3	10	n/a	1.52	5.05
Females	n/a	0	2	n/a	0.00	0.98
Persons	n/a	3	12	n/a	0.75	2.99
Serious Assault						
Males	24	61	55	12.25	30.89	27.75
Females	4	7	6	1.98	3.45	2.95
Persons	28	68	61	7.04	16.99	15.19
Common Assault						
Males	n/a	41	60	n/a	20.76	30.28
Females	n/a	4	6	n/a	1.97	2.95
Persons	n/a	45	66	n/a	11.24	16.44
Robbery-Total						
Males	26	59	42	13.27	29.88	21.19
Females	0	1	3	0.00	0.49	1.48
Persons	26	60	45	6.54	14.99	11.21
Robbery-Armed						
Males	0	46	14	0.00	23.30	7.06
Females	0	1	3	0.00	0.49	1.48
Persons	0	47	17	0.00	11.74	4.23
Robbery-Unarmed						
Males	26	13	28	13.27	6.58	14.13
Females	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Persons	26	13	28	6.54	3.25	6.97

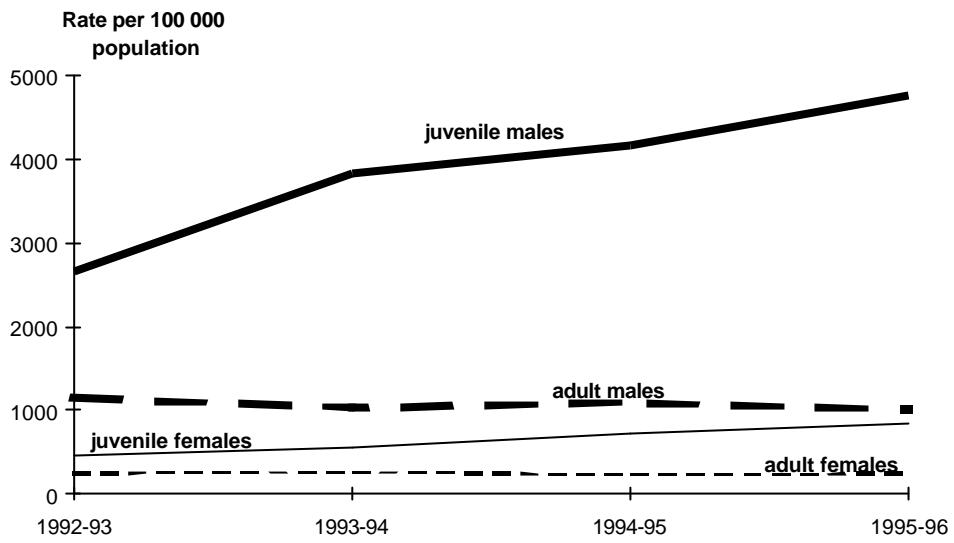
n/a Not Available.

Note: In Tasmania, an adult is any person aged 17 years and over.

Source: Figures for 1992-93 to 1995-96 adapted from unpublished data (Tasmania Police, Crime Statistics Unit). Figures for 1991-92 derived from data on persons involved in crimes cleared (Australian Institute of Criminology).

Figure 2.5a: TASMANIA, Charges Laid
Rate per 100 000 Population, 1992-96

PROPERTY CRIMES



VIOLENT CRIMES

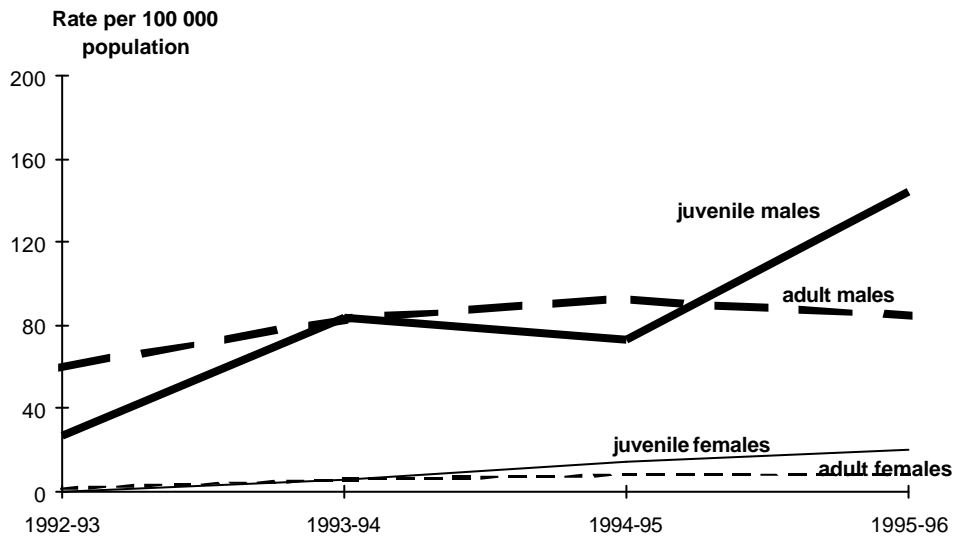


Figure 2.5b: TASMANIA, Charges Laid
Age and Gender Specific Contributions to Violent and Property Crime, 1995-96



Table 2.6a: NORTHERN TERRITORY, Arrests - JUVENILES
Gender, 1993-96¹
Property Crimes

	Number		Rate per 100 000	
			Population - JUVENILES	
	1993-94	1995-96	1993-94	1995-96
Break, Enter and Steal - Total				
Males	257	353	2 526.30	3 359.66
Females	10	25	105.54	249.63
Persons	267	378	1 358.92	1 841.93
Break, Enter and Steal - Dwellings				
Males	84	135	825.72	1 284.86
Females	4	10	42.22	99.85
Persons	88	145	447.88	706.56
Break, Enter and Steal - Shops and Other				
Males	173	218	1 700.58	2 074.81
Females	6	15	63.32	149.78
Persons	179	233	911.03	1 135.37
Motor Vehicle Theft				
Males	192	243	1 887.35	2 312.74
Females	23	7	242.74	69.90
Persons	215	250	1 094.26	1 218.20
Stealing				
Males	260	268	2 555.78	2 550.68
Females	21	27	221.64	269.60
Persons	281	295	1 430.17	1 437.48
Arson				
Males	2	0	19.66	0.00
Females	0	0	0.00	0.00
Persons	2	0	10.18	0.00
Property Damage				
Males	171	163	1 680.92	1 551.35
Females	8	9	84.43	89.87
Persons	179	172	911.03	838.12
Fraud				
Males	23	27	226.09	256.97
Females	6	2	63.32	19.97
Persons	29	29	147.60	141.31

1. Data for 1991-92 and 1992-93 were not made available.

Note: In the Northern Territory, a juvenile is any person aged 10 to 16 years.

Source: Adapted from unit record data on arrests 1993-94 to 1995-96 (Northern Territory Police, Statistical Services).

**Table 2.6b: NORTHERN TERRITORY, Arrests - JUVENILES
Gender, 1993-96¹
Violent Crimes**

	Number		Rate per 100 000 Population - JUVENILES	
	1993-94	1995-96	1993-94	1995-96
Homicide				
Males	5	0	49.15	0.00
Females	0	0	0.00	0.00
Persons	5	0	25.45	0.00
Serious Assault				
Males	24	10	235.92	95.17
Females	5	1	52.77	9.99
Persons	29	11	147.60	53.60
Common Assault				
Males	59	86	579.97	818.50
Females	6	14	63.32	139.79
Persons	65	100	330.82	487.28
Robbery-Total				
Males	16	25	157.28	237.94
Females	1	2	10.55	19.97
Persons	17	27	86.52	131.57
Robbery-Armed				
Males	5	5	49.15	47.59
Females	0	1	0.00	9.99
Persons	5	6	25.45	29.24
Robbery-Unarmed				
Males	11	20	108.13	190.35
Females	1	1	10.55	9.99
Persons	12	21	61.07	102.33

1. Data for 1991-92 and 1992-93 were not made available.

Note: In the Northern Territory, a juvenile is any person aged 10 to 16 years.

Source: Adapted from unit record data on arrests 1993-94 to 1995-96 (Northern Territory Police, Statistical Services)

Table 2.6c: NORTHERN TERRITORY, Arrests - ADULTS
Gender, 1993-96¹
Property Crimes

	Number		Rate per 100 000 Population - ADULTS	
	1993-94	1995-96	1993-94	1995-96
Break, Enter and Steal - Total				
Males	550	613	702.55	759.34
Females	31	34	42.39	44.46
Persons	581	647	383.69	411.58
Break, Enter and Steal - Dwellings				
Males	202	229	258.03	283.67
Females	15	24	20.51	31.38
Persons	217	253	143.31	160.94
Break, Enter and Steal - Shops and Other				
Males	348	384	444.52	475.67
Females	16	10	21.88	13.08
Persons	364	394	240.38	250.64
Motor Vehicle Theft				
Males	466	508	595.25	629.27
Females	17	12	23.24	15.69
Persons	483	520	318.97	330.79
Stealing				
Males	694	727	886.49	900.55
Females	109	131	149.03	171.30
Persons	803	858	530.30	545.80
Arson				
Males	4	1	5.11	1.24
Females	0	2	0.00	2.62
Persons	4	3	2.64	1.91
Property Damage				
Males	547	519	698.72	642.90
Females	67	55	91.61	71.92
Persons	614	574	405.48	365.14
Fraud				
Males	105	157	134.12	194.48
Females	23	18	31.45	23.54
Persons	128	175	84.53	111.32

1. Data for 1991-92 and 1992-93 were not made available.

Note: In the Northern Territory, an adult is any person aged 17 years and over.

Source: Adapted from unit record data on arrests 1993-94 to 1995-96 (Northern Territory Police, Statistical Services).

Table 2.6d: NORTHERN TERRITORY, Arrests - ADULTS
Gender, 1993-96¹
Violent Crimes

	Number		Rate per 100 000 Population - ADULTS	
	1993-94	1995-96	1993-94	1995-96
Homicide				
Males	46	22	58.76	27.25
Females	7	4	9.57	5.23
Persons	53	26	35.00	16.54
Serious Assault				
Males	300	212	383.21	262.61
Females	29	33	39.65	43.15
Persons	329	245	217.27	155.85
Common Assault				
Males	851	1279	1087.04	1584.33
Females	74	108	101.18	141.23
Persons	925	1387	610.87	882.32
Robbery-Total				
Males	62	91	79.20	112.72
Females	6	10	8.20	13.08
Persons	68	101	44.91	64.25
Robbery-Armed				
Males	13	21	16.61	26.01
Females	2	2	2.73	2.62
Persons	15	23	9.91	14.63
Robbery-Unarmed				
Males	49	70	62.59	86.71
Females	4	8	5.47	10.46
Persons	53	78	35.00	49.62

1. Data for 1991-92 and 1992-93 were not made available.

Note: In the Northern Territory, an adult is any person aged 17 years and over.

Source: Adapted from unit record data on arrests 1993-94 to 1995-96 (Northern Territory Police, Statistical Services).

Figure 2.6a: NORTHERN TERRITORY, Arrests
Rate per 100 000 Population, 1993-96

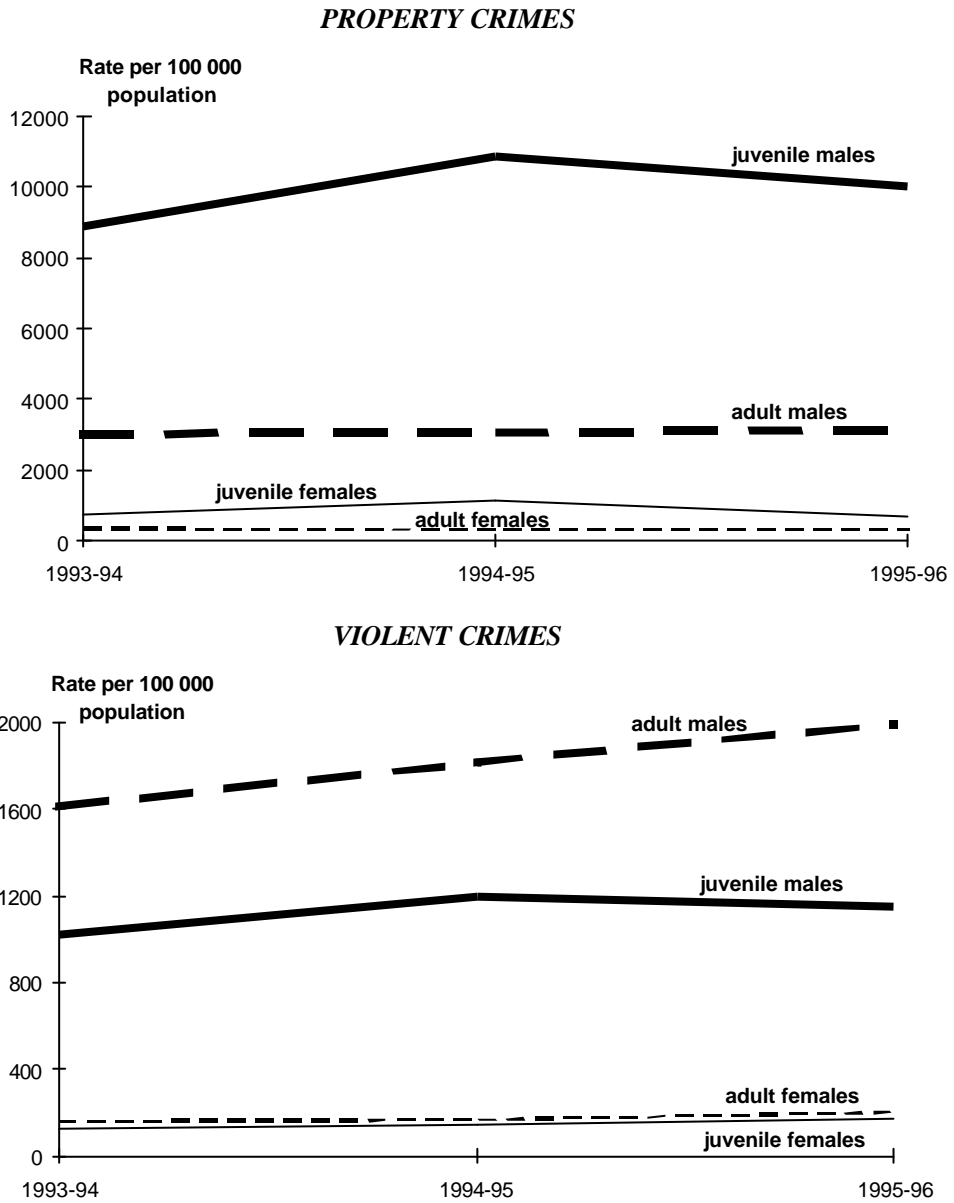


Figure 2.6b: NORTHERN TERRITORY, Arrests
Age and Gender Specific Contributions to Violent and Property Crime, 1995-96

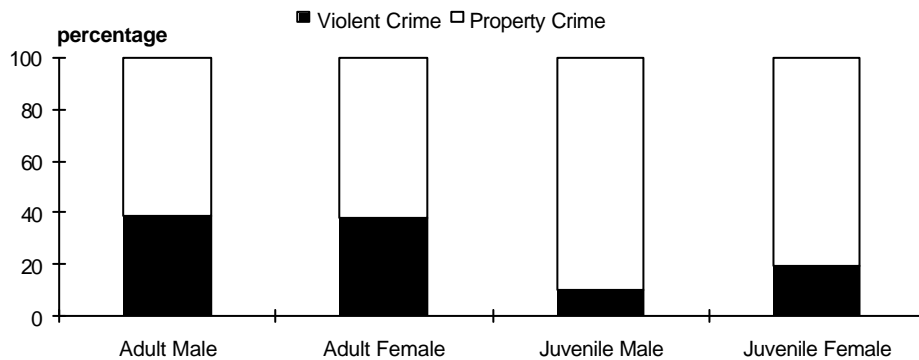


Table 2.7a: AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY, Arrest Details - JUVENILES, Gender, 1991-96
Property Crimes

	Number			Rate per 100 000 Population		
	1991-92	1993-94	1995-96	JUVENILES		
	1991-92	1993-94	1995-96	1991-92	1993-94	1995-96
Break, Enter and Steal - Total						
Males	118	179	76	501.98	786.74	340.24
Females	13	6	6	57.61	27.52	28.25
Persons	131	185	82	284.33	415.23	188.19
Break, Enter and Steal - Dwellings						
Males	53	127	50	225.46	558.19	223.84
Females	9	6	1	39.88	27.52	4.71
Persons	62	133	51	134.57	298.51	117.04
Break, Enter and Steal - Shops and Other						
Males	65	52	26	276.51	228.55	116.40
Females	4	0	5	17.72	0.00	23.54
Persons	69	52	31	149.76	116.71	71.14
Motor Vehicle Theft						
Males	22	104	68	93.59	457.10	304.43
Females	4	3	9	17.72	13.76	42.38
Persons	26	107	77	56.43	240.16	176.71
Stealing						
Males	125	204	131	531.76	896.62	586.47
Females	14	28	28	62.04	128.43	131.85
Persons	139	232	159	301.69	520.72	364.90
Property Damage¹						
Males	70	142	79	297.78	624.12	353.67
Females	15	1	10	66.47	4.59	47.09
Persons	85	143	89	184.49	320.96	204.25
Fraud						
Males	4	4	2	17.02	17.58	8.95
Females	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Persons	4	4	2	8.68	8.98	4.59

1. Includes Arson.

Note: In the ACT, a juvenile is any person aged 8 to 17 years.

Source: Adapted from unpublished data (Australian Federal Police, Statistical Services)

Table 2.7b: AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY, Arrest Details - JUVENILES, Gender, 1991-96
Violent Crimes

	Number			Rate per 100 000 Population		
	1991-92	1993-94	1995-96	JUVENILES		
	1991-92	1993-94	1995-96	1991-92	1993-94	1995-96
Homicide						
Males	0	0	4	0.00	0.00	17.91
Females	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Persons	0	0	4	0.00	0.00	9.18
Serious Assault						
Males	4	14	39	17.02	61.53	174.60
Females	0	3	1	0.00	13.76	4.71
Persons	4	17	40	8.68	38.16	91.80
Common Assault						
Males	21	31	56	89.34	136.25	250.71
Females	7	7	14	31.02	32.11	65.93
Persons	28	38	70	60.77	85.29	160.65
Robbery						
Males	6	15	18	25.52	65.93	80.58
Females	1	4	0	4.43	18.35	0.00
Persons	7	19	18	15.19	42.64	41.31

Note: In the ACT, a juvenile is any person aged 8 to 17 years.

Source: Adapted from unpublished data (Australian Federal Police, Statistical Services).

Table 2.7c: AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY, Arrest Details - ADULTS, Gender, 1991-96
Property Crimes

	Number			Rate per 100 000 Population		
	1991-92	1993-94	1995-96	ADULTS		
	1991-92	1993-94	1995-96	1991-92	1993-94	1995-96
Break and Enter - Total						
Males	135	188	506	108.96	146.28	380.85
Females	2	8	28	1.61	6.26	21.36
Persons	137	196	534	55.22	76.47	202.32
Break, Enter and Steal - Dwellings						
Males	63	122	367	50.85	94.93	276.23
Females	2	8	14	1.61	6.26	10.68
Persons	65	130	381	26.20	50.72	144.35
Break, Enter and Steal - Shops and Other						
Males	72	66	139	58.11	51.36	104.62
Females	0	0	14	0.00	0.00	10.68
Persons	72	66	153	29.02	25.75	57.97
Motor Vehicle Theft						
Males	65	64	127	52.46	49.80	95.59
Females	3	2	4	2.42	1.56	3.05
Persons	68	66	131	27.41	25.75	49.63
Stealing						
Males	185	300	725	149.32	233.43	545.68
Females	41	58	132	33.01	45.38	100.70
Persons	226	358	857	91.10	139.67	324.70
Property Damage ¹						
Males	176	186	241	142.05	144.73	181.39
Females	15	9	12	12.08	7.04	9.15
Persons	191	195	253	76.99	76.08	95.86
Fraud						
Males	35	103	158	28.25	80.15	118.92
Females	12	49	14	9.66	38.34	10.68
Persons	47	152	172	18.95	59.30	65.17

1. Includes Arson.

Note: In the ACT, an adult is any person aged 18 years and over.

Source: Adapted from unpublished data (Australian Federal Police, Statistical Services).

Table 2.7d: AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY, Arrest Details - ADULTS, Gender, 1991-96
Violent Crimes

	Number			Rate per 100 000 Population		
	1991-92	1993-94	1995-96	ADULTS		
	1991-92	1993-94	1995-96	1991-92	1993-94	1995-96
Homicide						
Males	7	1	6	5.65	0.78	4.52
Females	0	1	0	0.00	0.78	0.00
Persons	7	2	6	2.82	0.78	2.27
Serious Assault						
Males	54	128	130	43.58	99.60	97.85
Females	3	3	12	2.42	2.35	9.15
Persons	57	131	142	22.98	51.11	53.80
Common Assault						
Males	156	206	263	125.91	160.29	197.95
Females	10	31	30	8.05	24.26	22.89
Persons	166	237	293	66.91	92.47	111.01
Robbery						
Males	16	33	57	12.91	25.68	42.90
Females	2	4	16	1.61	3.13	12.21
Persons	18	37	73	7.26	14.44	27.66

Note: In the ACT, an adult is any person aged 18 years and over.

Source: Adapted from unpublished data (Australian Federal Police, Statistical Services).

Figure 2.7a: AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY, Arrest Details
Rate per 100 000 Population, 1991-96

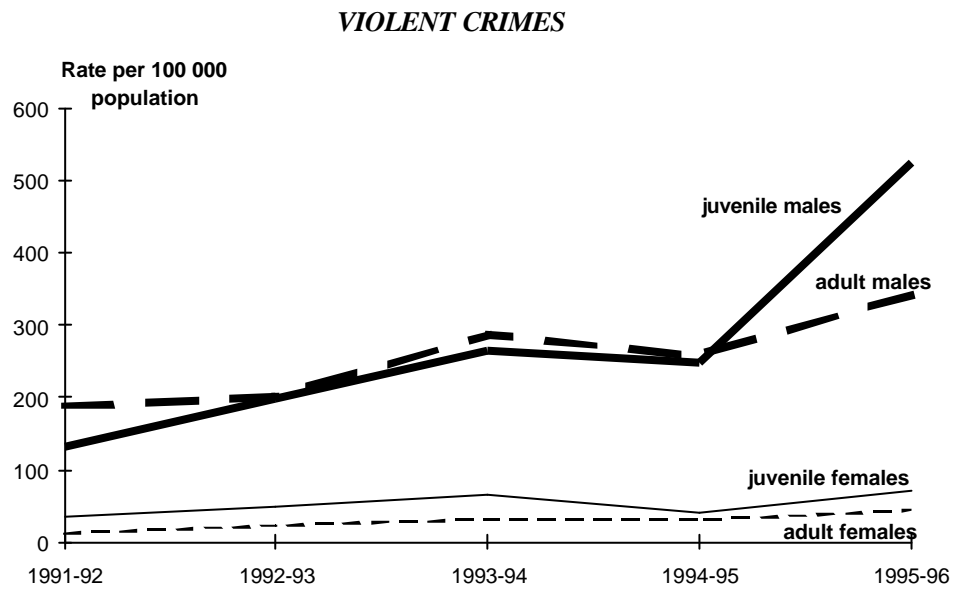
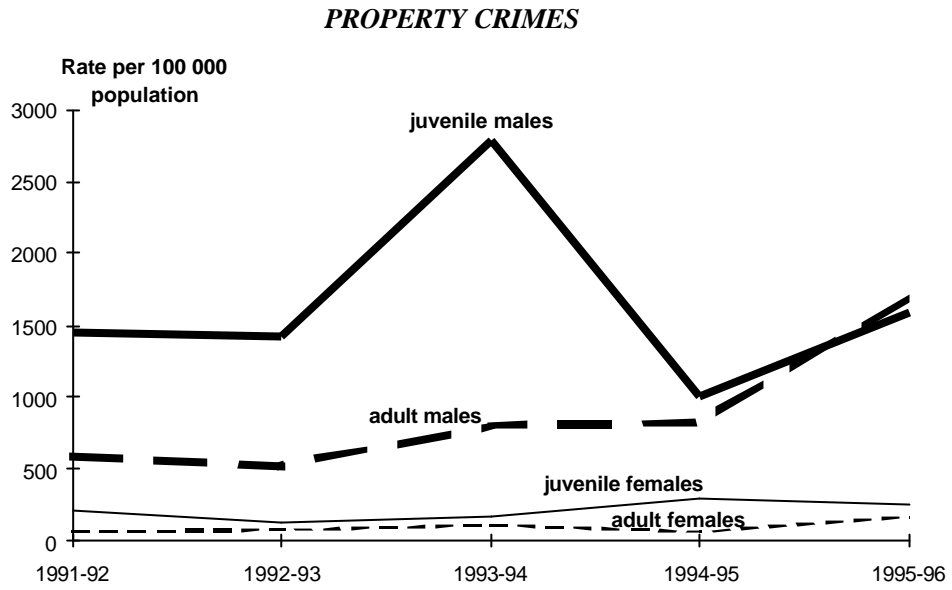
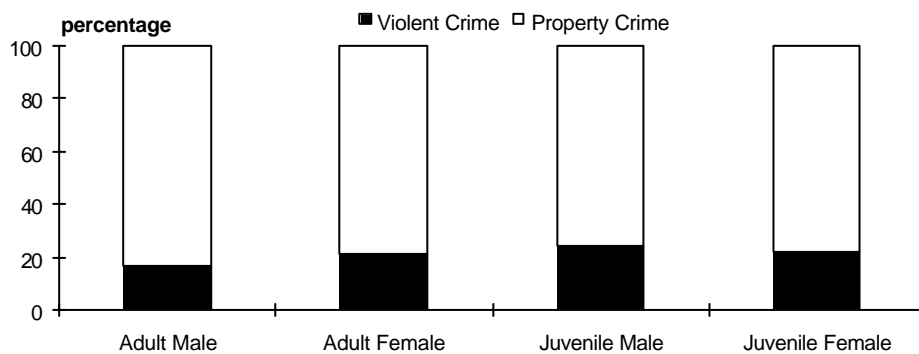


Figure 2.7b: AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY, Arrest Details
Age and Gender Specific Contributions to Violent and Property Crime, 1995-96



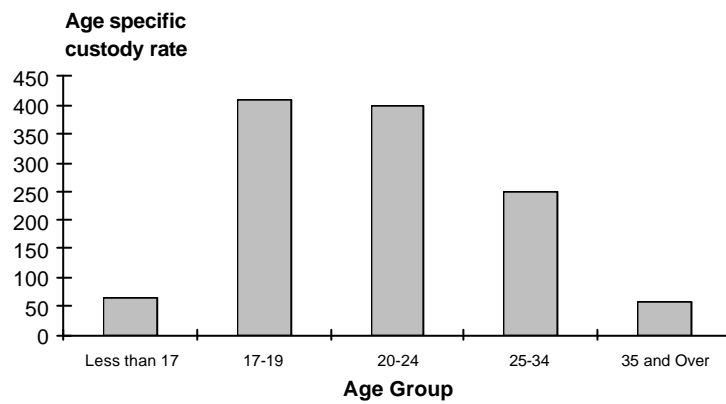
National Police Custody Survey, August 1995

Table 2.8a: AUSTRALIA, National Police Custody Survey, August 1995
*Incidents of Police Custody
 Age of Persons Involved*

Age (Years)	Number	Percentage	Rate per 100 000 Population
Less than 17	1 135	5.1	63.6
17-19	3 125	14.2	407.2
20-24	5 815	26.4	399.8
25-34	7 089	32.1	250.8
35 and Over	4 895	22.2	58
Total	6 867	100	144.4

Source: Carcach & McDonald (1997).

Figure 2.8a: AUSTRALIA, National Police Custody Survey, August 1995
*Custody Rates per 100 000 Relevant Population
 Age of Persons Involved*



Source: Carcach & McDonald (1997).

Table 2.8b: AUSTRALIA, National Police Custody Survey, August 1995
 Custody Rates per 100 000 Population Aged 10 Years and Over
 Most Serious Offence
 Age Group and Gender of Persons Involved

Offence	AGE GROUP					Total
	Less than 17	17 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 34	35&Over	
Males						
Assault	5.8	43.8	51.5	36.3	6.8	15.8
B&E,Fraud,Theft	41.2	150.5	100.5	46.4	8.0	30.5
Justice Procedures	10.1	59.9	58.0	40.9	9.0	19.2
Drunkenness	1.6	99.4	87.4	45.9	13.8	25.6
Other Good Order	5.9	54.3	45.1	27.1	5.8	13.8
Drugs	2.0	37.8	35.0	22.9	4.8	10.7
Other Personal ¹	4.1	20.8	20.8	16.0	4.7	7.8
Other Offences ²	6.5	68.9	88.5	49.1	12.7	24.8
Not Stated	26.5	142.7	176.1	107.4	22.1	51.1
TOTAL	103.8	678.2	662.9	391.9	87.5	199.2
Females						
Assault	2.4	7.1	6.9	3.6	0.5	1.9
B&E,Fraud,Theft	6.5	19.2	16.1	11.5	1.8	5.4
Justice Procedures	1.7	7.6	8.5	5.6	1.2	2.6
Drunkenness	0.5	6.3	9.0	6.9	1.7	3.0
Other Good Order	2.0	5.3	8.0	6.2	1.5	2.7
Drugs	0.7	4.5	5.5	3.1	0.4	1.4
Other Personal ¹	0.7	1.8	1.8	1.6	0.1	0.6
Other Offences ²	0.8	6.3	9.2	5.3	1.5	2.6
Not Stated	3.8	13.7	15.7	13.5	2.5	5.5
TOTAL	19.1	72.0	80.7	57.4	11.3	25.8
Persons						
Assault	4.2	25.9	29.6	20.0	3.6	8.8
B&E,Fraud,Theft	24.3	86.6	59.1	29.0	4.8	17.9
Justice Procedures	6.0	34.4	33.7	23.2	5.0	10.9
Drunkenness	1.1	54.1	48.9	26.5	7.6	14.2
Other Good Order	4.0	30.4	26.9	16.6	3.5	8.2
Drugs	1.4	21.6	20.5	13.0	2.5	6.0
Other Personal ¹	2.4	11.6	11.5	8.8	2.4	4.2
Other Offences ²	3.7	38.4	49.6	27.2	6.9	13.7
Not Stated	15.5	79.9	97.3	60.5	12.0	28.2
TOTAL	62.6	382.9	377.1	224.8	48.3	112.2

1. Includes homicide, sexual assault, other offences against the person and robbery.

2. Property damage, drink driving, other traffic offences and other offences.

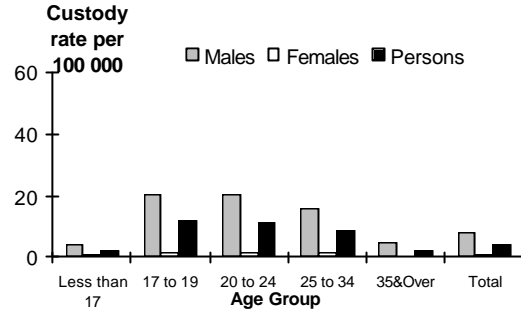
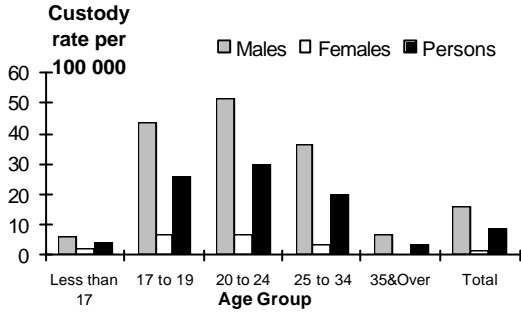
Source: Carcach & McDonald (1997).

Figure 2.8b: AUSTRALIA, National Police Custody Survey, August 1995
 Custody Rates per 100 000 Population Aged 10 Years and Over
 Most Serious Offence

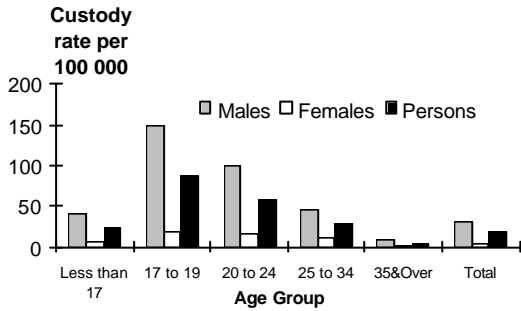
Age Group and Gender of Persons Involved

Homicide, Sexual Assault, Robbery and Other Offences Against the Person

Assault



Break&Enter, Fraud and Theft



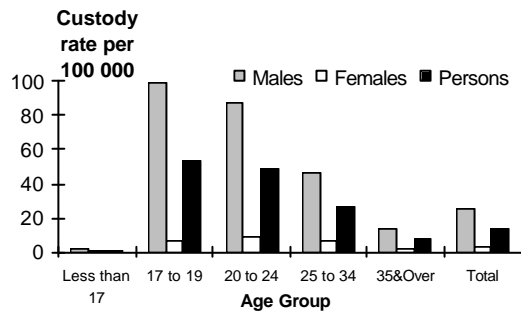
Property Damage, Drink Driving, Traffic Offences and Other Offences



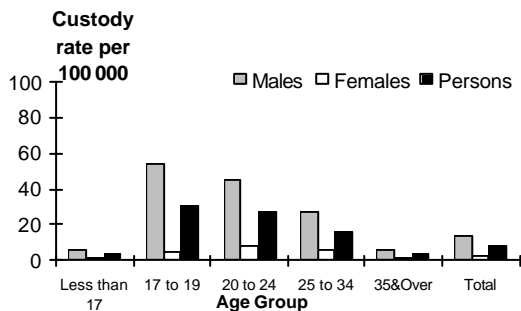
Justice Procedures



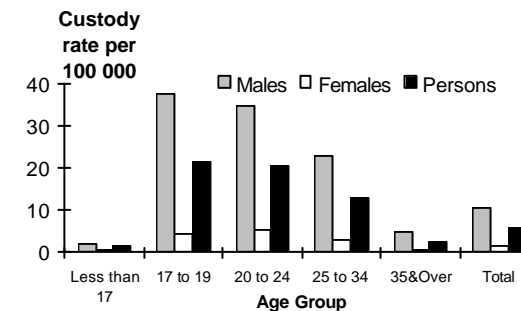
Drunkness



Good Order Offences Other than Drunkness



Drug Related Offences



Note: These figures do not all have the same scale.
Source: Carcach & McDonald (1997).

3



Juveniles as Victims

Offending by juveniles and their disproportionate representation among arrestees has been well documented. Juveniles and young offenders have been the subject of criminological research since the early 1900s; there are more books and research reports on crimes by juveniles than those on adults. Indeed, certain types of research have almost entirely concentrated on juveniles or schoolchildren. This is the hidden delinquency or “dark figure” research through which levels of true criminality are estimated. Also, a large majority of programs concerned with preventing crime and reforming offenders are directed at juveniles.

Attempts to study causes of crime have naturally examined factors since early childhood. Constant societal changes have introduced new factors as possible causes of crime and delinquency. In these figure a large number of social institutions (for example, the structure of the family, occupational and employment structure), and lifestyle factors (for example, mass media, transport, leisure). Since the 1960s, the influence of the electronic media, in particular violence in the media, on human behaviour has been researched in many countries. While no definite causal links between violence portrayed in the media and crime has been established, the prevailing wisdom is that violence in the media has the potential to cause antisocial behaviour on the part of children. It is also mooted that some children among those who watch such violence regularly and who have been victims of violence tend to display aggressive behaviour.

In recent years, through Crime and Safety Surveys and victim-based National Crime Statistics, some data have emerged on children as victims of crime. This chapter presents these statistics, some of the highlights of which are:

- in 1995, of the 351 victims of homicide about 5 per cent were children under the age of 10; over 12 per cent of the 351 were under the age of 20;
- of the victims of sexual assault over 20 per cent, or 2602, were children under the age of 10 and almost 61 per cent were under the age of 20;
- of the 469 victims of kidnapping/abduction, about 24 per cent were children under the age of 10, about 45 per cent under the age of 15 and about 62 per cent were under the age of 20.

The Crime and Safety Survey data relate to persons aged 15 years and over. The 1993 National Crime and Safety Survey shows that:

- persons in the age group 15-19 were more likely to be a victim of personal crime such as assault, sexual assault, and robbery;
- young males were more likely than young females to be victims of these crimes;
- young unemployed people were more likely to be victims than those employed.

National Crime Statistics 1995

Table 3.1: AUSTRALIA, Victims of Homicide ¹, 1995
Age

Age	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Australia
Number									
0 to 9	7	4	5	1	0	0	0	0	17
10 to 14	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	4
15 to 19	5	4	3	2	7	0	1	0	22
20 to 24	14	6	9	0	5	2	3	0	39
25 to 44	41	32	28	10	26	2	12	0	151
45 & over	27	19	9	10	11	2	4	1	83
Unknown	17	1	12	0	1	0	4	0	35
Total	111	67	68	23	51	6	24	1	351
Percentage									
0 to 9	6.3	6.0	7.4	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8
10 to 14	0.0	1.5	2.9	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
15 to 19	4.5	6.0	4.4	8.7	13.7	0.0	4.2	0.0	6.3
20 to 24	12.6	9.0	13.2	0.0	9.8	33.3	12.5	0.0	11.1
25 to 44	36.9	47.8	41.2	43.5	51.0	33.3	50.0	0.0	43.0
45 & over	24.3	28.4	13.2	43.5	21.6	33.3	16.7	100.0	23.6
Unknown	15.3	1.5	17.6	0.0	2.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	10.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1. Includes murder and manslaughter.

Source: Adapted from 1995 *National Crime Statistics* (Australian Bureau of Statistics, Cat. No. 4501.0).

Figure 3.1: AUSTRALIA, National Crime Statistics
Victims of Homicide, Rate per 100 000 Relevant Population, 1995
Age Group

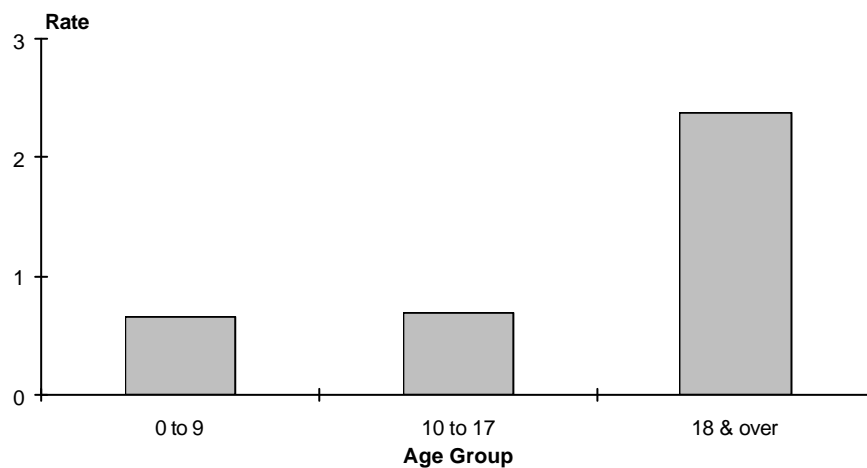


Table 3.2: AUSTRALIA, Victims of Attempted Murder, 1995

<i>Age</i>									
<i>Age</i>	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Australia
Number									
0 to 9	4	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	11
10 to 14	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	5
15 to 19	2	2	7	7	3	1	0	2	24
20 to 24	10	3	15	3	2	3	0	0	36
25 to 44	26	21	39	23	13	2	2	2	128
45 & over	7	14	15	7	1	0	0	0	44
Unknown	6	4	34	0	0	5	2	0	51
Total	55	46	119	40	20	11	4	4	299
Percentage									
0 to 9	7.3	4.3	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7
10 to 14	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7
15 to 19	3.6	4.3	5.9	17.5	15.0	9.1	0.0	50.0	8.0
20 to 24	18.2	6.5	12.6	7.5	10.0	27.3	0.0	0.0	12.0
25 to 44	47.3	45.7	32.8	57.5	65.0	18.2	50.0	50.0	42.8
45 & over	12.7	30.4	12.6	17.5	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.7
Unknown	10.9	8.7	28.6	0.0	0.0	45.5	50.0	0.0	17.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Adapted from 1995 *National Crime Statistics* (Australian Bureau of Statistics, Cat. No. 4501.0).

Figure 3.2: AUSTRALIA, National Crime Statistics
Victims of Attempted Murder,
Rate per 100 000 Relevant Population, 1995
Age Group

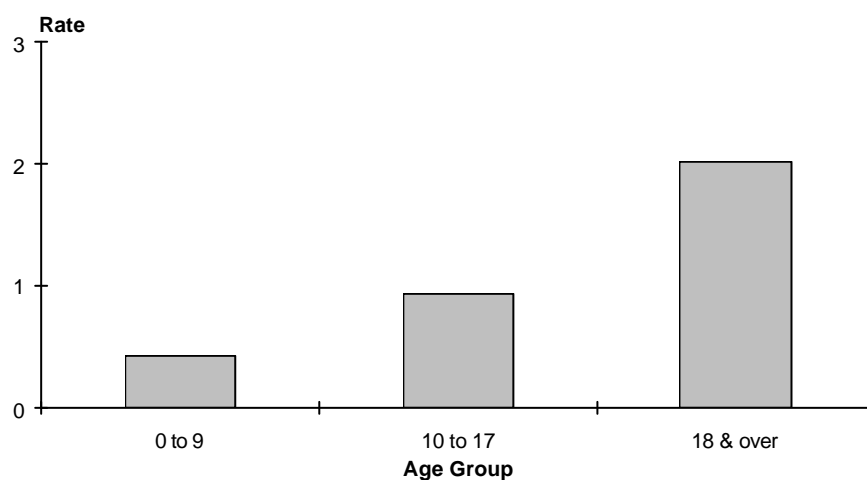


Table 3.3: AUSTRALIA, Victims of Assault, 1995
Age

Age	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Australia
Number									
0 to 9	719	337	416	294	205	40	33	14	2 058
10 to 14	1 756	730	1 291	898	791	126	65	62	5 719
15 to 19	4 988	2 216	2 541	2 199	1 738	379	189	233	14 483
20 to 24	6 417	2 817	2 675	2 465	1 575	361	287	290	16 887
25 to 44	14 864	6 232	5 400	6 058	4 483	682	795	396	38 910
45 & over	4 042	1 476	1 627	1 530	1 170	167	151	82	10 245
Unknown	5 070	1 999	3 637	13	1 029	279	509	312	12 848
Total	37 856	15 807	17 587	13 457	10 991	2 034	2029	1389	101 150
Percentage									
0 to 9	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.2	1.9	2.0	1.6	1.0	2.0
10 to 14	4.6	4.6	7.3	6.7	7.2	6.2	3.2	4.5	5.7
15 to 19	13.2	14.0	14.4	16.3	15.8	18.6	9.3	16.8	14.3
20 to 24	17.0	17.8	15.2	18.3	14.3	17.7	14.1	20.9	16.7
25 to 44	39.3	39.4	30.7	45.0	40.8	33.5	39.2	28.5	38.5
45 & over	10.7	9.3	9.3	11.4	10.6	8.2	7.4	5.9	10.1
Unknown	13.4	12.6	20.7	0.1	9.4	13.7	25.1	22.5	12.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Adapted from 1995 *National Crime Statistics* (Australian Bureau of Statistics, Cat. No. 4501.0).

Figure 3.3: AUSTRALIA - National Crime Statistics
Victims of Assault
Rate per 100 000 Relevant Population, 1995
Age Group

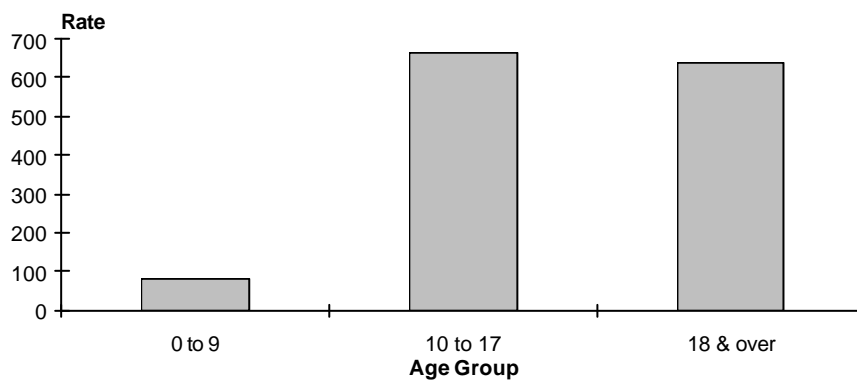


Table 3.4: AUSTRALIA, Victims of Sexual Assault, 1995
Age

<i>Age</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Australia</i>
Number									
0 to 9	863	351	595	274	443	30	24	22	2 602
10 to 14	933	468	598	306	428	25	25	16	2 799
15 to 19	708	559	432	287	349	43	17	8	2 403
20 to 24	421	420	254	168	143	27	12	7	1 452
25 to 44	629	687	345	278	319	24	28	10	2 320
45 & over	126	106	47	42	48	5	5	1	380
Unknown	359	208	199	1	51	6	16	11	851
Total	4 039	2 799	2 470	1 356	1 781	160	127	75	12 807
Percentage									
0 to 9	21.4	12.5	24.1	20.2	24.9	18.8	18.9	29.3	20.3
10 to 14	23.1	16.7	24.2	22.6	24.0	15.6	19.7	21.3	21.9
15 to 19	17.5	20.0	17.5	21.2	19.6	26.9	13.4	10.7	18.8
20 to 24	10.4	15.0	10.3	12.4	8.0	16.9	9.4	9.3	11.3
25 to 44	15.6	24.5	14.0	20.5	17.9	15.0	22.0	13.3	18.1
45 & over	3.1	3.8	1.9	3.1	2.7	3.1	3.9	1.3	3.0
Unknown	8.9	7.4	8.1	0.1	2.9	3.8	12.6	14.7	6.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Adapted from 1995 *National Crime Statistics* (Australian Bureau of Statistics, Cat. No. 4501.0)

Figure 3.4: AUSTRALIA - National Crime Statistics
Victims of Sexual Assault
Rate per 100 000 Relevant Population, 1995
Age Group

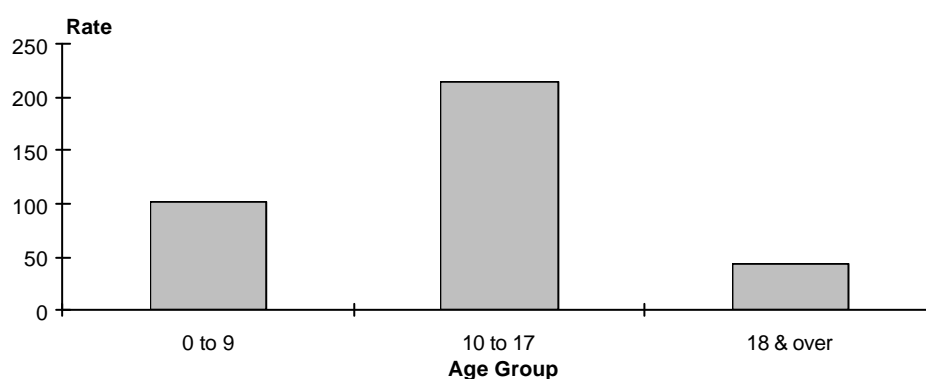
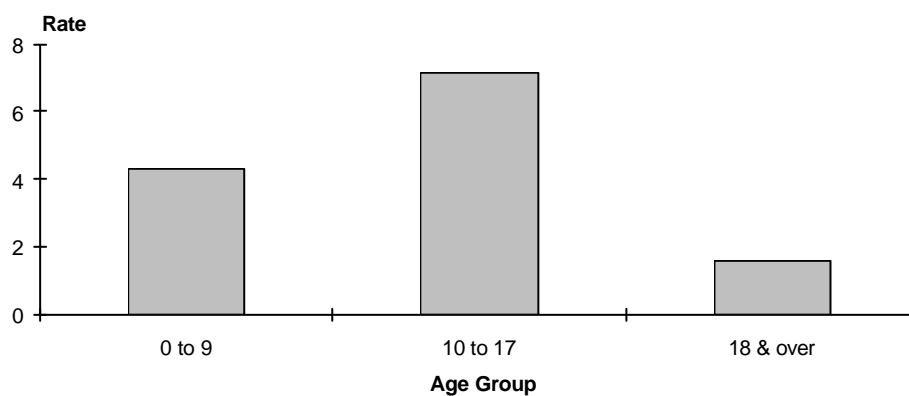


Table 3.5: AUSTRALIA, Victims of Kidnapping/Abduction, 1995
Age

Age	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Australia
Number									
0 to 9	35	18	20	24	14	0	0	0	111
10 to 14	24	23	20	24	7	0	0	0	98
15 to 19	39	17	11	10	5	0	0	0	82
20 to 24	30	14	4	8	2	0	3	1	62
25 to 44	33	20	8	11	2	0	5	0	79
45 & over	6	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	10
Unknown	11	2	7	0	3	1	3	0	27
Total	178	95	71	78	34	1	11	1	469
Percentage									
0 to 9	19.7	18.9	28.2	30.8	41.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.7
10 to 14	13.5	24.2	28.2	30.8	20.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.9
15 to 19	21.9	17.9	15.5	12.8	14.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.5
20 to 24	16.9	14.7	5.6	10.3	5.9	0.0	27.3	100.0	13.2
25 to 44	18.5	21.1	11.3	14.1	5.9	0.0	45.5	0.0	16.8
45 & over	3.4	1.1	1.4	1.3	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1
Unknown	6.2	2.1	9.9	0.0	8.8	100.0	27.3	0.0	5.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Adapted from 1995 *National Crime Statistics* (Australian Bureau of Statistics, Cat. No. 4501.0).

Figure 3.5: AUSTRALIA, National Crime Statistics
Victims of Kidnapping/Abduction
Rate per 100 000 Relevant Population, 1995
Age Group



Crime and Safety Surveys

Crime and Safety Survey Australia 1993

Table 3.6: AUSTRALIA, Crime and Safety Survey Australia, April 1993
Victimisation Rates per 100 Persons: Age Group
Personal Crimes

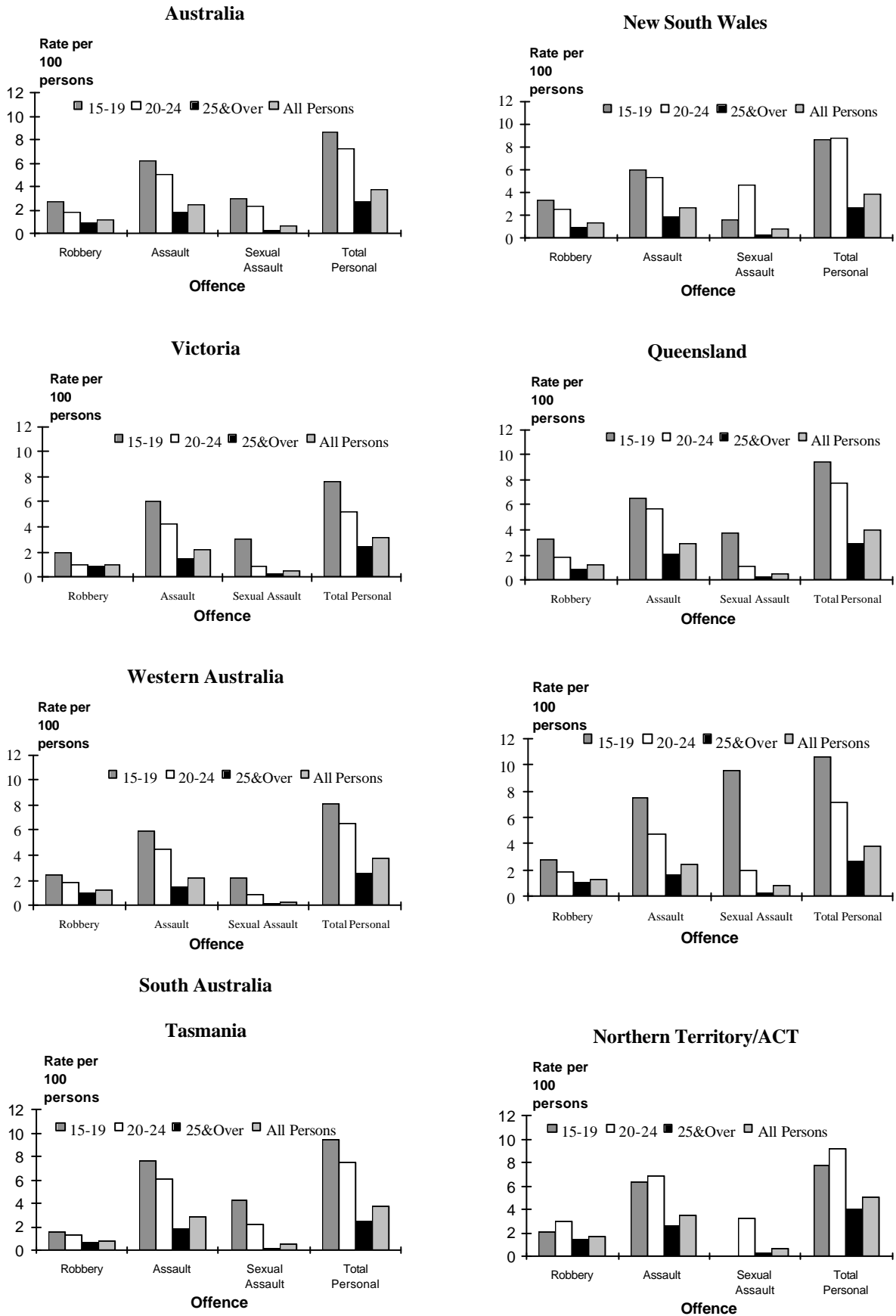
State/Territory	Age Group (Years)	Offence			Total Personal
		Robbery	Assault	Sexual Assault ¹	
NSW	15-19	3.3	5.9	1.6	8.7
	20-24	2.6	5.3	4.7	8.7
	25&Over	0.9	1.9	0.3	2.7
	All Persons	1.3	2.6	0.8	3.9
Vic.	15-19	1.9	6.0	3.0	7.6
	20-24	1.0	4.2	0.9	5.3
	25&Over	0.9	1.5	0.3	2.4
	All Persons	1.0	2.2	0.5	3.2
Qld	15-19	3.3	6.5	3.7	9.4
	20-24	1.9	5.7	1.1	7.7
	25&Over	0.9	2.1	0.3	2.9
	All Persons	1.2	2.9	0.5	4.0
WA	15-19	2.4	6.0	2.2	8.2
	20-24	1.8	4.5	0.8	6.5
	25&Over	1.0	1.5	0.2	2.5
	All Persons	1.3	2.2	0.3	3.8
SA	15-19	2.8	7.5	9.6	10.6
	20-24	1.9	4.7	2.0	7.1
	25&Over	1.1	1.7	0.3	2.6
	All	1.3	2.5	0.8	3.8
Tas.	15-19	1.5	7.7	4.3	9.4
	20-24	1.3	6.1	2.2	7.5
	25&Over	0.7	1.8	0.1	2.5
	All Persons	0.8	2.8	0.5	3.7
NT/ACT ²	15-19	2.1	6.4	0.0	7.7
	20-24	3.0	6.9	3.2	9.2
	25&Over	1.4	2.6	0.3	4.0
	All Persons	1.7	3.5	0.6	5.0
Australia	15-19	2.8	6.2	3.0	8.6
	20-24	1.9	5.0	2.3	7.3
	25&Over	0.9	1.8	0.3	2.7
	All Persons	1.2	2.5	0.6	3.7

1. Victimisation rates for sexual assault are based on the number of females aged 18 years and over.

2. Unit records for the ACT and the Northern Territory have been given the same jurisdiction indicative. Therefore, it is not possible to generate separate estimates for each Territory.

Source: Derived from unit record files (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 1994).

Figure 3.6: AUSTRALIA, Crime and Safety Survey Australia, April 1993
 Victimisation Rates per 100 Persons: Age Group
 Personal Crimes



Note: Victimization rates for sexual assault are based on number of females aged 18 years and over.

Table 3.7: AUSTRALIA, Crime and Safety Survey Australia, April 1993
Victimisation Rates per 100 Persons Aged 15-24 Years
Gender and Labour Force Status

Robbery								
	NSW	Vic.	Qld	WA	SA	Tas.	NT/ACT¹	Australia
15 - 19 Years								
<i>Gender</i>								
Male	3.5	2.9	3.9	3.6	1.6	2.4	2.1	3.2
Female	3.1	0.9	2.7	1.3	4.0	1.5	2.1	2.3
<i>Labour Force Status</i>								
Employed	2.5	1.9	2.8	1.9	3.7	2.8	1.2	2.4
Unemployed	7.1	1.4	5.3	2.6	2.3	0.0	6.8	4.2
Not in labour force	3.1	2.1	3.1	2.9	2.1	0.6	2.0	2.6
20 - 24 Years								
<i>Gender</i>								
Male	2.6	1.3	2.2	1.8	2.6	2.0	4.2	2.1
Female	2.6	0.6	1.5	1.8	1.1	0.7	1.7	1.6
<i>Labour Force Status</i>								
Employed	2.1	0.9	1.5	1.6	2.0	0.3	2.8	1.6
Unemployed	7.4	2.1	3.5	3.5	0.0	6.9	9.6	4.0
Not in labour force	1.6	0.5	2.7	1.6	3.1	1.5	1.7	1.6

1. Unit records for the ACT and the Northern Territory have been given the same jurisdiction indicative. Therefore, it is not possible to generate separate estimates for each Territory.

Source: Derived from unit record files (Australian Bureau of Statistics 1994).

Table 3.8: AUSTRALIA, Crime and Safety Survey Australia, April 1993
 Victimization Rates per 100 Persons Aged 15-24 Years
 Gender and Labour Force Status
 Assault

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	WA	SA	Tas.	NT/ACT ¹	Australia
15-19 Years								
<i>Gender</i>								
Male	8.4	8.1	8.1	7.3	8.0	8.9	8.3	8.1
Female	3.3	3.7	4.9	4.6	7.0	6.4	4.4	4.2
<i>Labour Force Status</i>								
Employed	5.0	4.4	4.9	5.4	8.2	6.5	6.2	5.2
Unemployed	8.6	10.0	11.3	8.8	14.0	14.9	13.8	10.3
Not in labour force	5.9	6.0	6.5	5.8	4.9	6.7	4.5	5.9
20 - 24 Years								
<i>Gender</i>								
Male	6.5	5.6	7.6	7.1	4.9	8.1	9.6	6.5
Female	4.0	2.8	3.8	1.9	4.5	4.1	4.1	3.5
<i>Labour Force Status</i>								
Employed	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.6	3.8	5.6	7.3	4.8
Unemployed	11.1	2.6	7.3	4.9	11.6	9.6	16.0	7.3
Not in labour force	2.9	3.4	10.9	4.2	2.6	5.6	2.2	4.4

1. Unit records for the ACT and the Northern Territory have been given the same jurisdiction indicative. Therefore, it is not possible to generate separate estimates for each Territory.

Source: Derived from unit record files (Australian Bureau of Statistics 1994).

Table 3.9: AUSTRALIA, Crime and Safety Survey Australia, April 1993
Percentage of Victims Reporting more than One Incident of the Same Offence:
Age Group
Robbery and Assault

State/Territory	Age Group (Years)	Offence	
		Robbery	Assault
NSW	15-19	30.9	45.4
	20-24	49.3	40.7
	25&Over	29.7	43.5
Vic.	15-19	41.0	36.8
	20-24	39.5	40.6
	25&Over	23.2	38.5
Qld	15-19	39.6	41.1
	20-24	39.2	52.0
	25&Over	34.4	46.8
WA	15-19	35.4	54.6
	20-24	19.5	34.7
	25&Over	19.0	41.2
SA	15-19	24.8	51.2
	20-24	32.0	34.9
	25&Over	28.9	50.3
Tas.	15-19	19.2	33.8
	20-24	35.1	35.5
	25&Over	34.5	32.7
NT/ACT ¹	15-19	24.2	35.2
	20-24	54.7	69.3
	25&Over	41.0	47.1
Australia	15-19	34.2	43.2
	20-24	41.9	43.0
	25&Over	28.1	43.2

1. Unit records for the ACT and the Northern Territory have been given the same jurisdiction indicative. Therefore, it is not possible to generate separate estimates for each Territory.

Source: Derived from unit record files (Australian Bureau of Statistics 1994).

Figure 3.7: AUSTRALIA, Crime and Safety Survey Australia, April 1993
Percentage of Victims Reporting more than One Incident of the Same Offence:
Age Group
Robbery and Assault

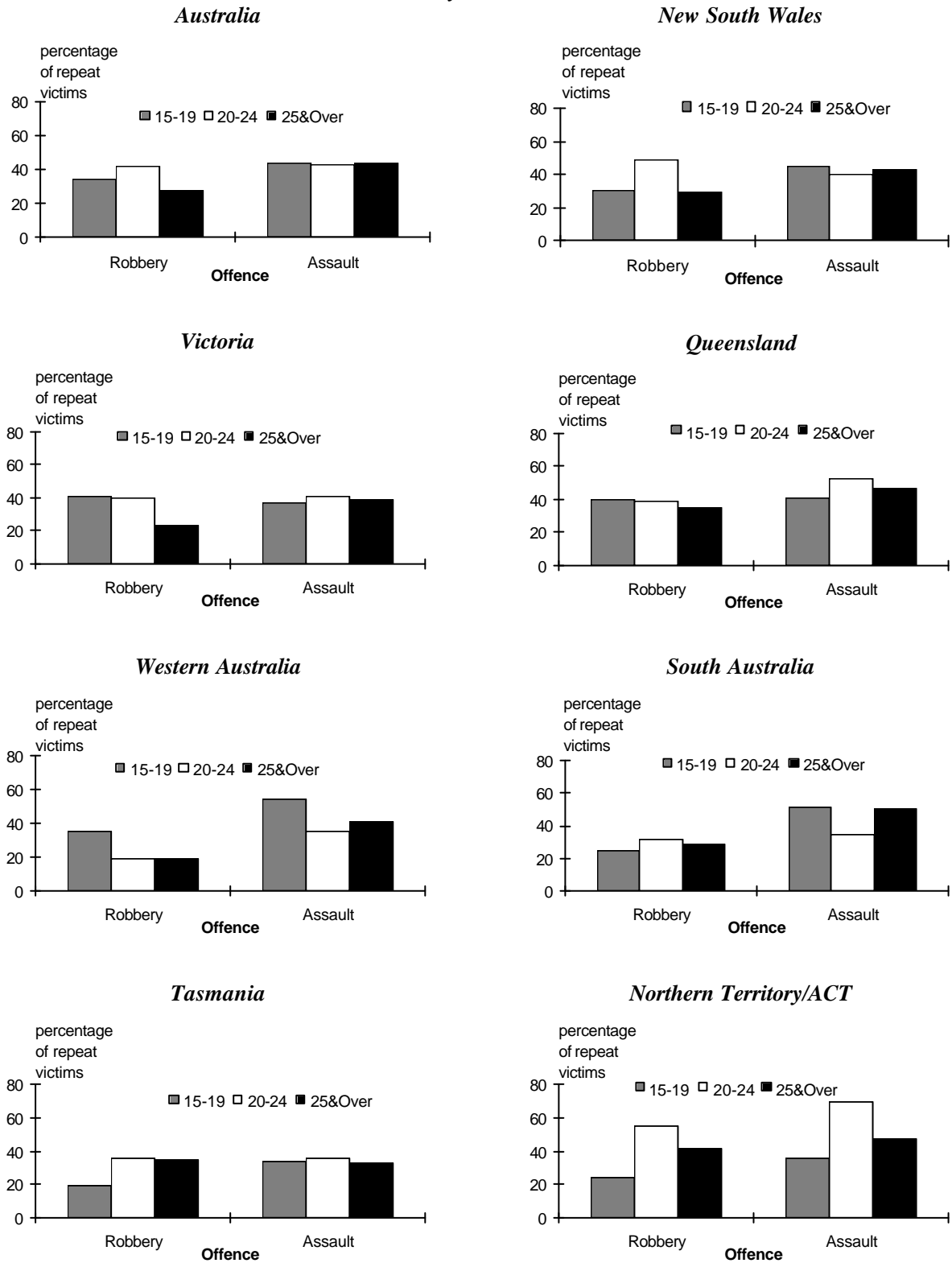


Table 3.10: AUSTRALIA, Crime and Safety Survey Australia, April 1993
Percentage of Victims Aged 15-24 Years Reporting more than One Incident of the Same Offence
Gender and Labour Force Status

Robbery								
	NSW	Vic.	Qld	WA	SA	Tas.	NT/ACT¹	Australia
15 - 19 Years								
<i>Gender</i>								
Male	35.5	42.0	31.4	39.8	36.0	23.2	26.1	36.2
Female	25.6	37.5	52.3	22.5	20.2	0.0	22.2	31.3
<i>Labour Force Status</i>								
Employed	32.1	48.8	34.3	55.1	23.6	22.9	0.0	35.6
Unemployed	42.8	46.5	55.7	46.3	42.1	0.0	68.9	47.8
Not in labour force	23.7	35.0	34.6	18.7	21.0	0.0	0.0	27.0
20-24 Years								
<i>Gender</i>								
Male	72.6	41.8	51.5	0.0	36.3	46.9	61.9	52.3
Female	26.6	34.5	20.0	40.4	21.7	0.0	36.9	27.6
<i>Labour Force Status</i>								
Employed	41.4	50.0	33.5	19.9	43.2	100.0	61.0	40.7
Unemployed	56.7	30.0	27.8	0.0	0.0	31.4	60.6	42.3
Not in labour force	69.1	0.0	68.3	50.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.1

1. Unit records for the ACT and the Northern Territory have been given the same jurisdiction indicative. Therefore, it is not possible to generate separate estimates for each Territory.

Source: Derived from unit record files (Australian Bureau of Statistics 1994).

Table 3.11: AUSTRALIA, Crime and Safety Survey Australia, April 1993
 Percentage of Victims Aged 15-24 Years Reporting more than One Incident of the Same Offence
 Gender and Labour Force Status

<i>Assault</i>								
	NSW	Vic.	Qld	WA	SA	Tas.	NT/ACT ¹	Australia
15 - 19 Years								
<i>Gender</i>								
Male	44.3	41.2	42.9	51.5	47.7	27.6	47.1	43.7
Female	48.2	26.6	37.8	59.6	55.3	42.9	12.0	42.1
<i>Labour Force Status</i>								
Employed	36.1	26.4	43.6	55.7	45.1	41.7	42.9	39.5
Unemployed	67.6	42.0	63.4	36.3	62.9	18.7	44.9	57.3
Not in labour force	44.3	37.1	21.1	60.9	50.2	35.9	13.2	39.3
20-24 Years								
<i>Gender</i>								
Male	42.7	43.7	45.7	37.3	29.6	28.5	82.8	43.4
Female	37.3	34.5	65.3	24.8	40.8	49.6	39.1	42.3
<i>Labour Force Status</i>								
Employed	34.8	41.0	50.2	48.6	29.2	37.5	67.0	41.6
Unemployed	55.0	77.7	44.7	0.0	45.7	46.1	70.4	50.8
Not in labour force	47.4	16.0	60.2	0.0	29.8	20.4	100.0	39.9

1. Unit records for the ACT and the Northern Territory have been given the same jurisdiction indicative. Therefore, it is not possible to generate separate estimates for each Territory.

Source: Derived from unit record files (Australian Bureau of Statistics 1994).

State Crime and Safety Surveys, 1995

Table 3.12: AUSTRALIA, State Crime and Safety Surveys, 1995
 Victimization Rates per 100 Persons: Age Group
 Personal Offences

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	WA	SA	ACT
<i>Age (Years)</i>						
15-24	8.6	6.2	8.7	8.2	8.6	9.4
25 years and over	3.3	2.4	3.7	3.5	3.1	4.0

Source: Adapted from:

April 1995 Crime and Safety New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory (Australian Bureau of Statistics, Cat. No. 4509.1).

April 1995 Crime and Safety Victoria (Australian Bureau of Statistics, Cat. No. 4509.2).

April 1995 Crime and Safety Queensland (Australian Bureau of Statistics, Cat. No. 4509.3).

April 1995 Crime and Safety South Australia (Australian Bureau of Statistics, Cat. No. 4509.4).

October 1995 Crime and Safety Western Australia (Australian Bureau of Statistics, Cat. 4509.5).

4



Persons in Juvenile Corrective Institutions

Since 1977 the Australian Institute of Criminology has compiled statistics on the number of juveniles detained in corrective institutions. The method of collection of juvenile detention data has suffered several changes during the past 21 years. As a result of these changes some continuity has been lost. However, the method of data collection since the third quarter of 1981 has remained fairly stable.

This chapter contains statistics on persons in juvenile corrective institutions during the period from the third quarter of 1981 to 30 December 1996. As already mentioned, definitions of juveniles are not uniform throughout Australia and differences exist in the administration of juvenile justice between States and Territories (refer to Chapter 1). Without attempting any comparison between jurisdictions, the following comments can be made:

- The rate of detention per 100 000 persons aged 10-17 years in Australia decreased during 1981-85. It remained fairly stable for the years following 1985 until 1992 when it dropped to its lowest level. However, from 1993, the rate of detention reached the levels observed before 1992. Note that the temporal behaviour of the national detention rate is the result of the combined behaviour of jurisdiction rates, which present some interesting differences. Rates in Victoria and Western Australia show a declining trend. Rates for South Australia and Queensland remain below the national rate, and those in NSW remain stable. The small numbers of persons in juvenile detention institutions prevented any comments about the rates for Tasmania and the Territories.
- Males aged 10-17 years are more likely to be detained in a juvenile corrective

institution than females. The ratio of rates of detention of males to that of females has increased over the years.

- Data were adjusted to account for the effect that a quarterly pattern might have on the detention rates. Seasonally adjusted rates appear not very different from unadjusted ones which indicates the absence of a “quarter” effect on detention rates.
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons aged 10-17 years are much more likely to be detained in a juvenile corrective institution than their non-Indigenous counterparts, with a level of over-representation that seems to have stabilised around a value of 20.
- The percentage of persons in juvenile corrective institutions awaiting court hearing, outcome or penalty has oscillated between 30 and 40 over the 1993-96 period, and shows no definite quarterly patterns. The data do not indicate any difference between the remand proportions of Indigenous and non-Indigenous persons.

Number and rate

Table 4.1: AUSTRALIA, Persons Aged 10-17 Years in Juvenile Corrective Institutions
Number and Rate Per 100 000 Relevant Population, 30 June 1981-96

<i>Males</i>									
Year	NSW	Vic.	Qld	WA	SA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Australia
Number									
1981	521	253	89	145	71	26	1	13	1 119
1982	551	232	94	138	67	17	8	13	1 120
1983	518	224	103	88	55	25	14	16	1 043
1984	378	209	85	69	37	20	15	6	819
1985	248	218	114	96	40	16	23	10	765
1986	257	204	78	93	38	20	26	17	733
1987	357	156	83	79	40	18	24	11	768
1988	249	164	89	76	42	14	37	12	683
1989	249	136	73	124	30	14	39	6	671
1990	325	127	100	114	36	9	27	9	747
1991	311	65	70	111	43	17	30	6	653
1992	250	47	71	84	50	5	25	9	541
1993	292	49	83	97	56	8	20	5	610
1994	352	61	90	119	56	9	13	8	708
1995	374	72	127	95	37	10	15	13	743
1996	297	71	117	66	66	15	14	12	658
Rate per 100 000 relevant population									
1981	146.25	88.75	51.92	149.90	75.57	81.99	10.79	75.97	105.42
1982	152.82	80.77	52.84	139.01	71.45	53.91	79.07	72.57	103.87
1983	142.55	77.65	56.48	87.47	58.85	79.61	130.72	86.97	95.79
1984	103.47	72.12	45.91	68.29	39.87	63.20	134.59	31.76	74.74
1985	67.57	75.49	60.88	94.73	43.43	50.75	199.46	52.15	69.62
1986	70.00	71.23	41.34	91.23	41.81	63.75	222.17	87.44	66.78
1987	97.54	55.47	44.08	77.28	44.92	58.72	203.36	55.98	70.53
1988	68.44	59.25	47.27	73.78	48.24	46.56	316.24	60.49	63.21
1989	69.77	50.27	38.68	120.79	35.33	47.46	337.81	30.40	63.03
1990	92.86	47.93	53.12	111.76	43.30	30.75	237.49	46.34	71.25
1991	89.57	24.87	37.05	108.51	52.26	58.24	265.42	31.14	62.67
1992	72.37	18.24	37.30	81.54	61.14	17.13	220.21	47.86	52.14
1993	84.90	19.16	42.85	93.38	68.68	27.38	174.02	27.05	58.77
1994	101.99	24.00	45.77	113.50	68.39	30.84	112.52	43.90	67.97
1995	107.76	28.32	63.51	89.33	45.04	34.04	129.02	72.03	70.84
1996	84.78	27.85	57.41	61.22	79.61	50.98	118.17	67.13	62.14

Table 4.1 (cont.): AUSTRALIA, Persons Aged 10-17 Years in Juvenile Corrective Institutions
Number and Rate Per 100 000 Relevant Population, 30 June 1981-96

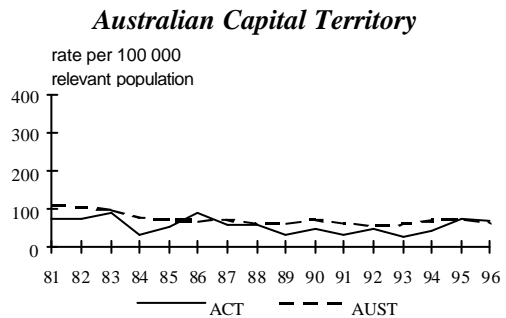
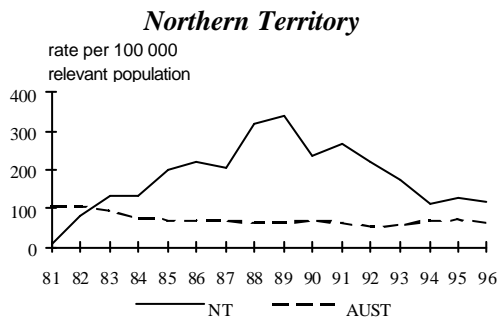
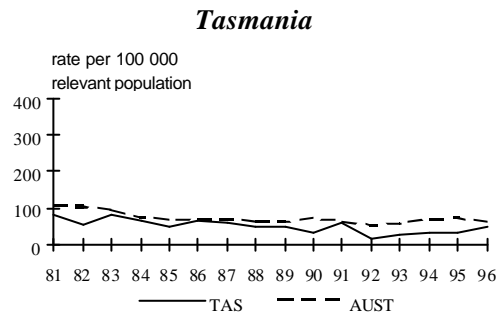
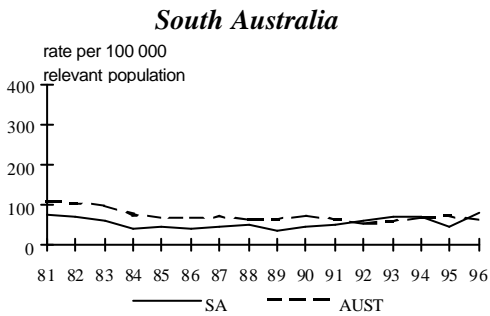
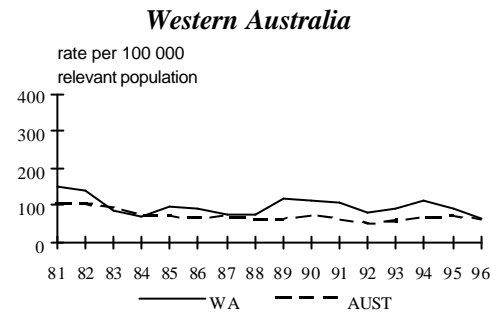
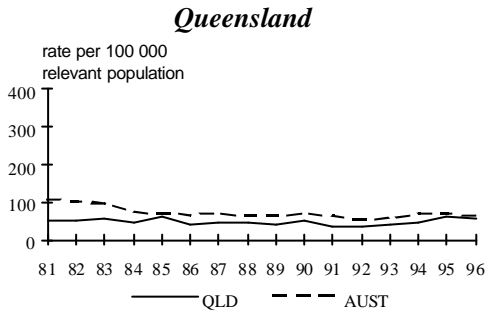
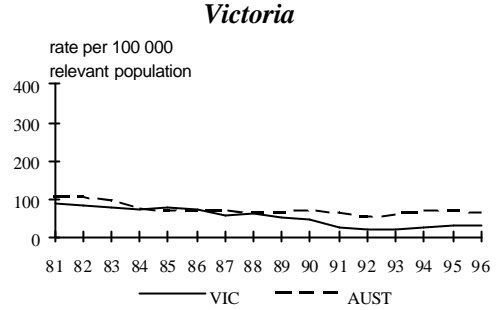
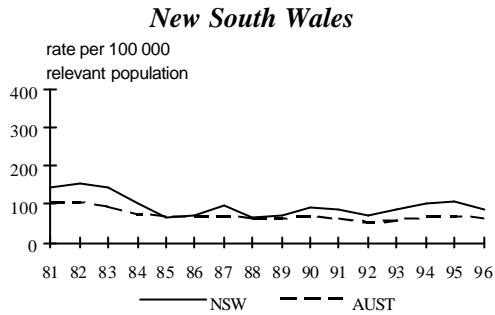
<i>Females</i>									
Year	NSW	Vic.	Qld	WA	SA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Australia
Number									
1981	90	81	22	14	5	8	0	13	233
1982	95	67	13	13	4	6	3	4	205
1983	83	67	11	8	5	8	1	4	178
1984	48	72	20	12	3	7	2	3	167
1985	30	51	11	14	2	1	0	3	112
1986	33	56	17	5	4	2	4	1	122
1987	37	44	13	5	1	4	7	2	113
1988	23	34	10	5	3	7	3	2	87
1989	30	31	8	9	0	3	7	0	88
1990	29	24	9	11	1	1	3	0	78
1991	15	5	6	5	3	0	6	1	41
1992	12	5	3	9	3	0	3	1	36
1993	20	2	2	7	5	1	3	1	41
1994	18	3	5	12	2	1	0	1	42
1995	20	2	9	7	2	0	2	1	43
1996	22	2	12	7	8	3	1	3	58
Rate per 100 000 relevant population									
1981	26.48	29.55	13.27	15.25	5.58	25.96	0.00	79.04	22.91
1982	27.58	24.23	7.60	13.82	4.48	19.58	31.37	23.31	19.85
1983	23.90	24.15	6.29	8.40	5.62	26.13	9.91	22.60	17.08
1984	13.74	25.91	11.29	12.55	3.41	22.91	19.22	16.56	15.95
1985	8.56	18.43	6.15	14.56	2.30	3.28	0.00	16.25	10.68
1986	9.42	20.45	9.46	5.16	4.67	6.61	36.41	5.32	11.66
1987	10.59	16.39	7.23	5.16	1.19	13.59	63.39	10.50	10.89
1988	6.62	12.90	5.56	5.15	3.66	24.23	27.67	10.43	8.46
1989	8.81	12.08	4.45	9.29	0.00	10.61	66.60	0.00	8.70
1990	8.71	9.56	5.03	11.43	1.28	3.60	28.92	0.00	7.85
1991	4.55	2.02	3.36	5.18	3.86	0.00	57.90	5.41	4.15
1992	3.66	2.05	1.67	9.28	3.87	0.00	28.91	5.52	3.66
1993	6.12	0.83	1.10	7.17	6.46	3.60	28.56	5.61	4.17
1994	5.49	1.25	2.70	12.20	2.58	3.59	0.00	5.71	4.26
1995	6.05	0.83	4.78	6.99	2.57	0.00	18.46	5.78	4.32
1996	6.59	0.83	6.27	6.88	10.19	10.62	9.01	17.60	5.78

Table 4.1 (cont.): AUSTRALIA, Persons Aged 10-17 Years in Juvenile Corrective Institutions
Number and Rate Per 100 000 Relevant Population, 30 June 1981-96

<i>Persons</i>									
Year	NSW	Vic.	Qld	WA	SA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Australia
Number									
1981	611	334	111	159	76	34	1	26	1 352
1982	646	299	107	151	71	23	11	17	1 325
1983	601	299	114	96	60	33	15	20	1 221
1984	426	281	105	81	40	27	17	9	986
1985	278	269	125	110	42	17	23	13	877
1986	290	260	95	98	42	22	30	18	855
1987	394	200	96	84	41	22	31	13	881
1988	272	198	99	81	45	21	40	14	770
1989	279	167	81	133	30	17	46	6	759
1990	354	151	109	125	37	10	30	9	825
1991	326	70	76	116	46	17	36	7	694
1992	262	52	74	93	53	5	28	10	577
1993	312	51	85	104	61	9	23	6	651
1994	370	64	95	131	58	10	13	9	750
1995	394	74	136	102	39	10	17	14	786
1996	319	73	129	73	74	18	15	15	716
Rate per 100 000 relevant population									
1981	87.78	59.73	32.92	84.33	41.41	54.38	5.53	77.48	65.04
1982	91.63	53.04	30.67	78.10	38.78	36.99	55.89	48.47	62.76
1983	84.57	52.83	31.91	49.03	32.89	53.21	72.11	55.41	57.30
1984	59.61	49.50	28.98	41.18	22.12	43.41	78.88	24.32	46.01
1985	38.75	47.57	34.13	55.70	23.44	27.40	103.35	34.53	40.84
1986	40.42	46.41	25.79	49.30	23.80	35.69	132.22	47.08	39.88
1987	55.08	36.38	26.09	42.19	23.73	36.61	135.70	33.59	41.43
1988	38.24	36.64	26.89	40.50	26.61	35.62	177.45	35.89	36.50
1989	40.01	31.68	21.98	66.65	18.20	29.43	208.56	15.51	36.57
1990	51.84	29.26	29.70	63.04	22.92	17.52	137.98	23.62	40.39
1991	48.17	13.75	20.68	58.32	28.74	29.88	166.17	18.54	34.21
1992	38.90	10.36	20.02	46.51	33.26	8.78	128.85	27.07	28.56
1993	46.50	10.25	22.61	51.62	38.39	15.80	104.55	16.52	32.23
1994	54.97	12.94	24.90	64.46	36.35	17.52	58.60	25.18	37.00
1995	58.15	14.94	35.03	49.40	24.36	17.38	75.69	39.60	38.47
1996	46.62	14.68	32.65	34.83	45.84	31.21	65.37	42.96	34.70

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, *Persons in Juvenile Corrective Institutions* (several issues).

Figure 4.1a: AUSTRALIA, Persons Aged 10-17 Years in Juvenile Corrective Institutions
Rate Per 100 000 Relevant Population, 30 June 1981-96
Males



**Figure 4.1b: AUSTRALIA, Persons Aged 10-17 Years in Juvenile Corrective Institutions
Rate Per 100 000 Relevant Population, 1981-96
Females**

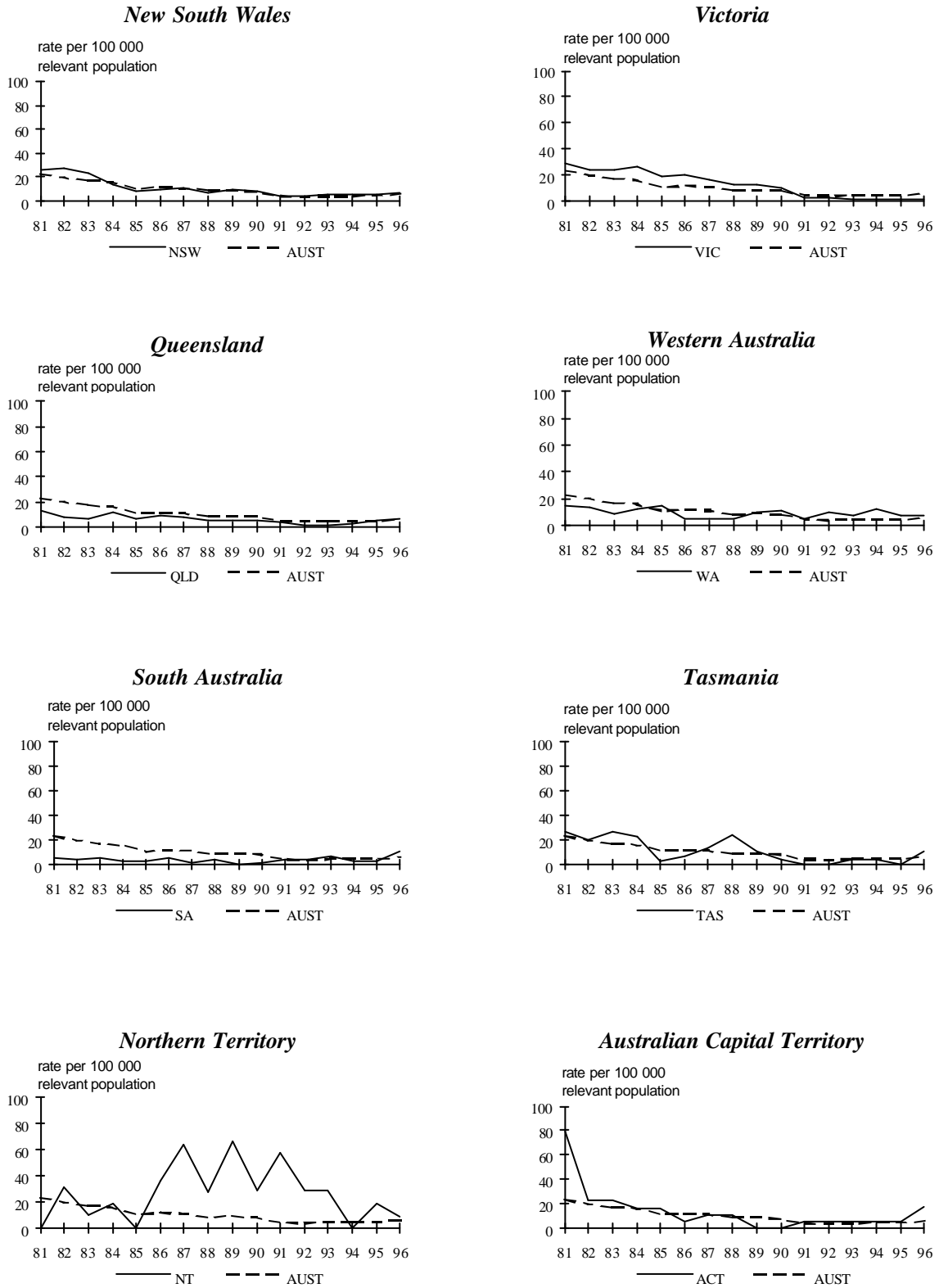
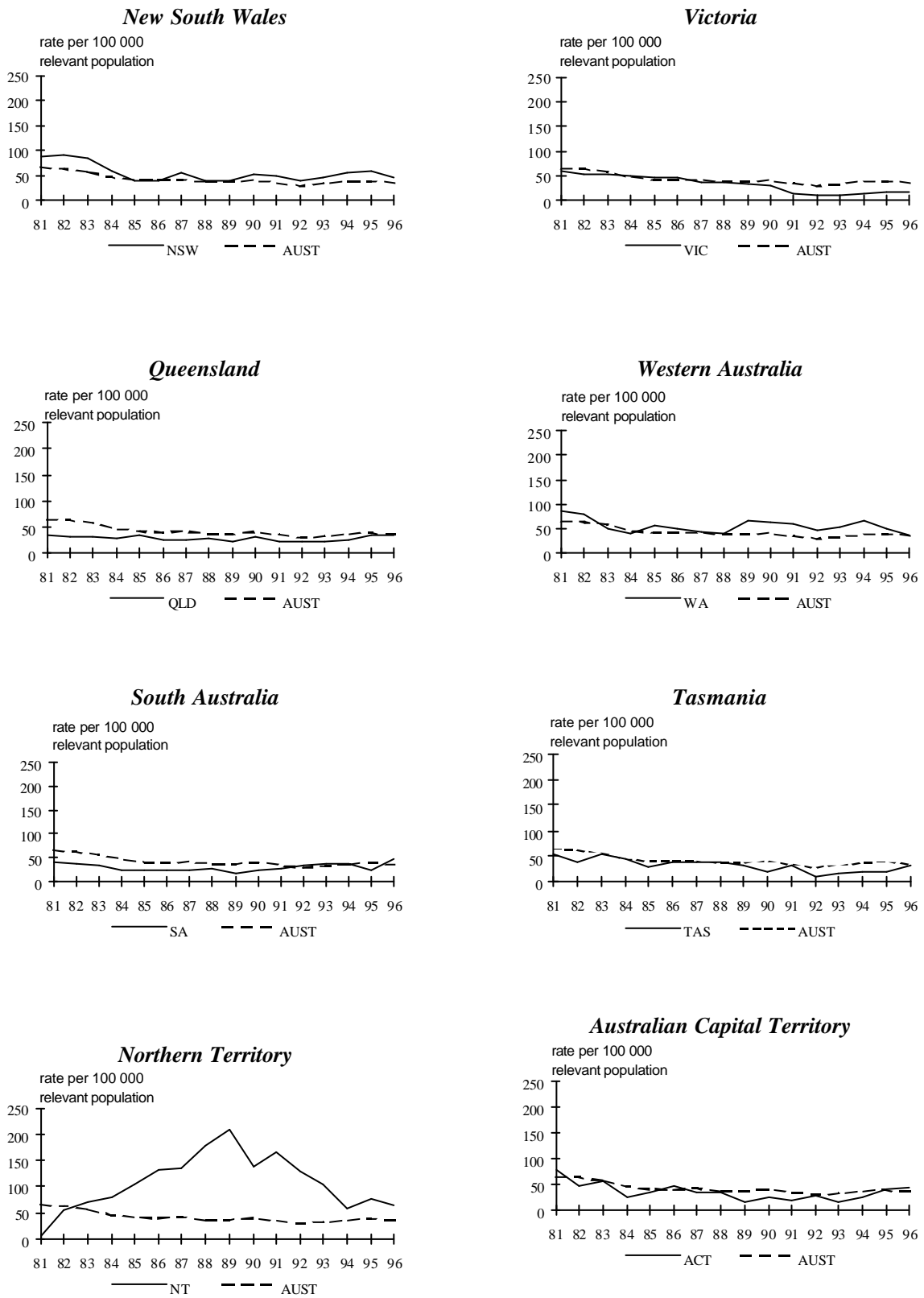


Figure 4.1c: AUSTRALIA, Persons Aged 10-17 Years in Juvenile Corrective Institutions
 Number and Rate Per 100 000 Relevant Population, 1981-96
 Persons



Unadjusted and adjusted rates

**Table 4.2: AUSTRALIA, Persons Aged 10-17 Years in Juvenile Corrective Institutions
Unadjusted and Seasonally Adjusted Rate Per 100 000 Relevant Population
1981-96**

Year	Unadjusted Rate				Seasonally Adjusted Rates			
	Quarter				Quarter			
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
1981	74.13	65.04	66.73	68.63	71.44	65.90	66.85	70.35
1982	67.93	62.57	63.84	61.01	65.24	63.43	63.97	62.72
1983	64.01	57.30	59.22	49.32	61.31	58.15	59.35	51.03
1984	52.50	45.97	40.93	40.65	49.81	46.82	41.05	42.36
1985	46.33	40.79	42.37	38.69	43.64	41.64	42.50	40.40
1986	45.71	40.02	42.07	40.44	43.02	40.87	42.20	42.15
1987	43.03	41.43	41.95	39.50	40.34	42.28	42.07	41.21
1988	38.54	36.50	36.17	36.64	35.85	37.35	36.30	38.35
1989	36.47	36.57	39.55	38.06	33.78	37.42	39.68	39.77
1990	41.56	40.39	37.89	34.22	38.87	41.24	38.02	35.93
1991	36.77	34.21	35.93	35.64	34.08	35.06	36.06	37.35
1992	35.50	28.56	34.95	35.98	32.81	29.41	35.07	37.70
1993	34.07	32.23	33.81	36.19	31.38	33.08	33.94	37.90
1994	38.58	37.00	35.18	35.08	35.89	37.86	35.30	36.79
1995	40.04	38.52	37.74	36.46	37.34	39.37	37.86	38.17
1996	36.55	37.90	38.29	34.75	33.85	38.76	38.42	36.46

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, *Persons in Juvenile Corrective Institutions* (several issues).

**Figure 4.2: AUSTRALIA, Persons Aged 10-17 Years in Juvenile Corrective Institutions
Unadjusted and Seasonally Adjusted Rate Per 100 000 Relevant Population
1981-96**

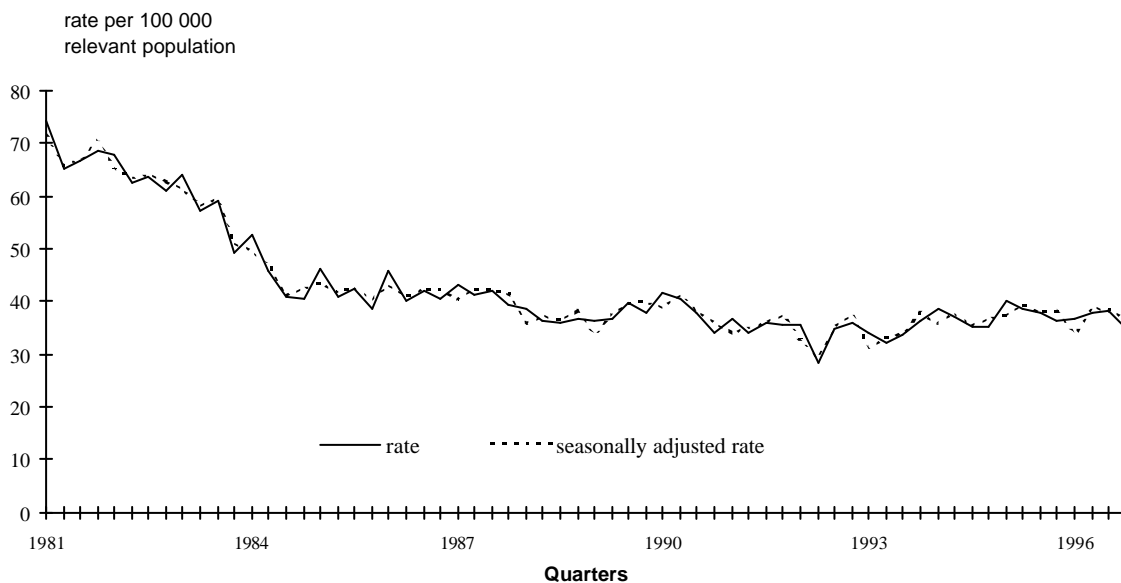


Table 4.3: AUSTRALIA, Persons Aged 10-17 Years in Juvenile Corrective Institutions Unadjusted and Seasonally Adjusted Rate Per 100 000 Relevant Population: Aboriginality, 1993-96

Year	Unadjusted Rate				Seasonally Adjusted Rate			
	Quarter				Quarter			
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders								
1993	537.60 ¹	521.00 ¹	404.16	421.40	505.36	504.67	419.63	454.51
1994	479.78	505.92	462.98	464.85	447.54	489.59	478.45	497.95
1995	562.35	473.17	498.65	462.26	530.10	456.84	514.12	495.36
1996	490.00	505.98	513.08	459.82	457.76	489.65	528.55	492.93
Non-Aboriginal								
1993	19.82	18.42	22.94	24.84	19.75	18.80	22.69	24.77
1994	25.96	23.69	22.99	22.85	25.89	24.07	22.75	22.78
1995	25.61	26.51	25.00	24.70	25.54	26.89	24.75	24.64
1996	24.23	25.20	25.40	23.22	24.17	25.58	25.15	23.15

1. Interpolated. **Note:** Data on Aboriginality were not collected before 1993.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, *Persons in Juvenile Corrective Institutions* (several issues).

Figure 4.3a: AUSTRALIA, Persons Aged 10-17 Years in Juvenile Corrective Institutions Unadjusted and Seasonally Adjusted Rate Per 100 000 Relevant Population, 1993-96

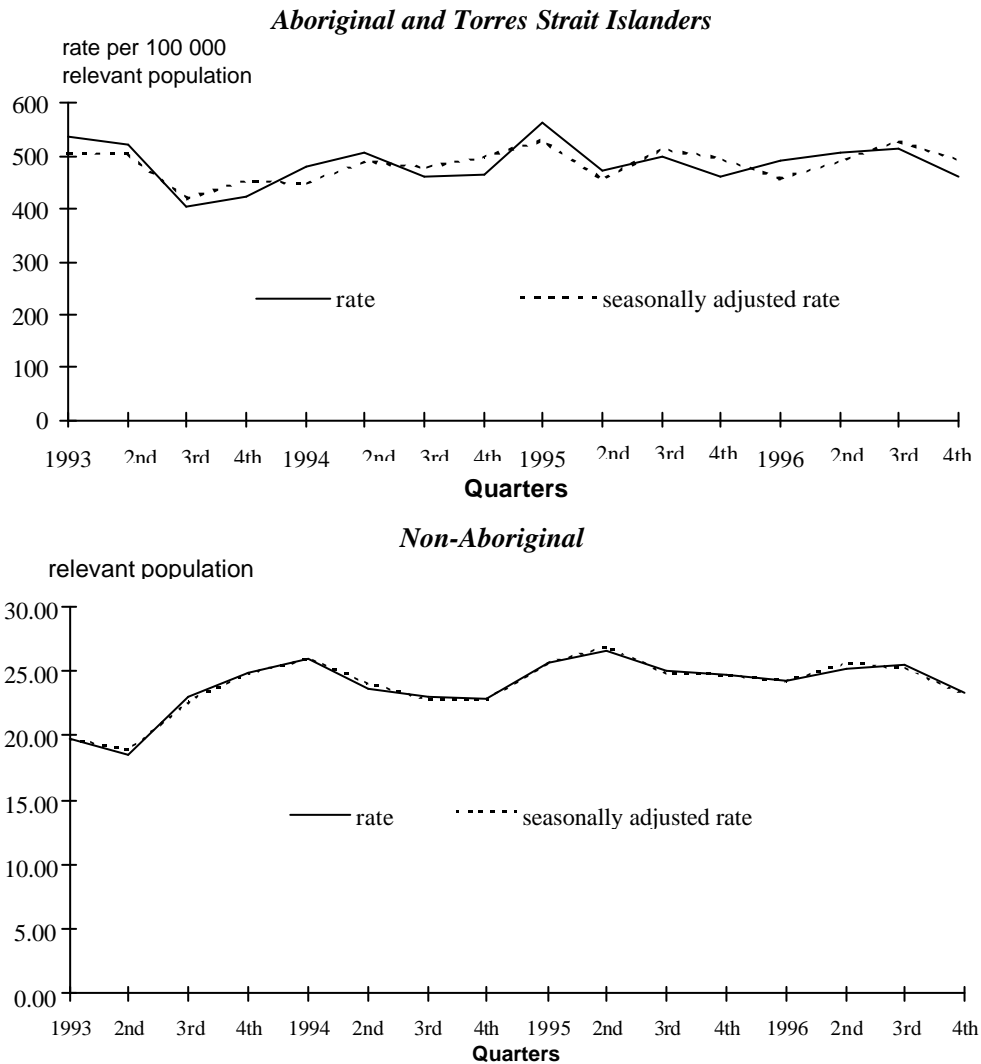


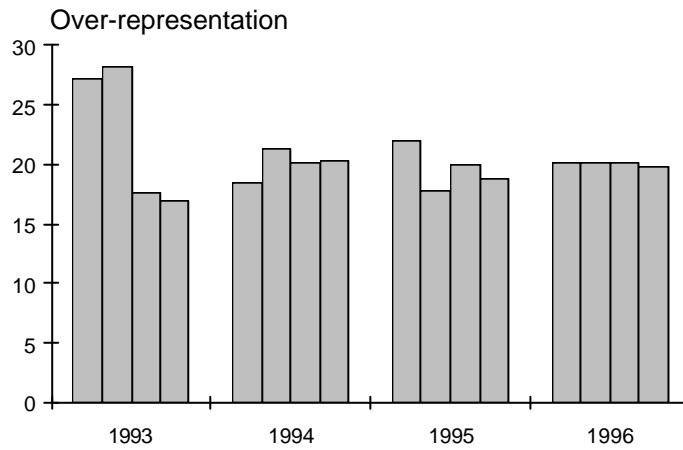
Table 4.4: AUSTRALIA, Persons Aged 10-17 Years in Juvenile Corrective Institutions
 Level of Over-Representation, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Persons to Non-Indigenous Persons
 1993-96

Year	Quarter			
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
1993	27.1	28.3	17.6	17.0
1994	18.5	21.4	20.1	20.3
1995	22.0	17.8	19.9	18.7
1996	20.2	20.1	20.2	19.8

Note: Data on Aboriginality were not collected before 1993.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, *Persons in Juvenile Corrective Institutions* (several issues).

Figure 4.4: AUSTRALIA, Persons Aged 10-17 Years in Juvenile Corrective Institutions
 Level of Aboriginal Over-Representation, Quarterly Ratios, 1993-96



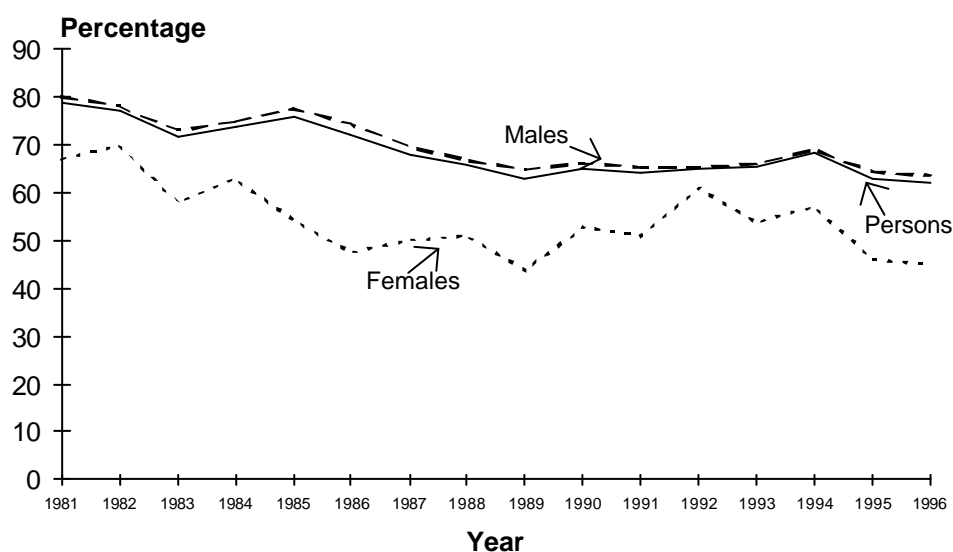
Detention status

Table 4.5: AUSTRALIA, Persons Aged 10-17 Years in Juvenile Corrective Institutions
 Percentage of Persons Not Awaiting Court Hearing, Outcome or Penalty
 Gender, 30 June 1981-96

	Male	Female	Persons
1981	80.0	66.9	78.6
1982	78.0	69.8	77.1
1983	73.0	57.9	71.9
1984	74.8	62.9	73.8
1985	77.5	54.2	75.6
1986	74.4	47.5	72.3
1987	69.5	50.0	68.1
1988	66.8	51.0	65.6
1989	64.8	43.6	63.1
1990	66.0	52.7	65.0
1991	65.3	50.9	64.2
1992	65.2	61.1	65.0
1993	66.0	53.7	65.3
1994	69.0	57.1	68.2
1995	64.2	46.0	63.1
1996	63.6	44.8	62.2

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, *Persons in Juvenile Corrective Institutions* (several issues).

Figure 4.5: AUSTRALIA, Persons Aged 10-17 Years in Juvenile Corrective Institutions
 Percentage of Persons Not Awaiting Court Hearing, Outcome or Penalty
 Gender, 30 June 1981-96



**Table 4.5: AUSTRALIA, Persons Aged 10-17 Years in Juvenile Corrective Institutions
Percentage Distribution, Aboriginality and Detention Status, 30 June 1993-96**

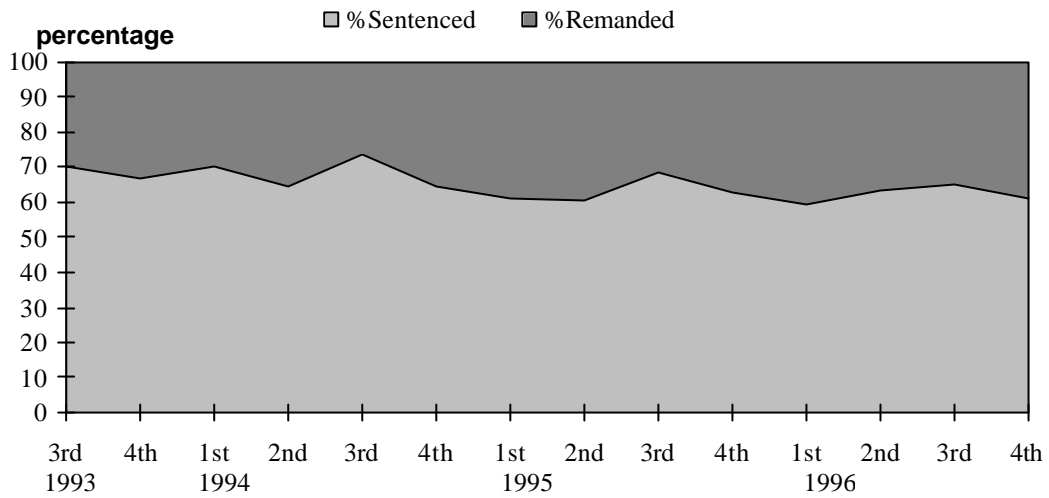
Year	Quarter	Sentenced	Remanded	Total	% Sentenced ¹
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders					
1993	3rd	149	62	211	70.6
	4th	163	57	220	74.1
1994	1st	185	72	257	72.0
	2nd	182	89	271	67.2
	3rd	183	65	248	73.8
	4th	157	92	249	63.1
1995	1st	190	119	309	61.5
	2nd	162	98	260	62.3
	3rd	180	94	274	65.7
	4th	139	115	254	54.7
1996	1st	150	126	276	54.3
	2nd	171	114	285	60.0
	3rd	181	108	289	62.6
	4th	160	99	259	61.8
Non-Aboriginal					
1993	3rd	332	140	472	70.3
	4th	326	185	511	63.8
1994	1st	364	161	525	69.3
	2nd	302	177	479	63.0
	3rd	341	123	464	73.5
	4th	302	160	462	65.4
1995	1st	309	200	509	60.7
	2nd	311	215	526	59.1
	3rd	349	148	497	70.2
	4th	326	165	491	66.4
1996	1st	297	181	478	62.1
	2nd	324	173	497	65.2
	3rd	332	168	500	66.4
	4th	276	181	457	60.4
Persons					
1993	3rd	481	202	683	70.4
	4th	489	242	731	66.9
1994	1st	549	233	782	70.2
	2nd	484	266	750	64.5
	3rd	524	188	712	73.6
	4th	459	252	711	64.6
1995	1st	499	319	818	61.0
	2nd	473	313	786	60.2
	3rd	529	242	771	68.6
	4th	465	280	745	62.4
1996	1st	447	307	754	59.3
	2nd	495	287	782	63.3
	3rd	513	276	789	65.0
	4th	436	280	716	60.9

1. Not awaiting Court hearing, outcome or penalty.

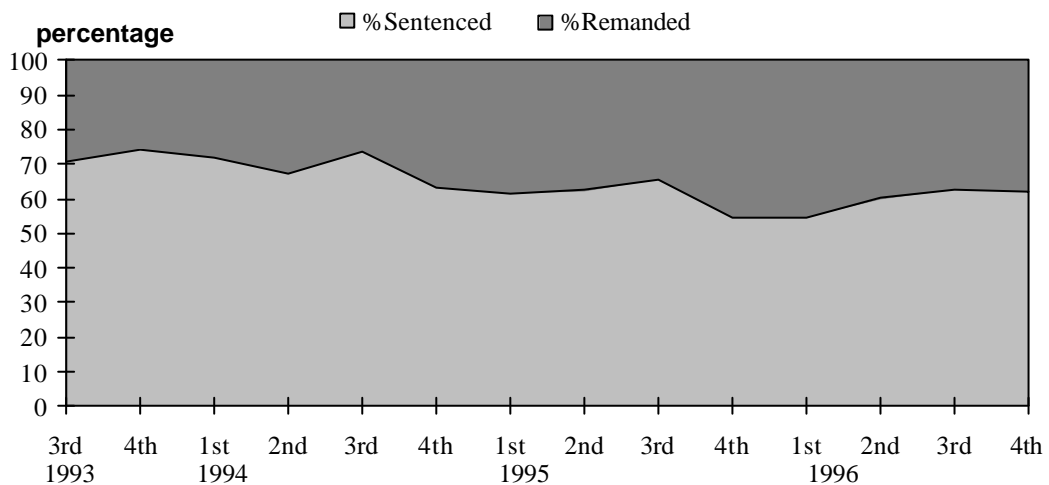
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, *Persons in Juvenile Corrective Institutions* (several issues).

Figure 4.6: AUSTRALIA, Persons Aged 10-17 Years in Juvenile Corrective Institutions
 Percentage Composition According to Detention Status, 1993-96

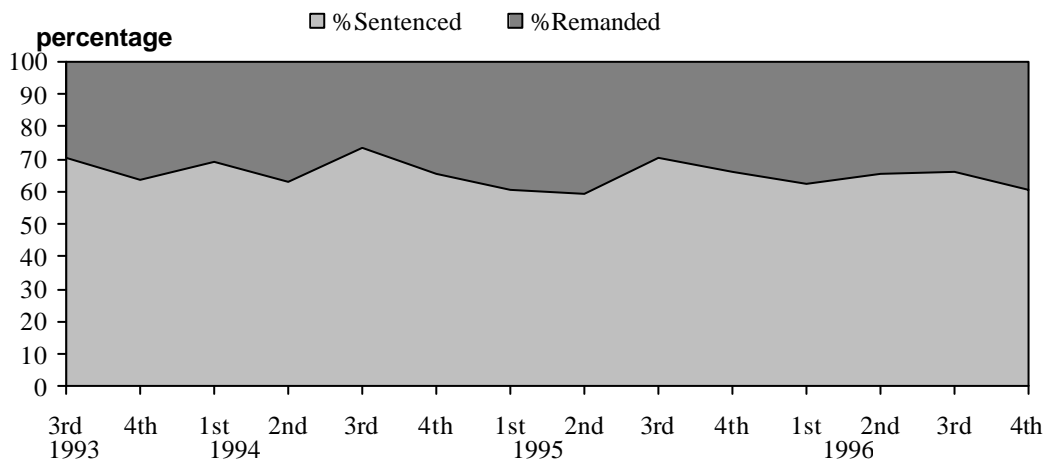
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders



Non-Aboriginal



Persons



5



Social Context

In common parlance crime is always associated with young people. This is as true in the media as in scholarly work and scientific research. In this context three terms,-- “-youth”, “young person”, and “juvenile”--are often used interchangeably. In criminological literature, the increases and decreases in the level of crime are often examined vis—-a--vis persons in the 15 to 24 year age group. From a legal point of view, the result is unclear in that this group includes persons who are defined by law as children or juveniles and young adults. In most countries the two groups of people are dealt with differently and their rights and responsibilities also are different. Official statistics from various countries show that the involvement of members of these two groups in crime is different.

The 15 to 24-year age group is therefore considered to be the most crime-prone age. It is logical therefore to claim that an increase in the proportion of this age group in the general population will result in increase in crime and vice versa. The purpose of this chapter is to provide some data about persons of this age group in Australia. Being in an age group in itself is not a cause of crime: even in the most “crime-prone” age group a large majority of people do not commit crime. Those who commit crime do so because of certain personal, social and environmental influences. Therefore, besides providing population data, some data on enrolment in education, school retention rates, participation in the labour force, and unemployment have been provided.

- Population estimates show that the proportion of young people in the general population currently is at its lowest. Projections by the Australian Bureau of Statistics to the year 2041 show that the

proportion of youth population will continue to decline and reach a low of about 6 per cent.

- The population of juveniles (as defined by laws in each jurisdiction) will also decline, but the decline will be slower for the Aboriginal population.
- About 74 per cent of the population in the 15 to 19 year age group in 1995 were enrolled in schools and tertiary institutions; in comparison, only 28 per cent of the population in the 20-24 age group were enrolled in any educational institution.
- Nationally, the Apparent Retention Rates of full time secondary students to year 12 reached a peak in 1992 and declined thereafter, the same was the case for students to year 10 and 11.
- In March 1997, the unemployment rate for 15-19 year-olds was 22.9 per cent and that for 20-24 year-olds was 14.3 per cent.

Youth population

Table 5.1: AUSTRALIA - Juvenile Population Estimates ^(a), 1986-96
(000's)

Year	Total			Non-Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander			Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander		
	Juveniles*	Total Population	% of Total	Juveniles*	Total Population	% of Total	Juveniles*	Total Population	% of Total
1986	2 044.3	16 018.3	12.8	1 996.1	15 767.8	12.7	48.2	250.6	19.2
1987	2 025.5	16 263.8	12.5	1 977.4	16 007.2	12.4	48.1	256.7	18.7
1988	2 000.6	16 532.2	12.1	1 952.6	16 269.1	12.0	47.9	263.1	18.2
1989	1 969.0	16 814.4	11.7	1 921.2	16 544.9	11.6	47.7	269.5	17.7
1990	1 941.7	17 065.1	11.4	1 893.9	16 788.9	11.3	47.8	276.2	17.3
1991	1 931.4	17 284.0	11.2	1 883.4	17 001.2	11.1	48.1	282.8	17.0
1992	1 927.1	17 482.6	11.0	1 878.2	17 193.4	10.9	48.9	289.1	16.9
1993	1 929.6	17 656.4	10.9	1 879.6	17 360.3	10.8	49.9	296.1	16.9
1994	1 937.9	17 835.7	10.9	1 886.7	17 532.4	10.8	51.2	303.3	16.9
1995	1 953.5	18 051.2	10.8	1 901.0	17 739.0	10.7	52.5	312.3	16.8
1996	1 972.6	18 286.3	10.8	1 918.7	17 966.5	10.7	53.9	319.8	16.9

(a) excludes "other territories" for 1994-96, (Jervis Bay Territory, Christmas Island, and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands).

*As defined by legislation in each State and Territory.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Estimated Resident Population by Sex and Age States & Territories of Australia*, (various), Cat. No. 3201.0; ABS, *Australian Demographic Statistics Preliminary June 1996*, Cat. No. 3101.0; ABS, June 1986 to June 1991, *Experimental Estimates of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population*, Cat. No. 3230.0; Aboriginal population after 1992, population data received directly from the ABS, based upon high level population estimates as seen in ABS publication Cat No. 3231.0, *June 1991-June 2001 Experimental Projections, Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander Population*.

Figure 5.1: AUSTRALIA, Juvenile Population
As a Proportion of the Total Population
Aboriginality, 1986-96

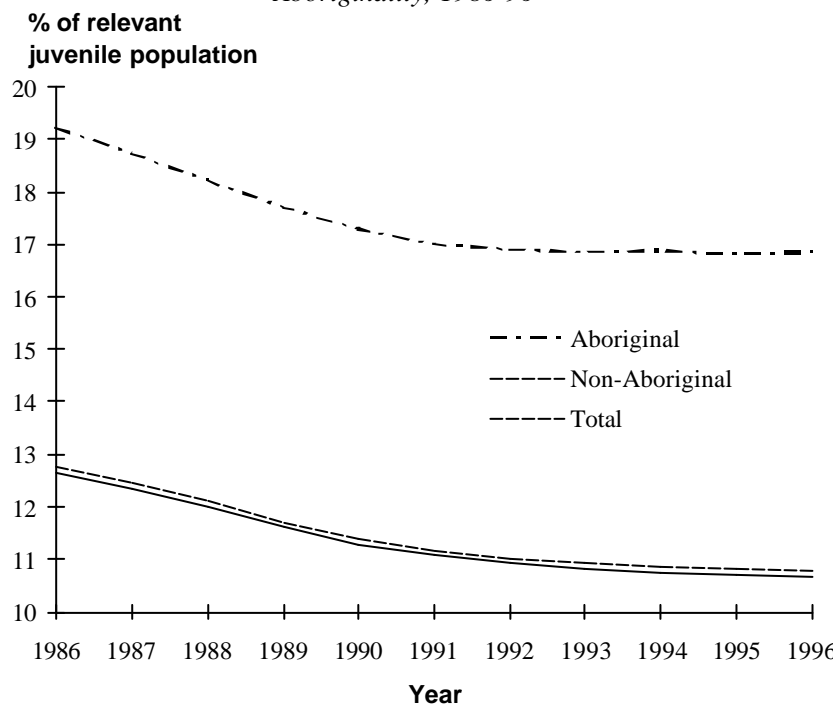


Table 5.2: AUSTRALIA - Estimated Population Aged 10-24 Years ^(a)
1986-96
(‘000s)

Year	Age Group			Total Population	% of Total Population in age group		
	10-14	15-19	20-24		10-14	15-19	20-24
1986	1 311.5	1 347.2	1 336.7	16 018.3	8.2	8.4	8.3
1987	1 272.5	1 386.3	1 327.2	16 263.8	7.8	8.5	8.2
1988	1 251.1	1 407.7	1 325.8	16 532.2	7.6	8.5	8.0
1989	1 240.2	1 413.2	1 335.9	16 814.4	7.4	8.4	7.9
1990	1 234.5	1 402.4	1 358.4	17 065.1	7.2	8.2	8.0
1991	1 241.6	1 364.1	1 396.8	17 284.0	7.2	7.9	8.1
1992	1 250.5	1 324.6	1 432.0	17 482.6	7.2	7.6	8.2
1993	1 262.7	1 297.0	1 449.8	17 656.4	7.2	7.3	8.2
1994	1 274.1	1 278.9	1 453.9	17 835.7	7.1	7.2	8.2
1995	1 290.9	1 269.1	1 446.0	18 051.2	7.2	7.0	8.0
1996	1 300.1	1 278.3	1 416.3	18 286.3	7.1	7.0	7.7

(a) excludes “other territories” for 1994-96, (Jervis Bay Territory, Christmas Island, and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands).

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Estimated Resident Population by Sex and Age States & Territories of Australia*, (various), Cat. No.3201.0; ABS, *Australian Demographic Statistics Preliminary June 1996*.

Figure 5.2: AUSTRALIA, Percentage of Estimated Population in Selected Age Groups
1986-96

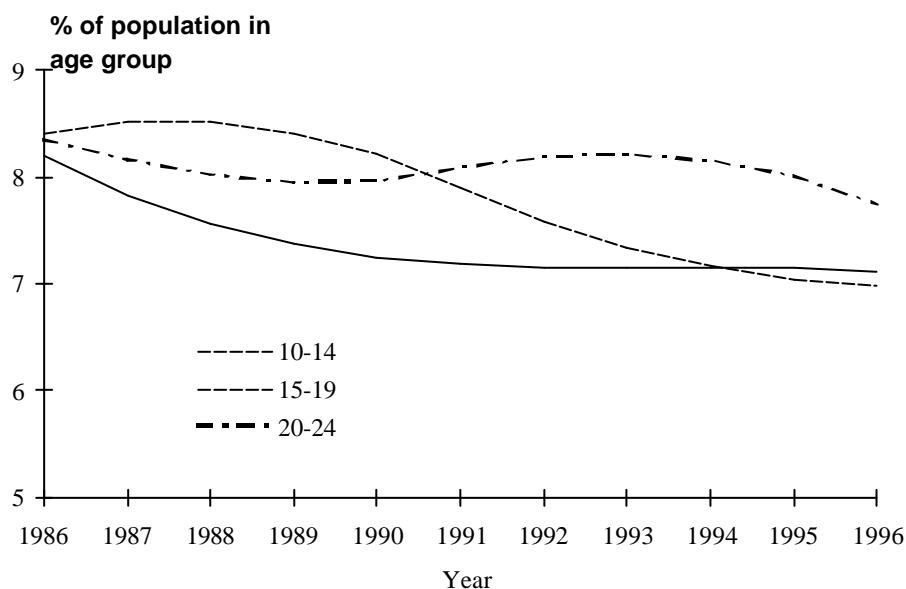
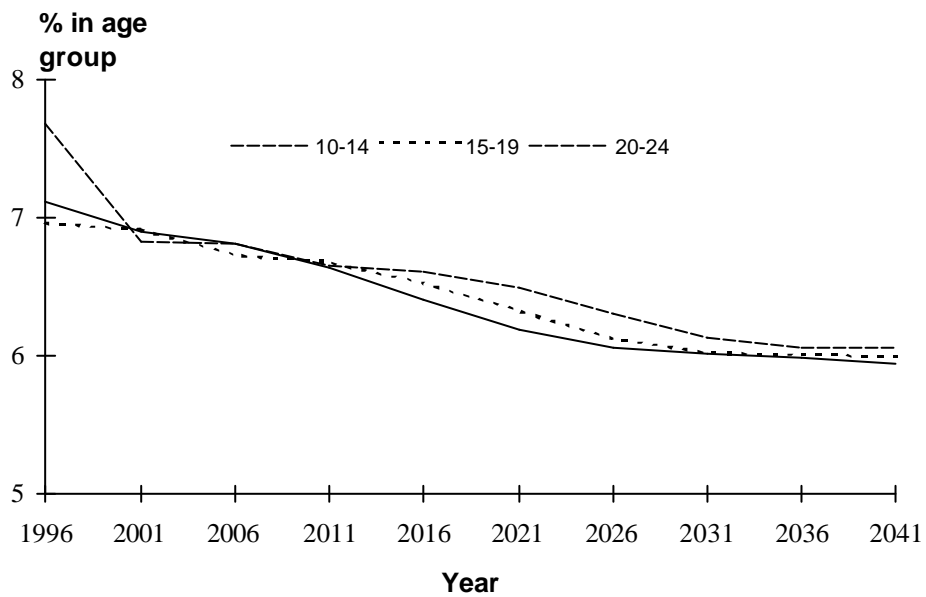


Table 5.3: AUSTRALIA, Projected Population Aged 10-24 Years ^(a)
 1996-2041
 ('000s)

Year	Age Group			Total Population	% of Total Population in age group		
	10-14	15-19	20-24		10-14	15-19	20-24
1996	1 295.7	1 269.3	1 398.4	18 223.4	7.1	7.0	7.7
2001	1 331.0	1 334.5	1 319.1	19 310.6	6.9	6.9	6.8
2006	1 388.7	1 374.1	1 388.8	20 409.5	6.8	6.7	6.8
2011	1 422.8	1 431.9	1 428.4	21 452.2	6.6	6.7	6.7
2016	1 439.5	1 466.0	1 486.1	22 455.5	6.4	6.5	6.6
2021	1 448.6	1 482.8	1 520.3	23 428.1	6.2	6.3	6.5
2026	1 475.3	1 492.0	1 537.3	24 355.7	6.1	6.1	6.3
2031	1 516.3	1 518.8	1 546.5	25 212.6	6.0	6.0	6.1
2036	1 556.2	1 559.8	1 573.4	25 981.2	6.0	6.0	6.1
2041	1 586.4	1 599.8	1 614.5	26 666.6	5.9	6.0	6.1

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Projections of the Populations of Australia States and Territories 1993 to 2041*, ABS Cat. No. 3222.0, using Series D estimates.

Figure 5.3: AUSTRALIA, Percentage of Projected Population in Selected Age Groups
 1996-2041



Participation in Education

Table 5.4: AUSTRALIA, Apparent Retention Rates
Full-Time Secondary Students to Year 12
1991-96

Year	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT
1991	61.4	75.7	79.6	83.5	71.1	52.6	57.5	95.6
1992	68.5	81.1	85.0	92.7	72.8	60.2	56.7	97.2
1993	70.6	79.1	82.9	86.3	75.6	60.6	47.5	94.2
1994	70.4	77.3	78.8	81.7	73.4	58.3	42.9	93.3
1995	69.1	75.0	76.3	71.4	71.2	59.7	42.7	91.1
1996	67.7	75.3	76.5	68.4	70.7	53.1	41.0	91.3

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 1996, *Schools*, Cat No. 4221.0.

Table 5.5: AUSTRALIA, Apparent Retention Rates
Full-Time Secondary Students to Year 10, Year 11 and Year 12
1991-96

Year	Year 10			Year 11			Year 12		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1991	98.2	99.4	98.8	82.9	89.2	86.0	66.1	76.7	71.3
1992	98.5	99.6	99.1	85.1	90.7	87.8	72.5	82.0	77.1
1993	97.5	99.1	98.3	84.5	90.5	87.4	71.9	81.4	76.6
1994	96.0	97.9	97.0	82.0	88.9	85.3	69.6	79.9	74.6
1995	95.5	97.4	96.4	79.5	87.2	83.3	66.7	77.9	72.2
1996	95.7	97.8	96.7	79.5	87.9	83.4	65.9	77.0	71.3

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 1996, *Schools*, Cat No. 4221.0.

Table 5.6: AUSTRALIA - Participation in Education
May 1995 (per 100 of Relevant Population Cohort)

Age Group (years)	Percentage									
	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Australia	
Schools										
15-19		51.7	53.6	42.8	45.7	40.7	52.5	**48.8	59.6	49.1
20-24		**	**	**	0	0	0	0	**	**
Higher Education										
15-19		9.5	14.4	13.7	12.7	10.0	**8.3	**	**10.6	11.9
20-24		15.4	17.8	15.3	16.4	16.1	**16.1	**	25.5	16.3
TAFE										
15-19		13.6	11.3	9.1	9.8	13.0	**8.8	**	**	11.5
20-24		8.5	9.4	6.7	8.2	8.4	**	**	**	8.3

**Relative standard error greater than 25%.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Education and Training in Australia*, Cat. No. 4224.0.

Table 5.7: AUSTRALIA, Participation Rates
Persons Aged 15-24 Years Attending an Educational Institution
May 1985-95

		Percentage					
Years	Age group	School	Higher Education	TAFE	Total Tertiary	Total	
1985	15-19	42.3	6.7	10.8	18.8	61.1	
	20-24	0.4	9.2	7.1	17.6	18.0	
1987	15-19	44.9	7.7	10.3	19.2	64.1	
	20-24	0.3	9.9	7.1	18.4	18.6	
1989	15-19	43.9	9.4	11.3	22.3	66.2	
	20-24	0.3	12.3	8	21.9	22.2	
1990	15-19	43.5	10.6	10.7	23.1	66.7	
	20-24	0.3	13.4	7.6	23.1	23.4	
1991	15-19	47.5	11.2	10.6	23.1	70.5	
	20-24	0.6	14.1	8.5	24.4	25.0	
1992	15-19	48.5	11.7	11.1	24.3	72.8	
	20-24	0.5	15.6	8.9	26.6	27.2	
1993	15-19	49.6	10.5	11.5	23.8	73.4	
	20-24	0.5	15.5	7.8	25.3	25.8	
1994	15-19	49.5	12.2	10.2	23.4	72.9	
	20-24	0.8	17.3	7.3	25.8	26.6	
1995	15-19	49.1	11.9	11.5	24.9	73.9	
	20-24	**	16.3	8.3	27.8	28	

**Relative standard error greater than 25%.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Education and Training in Australia*, Cat. No. 4224.0.

Participation in labour force

Table 5.8: AUSTRALIA, Labour Force Participation Rates(a)
By Age and Birthplace, Percentage
March 1996-97

Year	Age Group	Born in Australia			Born outside Australia		
		Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1996	15-19	63.6	62.8	63.2	39.0	45.2	41.9
	20-24	90.4	80.2	85.4	72.8	67.6	70.2
1997	15-19	62.6	61.4	62.0	41.6	39.9	40.8
	20-24	90.7	81.0	85.9	71.6	66.7	69.1

(a) Calculated using population estimates which exclude those in institutions.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Labour Force Australia*, Cat. No. 6203.0.

Table 5.9: AUSTRALIA, Labour Force Status
Civilian Population Aged 15-19
Full-Time Attendance at School or a Tertiary Educational Institution
March 1997

	<i>Civilian population aged 15-19</i>	<i>In Labour force</i>	<i>Employed</i>	<i>Unemployed</i>	<i>Participation rate</i>	<i>Unemployment rate</i>
	'000s			percentage		
Attending neither School nor a Tertiary Educational Institution Full Time						
Males	240.5	223.9	170.9	53.0	93.1	23
Females	177.1	150.6	117.2	33.4	85.0	22
Persons	417.6	374.5	288.1	86.4	89.7	23
Attending a Tertiary Educational Institution Full Time						
Males	112.4	60.6	45.2	15.4	53.9	25.4
Females	139.9	86.2	72.4	13.9	61.6	16.1
Persons	252.2	146.8	117.6	29.2	58.2	19.9
Attending School						
Males	304.2	102.3	74.4	28.0	33.6	27.3
Females	308.3	127.1	99.0	28.1	41.2	22.1
Persons	612.5	229.4	173.3	56.1	37.5	24.4
Total						
Males	657.1	386.9	290.5	96.3	58.9	24.9
Females	625.3	363.9	288.5	75.4	58.2	20.7
Persons	1 282.4	750.7	579.0	171.7	58.5	22.9

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Labour Force Australia*, Cat. No. 6203.0.

Table 5.10: AUSTRALIA, Labour Force Status
Civilian Population Aged 20-24
Full-Time Attendance at a Tertiary Educational Institution
March 1997

	<i>Civilian population aged 15-19</i>	<i>In Labour Force</i>	<i>Employed</i>	<i>Unemployed</i>	<i>Participation rate</i>	<i>Unemployment rate</i>
	'000s			percentage		
Not-Attending a Tertiary Educational Institution Full Time						
Males	590.7	553.4	473.1	80.3	93.7	14.5
Females	552.9	458.2	402.5	55.6	82.9	12.1
Persons	1 143.6	1 011.5	875.6	136.0	88.5	13.4
Attending a Tertiary Educational Institution Full Time						
Males	107.4	57.6	44.6	13.0	53.6	22.5
Females	127.7	76.9	61.9	15.0	60.2	19.5
Persons	235.1	134.5	106.5	28.0	57.2	20.8
Total						
Males	698.1	611.0	517.7	93.3	87.5	15.3
Females	680.6	535.1	464.4	70.6	78.6	13.2
Persons	1 378.7	1,146.0	982.1	163.9	83.1	14.3

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Labour Force Australia*, Cat. No. 6203.0.

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Do the police have the power to demand the name and address of juveniles? Can a juvenile/parent request a jury trial and, if so, how? What is the maximum period and age up to which a juvenile can be ordered to serve a sentence in a juvenile corrective institution? How many juveniles are held in juvenile corrective institutions? What do we know about juveniles as victims of crime? What is the social context of juvenile crime and justice in Australia today?

Juvenile Crime and Justice, Australia 1997 provides answers to these questions as well as providing other valuable information about the differing systems of juvenile justice operating in the various States and Territories of Australia. Also included are up-to-date statistics on the extent and nature of juvenile crime throughout Australia.

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