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**A Study of Victorian Aboriginal Offending
1989-90 to 1993-94**

Mr Ruben Allas and Ms Sarah James

January 1996

Criminology Research Council Funded Project

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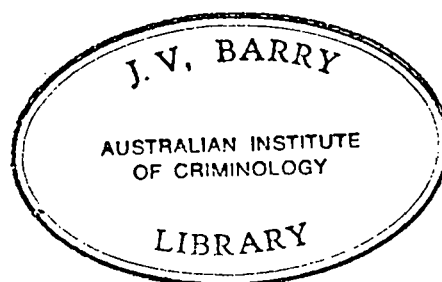
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Introduction

The Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody (RCADC) established in October 1987, investigated ninety nine Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander deaths in custody between 1980 and 1988. There were in fact many more deaths in both police and prison custody during this period, however many fell outside the terms of reference of the Commission. In 1988 an **Interim Report** was produced outlining the Commission's findings on the immediate and underlying factors of relevance to the deaths, and made recommendations to address these issues. This report along with the **National Report** released in 1991 have become the working documents for subsequent discussions and consultations between the various governments and Aboriginal communities.

In March 1992, a combined Commonwealth, States and Territories response to the Commission's recommendations was circulated. The report **Aboriginal Deaths in Custody: Response by Governments to the Royal Commission** detailed the governments' positions to each of the recommendations. Whilst the majority of the recommendations were supported, several have not been implemented. The Victorian government for example, has supported Recommendation 79¹ which states that "in jurisdictions where drunkenness has not been decriminalised, governments should legislate to abolish the offence of public drunkenness" yet it has failed to implement it.

It is said that the RCADC is the most comprehensive investigation into the endemic disadvantage faced by indigenous Australians to date.² The Commission not only looked into the immediate issues surrounding each death but also into the social, economic, cultural and political issues that led to the high rate of Aboriginal involvement in the criminal justice system in the first place. It can be assumed that this report has provided a blueprint for Australian indigenous policy for several decades.

¹ Preface, ABORIGINAL DEATHS IN CUSTODY: RESPONSE BY GOVERNMENTS TO THE ROYAL COMMISSION, Volume 1. Commonwealth of Australia 1992.

² Ibid.

The response by Governments³ classified the 339 recommendations into twenty-five major categories covering reconciliation, land needs, employment, health, housing, education, media, self-determination, monitoring systems and so on. Thirteen of these categories fell under the rubric of law and justice - and more specifically reform to the criminal justice system itself. These categories include the need for better statistical information on indigenous people in custody; improved relations with police; young indigenous people and the juvenile justice system; diversionary programs from custody and arrest; bail issues; imprisonment; court administration of justice for indigenous people; Aboriginal legal services; health and safety in custody; and international guidelines on custodial arrangement for indigenous people.

Essentially, changes that should evolve as a result of these recommendations very much define how the police, courts, prisons, social services departments and governments will deal with indigenous Australians in the future. It is somewhat paradoxical that the proposed reforms are substantially similar to those suggested by Elizabeth Eggleston twenty years ago in her pioneering work **Fear, Favour Or Affection?**⁴

In September 1993, a report based on the first year of implementation of the recommendations of the Royal Commission was produced by the Commonwealth government. **The Implementation of Commonwealth Responses to the Recommendations of the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody - 1992-93 Interim Report** focused on recommendations that addressed issues of diversion from custody. Ostensibly, the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission (ATSIC) looked at all custodial issues involving police, juvenile justice, prison and recognition of customary law. Funding allocations had been directed to these recommendations the previous year, outlining specific program allocations to each recommendation, the responsible governments, action which had been taken and plans of implementation.⁵

³ Ibid.

⁴ Published by Monash University, Melbourne, 1976.

⁵ Commonwealth Government (October 1992), RESPONSE TO THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION INTO ABORIGINAL DEATHS IN CUSTODY - COMMONWEALTH FUNDED INITIATIVES.

The **Three Years On** report in 1995 concluded in the specific area of Law and Justice that indigenous people continue to be heavily over-represented in the criminal justice system. It stated that they are fifteen times over-represented in the prison population; that one in five young indigenous persons have been arrested once in the last five years; and that nearly one in two young adults (between 20 to 24 years old) have been arrested in the same period.⁶

The House of Representatives Standing Committee on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Affairs conducted its own inquiry in 1994, **Justice Under Scrutiny**, into the implementation of the recommendations of the RCADC. Like the previous ATSIC report, this inquiry reached the same conclusion about the status of indigenous Australians: "The Committee noted that there has not been any substantial change for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people from the additional funding provided..." to various governments.⁷ This has occurred despite the \$400 million that was allocated to secure improvement in the criminal justice system and address the underlying causes of Aboriginal disadvantage. There has also been \$8 million directed to Aboriginal legal services and \$150 million for programs on law and justice, substance abuse, human rights and related areas.⁸ It should be remembered that the RCADC alone cost \$30 million.

Victoria was the first State to initiate changes in its way of dealing with its indigenous population. Even before the RCADC Interim Report was released, the Victorian government in conjunction with the Victorian Aboriginal Legal Service had set up the Aboriginal Community Justice Panels Program, re-established an Aboriginal-Police Liaison Committee (initiated sometime 1983), and established a good working relationship with the Ministry of Police and State Emergency Services and the Victoria Police. The State government was quick to respond to the general thrust of the

⁶ Commonwealth Government (1995), **THREE YEARS ON - IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT RESPONSES TO THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION INTO ABORIGINAL DEATHS IN CUSTODY**, Volume 1, page 21.

⁷ House of Representatives Standing Committee on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Affairs (November 1994), **JUSTICE UNDER SCRUTINY, REPORT OF THE INQUIRY INTO THE IMPLEMENTATION BY GOVERNMENTS OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION INTO ABORIGINAL DEATHS IN CUSTODY**, page 7.

⁸ Commonwealth Government (1995), **THREE YEARS ON - IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT RESPONSES TO THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION INTO ABORIGINAL DEATHS IN CUSTODY**, Volume 1, page 15.

Interim Report's recommendations by setting up four Sobering-Up Centres around Victoria. In 1988, the Police Standing Order on arrests was revised to incorporate a section detailing the responsibilities of police through the Missing Persons Bureau (now D24) in informing the Victorian Aboriginal Legal Service whenever Koories are arrested.

The post Royal Commission initiatives have included proposed legislative reforms such as the decriminalisation of public drunkenness, racial vilification bills and decriminalising offensive language. However, the Public Drunkenness (Decriminalisation) Bill was rejected by the liberal opposition and defeated in Parliament during the Spring session in 1992 only months before the Labour government was voted out, while the Racial Vilification Bill was never tabled in Victoria. Offensive language decriminalisation was considered by the Victorian Law Reform Commission in 1992.

The current liberal government in Victoria has refused to consider any of these areas of possible change. In fact the prospect of legislative reform has been effectively reduced by the abolition of the Victorian Law Reform Commission. The Commission had been very active in the campaign to have the two bills enacted under the previous government, and as mentioned above was considering changes to the Summary Offences Act in relation to Offensive Language. Interestingly Victoria along with Tasmania have been named in **Three Years On and Justice Under Scrutiny** as lacking in commitment to the recommendations of the Royal Commission.

In the Victorian Government's **Response to the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody** published in March 1992, it stated that in 1988 it had expended in excess of \$4.5 million on initiatives that included establishing twenty Aboriginal Community Justice Panels, refurbishment of youth training centres, correction facilities and prison holding cells. It also mentioned other initiatives in the areas of education, employment, training, housing, health and community services as well as the introduction or amendment of existing laws affecting Koorie involvement in the criminal justice system such as the *Coroners Act (1985)*, *Corrections Act (1986)*, *the Children and Young Persons Act (1989)* and *the Sentencing Act (1991)*.

In a similar vein to the 1992 Report, the Liberal government laboured the extent of its

commitment in the area of indigenous affairs in the **Victorian Government Implementation Report**⁹ (October 1994). However, it was admitted that the rate of imprisonment "...has continued to slowly increase...". Indeed there were two custodial deaths recorded in 1993. Between 1991 and November 1994 five Koories in Victoria died in various custodial arrangements. This is one more death than the entire period which the Royal Commission had investigated in Victoria between 1980 and 1988. While the situation in Victoria might not be as severe as the other States as it correctly claims, these five deaths involved breaches of sixteen recommendations: six were breached twice and one three times.¹⁰

A recent study on Aboriginal involvement in the criminal justice system in Western Australia by the University of Western Australia confirmed the same lack of commitment. The Commonwealth government has been unable to stop deaths in custody: "Black deaths inquiry fails to halt arrests."¹¹ The Western Australian study made a reference to the fact that there had been 59 Aboriginal custodial deaths since 1990 and that fifteen alone died last year. The average number of Aboriginal deaths in custody in that State has jumped from ten to thirteen per year.

Koorie offending in Victoria is an area largely ignored by researchers to date. The current study redresses this precedent and presents a comprehensive statistical profile of the extent and nature of Koorie contact with the first stage of the criminal justice system between 1989-90 and 1993-94.

The justification for the research is premised on three recommendations from the RCADC in particular. Recommendation 44 and 46 stressed the need for ongoing statistical analysis regarding

⁹ Prepared by Department of Health and Community Services, Government of Victoria (October 1994), ROYAL COMMISSION INTO ABORIGINAL DEATHS IN CUSTODY: VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT 1993 IMPLEMENTATION REPORT.

¹⁰ House of Representatives Standing Committee on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Affairs (November 1994), JUSTICE UNDER SCRUTINY: REPORT OF THE INQUIRY INTO THE IMPLEMENTATION BY GOVERNMENTS OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION INTO ABORIGINAL DEATHS IN CUSTODY, page 386.

¹¹ Jamie Walker and Lisa McLean, "Black deaths inquiry fails to halt arrests", in *The Weekend Australian*, November 25-26 1995, page 12.

the extent of Koorie contact with the criminal justice system.¹²

Equally important, the project was undertaken in response to recommendation 105 which states:

That in providing funding to Aboriginal Legal Services Governments should recognize that Aboriginal Legal Services have a wider role to perform than their immediate task of ensuring the representation and provision of legal service to Aboriginal persons. The role of the Aboriginal Legal Services includes investigation and research into areas of law reform in both criminal and civil fields which relate to the involvement of Aboriginal people in the system of justice in Australia. In fulfilling this role Aboriginal Legal Services require access to, and the opportunity to conduct, research.

¹² Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody (1991), NATIONAL REPORT: OVERVIEW AND RECOMMENDATIONS, Australian Government Publishing Service, Canberra.

Methodology

Overview

This project describes Koorie offending in Victoria between the years 1989-90 and 1993-94. Since the study utilised the true Koorie offending population in Victoria, no sampling procedures were necessary. Several statistical tools aided manipulation of the data to produce an analysis of Koorie offending over the five year period. As a result, a geographical representation of Koorie offending rates by offence category and region separated into Country Victoria and Metropolitan Melbourne maps has been produced. Further, comparisons with non Koorie offenders to produce over-representation levels and general Koorie offender profile information are displayed in charts. All data is provided in accompanying tables.

Definition of Key Terms

There are two central key terms requiring definition for the purpose of this project. 'Koorie' is the first term and refers to Victorian Aboriginal people and Torres Strait Islander people living in Victoria. 'Offending' is the second term and refers to all Koorie people charged with a criminal offence whether by arrest, summons or caution.

Source of Data

The offender data used in this project comes from the following sources. The main source of data is the Victorian Aboriginal Legal Service (VALS). Since 1989 following the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody, the Victoria Police are obligated under Police Standing Orders to contact VALS following the apprehension of every Koorie taken into custody in Victoria. As a result, all Koorie offenders apprehended in Victoria should be recorded at VALS.

The second data source is the Victoria Police Statistical Review (VPSR). This report is produced annually by the Victoria Police and presents crime statistics for the total Victorian population. This data source is used as a means of comparison to the Koorie offending data. The third source of data is the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 1991 Census of Population and Housing.¹³

¹³ Access to ABS data was provided by the Mapping Section, Education Resource Centre, University of Melbourne.

This data was used to calculate offending rates by region and levels of over-representation.

Nature of Data

The Koorie offending data approximates the true Koorie offending population (an average of 3259 offenders per year) and includes all offenders charged by police over the five year period 1989-90 to 1993-94. The data was arranged into financial years¹⁴ and by principal offence to enable comparison with crime figures produced by the VPSR which arranges its data in this way. Offenders are counted each time they are charged by police during each financial year period. The principal offence only is counted, not the support charges. Since our data is by offender, the counting of offences was determined using the offender-based counting rule used in the VPSR.¹⁵

Data Collection and Encoding

All Koorie offending information between 1989-90 and 1993-94 has been computerised through the use of a tailored database program. Paradox 4.0 was designed with several fields which accept all the relevant information about each client. This information is stored in three forms at VALS and had to be collated prior to computerisation. The main form is the yearly file book which contains most client data. Where data is incomplete, crosschecking with individual client files and/ or the Victoria Police Missing Persons Bureau Forms (now D24) was undertaken. This ensured that the most complete data set possible was obtained.

Offenders were classified by offence type, age range, gender, residence, and place of arrest. The offender's name was substituted with a code to ensure confidentiality. Age was classified in two distinct ways. In the General and Detailed sections of the report, four age ranges were used: Under 17, 17-29, 30-44, Over 45 and Unknown. In the Comparative section of the report, only two ranges were used: Under 17 and Over 17 to match the Victoria Police Statistical Review age

¹⁴ 1993-94 is an exception since the period is March 1 1993 to February 28 1994. This coincides with the use of LEAP data for this period.

¹⁵ It is important to note that 15% of Koorie clients are not charged. This is based on a four month survey of Victoria Police D24 forms (April to August 1994) conducted at VALS. These forms indicate whether an individual has been charged, summonsed, arrested or bailed following police apprehension. This 15% needs to be taken into account in interpreting the results. Further, the survey showed that whilst several offenders each year are apprehended on warrants relating to earlier offences, the majority are then charged with new offences as well.

distribution. Throughout the age analysis, 'unknown' age values are noted in the tables but not discussed separately.

Residence was encoded by the postcode of the offender's address. It is important to note that the total number of offenders for each year also includes offenders who cannot be classified by Victorian postcodes. These include offenders who live interstate but have been charged in Victoria; offenders in prison; offenders in youth training centres; offenders with no fixed address; and offenders with an unknown address. Interstate offenders and the above non standard residence codes were separated from Victorian offenders. Consequently, there is a disparity between the annual offender total (non-regionalised) and the Victorian regionalised totals. Non regionalised tables contain the absolute totals.

Offence Categorisation

Five fields were created in the database design to enable all the offender's charges to be computed. Fourteen percent of all offenders did not have their offence recorded in the client files. Because of this missing information there is a difference between the annual offender total and the total based on offence. In order to assist encoding and interpretation, 85 specific offence codes based on the Victorian Legal Aid Commission classification system were arranged into eight offence categories. These are Offences Against Person, Burglary, Drugs, Drunk, Public Order, Robbery, Theft and Traffic.¹⁶

These categories were partially based on the VPSR categories and on the project's specific needs. That is, since Public Drunkenness is of central relevance in Koorie offending patterns, it was separated from Public Order offences. Sex offences and homicide were included in 'Offences Against Person' because statistically the values are too small to be dealt with individually. In comparisons with police data, Traffic offences were excluded since the VPSR does not deal with traffic offences in the same way. Further, from 1991-92 onwards the VPSR claims that its figures on public drunkenness are incomplete. Noting this, we have nonetheless compared general population drunkenness data with the Koorie data in those years.

¹⁶ See Table 1 " Description and Breakdown of Offence Categories".

Description and Breakdown of Offence Categories

Against Person	Code
Abduction	ABDU
Aggravated Rape	AGRA
Assault	ASSI
Assault Police	ASPO
Attempted Murder	MURX
Attempted Rape	RAPX
Indecent Assault	INAS
Kidnapping	KIDN
Manslaughter	MANS
Murder	MURD
Rape	RAPE
Sex Offences	SEXO

Drugs	Code
Cultivating Drugs	CUDR
Other Drug Offences	DROO
Possessing Drugs	PODR
Trafficking Drugs	TRDR
Using Drugs	USDR

Burglary	Code
Aggravated Burglary	AGBU
Attempted Burglary	BURX
Burglary	BURG

Theft	Code
Attempted MV Theft	MVTX
Attempted Theft	THEX
Deception	DECE
Dishonesty	DISO
Forgery	FORG
Fraud	FRAU
Motor Vehicle Theft	MVTH
Other Deception	DEOO
Shoplifting	SHOP
Social Security Fraud	SSFR
Theft	THEF

Robbery	Code
Armed Robbery	ARRO
Attempted Robbery	ROBX
Attpt Armed Robbery	ARRX
Robbery	ROBB

Drunk	Code
Drunk	DRUN

Public Order	Code
Affray	AFFR
Arson	ARSO
Breach Bond	BRBO
Breach Community Based Order	BCBO
Breach Section 13	BR13
Causing Injury	CAIN
Causing Serious Injury	CASI
Criminal Damage	CRDA
Discharge Missile	DIMI
Engage Conduct Endangering Another	ECEA
Escape Legal Custody	ESLC
Escape Prison	ESPR
Escape Youth Training Centre	ESYT
Failure to Appear	FAAP
Firearms Offences	FIRO
Going Equipped to Steal	GETS
Handle Stolen Goods	HAND
Harbouring	HARB
Hinder Police	HIND
Indecent Language	INLA
Loiter Prostitution	LOPR
Loiter with intent	LWIN
Offensive Behaviour	OFBE
Other Court Offences	OCOO
Other Good Order Offences	OGOO
Possess Firearms	POFI
Possess Weapons	POWO
Receive Stolen Goods	RECE
Resist Arrest	REAR
Riotous Behaviour	RIOT
Tamper Motor Vehicle	TAMV
Threat to injure	THIN
Threat to kill	THKI
Trespass	CPTP
Unlawful Possession	UNPO
Unlawfully on Premises	UNPR
Wilful & Indecent Exposure	WOEX
Wilful Damage	WIDA

Traffic	Code
Careless Driving	CADR
Dangerous Driving	DADR
Driving Under Influence	DUIA
Driving Whilst Disqualified	DWDI
Exceed Alcohol Content	EXPC
Exceeding 0.05	EX05
Exceeding Speed Limit	EXSL
Refuse Preliminary Breath Test	RPBT
Traffic Offences	TROE
Unlicensed Driving	UNDR
Unregistered Motor Vehicle	URMV

Regional Boundaries

There are 644 distinct Victorian postcodes. These postcodes were classified into 17 distinct regions. The six country¹⁷ and eleven metropolitan¹⁸ regions were modelled on the Victoria Police District boundaries provided in the annual VPSR. Each distinct region was further divided into two subdistricts in accordance with the VPSR thus totalling 34 regions.¹⁹ Creating subdistricts enables Melbourne to be broken down into inner and outer regions and similarly ensures more detailed regional comparison in country Victoria. The ABS data was used to generate population figures for each region.²⁰ These figures were used in offending rate computations.

It was decided that the regional distribution of Koorie offending would be based on the offender's residence and not the place of arrest. This is because when using ABS census data to determine rates of offending and over-representation levels, this data is at the postcode level which corresponds to residence. The place of arrest or police station area does not adequately match postcodes. There are almost half the number of police stations (335) in Victoria than postcodes (644). Postcodes do not easily fit into police stations and therefore population figures cannot accurately be used with the place of arrest variable.

Procedures

Several procedures have been used to arrange the data. Firstly, programs were written in Paradox Database 4.0 to facilitate the classification of offence and regional categories. These programs were essential in dealing with the large amounts of data used in this project. Secondly, a program was written to export the data into Excel Spreadsheet 5.0 to enable the creation of tables and charts. Thirdly, the regionalised data at the frequency count level was exported to a mapping program (SuperMap) in order to produce offending rates and over-representation levels. This was necessary because ABS Census Data 1991 is contained within SuperMap and is needed to

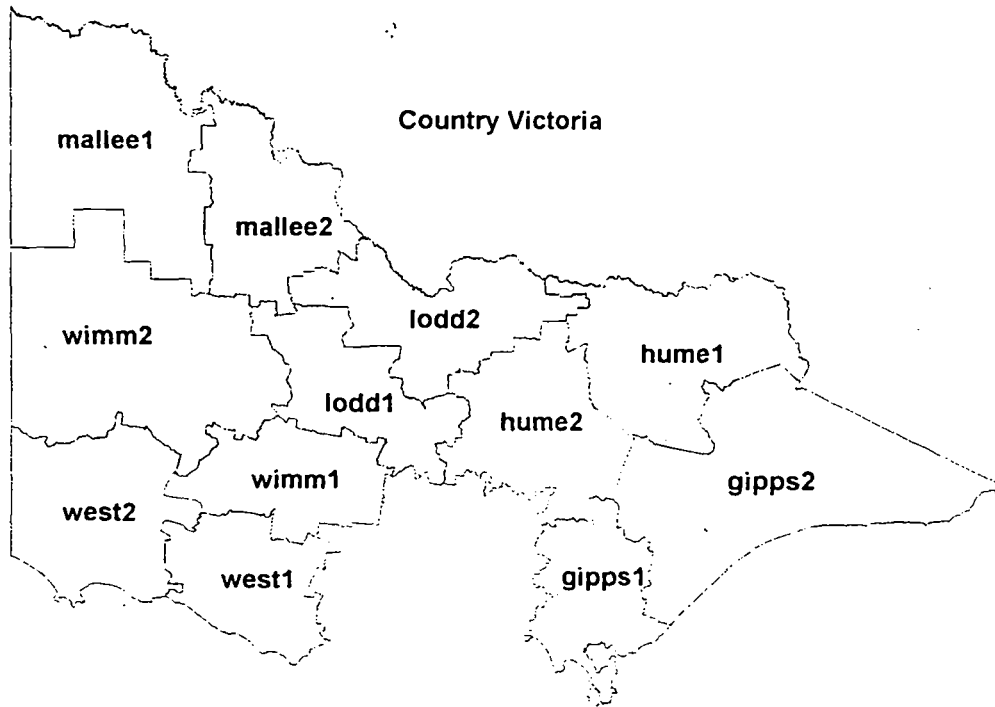
¹⁷ See Table 2 "Country Victoria - Description of Postcodes and Breakdown of Regions".

¹⁸ See Table 3 "Metropolitan Melbourne - Description of Postcodes and Breakdown of Regions".

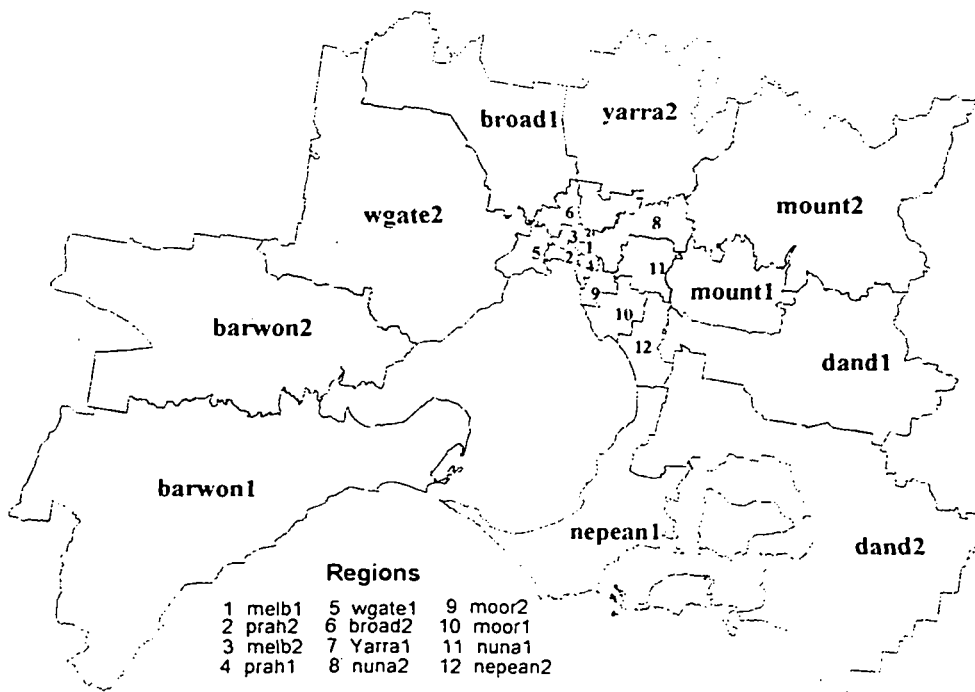
¹⁹ See Map 1 "Regional Boundaries by Victoria Police Districts".

²⁰ See Table 4 "Koorie Population Figures by Region" and Map 2 "Total Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Persons (ABS 1991)".

Regional Boundaries by Victorian Police Districts

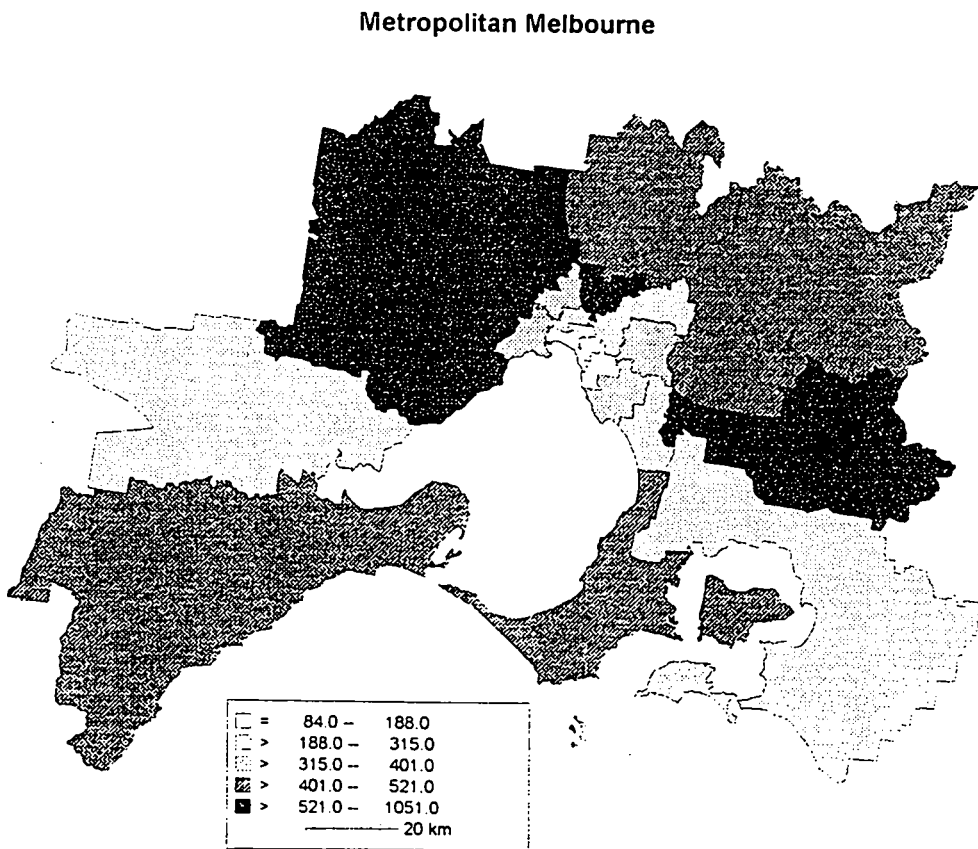
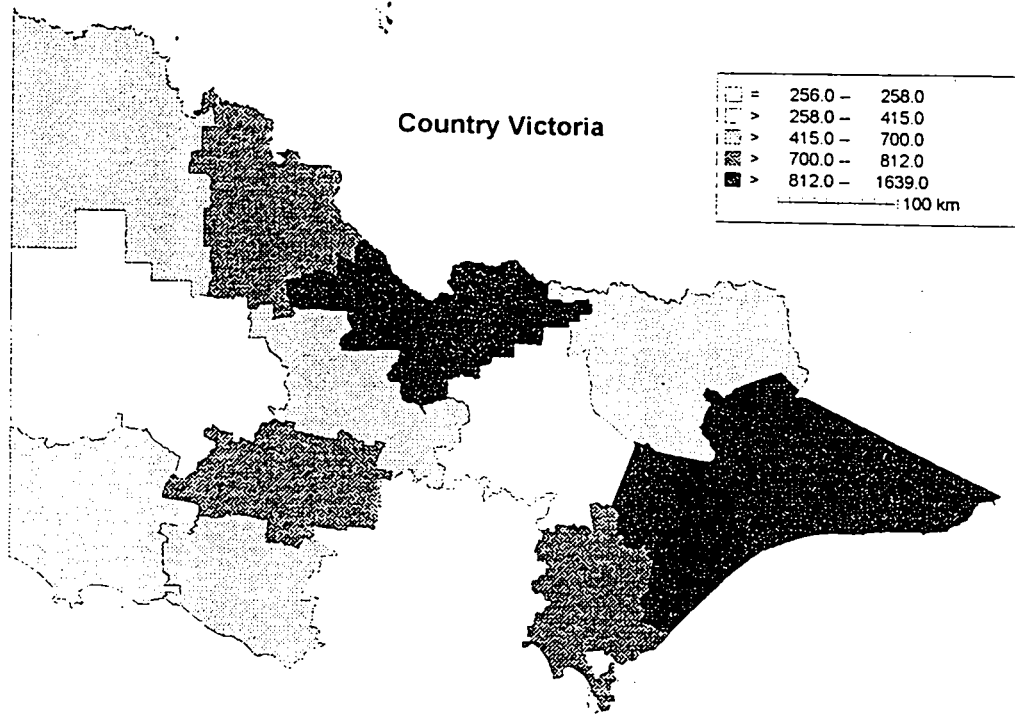


Metropolitan Melbourne



Total Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Persons

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics
1991 Census of Population and Housing



compute these figures.

Mapping Process

Presenting the regionalised offending results on maps is a visual medium for representing the geographical spread of crime. Maps for each offence category and year were separated into Country Victoria and Metropolitan Melbourne maps. Offending rates per 100,000 persons are displayed in the maps using varying shades of density. The darker the area the higher the density of the offending rate. Conversely, the lighter the area the lower the density of the offending rate. Offending rates have been grouped into five ranges derived from the SuperMap ranges: high, medium-high, medium, medium-low and low. The offending rate ranges for each category of offence and year vary depending on the number of Koories living and offending in the two major geographical divisions. To aid the description of regional patterns, reference is made to inner and outer regions²¹ and to the general geographical directions of regions based on general convention²². In the discussion, whilst the offending rates of country Victoria and Metropolitan Melbourne are largely separated, comparisons are made also.

Levels of Analysis

There are three levels of data analysis used in the project. Analysis of frequency is the basic level used in the study to show offending and re-offending profiles, and to summarise crime distribution by age and gender. At another level, offending rates per 100,000 persons are calculated by dividing the offending frequency by population and multiplying by 100,000.²³ By arranging the data into total offending rates and regional rates, we are accounting for the wide variation in population distribution which would otherwise skew the results. In other words, the significance of the offending itself is maximised, whilst the population is controlled for. Unlike frequencies, rates of offending will not necessarily be largest in areas with the highest population. In terms of the offending data in itself, offending rates are particularly useful in revealing regional variations.

²¹ See Map 1 "Regional Boundaries by Police Districts". Regions 1 - 12 are inner regions. All others are outer regions for the purposes of discussion.

²² See Table 4 "Koorie Population Figures by Regions" for regional geographical directions.

²³ The decision to choose offending rates per 100,000 persons (as opposed to per 10,000 or 1,000) was somewhat arbitrary. However, this appears to be a common measure.

Determining over/ under-representation is the third level of data analysis. It enables comparison with the non Aboriginal (or general) offending population. Over-representation is determined by dividing the Koorie offending rate by the offending rate of the total population. It is important to note that ABS general population figures for Victoria (4251066) used in computing Koorie over-representation include Koorie population figures (16710). Koorie population figures comprise only 0.08% of the general Victorian population and were therefore not deleted. We have obtained total population offending rates using the figures provided in the VPSR over the five year period of analysis.

Presentation

The results of the project are presented in two main chapters: General Findings and Detailed Findings. A variety of maps, charts and tables are used to display the data. Maps and charts are for visual representation of offending trends, whilst all raw data is provided in tables.

The General Findings chapter provides a discussion of results relating primarily to Total Offender trends over the five year period. That is, the total Koorie offending picture is painted in terms of over-representation, offender distribution, offence category distribution, age and gender distribution, re-offending distribution and regional distribution over five years. When averages are discussed it is usually the average change between 1989-90 and 1993-94.

The Specific Findings chapter focuses on trends and patterns where offence category is considered separately. Over-representation levels, age, gender and regional variations by offence category are presented in this chapter by year. Both chapters have summaries which discuss offending trends over the five year period. The Discussion and Conclusion chapter captures the overall findings of the research and debates the possible implications.

Country Victoria - Description of Postcodes and Breakdown of Regions

Gippsland1	Postcode
Drouin	3818
Warragul	3820
Buln Buln	3821
Gainsborough	3822
Yarragon	3823
Trafalgar	3824
Moe	3825
Neerim South	3831
Noojee	3833
Thorpdale	3835
Morwell	3840
Churchill	3842
Traralgon	3844
Glengarry	3854
Toongabbie	3856
Jumbuk	3869
Boolarra	3870
Mirboo North	3871
Woodside	3874
Korumburra	3950
Burnside	3951
Loch	3953
Dumbalk	3956
Stony Creek	3957
Buffalo Creek	3958
Fish Creek	3959
Foster	3960
Toora	3962
Port Franklin	3964
Port Welshpool	3965
Welshpool	3966
Alberton	3971
Triholm	3988
Inverloch	3996
Not available	3999

Gippsland2	Postcode
Rosedale	3847
Sale	3850
Glenmaggie	3858
Maffra	3860
Stratford	3862
Lindenow	3865
Bairnsdale	3875
Eagle Point	3878
Paynesville	3880
Nicholson	3882
Buchan South	3885
Nowa Nowa	3887
Orbost	3888
Bemm River	3889
Cann River	3890
Genoa	3891

Gippsland2	Postcode
Mallacoota	3892
Ensay	3895
Swifts Creek	3896
Omeo	3898
Benambra	3900
Swan Reach	3903
Metung	3904
Lakes Entrance	3909

Hume1	Postcode
Glen Rowan	3675
Wangaratta	3677
Everton	3678
Springhurst	3682
Chiltern	3683
Rutherglen	3685
Carlyle	3687
Wooragee	3688
Wodonga	3690
Tangambalanga	3691
Bonegilla	3693
Bandiana	3694
Sandy Creek	3695
Tawonga	3697
Mt Beauty	3699
Tallandoon	3700
Eskdale	3701
Nariel Creek	3705
Corryong	3707
Walwa	3709
Yarrowonga	3730
Moyhu	3732
Whitfield	3733
Whorouly	3735
Gapstead	3737
Porepunkah	3740
Bright	3741
Beechworth	3747
Yackandanda	3749

Hume2	Postcode
Tabilk	3607
Graytown	3608
Broadford	3658
Tallarook	3659
Seymour	3660
Mangalore	3663
Avenel	3664
Locksley	3665
Euroa	3666
Koonda	3669
Tarnook	3670
Benalla	3672

Hume2	Postcode
Whittlesea	3673
Buxton	3711
Thornton	3712
Eildon	3713
Alexandra	3714
Merton	3715
Woodspoint	3717
Gobur	3719
Bonnie Doon	3720
Mansfield	3722
Merrijig	3723
Devenish	3726
Beveridge	3753
Not available	3756
Not available	3758
Not available	3762
Kinglake	3763
Kilmore	3764
Narbethong	3778
Marysville	3779

Loddon Campaspe1	Postcode
Bolinda	3432
Monegetta	3433
Romsey	3434
Lancefield	3435
Woodend	3442
Kyneton	3444
Malmsbury	3446
Taradale	3447
Newbury	3448
Castlemaine	3450
Chewton	3451
Harcourt	3453
Muckleford	3462
Maldon	3463
Cansbrook	3464
Maryborough	3465
Dunolly	3472
Bealiba	3475
Bridgewater	3516
Romsey	3517
Mysia	3518
Not available	3521
Not available	3522
Charlton	3525
Mysia	3536
Not available	3539
Bendigo	3550
Arnold	3551
Kangaroo Flat	3555
Eaglehawk	3556
Kamarooka	3570
Puckapunyal	3662

Country Victoria - Description of Postcodes and Breakdown of Regions

Goddon Campaspe2	Postcode
Heathcote	3523
Boort	3537
Goornong	3557
Elmore	3558
Corop	3559
Rochester	3561
Torrumbarry	3562
Lockington	3563
Echuca	3564
Gunbower	3566
Leitchville	3567
Cohuna	3568
Dingee	3571
Prairie	3572
Mitiamo	3573
Pyramid Hill	3575
Murchison	3610
Rushworth	3612
Kialla	3613
Toolamba	3614
Tatura	3616
Merrigum	3618
Kyabram	3620
Tongala	3621
Simmie	3622
Stanhope	3623
Girgarre	3624
Mooroopna	3629
Shepparton	3630
Orvale	3631
Congupna	3633
Bunbartha	3634
Wunghnu	3635
Numurkah	3636
Barwo	3638
Barmah	3639
Katunga	3640
Strathmerton	3641
Cobram	3644
Yabba	3646
Katamatite	3649
Lake Rowan	3727
Tungamah	3728

Mallee1	Postcode
Beulah	3395
Hopetown	3396
Woomelang	3485
Lascelles	3487
Speed	3488
Tempy	3489
Ouyen	3490
Patchewollock	3491
Carwarp	3494
Cardross	3496
Irymple	3498
Mildura	3500
Kiamal	3501
Merbein	3505
Colignan	3506
Walpeup	3507
Underbool	3509
Murrayville	3512

Mallee2	Postcode
Watchupga	3483
Wycheproof	3527
Nullawil	3529
Culgoa	3530
Berriwillock	3531
Sea Lake	3533
Quambatook	3540
Lalbert	3542
Ultima	3544
Manangatang	3546
Robinvale	3549
Kerang	3579
Koondrook	3580
Lake Boga	3584
Swan Hill	3585
Nyah	3594
Nyah West	3595
Piangil	3597
Boundary Bend	3599

Western1	Postcode
Apollo Bay	3233
Forrest	3236
Beech Forest	3237
Carlisle River	3239
Alvie	3249
Colac	3250
Beeac	3251
Camperdown	3260
Terang	3264
Boorcan	3265
Cobden	3266
Scotts	3267
Nullawarre	3268
Port Campbell	3269

Western1	Postcode
Darlington	3271
Mortlake	3272
Hexham	3273
Caramut	3274
Allansford	3277
Purnim	3278
Warrnambool	3280
Winslow	3281
Cressy	3322
Lismore	3324
Derrinallum	3325

Western2	Postcode
Koroit	3282
Port Fairy	3284
Macarthur	3286
Hawkesdale	3287
Penshurst	3289
Nelson	3292
Glenthompson	3293
Dunkeld	3294
Hamilton	3300
Branxholme	3302
Condah	3303
Heywood	3304
Portland	3305
Digby	3309
Merino	3310
Casterton	3311
Chetwynd	3312
Coleraine	3315
Balmoral	3407
Cavendish	3408

Highlands/Wimmera1	Postcode
Chatswood	3291
Morrison	3334
Greendale	3341
Ballan	3342
Gordon	3345
Ballarat	3350
Lake Bolac	3351
Lexton	3352
Wendouree	3355
Sebastopol	3356
Buninyong	3357
Linton	3360
Skipton	3361
Creswick	3363
Streatham	3364
Clunes	3370
Talbot	3371
Beaufort	3373
Buangor	3375
Ararat	3377

Country Victoria - Description of Postcodes and Breakdown of Regions

Highlands-Wimmera.1	Postcode
Newbury	3458
Daylesford	3460
Glenlyon	3461
Avoca	3467
Amphitheatre	3468
Elmhurst	3469

Highlands-Wimmera.2	Postcode
Harrow	3317
Edenhope	3318
Apsley	3319
Stawell	3380
Halls Gap	3381
Navarre	3384
Glenorchy	3385
Marno	3387
Rupanyup	3388
Murtoa	3390
Brim	3391
Minyip	3392
Warracknabeal	3393
Horsham	3400
Gymbowen	3401
Natimuk	3409
Goroke	3412
Minimay	3413
Dimboola	3414
Lillimur	3415
Nhill	3418
Kaniva	3419
Serviceton	3420
Jeparit	3423
Rainbow	3424
Avon Plains	3478
Watchem	3482

Metropolitan Melbourne - Description of Postcodes and Breakdown of Regions

Barwon1	Postcode
Geelong North	3215
Belmont	3216
Waurm Ponds	3217
Geelong West	3218
East Geelong	3219
Geelong	3220
Gnarwarre	3221
Clifton Springs	3222
Indented Head	3223
Leopold	3224
Queenscliff	3225
Ocean Grove	3226
Barwon Heads	3227
Torquay	3228
Angelsea	3230
Aireys Inlet	3231
Lorne	3232
Modewarre	3240
Winchelsea	3241
Birregurra	3242
Barwon Downs	3243

Barwon2	Postcode
Little River	3211
Lara	3212
Corio	3214
Inverleigh	3321
Shelford	3329
Rokewood	3330
Bannockburn	3331
Lethbridge	3332
Meredith	3333

Broadmeadows1	Postcode
St Albans	3021
Keilor East	3033
Avondale Heights	3034
Keilor	3036
Keilor Downs	3038
Essendon	3041
Airport West	3042
Tullamarine	3043
Melbourne Airport	3045
Glenroy	3046
Broadmeadows	3047
Coolaroo	3048
Westmeadows	3049
Greenvale	3059
Campbellfield	3061
Craigieburn	3064

Broadmeadows1	Postcode
Diggers Rest	3427
Bulla	3428
Sunbury	3429
Riddell	3431
Gisborne	3437
Barringo	3438
Macedon	3440

Broadmeadows2	Postcode
Flemington	3031
Ascot Vale	3032
Moonee Ponds	3039
Essendon	3040
Pascoe Vale	3044
Brunswick West	3055
Brunswick	3056
Brunswick East	3057
Coburg	3058
Fawkner	3060

Dandenong1	Postcode
Dandenong	3175
Doveton	3177
Cockatoo	3781
Gembrook	3783
Endeavour Hills	3802
Hallam	3803
Narre Warren	3804
Narre Warren	3805
Berwick	3806
Beaconsfield	3807
Dewhurst	3808
Officer	3809
Pakenham	3810
Nar Nar Goon	3812
Tynong	3813
Vervale	3814
Bunyip	3815
Modella	3816

Dandenong2	Postcode
Langwarrin	3910
Baxter	3911
Pearcedale	3912
Cowes	3922
Rhyll	3923
San Remo	3925
Poowong	3945
Kilcunda	3946
Korumburra	3950
Kongwak	3951
Lyndhurst	3975
Hampton Park	3976

Dandenong2	Postcode
Cranbourne	3977
Clyde	3978
Almurta	3979
Tooradin	3980
Koo-wee-rup	3981
Grantville	3984
Nyora	3987
Mountain View	3988
Bass	3991
Dalyston	3992
Cape Paterson	3995

Melbourne1	Postcode
Melbourne	3000
East Melbourne	3002
Richmond	3121

Melbourne2	Postcode
West Melbourne	3003
North Melbourne	3051
Parkville	3052
Carlton	3053
North Carlton	3054
Fitzroy	3065
Collingwood	3066
Abbotsford	3067
Fitzroy North	3068

Moorabbin1	Postcode
Chadstone	3148
Bentleigh East	3165
Oakleigh	3166
Oakleigh South	3167
Clayton	3168
Clayton South	3169
Hampton	3188
Moorabin	3189
Highett	3190
Sandringham	3191
Cheltenham	3192
Beaumaris	3193
Mentone	3194
Heatherton	3202
Bentleigh	3204

Moorabbin2	Postcode
Malvern	3144
Malvern East	3145
Caulfield East	3161
Caulfield South	3162
Glenhuntly	3163
Elsternwick	3185
Brighton	3186
Brighton East	3187

Metropolitan Melbourne - Description of Postcodes and Breakdown of Regions

Mountains1	Postcode
Vermont	3133
Ringwood	3134
Ringwood East	3135
Wantirna	3152
Bayswater	3153
The Basin	3154
Boronia	3155
Ferntree Gully	3156
Upway	3158
Selby	3159
Belgrave	3160
Rowville	3178
Scoresby	3179
Knoxfield	3180
Montrose	3765
Kalorama	3766
Mt Dandenong	3767
Emerald	3782
Tremont	3785
Ferry Creek	3786
Sassafras	3787
Olinda	3788
Sherbrooke	3789
Kallista	3791
The Patch	3792
Monbulk	3793

Mountains2	Postcode
Wonga Park	3115
Chirnside Park	3116
Croydon	3136
Kilsyth	3137
Mooroolbark	3138
Hoddles Creek	3139
Lilydale	3140
Coldstream	3770
Yarra Glen	3775
Healesville	3777
Silvan	3795
Mount Evelyn	3796
Yarra Junction	3797
McMahons Creek	3799

Nepean1	Postcode
Seaford	3198
Frankston	3199
Frankston North	3200
Carrum Downs	3201
Tyabb	3913
Hastings	3915
Shoreham	3916
Bittern	3918
Cribb Point	3919

Nepean1	Postcode
Flinders Naval Depot	3920
French Island	3921
Balnarring	3926
Somers	3927
Main Ridge	3928
Flinders	3929
Mount Eliza	3930
Mornington	3931
Moorooduc	3933
Mount Martha	3934
Dromana	3936
Redhill	3937
McCrae	3938
Rosebud	3939
Rosebud	3940
Rye	3941
Blairgowrie	3942
Sorrento	3943
Portsea	3944

Nepean2	Postcode
Mulgrave	3170
Springvale	3171
Dingley	3172
Keysborough	3173
Noble Park	3174
Mordialloc	3195
Chelsea	3196
Carrum	3197

Nunawading1	Postcode
Burwood	3125
Surrey Hills	3127
Box Hill	3128
Box Hill North	3129
Blackburn	3130
Nunawading	3131
Mitcham	3132
Vermont	3133
Ashburton	3147
Mt Waverly	3149
Glen Waverly	3150
Burwood East	3151

Nunawading2	Postcode
Kew	3101
Kew East	3102
Balwyn	3103
Balwyn North	3104
Bulleen	3105
Templestowe	3106
Templestowe Lwr	3107
Doncaster	3108

Nunawading2	Postcode
Doncaster East	3109
Donvale	3111
Warrandyte	3113
Park Orchards	3114
Hawthorn	3122
Hawthorn East	3123
Camberwell	3124
Cantebury	3126
Ringwood	3134
Glen Iris	3146

Prahran1	Postcode
South Yarra	3141
Toorak	3142
Armadale	3143
Prahran	3181
St Kilda	3182
St Kilda East	3183
Elwood	3184

Prahran2	Postcode
Melbourne	3004
South Melbourne	3205
Middle Park	3206
Port Melbourne	3207

Westgate1	Postcode
Footscray	3011
Brooklyn	3012
Yarraville	3013
Newport	3015
Williamstown	3016
Altona	3018
Altona North	3025

Westgate2	Postcode
Braybrook	3019
Sunshine	3020
Ardeer	3022
Deer Park	3023
Laverton North	3026
Laverton RAAF	3027
Laverton	3028
Hoppers Crossing	3029
Werribee	3030
Rockbank	3335
Melton	3337
Melton South	3338
Bacchus Marsh	3340

Metropolitan Melbourne - Description of Postcodes and Breakdown of Regions

Yarra1	Postcode
Northcote	3070
Thornbury	3071
Preston	3072
Reservoir	3073
Fairfield	3078
Ivanhoe	3079
Heidelberg West	3081
Heidelberg	3084
Macleod	3085
Lower Plenty	3093
Montmorency	3094

Yarra2	Postcode
Thomastown	3074
Lalor	3075
Epping	3076
Mill Park	3082
Bundoora	3083
Watsonia	3087
Greensborough	3088
Diamond Creek	3089
Yarrambat	3091
Eltham	3095
Wattle Glen	3096
Kangaroo Ground	3097
Hurstbridge	3099
South Morang	3752
Doreen	3754
Yan Yean	3755
Eden Park	3757
Panton Hill	3759
St Andrews	3761

Koorie Population Figures by Region

	Koorie Population	Direction	Inner-outer
Country			
Gippsland1	812	east	inner
Gippsland2	952	east	far
Hume1	415	north-east	far
Hume2	258	north-east	inner
Loddon Campaspe1	625	central	inner
Loddon Campaspe2	1639	central	north
Mallee1	700	north-west	far
Mallee2	788	north-west	inner
Western1	417	west	inner
Western2	264	west	outer
Highlands Wimmera1	742	central-west	inner
Highlands Wimmera2	256	central-west	outer
Metro			
Barwon1	463	south-west	outer
Barwon2	310	south-west	outer
Broadmeadows1	737	north-west	outer
Broadmeadows2	401	north-west	inner
Dandenong1	620	south-east	outer
Dandenong2	315	south-east	outer
Melbourne1	84	central	inner
Melbourne2	307	central	inner
Moorabbin1	343	south	inner
Moorabbin2	131	south	inner
Mountains1	411	north-east	outer
Mountains2	492	north-east	outer
Nepean1	521	south	outer
Nepean2	315	south	outer
Nunawading1	345	east	inner
Nunawading2	259	east	inner
Prahran1	188	central	inner
Prahran2	95	central	inner
Westgate1	334	west	inner
Westgate2	636	west	outer
Yarra1	1051	north	inner
Yarra2	484	north	outer
Total	16710		

General Findings:

Introduction

This summary section deals with over-representation, offending distribution, category of offence, gender and age, re-offending and regional distribution of Koorie offenders for five years in several subsections. Firstly, comparisons with the Victorian non-Koorie population are made to produce over-representation levels. The following six subsections describe the five year, gender, age and offence distribution of offenders in terms of percentages based on offending frequencies. The next subsection presents general re-offending information by frequency based on a sample of two years. The final subsection describes the overall regional distribution of Koorie offending by year presented in terms of Country Victoria and Metropolitan Melbourne and then by specific regional analysis.

Over-Representation Levels by Year²⁴

In comparing Koorie offending to Victorian non-Koorie offending, it is possible to determine whether Koories are over-represented in offending statistics. When considering total Koorie offending rates as against the general population total offending rates (provided in the annual Victoria Police Statistical Reviews), it is clear that Koories are indeed over-represented. The following table shows the extent of this over-representation over five years.

Year	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
OverRep	5.8	5.1	3.6	4.3	4.0

Koorie people in Victoria are between 5.8 and 3.6 times over-represented in police charge figures. The level of over-representation was at a high in 1989-90 and decreased to a low in 1991-92. It then increased in 1992-93 and slightly decreased again in 1993-94. It is important to note that these figures relate to Koorie offending as a whole. In the Detailed Findings chapter, over-representation is considered by offence type where wide variations in the extent of over-representation become evident.

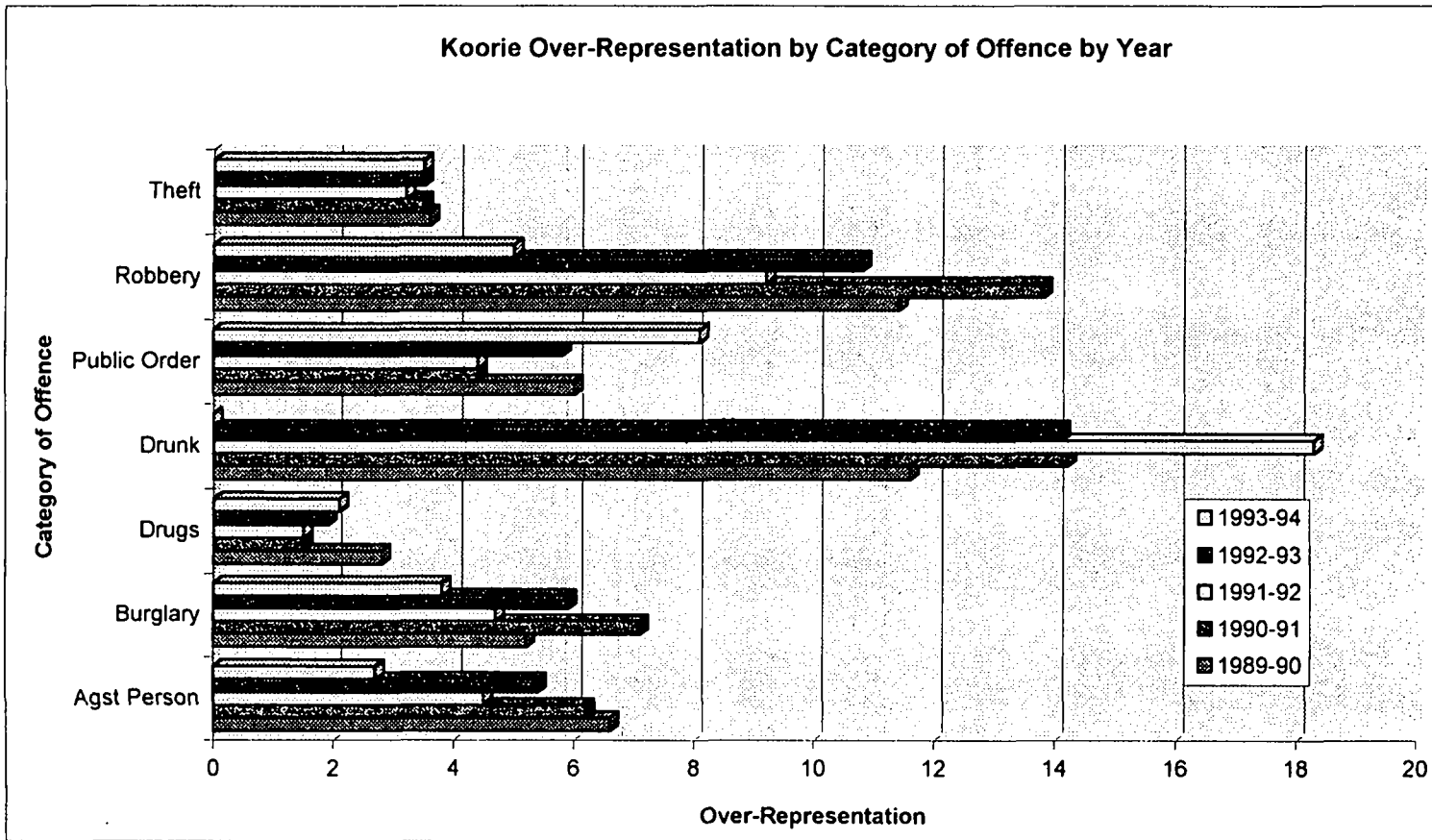
²⁴ See Table 5 "Five Year Over-Representation Levels of Koorie Offenders".

Five Year Over-Representation Levels of Koorie Offenders

	Koorie Offenders	Koorie Offending Rate per 1,000 pop.n	General Pop'n Offenders	General Pop'n Offending Rate per 1,000 pop.n	Koorie Over- Representation
1989-90					
Against Person	255	15.25	9850	2.32	6.6
Robbery	45	2.69	999	0.24	11.4
Burglary	326	19.49	16029	3.77	5.2
Theft	618	36.96	43364	10.21	3.6
Drugs	107	6.40	9632	2.27	2.8
Public Order	516	30.86	21997	5.18	6.0
Drunk	869	51.96	18964	4.46	11.6
Total	2736	23.37	120835	4.06	5.8
1990-91					
Against Person	291	17.40	12008	2.83	6.2
Robbery	47	2.81	867	0.20	13.8
Burglary	396	23.68	14102	3.32	7.1
Theft	662	39.59	47851	11.27	3.5
Drugs	121	7.24	19918	4.69	1.5
Public Order	564	33.73	32324	7.61	4.4
Drunk	772	46.16	13783	3.24	14.2
Total	2853	24.37	140853	4.73	5.1
1991-92					
Against Person	267	15.97	15067	3.55	4.5
Robbery	44	2.63	1212	0.29	9.2
Burglary	340	20.33	18269	4.30	4.7
Theft	696	41.62	56098	13.21	3.2
Drugs	152	9.09	26435	6.22	1.5
Public Order	627	37.49	36102	8.50	4.4
Drunk	632	37.79	8757	2.06	18.3
Total	2758	23.56	161940	5.44	4.3
Tot excl Drunk	2186	21.78	153183	6.01	3.6
1992-93					
Against Person	317	18.96	15038	3.54	5.4
Robbery	38	2.27	897	0.21	10.8
Burglary	328	19.61	14164	3.33	5.9
Theft	672	40.18	48245	11.36	3.5
Drugs	189	11.30	25877	6.09	1.9
Public Order	762	45.57	33437	7.87	5.8
Drunk	714	42.70	12849	3.02	14.1
Total	3020	25.80	150507	5.06	5.1
Tot excl Drunk	2306	22.98	137658	5.40	4.3
1993-94					
Against Person	357	21.35	33129	7.80	2.7
Robbery	38	2.27	1920	0.45	5.0
Burglary	296	17.70	19611	4.62	3.8
Theft	670	40.06	48992	11.53	3.5
Drugs	156	9.33	18980	4.47	2.1
Public Order	780	46.64	24489	5.77	8.1
Total	2297	22.89	147121	5.77	4.0

Note: General population offending figures were obtained from the annual Victoria Police Statistical Reviews. 1991/92 and 1992/93 stated that the data on "drunk" was incomplete. 1993/94 excluded drunk altogether. This has been noted in the table.

Koorie Over-Representation by Category of Offence by Year



Five Year Offending Distribution²⁵

In this section, trends in total Koorie offending are compared over the five year period. 'Total offenders' are defined as the total number of offenders charged in each year regardless of offence type. The following table shows total Koorie offenders charged each year.

Year	Number
1989-90	3001
1990-91	3116
1991-92	3198
1992-93	3475
1993-94	3523

It appears that Koorie offending in Victoria has been increasing over the five year period. Between 1989-90 and 1993-94, there has been an increase of 17.3% (522) in the total number of offenders charged. Whilst the increase was constant over the five years there were variations in the size of the increase between years. The increase in offending between 1989-90 and 1990-91 was 3.8%. There was a smaller increase of 2.6% between 1990-91 and 1991-92. The most marked increase was between the years 1991-92 and 1992-93 where the number of offenders charged rose by 8.9%. In comparing 1992-93 and 1993-94, the increase was less pronounced rising by 3.5%.

The following is the percentages of offenders whose place of residence is not classified in terms of Victorian postcodes. Over the five year period those with 'unknown' residences and 'no fixed address' comprised an average of 2.9% and 2.2% of the total offenders. Those offenders living in 'youth training centres' and in 'prison' comprise an average of 0.5% and 0.7% respectively of the total. Offenders with interstate addresses form an average of 3.9% of the total Koorie offending population.

²⁵ See Table 6 "Total Koorie Offenders by Year and Region".

Total Koorie Offenders by Year and Region

	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Country					
Gippsland1	183	185	180	201	202
Gippsland2	170	218	227	234	243
Hume1	25	17	6	13	17
Hume2	9	12	11	16	21
Loddon Campaspe1	37	26	36	48	58
Loddon Campaspe2	367	368	463	373	395
Mallee1	99	119	182	251	351
Mallee2	175	191	219	233	311
Western1	56	100	91	109	105
Western2	21	48	74	78	90
Highlands Wimmera1	40	47	53	53	45
Highlands Wimmera2	53	39	63	60	80
Total	1235	1370	1605	1669	1918
Metro					
Barwon1	25	32	30	38	82
Barwon2	20	25	27	27	30
Broadmeadows1	49	76	59	69	74
Broadmeadows2	78	63	66	71	49
Dandenong1	61	62	106	65	96
Dandenong2	7	7	19	12	13
Melbourne1	16	16	14	36	30
Melbourne2	319	264	183	213	194
Moorabbin1	15	12	17	12	16
Moorabbin2	1	4	7	5	8
Mount Waverley1	32	33	29	35	28
Mount Waverley2	16	23	32	26	34
Nepean1	24	32	30	49	31
Nepean2	14	13	14	10	17
Nunawading1	15	18	22	34	26
Nunawading2	25	16	10	13	7
Prahran1	98	74	60	72	147
Prahran2	7	6	6	6	9
Westgate1	52	36	31	22	26
Westgate2	32	43	66	66	51
Yarra1	408	480	448	439	378
Yarra2	26	47	31	39	27
Total	1340	1382	1307	1359	1373
Total All Regions	2575	2752	2912	3028	3291
Offender Residence Codes					
Unknown	96	23	92	202	68
Youth Training Centre	23	12	15	15	22
Prison	29	17	23	18	20
No Fixed Address	156	84	22	59	19
Interstate Postcodes	122	128	134	153	103
No. Offenders per Year	3001	3116	3198	3475	3523

Offence Category Distribution of Offenders²⁶

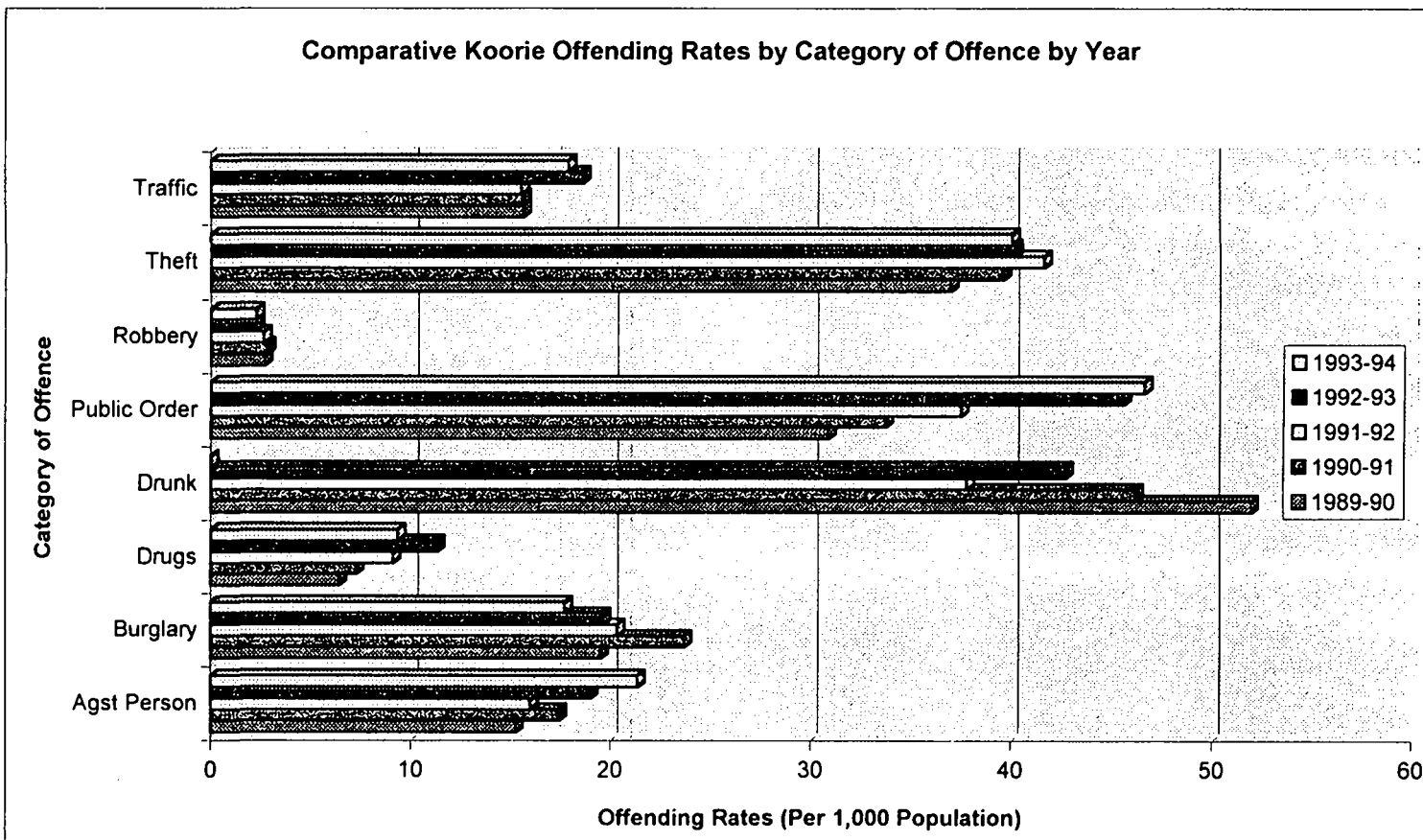
On average over the five year period between 1989-90 and 1993-94, Drunk, Theft and Public Order offences made up over 65% of all charges laid against Koories. More specifically, 23.7% (3745) of offenders were charged with Drunk; 20.9% (3318) were charged with Theft; and 20.4% (3249) were charged with Public Order offences. Burglary, Offences Against Person and Traffic comprised similar proportions of the total charges laid with average percentages of 10.6% (1686), 9.3% (1487), 8.7% (1391) respectively. Drugs and Robbery comprised the smallest proportion of the total, with averages over the five years of 4.5% (725) and 1.3% (212) respectively.

Offence	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Drunk	28.9	24.4	20.9	21.4	22.5
Theft	20.6	21.2	23.0	20.1	19.9
Pub Ord	17.2	18.1	20.7	22.8	23.2
Burglary	10.8	12.7	11.2	9.8	8.8
Ags Pers	8.5	9.3	8.8	9.5	10.6
Traffic	8.7	8.3	8.5	9.3	8.9
Drugs	3.5	3.8	5.0	5.6	4.6
Robbery	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.1

While there was an absolute increase in the total number of offenders in the five year period, several categories of offences decreased relatively. Burglary decreased by 8.9% from 325 in 1989-90 to 296 in 1993-94, Drunk by 12.7% from 869 to 758, and Robbery by 15.5% from 45 to 38. Those categories that increased significantly were Offences Against Person by 40% from 255 to 357, Drugs by 45.7% from 107 to 156 and Public Order by 51.1% from 516 to 780. Whilst Theft and Traffic also increased they remained more steady. Theft rose by 8.4% from 618 to 670 and Traffic by 14.5% from 261 to 299.

²⁶ See Tables 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 "...Koorie Offenders by Category of Offence, Age range and Gender" and Chart 1 "Comparative Koorie Offending Rates by Category of Offence and Year".

Comparative Koorie Offending Rates by Category of Offence by Year



Gender and Age Distribution of Offenders²⁷

There is a clear gender imbalance when males offenders are compared to female offenders. Over the five year period, male offenders accounted for an average of 82.1% (12987) of the total offenders (15813) while females comprised only 17.9% (2826). Indeed, male offenders outnumber female offenders by more than four and one half to one.

While the absolute number of offenders rose by 17.3% between 1989-90 and 1993-94, the relative number and ratio of males decreased over time while the number and ratio of females increased. This is clearly shown in the following table.

Year	Male %	Female %
1989-90	83	17
1990-91	83	17
1991-92	81	19
1992-93	82	18
1993-94	81	19

The ratio of male to female offenders has changed only slightly between 1989-90 and 1993-94. Between this period, the male offender ratio decreased by 2% whereas the female offender ratio increased by 2%.

In terms of the age distribution of offenders over the five year period, the majority of offenders (55.9% on average) fall into the age range 17 to 29 years. Offenders aged between 30 and 44 years comprise the second largest group forming an average of 19.7% of the total whilst those offenders aged Under 17 years make up a similar proportion of 16.7% on average. The minority of offenders are aged Over 45 (3.6% on average). Those offenders whose age is unknown comprise an average of 3.0% of the total over the five year period.

The over-all rise in the number of offenders in five years had been primarily due to the absolute

²⁷ Refer to Charts 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 "...Male Koorie Offenders by Age Range in Percent" and "...Female Koorie Offenders by Age Range in Percent" and Table 12 "Koorie Offenders by Age Range, Gender and Year".

Koorie Offenders By Age Range, Gender and Year

Year	<17 Years					17-29 Years				
	Male	%	Female	%	Total	Male	%	Female	%	Total
1989-90	341	85.7	57	14.3	398	1495	82	329	18	1824
1990-91	392	81.2	90	18.8	483	1493	82	329	18	1822
1991-92	477	83.7	93	16.3	570	1424	82	312	18	1736
1992-93	478	83.6	94	16.4	572	1601	82.8	332	17.2	1933
1993-94	582	83.4	116	16.6	698	1532	82.6	322	17.4	1854

Year	30-44 Years					45- Years				
	Male	%	Female	%	Total	Male	%	Female	%	Total
1989-90	458	78.6	125	21.4	583	85	85	15	15	100
1990-91	494	83.2	100	16.8	594	92	80.1	22	19.9	114
1991-92	528	80.7	126	19.3	654	99	79.8	25	20.2	124
1992-93	522	79.8	132	20.2	654	100	82.6	21	17.4	121
1993-94	554	79	147	21	701	186	74.1	65	25.9	251

Year	Unknown Age					Total		Total		Grand Total
	Male	%	Female	%	Total	Male	%	Female	%	
1989-90	69	69.7	30	30.3	99	2494	83.1	507	16.9	3001
1990-91	78	76.5	24	23.5	102	2551	81.9	565	18.1	3116
1991-92	69	62.1	42	37.9	111	2599	81.3	598	18.7	3197
1992-93	144	75.8	46	24.2	190	2844	81.8	627	17.2	3474
1993-94	80	61.5	50	38.5	130	2869	81.4	654	18.6	3523

Note: Youngest age for 1989-90 is 7, 1990-91 is 4, 1991-92 is 10, 1992-93 is 8 and 1993-94 is 7; Oldest for 1989-90 is 68, 1990-91 is 68, 1991-92 is 72, 1992-93 is 74 and 1993-94 is 68.

increase in the number of offenders and specifically because of the increase of offenders in the Under 17 years, Over 45 years, and 30-44 years age ranges.

Year	<17 %	17-29 %	30-44 %	>45 %	Unknwn
1989-90	13.2	60.6	19.4	3.3	3.3
1990-91	15.5	58.4	19.0	3.6	3.2
1991-92	18.0	54.8	20.8	3.9	2.2
1992-93	16.7	56.5	18.7	3.4	4.2
1993-94	20.2	49.1	20.6	3.0	2.0

Offenders Under 17 years markedly increased in absolute terms by 69% (274) from 1989-90 to 1993-94 as well as in their relative ratio to the total number of offenders as seen in the above table. Those Over 45 years increased by 35% (35) while those in the 30-44 years range increased by 19% (109). Offenders between 17 and 29 years and those with Unknown ages decreased both in absolute numbers - by 9.3% (170) and 29.2% (29) - and in terms of ratio to the total number of offenders.

On average over the five year period, the male gender bias of offenders is consistently high across the four age ranges.

Age	Male %	Female %
<17	83.5	16.5
17>29	82.3	17.7
30>44	80.3	19.7
>45	80.3	19.7
Unknown	69.1	30.9

Males comprise over 80% of offenders in all age categories except 'Unknown'. The ratio of women is slightly higher in the 30>44 and >45 age ranges. It is interesting to note that the ratio of female to male offenders increases with age.

Gender and Offence Distribution of Offenders

In six of the eight offence categories, males comprise over 80% of offenders when an average of the five year period is considered. The three highest male represented offences are Burglary, Drunk and Traffic.

The two highest female represented offences are Drugs and Theft. These offence categories are the only two where females comprise more than 20% of the total.

Offence	Male %	Female %
Burglary	89.5	10.5
Drunk	84.8	15.2
Traffic	84.3	15.7
Robbery	82.2	17.8
Agst Person	81.1	18.9
Pub Order	81.0	19.0
Theft	77.1	22.9
Drugs	76.1	23.8

Age and Offence Distribution of Offenders

As shown earlier, offenders as a whole predominantly fall into certain age ranges. However, when specific offence categories and age are looked at together, there are variations in the patterns of age distribution. Whilst the age group <17 comprises the third largest offender age group for total offenders (an average of 16.7%), the proportion for Burglary and Theft as individual offence categories comprise a much higher proportion of the total - 34.2% and 31.5% respectively. Conversely, offenders charged with Drunk, Drugs and Public Order in the <17 age range only make up 3.8%, 4.3% and 6.1% respectively.

Offenders in the 17>29 age range consistently constitute the largest percentage of those charged in all offence categories. Indeed in all eight offence types, those in this age category make up over 50% of offenders.

Those aged between 30-44 are most represented in Traffic (30.8%), Drunk (28.4%) and Drugs (24%) and least represented in Burglary (11.2%), Theft (12.3%) and Robbery (14%). This compares to the average for total offenders of 19.7%.

Whilst offenders in the >45 age group are in the minority for all offence categories, there is a relatively high proportion in this age range charged with Drunk (8.2%) compared to the other seven offences. The least number of offenders in the >45 age range are charged with Robbery and Burglary (0.5% each of the total).

Offence	<17 %	17-29%	30-44%	>45%	Unknwn
Ag Pers	14.4	51.2	18.7	2.5	4.4
Burglry	34.2	53.4	11.2	0.5	1.4
Drugs	6.1	62.9	24	2.4	3.3
Drunk	3.8	56.7	28.4	8.2	2.8
Pub Ord	16.5	60.6	17.3	2.3	3.1
Robbery	16.6	63.1	14	0.5	2.8
Theft	31.5	52.2	12.3	1.7	2.2
Traffic	4.3	53.2	30.8	5.7	5.9

Gender, Age and Offence Category Distribution²⁸

Whilst males were over-represented (ratios to the total number of offenders in a particular offence category and to the number of offenders in the particular age range) in all eight categories of offence over the five year period, it is useful to consider their highest levels of representation in each age category.

In the age range Under 17 years, this occurred in Burglary at 92.8% (male = 535, female=41) and Public Order at 87.8% (male = 470, female = 65). In the age range 17>29 years it was Offences Against Person at 83.3% (male = 634, female = 127), Burglary at 89% (male = 808, female = 99), Drunk at 85.5% (male = 1817, female = 307), and Public Order at 80.8% (male = 1592, female

²⁸ See Tables 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 "...Koorie Offenders by Category of Offence, Age Range and Gender" and Charts 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 "...Koorie Offenders by Category of Offence by Age Range".

= 378). Males were most over-represented in the 30-44 age range for Drunk at 85.1% (male = 906, female = 158), Robbery at 93.7% (male = 30, female = 2), and Theft at 86.7% (male = 372, female = 57). Finally, in the Over 45 age range males dominated in Burglary comprising 100% (male = 8, female = 0) Drugs at 94.4% (male = 17, female = 1) and Drunk 86.4% (male = 267, female = 42) in the age range Over 45 years old.

Re-offending Distribution of Offenders

It is useful to look at the re-offending distribution of Koorie offenders in order to determine whether most offenders are single offenders or repeat offenders in a twelve month period. A sample of two twelve month periods (1990 and 1993) was analysed to look at re-offending trends.

In 1990, of a total of 3190 Koorie offenders charged, there were 1218 single offenders (charged only once) and 619 repeat offenders (charged more than once). The number of times these 619 repeat offenders were charged (see second row of table below) during 1990 ranged between two and 27 times (see first row of table below to see the five ranges). In total the 619 repeat offenders comprise 1972 of the 3190 charges. In other words, 33.6% of offenders in 1990 are recidivists responsible for 61.8% of the total offences for the year.

Year	2-7	8-13	14-19	20-25	26-30
1990	601	13	3	0	2
1993	629	25	2	0	0

In 1993, the pattern of repeat offenders is similar. Of a total of 3550 apprehensions, there were 1393 single offenders and 656 repeat offenders. The number of times these 656 repeat offenders were charged ranged between two and 19 times. When added together the number of charges against these 656 repeat offenders totals 2157 apprehensions. Similar to the trend in 1990, re-offenders comprise approximately one third (32%) of the total offenders and are responsible for 57.7% of the total offences committed for the year.

Koorie Population²⁹

To provide a context for discussing Koorie offending by region, it is useful to firstly describe where Koorie people generally, live in Victoria. According to the 1991 Census of Population and Housing by the Australian Bureau of Statistics, 16,710 Koories are unevenly divided between Country regions and Metropolitan Melbourne. Forty seven percent (47% or 7868) live in the former, while fifty three percent (53% or 8842) are in the latter regions.

More specifically, the population can be described in terms of the 34 police districts. In Country Victoria, sixty three percent (63% or 4933) live in five regions: two are in the high density areas - Loddon Campaspe² in the central north of the State and Gippsland² in the far east; three are in the medium-high density areas - Gippsland¹ in the east, Mallee² in the inner north-west, and Highlands Wimmera¹ in the outer central-west part of Victoria. Thirty seven percent (37% or 3135) are in the medium, medium-low, and low density areas in seven regions of Country Victoria.

In Metropolitan Melbourne, sixty one percent (61% or 5415) live in nine regions: four are in the high density areas - Yarra¹ in inner north, Broadmeadows¹ in the outer north-west, Westgate¹ in inner west, and Dandenong¹ in outer south-west of Melbourne; five are in the medium-high density areas - Mountains² in the outer north-east, Nepean¹ in outer south, Yarra² in outer north, Barwon¹ in outer south-west, and Mountains¹ in the outer north-east. Thirty nine percent (39% or 3327) live in the medium, medium-low and low density areas of Metropolitan Melbourne.

Regions with the highest Koorie populations are Loddon Campaspe¹ in central north of Country Victoria with 1639 and Yarra¹ in inner north of Metropolitan Melbourne with 1051, while the two least Koorie populated regions are Melbourne¹ with 84 and Prahran² with 95 both in the inner central part of Metropolitan Melbourne.

²⁹ Refer to Table 4 "Koorie Population Figures by Region" and Map 2 "Total Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Persons".

Regional Distribution of Offenders³⁰

In comparison, it is interesting to show where Koorie offenders in Victoria live. Offenders by their regional distribution (Country Victoria and Metropolitan Melbourne respectively) are reflected in the following ratios : 1989-90 = 48% and 52%; 1990-91 = 50% and 50%; 1991-92 = 56% and 44%; 1992-93 = 56% and 44%; and 1993-94 = 59% and 41%. It is evident from the above figures that while Country Victoria has been increasing Metropolitan Melbourne has been declining. It appears that while more Koories live in Metropolitan Melbourne, an increasing number in contrast, are being charged in Country Victoria.

In terms of total Koorie offending rates per 100,000 persons³¹, the State average rates over the five year period are generally increasing: 1989-90 = 1829; 1990-91 = 1852; 1991-92 = 1778, 1992-93 = 2033; and 1993-94 = 2273. The exception is 1991-92 which decreased by 2.7 % in relation to 1989-90. The average increase over the five years is 8%.

This increase has been largely due to offending increases in country Victoria which have consistently increased each year as follows: 1989-90 = 1685; 1990-91 = 1938; 1991-92 = 2204; 1992-93 = 2420; 1993-94 = 2853. The average increase here is very high at 39.7%.

By contrast, offending rates for Metropolitan Melbourne have on average increased only marginally by 2.7% over the five years. There is in fact a decrease in offending rates between 1989-90 (1907), 1990-91 (1805) and 1991-92 (1546). However the rate increases again during 1992-93 (1822) and 1993-94 (1958).

(a) 1989-90

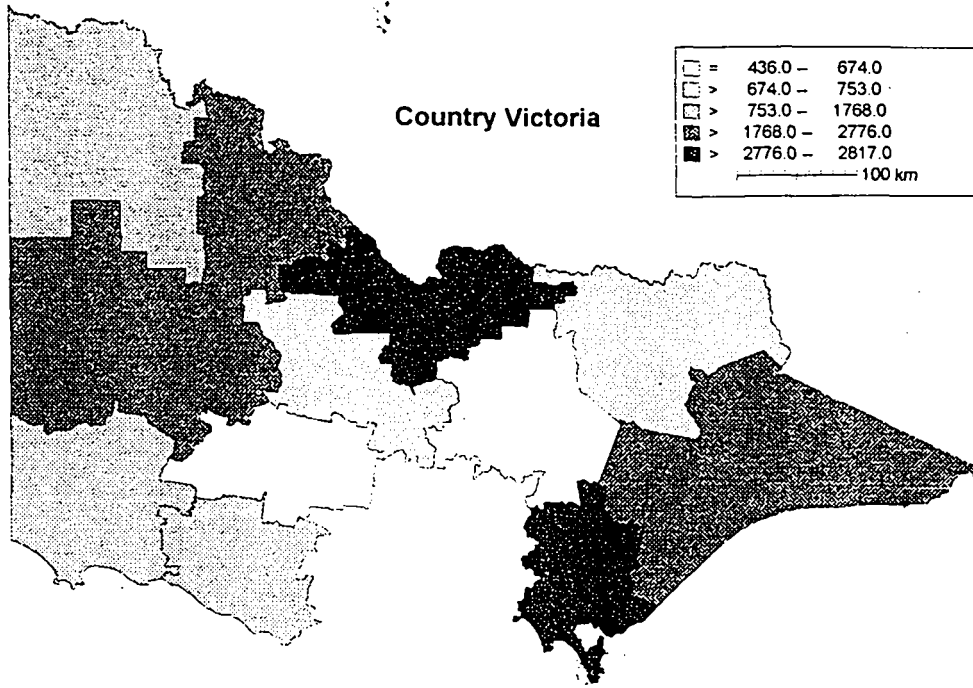
The following section describes the regional distribution of Total Offenders³² by police district for 1989-90 measured in rates per 100,000 persons.

³⁰ See Tables 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 "...Total Koorie Offenders Classified by Category of Offence and Regional Distribution."

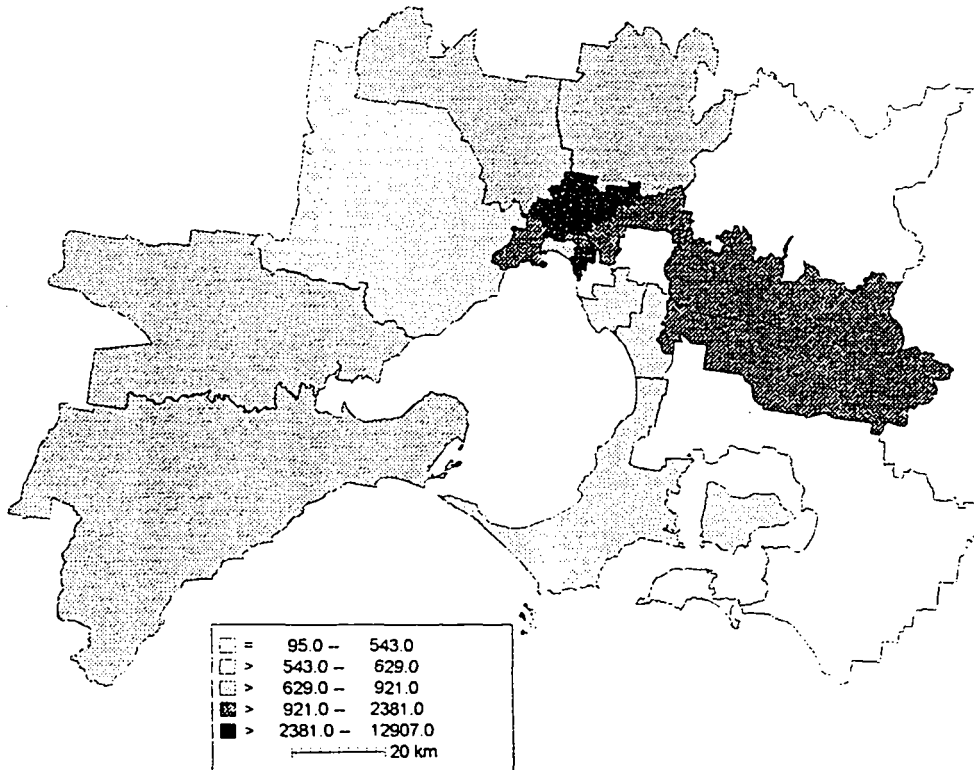
³¹ See Table 18 "Total Koorie Offending Rate per 100,000 Population by Year and Region".

³² See Map 3 "1989-90 Total Offenders Koorie Offending Rates: Offenders per 100,000 Population" and Table 17 "Total Koorie Offending Rates Per 100,000 Population by Year and Region".

**1989-90 Total Offenders
Koorie Offending Rates
Offenders per 100,000 Population**



Metropolitan Melbourne



Regions in Country Victoria in the high offending range are Gippsland1 in the far east of Victoria and Loddon Campaspe2 in the central north with rates of 2817 and 2799 per 100,000 population respectively. Regions in the medium-high range are Mallee2 in the inner north-west of the State, Highlands Wimmera2 in the outer central-west and Gippsland2 in far east with rates of 2776, 2588 and 2232 respectively. Those regions in the medium offending range are Mallee1 in the far north-west with 1768, Western1 and Western2 in the western district with rates of 1649 and 994 per 100,000 persons.

Hume1 in the far north-east and Loddon Campaspe1 in inner central Victoria fall into the medium-low range with rates of 753 and 740 respectively. In the lowest offending range are Highlands Wimmera1 in the inner central-west and Hume2 in the inner north-east with rates of 241 and 288 per 100,000 persons respectively.

In Metropolitan Melbourne, regions in the high offending range are all in the inner suburbs: Melbourne2 and Prahran1 in central Melbourne, Yarra1 in the north and Broadmeadows2 in the north-west with rates of 12907, 6516, 4853 and 2431 respectively. Those regions in the medium-high range are Melbourne1 (2381) in central Melbourne, Westgate1 (1946) in the inner west, Dandenong1 (1230) in the outer south-east, Nunawading2 (1207) in the inner east and Mountains1 (973) in the outer north-east of Melbourne. Five regions fall into the medium range and are mostly in the outer suburbs of Melbourne: Prahran2 (921) in inner central Melbourne, Broadmeadows1 (831) in the north-west, Barwon2 (806) and Barwon1 (648) in the south-west, and Yarra2 (671) in the north of Melbourne.

Regions in the medium-low range are mostly in the outer suburbs of Melbourne: Westgate2 in the west, Nepean1(576) and Nepean2 (556) in the south and Moorabbin1 (547) in the inner south. Those in the low offending regions are Nunawading1 (543) in the inner east, Mountains2 (407) in the outer north-east, Dandenong2 (278) in the outer south-east and Moorabbin2 (95) in the inner east of Melbourne.

(b) 1990-91

The regional distribution of Total Offenders³³ in 1990-91 by police district is presented below in rates per 100,000 persons.

Regions in the high offending range for Total Offenders in Country Victoria in 1990-91 are Mallee2 (3030) in the inner north-west and Western1 (2998) in the inner west. Those regions in the medium-high range are Gippsland2 (2862) and Gippsland1 (2848) in the east of Victoria and Loddon Campaspe2 (2807) in the central north. The three regions falling into the medium offending range are in the Western2 (2273) in the outer west, Mallee1 (2125) in the far east and Highlands Wimmera2 (1904) in the outer central-west of Victoria.

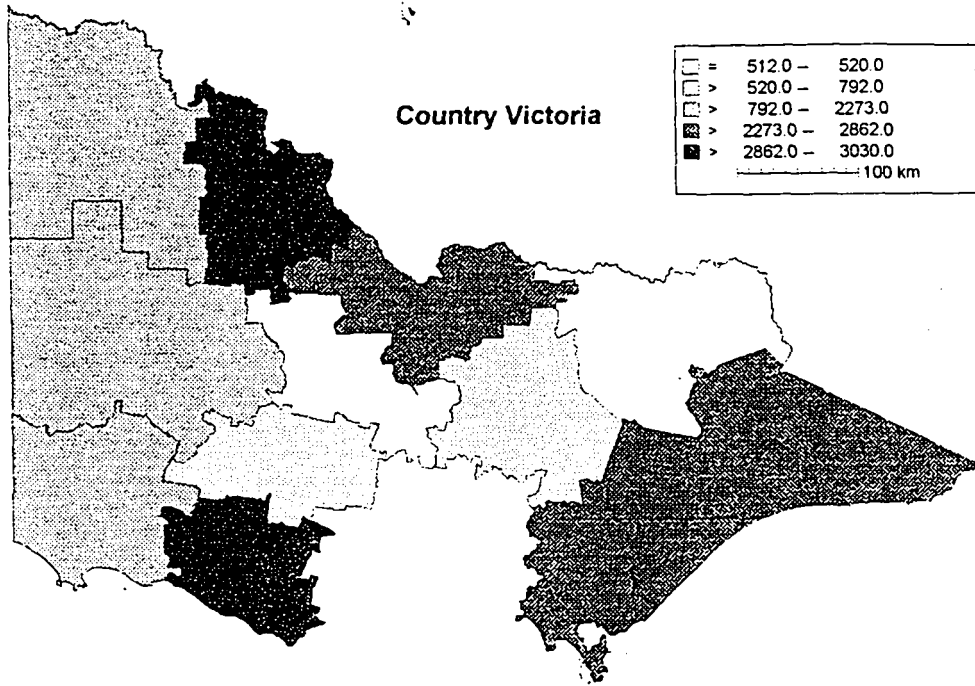
Highlands Wimmera1 in the inner central-west (792) and Hume2 (581) in the inner north-east fall into the medium-low range. The lowest offending density regions are Loddon Campaspe1 (520) in the inner central region and Hume1 (512) in the far north-east of the State.

In Metropolitan Melbourne, regions in the high offending range are all in the inner suburbs as they were in 1989-90. These regions are Melbourne2 (10708) and Melbourne1 (2381) in central Melbourne, Yarra1 in the north (5685), and Prahran1 (4920) in central Melbourne. Five regions fall into the medium-high range and fall evenly between inner and outer Melbourne. These are Broadmeadows2 (1964) and Broadmeadows1 (1289) in the north-west, Westgate1 (1347) in the inner west, Dandenong1 (1250) in the outer south-east and Yarra2 (1214) in the outer north of Melbourne. Those regions falling in the medium offending range are all in the outer suburbs of Melbourne: Barwon2 (1008) and Barwon1 (1004) in the south-west, Mountains1 (1004) in the north-east, Westgate2 (845) in the west and Nepean1 (816) in the south.

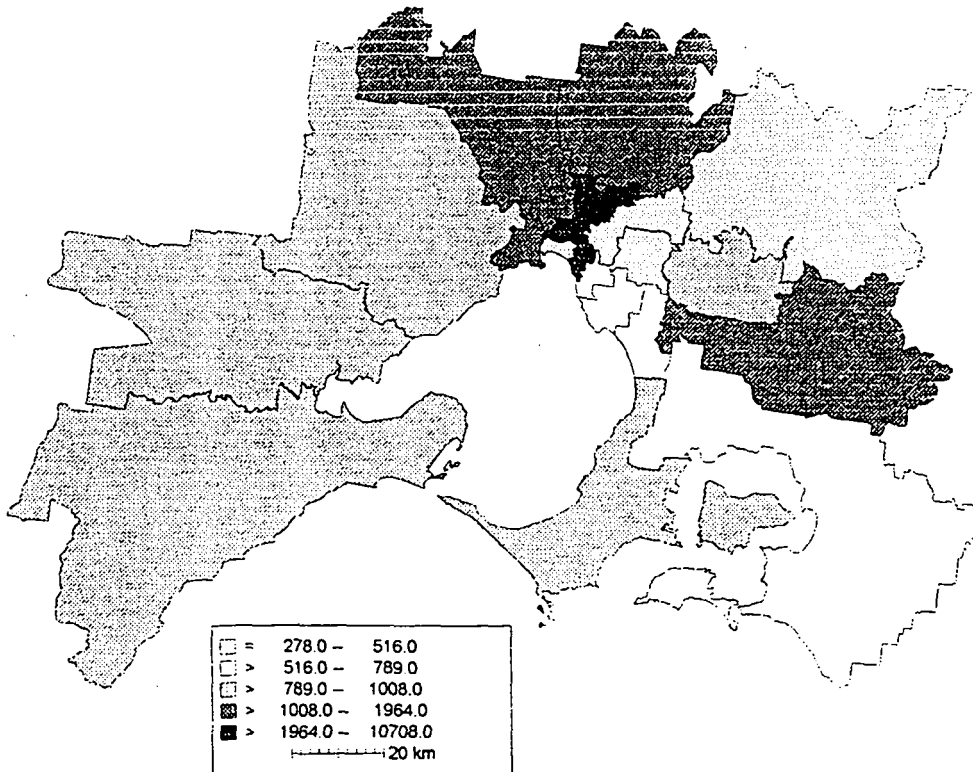
In the medium-low offending range, most regions are in the inner suburbs: Prahran2 (789) in central Melbourne, Nunawading2 (772) and Nunawading1 (652) in the east, and Mountains2 (584) in the outer north-east. Those Metropolitan regions with least offending are Nepean2 (516) in the outer south, Moorabbin1 (437) and Moorabbin2 (382) in the inner south and Dandenong2

³³ See Map 4 "1990-91 Total Offenders Koorie Offending Rates: Offenders per 100,000 Population" and Table 18 "Total Offending Rates Per 100,000 Population by Year and Region"

**1990-91 Total Offenders
Koorie Offending Rates
Offenders per 100,000 Population**



Metropolitan Melbourne



(278) in the outer south-east of Melbourne.

(c) 1991-92

The regional distribution of Total Offenders³⁴ by police district in 1991-92 is presented in the following section.

Regions in Country Victoria which fall within the high offending range are Loddon Campaspe2 (3447) in the central north and Mallee2 (3315) in the inner north-west of the State. In the medium-high range are Western2 (3314) in the outer west, Mallee1 (3196) in the far north-west, and Highlands Wimmera2 (2930) in the outer central-west of Victoria. Those regions in the medium range are Gippsland2 (2823) and Gippsland1 (2848) in the east, and Western1 (2578) in the inner west of the State.

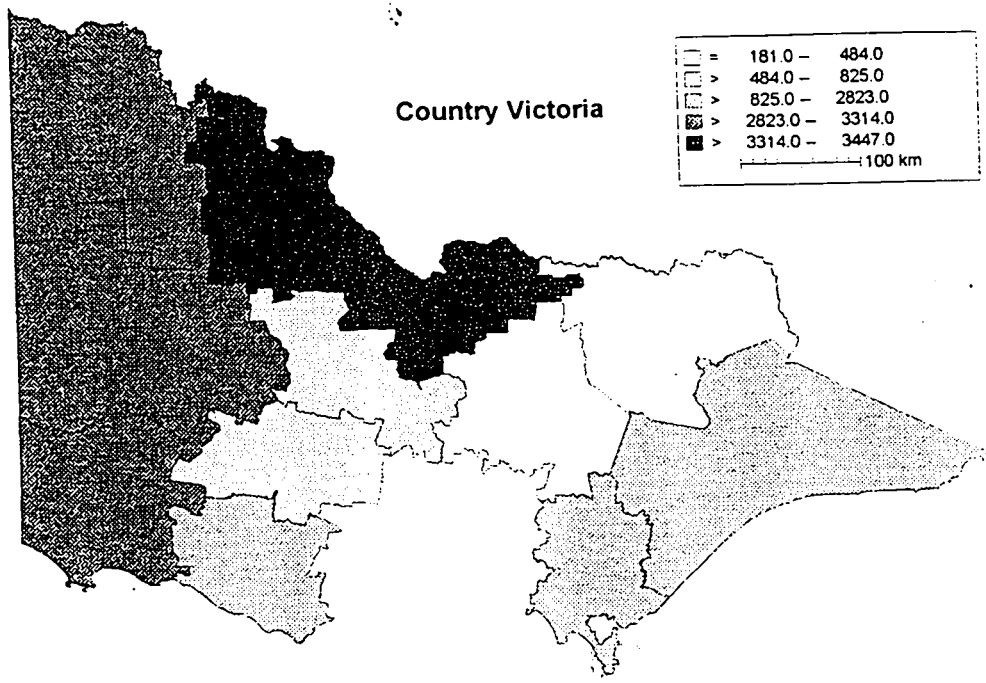
In the medium-low offending range are Highlands Wimmera1 (825) in the inner central-west and Loddon Campaspe1 (660) in the inner central region. Hume2 (484) and Hume1 (181) in the north-east are in the low offending range.

In Metropolitan Melbourne, the highest offending regions are again mostly in the inner suburbs - Melbourne2 (7085) and Prahran1 (4787) in Melbourne's centre, Yarra1 (5055) in the north and Dandenong1 (1996) in the outer south-east. In the medium-high range are Melbourne1 (1935), Broadmeadows2 (1839) in the outer north-west, Westgate2 (1199) and Westgate1 (1010) in the western suburbs and Barwon2 (1048) in the outer south-west. In the medium offending range are Broadmeadows1 (882) in the north-west, Mountains1 (852) and Mountains2 (813) in the north-east, Prahran2 (789) in central Melbourne and Barwon2 in the south-west. Except for Prahran2, these regions are located in the outer suburbs.

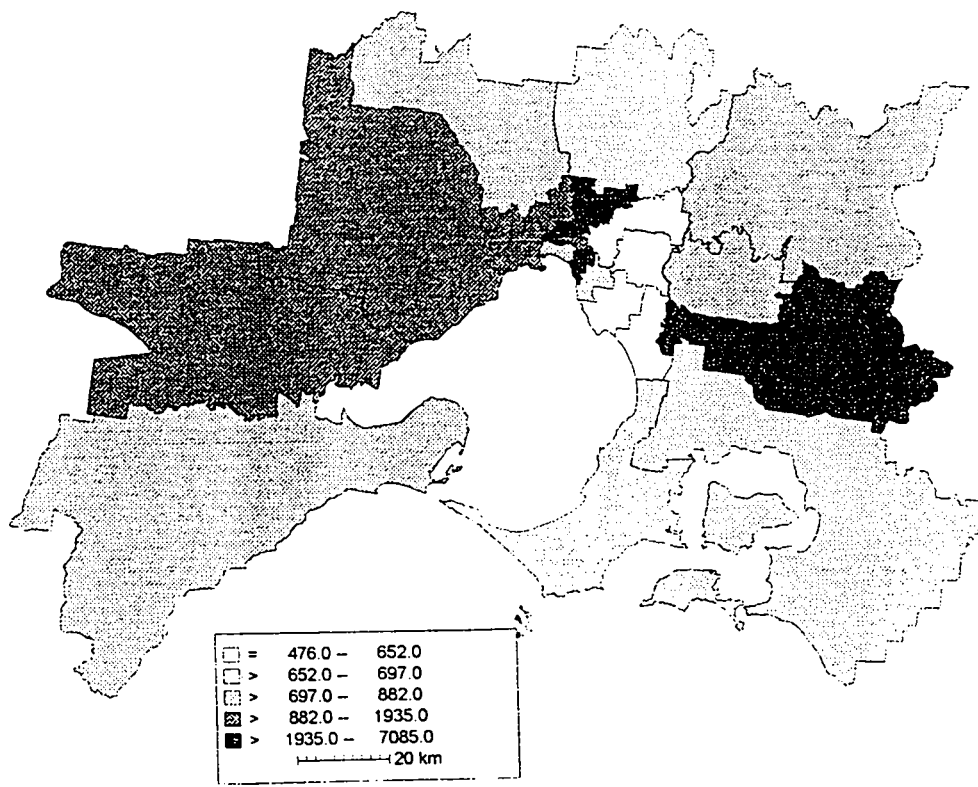
Four regions are in the medium-low range and are mainly in the outer suburbs: Yarra2 (697) in the north, Nepean1 (696) in the south, Dandenong2 (675) in the south-east and Moorabbin2 (668) in the inner south. In the lowest offending range are Nunawading1 (652) and Nunawading2 (483)

³⁴ See Map 5 "1991-92 Total Offenders Koorie Offending Rates: Offenders per 100,000 Population" and Table 18 "Total Koorie Offending Rates Per 100,000 Population by Year and Region".

**1991-92 Total Offenders
Koorie Offending Rates
Offenders per 100,000 Population**



Metropolitan Melbourne



in the inner east, Moorabbin1 (547) in the inner south and Nepean2 (476) in the outer south of Melbourne.

(d) 1992-93

The following section details the regional distribution of Total Offenders³⁵ in 1992-93, in rates per 100,000 persons.

Regions falling into the high offending range in Country Victoria are in the north-west - Mallee1 (4429) and Mallee2 (3664). Regions in the medium-high range are in Western Victoria - Western2 (3504) and Western1 (3058), and Gippsland1 in the inner east of the State. In the medium offending range are Gippsland2 (2954) in the far east, Highlands Wimmera2 (2783) in the outer central-west and Loddon Campaspe2 (2776) in the central north of Victoria.

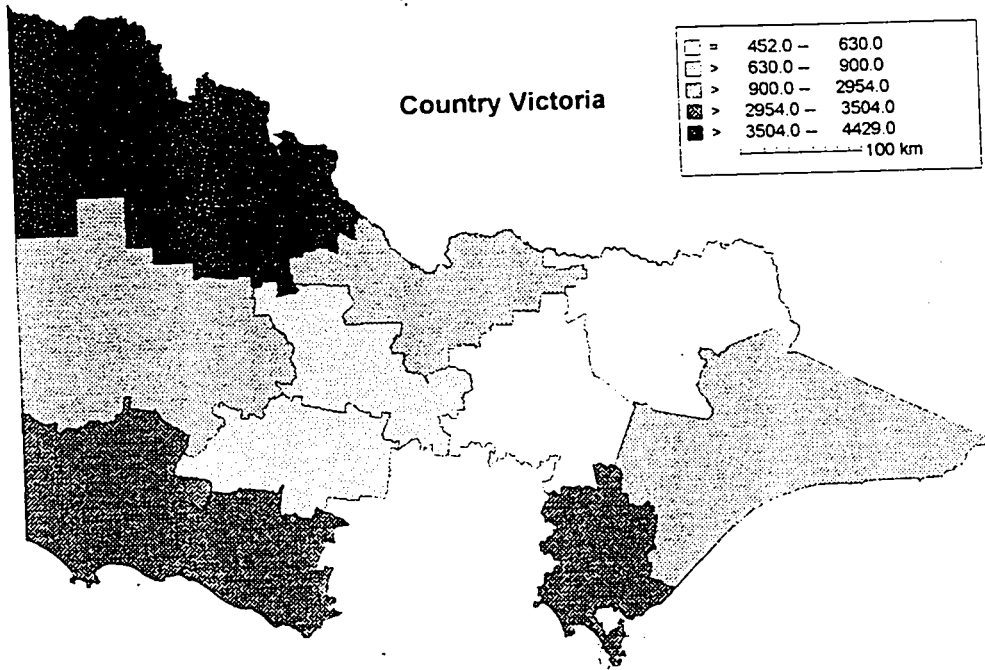
Loddon Campaspe1 (900) in the centre of Victoria and Highlands Wimmera1 (842) in the inner central-west fall into the medium-low offending rate. In the lowest offending range are Hume2 (630) and Hume1 (452) in the north-east of the State.

For Metropolitan Melbourne, inner Melbourne regions once again predominate in the high offending range: Melbourne2 (8428) and Melbourne1 (5357), Yarra1 (4900) in the inner north and Prahran1 (4721) in central Melbourne. In the medium-high range, there are five regions located in both inner and outer suburbs: Broadmeadows2 (2089) in the inner north-west, Dandenong1 (1270) in the outer south-east, Westgate2 (1219) in the outer west, Nunawading1 (1196) in the inner east and Nepean1 (1176) in the outer south of Melbourne. Regions in the medium density offending range are all in the outer suburbs of Melbourne: Broadmeadows1 (1102), Barwon2 (1048) and Barwon1 (999) in the western suburbs, Mountains1 (1034) in the north-east and Yarra2 (930) in the north.

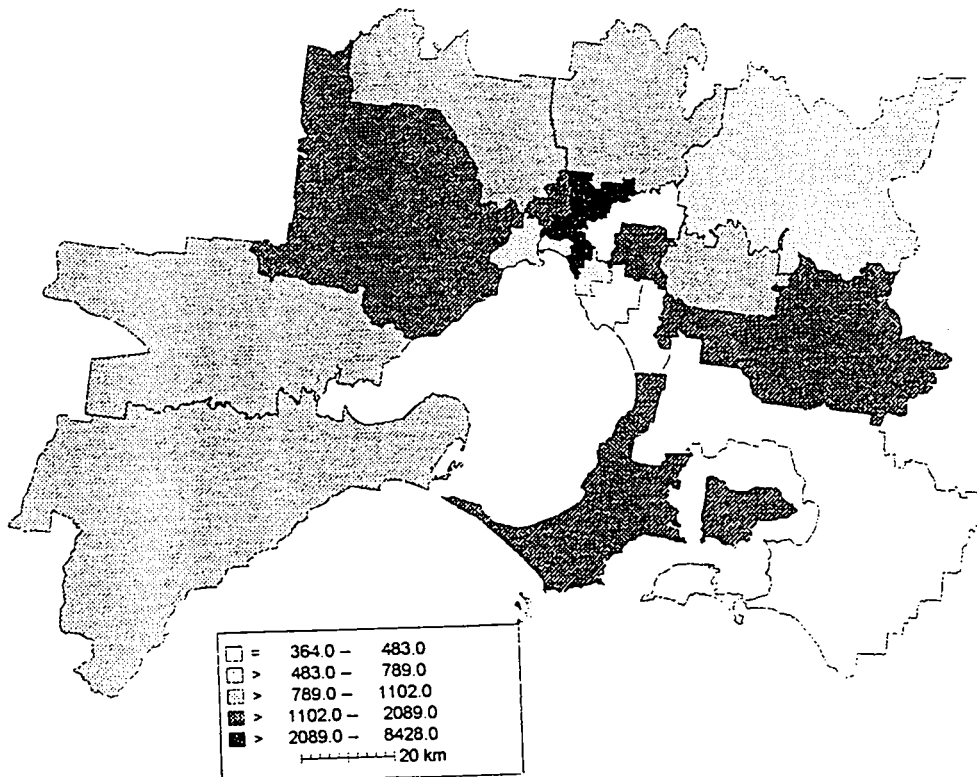
In the medium-low density range, there are four regions: Prahran2 (789) in central Melbourne, Westgate1 (786) in the inner west, Moorabbin2 (668) in the inner south and Mountains2 (661)

³⁵ See Map 6 "1992-93 Total Offenders Koorie Offending Rates: Offenders per 100,000 Population" and Table 18 "Total Koorie Offending Rates per 100,000 Population by Year and Region".

1992-93 Total Offenders
Koorie Offending Rates
 Offenders per 100,000 Population



Metropolitan Melbourne



in the outer north-east. Regions in the lowest offending range are in the southern and eastern suburbs: Nunawading2 (483) in the inner east, Dandenong2 (476) in the outer south-east, Nepean2 (397) in the outer south and Moorabbin1 (364) in the inner south of Melbourne.

(e) 1993-94

The regional distribution of Total Offenders³⁶ in 1993-94, in rates per 100,000 persons is presented in the following section.

High offending rate regions in Country Victoria are in the north-west of Victoria - Mallee1 (6196) and Mallee2 (4743). Regions in the medium offending density range are in western Victoria: Western2 (4024), Western1 (3118) and Highlands Wimmera2 (3809) in outer central west. Those regions in the medium density range are in eastern Victoria: Gippsland2 (3099) and Gippsland1 (3002), and Loddon Campaspe2 (2936) in the central north.

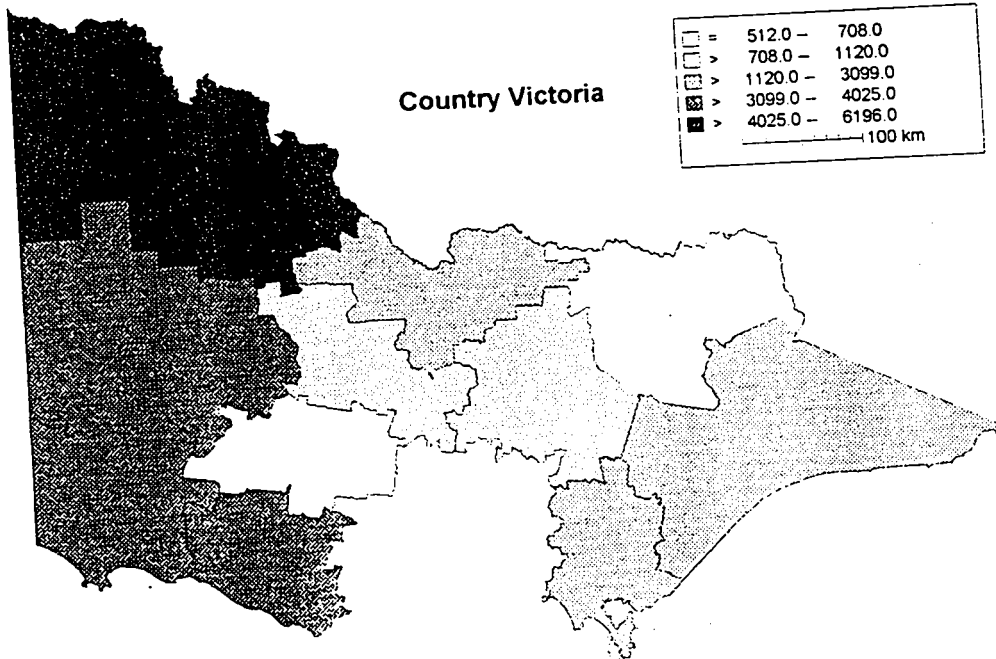
In the medium-low density range are Loddon Campaspe1 (1120) in the inner central region and Hume2 (969) in the inner north-east. The lowest offending rate is in Highlands Wimmera1 (708) in the inner central-west and Hume1 (512) in the far north-east of Victoria.

In Metropolitan Melbourne, the high density offending areas parallel 1992-93 and most of the earlier years being in the inner central and northern suburbs: Prahran1 (9641), Melbourne2 (7451) and Melbourne1 (4167), and Yarra1 (4198) in the north of Melbourne. The medium-high offending regions are mainly in the southern suburbs: Barwon1 (2133) and Barwon2 (1210) in the south-west, Dandenong1 (835) in the outer south-east, Broadmeadows2 (1465) in the inner north-west and Prahran2 (1184) in the centre of Melbourne. The medium density regions are Broadmeadows1 (1119) in the outer north-west, Westgate1 (973) and Westgate2 (943) in the west, Nunawading1 (906) in the inner east and Mountains1 (852) in the outer north-east.

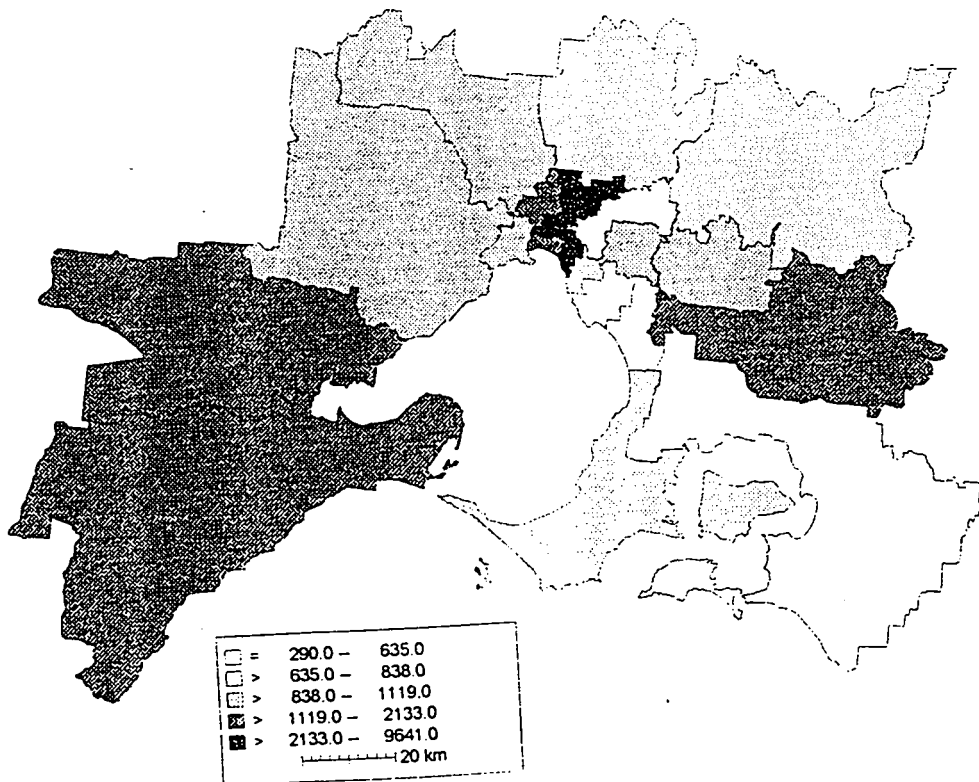
In the medium-low range are Mountains2 (838) in the outer north-east, Moorabbin2 (763) in the inner south, Nepean1 (696) in the outer south and Yarra2 (671) in the outer north. The lowest

³⁶ See Map 7 "1993-94 Total Offenders Koorie Offending Rates: Offenders per 100,000 Population" and Table 18 "Total Koorie Offending Rates per 100,000 Population by Year and Region".

**1993-94 Total Offenders
Koorie Offending Rates
Offenders per 100,000 Population**



Metropolitan Melbourne



offending density areas per 100,000 persons are in the southern and eastern suburbs: Nepean² (635) in the outer south, Moorabbin¹ (583) in the inner south, Dandenong² (516) in the outer south-east and Nunawading² (290) in the inner east.

Summary

Between 1989-90 and 1993-94, Koorie offending in Victoria can be described as increasing (17.3%), as an essentially male phenomenon (81.8%), with the majority of offenders over the five year period (55.9%) aged 17>29 years and residing in Country Victoria (53.8%). Further Koorie offenders are significantly over-represented when compared to non-Koorie offenders and one third are apprehended more than once.

The proportion of offenders in Country Victoria as compared with Metropolitan Melbourne has increased markedly between 1989-90 and 1993-94 from 48% to 59% respectively. Similarly, the average increase in Koorie offending rates per 100,000 persons is particularly high in Country Victoria (39.7%) and only marginal in Metropolitan Melbourne (2.7%).

Over the five year period, there has been an increase of 2% in the ratio of female to male offenders. Males formed the greatest proportion of offenders in the Under 17 (83.5%) and the 17>29 (82.3%) age category. Overall there has been an increasing proportion of young people (Under 17) being charged. In absolute terms, the number of young offenders has increased by 69% between 1989-90 and 1993-94. This is a greater increase than in any other of the age categories.

In terms of offence category distribution over the five year period, Drunk, Theft and Public Order offences comprised over 65% of all charged laid against Koories. Drugs and Robbery made up the smallest proportion of the total, whilst Burglary, Offences Against Person and Traffic fell in between. Between 1989-90 and 1993-94 Public Order, Drugs and Offences Against Person increased significantly in absolute terms whereas Robbery, Drunk and Burglary decreased numerically.

Whilst males were over-represented in all eight offence categories, females comprised a significant

proportion (over 20%) of the Drugs and Theft categories. In regards to offence by age, offenders are most highly represented in the 17>29 range. However, certain offences were more 'young persons' offences where others were of an older population. The <17 age group was most represented in Burglary and Theft; the 17>29 age range for Robbery and Drugs; the 30>44 age range for Traffic and Drunk; and the >45 age group for Traffic and Against Person.

Certain regions are consistently represented as displaying high, medium or comparatively low offending rates. In country Victoria high offending regions are in the north-west and the central north of Victoria. More specifically, Mallee2 in the inner north-west was in the high range in four out of five years. Mallee1 in the far north-west and Loddon Campaspe2 in the central north were represented in two of the five years. In Metropolitan Melbourne, the inner central regions predominate. Yarra1 in the inner north appeared in the high offending range in all five years. Melbourne2 and Prahran1 in the inner central were high offending regions in four of the five years. Melbourne1 was represented in the high range in three of the five years.

Several regions appear in the medium density offending range in Country Victoria. Western1 and Western2 in the western district, Mallee1 in the far north-west and Loddon Campaspe2 in the central north appear twice out of the five years. Gippsland2 and Gippsland1 in the east of Victoria were represented three and two times respectively of the five years. In Metropolitan Melbourne, only regions in the outer suburbs were represented in the medium offending range. Mountains1 in the north-east and Broadmeadows1 in the north-west were represented in four of the five years. Barwon1 and Barwon2 in the south-west appeared in three of the five years and Westgate2 in the west appeared twice.

In terms of low density offending, the north-east and central-west of Victoria predominates. Hume1 in the far north-east was represented in all 5 years and Hume2 in the inner north-east was displayed in two of the five years. In Metropolitan Melbourne, the southern and eastern suburbs were most represented. That is, Moorabbin1 and 2 in the inner south were in the low range in four of the five years and two of the five years respectively. Nunawading1 and 2 in the inner east were represented three and two times respectively out of the five years. Dandenong2 in the outer south-east and Nepean2 in the outer south appeared in the low range in 4 of the 5 years.

1989-90 Koorie Offenders by Category of Offence, Age Range and Gender

1989-90										
Offence Category	7-16 Yrs					17-29 Yrs				
	Male	%	Female	%	Total	Male	%	Female	%	Total
Against Person	28	84.8	5	15.2	33	127	87	19	13	146
Burglary	102	95.3	5	4.7	107	158	85.4	27	14.6	185
Drugs	1	50	1	50	2	52	73.2	19	26.8	71
Drunk	9	81.9	2	18.2	11	480	88	65	12	545
Public Order	58	86.6	9	14.4	67	285	84.6	52	15.4	337
Robbery	2	100	0	0	2	33	89.2	4	10.8	37
Theft	140	81.9	31	18.1	171	276	82.1	60	17.9	336
Traffic	1	33.3	2	66.7	3	128	82.1	28	17.9	156
30-44 Yrs										
Offence Category	30-44 Yrs					45-68 Yrs				
	Male	%	Female	%	Total	Male	%	Female	%	Total
Against Person	44	78.6	12	21.4	56	6	85.7	1	14.3	7
Burglary	17	70.8	7	29.2	24	0	0	0	0	0
Drugs	23	79.3	6	20.7	29	3	100	0	0	3
Drunk	194	82.9	40	17.1	234	57	89.1	7	10.9	64
Public Order	59	72.8	22	27.2	81	5	62.5	3	37.5	8
Robbery	5	83.3	1	16.7	6	0	0	0	0	0
Theft	56	67.5	27	32.5	83	5	62.5	3	37.5	8
Traffic	60	85.7	10	14.5	70	9	90	1	10	10
Unkwn Age										
Offence Category	Unkwn Age					Total		Total		Grand
	Male	%	Female	%	Total	Male	%	Female	%	Total
Against Person	8	61.5	5	38.5	13	213	83.5	42	16.5	255
Burglary	7	77.8	2	22.2	9	284	87.1	42	12.9	326
Drugs	2	100	0	0	2	81	75.7	26	24.3	107
Drunk	12	80	3	20	15	752	86.5	117	13.5	869
Public Order	12	60	8	40	20	420	81.4	96	18.6	516
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	40	88.9	5	11.1	45
Theft	11	57.9	8	42.1	19	489	79.1	129	20.9	618
Traffic	17	81	4	19	21	216	82.8	45	17.2	261

Note: The difference between the number of total offenders and the total offenders classified by offence category are the cases with more than one missing variable that have been excluded.

1990-91 Koorie Offenders By Category of Offence, Age Range and Gender

1990-91		4>16 Yrs				17>29 Yrs				
Offence Category	Male	%	Female	%	Total	Male	%	Female	%	Total
Against Person	31	75.6	10	24.4	41	147	83.5	29	16.5	176
Burglary	118	91.5	11	8.5	129	198	86.1	32	13.9	230
Drugs	6	100	0	0	6	63	78.8	17	21.2	80
Drunk	18	81.8	4	18.2	22	368	84	70	16	438
Public Order	76	87.4	11	12.6	87	292	81.8	65	18.2	357
Robbery	6	60	4	40	10	23	74.2	8	25.8	31
Theft	134	73.2	49	26.8	183	277	76.5	85	23.5	362
Traffic	4	80	1	20	5	124	85	22	15	146
		30>44 Yrs				45>68 Yrs				
Offence Category	Male	%	Female	%	Total	Male	%	Female	%	Total
Against Person	44	80	11	20	55	4	66.7	2	33.3	6
Burglary	26	89.7	3	10.3	29	0	0	0	0	0
Drugs	24	82.8	5	17.2	29	1	100	0	0	1
Drunk	203	89	25	11	228	59	83.1	12	16.9	71
Public Order	68	74.7	23	25.3	91	8	80	2	20	10
Robbery	2	100	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Theft	60	71.4	24	28.6	84	7	63.7	4	36.3	11
Traffic	67	88.2	9	11.8	76	13	86.7	2	13.3	15
		Unkwn Age				Total		Total		Grand
Offence Category	Male	%	Female	%	Total	Male	%	Female	%	Total
Against Person	8	61.5	5	38.5	13	234	80.4	57	19.6	291
Burglary	7	100	0	0	7	350	88.4	46	11.6	396
Drugs	5	100	0	0	5	99	81.8	22	18.2	121
Drunk	9	69.2	4	30.8	13	657	85.1	115	14.9	772
Public Order	13	68.4	6	31.6	19	457	81	107	19	564
Robbery	4	100	0	0	4	35	74.5	12	25.5	47
Theft	17	77.3	5	22.7	22	495	74.8	167	25.2	662
Traffic	15	79	4	21	19	223	85.4	38	14.6	261

Note: The difference between the number of total offenders and the total offenders classified by offence category are the cases with more than one missing variable that have been excluded.

1991-92 Koorie Offenders By Category of Offence, Age Range and Gender

1991-92										
Offence Category	10-16 Yrs					17-29 Yrs				
	Male	%	Female	%	Total	Male	%	Female	%	Total
Against Person	27	84.4	5	15.6	32	139	79	37	21	176
Burglary	111	89.5	13	10.5	124	157	94.6	15	5.4	166
Drugs	15	88.2	2	17.8	17	68	70.8	28	29.1	96
Drunk	22	81.5	5	18.5	27	268	85.9	44	14.1	312
Public Order	99	88.4	13	11.6	112	293	79	78	21	371
Robbery	6	66.7	3	33.3	9	22	66.7	11	33.3	33
Theft	167	78	47	22	214	298	79.9	75	20.1	373
Traffic	11	100	0	0	11	112	87.5	16	12.5	128
30-44 Yrs										
Offence Category	30-44 Yrs					45-72 Yrs				
	Male	%	Female	%	Total	Male	%	Female	%	Total
Against Person	37	82.2	8	17.8	45	1	25	3	75	4
Burglary	35	83.3	7	16.7	42	3	100	0	0	3
Drugs	28	75.7	9	24.3	37	1	100	0	0	1
Drunk	180	82.6	38	17.4	218	55	83.3	11	16.7	66
Public Order	86	78.9	23	21.1	109	16	80	4	20	20
Robbery	1	100	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Theft	54	67.5	26	32.5	80	8	66.2	4	33.3	12
Traffic	87	88.8	11	11.2	98	9	75	3	25	12
Unkwn Age										
Offence Category	Unkwn Age					Total		Total		Grand
	Male	%	Female	%	Total	Male	%	Female	%	Total
Against Person	5	100	5	0	10	209	78.3	58	21.7	267
Burglary	4	80	1	20	5	304	89.4	36	10.6	340
Drugs	2	66.7	1	33.3	3	112	73.7	40	26.3	152
Drunk	7	77.8	2	22.2	9	532	84.2	100	15.8	632
Public Order	9	64.3	5	35.7	14	504	80.4	123	19.6	627
Robbery	0	0	1	100	1	29	66	15	34	44
Theft	8	50	8	50	16	536	77	160	23	696
Traffic	6	60	4	40	10	225	86.9	34	13.1	259

Note: The difference between the number of total offenders and the total offenders classified by offence category are the cases with more than one missing variable that have been excluded.

1992-93 Koorie Offenders by Category of Offence, Age Range and Gender

1992-93		<17 Yrs				17-29 Yrs				
Offence Category	Male	%	Female	%	Total	Male	%	Female	%	Total
Against Person	36	70.6	15	29.4	51	166	85.1	29	14.9	195
Burglary	99	95.2	5	4.8	104	166	91.7	15	8.3	181
Drugs	8	88.9	1	11.1	9	99	81.1	23	18.9	122
Drunk	20	64.5	11	35.5	31	349	85.1	61	14.9	410
Public Order	103	89.6	12	10.4	115	360	79.5	93	21.5	453
Robbery	7	57.1	3	42.9	10	21	91.3	2	8.7	23
Theft	183	82.8	38	17.2	221	268	77.2	79	22.8	347
Traffic	14	23.7	5	26.3	19	136	88.3	18	11.7	154
		30-44 Yrs				>45 Yrs				
Offence Category	Male	%	Female	%	Total	Male	%	Female	%	Total
Against Person	32	72.7	12	27.3	44	6	75	2	25	8
Burglary	29	74.3	10	25.7	39	2	100	0	0	2
Drugs	29	72.5	13	27.5	40	4	100	0	0	4
Drunk	146	87.4	21	12.6	167	45	90	5	10	50
Public Order	121	82.3	26	17.7	147	15	83.3	3	16.7	18
Robbery	7	87.5	1	12.5	8	0	0	0	0	0
Theft	57	68.7	26	21.3	83	6	100	6	0	12
Traffic	81	83.5	16	16.5	97	17	77.3	5	23.7	22
		Unknwn Age				Total		Total		Grand
Offence Category	Male	%	Female	%	Total	Male	%	Female	%	Total
Against Person	14	73.7	5	26.3	19	254	80.1	63	19.9	317
Burglary	2	100	0	0	2	298	90.9	30	9.1	328
Drugs	8	66.7	4	23.3	12	148	73.3	41	26.7	189
Drunk	45	81.9	10	18.1	55	605	84.7	109	15.3	714
Public Order	21	75	7	25	28	621	81.5	141	18.5	762
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	32	84.2	6	15.8	38
Theft	6	75	2	25	8	520	77.4	152	22.6	672
Traffic	15	78.9	4	21.1	19	263	84.6	48	15.4	311

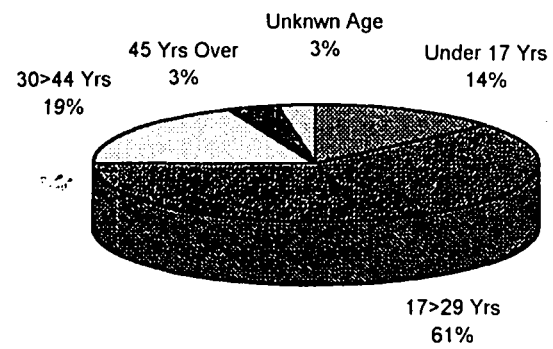
Note: The difference between the number of total offenders and the total offenders classified by offence category are the cases with more than one missing variable that have been excluded.

1993-94 Koorie Offenders by Category of Offence, Age Range and Gender

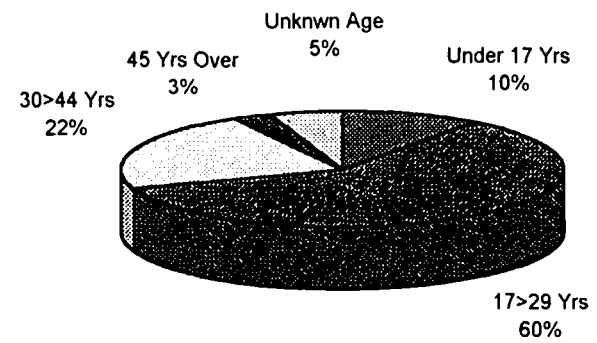
1993-94										
Offence Category	<17 Yrs					17-29 Yrs				
	Male	%	Female	%	Total	Male	%	Female	%	Total
Against Person	38	66.7	19	33.3	57	186	86.5	29	13.5	215
Burglary	105	93.7	7	6.3	112	129	92.8	10	7.2	139
Drugs	15	79	4	11	19	69	79.3	18	20.7	87
Drunk	40	80	10	20	50	352	84	67	16	419
Public Order	134	87	20	13	154	362	80.1	90	19.9	452
Robbery	7	87.5	1	12.5	8	13	100	0	0	13
Theft	212	82.5	45	17.5	257	246	78.3	68	21.7	314
Traffic	17	77.3	5	22.7	22	127	81.4	29	18.6	156
30-44 Yrs										
Offence Category	30-44 Yrs					>45 Yrs				
	Male	%	Female	%	Total	Male	%	Female	%	Total
Against Person	51	85	9	15	60	11	78.6	3	21.4	14
Burglary	32	80	8	20	40	3	100	0	0	3
Drugs	26	66.6	13	33.4	39	8	88.8	1	11.2	9
Drunk	183	84.3	34	15.7	217	51	88	7	12	58
Public Order	105	77.2	31	22.8	136	16	88.9	2	11.1	18
Robbery	15	100	0	0	15	1	100	0	0	1
Theft	47	59.4	32	40.5	79	9	69.3	4	30.7	13
Traffic	77	87.5	11	12.5	88	18	90	2	10	20
1993-94										
Offence Category	Unknown Age					Total		Total		Grand
	Male	%	Female	%	Total	Male	%	Female	%	Total
Against Person	10	91	1	11	11	296	83	61	17	357
Burglary	2	100	0	0	2	271	91.5	25	8.5	296
Drugs	1	50	1	50	2	119	76.2	37	23.8	156
Drunk	7	50	7	50	14	633	83.5	125	16.5	758
Public Order	14	70	6	30	20	631	80.9	149	19.1	780
Robbery	1	100	0	0	1	37	97.3	1	2.7	38
Theft	4	57.1	3	42.9	7	518	77.3	152	22.7	670
Traffic	6	46.1	7	53.9	13	245	81.9	54	18.1	299

Note: The difference between the number of total offenders and the total offenders classified by offence category are the cases with more than one missing variable that have been excluded.

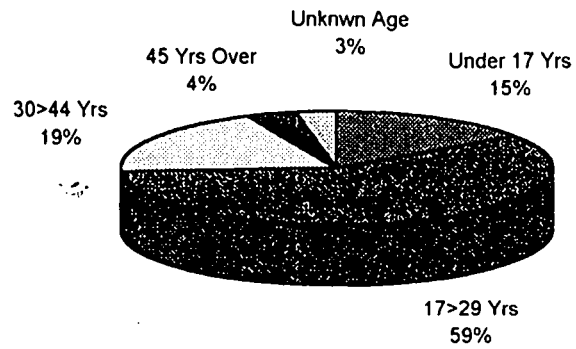
1989-90 Male Koorie Offenders by Age Range in Percent (N=2494)



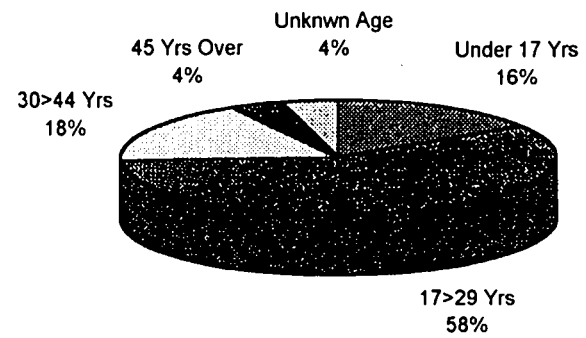
1989-90 Female Koorie Offenders by Age Range in Percent (N=507)



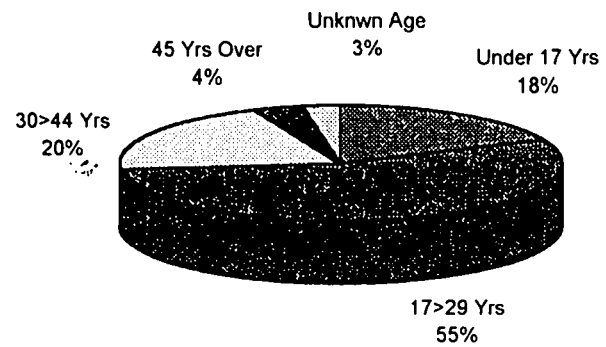
**1990-91 Male Koorie Offenders by Age in Percent
(N=2551)**



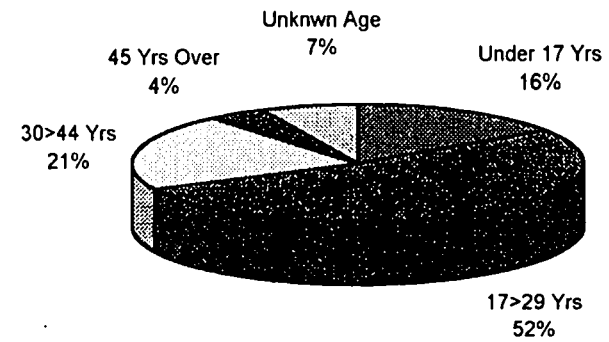
**1990-91 Female Koorie Offenders by Age Range
in Percent (N=565)**



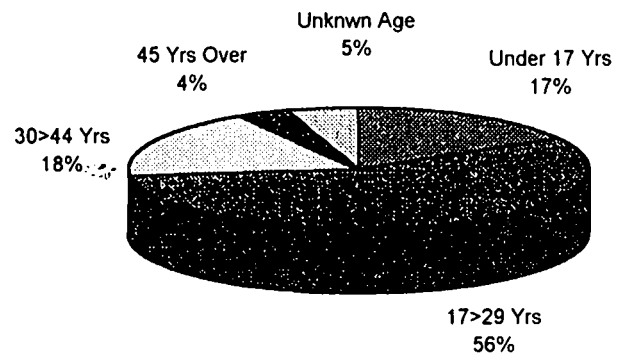
1991-92 Male Koorie Offenders by Age Range in Percent (N=2599)



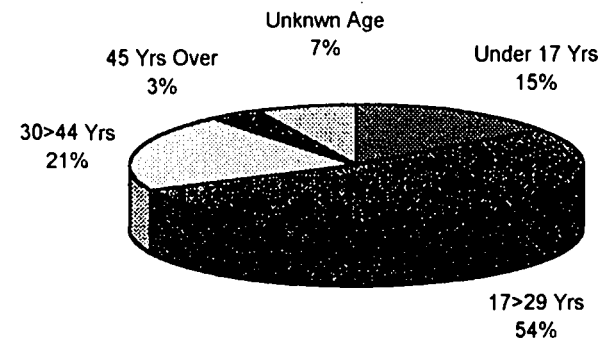
1991-92 Female Koorie Offenders by Age Range in Percent (N=598)



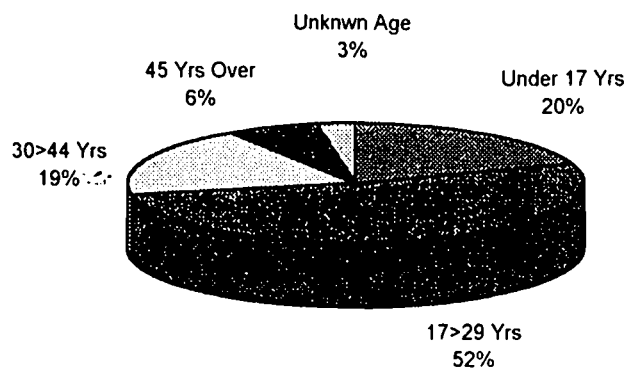
1992-93 Male Koorie Offenders by Age Range in Percent (N=2844)



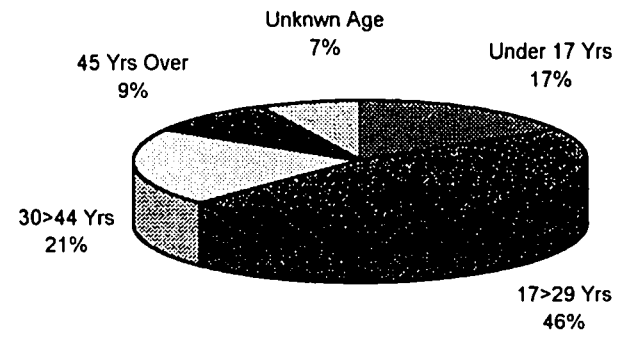
1992-93 Female Koorie Offenders by Age Range in Percent (N=627)



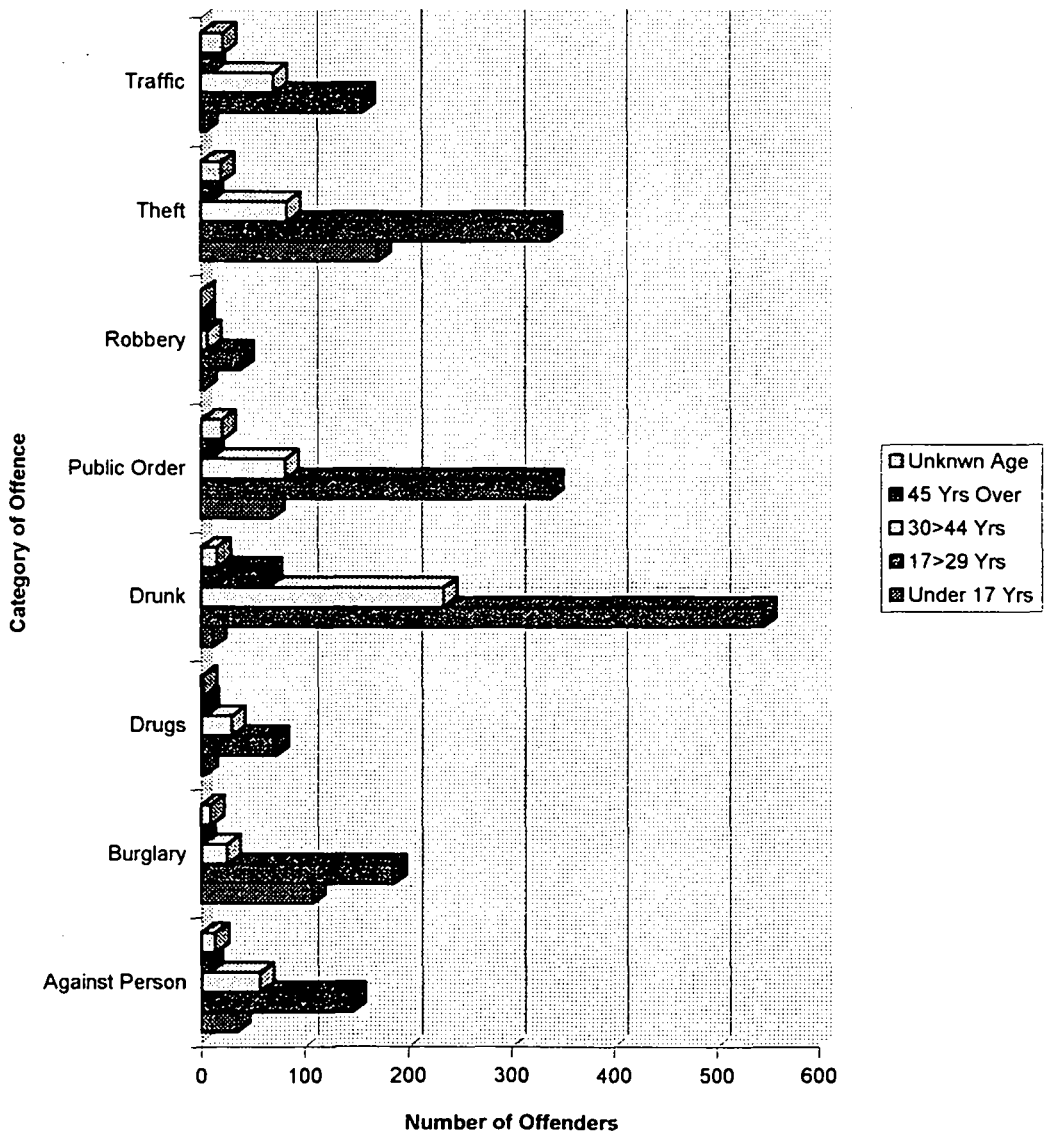
1993-94 Male Koorie Offenders by Age Range in Percent (N=2869)



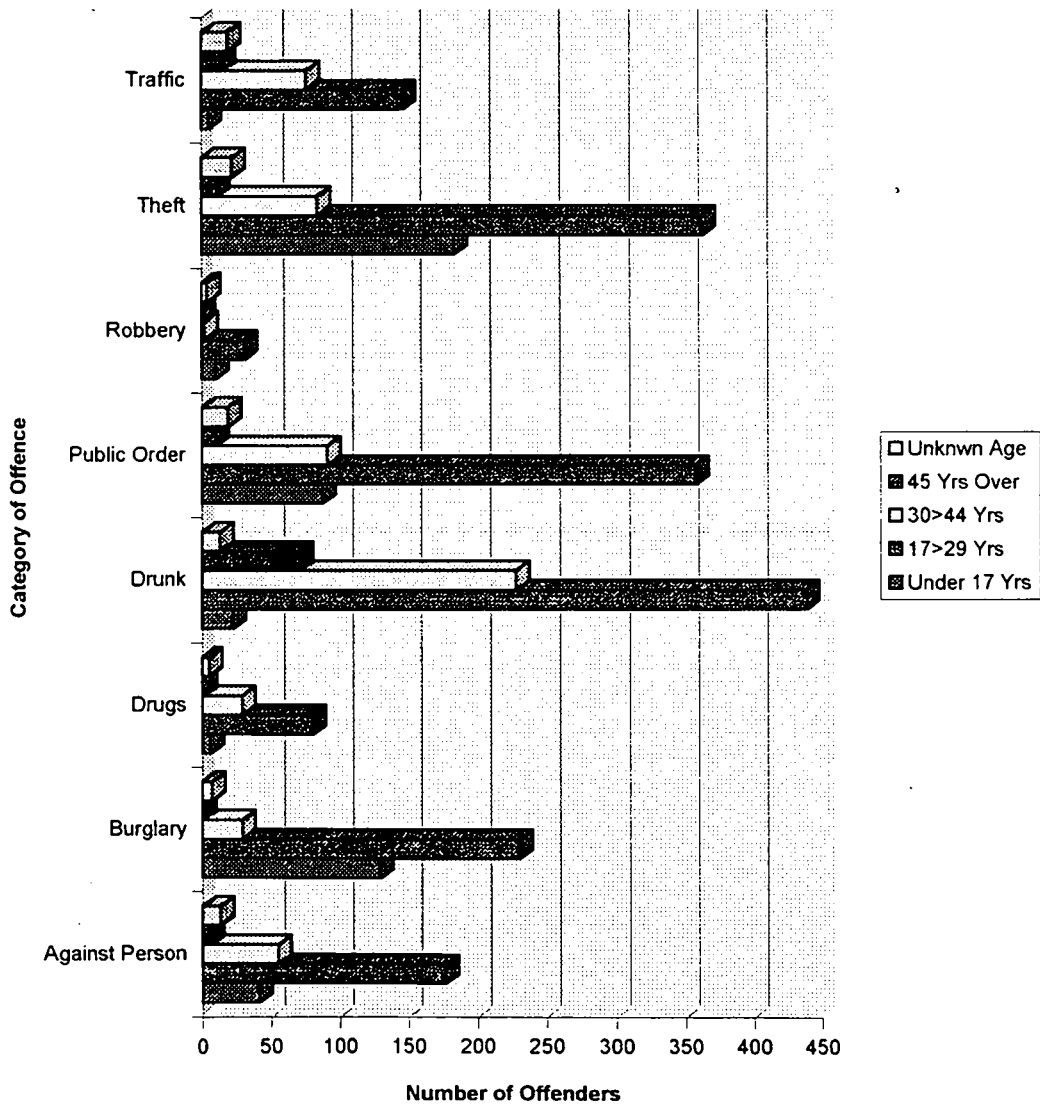
1993-94 Female Koorie Offenders by Age Range in Percent (N=654)



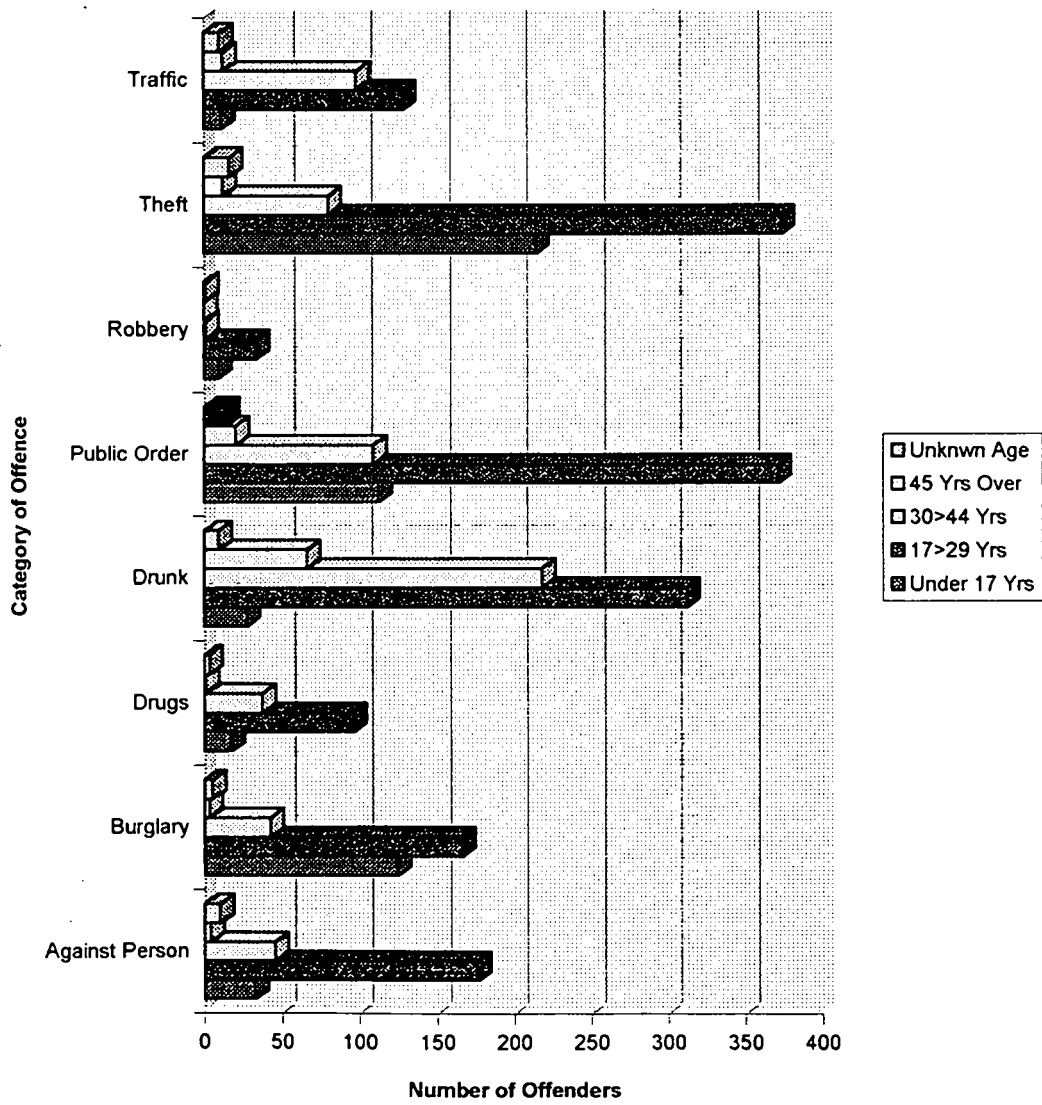
1989-90 Koorie Offenders by Category of Offence by Age Range



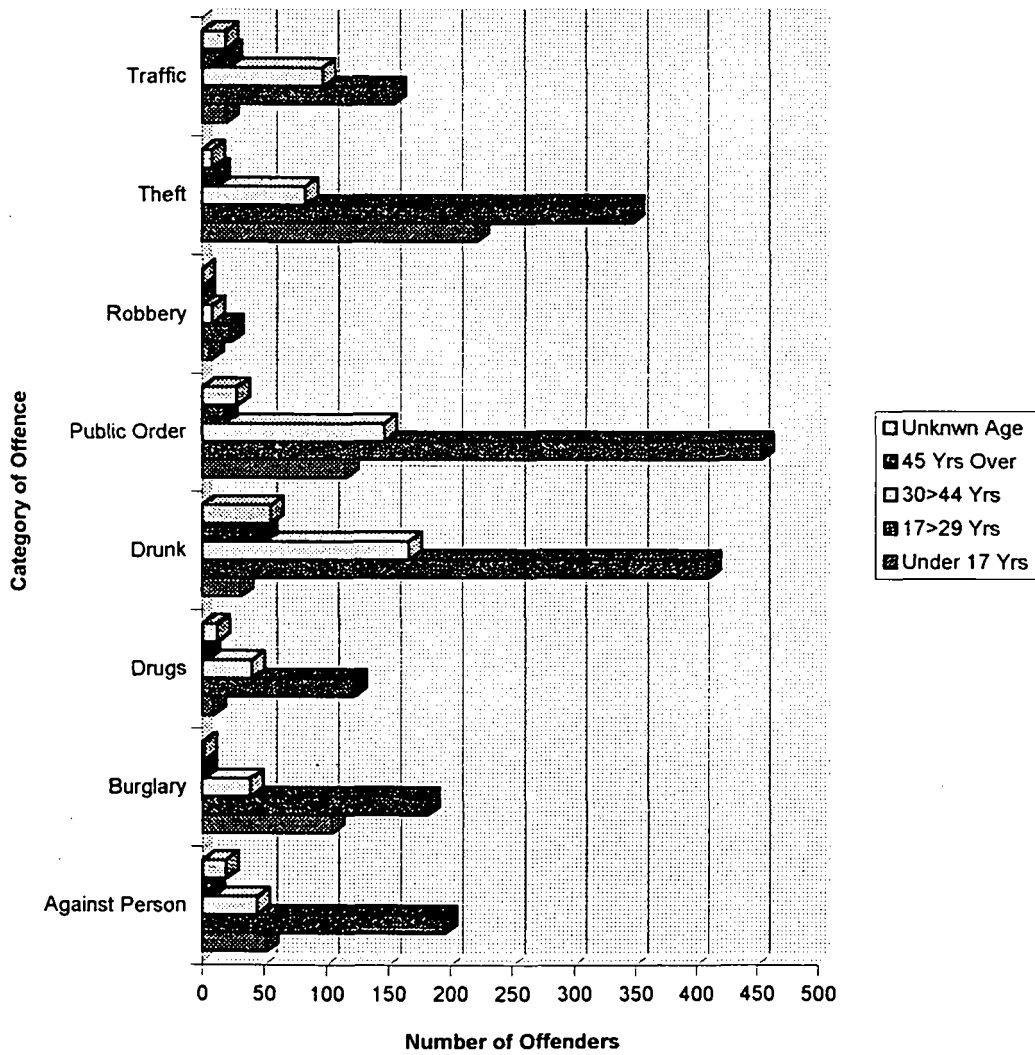
1990-91 Koorie Offenders by Category of Offence by Age Range



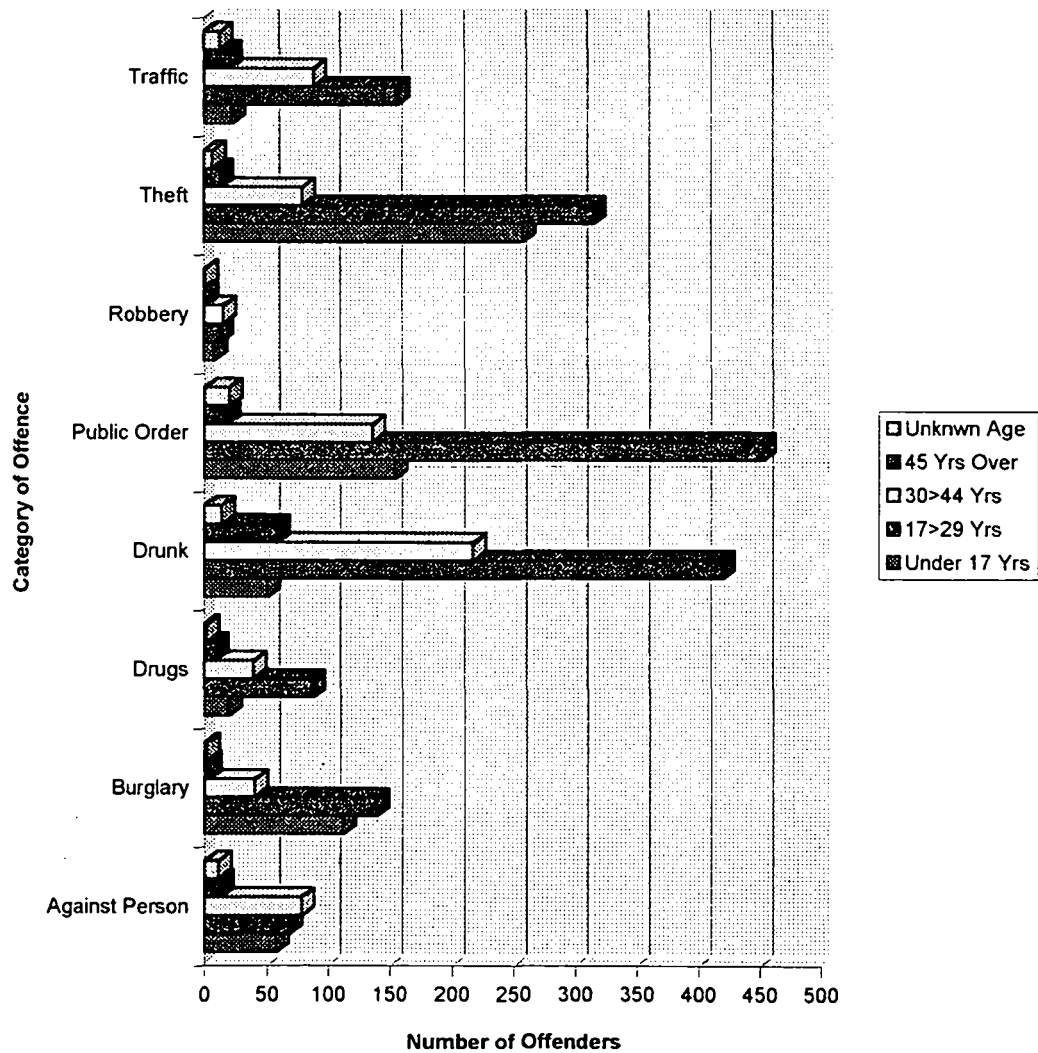
1991-92 Koorie Offenders by Category of Offence by Age Range



1992-93 Koorie Offenders by Category of Offence by Age Range



1993-94 Koorie Offenders by Category of Offence by Age Range



1989-90 Total Koorie Offenders Classified by Category of Offence and Regional Distribution

	Agst.Pers.	Burglary	Drugs	Drunk	Pub.Ord.	Robbery	Theft	Traffic
Country								
Gippsland1	21	17	4	79	26	2	21	13
Gippsland2	27	14	3	27	38	1	37	23
Hume1	0	1	2	15	5	0	1	1
Hume2	1	1	0	2	0	3	1	1
Loddon Campaspe1	1	3	3	10	6	0	11	3
Loddon Campaspe2	22	29	5	137	64	1	76	33
Mallee1	11	17	4	31	11	1	15	9
Mallee2	15	19	0	51	52	1	20	17
Western1	7	9	0	8	14	1	12	4
Western2	2	4	4	5	4	0	2	0
Highlands Wimmera1	4	5	3	9	3	3	9	4
Highlands Wimmera2	7	0	0	21	13	0	6	6
Total	118	119	28	395	236	13	211	114
Metro								
Barwon1	1	1	0	8	8	0	3	3
Barwon2	3	1	2	2	6	0	3	3
Broadmeadows1	5	4	3	9	8	0	11	9
Broadmeadows2	5	13	5	15	9	1	19	11
Dandenong1	7	4	0	11	7	1	26	5
Dandenong2	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	2
Melbourne1	1	2	0	8	1	0	3	1
Melbourne2	28	29	14	127	41	5	62	11
Moorabbin1	0	2	3	2	2	1	4	1
Moorabbin2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Mountains1	5	7	3	5	3	0	7	2
Mountains2	1	2	2	4	2	0	0	5
Nepean1	2	2	0	5	5	0	4	6
Nepean2	0	0	0	3	3	0	7	1
Nunawading1	0	2	2	2	4	0	0	5
Nunawading2	5	3	1	5	3	0	5	3
Prahran1	9	7	1	49	5	5	19	3
Prahran2	0	1	1	2	2	0	1	0
Westgate1	1	4	5	13	15	1	7	6
Westgate2	1	2	1	6	7	0	5	10
Yarra1	28	75	24	54	72	6	122	27
Yarra2	2	5	1	4	4	1	8	1
Total	106	166	68	335	208	21	318	115
Total all Regions	224	285	96	730	444	34	529	229

1990-91 Total Offenders Classified by Category of Offence and Regional Distribution

	Aqst.Pers.	Burglary	Drugs	Drunk	Pub.Ord.	Robbery	Theft	Traffic
Country								
Gippsland1	21	28	6	56	29	3	33	9
Gippsland2	28	36	5	48	40	2	33	26
Hume1	1	1	1	10	2	0	1	1
Hume2	2	0	0	1	5	0	0	4
Loddon Campaspe1	2	7	5	3	4	0	3	2
Loddon Campaspe2	31	33	13	124	53	1	81	32
Mallee1	14	11	4	35	23	0	24	8
Mallee2	26	22	3	60	40	3	20	17
Western1	8	17	7	16	16	8	21	7
Western2	4	10	1	6	9	0	10	8
Highlands Wimmera1	1	4	2	11	8	1	16	4
Highlands Wimmera2	3	2	4	12	6	0	6	6
Total	141	171	51	382	235	18	248	124
Metro								
Barwon1	1	7	4	8	4	0	8	0
Barwon2	1	2	0	5	4	1	10	2
Broadmeadows1	7	5	4	20	15	2	19	4
Broadmeadows2	6	9	4	11	10	2	17	4
Dandenong1	10	4	2	19	8	0	16	3
Dandenong2	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	1
Melbourne1	1	0	0	6	3	0	5	1
Melbourne2	20	23	9	81	63	9	52	6
Moorabbin1	3	0	1	1	2	0	4	1
Moorabbin2	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0
Mountains1	1	5	2	5	5	0	11	4
Mountains2	1	4	0	4	4	0	3	7
Nepean1	2	3	4	6	9	1	8	1
Nepean2	1	1	0	1	1	0	4	5
Nunawading1	2	2	0	3	3	2	5	1
Nunawading2	1	1	2	3	1	0	7	1
Prahran1	10	5	3	31	14	0	7	4
Prahran2	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
Westgate1	6	3	1	10	7	1	5	3
Westgate2	1	5	1	8	8	2	14	4
Yarra1	48	83	15	66	94	1	131	40
Yarra2	1	8	6	3	11	2	10	6
Total	126	171	58	295	270	23	340	98
Total All Regions	267	342	109	677	505	41	588	222

1991-92 Total Koorie Offenders Classified by Category of Offence and Regional Distribution

	Agst Pers	Burglary	Drugs	Drunk	Pub Ord	Robbery	Theft	Traffic
Country								
Gippsland1	27	20	8	41	36	1	31	11
Gippsland2	28	19	8	40	45	1	39	35
Hume1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	2
Hume2	1	1	0	0	6	0	1	1
Loddon Campaspe1	5	3	2	4	9	1	9	0
Loddon Campaspe2	39	37	7	122	81	9	116	41
Mallee1	16	18	2	56	26	4	37	20
Mallee2	18	35	3	47	69	0	26	11
Western1	4	11	5	21	15	0	28	2
Western2	7	18	7	8	13	1	12	4
Highlands Wimmera1	5	5	4	9	6	0	10	10
Highlands Wimmera2	5	4	8	13	15	0	7	8
Total	155	172	55	362	322	17	316	145
Metro								
Barwon1	4	0	2	9	3	1	6	3
Barwon2	5	2	0	9	3	0	2	5
Broadmeadows1	4	2	5	5	17	1	13	5
Broadmeadows2	8	4	2	8	14	0	17	6
Dandenong1	5	13	6	29	13	1	29	3
Dandenong2	1	3	3	1	4	0	1	4
Melbourne1	1	0	1	4	1	0	6	0
Melbourne2	11	19	11	44	30	3	49	7
Moorabbin1	1	1	3	2	5	0	1	2
Moorabbin2	0	0	0	3	2	0	1	1
Mountains1	6	2	1	0	12	0	6	1
Mountains2	3	6	2	2	5	0	7	7
Nepean1	0	3	6	6	8	1	3	2
Nepean2	0	1	0	1	2	1	6	1
Nunawading1	1	1	2	4	3	0	4	3
Nunawading2	1	0	0	1	1	0	5	2
Prahran1	4	8	4	23	8	1	9	1
Prahran2	0	2	0	1	1	0	2	0
Westgate1	2	0	2	8	8	0	3	4
Westgate2	5	2	6	7	16	2	15	8
Yarra1	28	70	28	42	95	11	125	26
Yarra2	1	1	3	2	3	1	13	3
Total	93	140	87	211	254	23	323	94
Total All Regions	248	312	142	573	576	40	639	239

1992-93 Total Koorie Offenders Classified by Category of Offence and Regional Distribution

	Agst Pers	Burglary	Drugs	Drunk	Pub Ord	Robbery	Theft	Traffic
Country								
Gippsland1	26	33	13	48	39	2	22	15
Gippsland2	25	18	21	33	60	0	36	32
Hume1	3	1	3	3	1	0	2	2
Hume2	0	1	0	2	5	0	5	0
Loddon Campaspe1	6	2	5	9	12	1	5	5
Loddon Campaspe2	38	30	20	88	92	0	63	33
Mallee1	19	23	6	98	45	1	42	14
Mallee2	43	21	2	56	52	1	25	31
Western1	9	22	7	3	25	0	26	10
Western2	3	10	7	13	19	2	19	1
Highlands Wimmera1	1	4	1	9	8	2	13	12
Highlands Wimmera2	3	3	6	12	22	0	2	9
Total	176	168	91	374	380	9	260	164
Metro								
Barwon1	4	6	0	8	9	0	10	0
Barwon2	0	9	0	9	4	0	3	1
Broadmeadows1	6	6	3	9	17	1	17	6
Broadmeadows2	6	4	6	7	20	0	15	9
Dandenong1	3	9	2	12	11	1	20	5
Dandenong2	3	1	2	2	0	0	1	3
Melbourne1	3	4	3	8	7	0	8	3
Melbourne2	20	22	10	30	55	9	54	7
Moorabbin1	3	2	1	0	0	0	3	1
Moorabbin2	0	2	1	3	1	0	0	0
Mountains1	4	3	0	6	11	1	6	3
Mountains2	7	3	1	5	5	0	1	4
Nepean1	5	2	2	4	11	0	19	6
Nepean2	2	1	3	0	1	0	2	1
Nunawading1	1	3	0	4	7	0	12	6
Nunawading2	2	0	1	3	3	1	0	0
Prahran1	4	5	6	23	18	0	10	5
Prahran2	1	3	0	0	1	0	1	0
Westgate1	0	2	2	2	4	1	8	2
Westgate2	7	1	10	5	13	4	13	9
Yarra1	32	48	24	40	95	6	129	38
Yarra2	0	4	5	5	8	1	8	5
Total	113	140	82	185	301	25	340	114
Total All Regions	289	308	173	559	681	34	600	278

1993-94 Total Koorie Offenders Classified by Category of Offence and Regional Distribution

	Agst Pers	Burglary	Drugs	Drunk	Pub Ord	Robbery	Theft	Traffic
Country								
Gippsland1	29	25	6	38	49	4	30	14
Gippsland2	24	15	20	37	69	1	36	34
Hume1	3	1	0	4	3	0	4	2
Hume2	1	3	2	1	12	0	0	1
Loddon Campaspe1	5	2	3	16	15	1	9	5
Loddon Campaspe2	31	28	18	101	95	1	74	37
Mallee1	34	13	9	193	42	2	39	15
Mallee2	51	30	6	77	62	3	50	20
Western1	7	23	3	4	33	0	30	4
Western2	6	17	7	15	16	1	17	6
Highlands Wimmera1	6	4	1	4	9	1	9	8
Highlands Wimmera2	5	6	8	15	28	0	7	9
Total	202	167	83	505	433	14	305	155
Metro								
Barwon1	8	9	5	16	15	0	22	4
Barwon2	0	3	0	9	3	0	13	2
Broadmeadows1	14	4	8	9	15	0	9	7
Broadmeadows2	4	5	7	3	8	0	9	11
Dandenong1	5	20	4	11	16	0	29	6
Dandenong2	5	1	0	0	2	0	5	0
Melbourne1	5	3	2	4	7	0	7	0
Melbourne2	16	11	4	50	49	7	45	1
Moorabbin1	0	1	1	1	3	1	3	6
Moorabbin2	1	3	0	2	1	0	1	0
Mountains1	2	0	1	5	8	0	8	4
Mountains2	7	1	2	4	8	0	4	7
Nepean1	9	2	0	3	7	0	6	2
Nepean2	3	1	2	0	0	0	8	2
Nunawading1	2	1	0	1	6	0	6	9
Nunawading2	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	1
Prahran1	9	2	4	71	33	5	18	3
Prahran2	2	0	0	6	0	0	0	1
Westgate1	3	3	0	3	5	0	7	5
Westgate2	2	5	3	4	17	0	7	10
Yarra1	31	41	19	22	91	8	112	29
Yarra2	0	3	4	2	2	0	7	8
Total	130	120	66	228	296	21	326	118
Total All Regions	332	287	149	733	729	35	631	273

Total Koorie Offending Rates Per 100,000 Population by Year and Region

	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Country					
Gippsland1	2817	2848	2694	3048	3002
Gippsland2	2232	2862	2823	2954	3099
Hume1	753	512	181	452	512
Hume2	436	581	484	630	969
Loddon Campaspe1	740	520	660	900	1120
Loddon Campaspe2	2799	2807	3447	2776	2936
Mallee1	1768	2125	3196	4429	6196
Mallee2	2776	3030	3315	3664	4743
Western1	1649	2998	2578	3058	3118
Western2	994	2273	3314	3504	4025
Highlands Wimmera1	674	792	825	842	708
Highlands Wimmera2	2588	1904	2930	2783	3809
Metro					
Barwon1	648	864	756	999	2133
Barwon2	806	1008	1048	1048	1210
Broadmeadows1	831	1289	882	1102	1119
Broadmeadows2	2431	1964	1839	2089	1465
Dandenong1	1230	1250	1996	1270	1835
Dandenong2	278	278	675	476	516
Melbourne1	2381	2381	1935	5357	4167
Melbourne2	12907	10708	7085	8428	7451
Moorabbin1	547	437	547	364	583
Moorabbin2	95	382	668	668	763
Mountains1	973	1004	852	1034	852
Mountains2	407	584	813	661	838
Nepean1	576	816	696	1176	696
Nepean2	556	516	476	397	635
Nunawading1	543	652	652	1196	906
Nunawading2	1207	772	483	483	290
Prahran1	6516	4920	3856	4721	9641
Prahran2	921	789	789	789	1184
Westgate1	1946	1347	1010	786	973
Westgate2	629	845	1199	1219	943
Yarra1	4853	5685	5055	4900	4198
Yarra2	671	1214	697	930	671
Average Rate per Year	1829	1852	1778	2033	2273

Detailed Findings

Introduction

The following sections deal primarily with the detailed results of the study classified by category of offence and its distribution by year. Offending rates per 100,000 population is the measure used to present the regional distribution of each offence category. Other measures such as over-representation, percentage, ratio, average and rank have been used to emphasise certain characteristics of each category. Regionalised offending rates reveal that there are strong geographical variations between and within country and metropolitan regions. These differences are made particularly clear in the maps.

The discussion of each offence category is divided into two parts. The first part provides a description of offences included in each category and a five year summary of significant trends. The second part looks at specific trends by year, distributed by gender, age and region. Each of the eight offence categories concludes with a summary section.

Against Person

There are twelve offence types included in this offence category: abduction, aggravated rape, assault, assault police, attempted murder, attempted rape, indecent assault, kidnapping, manslaughter, murder, rape and sex offences.³⁷

In terms of the total number of offences with which Koories have been charged over the five year period, Against Person is between third and fifth least popular. The ratio of Against Person to the total over five years has been increasing slightly as indicated in the table below.³⁸

1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
8.5%	9.31%	8.8%	9.5 %	10.6%

This rise in ratio was matched by the steady increase in its corresponding offending rates per 100,000 population from 1989-90 to 1993-94. Except for 1991-92 when the rate declined by 6.8% against the State average, the increase from 1989-90 to 1993-94 by 45% was very high.³⁹

Av Rate	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Country	1375	1566	1720	1833	2328
Metro	1238	1373	924	1270	1634
State	1289	1441	1205	1487	1878

This increase had been largely due to the high rate of increase of offending in Country Victoria. Country Victoria shared a similar increase as the State from 1989-90 to 1993-94 increasing by 45%. However, unlike the State average, Country Victoria did not decline between 1990-91 and 1991-92. Offending rates in the Metropolitan Melbourne regions were well below the State average. Nonetheless, the rates were likewise increasing. Interestingly, these rates declined like the State average between 1990-91 and 1991-92.

³⁷ See Table 1 "Description and Breakdown of Offence Categories".

³⁸ See Tables 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 "...Koorie Offenders by Category of Offence, Age Range and Gender".

³⁹ Refer to Tables 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 "...Koorie Offending Rates Per 100,000 Population by Category of Offence and Region" and Chart 1 "Comparative Koorie Offending Rates by Category of Offence by Year".

(a) 1989-90

Koories charged with Against Person were 6.6 times over-represented in comparison to their non Aboriginal counterparts. Of the seven offence categories where comparisons could be drawn (Traffic being excluded) Against Person ranked third in terms of the extent of over-representation.⁴⁰ Against Person constituted 8.5% of the total for all categories for the year (n=2997), ranking sixth on an eight-rank scale.

There were more offenders in Country Victoria (52.6%, n=224) than Metropolitan Melbourne⁴¹, reflecting their corresponding average offending rates⁴² in this category of offence, 1374 and 1238 per 100,000 population.

Most Against Person offenders were aged between 17 to 29 years old comprising 57.2% of the total offenders in this category. Second most charged were those between 30 to 44 years old with 21.9%. Third were those Under 17 years old with 12.9% and last were those Over 45 years old with 2.7%.⁴³

Males were highly represented in this category of offence comprising 83.5%. Males formed the highest proportion in the 17>29 age range at 87% (n=146). Females formed the highest proportion in the 30>44 age range with 21.4% (n=56).

The regional distribution of Against Person⁴⁴ in 1989-90 measured in offending rates per 100,000 population is detailed in the following sections.

⁴⁰ See Table 5 "Five Year Over-Representation Levels of Koorie Offenders" and Chart 12 "Koorie Over-Representation by Category of Offence by Year".

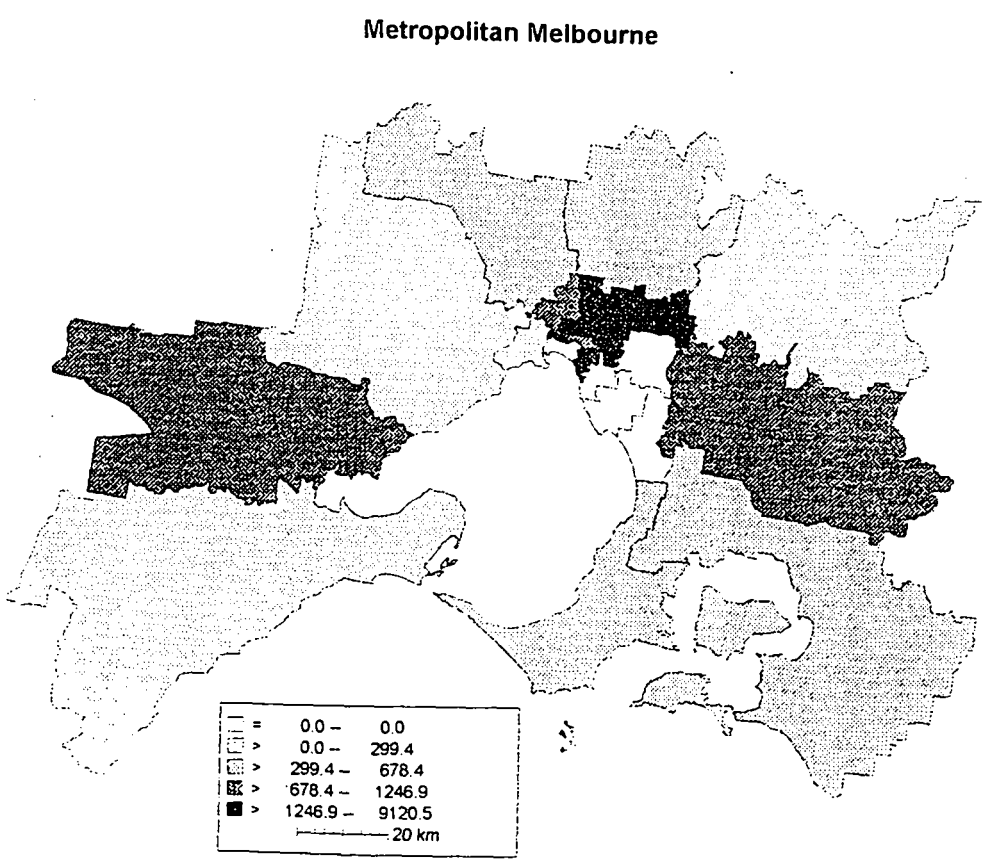
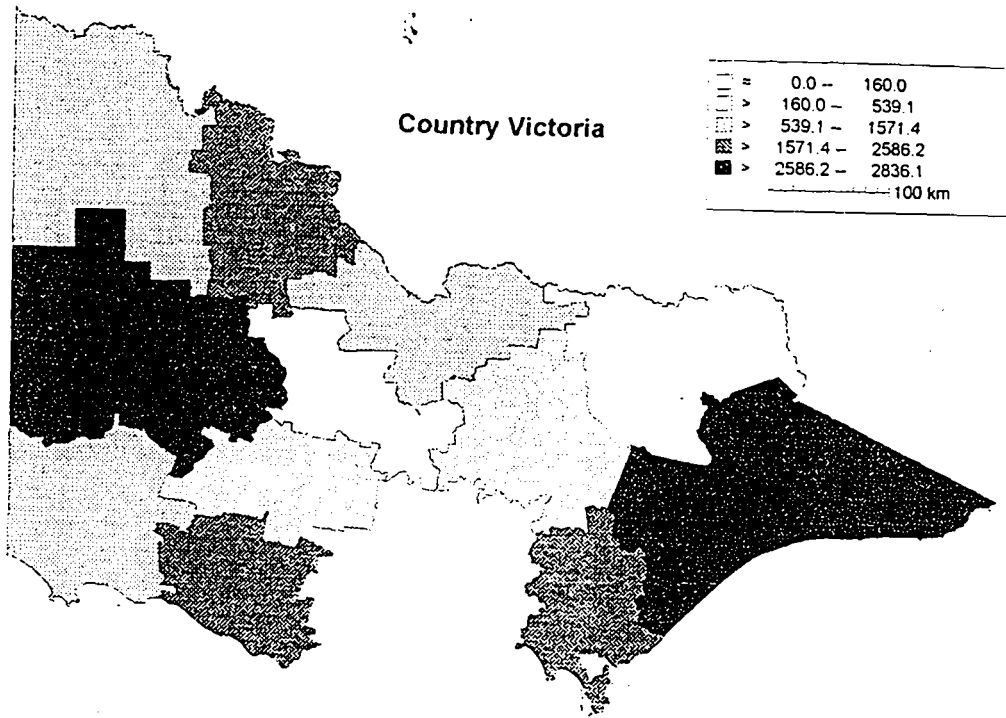
⁴¹ Refer to Table 13 "1989-90 Total Koorie Offenders Classified by Category of Offence and Regional Distribution."

⁴² See Table 19 "1989-90 Koorie Offending Rates Per 100,000 Population by Category of Offence and Region."

⁴³ Refer to Table 7 "1989-90 Koorie Offenders by Category of Offence, Age Range and Gender."

⁴⁴ See Map 8 "1989-90 Offences Against Person Koorie Offending Rates: Offenders Per 100,000 Population" and Table 19 "1989-90 Koorie Offending Rates Per 100,000 Population by Category of Offence and Region."

1989-90 Offences Against Person
 Koorie Offending Rates
 Offenders per 100,000 Population



High offending rate regions in Country Victoria were Gippsland2 in the far east and Highlands Wimmera2 in the outer central-west with rates of 2836 and 2734.

Regions in the medium high range were Gippsland1 (2586) in the inner east, Mallee2 (1904) in the inner north-west and Western1 (1679) in the inner west. Those within the medium range were Mallee1 (1571) in the far north-west, Loddon Campaspe2 (1342) in the north central region and Western2 (758) in the outer west of Victoria.

Highlands Wimmera1 (539) in the inner central-west and Hume2 (388) in the inner north-east were in the medium low range, while Loddon Campaspe1 (160) in the inner central region and Humel1 (nil offending) in the far north-east belonged in the low range.

In Metropolitan Melbourne, regions in the high offending rate range were in the inner suburbs. These were Melbourne2 (9121) and Prahran1 (4787) in the centre of Melbourne, Yarra1 (2664) in the north, Nunawading2 (1931) in the east and Broadmeadows2 (1247) in the north-west.

Mountains1 (1217) in the north-east, Melbourne1 (1190) in the centre of Melbourne, Dandenong1 (1129) in the south-east, and Barwon2 (968) in the south-west were within the medium high range. These regions, excluding Melbourne1 are in the outer suburbs. Those regions in the medium range were all in the outer suburbs and included Broadmeadows1 (678) in the north-west, Dandenong2 (635) in the south-east, Yarra2 (413) in the north and Nepean1 (384) in the south. Prahran2, Nunawading1, Nepean2, Moorabbin1 and 2 all had nil offending rates and belonged in the lowest range.

(b) 1990-91

Koories charged with Against Person in 1990-91 were over-represented by a factor of 6.2 ranking fourth in terms of the extent of over-representation.⁴⁵ Against Person comprised 9.3% of the total offences for the year (n=3114), ranking sixth in an eight rank list. This is the same rank as the previous year.

⁴⁵ See Table 5 "Five Year Over-Representation Levels of Koorie Offenders" and Chart 12 "Koorie Over-Representation by Category of Offence by Year".

There were more offenders in Country Victoria (52.8%, n=267) than Metropolitan Melbourne.⁴⁶ This representation level was also evident in the average offending rates for Against Person: 1566 and 1375 respectively.⁴⁷

Most offenders were in the age range 17 to 29 comprising 60.4% of the total offenders in this category. Second most charged were those between 30 to 44 years old with 18.9%. Third were those between Under 17 years old with 14% and last were those Over 45 years old with 2%.⁴⁸

Males were highly represented in this category of offence comprising 80.4%. They had the highest proportion in the 17>29 age range at 83.5% (n=176). Females had the highest proportion in the Over 45 age range with 33.3% (n=6).

The following section shows details of the regional distribution of Against Person measured in offending rates per 100,000 population.⁴⁹

Two regions in Country Victoria were in the high offending range - Mallee2 (3299) in the inner north-west and Gippsland2 (2941) in the far east of the State. Regions in the medium high range were Gippsland1 (2586) in the inner east, Mallee1 (2000) in the far north-west and Western1 (1918) in the inner west. Those regions within the medium range were Loddon Campaspe2 in the central north (1891), Western2 in the outer west (1515) and Highlands Wimmera2 in the inner central-west (1172).

Hume2 in the inner north-east (775) and Loddon Campaspe1 in the inner central north (320) fell into the medium low range, whilst Hume1 in the north-east (241) and Highlands Wimmera1 in the north central (135) were in the low range.

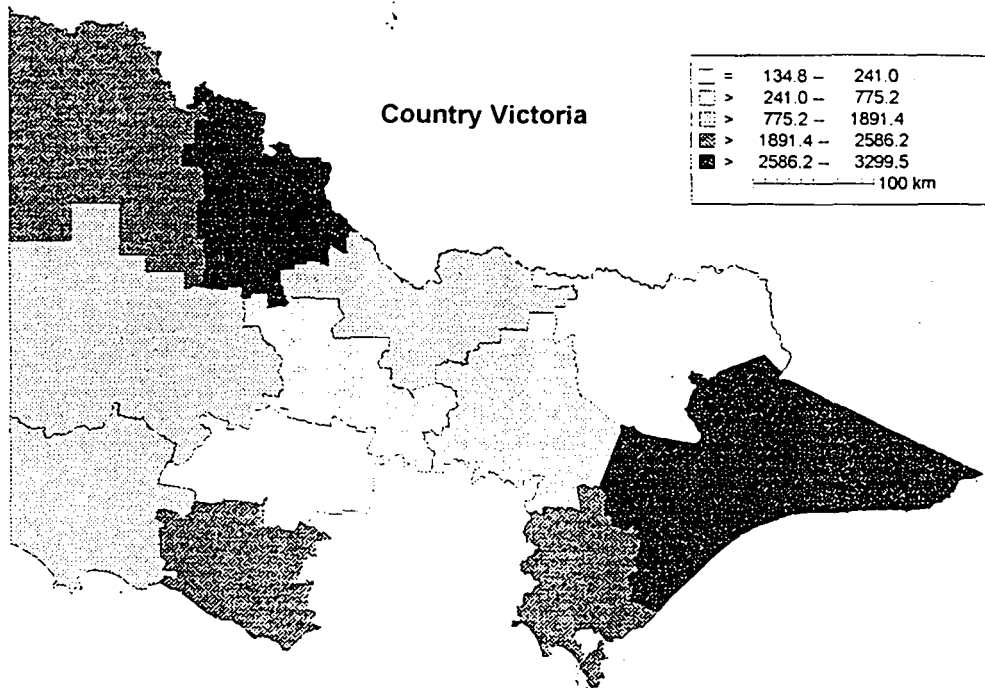
⁴⁶ See Table 14 "1990-91 Total Koorie Offenders Classified by Category of Offence and Regional Distribution."

⁴⁷ Refer to Table 20 "1990-91 Koorie Offending Rates Per 100,000 Population by Category of Offence and Region."

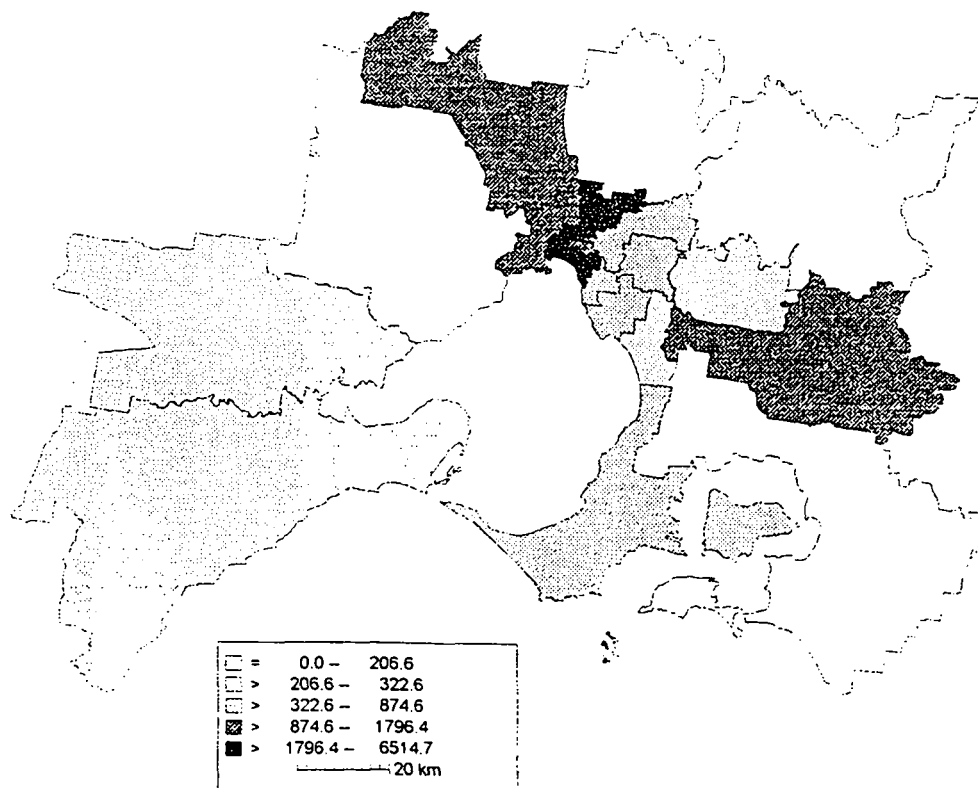
⁴⁸ Refer to Table 8 "1990-91 Koorie Offenders by Category of Offence, Age Range and Gender".

⁴⁹ See Map 9 "1990-91 Offences Against Person Koorie Offending Rates: Offenders Per 100,000 Population" and Table 20 "1990-91 Koorie Offending Rates Per 100,000 Population by Category of Offence and Region."

**1990-91 Offences Against Person
Koorie Offending Rates
Offenders per 100,000 Population**



Metropolitan Melbourne



In Metropolitan Victoria, regions in the high offending range were all in the inner suburbs. These are Melbourne2 (6515), Prahran1 (5319) and Prahran2 (2105) in the centre of Melbourne and Yarra1 (467) in the north. Westgate1 (1796) in the inner west, Dandenong1 (1613) in the outer south-east, Broadmeadows2 (1496) and Broadmeadows1 (950) in the north-west, Melbourne1 (1190) in the centre and Moorabbin1 (875) in the inner south were within the medium high range. Those in the medium range were Moorabbin2 (763) in the inner south, Nunawading1 (580) and Nunawading2 (386) in the inner east, Nepean1 (384) in the outer south and Barwon2 (323) in the outer south-west.

Medium low range regions were all in the outer suburbs and included Nepean2 (317) in the south, Mountains1 (243) in the north-east, Barwon1 (216) in the south-west and Yarra2 (207) in the north. Regions that fell into the low offending range were also in the outer suburbs and included Mountains (203) in the north-east, Westgate (157) in the west and Dandenong2 (nil offending) in the south-east.

(c) 1991-92

Koories charged with Against Person in 1991-92 were 4.5 times more likely to be charged than non Koories again ranking fourth in terms of the extent of over-representation.⁵⁰ Offences in the category comprised 8.8% of the total offences for the year (n=3017), ranking fifth. This is one rank higher than the two previous years.

There were more offenders in Country Victoria (62.5%, n=248) than Metropolitan Melbourne⁵¹ like in the previous two years. Again, this representation is replicated in their average offending rates, 1720 and 924.⁵²

Those most represented in Against Person charges were in the age range 17 to 29 years

⁵⁰ See Table 5 "Five Year Over-Representation Levels of Koorie Offenders" and Chart 12 "Koorie Over-Representation by Category of Offence by Year".

⁵¹ See Table 15 "1991-92 Total Koorie Offenders Classified by Category of Offence and Regional Distribution."

⁵² See Table 21 "1991-92 Koorie Offending Rates Per 100,000 Population by Category of Offence and Region."

comprising 65.9% of the total offenders in this category. Second most charged were those aged 30 to 44 years with 16.8%. Third were those aged Under 17 years with 11.9% and last were those aged Over 45 years with 1.4%.⁵³

Males were highly represented in this category of offence comprising 78.3%. This level of representation was less than in 1989-90 and 1990-91. They had the highest proportion in the Under 17 age range at 84% (n=32). Females had the highest proportion in the Over 45 age range with 75% (n=4).

The 1991-92 regional distribution of this Against Person⁵⁴, measured in offending rate per 100,000 population is presented in the following section.

High offending rate regions in Country Victoria were Gippsland1 (3325) and Gippsland2 (2941) in the east of the State and Western2 (2652) in the outer west.

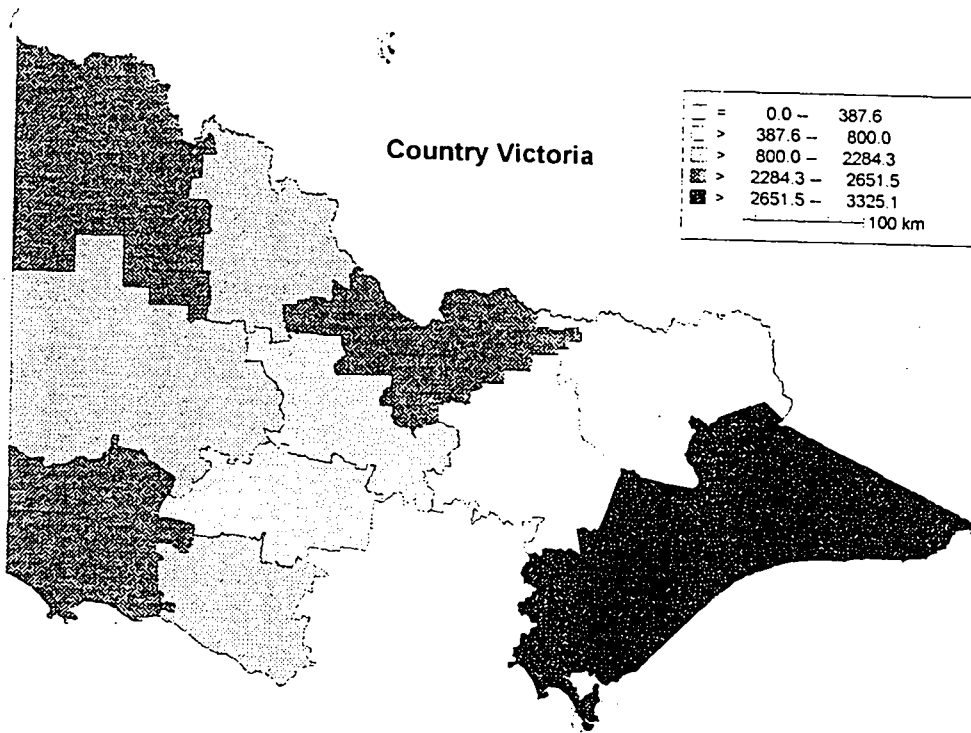
Regions in the medium high range were Loddon Campaspe2 (2379) in the central north and Mallee1 (2286) in the far north-west. Those within the medium range were Mallee2 (2284) in the inner north-west, Highlands Wimmera2 (1953) in the outer central-west and Western1 (959) in the inner west. Loddon Campaspe1 (800) in the inner central region, Highlands Wimmera1 (674) in the inner central-west and Hume2 (388) in the inner north-east were in the medium low range. Hume1 (nil offending) in the far north-east was in the low range.

In Metropolitan Victoria, regions in the high offending rate range were Melbourne2 (3583) and Prahran1 (2128) in the centre of Melbourne, Yarra1 (2664) in the north, Broadmeadows2 (1995) in the north-west and Barwon2 (1613) in the south-west. Regions in the medium high range were mainly in the outer suburbs: Mountains1 (1460) in the north-east, Melbourne1 (1190) in the centre, Barwon1 (864) in the south-west and Dandenong1 (806) in the south-east. Those in the

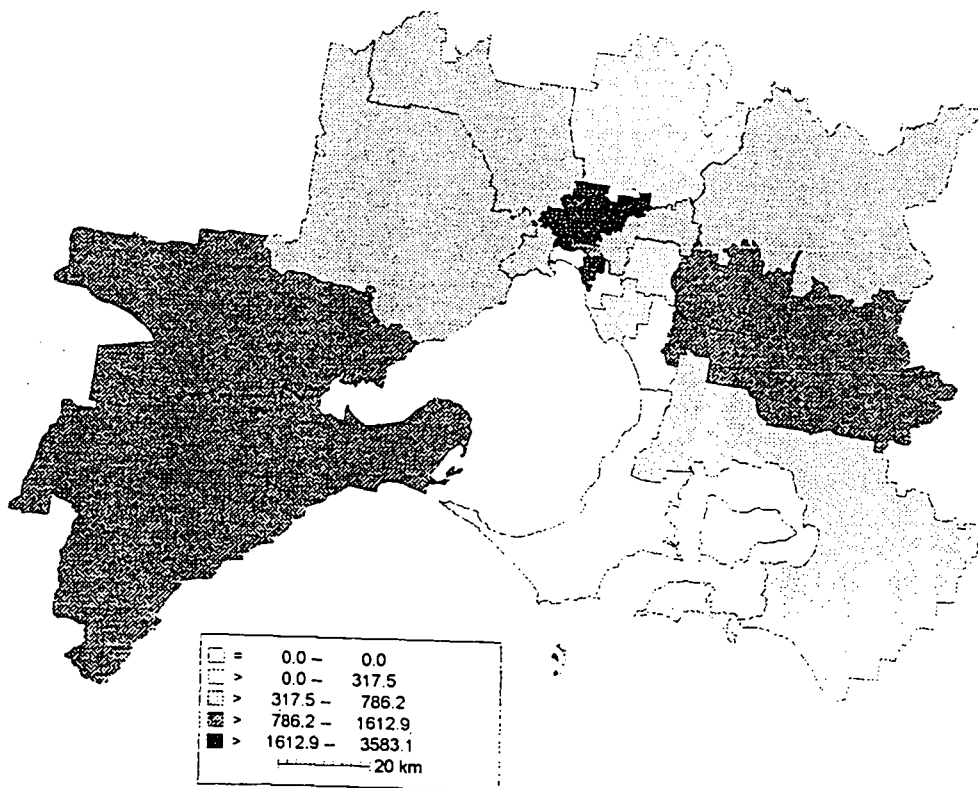
⁵³ Refer to Table 9 "1991-92 Koorie Offenders by Category of Offence, Age Range and Gender".

⁵⁴ See Map 10 "1991-92 Offences Against Person Koorie Offending Rates: Offenders Per 100,000 Population" and Table 21 "1991-92 Koorie Offending Rates Per 100,000 Population by Category of Offence and Region."

**1991-92 Offences Against Person
Koorie Offending Rates
Offenders per 100,000 Population**



Metropolitan Melbourne



medium range were in both inner and outer suburbs: Westgate (786) and Westgate1 (599) in the west, Mountains (610) in the outer north-east, Broadmeadows1 (543) in the outer north-west and Nunawading2 (386) in the inner east.

Medium low range regions included Dandenong2 (317) in the outer south-east, Moorabbin1 (292) in the inner south, Nunawading1 (290) in the inner east and Yarra2 (207) in the outer north. Regions within the low range all had nil offending and were mainly in the southern suburbs: Nepean1, Nepean2 and Moorabbin2 in the south, and Prahran2 in the centre of Melbourne.

(d) 1992-93

Koories charged with Against Person in 1992-93 were 5.4 times more likely to be charged than non Koories ranking fifth in terms of the extent of over-representation.⁵⁵ Against Person made up 9.5% of the total offences for the year (n=3331), again ranking fifth as in the previous year.

Like in previous years, there were more offenders in Country Victoria (60.8%, n=289) than Metropolitan Melbourne.⁵⁶ Their corresponding average offending rates reflected this imbalance - 1883 and 1270.⁵⁷

Those offenders with the highest level of representation were aged between 17 to 29 years comprising 61.5% of the total offenders in this category. Second most charged were those aged Under 17 years with 16.%. Third were those aged between 30>44 years with 13.8%, and last were offenders aged Over 45 years with 2.5%.⁵⁸

Males represented 80.1% offenders in this category of offence by 80.1%. This degree of representation was slightly higher than the previous year. They had the highest proportion in the

⁵⁵ See Table 5 "Five Year Over-Representation Levels of Koorie Offenders" and Chart 12 "Koorie Over-Representation by Category of Offence by Year".

⁵⁶ See Table 16 "1992-93 Total Koorie Offenders Classified by Category of Offence and Regional Distribution."

⁵⁷ See Table 22 "1992-93 Koorie Offending Rates Per 100,000 Population by Category of Offence and Region."

⁵⁸ Refer to Table 10 "1992-93 Koorie Offenders by Category of Offence, Age Range and Gender".

17>29 age range at 85% (n=195). Females had the highest proportion in the Under 17 age range with 29.4% (n=51).

The regional breakdown of Against Person⁵⁹ measured in offending rates per 100,000 population is presented in the following sections.

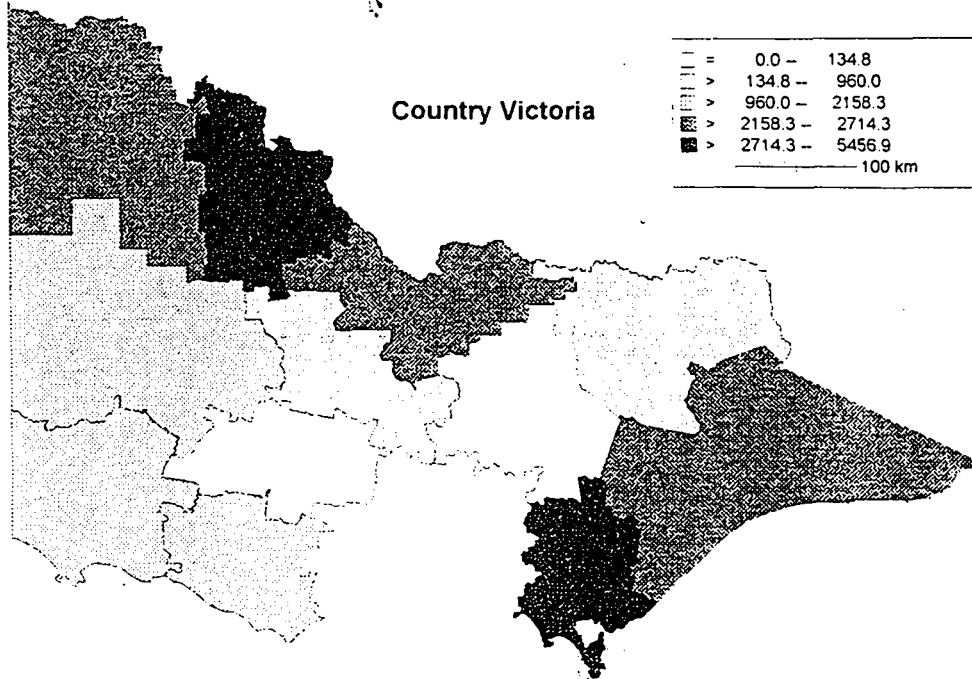
High offending rate regions in Country Victoria were Mallee2 (5457) in the inner north-west and Gippsland1 (3202) in the inner east of Victoria. Regions in the medium high range were Mallee1 (2714) in the far north-west, Gippsland2 (2626) in the far east and Loddon Campaspe2 (2318) in north central region. Those within the medium range were Western1 (2158) and Western2 (1172) in the western district, and Highlands Wimmera2 (1172) in the outer central-west. Loddon Campaspe1 (960) in the inner central region, Hume1 (723) in the far north-east and Highlands Wimmera1 (135) in the inner central-west were in the medium low range. Hume2 (nil offending) was in the low range.

In Metropolitan Melbourne, regions were in the high offending rate range were all in inner Melbourne: Melbourne2 (6515), Melbourne1 (3571) and Prahran1 (2128) in the centre of Melbourne, and Yarra1 (3045) in the northern suburbs. Regions in the medium high range were mainly in the outer suburbs: Broadmeadows2 (1496) in the inner north-west, Mountains (1423) and Mountains1 (973) in the north-east, Westgate (1101) in the west, Prahran2 (1053) in the centre and Nepean1 (960) in the south of Melbourne. Regions belonging to medium range were in the western and southern regions: Dandenong2 (952) in the outer south-east, Moorabbin1 (875) in the inner south, Barwon1(864) in the outer south-west and Broadmeadows1 (814) in the outer north-west.

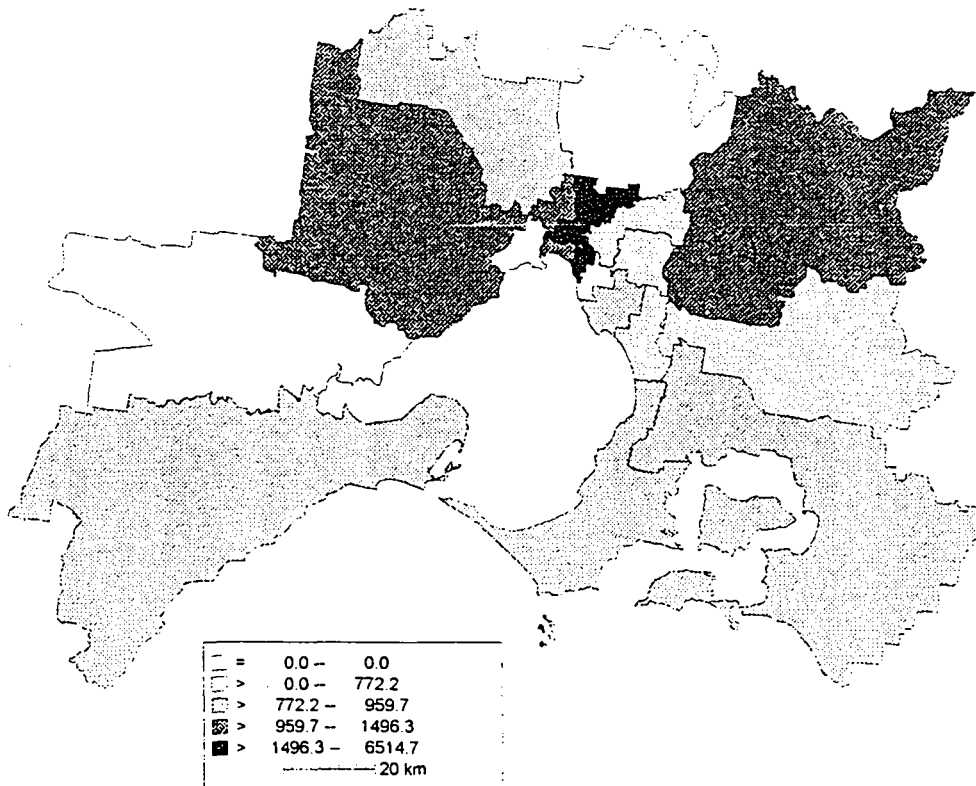
Medium low range regions were in the eastern and southern suburbs: Nunawading2 (772) and Nunawading1 (290) in the inner east, Nepean2 (635) in the outer south and Dandenong1 (484) in the outer south-east. Yarra2, Westgate1, Moorabbin2 and Barwon2 all had nil offending rates and fell in the low range regions.

⁵⁹ See Map 11 "1992-93 Offences Against Person Koorie Offending Rates: Offenders Per 100,000 Population" and Table 22 "1992-93 Koorie Offending Rates Per 100,000 Population by Category of Offence and Region."

1992-93 Offences Against Person
Koorie Offending Rates
 Offenders per 100,000 Population



Metropolitan Melbourne



(e) 1993-94

Koories charged with Against Person in 1993-94 were 2.7 times more likely to be charged than non Koories again ranking fifth in terms of the extent of over-representation.⁶⁰ Against Person comprised 10.6% of the total offences for the year (n=3354), ranking fourth. This is a rank higher than the previous year and two ranks higher than 1989-90.

As in the previous four years, there were more offenders in Country Victoria (60.8%, n=332) than Metropolitan Melbourne⁶¹, an imbalance shown in their respective average offending rates of 2328 and 1623.⁶²

Those offenders most represented in Against Person were in the age range 30>44 comprising 21.8% of the total. Second most charged were those in the 17>29 age range with 19.%. Third were those aged Under 17 with 15.9% and last were those aged Over 45 with 3.6%.⁶³

Males were again highly represented in this category of offence comprising 83% of the offenders. This degree of representation was slightly higher than the previous year. They had the highest proportion in the 30>44 age range at 85.8% (n=78). Females had the highest proportion in the Under 17 age range with 33.3% (n=57).

The regional breakdown of Against Person⁶⁴ in 1993-94 measured in offending rates per 100,000 population is detailed below.

⁶⁰ See Table 5 "Five Year Over-Representation Levels of Koorie Offenders" and Chart 12 "Koorie Over-Representation by Category of Offence by Year".

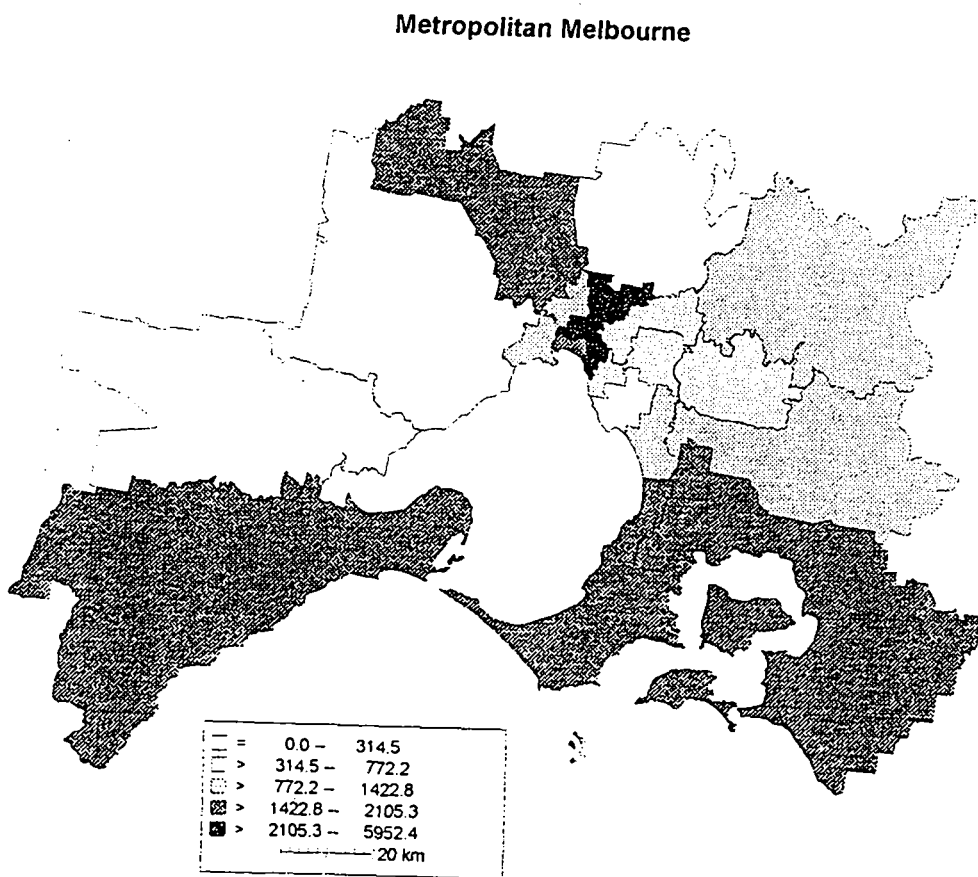
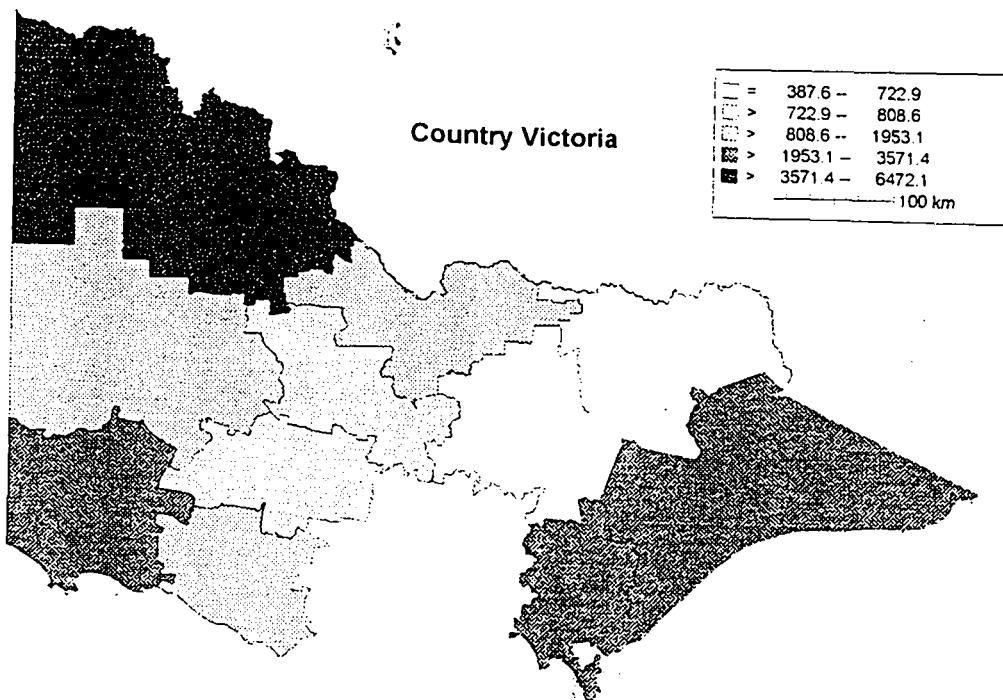
⁶¹ Refer to Table 17 "1993-94 Total Koorie Offenders Classified by Category of Offence and Regional Distribution."

⁶² See Table 23 "1993-94 Koorie Offending Rates Per 100,000 Population By Category of Offence and Region."

⁶³ Refer to Table 11 "1993-94 Koorie Offenders by Category of Offence, Age Range and Gender".

⁶⁴ See Map 12 "1993-94 Offences Against Person Koorie Offending Rates: Offenders Per 100,000 Population" and Table 23 "1993-94 Koorie Offending Rates Per 100,000 Population by Category of Offence and Region."

**1993-94 Offences Against Person
Koorie Offending Rates
Offenders per 100,000 Population**



High offending regions in Country Victoria were in the north-west of the state: Mallee2 (6472) and Mallee1 (4857). Regions in the medium high range were in the east: Gippsland1 (3571) and Gippsland2 (2521) and inner west: Western2 (2273). Those within the medium range were Highlands Wimmera2 (1953) in the outer central-west, Loddon Campaspe2 (1891) in the central north and Western1 (1679) in the inner west.

Highlands Wimmera1 (809) in the inner central-west and Loddon Campaspe1 (800) in the inner central region fell in the medium low range, while Hume1 (723) and Hume2 (388) in the north-east of Victoria were in the low range.

The high offending regions in Metropolitan Melbourne were again in Melbourne's inner suburbs: Melbourne1 (5952), Melbourne2 (5212) and Prahran1 (4787) in the centre of Melbourne and Yarra1 (2950) in the north. Regions in the medium-high range were mainly in the outer suburbs: Prahran2 (2105) in the centre, Broadmeadows1 (1900) in the north-west, Barwon1 (1728) in the south-west, Nepean1 (1727) in the south and Dandenong2 (1587) in the south-east. Those in the medium range were also mainly in the outer suburbs: Mountains (1423) in the north-east, Broadmeadows2 (998) in the inner north-west, Nepean2 (952) in the south, Westgate1 (898) in the inner west and Dandenong1 (806) in the south-east.

Medium low range regions were mainly located in the inner eastern and southern suburbs and included Nunawading2 (772) and Nunawading1 (580) in the east, Moorabbin2 (763) in the south, and Mountains1 (487) in the outer north-east. Regions in the low offending range were mainly in the outer suburbs and had nil offending except for Westgate (314) in the outer west. The remainder were Yarra2 in the north, Moorabbin1 in the inner south and Barwon2 in the south-west.

(f) 5 Year Highlights

Against Person was primarily a male offence in the 17>29 age range, and a rural phenomenon. There was a slight increase in the number of female offenders in this category of offence and in the Under 17 age range especially in the last two years of the study. In comparison to the general population, Koories were over-represented in Against Person in all years by a factor of between

2.7 and 6.6, ranking on average the fourth most over-represented offence category.

In terms of proportion of the total, Against Person comprised the fifth highest proportion (on average) of the eight offence categories. Compared to other categories, Against Person has increased its ranking from sixth position in 1989-90 to fourth in 1993-94.

Certain regions were consistently represented as displaying high or comparatively low offending rates for Against Person. In Country Victoria, high offending regions were in the far east and inner north-west. More specifically Gippsland² in the far east and Mallee² in the inner north-west appeared in three out of five years. In Metropolitan Melbourne, the inner central and northern regions predominated in the high offending range. Melbourne² and Prahran¹ in inner central and Yarra¹ in the inner north appeared in all five years

In terms of low density offending, the north-east of Country Victoria predominated. Humel¹ in the far north-east was represented in four of the five years. In Metropolitan Melbourne, the southern regions were most represented. Moorabbin² and Moorabbin¹ in the inner south appeared in three and two out of the five years respectively. Barwon² in the south-west and Yarra² in the outer north were also represented twice.

1989-90 Koorie Offending Rates Per 100,000 Population By Category of Offence and Region

Country	Agst Pers	Burglary	Drugs	Drunk	Pub Order	Robbery	Other	Traffic
Gippsland1	2586	2094	493	9729	3202	246	2586	1601
Gippsland2	2836	1471	315	2836	3992	105	3887	2416
Hume1	0	241	482	3614	1205	0	241	241
Hume2	388	388	0	775	0	1163	388	388
Loddon Campaspe1	160	480	480	1600	960	0	1760	480
Loddon Campaspe2	1342	1769	305	8359	3905	61	4637	2013
Mallee1	1571	2429	571	4429	1571	143	2143	1286
Mallee2	1904	2411	0	6472	6599	127	2538	2157
Western1	1679	2158	0	1918	3357	240	2878	959
Western2	758	1515	1515	1894	1515	0	758	0
Highlands Wimmera1	539	674	404	1213	404	404	1213	539
Highlands Wimmera2	2734	0	0	8203	5078	0	2344	2344
Metro								
Barwon1	216	216	0	1728	1728	0	648	648
Barwon2	968	323	645	645	1935	0	968	968
Broadmeadows1	678	543	407	1221	1085	0	1493	1221
Broadmeadows2	1247	3242	1247	3741	2244	249	4738	2743
Dandenong1	1129	645	0	1774	1129	161	4194	806
Dandenong2	635	0	0	317	317	0	317	635
Melbourne1	1190	2381	0	9524	1190	0	3571	1190
Melbourne2	9121	9446	4560	41368	13355	1629	20195	3583
Moorabbin1	0	583	875	583	583	292	1166	292
Moorabbin2	0	0	0	0	0	0	763	0
Mountains1	1217	1703	730	1217	730	0	1703	487
Mountains2	203	407	407	813	407	0	0	1016
Nepean1	384	384	0	960	960	0	768	1152
Nepean2	0	0	0	952	952	0	2222	317
Nunawading1	0	580	580	580	1159	0	0	1449
Nunawading2	1931	1158	386	1931	1158	0	1931	1158
Prahran1	4787	3723	532	26064	2660	2660	10106	1596
Prahran2	0	1053	1053	2105	2105	0	1053	0
Westgate1	299	1198	1497	3892	4491	299	2096	1796
Westgate2	157	314	157	943	1101	0	786	1572
Yarra1	2664	7136	2284	5138	6851	571	11608	2569
Yarra2	413	1033	207	826	826	207	1653	207
Average Rate per Year	1286	1520	592	4628	2316	252	2863	1171

1990-91 Koorie Offending Rates Per 100,000 Population By Category of Offence and Region

	Agst Pers	Burial	Drugs	Drunk	Pub Order	Robbery	Theft	Traffic
Country								
Gippsland1	2586	3448	739	6897	3571	369	4064	1108
Gippsland2	2941	3782	525	5042	4202	210	3466	2731
Hume1	241	241	241	2410	482	0	241	241
Hume2	775	0	0	388	1938	0	0	1550
Loddon Campaspe1	320	1120	800	480	640	0	480	320
Loddon Campaspe2	1891	2013	793	7566	3234	61	4942	1952
Mallee1	2000	1571	571	5000	3286	0	3429	1143
Mallee2	3299	2792	381	7614	5076	381	2538	2157
Western1	1918	4077	1679	3837	3837	1918	5036	1679
Western2	1515	3788	379	2273	3409	0	3788	3030
Highlands Wimmera1	135	539	270	1482	1078	135	2156	539
Highlands Wimmera2	1172	781	1563	4688	2344	0	2344	2344
Metro								
Barwon1	216	1512	864	1728	864	0	1728	0
Barwon2	323	645	0	1613	1290	323	3226	645
Broadmeadows1	950	678	543	2714	2035	271	2578	543
Broadmeadows2	1496	2244	998	2743	2494	499	4239	998
Dandenong1	1613	645	323	3065	1290	0	2581	484
Dandenong2	0	0	0	635	952	0	317	317
Melbourne1	1190	0	0	7143	3571	0	5952	1190
Melbourne2	6515	7492	2932	26384	20521	2932	16938	1954
Moorabbin1	875	0	292	292	583	0	1166	292
Moorabbin2	763	0	0	763	0	0	1527	0
Mountains1	243	1217	487	1217	1217	0	2676	973
Mountains2	203	813	0	813	813	0	610	1423
Nepean1	384	576	768	1152	1727	192	1536	192
Nepean2	317	317	0	317	317	0	1270	1587
Nunawading1	580	580	0	870	870	580	1449	290
Nunawading2	386	386	772	1158	386	0	2703	386
Prahran1	5319	2660	1596	16489	7447	0	3723	2128
Prahran2	2105	1053	0	1053	1053	0	1053	0
Westgate1	1796	898	299	2994	2096	299	1497	898
Westgate2	157	786	157	1258	1258	314	2201	629
Yarra1	4567	7897	1427	6280	8944	95	12464	3806
Yarra2	207	1653	1240	620	2273	413	2066	1240
Average Rate per Year	1441	1653	607	3793	2797	264	3117	1140

1991-92 Koorie Offending Rates Per 100,000 Population By Category of Offence and Region

	Agst Pers	Burglary	Drugs	Drunk	Pub Order	Robbery	Theft	Traffic
Country								
Gippsland1	3325	2463	985	5049	4433	123	3818	1355
Gippsland2	2941	1996	840	4202	4727	105	4097	3676
Hume1	0	241	241	241	241	0	0	482
Hume2	388	388	0	0	2326	0	388	388
Loddon Campaspe1	800	480	320	640	1440	160	1440	0
Loddon Campaspe2	2379	2257	427	7444	4942	549	7077	2502
Mallee1	2286	2571	286	8000	3714	571	5286	2857
Mallee2	2284	4442	381	5964	8756	0	3299	1396
Western1	959	2638	1199	5036	3597	0	6715	480
Western2	2652	6818	2652	3030	4924	379	4545	1515
Highlands Wimmera1	674	674	539	1213	809	0	1348	1348
Highlands Wimmera2	1953	1563	3125	5078	5859	0	2734	3125
Metro								
Barwon1	864	0	432	1944	648	216	1296	648
Barwon2	1613	645	0	2903	968	0	645	1613
Broadmeadows1	543	271	678	678	2307	136	1764	678
Broadmeadows2	1995	998	499	1995	3491	0	4239	1496
Dandenong1	806	2097	968	4677	2097	161	4677	484
Dandenong2	317	952	952	317	1270	0	317	1270
Melbourne1	1190	0	1190	4762	1190	0	7143	0
Melbourne2	3583	6189	3583	14332	9772	977	15961	2280
Moorabbin1	292	292	875	583	1458	0	292	583
Moorabbin2	0	0	0	2290	1527	0	763	763
Mountains1	1460	487	243	0	2920	0	1460	243
Mountains2	610	1220	407	407	1016	0	1423	1423
Nepean1	0	576	1152	1152	1536	192	576	384
Nepean2	0	317	0	317	635	317	1905	317
Nunawading1	290	290	580	1159	870	0	1159	870
Nunawading2	386	0	0	386	386	0	1931	772
Prahran1	2128	4255	2128	12234	4255	532	4787	532
Prahran2	0	2105	0	1053	1053	0	2105	0
Westgate1	599	0	599	2395	2395	0	898	1198
Westgate2	786	314	943	1101	2516	314	2358	1258
Yarra1	2664	6660	2664	3996	9039	1047	11893	2474
Yarra2	207	207	620	413	620	207	2686	620
Average Rate Per Year	1205	1600	868	3088	2875	176	3265	1148

1992-93 Koorie Offending Rates Per 100,000 Population By Category of Offence and Region

Country	Agst Pers	Burglary	Drugs	Drunk	Pub Order	Robbery	Theft	Traffic
Gippsland1	3202	4064	1601	5911	4803	246	2709	1847
Gippsland2	2626	1891	2206	3466	6303	0	3782	3361
Hume1	723	241	723	723	241	0	482	482
Hume2	0	388	0	775	1938	0	1938	0
Loddon Campaspe1	960	320	800	1440	1920	160	800	800
Loddon Campaspe2	2318	1830	1220	5369	5613	0	3844	2013
Mallee1	2714	3286	857	14000	6429	143	6000	2000
Mallee2	5457	2665	254	7107	6599	127	3173	3934
Western1	2158	5276	1679	719	5995	0	6235	2398
Western2	1136	3788	2652	4924	7197	758	7197	379
Highlands Wimmera1	135	539	135	1213	1078	270	1752	1617
Highlands Wimmera2	1172	1172	2344	4688	8594	0	781	3516
Metro								
Barwon1	864	1296	0	1728	1944	0	2160	0
Barwon2	0	2903	0	2903	1290	0	968	323
Broadmeadows1	814	814	407	1221	2307	136	2307	814
Broadmeadows2	1496	998	1496	1746	4988	0	3741	2244
Dandenong1	484	1452	323	1935	1774	161	3226	806
Dandenong2	952	317	635	635	0	0	317	952
Melbourne1	3571	4762	3571	9524	8333	0	9524	3571
Melbourne2	6515	7166	3257	9772	17915	2932	17590	2280
Moorabbin1	875	583	292	0	0	0	875	292
Moorabbin2	0	1527	763	2290	763	0	0	0
Mountains1	973	730	0	1460	2676	243	1460	730
Mountains2	1423	610	203	1016	1016	0	203	813
Nepean1	960	384	384	768	2111	0	3647	1152
Nepean2	635	317	952	0	317	0	635	317
Nunawading1	290	870	0	1159	2029	0	3478	1739
Nunawading2	772	0	386	1158	1158	386	0	0
Prahran1	2128	2660	3191	12234	9574	0	5319	2660
Prahran2	1053	3158	0	0	1053	0	1053	0
Westgate1	0	599	599	599	1198	299	2395	599
Westgate2	1101	157	1572	786	2044	629	2044	1415
Yarra1	3045	4567	2284	3806	9039	571	12274	3616
Yarra2	0	826	1033	1033	1653	207	1653	1033
Average Rate Per Year	1487	1828	1053	3121	3820	214	3340	1403

1993-94 Koorie Offending Rates Per 100,000 Population By Category of Offence and Region

	Agst Per	Burglary	Drugs	Drunk	Pub Or	Robbery	Theft	Traffic
Country								
Gippsland1	3571	3079	739	4680	6034	493	3695	1724
Gippsland2	2521	1576	2101	3887	7248	105	3782	3571
Hume1	723	241	0	964	723	0	964	482
Hume2	388	1163	775	388	4651	0	0	388
Loddon Campaspe1	800	320	480	2560	2400	160	1440	800
Loddon Campaspe2	1891	1708	1098	6162	5796	61	4515	2257
Mallee1	4857	1857	1286	27571	6000	286	5571	2143
Mallee2	6472	3807	761	9772	7868	381	6345	2538
Western1	1679	5516	719	959	7914	0	7194	959
Western2	2273	6439	2652	5682	6061	379	6439	2273
Highlands Wimmera1	809	539	135	539	1213	135	1213	1078
Highlands Wimmera2	1953	2344	3125	5859	10938	0	2734	3516
Metro								
Barwon1	1728	1944	1080	3456	3240	0	4752	864
Barwon2	0	968	0	2903	968	0	4194	645
Broadmeadows1	1900	543	1085	1221	2035	0	1221	950
Broadmeadows2	998	1247	1746	748	1995	0	2244	2743
Dandenong1	806	3226	645	1774	2581	0	4677	968
Dandenong2	1587	317	0	0	635	0	1587	0
Melbourne1	5952	3571	2381	4762	8333	0	8333	0
Melbourne2	5212	3583	1303	16287	15961	2280	14658	326
Moorabbin1	0	292	292	292	875	292	875	1749
Moorabbin2	763	2290	0	1527	763	0	763	0
Mountains1	487	0	243	1217	1946	0	1946	973
Mountains2	1423	203	407	813	1626	0	813	1423
Nepean1	1727	384	0	576	1344	0	1152	384
Nepean2	952	317	635	0	0	0	2540	635
Nunawading1	580	290	0	290	1739	0	1739	2609
Nunawading2	772	386	0	772	0	0	0	386
Prahran1	4787	1064	2128	37766	17553	2660	9574	1596
Prahran2	2105	0	0	6316	0	0	0	1053
Westgate1	898	898	0	898	1497	0	2096	1497
Westgate2	314	786	472	629	2673	0	1101	1572
Yarra1	2950	3901	1808	2093	8658	761	10657	2759
Yarra2	0	620	826	413	413	0	1446	1653
Average Rate Per Year	1878	1629	850	4522	4167	235	3537	1368

Burglary

There are three offence types which make up the category of Burglary: aggravated burglary, burglary and attempted burglary.³⁷

In terms of the total number of offences with which Koories have been charged over the five year period, the ratio of Burglary offences was consistently the fourth most charged category (excluding 1993-94 when it fell to sixth). The ratio of Burglary to the total increased in the first two years of the study, but declined in the succeeding three years to well below the 1989-90 percentage as shown in the table below.³⁸

1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
10.8%	12.7%	11.2%	9.8 %	8.8%

In terms of State average offending rates per 100,000 population for the five-year period, Burglary increased in absolute terms.³⁹ This rise was particularly steep in 1992-93 when it increased from 1600 in the previous year to 1828.

Av Rate	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Country	1302	2013	2211	2122	2382
Metro	1238	1373	924	1270	1634
State	1514	1653	1600	1828	1629

Similar to Against Person, this increase had been mainly due to the rise of offending in Country Victoria. Compared to the State average rate however, Burglary in Country Victoria showed a decline in 1991-92 from the previous year. Even with this decrease in 1991-92, the rise from 1989-90 to 1993-94 was 82.9%. Although the rise was less dramatic in Metropolitan Melbourne, offending rates have also been increasing. The overall rise between 1989-90 and 1993-94 was

³⁷ See Table 1 "Description and Breakdown of Offence Categories".

³⁸ See Tables 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 "...Koorie Offenders by Category of Offence, Age Range and Gender."

³⁹ Refer to Tables 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 "...Koorie Offending Rates Per 100,000 Population by Category of Offence and Region" and Chart 1 "Comparative Koorie Offending Rates by Category of Offence by Year".

20.7%.

(a) 1989-90

Koories charged with Burglary in 1989-90 were 5.2 times over-represented compared to their non Koorie counterparts. Of the seven offence categories where comparisons could be drawn, Burglary ranked fifth in terms of the extent of over-representation⁴⁰. Burglary constituted 10.8% of the total offences for the year (n=2997), ranking fourth on an eight-rank scale in terms of proportion of the total.

There were more offenders in Metropolitan Melbourne (58.2%, n=285) than Country Victoria.⁴¹ Metropolitan Melbourne also had a much higher average offending rate⁴² (1639) in this category of offence for the year compared to Country Victoria (1302) per 100,000 population.

Most Burglary offenders were aged 17 to 29 years comprising 56.7% of the total offenders in this category. Second most charged were those Under 17 years with 32.8%. Third most often charged were aged between 30 to 44 with 7.3%. There were no offenders in the Over 45 age range in this category of offence.⁴³

Males were highly represented in this category of offence comprising 87.1% of all charges laid (n=326). They had the highest proportion in the Under 17 age range at 95.4% (n=107). Females had the highest proportion in the 30>44 age range with 29.2% (n=24).

The regional distribution of Burglary offences measured in offending rates per 100,000 population is detailed in the following section.⁴⁴

⁴⁰ See Table 5 "Five Year Over-Representation Levels of Koorie Offenders" and Chart 12 "Koorie Over-Representation by Category of Offence and Regional Distribution".

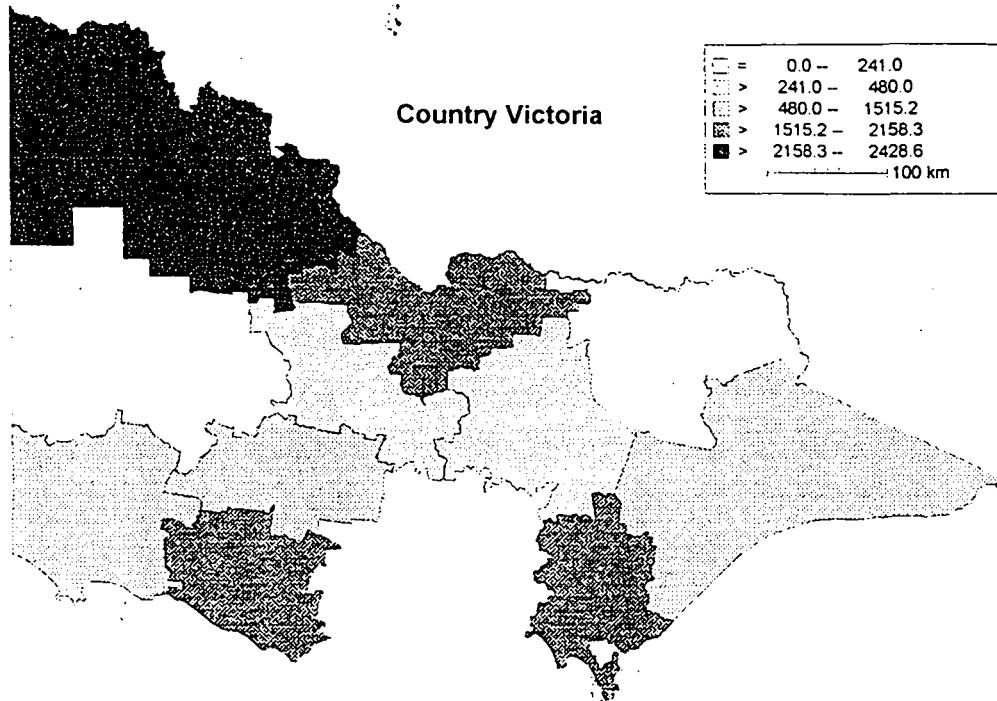
⁴¹ Refer to Table 13 "1989-90 Total Koorie Offenders Classified by Category of Offence and Regional Distribution."

⁴² See Table 19 "1989-90 Koorie Offending Rates Per 100,000 Population by Category of Offence and Region."

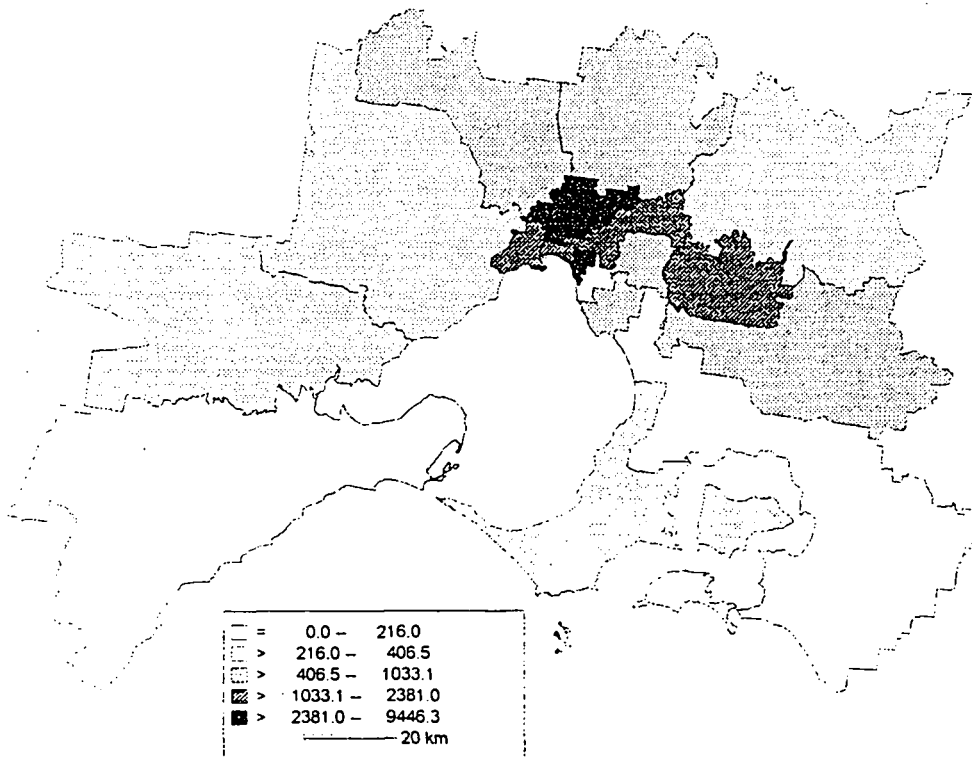
⁴³ Refer to Table 7 "1989-90 Koorie Offenders by Category of Offence, Age Range and Gender".

⁴⁴ See Map 13 "1989-90 Koorie Offending Rates: Offenders Per 100,000 Population" and Table 19 "1989-90 Koorie Offending Rates Per 100,000 Population by Category of Offence and Region."

**1989-90 Burglary
Koorie Offending Rates
Offenders per 100,000 Population**



Metropolitan Melbourne



High offending rate regions in Country Victoria were in the north-west of the State: Mallee1 in the far north-west and Mallee2 in the inner north-west with rates of 2429 and 2411 respectively.

Regions in the medium high range were Western1 in the inner west (2158), Gippsland1 in the inner east (2094), and Loddon Campaspe2 in the central north (1769). Those within the medium range included Western2 in the outer west (1515), Gippsland2 in the far east (1471) and Highlands Wimmera1 in the inner central-west (674).

Loddon Campaspe1 in the inner central region (480) and Hume2 in the inner north-east (388) were in the medium low range, while Hume1 in the far north-east with 241 and Highlands Wimmera2 in the outer central-west with nil rate belonged in the low range.

In Metropolitan Melbourne, regions were in the high offending rate range were in inner Melbourne. They included Melbourne2 (9446), Melbourne1 (2388) and Prahran1 (3723) in the centre of Melbourne, Yarra1 in the inner north (7136) and Broadmeadows2 in the inner north-west. Mountains1 in the outer north-east (1703), Westgate1 in the inner west (1198), Nunawading2 in the inner east with 1158, Prahran2 in the centre with 1053 and Yarra2 in the outer north with 1033 were within the medium high range. Those in the medium range included Dandenong1 in the outer south-east with 645, Moorabbin1 in the inner south with 583, Nunawading1 in the inner east with 580, Broadmeadows1 in the outer north-west with 543 and Mountains2 in the outer north-east with 407.

Regions in the medium low range were in the outer southern and western suburbs: Nepean1 in the south (384), Barwon2 (323) and Barwon1 (216) in the outer south-west and Westgate2 in the outer west (314) fell within the medium low range. Regions in the low range were also located in southern regions: Nepean2 in the outer south, Moorabbin2 in the inner south and Dandenong2 in the outer south-east all with nil rate.

(b) 1990-91

Koories charged with Burglary in 1989-90 were 7.1 times over-represented compared to their non.

Koorie counterparts ranking third in terms of the extent of over-representation⁴⁵. Burglary comprised 12.7% of the total of all offence categories for the year (n=3114), ranking fourth. This is the same rank as the previous year.

Country Victoria and Metropolitan Melbourne both had the same number of offenders (n=342).⁴⁶ However their average offending rates per 100,000 population were extremely diverse. The former had a very high average of 2013 compared to that of the latter's being 1457.⁴⁷

Most Burglary offenders were in the age range 17 to 29 years comprising 58% of the total offenders in this category. Second most charged were those Under 17 years with 32.5%. Third were those aged 30 to 44 years with 7.3%. There were no offenders in the Over 45 years range.⁴⁸

Males were highly represented in this category of offence comprising 88.4% for all age ranges (n=396). In terms of age, they formed the highest proportion in Under 17 age range at 91.5% (n=129). Female offenders formed the highest proportion in the 17 to 29 age range with 13.9% (n=230).

The regional breakdown of Burglary⁴⁹ measured in offending rates per 100,000 population is detailed below.

High offending rate regions in Country Victoria were Western1 in the inner west with 4077 and Western2 in the outer west with 3788. Regions in the medium high range were Gippsland2 with

⁴⁵ See Table 5 "Five Year Over-Representation Levels of Koorie Offenders" and Chart 12 "Koorie Over-Representation by Category of Offence and Regional Distribution".

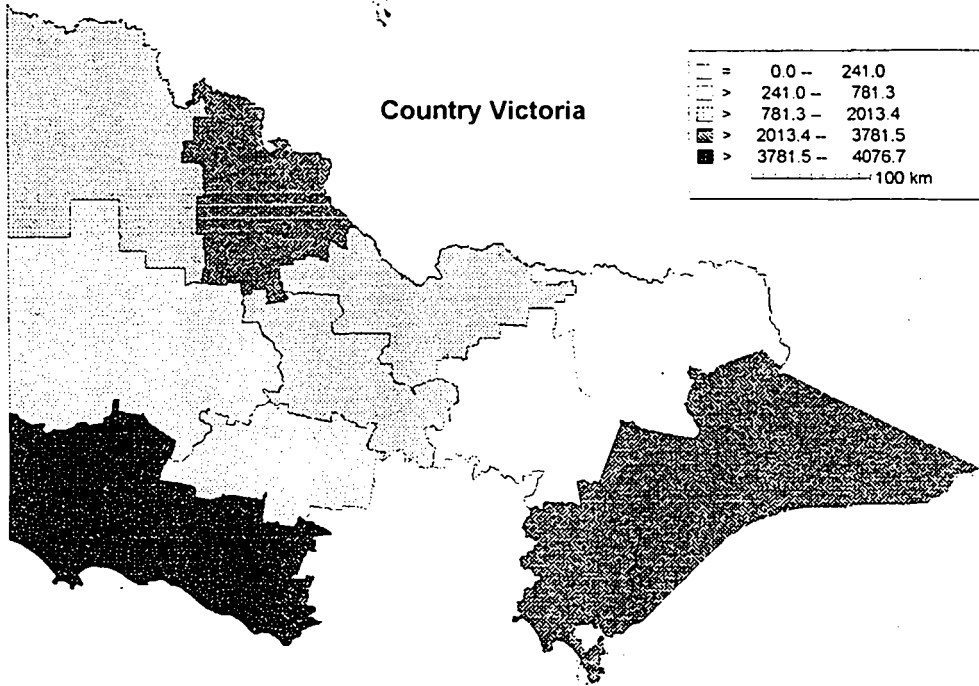
⁴⁶ See Table 14 "1990-91 Total Offenders Classified by Category of Offence and Regional Distribution."

⁴⁷ Refer to Table 20 "1990-91 Koorie Offending Rates Per 100,000 Population by Category of Offence and Region."

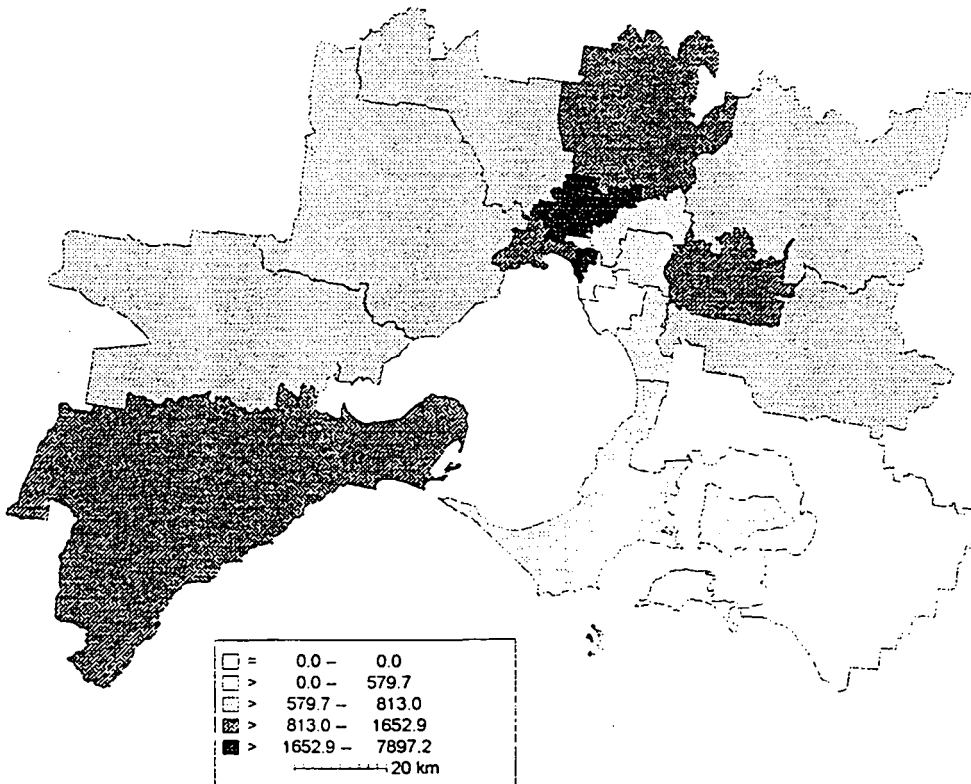
⁴⁸ Refer to Table 8 "1989-90 Koorie Offenders by Category of Offence, Age Range and Gender".

⁴⁹ See Map 14 "1990-91 Burglary Koorie Offending Rates: Offenders Per 100,000 Population" and Table 20 "1990-91 Koorie Offending Rates Per 100,000 Population by Category of Offence and Region."

**1990-91 Burglary
Koorie Offending Rates**
Offenders per 100,000 Population



Metropolitan Melbourne



3782 and Gippsland1 with 3448 in the east, and Mallee2 in the inner north-west with 2792. Those within the medium range were Loddon Campaspe2 in the central north with 2013, Mallee1 in the far north-west with 1571, Loddon Campaspe1 in the inner central region with 1120, and Highlands Wimmera2 in the outer central-west of Victoria with 781.

Highlands Wimmera1 in the inner central-west with 539 and Hume1 in the far north-east with 241 belonged in the medium low range, while Hume2 in the inner north-east fell into the low range with nil rate.

In Metropolitan Melbourne, regions in the high offending rate range were mainly in inner Melbourne: Yarra1 in the north with 7897, Melbourne2 with 7492 and Prahran1 with 2660 in the centre, Broadmeadows2 in the north-west with 2244 and Yarra2 in the outer north with 1653. Barwon1 in the outer south-west with 1512, Mountains1 with 1217 and Mountains2 with 813 in the north-east, Prahran2 in the centre with 1053 and Westgate1 in the inner west with 898 fell within the medium high range. Those in the medium range were located mainly in the outer suburbs: Westgate2 in the west (786), Broadmeadows1 in the north-west (678), Dandenong1 in the outer south-east (645), Barwon2 in the outer south-west (645) and Nunawading1 in the inner east (580).

Medium low range regions included Nepean1 (576) and Nepean2 (317) in the outer south, and Nunawading2 in the inner east with 386. Low offending regions were mainly in the southern regions: Moorabbin1 and Moorabbin2 in the inner south, Melbourne1 in the centre and Dandenong2 in the outer south-east all had nil offending.

(c) 1991-92

Koories charged with Burglary in 1989-90 were 7.1 times over-represented compared to their non Koorie counterparts ranking third in terms of the extent of over-representation⁵⁰. Burglary comprised 11.2% of the total offences in all categories of offence for the year (n=3017), ranking fourth. This is the same rank as the two previous years.

⁵⁰ See Table 5 "Five Year Over-Representation Levels of Koorie Offenders" and Chart 12 "Koorie Over-Representation by Category of Offence and Regional Distribution".

There were more offenders in Country Victoria (55.1%, n=312) than Metropolitan Melbourne.⁵¹ This imbalance is reflected in their respective average offending rates per 100,000 - 2211 and 1267 respectively.⁵²

Most Burglary offenders were aged between 17 to 29 years comprising 48.8% of the total offenders in this category. Second most charged were those between 30 to 44 years with 36.4%. Third were those Under 17 years with 12.3% and last were those Over 45 years with 1.4%.⁵³

Males were very highly represented in this category of offence comprising 89.4%. This level of represented was one percent higher than in 1990-91 and two percent than in 1989-90. They formed the highest proportion in the Over 45 age range at 100% (n=3). Females formed the highest proportion in the 30 to 44 age range with 16.7% (n=42).

The regional distribution of Burglary measured in offending rates per 100,000 population is presented below.⁵⁴

High offending rate regions in Country Victoria are in the west: Western2 in the outer west (6818) and Western1 (2638) and Mallee2 in the inner north-west (4442). Regions in the medium high range included Mallee1 in the far north-west with 2571, Gippsland1 in the inner east with 2463 and Loddon Campaspe2 in the central north with 2257. Those within the medium range were Gippsland2 in the far east with 1996, Highlands Wimmera2 with 1563 and Highlands Wimmera1 with 674 in the central-west of Victoria.

Loddon Campaspe1 in the inner central region with 480 and Hume2 in the inner north-east with 388 were in the medium low range, while Hume1 in the far north-east with 241 was in the low

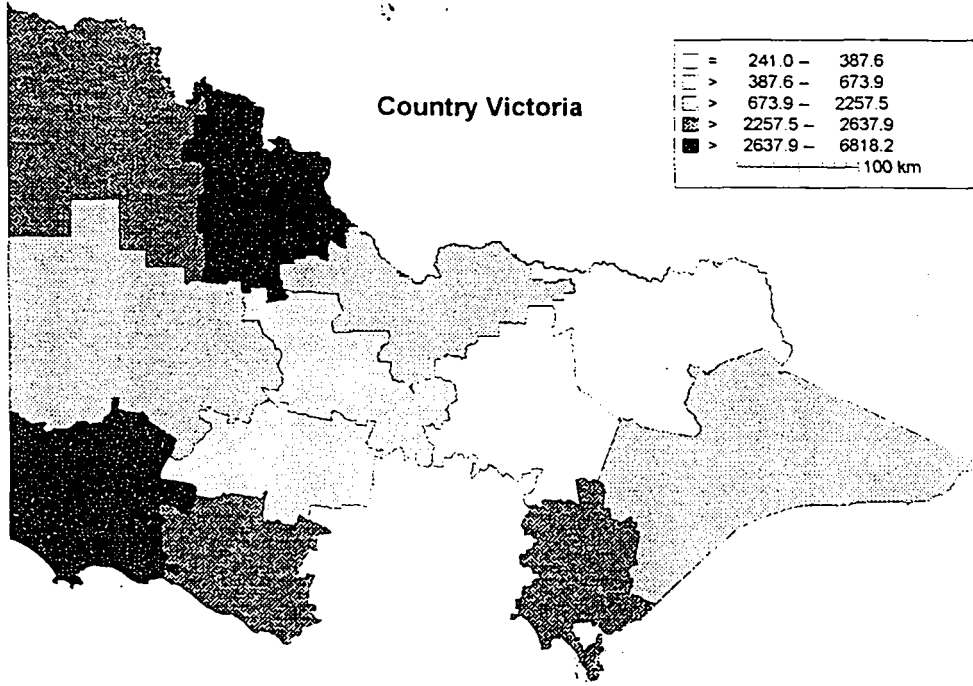
⁵¹ See Table 15 "1991-92 Total Koorie Offenders Classified by Category of Offence and Regional Distribution."

⁵² See Table 21 "1991-92 Koorie Offending Rates Per 100,000 Population by Category of Offence and Region."

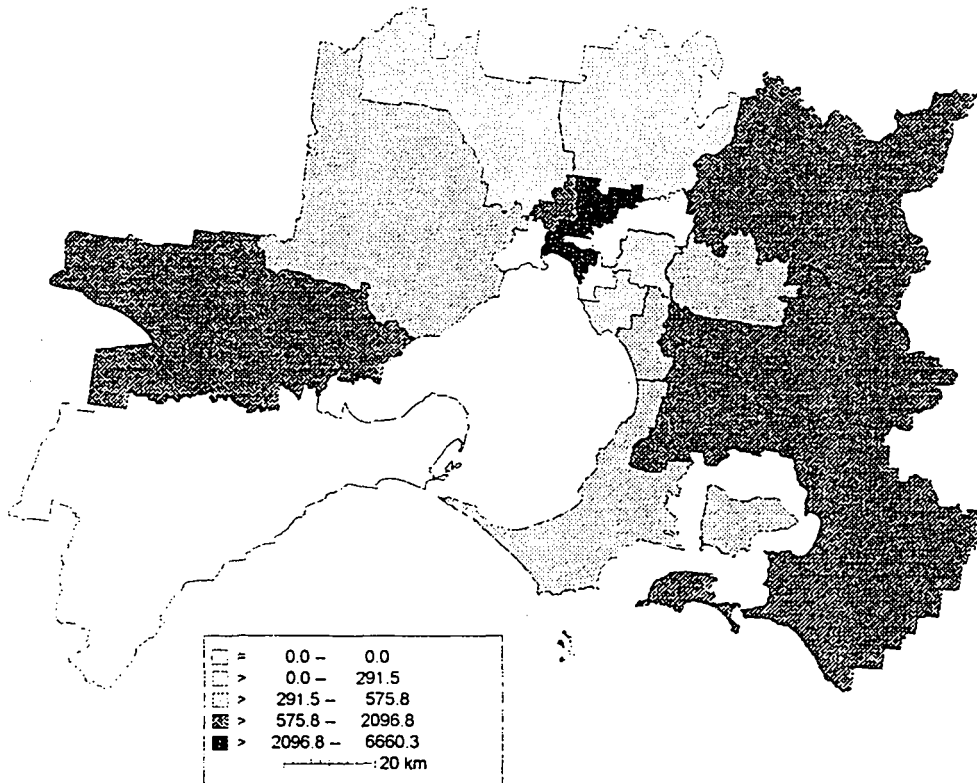
⁵³ Refer to Table 9 "1991-92 Koorie Offenders by Category of Offence, Age Range and Gender".

⁵⁴ See Map 15 "1991-92 Burglary Koorie Offending Rates: Offenders Per 100,000 Population" and Table 21 "1991-92 Koorie Offending Rates Per 100,000 Population by Category of Offence and Region."

**1991-92 Burglary
Koorie Offending Rates
Offenders per 100,000 Population**



Metropolitan Melbourne



range.

In Metropolitan Victoria, regions in the high offending rate range were mainly in the inner suburbs: Yarra1 in the inner north with 6660, Melbourne2 with 6189, Prahran1 with 4255 and Prahran2 with 2105 in the centre of Melbourne and Dandenong1 in the outer south-east with 2097. Regions in the medium high range were primarily in the outer suburbs: Mountains2 in the north-east with 1220, Broadmeadows2 in the inner north-west with 998, Dandenong2 in the south-east with 952, Barwon2 in the south-west with 645 and Nepean1 in the south with 576. Those in the medium range included Mountains1 in the outer north-east with 487, Nepean2 in the outer south with 317, Westgate2 in the outer west with 314 and Moorabbin1 in the inner south with 292.

Medium low range regions were Nunawading1 in the inner east with 290, Broadmeadows1 in the outer north-west with 272 and Yarra2 in the outer north with 207. Westgate1 in the inner west, Nunawading2 in the inner east, Moorabbin2 in the inner south, Melbourne1 in the centre and Barwon1 in the outer south-west which had nil rates belonged to the low range regions.

(d) 1992-93

Koories charged with Burglary in 1992-93 were 5.9 times over-represented compared to their non Koorie counterparts ranking third in terms of the extent of over-representation⁵⁵. Burglary made up 9.8% of the total offences for the year (n=3331), ranking fourth. This is the same rank as the previous three years.

Like in the previous year, there were more offenders in Country Victoria (54.5%, n=308) than in Metropolitan Melbourne.⁵⁶ Their respective average offending rates reflected this imbalance - 2122 and 1668.⁵⁷

Most Burglary offenders fell into the age range 17 to 29 years comprising 55.2% of the total

⁵⁵ See Table 5 "Five Year Over-Representation Levels of Koorie Offenders" and Chart 12 "Koorie Over-Representation by Category of Offence and Regional Distribution".

⁵⁶ Table 16 "1992-93 Total Koorie Offenders Classified by Category of Offence and Regional Distribution."

⁵⁷ Table 22 "1992-93 Koorie Offending Rates Per 100,000 Population by Category of Offence and Region."

offenders in this category. Second most charged were those Under 17 years with 31.7%. Third were those aged between 30>44 years with 13.8%, and last were those aged Over 45 years with 11.8%.⁵⁸

Males were likewise highly represented in Burglary comprising 90.9% - a level of representation slightly higher than the previous year. They formed the highest proportion in the Over 45 age range at 100% (n=2). Females comprised the highest proportion in the 30 to 44 age range with 25.7% (n=39).

Details of the year's regional distribution for Burglary, measured in offending rates per 100,000 population is presented in the following section.⁵⁹

High offending rate regions in Country Victoria were in the western district - Western1 with 5276 and Western2 with 3788, and in the inner east of the State in Gippsland1 with 4064. Regions in the medium high range were in the north-west: Mallee1 with 3266 and Mallee2 with 2665, and Gippsland2 in the far east with 1891. Those within the medium range included Loddon Campaspe2 in the central north 1830, Highlands Wimmera2 with 1172 and Highlands Wimmera1 with 539 in the inner central-west.

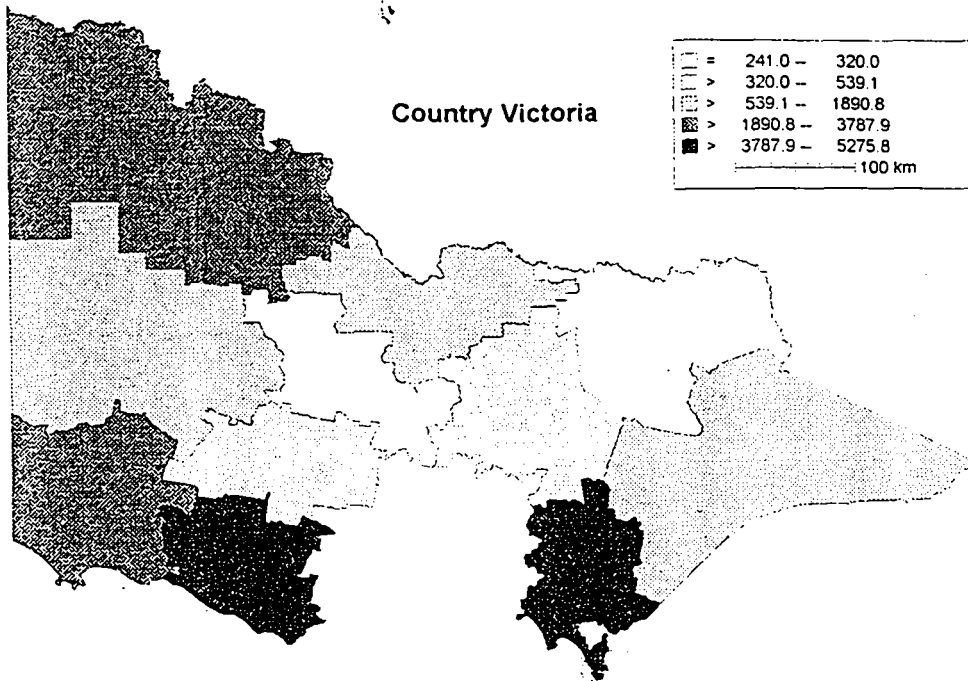
Hume2 in the inner north-east with 388 and Loddon Campaspe1 in the inner central region with 320 were in the medium low range, while Hume1 in the far north-east with 241 was in the low offending range.

In Metropolitan Melbourne, the following regions were in the high offending rate range: Melbourne2 with 7166, Melbourne1 with 4762 and Prahran1 with 3158 in the centre of Melbourne, Yarra1 in the inner north with 4567, and Barwon2 in the outer south-west with 2903 per 100,000 population. Prahran1 in the centre with 2660, Moorabbin2 in the inner south with 1527, Dandenong1 in the outer south-east with 1452, Barwon1 in the outer south-west with 1296

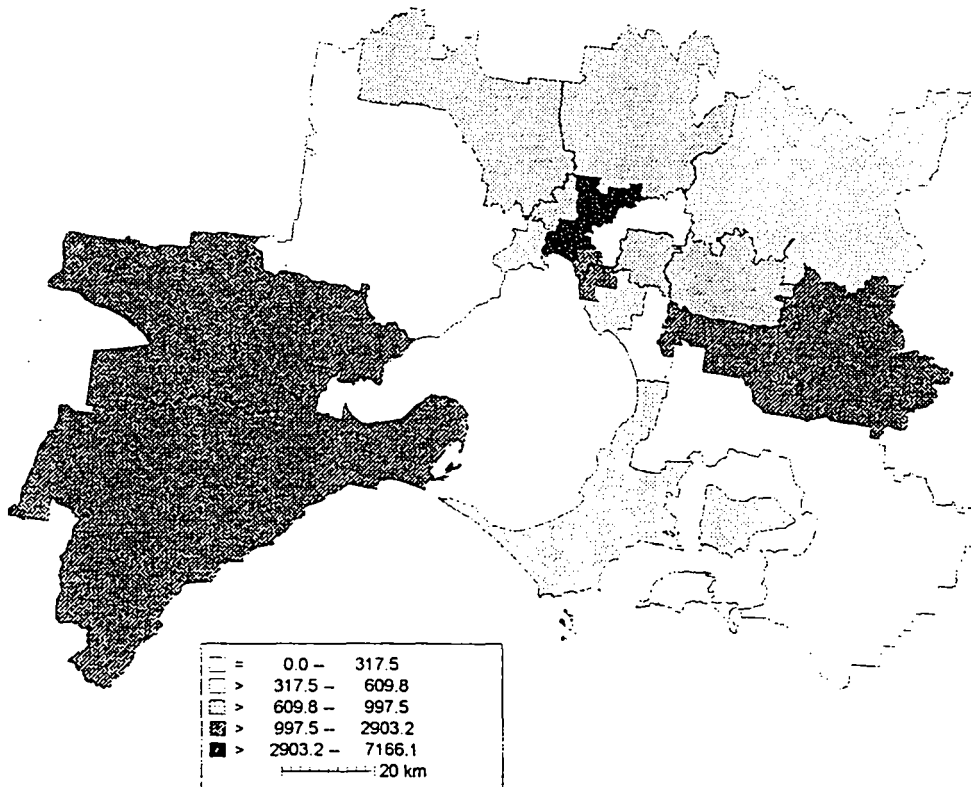
⁵⁸ Refer to Table 10 "1992-93 Koorie Offenders by Category of Offence, Age Range and Gender".

⁵⁹ See Map 16 "1992-93 Burglary Koorie Offending Rates: Offenders Per 100,000 Population" and Table 22 "1992-93 Koorie Offending Rates Per 100,000 Population by Category of Offence and Region."

**1992-93 Burglary
Koorie Offending Rates**
Offenders per 100,000 Population



Metropolitan Melbourne



and Broadmeadows² in the inner north-west with 998 were within the medium high range. Those in the medium range included Nunawading¹ in the inner east with 870, Yarra² in the outer north with 826, Broadmeadows¹ in the outer north-west with 814, Mountains¹ with 730 and Mountains² with 610 in the outer north-east.

Medium low range regions were mainly in the southern suburbs: Westgate¹ in the inner west with 599, Moorabbin¹ in the inner south with 583, Nepean¹ with 384 and Nepean² with 317 in the outer south, and Dandenong² in the outer south-east with 317. Westgate² in the outer west with 157 and Nunawading² in the inner east with nil rate fell within the low range.

(e) 1993-94

Koories charged with Burglary in 1993-94 were 3.8 times over-represented compared to their non Koorie counterparts again ranking third in terms of the extent of over-representation⁶⁰. This category of offences comprised 8.8% of the total offences for the year (n=3354), ranking sixth. This is the lowest rank for Burglary in five years.

As for the previous four years, there were more offenders in Country Victoria (54.5%, n=308) than Metropolitan Melbourne⁶¹, an imbalance shown in their respective average offending rates of 2382 and 1220.⁶² The gap between the two average rates was nearly as much as the average rate for Metropolitan Melbourne alone.

The majority of Burglary offenders fell in the age range 17 to 29 years comprising 46.6% of the total offenders in this category. Second most charged were those in the Under 17 age range with 37.8%. Third were those in the 30 to 44 age range with 15.9% and last were those Over 45 years comprising only 1%.⁶³

⁶⁰ See Table 5 "Five Year Over-Representation Levels of Koorie Offenders" and Chart 12 "Koorie Over-Representation by Category of Offence and Regional Distribution".

⁶¹ Refer to Table 17 "1993-94 Total Koorie Offenders Classified by Category of Offence and Regional Distribution."

⁶² See Table 23 "1993-94 Koorie Offending Rates Per 100,000 Population By Category of Offence and Region."

⁶³ Refer to Table 11 "1993-94 Koorie Offenders by Category of Offence, Age Range and Gender".

Males were very highly represented in this category of offence comprising 91.5% for all five age ranges (n=287). This degree of representation was slightly higher than the previous year. They formed the highest proportion in the Over 45 age range at 100% (n=3). Females formed the highest proportion in the 30 to 44 age range with 20% (n=40).

The regionally distribution of Burglary measured in offending rates per 100,000 population is detailed below.⁶⁴

High offending rate regions in Country Victoria were in the western district: Western2 with 6439 and Western1 with 5516, and Mallee2 in the inner north-west of the State with 3807 per 100,000 population respectively.

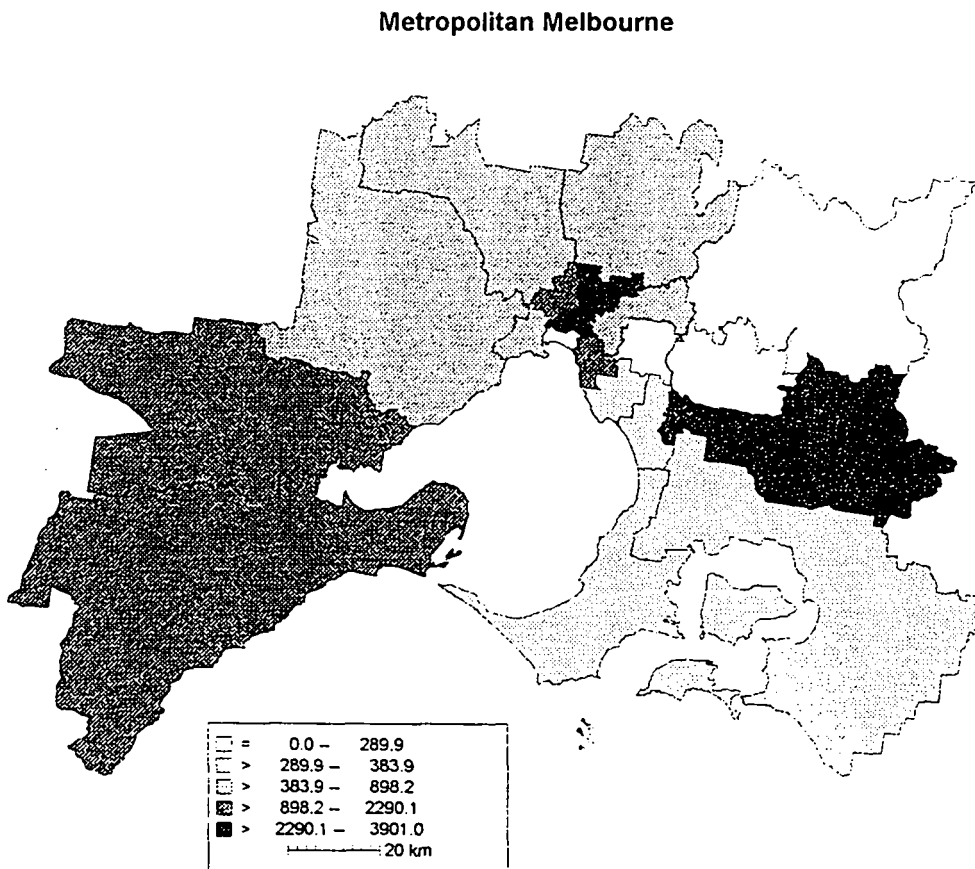
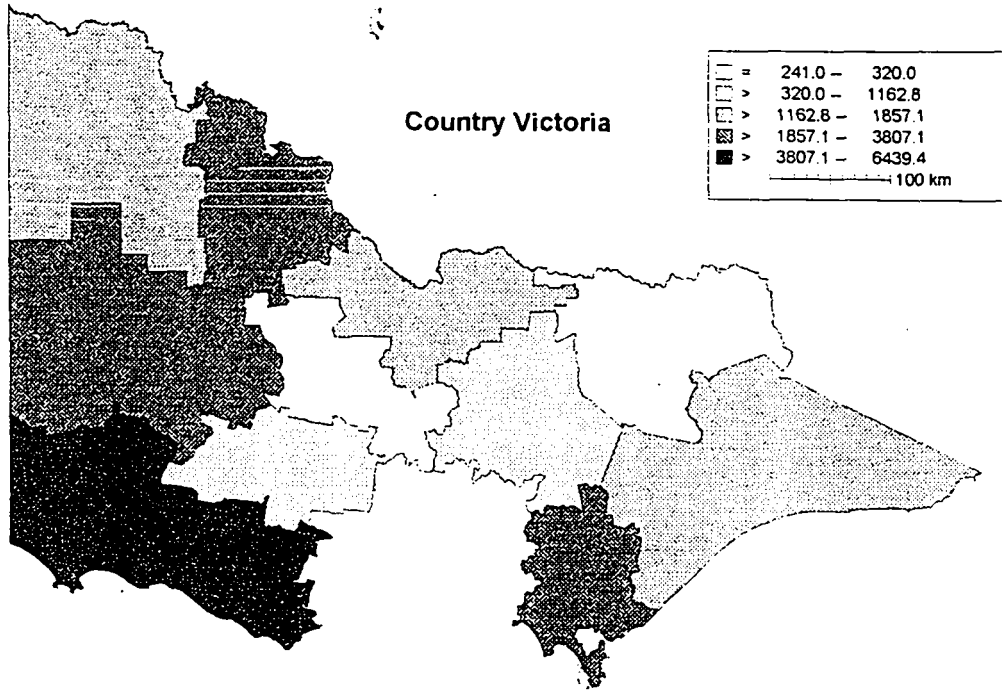
Regions in the medium high range included the following: Gippsland1 in the inner east with 3079, Highlands Wimmera2 in the outer central-west with 2344 and Mallee1 in the far north-west with 1857. Those regions within the medium range were Loddon Campaspe2 with 1708, Gippsland2 in the far east with 1576 and Hume2 in the inner north-east with 1163.

Highlands Wimmera1 in the inner central-west with 539 and Loddon Campaspe1 in the inner central region with 320 fell into the medium low range, while Hume1 in the far north-east with 241 was the only low range offending region.

In Metropolitan Melbourne, the following regions were in the high offending rate range: Yarra1 in the inner north with 3901, Melbourne2 with 3583 and Melbourne1 with 3571 in the centre of Melbourne, Dandenong1 in the outer south-east with 3226 and Moorabbin1 in the inner south with 2290. Regions in the medium high range were predominantly in the west of Melbourne: Barwon1 with 1944 and Barwon2 with 968 in the outer south-west, Broadmeadows2 in the inner north-west with 1247, Prahran1 in the centre with 1064, and Westgate1 in the inner west with 898. Regions in the medium range are mainly in the outer suburbs: Westgate2 in the outer west with 786, Yarra2 in the outer north with 620, Broadmeadows1 in the outer north-west with 543,

⁶⁴ See Map 17 "1993-94 Burglary Koorie Offending Rates: Offenders Per 100,000 Population" and Table 23 "1993-94 Koorie Offending Rates Per 100,000 Population by Category of Offence and Region."

**1993-94 Burglary
Koorie Offending Rates
Offenders per 100,000 Population**



Nunawading² in the inner east with 386 and Nepean¹ in the outer south.

Medium low range regions were in the southern and eastern suburbs: Nepean² in the outer south with 317, Dandenong² in the outer south-east with 317, Moorabbin¹ in the inner south 292 and Nunawading¹ in the inner east with 290. Mountains² in the outer north-east with 203, Prahran² in the centre and Mountains¹ in the outer north-east both with nil rates were low range regions.

(f) 5 Year Highlights

Burglary was primarily a male offence with most offenders aged between 17 to 29 years old and living in country Victoria. Over the five years there has been a decrease in the number of female offenders in this category of offence. In comparison to the general population, Koories were over-represented in Burglary by a factor of between 3.8 and 7.1, ranking on average the third most over-represented offence category. In terms of proportion to the total, Burglary ranked fourth for the first four years and sixth in the last year. It increased in the first two years but declined slightly in the last three years, with the 1993-94 level well below that of 1989-90.

The increase in offenders charged with Burglary has been primarily due to the increase of offending in Country Victoria. That is, there were more offenders in Country Victoria and the rate of offending is much higher than in Metropolitan Melbourne. Interestingly the numbers of Burglary offenders has been declining over the five year period, yet the average offending rates have increased over this period.

Certain regions were consistently represented as displaying high or comparatively low offending rates for Burglary. In Country Victoria, Western¹ and Western² in the western district appeared in four of the five years. Mallee² in the inner north-west of Country Victoria appeared three times in the highest offending regions. In Metropolitan Melbourne, Melbourne² in the inner central region and Yarra¹ in the inner north in the inner north of Melbourne appeared in all five years with high offending rates. Prahran¹ in the centre of Melbourne was represented in four of the five years.

In terms of low density offending, Hume¹ in the far north-east of Country Victoria appeared four

times out of five years. In Metropolitan Melbourne, most low offending regions were in the southern suburbs: Moorabbin in the inner south appeared three times, whilst Nepean² in the outer south, Dandenong² in the outer south-east, Barwon¹ in the outer south-west and Prahran² in the centre of Melbourne appeared twice in five years.

Drugs

There are five offences types included in this offence category: possession of drugs, use of drugs, trafficking in drugs, cultivating drugs and other drug offences.⁹³

In terms of the total number of offences with which Koories have been charged over the five year period, Drugs consistently ranked seventh of the eight offence categories. The ratio of Drugs offences to the total over five years had been increasing slightly as indicated in the table below.⁹⁴

1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
3.5%	3.8%	5%	5.6%	4.6%

This rise in ratio was almost matched by the steady increase in the number of offenders and in their corresponding regional offending rates per 100,000 population from 1989-90 to 1993-94. Except for the decrease between the last two years, the increase between 1989-90 and 1993-94 was high (45%).⁹⁵

Av Rate	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Country	380	662	916	1206	1156
Metro	708	577	841	970	684
State	586	607	868	1053	850

This increase had been largely due to the very high rise in the rate of offending in Country Victoria (by 204.2%) between this period. Overall offending rates for Metropolitan Melbourne decreased between 1989-90 and 1993-94 by 3.4%. Whilst rising between 1990-91 and 1992-93, in a pattern similar to that of the State and Country Victoria the rate decreased in the last two years.

⁹³ See Table 1 "Description and Breakdown of Offence Categories".

⁹⁴ See Tables 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 "...Koorie Offenders by Category of Offence, Age Range and Gender."

⁹⁵ Refer to Tables 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 "...Koorie Offending Rates Per 100,000 Population by Category of Offence and Region" and Chart 1 "Comparative Koorie Offending Rates by Category of Offence by Year".

(a) 1989-90

Koories charged with Drug offences were 2.8 times over-represented in comparison to their non Aboriginal counterparts. Of the seven offence categories where comparisons could be drawn (Traffic being excluded), Drugs ranked last in terms of the extent of over-representation.⁹⁶ Drug offences constituted 3.5% of the total offences for the year (n=2997), ranking seventh on an eight-rank scale.

There were more offenders in Metropolitan Melbourne (70.8%, n=96) than in Country Victoria.⁹⁷ This imbalance was reflected in their corresponding average offending rates⁹⁸ of 639 and 380 per 100,000 population.

Most Drug Offenders were in the age range 17 to 29 years comprising 66.3% (n=71) of the total offenders in this category. Second most charged were those between 30 to 44 years with 27.19% (n=29). Third were those aged Over 45 years old with 2.8% (n=3) and last were those Under 17 comprising 1.87% (n=2).⁹⁹

Males were highly represented in this category of offence comprising 75.7%. They formed the highest proportion in the Over 45 years age range with 100% (n=3) and in the 30 to 44 age range at 79.3% (n=29). Females formed the highest proportion in the Under 17 age range with 50% (n=2) and in the 17 to 29 age range comprising 26.8% (n=71).

The regional breakdown of Drugs offences¹⁰⁰ measured in offending rates per 100,000 population is detailed in the following sections.

⁹⁶ See Table 5 "Five Year Over-Representation Levels of Koorie Offenders" and Chart 12 "Koorie Over-Representation by Category of Offence by Year".

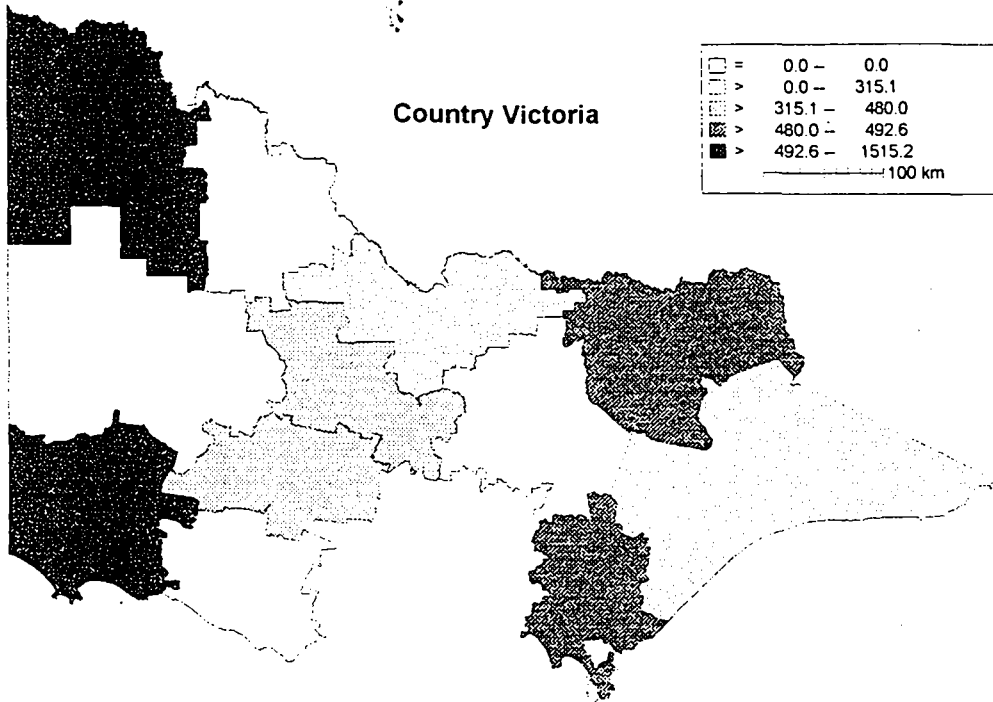
⁹⁷ See Table 13 "1989-90 Total Offenders Classified by Category of Offence and Regional Distribution."

⁹⁸ See Table 19 "1989-90 Koorie Offending Rates Per 100,000 Population by Category of Offence and Region."

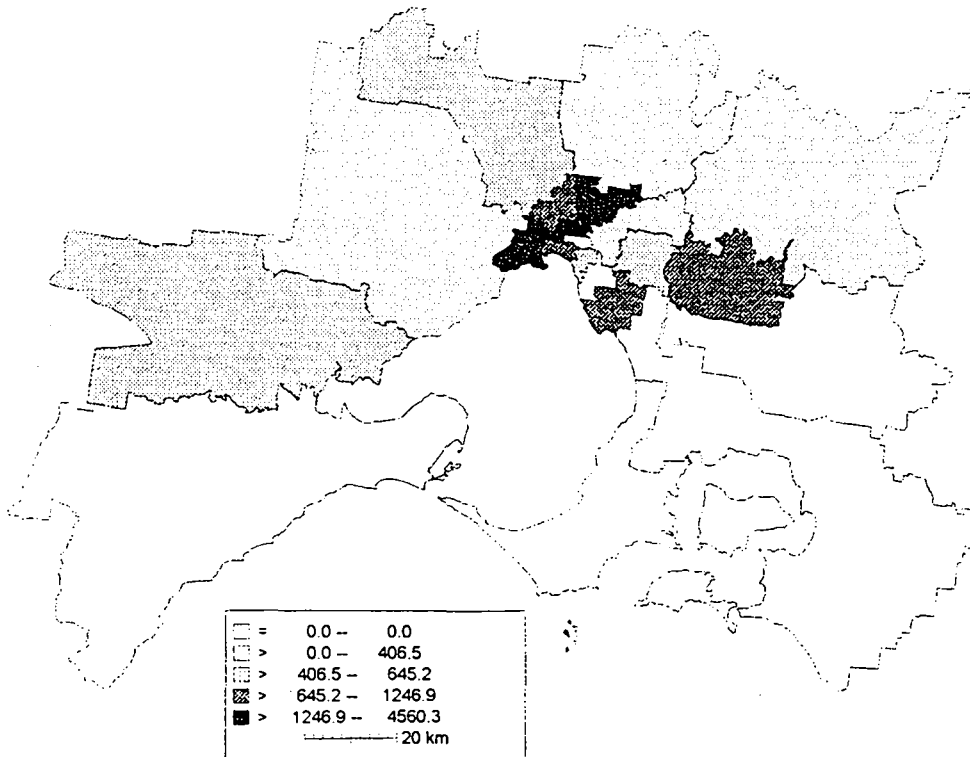
⁹⁹ Refer to Table 7 "1989-90 Koorie Offenders by Category of Offence, Age Range and Gender."

¹⁰⁰ See Map 18 "1989-90 Drugs Koorie Offending Rates: Offenders Per 100,000 Population" and Table 19 "1989-90 Koorie Offending Rates Per 100,000 Population by Category of Offence and Region."

**1989-90 Drugs
Koorie Offending Rates**
Offenders per 100,000 Population



Metropolitan Melbourne



High offending rate regions in Country Victoria were Western² in the outer west with 1515, Mallee¹ in the far north-west with 571 and Gippsland¹ in the inner east with 493. Regions in the medium high range were Hume¹ in the far north-east with 482 and Loddon Campaspe¹ in the inner central region with 480. There were two regions in the medium range - Highlands Wimmera¹ in the inner central-west and Gippsland² in the far east with 404 and 315 respectively.

Only one region fell into the medium low range. This was Loddon Campaspe² in the central north with 305. Four regions however comprised the low range - Highlands Wimmera² in outer central-west, Western¹ in the inner west, Mallee² in the inner north-west and Hume² in the inner north-east all with nil rates.

In Metropolitan Melbourne, regions in the high offending rate range were in the inner central, north and western suburbs: Melbourne² in the centre with 4560, Yarra¹ in the north with 2284, Westgate¹ in the west with 1497 and Broadmeadows² in the north-west with 1247. Prahran² with 1053, Moorabbin¹ in the inner south with 875, Mountains¹ in the outer north-east with 730 and Barwon² in the outer south-west with 645 fell into the medium high range. Those regions in the medium range were Nunawading¹ in the inner east with 580, Prahran¹ in the centre with 532, Broadmeadows¹ in the outer north-west with 407 and Mountains² in the outer north-west also with a rate of 407.

Included in the medium low range were Nunawading² in the inner east with 386, Yarra² in the outer north with 207 and Westgate² in the outer west with 157. The majority of low range regions were in the southern suburbs: Nepean² and Nepean¹ in the outer south, Moorabbin² in the inner south, Melbourne¹ in the centre, Dandenong¹ and Dandenong² in the outer south-east and Barwon¹ in the outer south-west all with nil rates.

(b) 1990-91

Koories charged with Drug offences were over-represented by a factor of 1.5 again ranking last in terms of the extent of over-representation.¹⁰¹ Drugs offences shared 3.8% of the total offences

¹⁰¹ See Table 5 "Five Year Over-Representation Levels of Koorie Offenders" and Chart 12 "Koorie Over-Representation by Category of Offence by Year".

for the year (n=3114), ranking seventh. This is same rank as the previous year.

There were slightly more offenders in Metropolitan Melbourne (53.2%, n=109) than Country Victoria.¹⁰² The regional representation of offending rates per 100,000 population is reversed. That is, the latter had a higher average rate of 662 than the former with 577.¹⁰³

Most Drug Offenders were aged between 17 to 29 years comprising 66.1% n=(80) of the total offenders in this category. Second most charged were those between 30 to 44 years with 23.9% (n=29). Third were those Under 17 years old with 4.9% (n=6) and last were offenders Over 45 years with 0.8%.¹⁰⁴

Males were highly represented in this category of offence comprising 81.8%. They formed the highest proportion in the Under 17 age range at 100% (n=6). Females comprised the highest proportion in the 17 to 29 age range with 21.2% (n=80).

The regional distribution of Drugs offences¹⁰⁵ in 1990-91 measured in offending rates per 100,000 population is detailed below.

There were three regions in Country Victoria that fell within the high offending range: Western1 in the inner west with 1679, Highlands Wimmera2 in the outer central-west with 1563 and Loddon Campaspe1 in the inner central region with 800. Regions in the medium high range were Loddon Campaspe2 in the central north with 793, Gippsland1 in the inner east with 739 and Mallee1 in the far north-west with 571. Those belonging to the medium range included Gippsland2 in the far east with 525, Mallee2 in the inner north-west with 381 and Western2 in the outer west with 379.

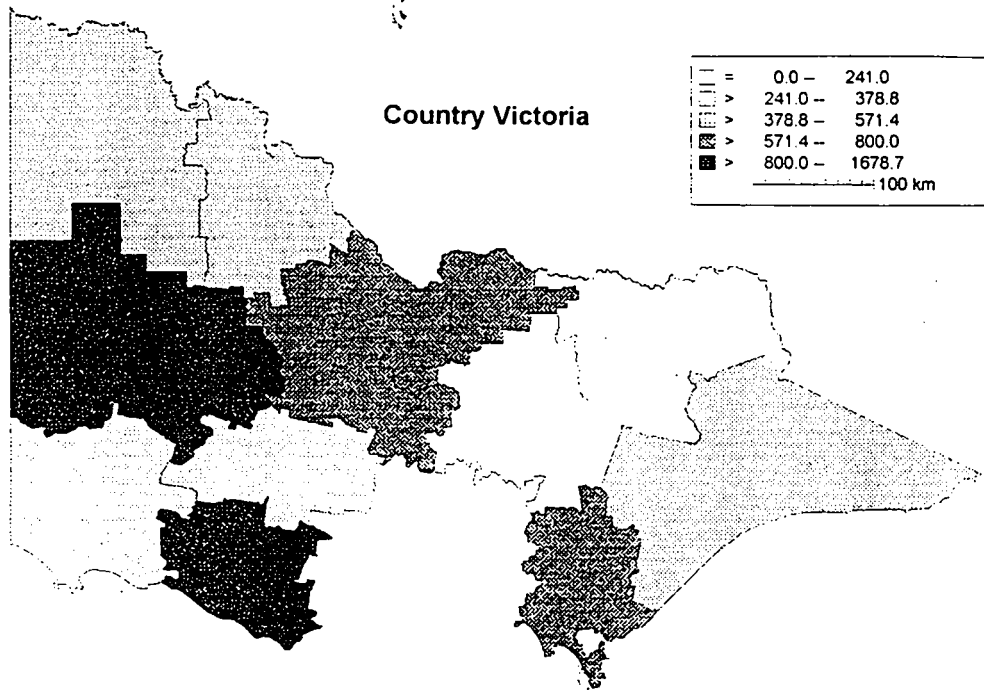
¹⁰² See Table 14 "1990-91 Total Offenders Classified by Category of Offence and Regional Distribution."

¹⁰³ Refer to Table 20 "1990-91 Koorie Offending Rates Per 100,000 Population by Category of Offence and Region."

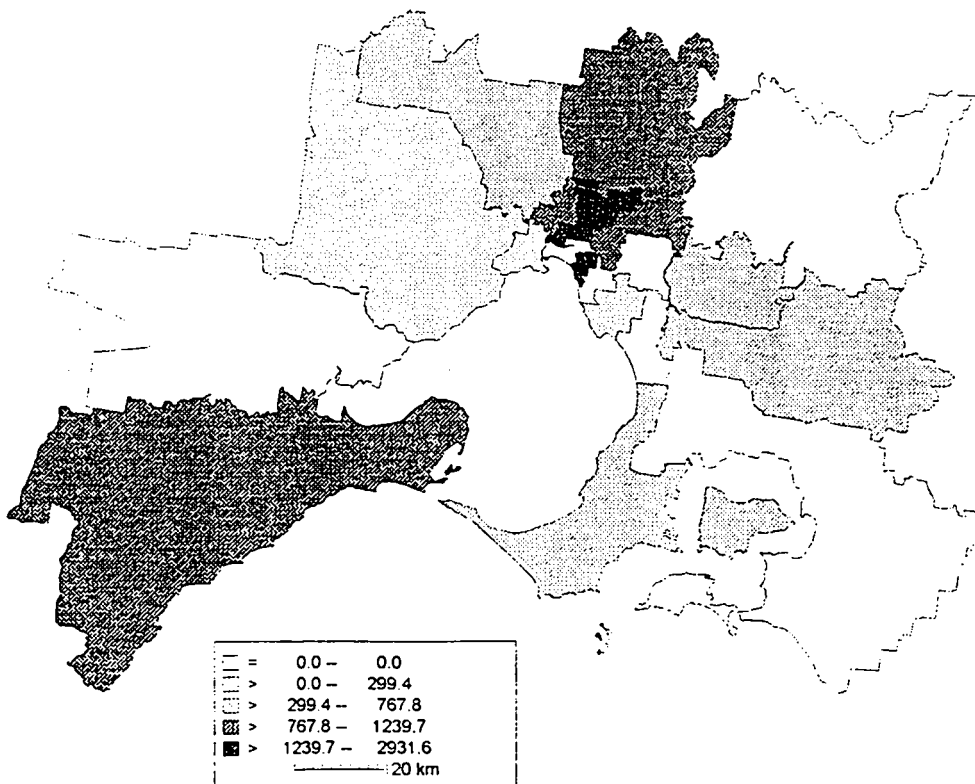
¹⁰⁴ Refer to Table 8 "1990-91 Koorie Offenders by Category of Offence, Age Range and Gender."

¹⁰⁵ See Map 19 "1990-91 Drugs Koorie Offending Rates: Offenders Per 100,000 Population" and Table 20 "1990-91 Koorie Offending Rates Per 100,000 Population by Category of Offence and Region."

**1990-91 Drugs
Koorie Offending Rates**
Offenders per 100,000 Population



Metropolitan Melbourne



Highlands Wimmera1 in the inner central-west with 270 and Hume1 in the far north-east with 241 were in the medium low range. Hume2 in the inner north-east with nil offending was the only region in the low range in Country Victoria.

In Metropolitan Melbourne, regions in the high offending rate range were in central and northern Melbourne: that is, Melbourne2 with 2932 and Prahran1 with 1596 in the centre, and Yarra1 with 1427 and Yarra2 with 1240 in the north. Broadmeadows2 in the inner north-west with 998, Barwon1 in the outer south-west with 86, Nunawading2 in the inner east with 772 and Nepean1 in the outer south with 768 fell within the medium high range. Those regions belonging in the medium range were primarily in the eastern and western suburbs: Broadmeadows1 in the north-west with 543, Mountains1 in the north-east with 487, Dandenong1 in the south-east with 323 and Westgate1 in the inner west with 299.

There were only two regions in the medium low range: Moorabbin1 in the inner south with 292 and Westgate2 in the outer west with 157. Several regions were in the low range with nil rates such as Prahran2 and Melbourne1 in the centre, Nunawading1 in the inner east, Nepean2 in the outer south, Mountains2 in the outer north-east, Moorabbin2 in the inner south, Dandenong2 in the outer south-east and Barwon2 in the outer south-west.

(c) 1991-92

Koories charged with Drug offences in 1991-92 were over-represented by a factor of 1.5, again ranking last in terms of the extent of over-representation.¹⁰⁶ Offences in this category comprised 5% of the total for the year (n=3017), ranking the same as in the previous two years - seventh in an eight-rank scale.

There were more offenders in Metropolitan Melbourne (61.2%, n=142) than Country Victoria¹⁰⁷ as in the previous two years. Again this representation is the reversed in their corresponding average offending rates per 100,000 population. Country Victoria had a higher rate with 916

¹⁰⁶ See Table 5 "Five Year Over-Representation Levels of Koorie Offenders" and Chart 12 "Koorie Over-Representation by Category of Offence by Year".

¹⁰⁷ See Table 15 "1991-92 Total Offenders Classified by Category of Offence and Regional Distribution."

compared to that of Metropolitan Melbourne at 841.¹⁰⁸

Most Drug offenders fell in the age range 17 to 29 years old comprising 63.1% of the total offenders in this category (n=96). Second most charged were those between 30 to 44 years with 24.3% (n=37). Third were those Under 17 years with 11.1% (n=17) and last were those Over 45 years with 0.6%.¹⁰⁹

Males were represented in this category of offence by 73.7%. This level of representation was less than in 1989-90 and 1990-91. They had the highest proportion in the Over 45 age range at 100% (n=1) and in the Under 17 age range at 88.2% (n=17). Females had the highest proportion in the 17 to 29 age range with 29.1% (n=96).

The following sections focus on the regional distribution of Drugs offences¹¹⁰ measured in offending rates per 100,000 population.

High offending rate regions in Country Victoria were in the west of Victoria: Highlands Wimmera2 in the outer central-west with 3125, and Western2 with 2652 and Western1 with 1199 per 100,000. Regions in the medium high range were in the east: Gippsland1 in the inner east with 985 and Gippsland2 in the far east with 840, and Highlands Wimmera1 in the inner central-west with 539. Those within the medium range were Loddon Campaspe2 in the central north with 427, Mallee2 in the inner north-west with 381 and Loddon Campaspe1 in the inner central region with 320.

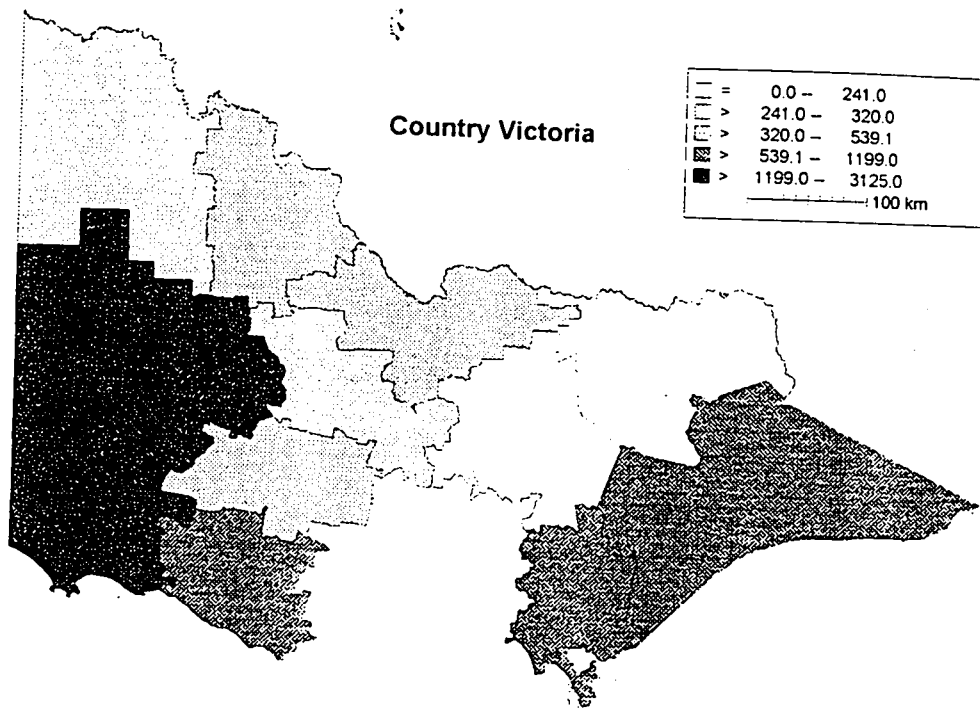
There were two regions in the medium low range - Mallee1 in the far north-west with 286 and Humel in the far north-east with 241. Only Hume2 in the inner north-east with nil rate fell into the low range.

¹⁰⁸ See Table 21 "1991-92 Koorie Offending Rates Per 100,000 Population by Category of Offence and Region."

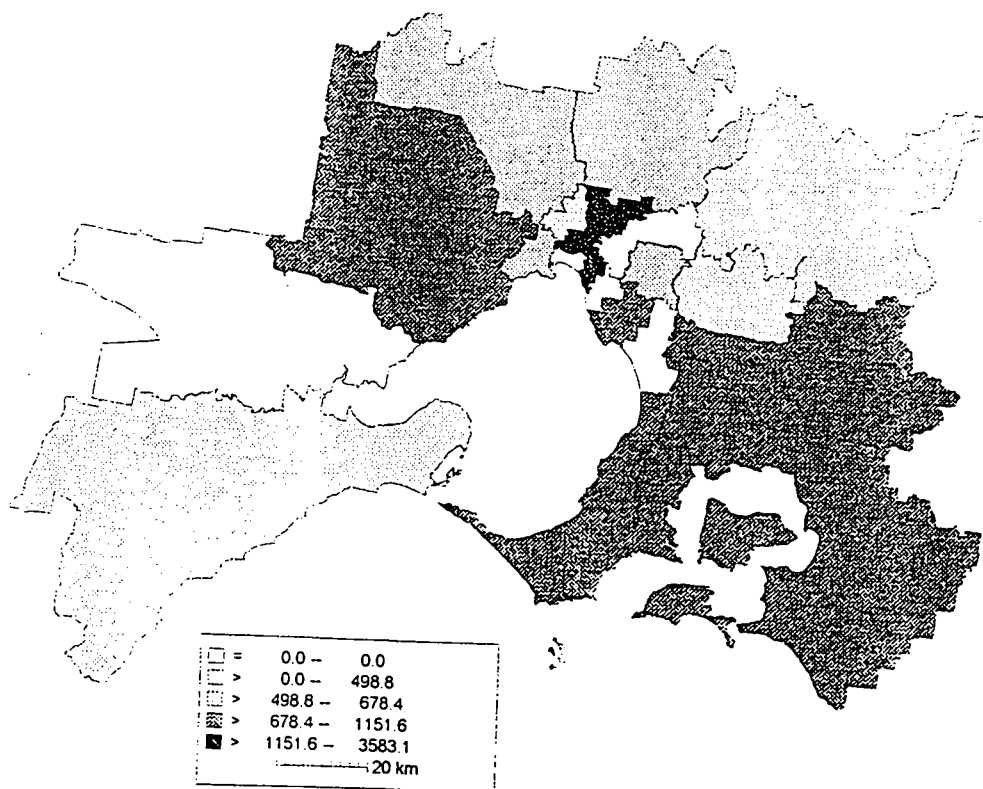
¹⁰⁹ Refer to Table 9 "1991-92 Koorie Offenders by Category of Offence, Age Range and Gender".

¹¹⁰ See Map 20 "1991-92 Drugs Koorie Offending Rates: Offenders Per 100,000 Population" and Table 21 "1991-92 Koorie Offending Rates Per 100,000 Population by Category of Offence and Region."

**1991-92 Drugs
Koorie Offending Rates**
Offenders per 100,000 Population



Metropolitan Melbourne



In Metropolitan Melbourne, regions in the high offending rate range were mainly in the inner suburbs: Melbourne2 with 3583, Prahran1 with 2128 and Melbourne1 with 1190 in the centre of Melbourne, Yarra1 with 2664 in the north and Nepean1 with 1152 in the outer south. Dandenong1 with 968 and Dandenong2 with 952 in the outer south-east, Westgate2 in the outer west with 943, Moorabbin1 in the inner south with 875 and Broadmeadows1 in the outer north-west with 678 were within the medium high range. Those regions in the medium range included Yarra2 in the outer north with 620, Westgate1 in the inner west with 599, Nunawading1 in the inner east with 580 and Broadmeadows2 in the inner north-west with 499.

Barwon1 in the outer south-west with 432, Mountains2 in the outer north-east with 407, and Mountains1 in the outer north-east with 243 fell within the medium low range. Regions in the low range were mainly in the southern areas: Prahran2 in the centre, Nunawading2 in the inner east, Nepean2 in the outer south, Moorabbin2 in the inner south and Barwon2 in the outer south-west with nil rates.

(d) 1992-93

Koories charged with Drug offences in 1992-93 were 1.9 times more likely to be charged than non Koories again ranking last in terms of the extent of over-representation.¹¹¹ Drugs offences made up 5.6% of the total offences for the year (n=3331), ranking seventh for the fourth year in a row.

Unlike the previous three years, there were more offenders in Country Victoria (52.6%, n=173) than Metropolitan Melbourne.¹¹² Their corresponding average offending rates per 100,000 population however did not reflect this changed imbalance as the former still had higher average offending rate of 1206 while the latter had 970.¹¹³

¹¹¹ See Table 5 "Five Year Over-Representation Levels of Koorie Offenders" and Chart 12 "Koorie Over-Representation by Category of Offence by Year".

¹¹² See Table 16 "1992-93 Total Koorie Offenders Classified by Category of Offence and Regional Distribution."

¹¹³ See Table 22 "1992-93 Koorie Offending Rates Per 100,000 Population by Category of Offence and Region."

Drug offenders with the highest level of representation were aged between 17 to 29 years comprising 64.5% of the total offenders in this category. Second most charged were those aged 30 to 44 years with 21.1%. Third most charged were those Over 45 years with 2.1%.¹¹⁴

Males were still highly represented in this category of offence by 73.3% (n=189) but less so than either Against Person and Burglary. This degree of representation was almost the same as the previous year. However, it was well below the 1989-90 level. They had the highest proportion in the Over 45 age range at 100% (n=4) and the Under 17 age range at 88.9% (n=9). Females formed the highest proportion in the 30 to 44 age range with 27.5% (n=40).

The regional distribution of Drugs in 1992-93¹¹⁵ measured in offending rates per 100,000 population is detailed in the following section.

High offending rate regions in Country Victoria were Western² in the outer west with 2652, Highlands Wimmera² with 2344 and Gippsland² in the far east with 2206 per 100,000 population. Regions in the medium high range were the following: Western¹ in the inner west with 1679, Gippsland¹ in the inner east with 1601 and Loddon Campaspe² in the central north with 1220. Mallee¹ in the far north-west with 857, Loddon Campaspe¹ in the inner central region with 800 and Hume¹ in the far north-east with 723 fell into the medium range offending regions.

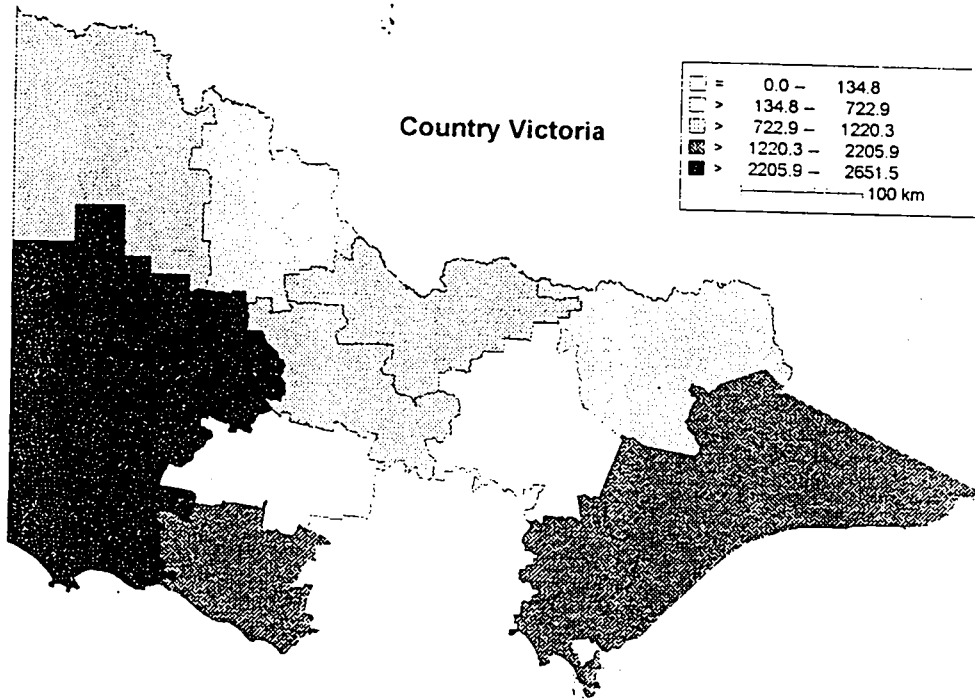
With rates of 254 and 135 respectively, Mallee² in the inner north-west and Highlands Wimmera¹ in the inner central-west belonged to the medium low range, while only Hume² in the inner north-east with nil rate was in the low range.

In Metropolitan Melbourne, the following regions in inner Melbourne were in the high offending rate range: Melbourne¹ with 3571, Melbourne² with 3257 and Prahran¹ with 3191 in central Melbourne, Yarra¹ in the inner north with 2284 and Westgate² in the outer west with 1572. Broadmeadows² in the inner north-west with 1496, Yarra² in the outer north with 1033, Nepean²

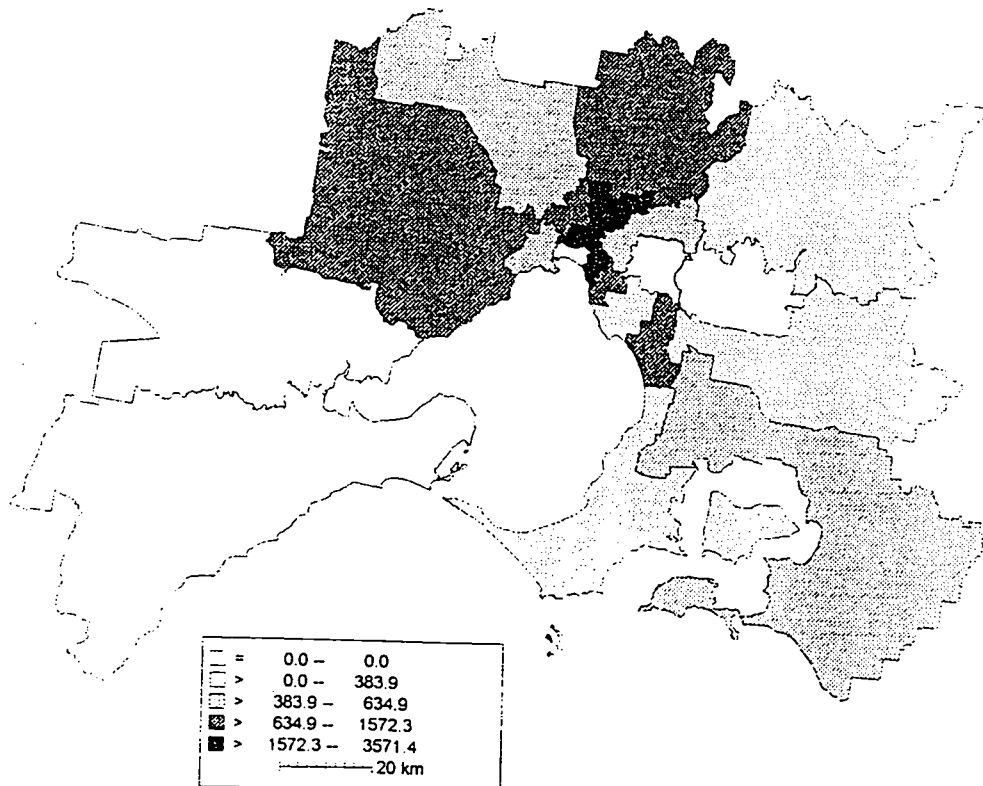
¹¹⁴ Refer to Table 10 "1992-93 Koorie Offenders by Category of Offence, Age Range and Gender".

¹¹⁵ See Map 21 "1992-93 Drugs Koorie Offending Rates: Offenders Per 100,000 Population" and Table 22 "1992-93 Koorie Offending Rates Per 100,000 Population by Category of Offence and Region."

1992-93 Drugs
Koorie Offending Rates
 Offenders per 100,000 Population



Metropolitan Melbourne



in the outer south with 952, Moorabbin² in the inner south with 763 and Dandenong² in the outer south-east with 635 were within the medium high range. Those that fell into the medium range were Westgate¹ in the inner west with 599, Broadmeadows¹ in the outer north-west with 407, Nunawading² in the inner east with 386 and Nepean¹ in the outer south with 384.

Medium low range regions consisted of Dandenong¹ in the outer south-east with 323, Moorabbin¹ in the inner south with 292 and Mountains² in the outer north-east with 203. Five regions with nil rates belonged in the low range - Prahran² in the centre, Nunawading¹ in the inner east, Mountains¹ in the outer north-east, Barwon² and Barwon¹ in the outer south-west.

(e) 1993-94

Koories charged with Drug offences in 1993-94 were 2.1 times more likely to be charged than non Koories ranking sixth in terms of the extent of over-representation.¹¹⁶ This category of offence comprised 4.6% of the total offences for the year (n=3354), consistently ranking seventh in all five years.

As in the year before, there were more offenders in Country Victoria (55.7%, n=149) than Metropolitan Melbourne¹¹⁷, an imbalance shown in their respective average offending rates of 2328 and 1623.¹¹⁸

Most Drug offenders were represented in the age range 17 and 29 years comprising 55.7% of the total offenders in this category. Second most charged were those in the 30 to 44 age range with 23%. Third were those Under 17 with 12.1% and last were those Over 45 years with 5.7%.¹¹⁹

Males were still highly represented in Drug offence comprising 76.2% (n=156) although this much

¹¹⁶ See Table 5 "Five Year Over-Representation Levels of Koorie Offenders" and Chart 12 "Koorie Over-Representation by Category of Offence by Year".

¹¹⁷ Refer to Table 17 "1993-94 Total Koorie Offenders Classified by Category of Offence and Regional Distribution."

¹¹⁸ See Table 23 "1993-94 Koorie Offending Rates Per 100,000 Population By Category of Offence and Region."

¹¹⁹ Refer to Table 11 "1993-94 Koorie Offenders by Category of Offence, Age Range and Gender".

less than Against Person and Burglary in all five age ranges. This degree of representation was slightly higher than the previous year. Males had the highest proportion in the 30>44 age range at 85.8% (n=78). Females had the highest proportion in the Under 17 age range with 33.3% (n=57).

The regional distribution of Drugs offences¹²⁰ measured in offending rates per 100,000 population is detailed in the following sections.

High offending rate regions in Country Victoria were Highlands Wimmera2 with 3125, Western2 in the outer west with 2652 and Gippsland2 in the far east with 2101 per 100,000 population. Regions in the medium high range were the following: Mallee1 in the far north-west with 1286, Loddon Campaspe2 in the central north with 1098 and Hume2 in the inner north-east with 775. Mallee2 in the inner north-west with 761, Gippsland1 in the inner east with 739 and Western1 in the inner west with 719 fell into the medium range of offending rates.

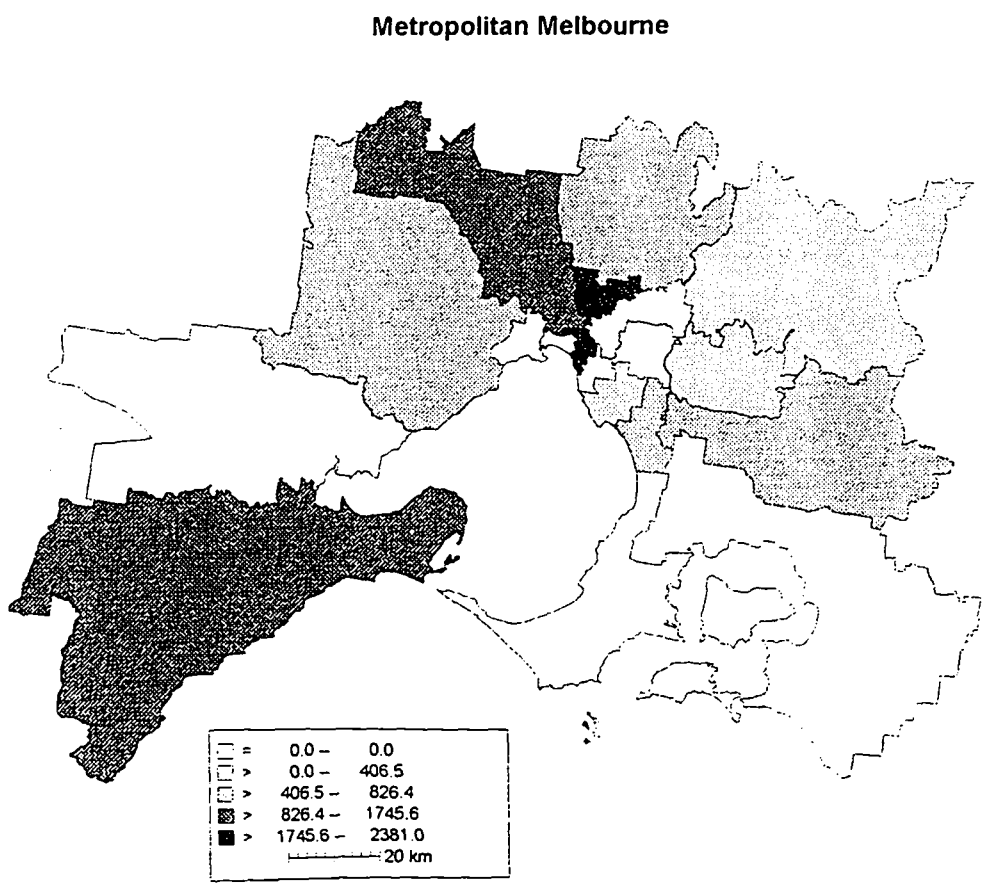
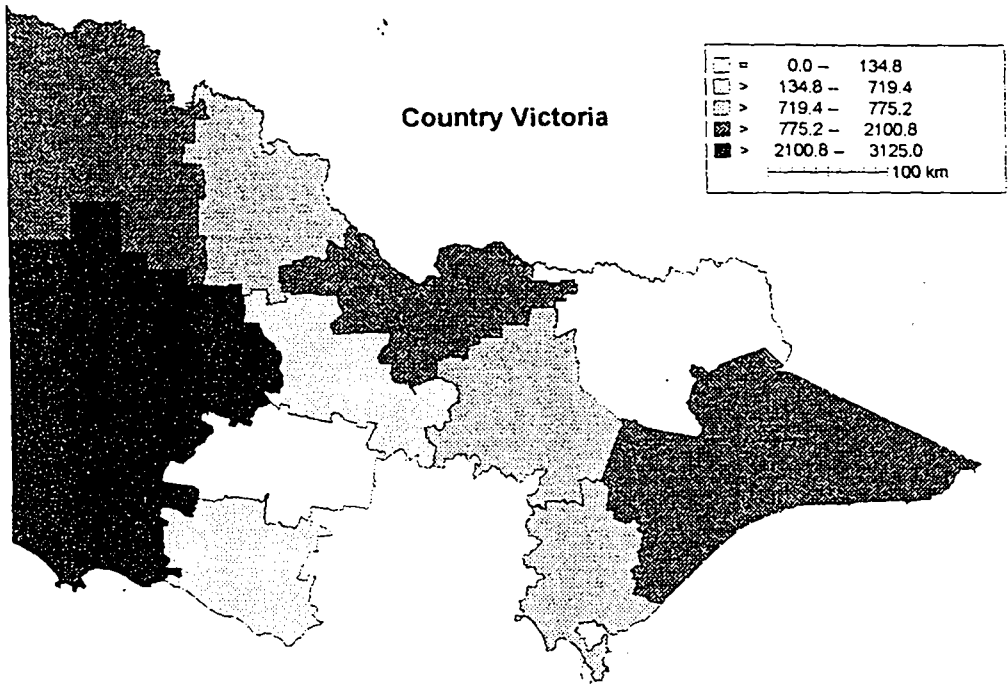
There were only two medium low range regions - Loddon Campaspe1 in the inner central region with 480 and Highlands Wimmera1 in the inner central-west with 135, while Hume1 in the far north-east with nil rate was in the low offending range.

The high offending regions in Metropolitan Melbourne were again in the inner suburbs of Melbourne: Melbourne1 with 3571, Melbourne2 with 3257 and Prahran1 with 3191 in the centre, Yarra1 in the inner north with 2282 and Westgate2 in the outer west with 1572. Broadmeadows2 in the inner north-west with 1496, Yarra2 in the outer north with 1033, Nepean2 in the outer south with 952, Moorabbin2 in the inner south with 763 and Dandenong2 in the outer south-east with 635 were within the medium high range. Those in the medium range included Westgate1 in the inner west with 599, Broadmeadows1 in the outer north-west with 407, Nunawading2 in the inner east with 386 and Nepean1 in the outer south with 384.

Medium low range regions consisted of Dandenong1 in the outer south-east with 323,

¹²⁰ See Map 22 "1993-94 Drugs Koorie Offending Rates: Offenders Per 100,000 Population" and Table 23 "1993-94 Koorie Offending Rates Per 100,000 Population by Category of Offence and Region."

1993-94 Drugs
Koorie Offending Rates
 Offenders per 100,000 Population



Moorabbin¹ in the inner south with 292 and Mountains² in the outer north-east with 203. Prahran², Nunawading¹ in the inner east, Mountains¹ in the outer north-east, Barwon¹ and Barwon² in the outer south-west all with nil rates belonged to in the low range.

(f) 5 Year Highlights

Drugs was primarily a male offence in the 17>29 age range, both in terms of the total number of offenders and rate of offending. However, over the five years there was a slight increase in the number of female offenders in this category of offence and toward the Under 17 age range. In comparison to the general population, Koories were over-represented in Drug offences in all years by a factor of between 1.5 and 2.8, ranking as the least most over-represented offence category.

Relative to other categories of offence, Drugs has been slightly and gradually increasing over the five year period but has remained on the seventh rank since other categories have also increased their proportion over time.

Certain regions were consistently represented as displaying high or comparatively low offending rates for Drugs. In Country Victoria, high offending regions were in the west of Victoria. That is, Western² in the outer west and Highlands Wimmera² in the outer central-west appeared in four of the five years. In Metropolitan Melbourne the inner central and northern suburbs predominated. Melbourne² in inner central and Yarra¹ in the inner north of Metropolitan Melbourne appeared in all five years. Prahran¹ and Melbourne¹ both in the inner central region of Melbourne were represented three times out of the five years in the high offending range.

In terms of low density offending, the north-east of Victoria predominated. Hume² in the inner north-east of Country Victoria appeared in four of the five years in the low range. In Metropolitan Melbourne, the south-west and north-east were significant. Barwon² in the outer south-west appeared four times in five years. Barwon¹ in the outer south-west, Nunawading¹ in the inner east and Mountains¹ in the outer north-east of Melbourne appeared in three years.

Drunk

There are two offence types included in the category Drunk: these are drunk in a public place and habitual drunk.¹²¹

In terms of the total number of offences with which Koories have been charged over the five years, Drunk is ranked between first and second most popular. The ratio of Drunk offences to the total over the five year period has gone down in the first three years and has been increasing slightly in the last two years as indicated in the table below.¹²²

1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
28.9%	24.7%	20.9%	21.4%	22.5%

In absolute numbers, the 1993-94 level was well below that of 1989-90 level. There was a steady decrease over the first three years and then an increase again between 1991-92 and 1993-94. Measured in offending rates per 100,000 population¹²³ for the five-year period, Drunk followed the same pattern as its ratio to other offences.

Av Rate	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Country	4254	3973	3825	4175	5752
Metro	4833	3695	2686	2535	3852
State	4618	3793	3088	3121	4522

Offending rates for Country Victoria and Metropolitan Melbourne followed a pattern similar to that of the State. The rate was higher in Country Victoria than in Metropolitan Melbourne.

(a) 1989-90

Koories charged with Drunk were 11.6 times over-represented in comparison to their non

¹²¹ See Table 1 "Description and Breakdown of Offence Categories".

¹²² See Tables 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 "...Koorie Offenders by Category of Offence, Age Range and Gender."

¹²³ Refer to Tables 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 "...Koorie Offending Rates Per 100,000 Population by Category of Offence and Region" and Chart 1 "Comparative Koorie Offending Rates by Category of Offence by Year".

Aboriginal counterparts. Of the seven offence categories where comparisons could be drawn (Traffic being excluded) Drunk ranked first or highest in terms of the extent of over-representation.¹²⁴ Drunk constituted 28.9% of the total for all categories of offences for the year (n=2997), ranking first on an eight-rank scale.

There were more offenders in Country Victoria (54.1%, n=730) than Metropolitan Melbourne¹²⁵. In terms of their corresponding average offending rates¹²⁶, the opposite was the case with the rates being 4254 and 4833 respectively.

Most Drunk offenders aged between 17 to 29 years comprising 74.6%. Second most charged were those between 30 to 44 years old with 32%. Third were those between Over 45 years old with 8.7% and last were those Under 17 age range with 1.5%.¹²⁷

Males were highly represented in this category of offence comprising 86.5%. They had the highest proportion in the Over 45 years age range with 89.1% (n=64). Females had the highest proportion in the Under 17 age range with 18.2% (n=11).

The following section presents the regional distribution for Drunk¹²⁸ measured in offending rates per 100,000 population.

High offending rate regions in Country Victoria were Gippsland1 in the inner east with 9729, Loddon Campaspe2 in the central north with 8359 and Highlands Wimmera2 in the outer central-west with 8203. Regions in the medium high range were Mallee2 with 6472 and Mallee1 with

¹²⁴ See Table 5 "Five Year Over-Representation Levels of Koorie Offenders" and Chart 12 "Koorie Over-Representation by Category of Offence by Year".

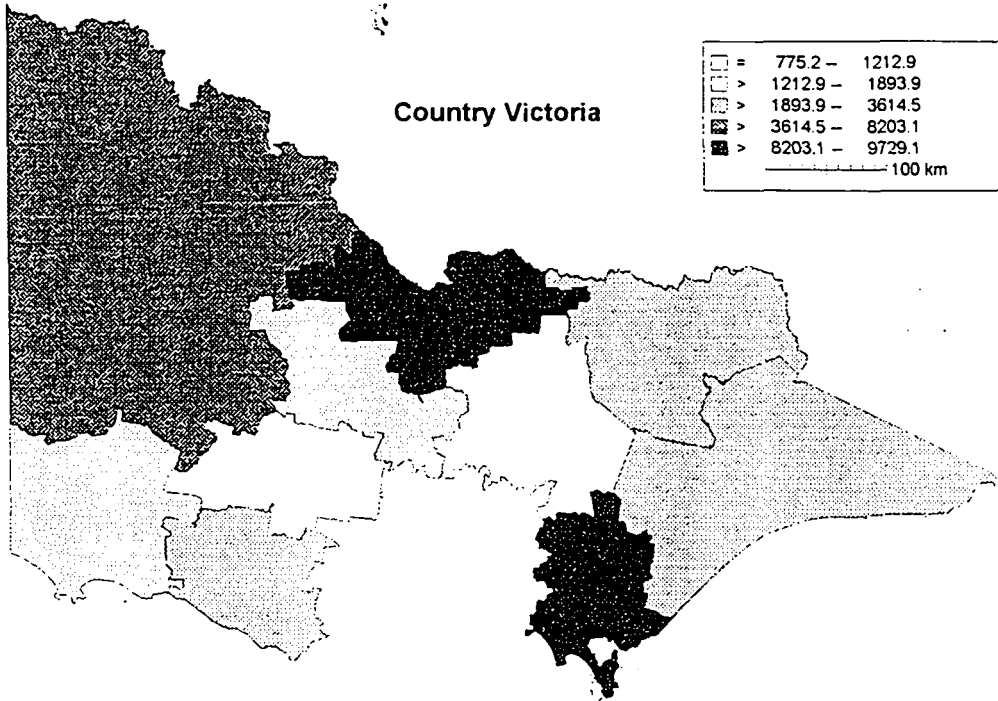
¹²⁵ See Table 13 "1989-90 Total Offenders Classified by Category of Offence and Regional Distribution."

¹²⁶ See Table 19 "1989-90 Koorie Offending Rates Per 100,000 Population by Category of Offence and Region."

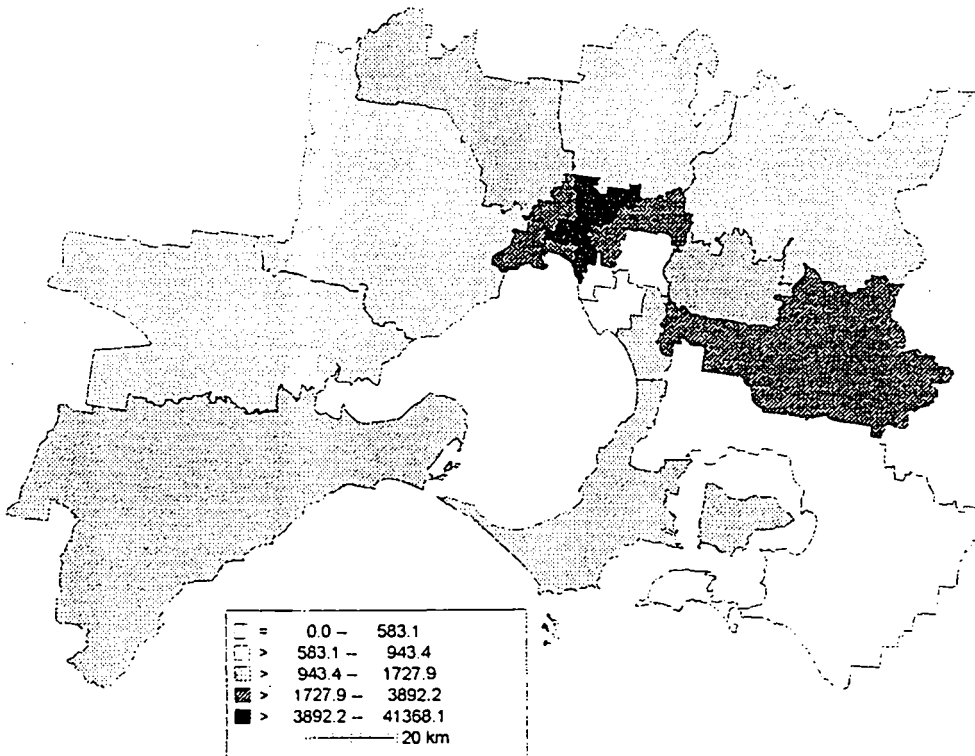
¹²⁷ Refer to Table 7 "1989-90 Koorie Offenders by Category of Offence, Age Range and Gender."

¹²⁸ See Map 23 "1989-90 Drunk Koorie Offending Rates: Offenders Per 100,000 Population" and Table 19 "1989-90 Koorie Offending Rates Per 100,000 Population by Category of Offence and Region."

**1989-90 Drunk
Koorie Offending Rates**
Offenders per 100,000 Population



Metropolitan Melbourne



4429 in the north-west of the State, and Hume1 in the far north-east with 3614. Three regions belonged in the medium range - Gippsland2 in the far east with 2836, Western1 with 1918 and Western2 with 1894 in the western district.

Loddon Campaspe1 in the inner central region and Highlands Wimmera1 in the inner central-west were in the medium low range with 1600 and 1213 respectively. Only Hume2 in the inner north-east with 775 was in the low range of offending.

In Metropolitan Melbourne the inner central, north and western suburbs predominated in the high offending rate range: Melbourne2 with 41368 and Prahran1 with 26064 in the centre of Melbourne, Yarra1 in the inner north with 5138 and Westgate1 in the inner west with 3892. Broadmeadows2 in the inner north-west with 3741, Prahran2 in the centre with 2105, Nunawading2 in the inner east with 1931, Dandenong1 in the outer south-east with 1774 and Barwon1 in the outer south-west with 1728 were within the medium high range. Those in the medium range were in the outer suburbs and included Broadmeadows1 in the north-west with 1221, Mountains1 in the north-east with 1217, Nepean1 with 960 and Nepean2 with 952 in the south and Westgate2 in the west with 943.

In the medium low range were Yarra2 in the outer north with 826, Mountains2 in the outer north-east with 813, Barwon2 in the outer south-west with 645 and Moorabbin1 in the inner south with 583. Those regions that fell within the low offending range were Nunawading1 in the inner east, Dandenong2 in the outer south-east and Moorabbin2 in the inner south with rates of 580, 317 and nil respectively.

(b) 1990-91

Koories charged with Drunk were over-represented by a factor of 14.2 times again ranking first or highest in terms of the extent of over-representation.¹²⁹ Drunk offences shared a 24.7% of the total offences in all categories for the year (n=3114), ranking first in an eight rank list. This is same rank as the previous year.

¹²⁹ See Table 5 "Five Year Over-Representation Levels of Koorie Offenders" and Chart 12 "Koorie Over-Representation by Category of Offence by Year".

There were slightly more offenders in Country Victoria (56.4%, n=677) than Metropolitan Melbourne.¹³⁰ Average regional offending rates per 100,000 population followed this imbalance. The former had 3973 while the latter had 3695.¹³¹

Most Drunk offenders were in the age range between 17 to 29 years old comprising 56.7% of the total offenders in this category (n=3114). Second most charged were those between 30 to 44 years old with 29.5%. Third were those Over 45 years old with 9.1% and last were those Under 17 years old with 2.8%.¹³²

Males were highly represented in this category of offence by 85.1%. They formed the highest proportion in the 30 to 44 age range at 89% (n=228). Females had the highest proportion in the Under 17 age range with 18.2% (n=22).

The regional distribution of Drunk¹³³ measured in offending rates per 100,000 population is presented below.

There were three regions in Country Victoria that fell within the high offending range: Mallee2 in the inner north-west with 7614, Loddon Campaspe2 in the central north 7566 and Gippsland1 in the inner east with 6897. Those in the medium high range included Gippsland2 in the far east with 5042, Mallee1 in the far north-west with 5000 and Highlands Wimmera2 in the outer central-west with 4688. Western1 in the inner west with 3837, Hume1 in the far north-east with 2410 and Western2 in the outer west with 2273 belonged to the medium range offending regions.

There were two regions in the medium low range: Highlands Wimmera1 in the inner central-west with 1482 and Loddon Campaspe1 in the inner central region with 480. Only Hume1 in the far

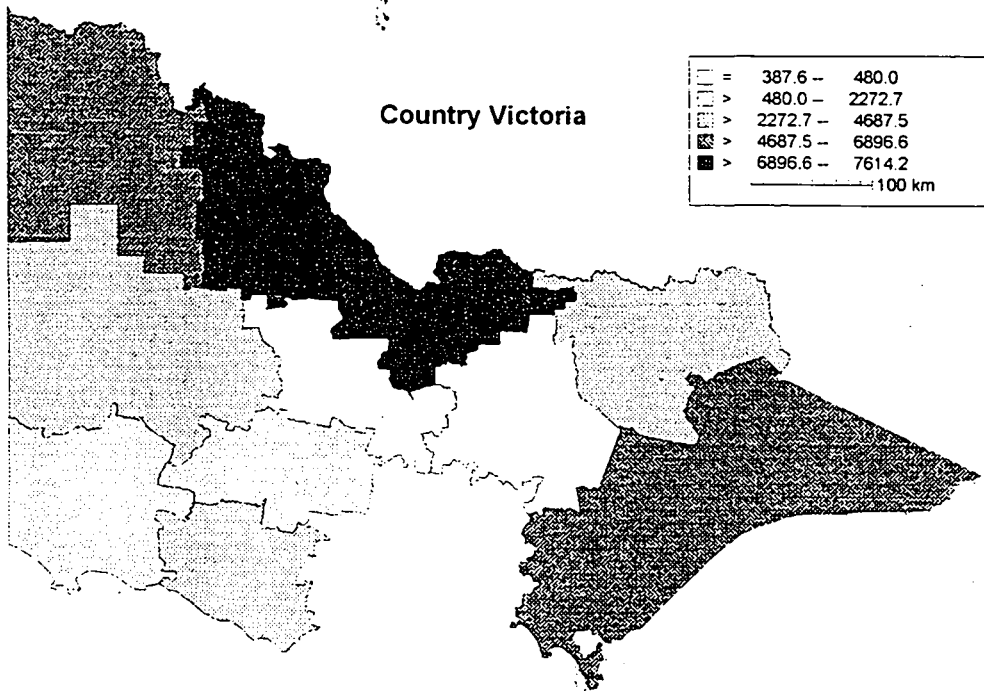
¹³⁰ See Table 14 "1990-91 Total Offenders Classified by Category of Offence and Regional Distribution."

¹³¹ Refer to Table 20 "1990-91 Koorie Offending Rates Per 100,000 Population by Category of Offence and Region."

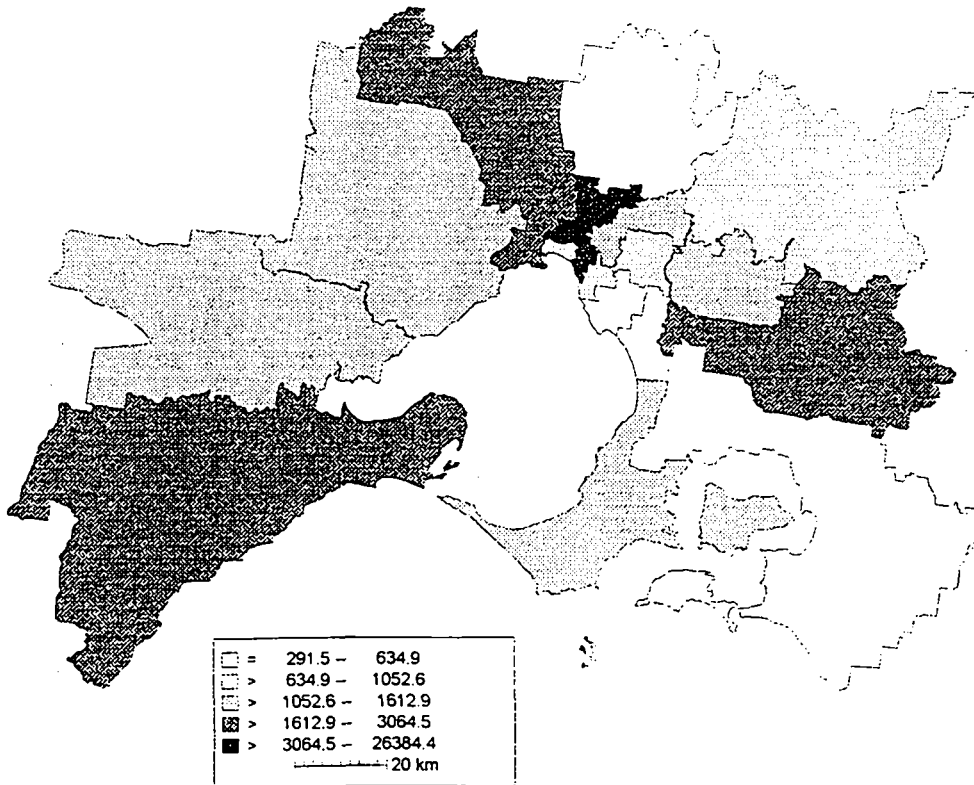
¹³² Refer to Table 8 "1990-91 Koorie Offenders by Category of Offence, Age Range and Gender."

¹³³ See Map 24 "1990-91 Drunks Koorie Offending Rates: Offenders Per 100,000 Population" and Table 20 "1990-91 Koorie Offending Rates Per 100,000 Population by Category of Offence and Region."

**1990-91 Drunk
Koorie Offending Rates**
Offenders per 100,000 Population



Metropolitan Melbourne



north-east with 388 was in the low range.

In Metropolitan Melbourne, regions in the high offending rate range were again mainly in the inner central and northern suburbs: Melbourne2 with 26384, Prahran1 with 16489 and Melbourne1 with 7143 in central Melbourne, Yarral in the inner north with 6280 and Dandenong1 in the outer south-east with 3065. Westgate1 in the inner west with 2994, Broadmeadows2 with 2743 and Broadmeadows1 with 2714 in the outer north-west, and Barwon1 with 1728 and Barwon2 with 1613 in the outer south-west were within the medium high range. Those belonging in the medium range were Westgate2 in the outer west with 1258, Mountains1 in the outer north-east with 1217, Nunawading2 in the inner east with 1158, Nepean1 in the outer south with 1152 and Prahran2 with 1053.

Included in the medium low range of offending regions were in the eastern and southern regions: Nunawading1 in the inner east with 870, Mountains2 in the outer north-east with 813, Moorabbin2 in the inner south with 763 and Dandenong2 in the outer south-east with 635. There were three regions in the low range: Yarra2 in the outer north, Nepean2 in the outer south and Moorabbin1 in the inner south with rates of 620, 317 and 292 respectively.

(c) 1991-92

Koories charged with Drunk in 1991-92 were 18.3 times more likely to be charged than non Koories again ranking first or highest in terms of the extent of over-representation.¹³⁴ Offences in this category comprised 20.9% of the total for the year (n=3017), ranking second. This is one rank lower than the previous two years.

There were more offenders in Country Victoria (63.1%, n=573) than Metropolitan Melbourne¹³⁵ as in the previous two years. This relationship is reflected in their corresponding average offending rates per 100,000 population. Country Victoria had a higher rate with 3825 compared

¹³⁴ See Table 5 "Five Year Over-Representation Levels of Koorie Offenders" and Chart 12 "Koorie Over-Representation by Category of Offence by Year".

¹³⁵ See Table 15 "1991-92 Total Offenders Classified by Category of Offence and Regional Distribution."

to 2686 of Metropolitan Melbourne.¹³⁶

Those most represented in Drunk charges were in the age range between 17 to 29 years comprising 49.3% of the total offenders in this category. Second most charged were those aged between 30 to 44 years with 34.4%. Third were those in Over 45 age range with 10.4% and last were those Under 17 years with 4.2%.¹³⁷

Males were highly represented in this category of offence comprising 84.2%. This level of representation was less than 1989-90 and 1990-91. They had the highest proportion in the Under 17 age range at 85.9% (n=312). Females had the highest proportion in the 17 to 29 age range with 18.5% (n=27).

The regional breakdown of offending for Drunk¹³⁸ measured in offending rates per 100,000 population is discussed in the following sections.

High offending rate regions in Country Victoria were in the north-west and the central north: these were Mallee1 in the far north-west with 8000, Loddon Campaspe2 in the central north with 7444 and Mallee2 in the inner north-west with 5964. Regions in the medium high range included Highlands Wimmera2 in the outer central-west with 5078, Gippsland1 in the inner east with 5049 and Western1 in the inner west with 5036. Gippsland2 in the far east with 4202, Western2 in the outer west with 3030 and Highlands Wimmera1 in the inner central-west with 1213 were within the medium offending range.

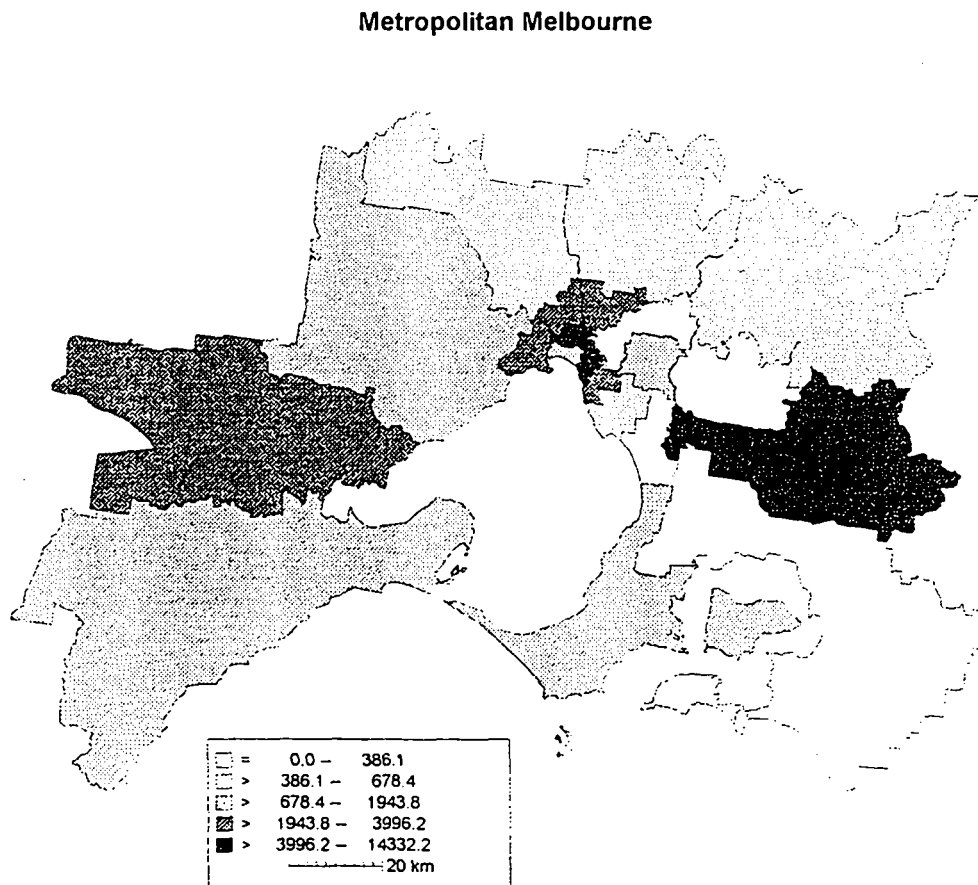
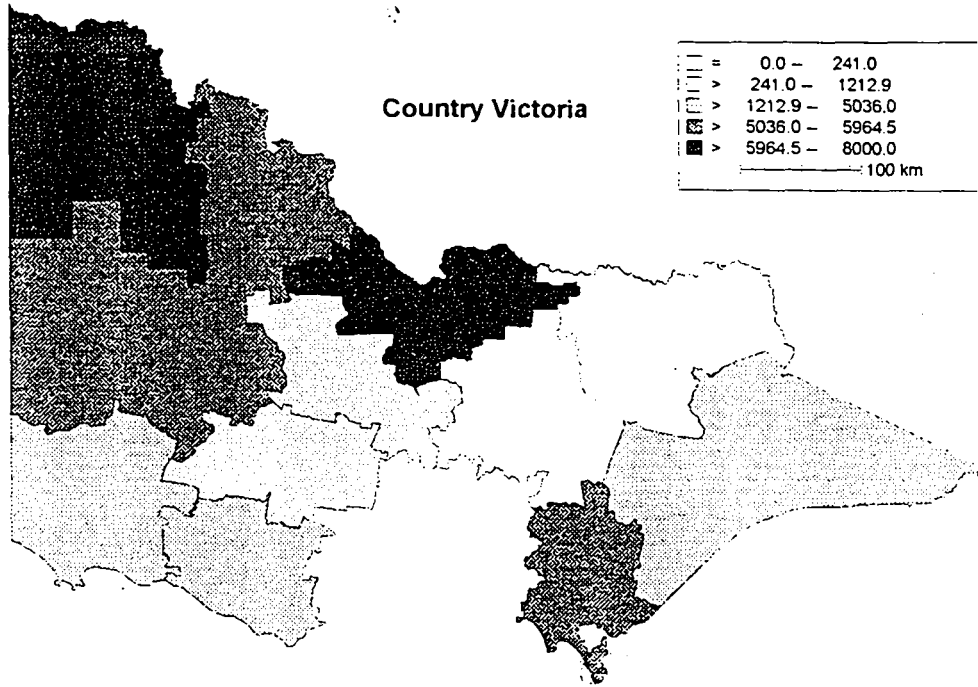
There were two regions in the medium low range - Loddon Campaspe1 in the inner central region with 640 and Hume1 in the far north-east with 241 respectively. Only Hume2 in the inner north-east with nil rate was in the low range.

¹³⁶ See Table 21 "1991-92 Koorie Offending Rates Per 100,000 Population by Category of Offence and Region."

¹³⁷ Refer to Table 9 "1991-92 Koorie Offenders by Category of Offence, Age Range and Gender".

¹³⁸ See Map 25 "1991-92 Drunk Koorie Offending Rates: Offenders Per 100,000 Population" and Table 21 "1991-92 Koorie Offending Rates Per 100,000 Population by Category of Offence and Region."

**1991-92 Drunk
Koorie Offending Rates**
Offenders per 100,000 Population



In Metropolitan Melbourne, regions in the high offending range were again mainly in the central and northern suburbs: Melbourne2 with 14332, Prahran1 with 12234 and Melbourne1 with 476 in the centre of Melbourne, Dandenong1 in the outer south-east with 4677 and Yarra1 in the inner north with 3996. Barwon2 in the outer south-west with 2903, Westgate1 in the inner west with 2395, Moorabbin2 in the inner south with 2290, Broadmeadows2 in the inner north-west with 1995 and Barwon1 in the outer south-west with 1944 fell into the medium high range. Those in the medium range included Nunawading1 in the inner east with 1159, Nepean1 in the outer south with 1152, Westgate2 in the outer west with 1101, Prahran2 in the centre with 1053 and Broadmeadows1 in the outer north-west with 678.

Moorabbin1 in the inner south with 583, Yarra2 in the outer north with 413, Mountains2 in the outer north-east with 407 and Nunawading2 in the inner east with 386 fell within the medium low range, whereas Nepean2 in the south and Dandenong2 in the south-east both with 317, and Mountains1 in the outer north-east with nil rate belonged to the low range offending regions.

(d) 1992-93

Koories charged with Drunk in 1992-93 were 14.1 times more likely to be charged than non Koories ranking first or highest in terms of the extent of over-representation for the fourth year in a row.¹³⁹ Drunk offences made up 21.4% of the total offences for the year (n=3331), again ranking second against other offences.

Like the previous three years, there were more offenders in Country Victoria (66.9%, n=559) than Metropolitan Melbourne (nearly twice).¹⁴⁰ Their corresponding average offending rates reflected this imbalance - 4195 and 2535 respectively.¹⁴¹

Those offenders with the highest level of representation were in the age range 17 to 29 years

¹³⁹ See Table 5 "Five Year Over-Representation Levels of Koorie Offenders" and Chart 12 "Koorie Over-Representation by Category of Offence by Year".

¹⁴⁰ See Table 16 "1992-93 Total Koorie Offenders Classified by Category of Offence and Regional Distribution."

¹⁴¹ See Table 22 "1992-93 Koorie Offending Rates Per 100,000 Population by Category of Offence and Region."

comprising 57.4% of the total offenders in this category. Second most charged were aged 30 to 44 years old with 23.3% (n=714). Third were those aged Over 45 years with 7%.¹⁴²

Males were still highly represented in Drunk charges by 84.7% but less so than either Against Person and Burglary. This degree of representation was almost the same as the previous year. However, it was below the 1989-90 level. Males had the highest proportion in the Over 45 age range at 90% (n=50) and in the 30 to 44 age range at 87.4% (n=9). Females had the highest proportion in the Under 17 age range with 35.5% (n=31).

The following section provides a regional breakdown of Drunk offences measured in offending rates per 100,000 population for the year.¹⁴³

Regions in the high offending range were in the north-west and east of Victoria: Mallee1 in the far north-west with a very high rate of 14000, Mallee2 in the inner north-west with 7107 and Gippsland1 in the inner east with 5911. Regions in the medium high range were the following: Loddon Campaspe2 in the central north with 5369, Western2 in the outer west with 4924 and Highlands Wimmera2 in the outer central-west with 4688. Gippsland2 in the far east with 3466, Loddon Campaspe1 in the inner central region with 1440 and Highlands Wimmera1 in the inner central-west with 1213 fell into the medium range offending regions.

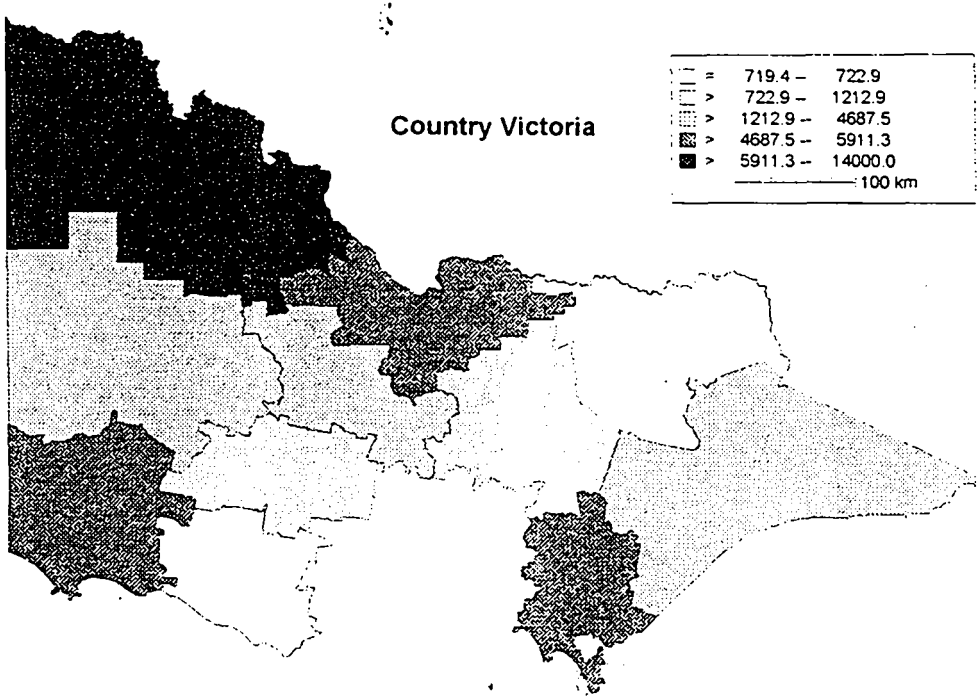
Medium low offending rate regions in the north-east of the State: Hume2 in the inner north-east with 775 and Hume1 in the far north-east with 723. Western1 in the inner west with 719 was the only region in the low range.

In Metropolitan Melbourne, the following regions were in the high offending rate range: Prahran1 with 12234, Melbourne2 with 9772, and Melbourne1 with 9524 in the centre, Yarra1 in the inner north with 3806 and Barwon2 in the outer south-west with 2903 per 100,000 population. Moorabbin2 in the inner south with 2290, Dandenong1 in the outer south-east with 1935,

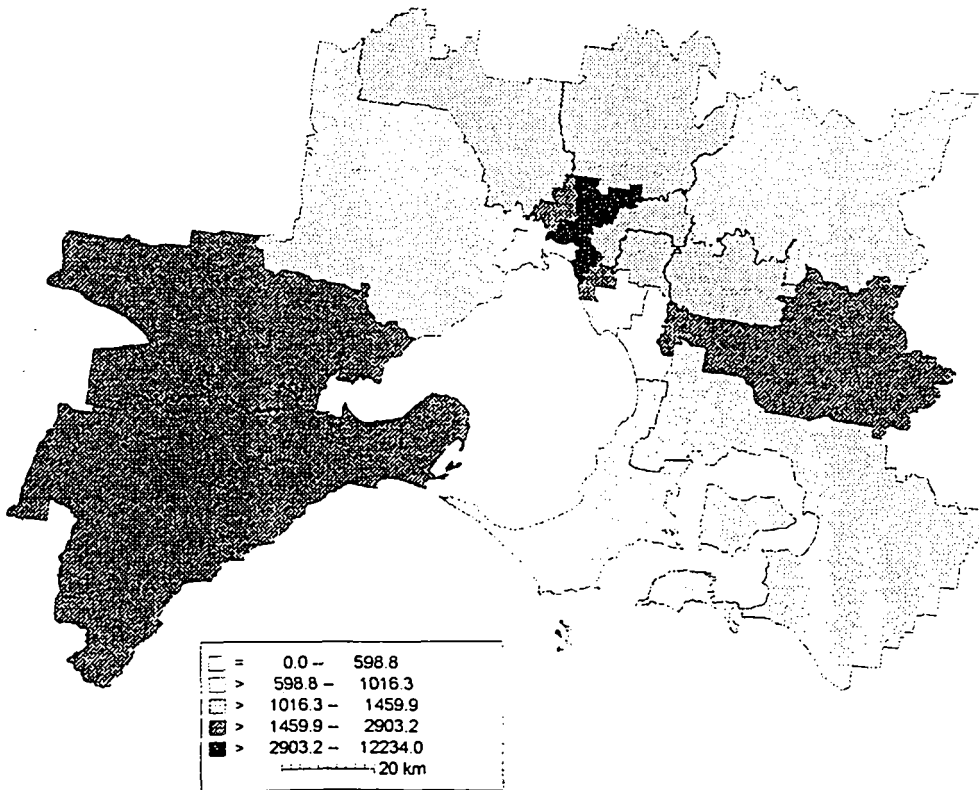
¹⁴² Refer to Table 10 "1992-93 Koorie Offenders by Category of Offence, Age Range and Gender".

¹⁴³ See Map 26 "1992-93 Drunk Koorie Offending Rates: Offenders Per 100,000 Population" and Table 22 "1992-93 Koorie Offending Rates Per 100,000 Population by Category of Offence and Region."

**1992-93 Drunk
Koorie Offending Rates**
Offenders per 100,000 Population



Metropolitan Melbourne



Broadmeadows² in the inner north-west 1746, Barwon¹ in the outer south-west with 1728 and Mountains¹ in the outer north-east with 1460 were within the medium high range. Those that fell into the medium range included the following regions - Broadmeadows¹ in the outer north-west with 1221, Nunawading¹ in the inner east with 1159, Nunawading² in the inner east with 1158, Yarra² in the outer north with 1033 and Mountains² in the outer north-east with 1016.

Medium low range regions consisted of Westgate² in the outer west with 786, Nepean¹ in the outer south with 768, Dandenong² in the outer south-east with 635 and Westgate¹ in the inner west with 599. Five regions with nil rates belonged to the low range regions - Prahran² in the centre, Nepean² in the outer south, and Moorabbin¹ in the inner south.

(e) 1993-94¹⁴⁴

This category of offence comprised 22.5% of the total offences for the year (n=3354), ranking second for the third year in a row

As in the year before, there were more offenders in Country Victoria (68.8%, n=733) than Metropolitan Melbourne¹⁴⁵, an imbalance shown in their respective average offending rates of 5752 and 3852.¹⁴⁶

Most Drunk offenders were in the age range 17 and 29 years old comprising 55.2% of the total offenders in this category. Second most charged were those in the 30 to 44 age range with 28.6%. Third were those aged Over 45 with 7.7% and last were those Under 17 with 6.5%.¹⁴⁷

Although much less than Against Person, Burglary and Drugs, males were still highly represented in this category of offence at 83.5% (n=758). This degree of representation was slightly lower

¹⁴⁴ No Drunk figures for the general population were made available by the Victoria Police in 1993-94. As a result no comparison with the Koorie figures could be made for this year.

¹⁴⁵ Refer to Table 17 "1993-94 Total Koorie Offenders Classified by Category of Offence and Regional Distribution."

¹⁴⁶ See Table 23 "1993-94 Koorie Offending Rates Per 100,000 Population By Category of Offence and Region."

¹⁴⁷ Refer to Table 11 "1993-94 Koorie Offenders by Category of Offence, Age Range and Gender".

than the previous year. They had the highest proportion in the 17 to 29 age range at 84% (n=419). Females had the highest proportion in the Under 17 age range with 20% (n=50).

The regional distribution of Drunk measured in offending rates per 100,000 population is presented below.¹⁴⁸

There were three regions in Country Victoria in the high offending range in the north-west and central north of Victoria: Mallee1 in the far north-west with 27571, Mallee2 in the inner north-west with 9772 and Loddon Campaspe2 in the central north with 6162. Highlands Wimmera2 in the outer central-west with 5859, Western2 in the outer west with 5682 and Gippsland1 in the inner east with 4680 were in the medium high range. Those that fell into the medium range of offending rates included Gippsland2 in the far east with 3887, Loddon Campaspe1 in the inner central region with 2560 and Hume1 in the far north-east with 964.

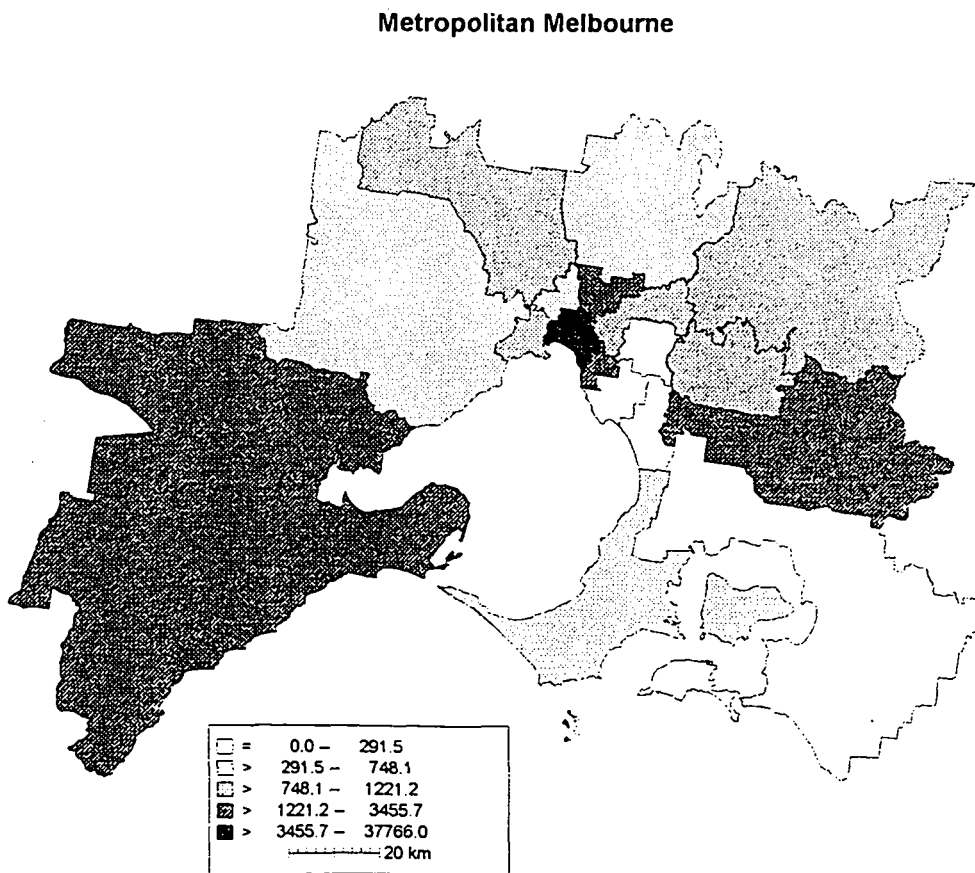
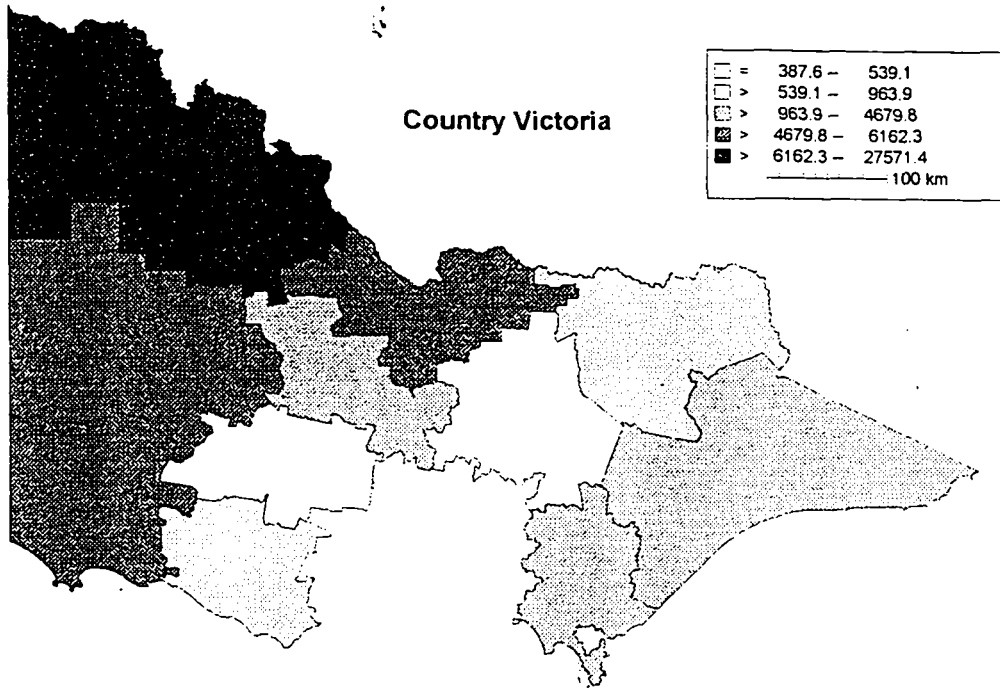
There were only two medium low range regions - Western1 in the inner west with 959 and Highlands Wimmera1 in the inner central-west with 539, while Hume2 in the inner north-east with 388 rate was the only low offending range region.

The high offending regions in Metropolitan Melbourne were Prahran1 with 37766, Melbourne2 with 16287, Prahran2 with 6316 and Barwon1 in the outer south-west with 3456. Barwon2 in the outer south-west with 2903, Yarra1 in the inner north with 2093, Dandenong1 in the outer south-east with 1774, Moorabbin2 in the inner south with 1527 and Broadmeadows1 in the outer north-west with 1221 were within the medium high range. Those in the medium range included Mountains1 in the outer north-east with 1217, Westgate1 in the inner west with 898, Mountains2 in the outer north-east with 813, Nunawading2 in the inner east with 772 and Broadmeadows2 in the inner north-west with 748.

Medium low range regions consisted of Westgate2 in the outer west with 629, Nepean1 in the outer south with 576, Yarra2 in the outer north with 413 and Moorabbin1 in the inner south with

¹⁴⁸ See Map 27 "1993-94 Drunk Koorie Offending Rates: Offenders Per 100,000 Population" and Table 23 "1993-94 Koorie Offending Rates Per 100,000 Population by Category of Offence and Region."

**1993-94 Drunk
Koorie Offending Rates**
Offenders per 100,000 Population



292. There were three regions in the low offending range in the east and southern suburbs: Nunawading¹ in the inner east, Nepean¹ in the outer south and Dandenong in the outer south-east.

(f) 5 Year Highlights

Drunk was primarily a male offence in the 17>29 age range and 30>44 age range. It has become an increasing rural phenomenon in both absolute numbers and offending rates. There has been an increasing number of young offenders (Under 17) and female offenders being charged with Drunk over the five years. In comparison to the general population, Koories were over-represented in Drunk charges by a very high degree - between 11.6 and 18.3 times, ranking on the average the most over-represented of all offence categories.

In terms of the proportion of the total, Drunk comprised between the first and second highest proportion of the eight offence categories. Compared to other categories, Drunk decreased its ranking from first in 1989-90 and 1990-91 to second in the remaining three years.

Certain regions were consistently represented as displaying high or comparatively low offending rates for Drunk. In Country Victoria, high offending regions are in the north-west and inner central regions. More specifically, Mallee¹ and Mallee² in the north-west appeared in three of the five years. Loddon Campaspe² appeared twice. In Metropolitan Melbourne, the inner central and northern regions predominate in the high range. Melbourne¹, Melbourne² and Prahran¹ in the inner centre of Melbourne appeared in all five years. Yarra¹ in the inner north was represented in three of the five years.

In terms of low density offending, the north-east and central-west predominated. Hume² and Humel¹ in the north-east were represented four and three times respectively. Highlands Wimmera¹ in the inner central-west appeared twice. In Metropolitan Melbourne, the southern and eastern regions were most represented. Moorabbin¹ in the inner south, Dandenong² in the outer south-east and Nepean² in the outer south all appeared in four of the five years in the low range. Nunawading² in the inner east appeared twice.

Public Order

There are thirty eight offence types included in the category of Public Order.¹⁴⁹

In terms of the total number of offences with which Koories have been charged over the five year period, Public Order is between first and third most charged. The ratio of Public Order to the total over the five-year period has been increasing steadily as indicated in the table below.¹⁵⁰

1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
17.2%	18.1%	20.7%	22.8 %	23.2%

This rise in ratio was matched by the steady increase in the corresponding offending rates per 100,000 population.¹⁵¹ The increase in the State average rates from 1989-90 to 1993-94 was high at 79.1%.

Av Rate	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Country	2869	2758	3717	4726	5570
Metro	2135	2818	2362	3327	3402
State	2326	2797	2875	3820	4167

This increase had been largely due to the high rate of increase of offending in Country Victoria. Metropolitan Melbourne rates have mostly been increasing over the five years (except for between 1990-91 and 1991-92). However, this is at a smaller rate than Country Victoria. On certain years the Metro rates were below the State average rates.

(a) 1989-90

Koories charged with Public Order offences were six times over-represented in comparison with their non Aboriginal counterparts. Of the seven offence categories where comparisons could be

¹⁴⁹ See Table 1 "Description and Breakdown of Offence Categories".

¹⁵⁰ See Tables 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 "...Koorie Offenders by Category of Offence, Age Range and Gender."

¹⁵¹ Refer to Tables 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 "...Koorie Offending Rates Per 100,000 Population by Category of Offence and Region" and Chart 1 "Comparative Koorie Offending Rates by Category of Offence by Year."

drawn (Traffic being excluded) Public Order ranked fourth in terms of the extent of over-representation.¹⁵² Public Order offences constituted 17.2% of the total offences for all categories for the year (n=3114), ranking third on an eight-rank scale.

There were more offenders in Country Victoria (53.1%, n=444)¹⁵³ than Metropolitan Melbourne, reflecting their corresponding average offending rates¹⁵⁴ in this category of offence, 2869 and 2135.

Those who were represented most in Public Order were in the age range 17 to 29 years comprising 65.3% of the total offenders in this category. Second most charged were those between 30 to 44 years with 15.6%. Third were those Under 17 years with 12.9% and last were those Over 45 with 1.5%.¹⁵⁵

Males were highly represented in this category of offence comprising 81.4%. They had the highest proportion in the Under 17 age range at 86.6% (n=67). Females had the highest proportion in the 30>44 age range with 27.2% (n=81).

The following sections details the regional distribution of Public Order¹⁵⁶ measured in offending rates per 100,000 population.

There were three high offending rate regions in Country Victoria: Mallee in the inner north-west with 6599, Highlands Wimmera² in the outer central-west with 5978, Gippsland² in the far east with 3992. Regions in the medium high range were Loddon Campaspe² in the central north with

¹⁵² See Table 5 "Five Year Over-Representation Levels of Koorie Offenders" and Chart 12 "Koorie Over-Representation by Category of Offence by Year".

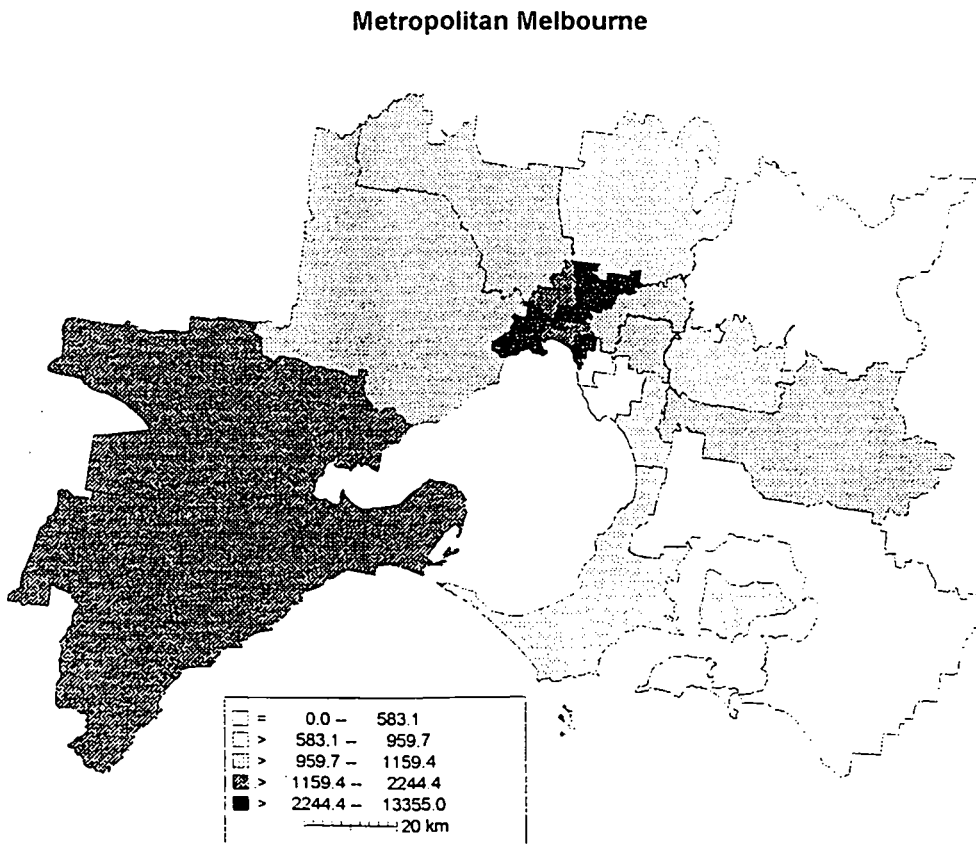
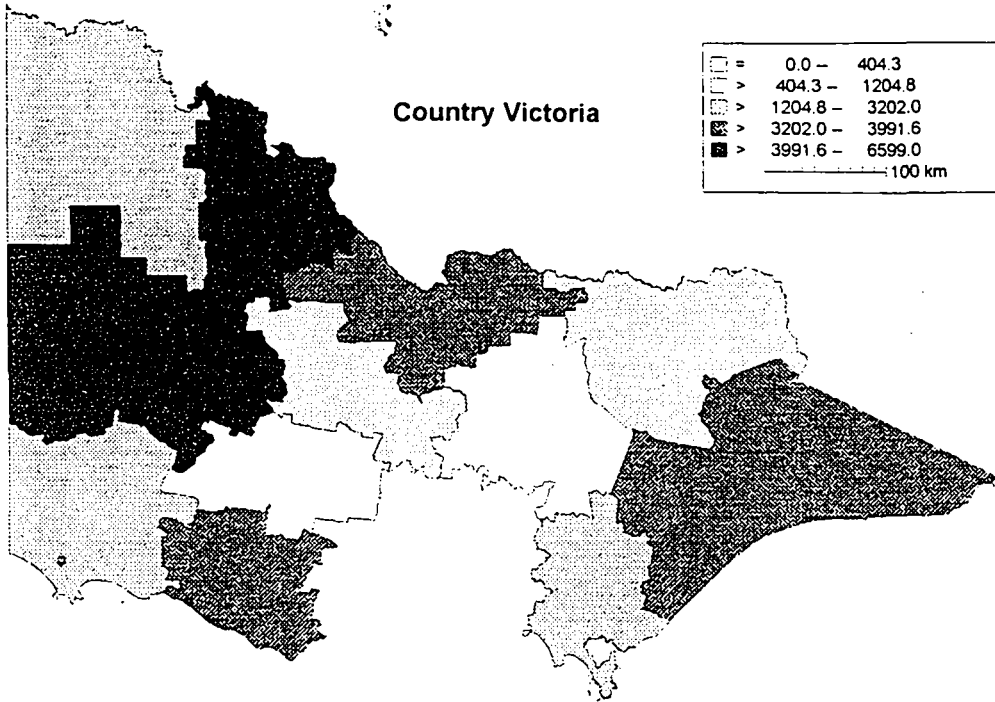
¹⁵³ Refer to Table 13 "1989-90 Total Koorie Offenders Classified by Category of Offence and Regional Distribution."

¹⁵⁴ See Table 19 "1989-90 Koorie Offending Rates Per 100,000 Population by Category of Offence and Region."

¹⁵⁵ Refer to Table 7 "1989-90 Koorie Offenders by Category of Offence, Age Range and Gender."

¹⁵⁶ See Map 28 "1989-90 Public Order Koorie Offending Rates: Offenders Per 100,000 Population" and Table 19 "1989-90 Koorie Offending Rates Per 100,000 Population by Category of Offence and Region."

**1989-90 Public Order
Koorie Offending Rates**
Offenders per 100,000 Population



3905, Western1 in the inner west with 3357 and Gippsland1 in the inner east with 3202. Those within the medium range included Mallee1 in the far north-west with 1571, Western2 in the outer west with 1515 and Hume1 in the far north-east with 1205.

Loddon Campaspe1 in the inner central region with 960 and Highlands Wimmera1 in the inner central-west with 404 fell into the medium low range, while Hume2 in the inner north-east with nil offending belonged in the low range.

In Metropolitan Melbourne, the high offending regions were in central, northern and western Melbourne: Melbourne2 with a high 13355, Yarra1 in the inner north with 6851, Westgate1 in the inner west with 4491, Prahran1 with 2660, and Broadmeadows2 in the inner north-west with 2244. Prahran2 with 2105, Barwon2 with 1935 and Barwon1 with 1728 in the south-west, Melbourne1 with 1190 and Nunawading1 in the inner east with 1159 were within the medium high range. Those in the medium range were mainly in the outer suburbs: Nunawading2 in the inner east with 1158, Dandenong1 in the south-east with 1129, Westgate2 in the west with 1101, Broadmeadows1 in the north-west with 1085 and Nepean1 in the south with 960.

Nepean2 in the outer south, Yarra2 in the outer north, Mountains1 in the outer north-east and Moorabbin1 in the inner south with rates of 952, 826, 730 and 583 respectively were in the medium low range while Mountains2 in the outer north-east with 407, Dandenong2 in the outer south-east with 317 and Moorabbin2 in the inner south with nil rate belonged in the low range.

(b) 1990-91

Koories charged with Public Order offences were over-represented by a factor of 4.4, ranking fifth in terms of the extent of over-representation.¹⁵⁷ This category comprised 18.1% of the total offences for the year (n=3114), ranking third. This is the same rank as the previous year.

There were more offenders in Metropolitan Melbourne (53.5%, n=505) than Country Victoria.

¹⁵⁷ See Table 5 "Five Year Over-Representation Levels of Koorie Offenders" and Chart 12 "Koorie Over-Representation by Category of Offence by Year".

This is the only year where this is the case¹⁵⁸ This is also evident in their average offending rates: 2758 and 2797 respectively.¹⁵⁹

Most Public Order offenders were in the age range 17 to 29 years comprising 63.2% of the total in this category. Second most charged were those between 30 to 44 years with 16.1%, slightly higher than those in the Under 17 age range with 15.4%. Last were those Over 45 years with 1.7%.¹⁶⁰

Males were similarly over-represented in this category of offence comprising 81%. They had the highest proportion in the Under 17 age range at 87.4% (n=87). Females had the highest proportion in the 30 to 44 age range with 25.3% (n=91).

The regional representation of Public Order¹⁶¹ measured in offending rates is detailed in the following sections.

High offending rate regions in Country Victoria were Mallee2 in the inner north-west with 5076, Gippsland1 in the far east with 4202 and Western1 in the inner west with 3837 per 100,000 population respectively. There were three regions in the medium high range were the following: Gippsland1 in the inner east with 3571, Western2 in the outer west with 3409 and Mallee1 in the far north-west with 3286. Those within the medium range were Loddon Campaspe2 in the central north with 3234, Highlands Wimmera2 in the outer central-west with 2344 and Hume2 in the inner north-east with 1938.

Highlands Wimmera1 in the inner central-west with 1078 and Loddon Campaspe1 in the inner central region with 640 were in the medium low range, while Hume1 in the far north-east with 482 offending rate was in the low range.

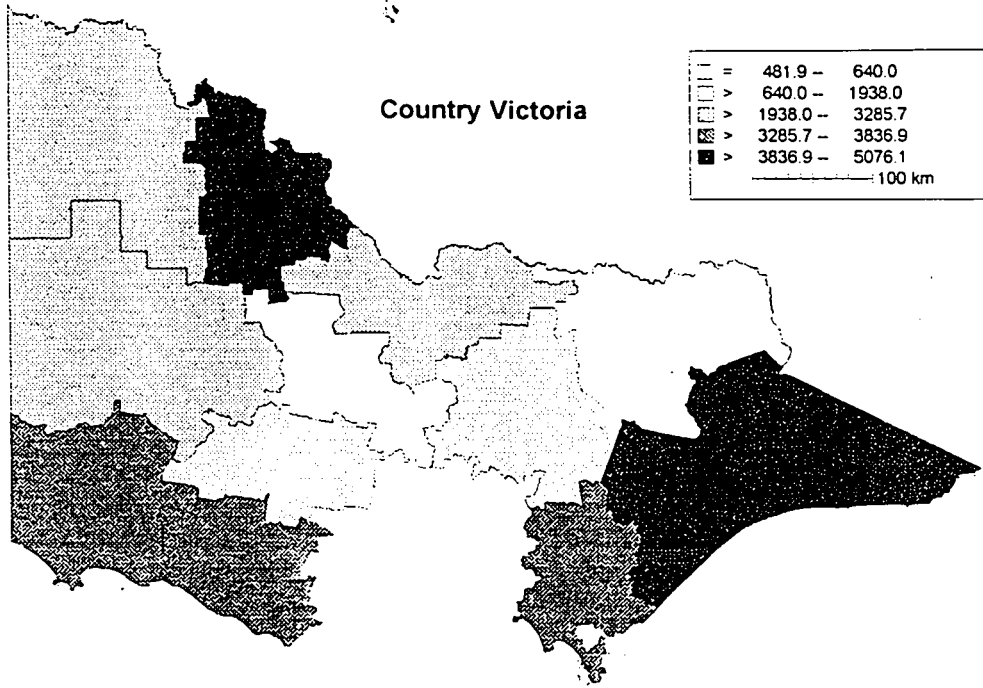
¹⁵⁸ See Table 14 "1990-91 Total Offenders Classified by Category of Offence and Regional Distribution."

¹⁵⁹ Refer to Table 20 "1990-91 Koorie Offending Rates Per 100,000 Population by Category of Offence and Region."

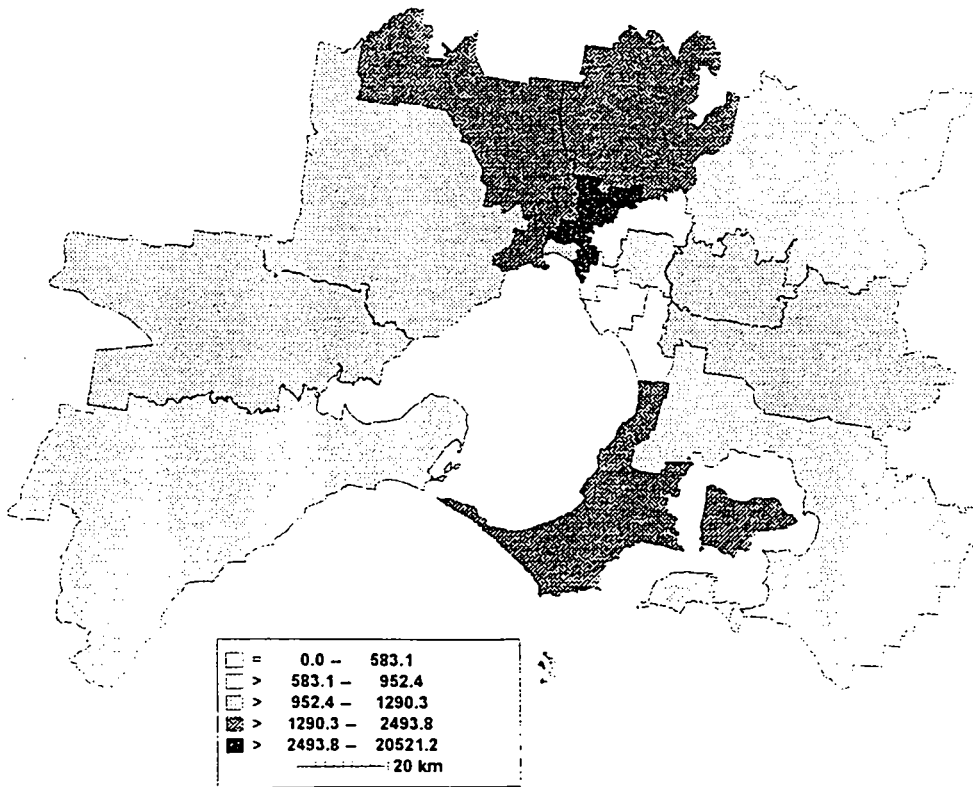
¹⁶⁰ Refer to Table 8 "1990-91 Koorie Offenders by Category of Offence, Age Range and Gender."

¹⁶¹ See Map 29 "1990-91 Public Order Koorie Offending Rates: Offenders Per 100,000 Population" and Table 20 "1990-91 Koorie Offending Rates Per 100,000 Population by Category of Offence and Region."

**1990-91 Public Order
Koorie Offending Rates
Offenders per 100,000 Population**



Metropolitan Melbourne



In Metropolitan Melbourne, the regions in the high offending rate range were in the inner suburbs: Melbourne2 with a high 20521, Prahran1 with 7447 and Melbourne1 with 3571 in the centre of Melbourne, Yarra1 in the inner north with 8944 and Broadmeadows2 in the inner north-west with 2494. Yarra2 in the outer north with 2273, Westgate1 in the inner west with 2096, Broadmeadows1 in the outer north-west with 2035, Nepean1 in the outer south with 1727 and Dandenong1 in the outer south-east with 1290 fell into the medium high range. Those in the medium range were mainly in the outer suburbs: Barwon2 in the south-west with 1290, Westgate2 in the west with 1258, Mountains1 in the north-east with 1217, Prahran2 with 1053 in the centre and Dandenong2 in the south-east with 952.

Medium low range regions included Nunawading1 in the inner east with 870, Barwon1 in the outer south-west with 864, Mountains2 in the outer north-east with 813 and Moorabbin1 in the inner south with 583, whereas the following regions were within the low range: Nunawading2 in the inner east with 386, Nepean2 in the outer south with 317 and Moorabbin2 in the inner south with nil rate.

(c) 1991-92

Koories charged with Public Order offences were 4.4 times more likely to be charged than non Koories, again ranking fifth in terms of the extent of over-representation.¹⁶² Offences in the category comprised 20.7% of the total offences for the year (n=3017), again ranking third as in the two previous years.

There were more offenders in Country Victoria (55.9%, n=576) than Metropolitan Melbourne¹⁶³, unlike the previous year. Again, this representation is replicated in their average offending rates, with the former much higher than the latter by a wide margin, 3818 and 2362.¹⁶⁴

¹⁶² See Table 5 "Five Year Over-Representation Levels of Koorie Offenders" and Chart 12 "Koorie Over-Representation by Category of Offence by Year".

¹⁶³ See Table 15 "1991-92 Total Koorie Offenders Classified by Category of Offence and Regional Distribution."

¹⁶⁴ See Table 21 "1991-92 Koorie Offending Rates Per 100,000 Population by Category of Offence and Region."

Most Public Order offenders were in the age range between 17 to 29 years comprising 59.1% of the total in this category. Second most charged were those Under 17 years with 17.8%. Third were those between 30 to 44 years with 17.3% and last were those Over 45 years with 3.1%.¹⁶⁵

Males were highly represented in this category of offence comprising 80.4%. They had the highest proportion in the Under 17 age range at 88.4% (n=112). Females had the highest proportion in the 30 to 44 age range with 21.1% (n=109).

The regional distribution of Public Order¹⁶⁶ measured in offending rates per 100,000 population is discussed in the following section.

Three regions were in the high offending range in Country Victoria: Mallee in the inner north-west with 8756, Highlands Wimmera² in the outer central-west with 5859 and Loddon Campaspe² in the central north with 4942. Regions in the medium high range included Western² in the outer west with 4924, Gippsland¹ in the far east with 4727 and Gippsland¹ in the inner east with 4433. Those within the medium range were in the table below Mallee¹ in the far north-west with 3714, Western¹ in the inner west with 3597 and Hume¹ in the far north-east with 2326.

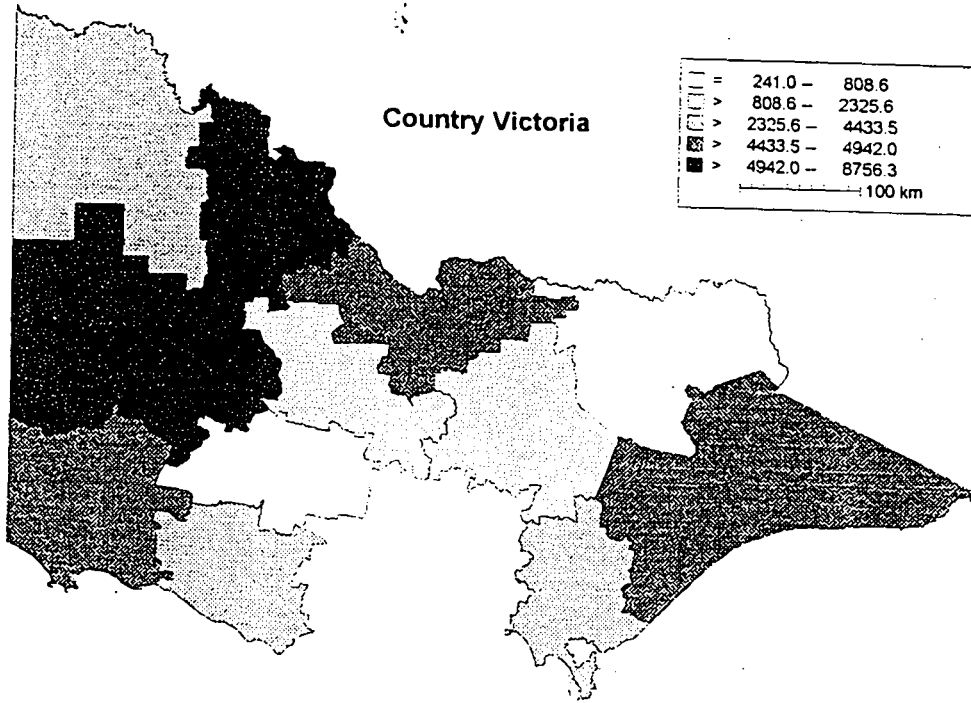
Loddon Campaspe¹ in the inner central region with 1440 and Highlands Wimmera² in the outer central-west with 809 were in the medium low range, while Hume¹ in the far north-east with 241 was the only region in the low range.

In Metropolitan Melbourne, regions in the high offending rate range were mainly in the inner suburbs: Melbourne² with 9772 and Prahran¹ with 4255, Yarra¹ in the north with 9039, Broadmeadows² in the north-west with 3491 and Mountains¹ in the outer north-east with 2920. Westgate² with 2516 and Westgate¹ with 2395 in the west, Broadmeadows¹ in the outer north-west with 2307, Dandenong¹ in the outer south-east with 2097 and Nepean¹ in the outer south with 1536 were within the medium high range. Those in the medium range were Moorabbin² in

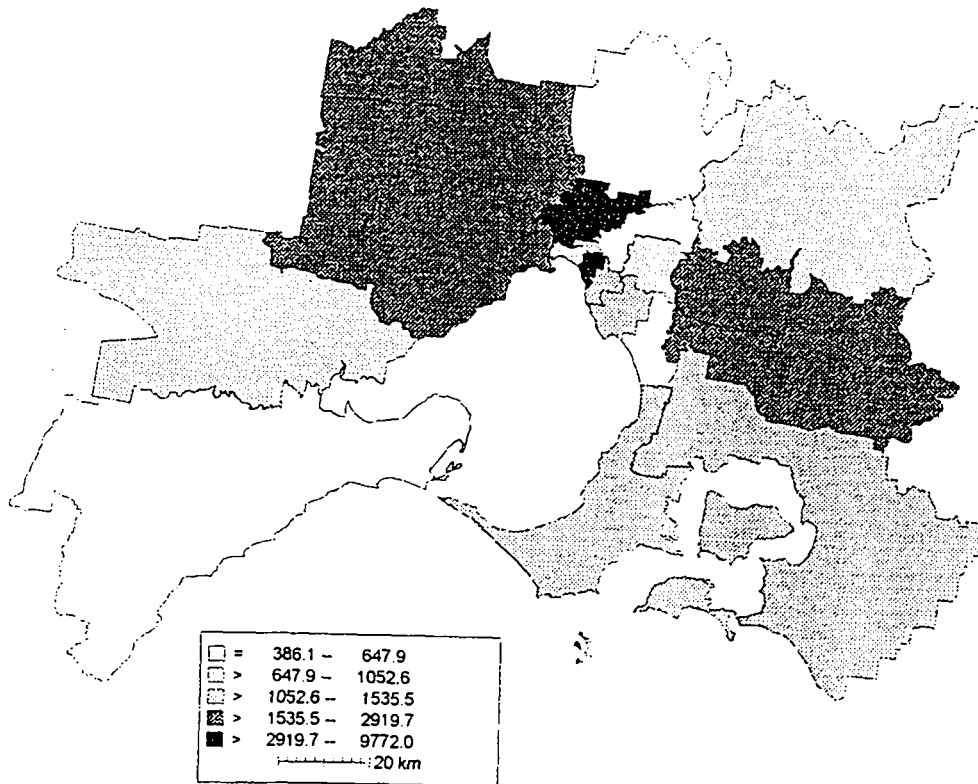
¹⁶⁵ Refer to Table 9 "1991-92 Koorie Offenders by Category of Offence, Age Range and Gender".

¹⁶⁶ See Map 30 "1991-92 Public Order Koorie Offending Rates: Offenders Per 100,000 Population" and Table 21 "1991-92 Koorie Offending Rates Per 100,000 Population by Category of Offence and Region."

1991-92 Public Order
Koorie Offending Rates
Offenders per 100,000 Population



Metropolitan Melbourne



with 1527 and Moorabbin1 with 1458 in the inner south, Dandenong2 in the outer south-east with 1270, Melbourne1 with 1190 and Prahran2 with 1053 in the centre of Melbourne..

Medium low range regions included Mountains2 in the outer north-east with 1016, Barwon2 in the outer south-west with 968, Nunawading1 in the inner east with 870 and Barwon1 in the outer south-west with 648; whereas those regions that fell into the low offending range category were Nepean2 in the outer south with 635, Yarra2 in the outer north with 620 and Nunawading2 in the inner east with 386.

(d) 1992-93

Koories charged with Public Order offences were 5.8 times more likely to be charged than non Koories, again ranking fourth in terms of the extent of over-representation.¹⁶⁷ Public Order offences made up 22.8% of the total offences for the year (n=3331), ranking first in an eight rank list. This is rank higher than the previous year.

Like in the previous year, there were more offenders in country Victoria (55.8%, n=681) than Metropolitan Melbourne.¹⁶⁸ Their corresponding average offending rates - 4726 and 3327 - reflected this imbalance.¹⁶⁹

Those offenders with the highest level of representation were in the age range 17 to 29 years comprising 59.4% of the total offenders in this category. Second most charged were those in the 30 to 44 age range with 19.2%. Third were those in the Under 17 age range with 15%, and last were those Over 45 years with 2.3%.¹⁷⁰

Males represented 81.5% of all Public Order offenders in this year. They had the highest

¹⁶⁷ See Table 5 "Five Year Over-Representation Levels of Koorie Offenders" and Chart 12 "Koorie Over-Representation by Category of Offence by Year".

¹⁶⁸ See Table 16 "1992-93 Total Koorie Offenders Classified by Category of Offence and Regional Distribution."

¹⁶⁹ See Table 22 "1992-93 Koorie Offending Rates Per 100,000 Population by Category of Offence and Region."

¹⁷⁰ Refer to Table 10 "1992-93 Koorie Offenders by Category of Offence, Age Range and Gender".

proportion in the Under 17 age range at 89.6% (n=115). Females formed the highest proportion in the 17 to 29 age range with 21.5% (n=453).

The regional distribution of Public Order¹⁷¹ expressed in offending rates per 100,000 population is detailed below.

There were three high offending rate regions in Country Victoria - Highlands Wimmera² in the outer central-west with 8594, Western² in the outer west with 7197 and Mallee in the inner north-west with 6599. Regions in the medium high range were the following: Mallee¹ in the far north-west with 6429, Gippsland¹ in the far east with 6303 and Western¹ in the inner west with 5995. Those within the medium range were Loddon Campaspe² in the central north with 5613, Gippsland¹ in the inner east with 4803 and Hume² in the inner north-east with 1938.

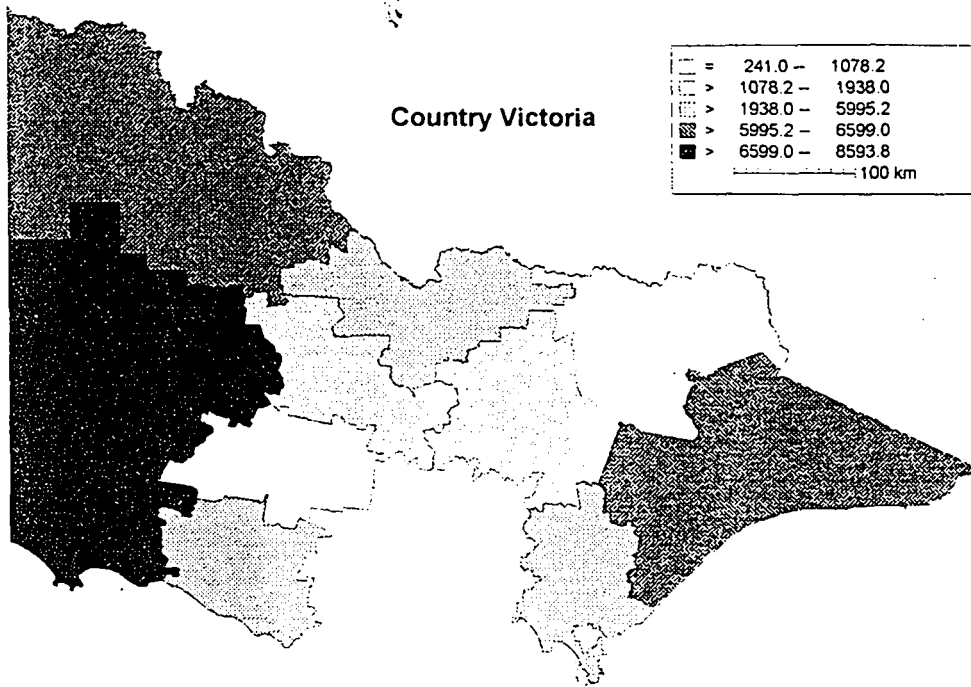
Loddon Campaspe¹ in the inner central region with 1920 and Highlands Wimmera¹ in the inner central-west with 1078 were in the medium low range, whereas Hume¹ in the far north-east with 22241 belonged in the low range.

In Metropolitan Melbourne, the following regions were in the high offending rate range: Melbourne² with 17915, Melbourne¹ with 8333 and Prahran¹ with 9574 in the centre, Yarra¹ in the inner north with 9039 and Broadmeadows² in the inner north-west with 4988. Regions in the medium high range were mainly in the outer suburbs: Mountains¹ in the north-east with 2676, Broadmeadows¹ in the north-west with 2307, Nepean¹ in the south with 2111, Westgate² in the west with 2044 and Nunawading¹ in the inner east with 2029. Regions in the medium range were also mainly in the outer suburbs: Barwon¹ with 1944 and Barwon² with 1290 in the south-west, Dandenong¹ in the south-east with 1774, Yarra² in the north with 1653 and Westgate¹ in the inner west with 1198.

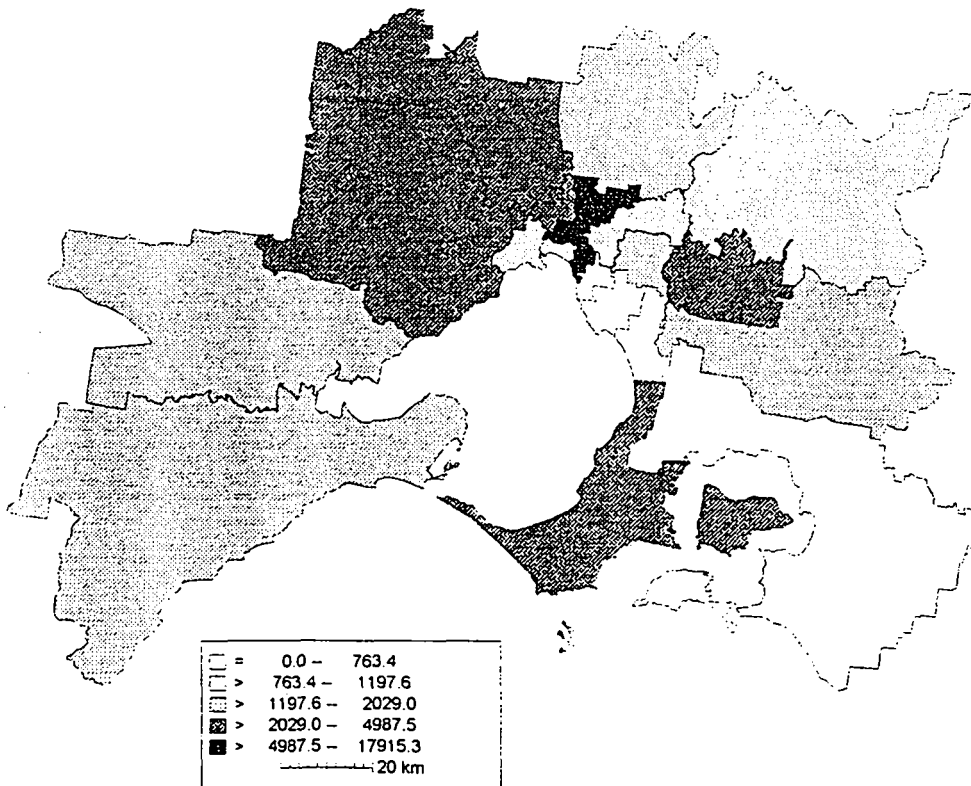
Medium-low ranges included Nunawading² in the inner east with 1158, Prahran² in the centre with 1053, Mountains² in the outer north-east with 1016 and Moorabbin² in the inner south with

¹⁷¹ See Map 31 "1992-93 Public Order Koorie Offending Rates: Offenders Per 100,000 Population" and table "1992-93 Koorie Offending Rates Per 100,000 Population by Category of Offence and Region."

**1992-93 Public Order
Koorie Offending Rates**
Offenders per 100,000 Population



Metropolitan Melbourne



763. Nepean² in the outer south with 317, Moorabbin¹ in the inner south and Dandenong² in the outer south-east both with nil rates belonged to the low range regions.

(e) 1993-94

Koories charged with Public Order offences were 8.1 times more likely to be charged than non Koories, significantly increasing its rank from fourth to first in terms of the extent of over-representation.¹⁷² This category of offence comprised 23.2% the total offences for the year (n=3354), again ranking first as in the previous year.

As for the previous four years, there were more offenders in Country Victoria (59.3%, n=729) than Metropolitan Melbourne¹⁷³, an imbalance shown in their respective average offending rates of 5570 and 3402.¹⁷⁴

Most Public Order Offenders were in the age range 17 to 29 years old comprising 57.9% of the total in this category. Second most charged were those in the Under 17 age range with 19.7%. Third were those aged 30 to 44 with 17.4% and last were those Over 45 years with 2.3%.¹⁷⁵

Males were highly represented in this category of offence by 80.9%. This degree of representation was slightly lower than the previous year. They had the highest proportion in the Over 45 age range at 88.9% (n=18). Females had the highest proportion in the 30 to 44 age range with 22.8% (n=136).

The regional representation of Public Order¹⁷⁶ offences measured in rates per 100,000 population

¹⁷² See Table 5 "Five Year Over-Representation Levels of Koorie Offenders" and Chart 12 "Koorie Over-Representation by Category of Offence by Year".

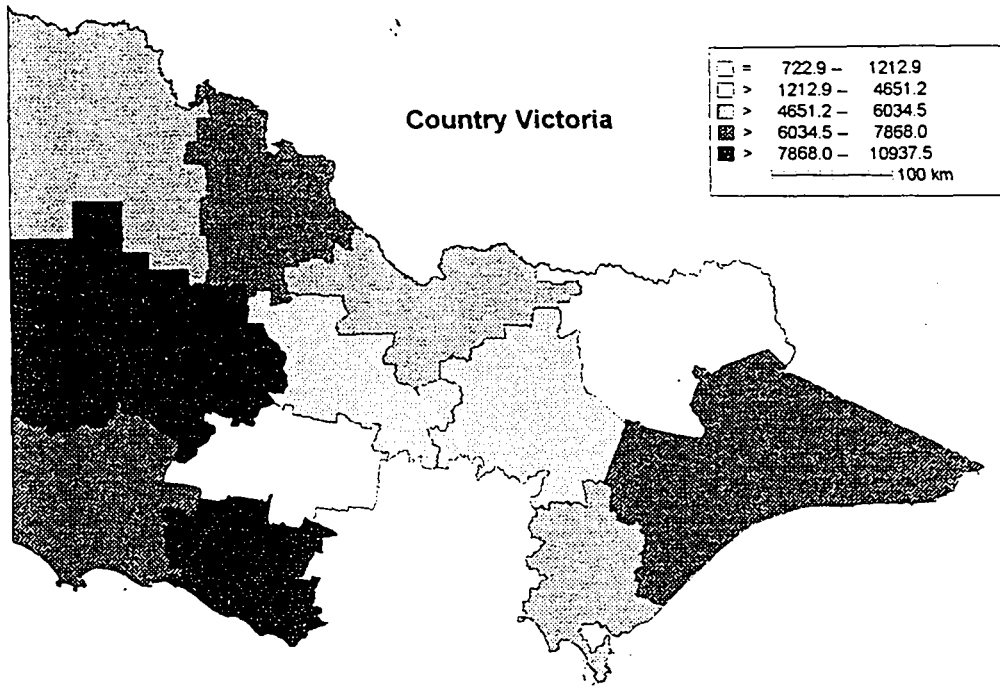
¹⁷³ Refer to Table 17 "1993-94 Total Koorie Offenders Classified by Category of Offence and Regional Distribution."

¹⁷⁴ See Table 23 "1993-94 Koorie Offending Rates Per 100,000 Population By Category of Offence and Region."

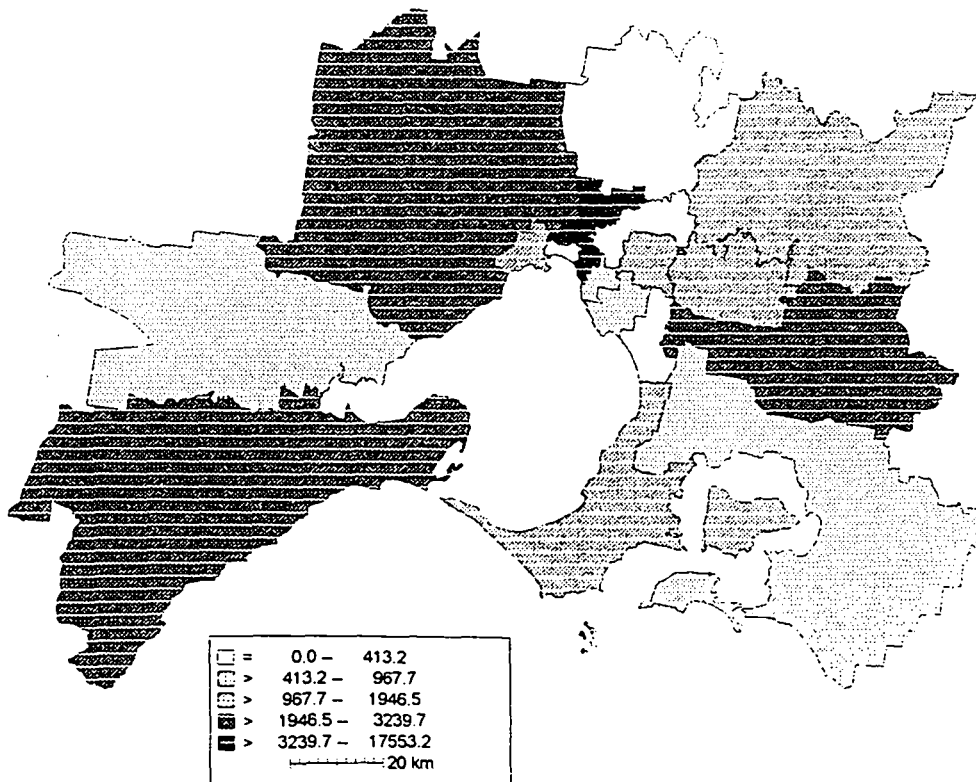
¹⁷⁵ Refer to Table 11 "1993-94 Koorie Offenders by Category of Offence, Age Range and Gender".

¹⁷⁶ See Map 32 "1993-94 Public Order Koorie Offending Rates: Offenders Per 100,000 Population" and Table 23 "1993-94 Koorie Offending Rates Per 100,000 Population by Category of Offence and Region."

**1993-94 Public Order
Koorie Offending Rates**
Offenders per 100,000 Population



Metropolitan Melbourne



is detailed in the following section.

High offending rate regions in Country Victoria were Highlands Wimmera2 in the outer central-west with a very high rate of 10938, Western1 in the inner west with 7914 and Mallee2 in the inner north-west with 7868 per 100,000 population respectively. Regions in the medium high range were the following: Gippsland2 with 7248 and Gippsland1 with 6034 in the east, and Western2 in the outer west with 6061. Those within the medium range were Mallee1 in the far north-west with 6000, Loddon Campaspe2 in the central north with 5796 and Hume2 in the inner north-east with 4651.

There were two regions that fell in the medium low range: Loddon Campaspe1 in the inner central region with 2400 and Highlands Wimmera1 in the inner central-west with 1213, while Hume1 in the far north-east with 723 fell within the low range.

The high offending regions in Metropolitan Melbourne were composed of Prahran1 with 17553, Melbourne2 with 15961 and Melbourne1 with 8333 in the centre, Yarra1 in the inner north with 8658, and Barwon1 in the outer south-west with 3240. Regions in the medium high range were mainly in the outer suburbs: Westgate2 in the west with 2673, Dandenong1 in the south-east with 2581, Broadmeadows1 with 2035 and Broadmeadows2 with 1995 in the north-west and Mountains1 in the north-east with 1946 were within the medium high range. Those in the medium range were Nunawading1 in the inner east with 1739, Mountains2 in the outer north-east with 1626, Westgate1 in the inner west with 1497, Nepean1 in the outer south with 1344 and Barwon2 in the outer south-west with 968.

Medium low range regions were mainly in the southern regions and included Moorabbin1 with 875 and Moorabbin2 with 763 in the inner south, Dandenong2 in the outer south-east with 635 and Yarra2 in the outer north with 413. Prahran2 in the centre, Nunawading2 in the inner east, and Nepean2 in the outer south all with nil rates belonged to the low range regions.

(f) 5 Year Highlights

Public Order was primarily a male offence in the 17>29 age range, and was more prevalent in

Country Victoria than Metropolitan Melbourne. Over the five years there was a slight increase in the number of female offenders in this category of offence and in the Under 17 age range. In comparison to the general population, Koories were over-represented in Public Order offences by a factor of between 4.4 and 8.1. The ranking changed greatly between years from fifth to first in 1993-94.

In relation to other offences, Public Order comprised the second highest proportion (on average) of the eight offence categories. Compared to the other categories, it increased its rank from third rank in the first two years to first in the last two years.

Certain regions were consistently represented as displaying comparatively high or low offending rates for Public Order. In Country Victoria, Mallee² in the inner north-west appeared in all five years in the high range offending range. Highlands Wimmera² in the outer central-west in the inner north-east of Country Victoria appeared four times. In Metropolitan Melbourne, the inner central and northern suburbs predominate. Melbourne² and Prahran¹ in the centre and Yarra¹ in the inner north of Metropolitan Melbourne were represented in all five years in the highest offending range.

In terms of low density offending, the north-east of Country Victoria again is most represented. Humel¹ in the far north-east appeared in four years out of five in the low offending range. In Metropolitan Melbourne, Nepean² in the outer south appeared in four of the five years. Nunawading² in the inner east of Metropolitan Melbourne appeared three times.

Robbery

Robbery is composed of the following four offences - armed robbery, robbery, attempted armed robbery and attempted robbery.¹⁷⁷

In terms of the total number of offences with which Koories have been charged over the five year period, Robbery is consistently the least often charged offence category. The ratio of Robbery to the total over five years has been gradually declining as indicated in the table below.¹⁷⁸

1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
1.5%	1.5%	1.4%	1.1%	1.1%

This pattern of overall decline has been partly replicated in the offending rates per 100,000 population and in the absolute number of offenders over the five year period. State average rates dipped in the third year and went up slightly in the fourth and the fifth years but the increase did not reach the level of the 1989-90 rate.

Av Rate	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Country	252	256	157	142	167
Metro	207	269	186	253	272
State	250	264	176	214	235

The offending rate for Robbery was higher in Metropolitan Melbourne than in Country Victoria in all five years except 1989-90. This is a somewhat unusual trend.

(a) 1989-90

Koories charged with Robbery were 11.4 times over-represented in comparison to their non Aboriginal counterparts. Of the seven offence categories where comparisons could be drawn

¹⁷⁷ See Table 1 "Description and Breakdown of Offence Categories".

¹⁷⁸ See Tables 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 "...Koorie Offenders by Category of Offence, Age Range and Gender."

(Traffic being excluded) Robbery ranked second in terms of the extent of over-representation.¹⁷⁹ Robbery constituted 1.5% of the total offences for the year (2997), ranking last on an eight-rank scale.

There were more offenders in Metropolitan Melbourne¹⁸⁰ (61.7%, n=34), reflecting their corresponding average offending rates¹⁸¹ in this category of offence, 276 and 207 per 100,000 population.

Most Robbery offenders were in the age range 17 to 29 years comprising 82.2% of the total offenders in this category. Second most charged were those between 30 to 44 years with 13.3%. Third were those Under 17 years with 4.4% and last were those Over 45 years old with 0%.¹⁸²

Males were particularly highly represented in Robbery by 88.9% (n=45). They had the highest proportion in the Under 17 age range at 100% (n=2) and in the 17>29 age range at 89.2% (n=37). Females had the highest proportion in the 30>44 age range with 16.7% (n=6).

The following section details the regional distribution of Robbery¹⁸³ measured in offending rates per 100,000 population.

High offending rate regions in Country Victoria were Hume2 in the inner north-east with 1163 and Highlands Wimmeral in the inner central-west with 404. Regions in the medium high range included Gippsland1 in the inner east with 246 and Western1 in the inner west with 240. Those within the medium range were in the north-west: Mallee1 in the far north-west with 143 and

¹⁷⁹ See Table 5 "Five Year Over-Representation Levels of Koorie Offenders" and Chart 12 "Koorie Over-Representation by Category of Offence by Year".

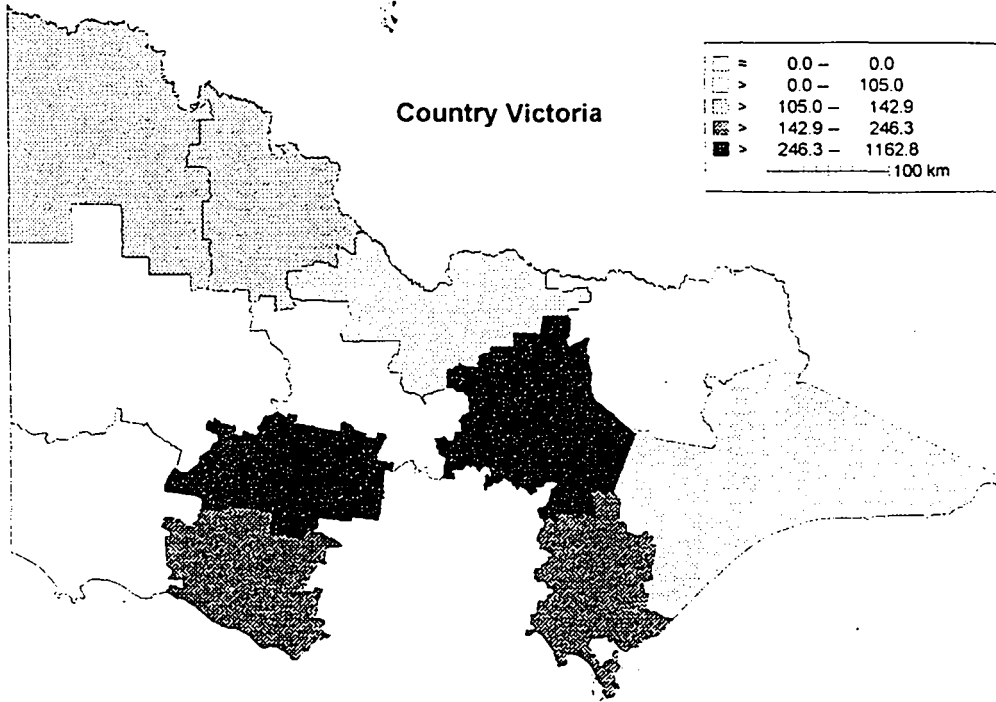
¹⁸⁰ Refer to Table 13 "1989-90 Total Koorie Offenders Classified by Category of Offence and Regional Distribution."

¹⁸¹ See Table 19 "1989-90 Koorie Offending Rates Per 100,000 Population by Category of Offence and Region."

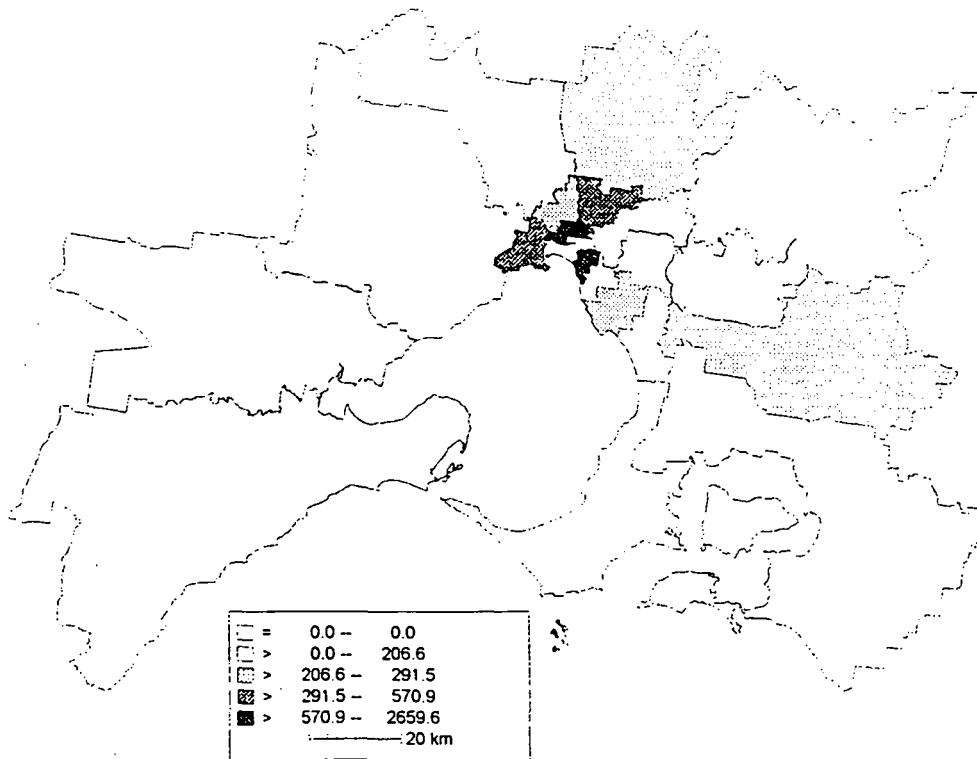
¹⁸² Refer to Table 7 "1989-90 Koorie Offenders by Category of Offence, Age Range and Gender."

¹⁸³ See Map 33 "1989-90 Robbery Koorie Offending Rates: Offenders Per 100,000 Population" and Table 19 "1989-90 Koorie Offending Rates Per 100,000 Population by Category of Offence and Region."

**1989-90 Robbery
Koorie Offending Rates
Offenders per 100,000 Population**



Metropolitan Melbourne



Mallee² in the inner north-west with 127

Gippsland² in the far east with 105 and Loddon Campaspe² in the central north with 61 were in the medium low range. Highlands Wimmera² in the outer central-west, Western² in the outer west, Loddon Campaspe¹ in the inner central region and Hume¹ in the far north-east all with nil rates belonged to the low offending regions.

In Metropolitan Melbourne, regions in the high range were Prahran¹ with 2660 and Melbourne² with 1629 in the centre. Yarra¹ in the inner north with 571 and Westgate¹ in the inner west with 299 were within the medium high range. Those regions in the medium range were Moorabbin¹ in the inner south with 292 and Broadmeadows² in the inner north-west with 249. Yarra² in the outer north with 207 and Dandenong¹ in the outer south-east with 161 fell into the medium range. The remaining fourteen regions fell into the low range with nil offending.

(b) 1990-91

Koories charged with Robbery in 1990-91 were over-represented by a factor of 13.8 ranking second in terms of the extent of over-representation.¹⁸⁴ This category comprised 1.5% of the total offences for the year (n=3114), ranking eight in an eight rank list. This is same rank as the previous year.

There were more offenders in Metropolitan Melbourne (56%, n=41) than Country Victoria for Robbery.¹⁸⁵ This representation level was also evident in their average offending rates: 264 and 256 respectively.¹⁸⁶

Most Robbery offenders were in the age range 17 to 29 years comprising 65.9% of the total in this category. Second most charged were those in the Under 17 age range. Third were those

¹⁸⁴ See Table 5 "Five Year Over-Representation Levels of Koorie Offenders" and Chart 12 "Koorie Over-Representation by Category of Offence by Year".

¹⁸⁵ See Table 14 "1990-91 Total Offenders Classified by Category of Offence and Regional Distribution."

¹⁸⁶ Refer to Table 20 "1990-91 Koorie Offending Rates Per 100,000 Population by Category of Offence and Region."

between 30 to 44 years old with 21.2%. There were no offenders in the Over 45 years range.¹⁸⁷

Males were highly represented in Robbery comprising 74.5%, yet formed a lowest percentage than the previous year. They had the highest proportion in the 30>44 age range at 100% (n=2) and 17>29 age range at 74.2% (n=31). Females had the highest proportion in the Under 17 age range with 25.8% (n=31).

The regional distribution of Robbery¹⁸⁸ in 1990-91 is discussed in the following section, measured in offending rates per 100,000 population.

The only regions in Country Victoria that belonged to the high offending range was Western1 in the inner west with 1918. Regions in the medium high range were Mallee2 in the inner north-west with 381 and Gippsland1 in the inner east with 369. Gippsland2 in the far east with 210 and Highlands Wimmera1 in the inner central-west with 135 were in the medium range.

Loddon Campaspe2 in the central north was the only region in the medium low range. Six regions with nil rate were in the low range.

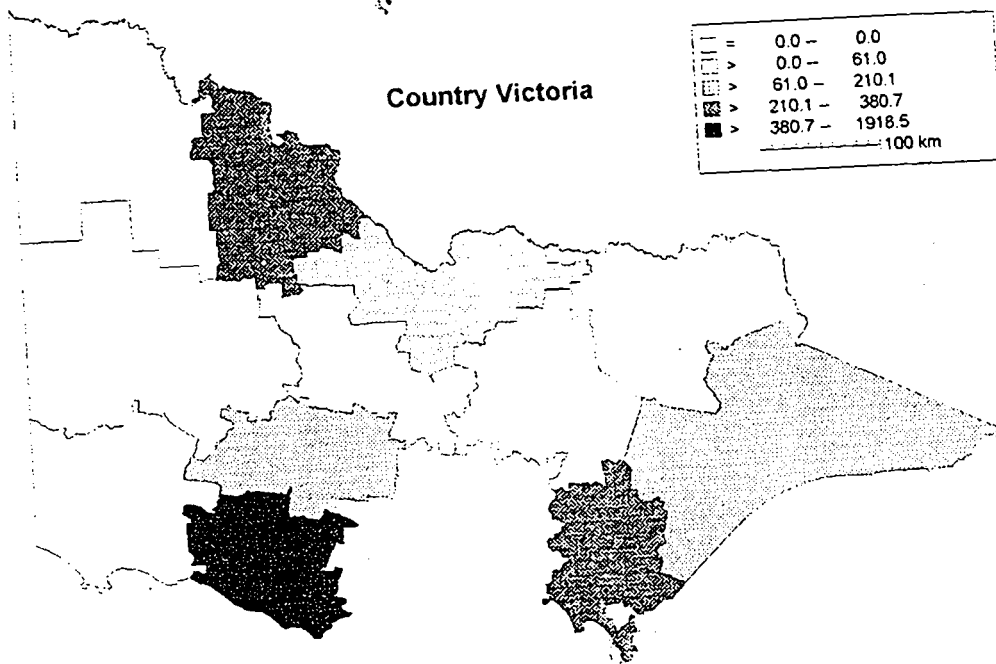
In Metropolitan Melbourne Melbourne2 with 2932 and Nunawading1 in the inner east with 580 were in the high offending range. Broadmeadows2 in the inner north-west with 499, Yarra2 in the outer north with 413 and Barwon2 in the outer south-west with 323 were within the medium high range. Those in the medium range included Westgate2 with 314 and Westgate1 with 299 in the west and Broadmeadows1 in the outer north-west with 271.

Nepean1 in the outer south with 192 and Yarra1 in the inner north with 95 were in medium low range. There were twelve regions with nil rate that fell into the low offending range category.

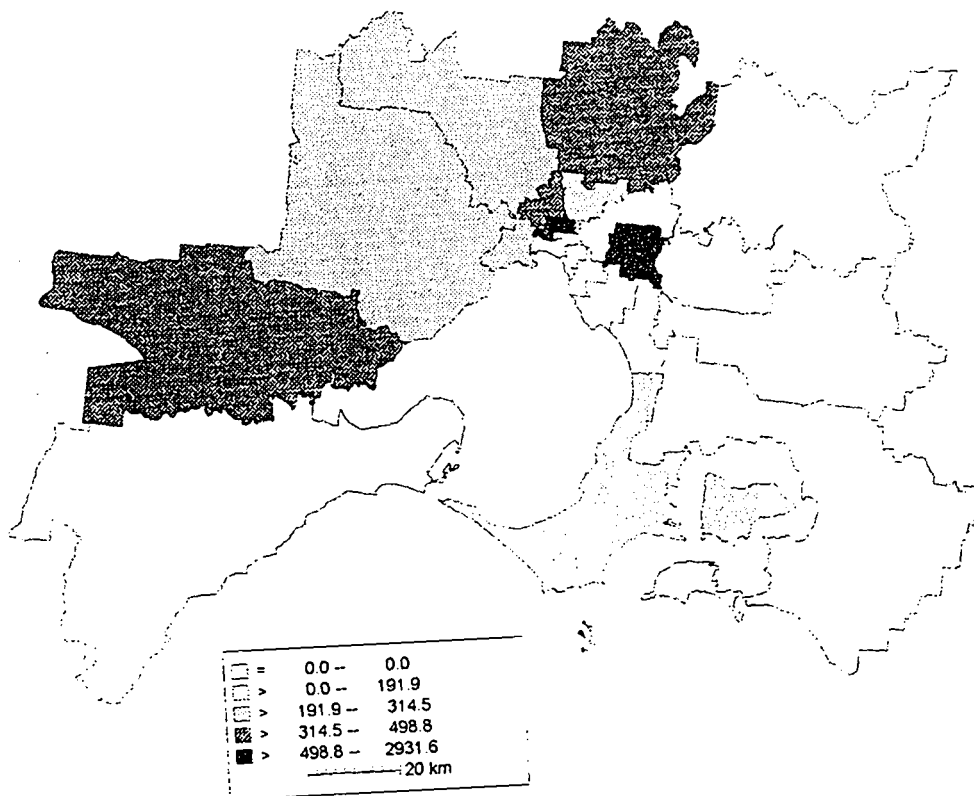
¹⁸⁷ Refer to Table 8 "1989-90 Koorie Offenders by Category of Offence, Age Range and Gender."

¹⁸⁸ See Map 34 "1990-91 Robbery Koorie Offending Rates: Offenders Per 100,000 Population" and Table 20 "1989-90 Koorie Offending Rates Per 100,000 Population by Category of Offence and Region."

**1990-91 Robbery
Koorie Offending Rates**
Offenders per 100,000 Population



Metropolitan Melbourne



(c) 1991-92

Koories charged with Robbery in 1991-92 were 9.2 times more likely to be charged than non Koories again ranking second in terms of the extent of over-representation.¹⁸⁹ Robbery comprised 1.4% of the total for all categories of offences for the year (n=3017), ranking eighth as in the two previous years.

There were more offenders in Metropolitan Melbourne (57.5%, n=40)¹⁹⁰ than Country Victoria for the third year. Again, this representation is replicated in their average offending rates, 186 and 157 respectively.¹⁹¹

Those who were most represented in Robbery were in the age range 17 to 29 years comprising a high 75% of the total offenders in this category. Second most charged were those in the Under 17 age range with 20.4%. Third were those aged Over 45 years with 2.2% (n=1).¹⁹²

Males charged with Robbery comprised 66% of the total. This level of male representation was the smallest of the five year period. They had the highest proportion in the 30 to 44 age range at 100% (n=1) and in the 17 to 29 age range at 66.7% (n=33), and the Under 17 age range with a similar 66.7% (n=9). Females formed the highest proportion in the 17 to 29 and the Under 17 age ranges with 33.3% of the total.

The 1991-92 regional distribution of Robbery¹⁹³ is presented below measured in offending rates per 100,000 population.

¹⁸⁹ See Table 5 "Five Year Over-Representation Levels of Koorie Offenders" and Chart 12 "Koorie Over-Representation by Category of Offence by Year".

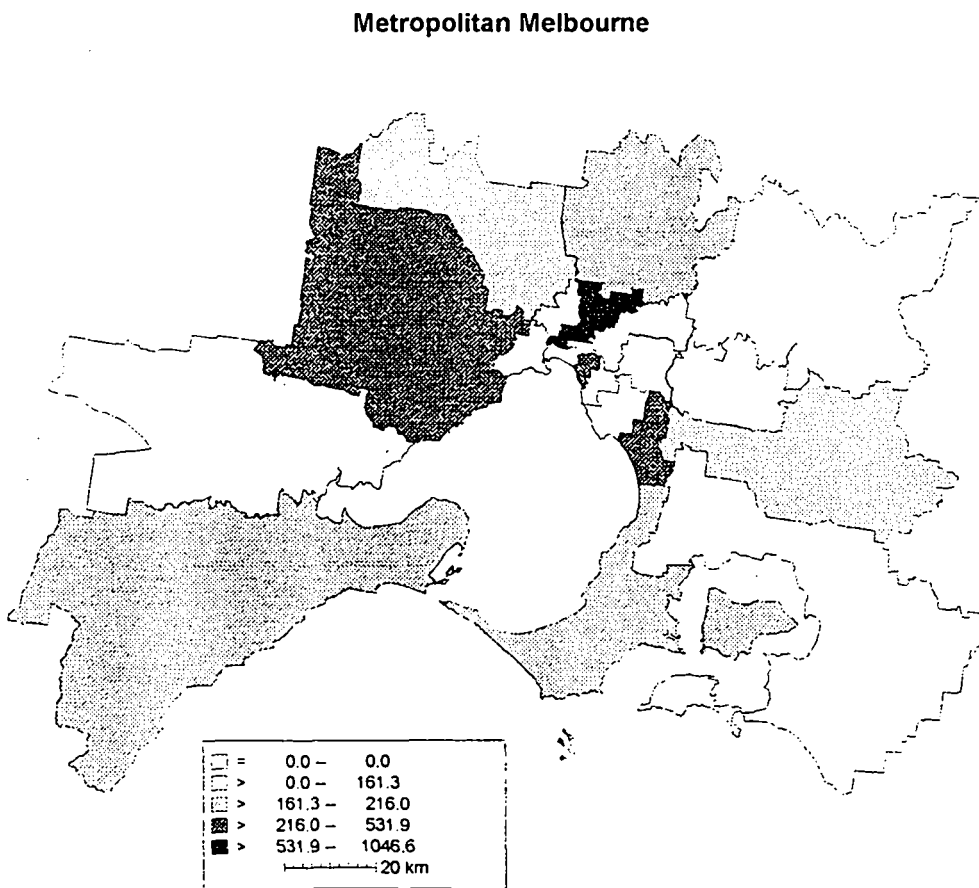
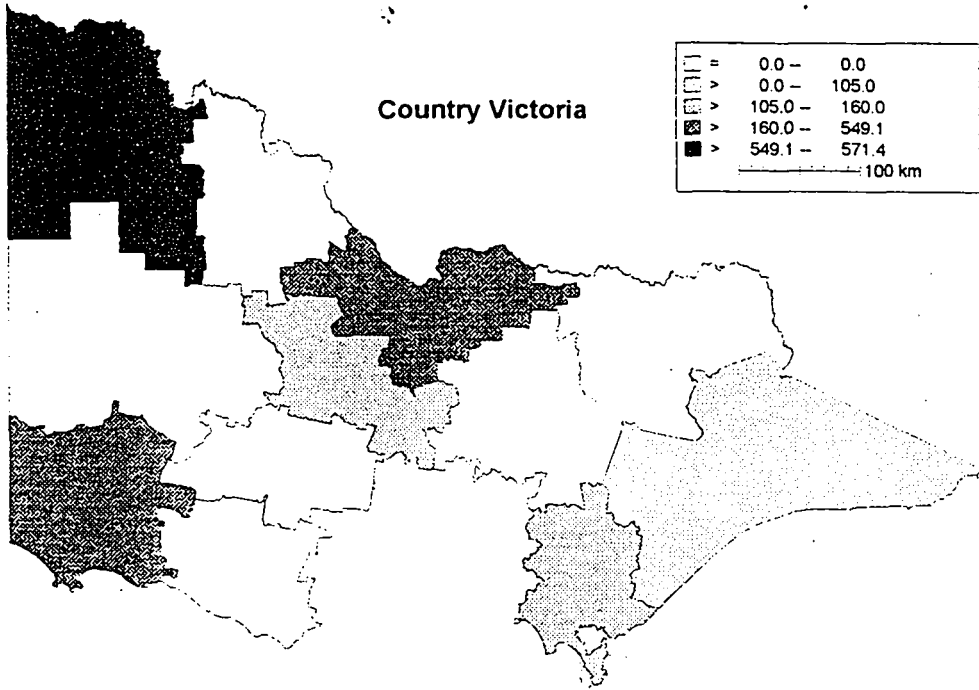
¹⁹⁰ See Table 15 "1991-92 Total Koorie Offenders Classified by Category of Offence and Regional Distribution."

¹⁹¹ See Table 21 "1991-92 Koorie Offending Rates Per 100,000 Population by Category of Offence and Region."

¹⁹² Refer to Table 9 "1991-92 Koorie Offenders by Category of Offence, Age Range and Gender".

¹⁹³ See Map 35 "1991-92 Robbery Koorie Offending Rates: Offenders Per 100,000 Population" and Table 21 "1989-90 Koorie Offending Rates Per 100,000 Population by Category of Offence and Region."

**1991-92 Robbery
Koorie Offending Rates
Offenders per 100,000 Population**



The one region in the high offending range in Country Victoria was Mallee1 in the far north-west with 571. Regions in the medium high range were Loddon Campaspe2 in the central north with 379 and Western2 in the outer west with 379. Those within the medium range included Loddon Campaspe1 in the inner central region with 160 and Gippsland1 in the inner east with 123.

Gippsland2 in the far east was the only region in the medium low range of offending. There were six regions in the low range with nil rate: Highlands Wimmera1 and Highlands Wimmera2 in the outer central-west, Western1 in the inner west, Mallee2 in the inner north-west, and Hume1 and Hume2 in the north-east.

In Metropolitan Melbourne, the following regions were in the high offending rate range: Yarra1 in the inner north with 1047 and Melbourne2 with 977. Prahran1 with 532 in the centre, Nepean2 in the outer south with 317 and Westgate2 in the outer west with 314 were within the medium high range. Regions in the medium range were in the outer suburbs: Barwon1 in the south-west with 216, Yarra2 in the north with 207 and Nepean1 in the south with 192.

Dandenong1 in the south-east with 161 and Broadmeadows1 in the outer north-west were in the medium low range. Twelve regions with nil rate belonged to the low range.

(d) 1992-93

Koories charged with Robbery in 1991-92 were 10.8 times more likely to be charged than non Koories again ranking second in terms of the extent of over-representation.¹⁹⁴ Robbery made up 1.1% of the total for all categories of offences for the year (n=3331), again ranking eighth in an eight rank list as in the previous three year. Robbery has the lowest ratio and the least number of offenders in this year.

Like in previous years, there were more offenders in Metropolitan Melbourne (73.5%, n=34).¹⁹⁵

¹⁹⁴ See Table 5 "Five Year Over-Representation Levels of Koorie Offenders" and Chart 12 "Koorie Over-Representation by Category of Offence by Year".

¹⁹⁵ See Table 16 "1992-93 Total Koorie Offenders Classified by Category of Offence and Regional Distribution."

Their corresponding average offending rates showed this imbalance - 214 and 142.¹⁹⁶

Most Robbery offenders were in the age range between 17 to 29 years old comprising 60.5% of the total offenders in this category. Second most charged were those aged 30 to 44 years old with 21%. Third were those Under 17 years old with 18.4%.¹⁹⁷

Males comprised 84.2% of offenders in Robbery. This degree of representation was higher than the previous year. They had the highest proportion in the 17>29 age range at 91.3% (n=23). Females had the highest proportion in the Under 17 age range with 42.9% (n=10).

The regional breakdown of Robbery¹⁹⁸ in 1992-93 measured in offending rates per 100,000 population is presented below.

The only region in the high offending rate range in Country Victoria was Western2 in the outer west with 758. Regions in the medium high range included the following: Highlands Wimmera1 in the inner central-west with 270 and Gippsland1 in the inner east with 246. Loddon Campaspe1 in the inner central region with 160 and Mallee1 in the far north-west with 143 were in the medium range.

Mallee2 in the inner north-west likewise was the only region in the medium low range. Six regions belonged to the low range all with nil rate.

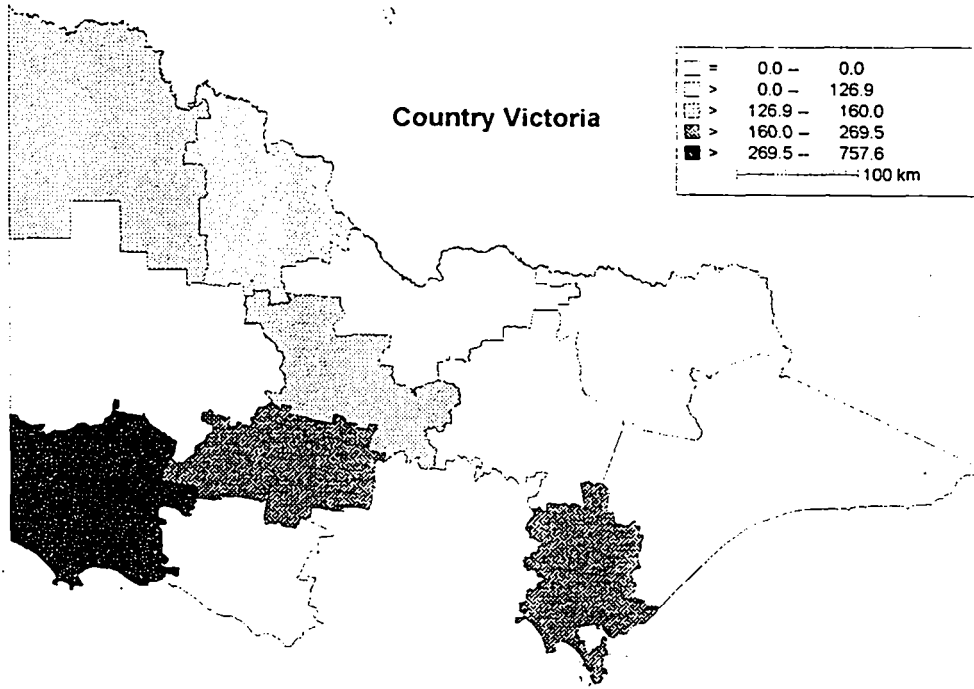
In Metropolitan Melbourne two regions were in the high offending rate range: Melbourne2 with 2932 and Westgate2 in the outer west with 629. Yarra1 in the inner north with 571, Nunawading2 in the inner east with 386, Westgate1 in the inner west with 299 were within the medium high range. Regions in the medium range included Mountains1 in the outer north-east

¹⁹⁶ See Table 22 "1992-93 Koorie Offending Rates Per 100,000 Population by Category of Offence and Region."

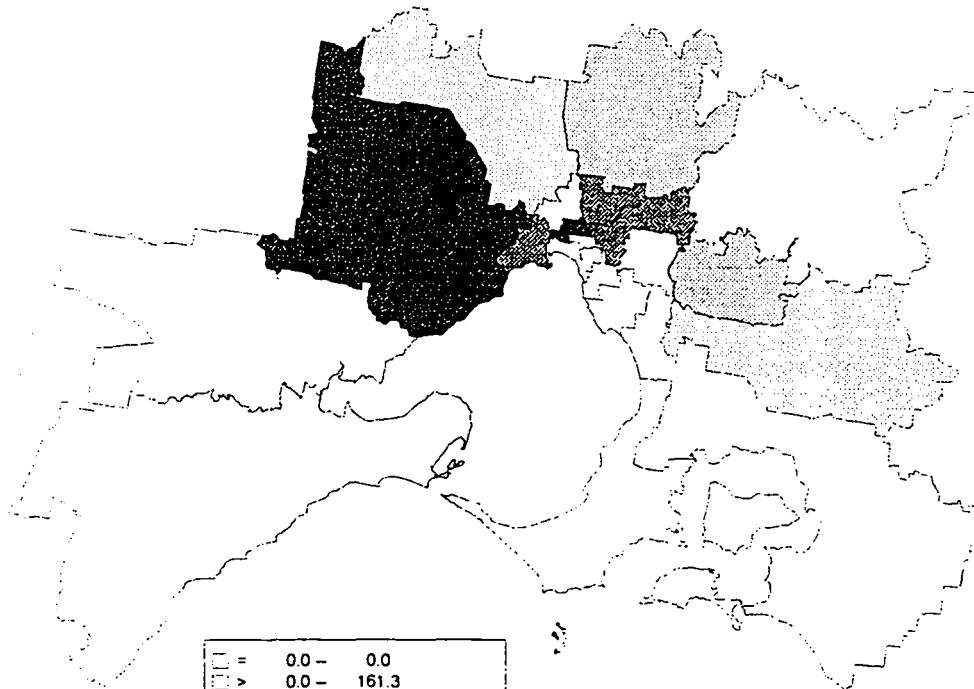
¹⁹⁷ Refer to Table 10 "1992-93 Koorie Offenders by Category of Offence, Age Range and Gender".

¹⁹⁸ See Map 36 "1992-93 Robbery Koorie Offending Rates: Offenders Per 100,000 Population" and Table 22 "1992-93 Koorie Offending Rates Per 100,000 Population by Category of Offence and Region."

**1992-93 Robbery
Koorie Offending Rates**
Offenders per 100,000 Population



Metropolitan Melbourne



with 243 and Yarra2 in the outer north with 207.

Dandenong1 in the outer south-east with 161 and Broadmeadows1 in the outer north-west with 136 were in the medium low range. Thirteen regions with nil rate fell into the low range.

(e) 1993-94

Koories charged with Robbery in 1991-92 were five times more likely to be charged than non Koories again ranking second in terms of the extent of over-representation.¹⁹⁹ This category of offences comprised only 1.1% of the total for all categories of offences for the year (n=3354), ranking eighth. This is the same rank as the previous four years.

As for the previous four years, there were more offenders in Metropolitan Melbourne (60%, n=35).²⁰⁰ This imbalance is also shown in their respective average offending rates of 235 and 167.²⁰¹

Most Robbery offenders were in the age range 30>44 years comprising 39.4% of the total offenders in this category. Second most charged were those in the 17>29 age range with 34.2%. Third were those Under 17 with 21% and last were those aged Over 45 with 2.6%.²⁰²

Males were very highly represented in this category of offence comprising 97.3%. This degree of representation was the highest of the five year period. They had the highest proportion in the 17>29 (n=13) and 30>44 (n=15) age range both at 100%. Females had the highest proportion in the Under 17 age range with 12.5% (n=8).

¹⁹⁹ See Table 5 "Five Year Over-Representation Levels of Koorie Offenders" and Chart 12 "Koorie Over-Representation by Category of Offence by Year".

²⁰⁰ Refer to Table 17 "1993-94 Total Koorie Offenders Classified by Category of Offence and Regional Distribution."

²⁰¹ See Table 23 "1993-94 Koorie Offending Rates Per 100,000 Population By Category of Offence and Region."

²⁰² Refer to Table 11 "1992-93 Koorie Offenders by Category of Offence, Age Range and Gender".

The distribution of Robbery²⁰³ in 1993-94 is detailed in the following sections measured in offending rates per 100,000 population.

High offending rate regions in Country Victoria were Gippsland1 in the inner east with 493 and Mallee2 in the inner north-west with 381. There were two regions in the medium high range - Western2 in the outer west and Mallee1 in the far north-west with 286. Those within the medium range included Loddon Campaspe1 in the inner central region with 160 and Highlands Wimmera1 in the inner central-west with 135.

Gippsland2 in the far east with 105 and Loddon Campaspe2 in the central north with 61 fell in the medium low range. The following regions belonged to the low offending range: Hume1 in the far north-east, Hume2 in the inner north-east, Highlands Wimmera1 in the inner central-west and Loddon Campaspe1 in the inner central region all with 0 rate.

The high offending regions in Metropolitan Melbourne was represented by Prahran1 with 2660. Only Melbourne2 was within the medium high range with 2280. Yarra1 in the inner north with 761 was in the medium range. Moorabbin1 in the inner south with 292 was in the medium low range. The remaining eighteen regions were in the low offending range.

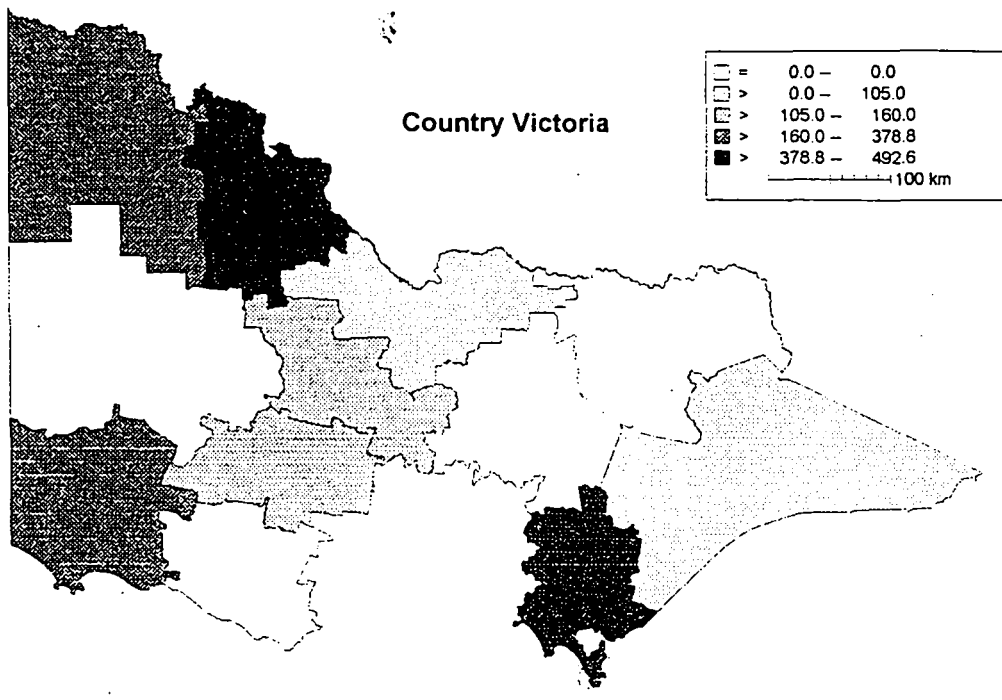
(f) 5 Year Highlights

Robbery was primarily a male offence in the 17>29 age range, and a Metropolitan Melbourne phenomenon by all measures. In comparison to the general population, Koories were over-represented in Robbery in all years by a factor of between 5.0 and 13.8, ranking the second most over-represented offence category.

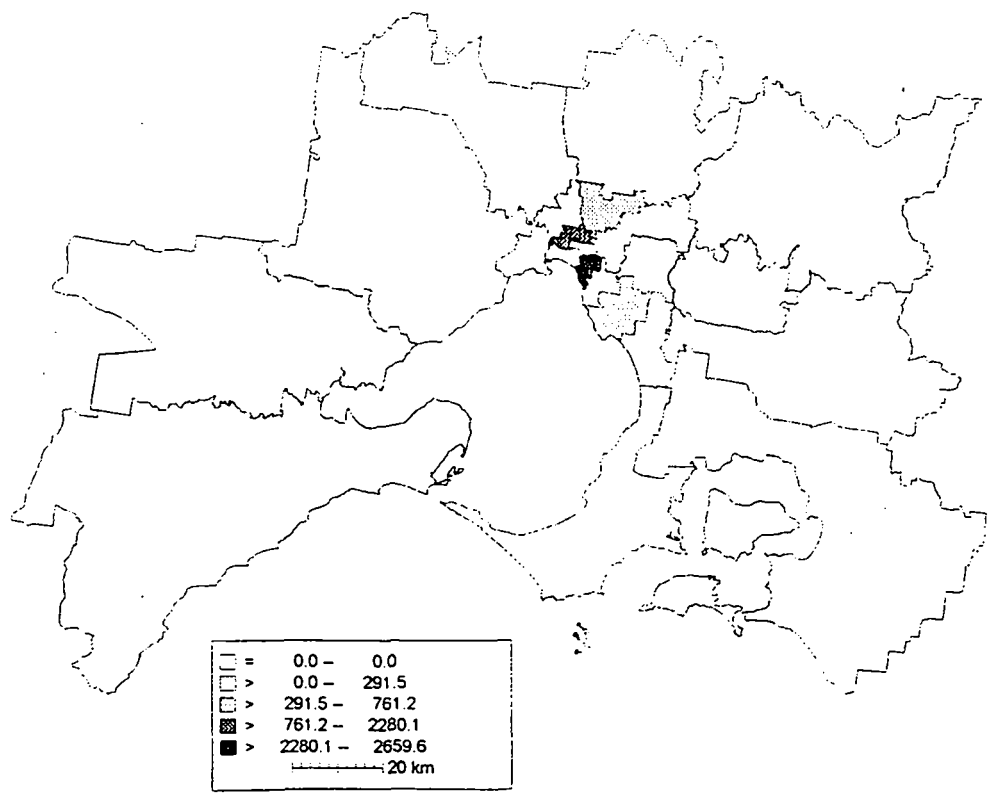
However, as a proportion of the total, Robbery was consistently at the bottom of the eight rank scale. In fact, its ratio to the total of all categories of offence went down over the five year period. Although there was a slight increase in the second, third and fourth years, the number of offenders returned to the 1989-90 level in the fifth year. The ratio of female decreased to a low

²⁰³ See Map 37 "1992-93 Robbery Koorie Offending Rates: Offenders Per 100,000 Population" and Table 23 "1992-93 Koorie Offending Rates Per 100,000 Population by Category of Offence and Region."

**1993-94 Robbery
Koorie Offending Rates
Offenders per 100,000 Population**



Metropolitan Melbourne



in the fifth year, as the male ratio went up.

Certain regions were consistently represented as displaying high or comparatively low offending rates for Robbery. In Country Victoria, high offending regions were Gippsland¹ in the inner east, Highlands Wimmera¹ in the inner central-west, Mallee² in the inner north-west and Western² in the outer west appeared in two out of five years. In Metropolitan Melbourne, Melbourne² in the inner central region appeared in four out of five years. Prahran¹ in inner central and Yarra¹ in the inner north appeared in three out of the five years.

In terms of low density offending, Hume¹ in the far north-east, Highlands Wimmera² in the outer central-west and Hume² in the inner north-east all appeared in four years. In Metropolitan Melbourne, Moorabbin² in the inner south appeared in all five years. Barwon¹ in the outer south-west, Moorabbin¹ in the inner south, Mountains¹ in the outer north-east, Nepean² in the outer south, Nunawading¹ and Nunawading² in the inner east appeared in four of the five years.

Theft

There are eleven offence types which make up the category of Theft: attempted motor vehicle theft, attempted theft, deception, dishonesty, forgery, fraud, motor vehicle theft, other deception, shoplifting, social security fraud and theft.²⁰⁴

In terms of the total number of offences with which Koories have been charged over the five year period, the ratio of Theft offences was consistently in the top three offence categories. The yearly ratios to the total are shown in the table below.²⁰⁵

1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
20.6%	21.2%	23.0%	20.1%	19.9%

The proportion of Theft offences to the total increased between 1989-90 and 1991-92 but then declined between 1991-92 and 1993-94. Conversely, Theft offending rates per 100,000 persons (State average rates) have increased steadily from 1989-90 through 1993-94 by 24.5%.²⁰⁶

Av Rate	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Country	2114	2707	3396	3224	3658
Metro	3272	3341	3195	3403	3471
State	2863	3117	3265	3340	3537

This increase has been due to overall increases in both Country Victoria and Metropolitan Melbourne. The increase in Country Victoria was significant at 73% whilst in Metropolitan Melbourne the increase was only 6.1%. However unlike the trends for most other offence categories, the rate of offending is higher in Metropolitan Melbourne than Country Victoria for all years except 1993-94.

²⁰⁴ See Table 1 "Description and Breakdown of Offence Categories".

²⁰⁵ See Tables 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 "...Koorie Offenders by Category of Offence, Age Range and Gender".

²⁰⁶ Refer to Tables 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 "... Koorie Offending Rates per 100,000 Population by Category of Offence and Region" and Chart 1 "Comparative Koorie Offending Rates by Category of Offence by Year".

(a) 1989-90

Koories charged with Theft in 1989-90 were 3.6 times over-represented compared to their non Koorie counterparts. Of the seven offence categories where comparisons could be drawn (Traffic being excluded) Theft ranked sixth in terms of the extent of over-representation.²⁰⁷ Theft constituted 20.6% of the total offences for which Koories were charged (n=2997) ranking second out of the eight offence categories in terms of proportion of the total.

There were more Theft offenders in Metropolitan Melbourne (60.1%) than Country Victoria (n=224)²⁰⁸ reflecting their corresponding average offending rates²⁰⁹, 3272 and 2114 per 100,000 population.

Most Theft offenders fell into the age range 17-29 comprising 54.4% of the total offenders in this category. Those aged Under 17 formed the second most likely age range comprising 27.7% of the total. Third most often charged were those in the 30-44 age range with a proportion of 13.4%. Offenders Over 45 formed only 1.8% of the total.²¹⁰

Males were highly represented in Theft offences comprising 79.1% of charges laid (n=618) in this offence category. This is the highest percentage for males out of the five year period. Males made up the highest proportion in the 17>29 age range at 82.1% (n=336). Females had the highest ratio compared to males in the Over 45 age range at 37.5% (n=8).

The regional distribution of Theft²¹¹, measured in offending rates per 100,000 persons is detailed in the following section.

²⁰⁷ See Table 5 "Five Year Over-Representation Levels of Koorie Offenders" and Chart 12 "Koorie Over-Representation by Category of Offence by Year".

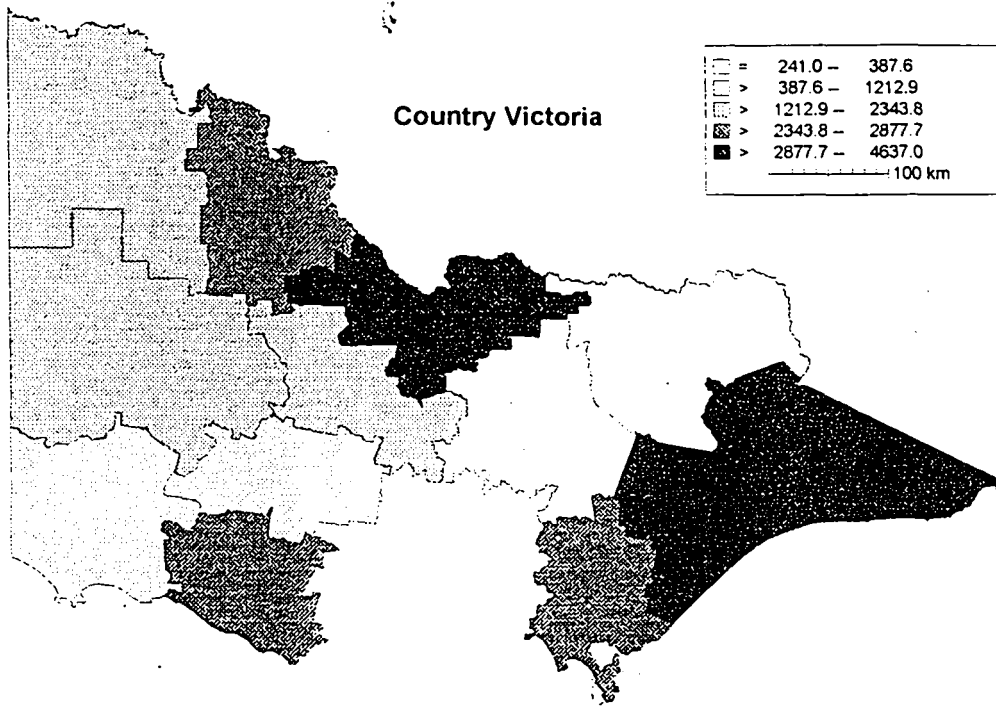
²⁰⁸ Refer to Table 13 "1989-90 Total Koorie Offenders Classified by Category of Offence and Regional Distribution".

²⁰⁹ See Table 19 "1989-90 Koorie Offending Rates Per 100,000 Population by Category of Offence and Region".

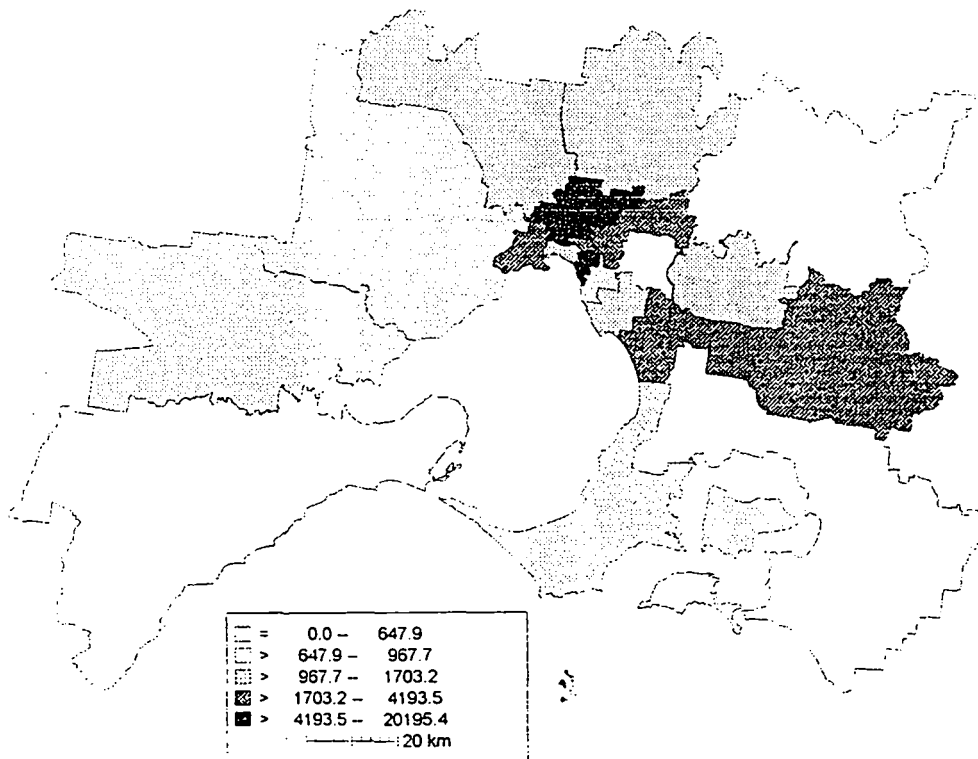
²¹⁰ Refer to Table 7 "1989-90 Koorie Offenders by Category of Offence, Age Range and Gender".

²¹¹ See Map 38 "1989-90 Theft Offending Rates: Offenders per 100,000 Population" and Table 19 "1989-90 Koorie Offending Rates per 100,000 Population by Category of Offence and Region"

**1989-90 Theft
Koorie Offending Rates
Offenders per 100,000 Population**



Metropolitan Melbourne



Regions in Country Victoria in the high offending range were Loddon Campaspe² in the north central region of the State and Gippsland² in the far east with rates of 4637 and 3887 per 100,000 population respectively. Regions in the medium-high range were Western¹ in the inner west, Gippsland¹ in the inner east and Mallee² in the inner north-west of the State with rates of 2878, 2586 and 2538 respectively. Those regions in the medium offending range were Highlands Wimmera² in the inner central-west with 2344, Mallee¹ in the far north-west with 2143 and Loddon Campaspe¹ in the inner central region of Victoria with a rate of 1760.

Highlands Wimmera¹ in the inner central-west and Western² in the outer west fell into the medium-low range with rates of 1213 and 758 respectively. In the lowest offending range were Hume¹ and Hume² in the north-east with rates of 241 and 288 per 100,000 persons respectively.

In Metropolitan Melbourne, regions in the high offending range were all in the inner suburbs: Melbourne², Yarra¹, Prahran¹ and Broadmeadows² with rates of 20195, 11608, 10106 and 4738 respectively. Those regions in the medium-high range were Dandenong¹ in the south-east with a rate of 4194, Melbourne¹ with 3571, Nepean² in the south with 2222, Westgate¹ with 2096 and Nunawading² in the east of Melbourne with a rate of 1931 per 100,000 persons. Five regions fell into the medium range: Mountains¹ (1703), Yarra² (1653) and Broadmeadows¹ (1493) in the outer suburbs; and Moorabbin¹ (1166) and Prahran² (1053) in inner Melbourne.

Regions in the medium-low range were mostly in the outer suburbs of Melbourne: Barwon² (968), Westgate² (786), and Nepean¹ (768); and Moorabbin² (763) in the inner south. Those in the low offending regions were also mainly in the outer suburbs - Barwon¹ (648), Dandenong² (317), and Mountains² (nil). Nunawading¹ in the inner east had nil offending also.

(b) 1990-91

Koories charged with Theft in 1990-91 were over-represented by a factor of 3.5, ranking sixth in terms of the extent of over-representation as in 1989-90.²¹² Theft was the second most frequently charged offence comprising 21.2% of the total (n=3114). This is the same ranking as

²¹² See Table 5 "Five Year Over-Representation Levels of Koorie Offenders" and Chart 12 "Koorie Over-Representation by Category of Offence by Year".

the previous year.

There were more offenders charged with Theft in Metropolitan Melbourne (57.8) than in Country Victoria (n=588).²¹³ This distribution was paralleled when comparing average offending rates: 3341 and 2707 respectively.²¹⁴

Most Theft offenders in 1990-91 were aged 17>29 comprising 54.7% of the total. Second most often charged were those aged Under 17 with 41.8%. Those aged 30>44 comprised 12.7%. The least number of offenders charged with theft were aged Over 45 making up 2.6% of the total.²¹⁵

Males were highly represented in this offence category comprising 74.8% of the total for all age ranges (n=662). In comparison to the five year period however, the proportion of male offenders in 1990-91 is the least significant. In terms of age, male offenders comprised the highest proportion of the total in the 17>29 age range at 76.5% (n=362). Female offenders made up the largest proportion in the Over 45 age range with 36.3% (n=17). These trends are similar to 1989-90.

The following section details the regional distribution of Theft²¹⁶ in 1990-91 in rates per 100,000 persons.

Regions in the high offending range for Theft in Country Victoria in 1990-91 were Western1 in the inner west of the State and Loddon Campaspe2 in the central north with offending rates of 5036 and 4942 per 100,000 persons respectively. Those regions in the medium-high range were Gippsland1 (4064) and Gippsland2 (3466) in the east of Victoria and Western 2 (3788) in the outer west. The three regions falling into the medium offending range were in the north-west of

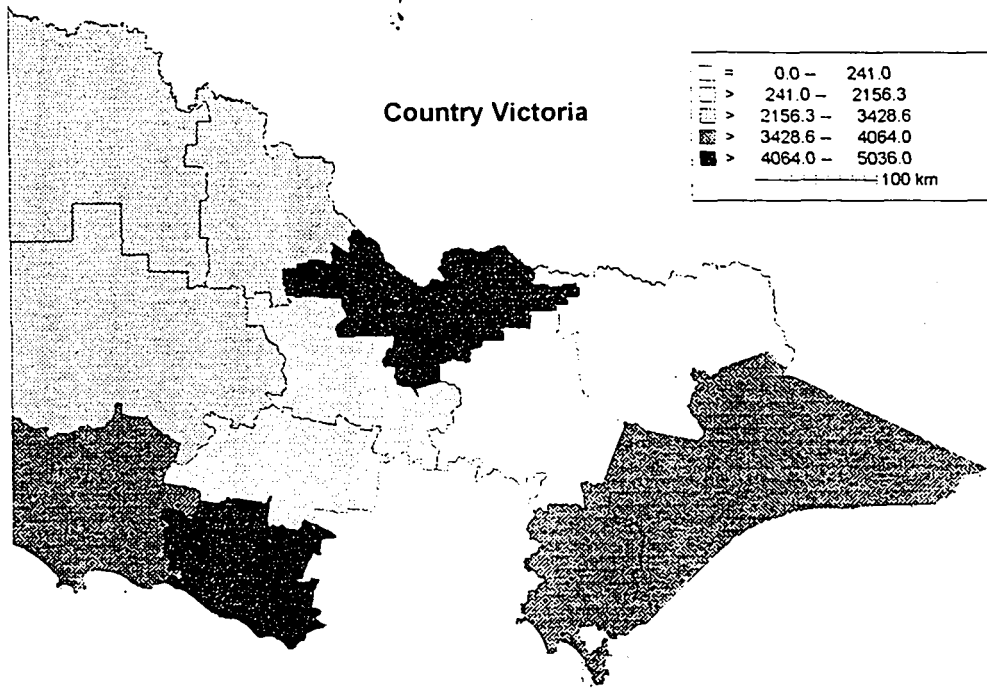
²¹³ See Table 14 "1990-91 Total Offenders Classified by Category of Offence and Regional Distribution".

²¹⁴ Refer to Table 20 "1990-91 Koorie Offending Rates Per 100,000 Population by Category of Offence and Region".

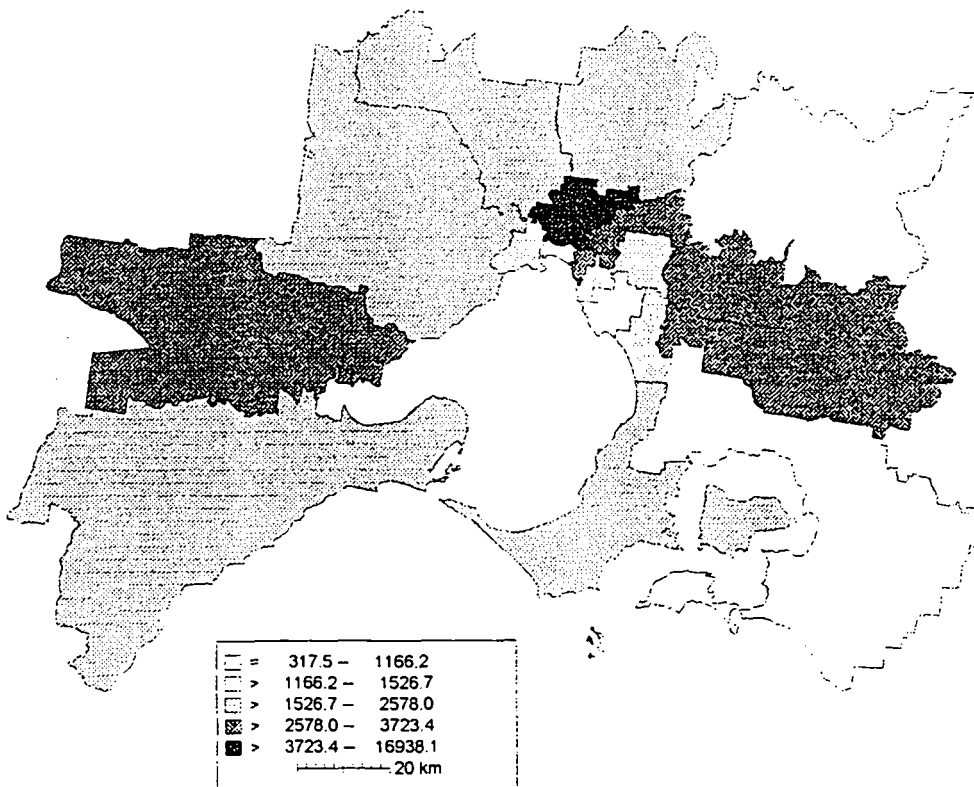
²¹⁵ Refer to Table 8 "1990-91 Koorie Offenders by Category of Offence, Age Range and Gender".

²¹⁶ See Map 39 "1990-91 Theft Offending Rates: Offenders per 100,000 Population" and Table 20 "1990-91 Koorie Offending Rates per 100,000 Population by Category of Offence and Region"

**1990-91 Theft
Koorie Offending Rates**
Offenders per 100,000 Population



Metropolitan Melbourne



the State - Mallee1 (3429) and Mallee2 (2538), and Highlands Wimmera2 in the outer central-west with a rate of 2344 per 100,000 persons.

Highlands Wimmera1 in the inner central-west (2156) and Loddon Campaspe1 (480) in the inner central regions of Victoria fell into the medium-low range. The lowest offending rate for Theft were in the north-east - Hume1 (241) and Hume2 (nil). This follows a similar pattern to 1989-90.

In Metropolitan Melbourne, regions in the high offending range were all in the inner suburbs as they were in 1989-90. These regions were Melbourne2 (16938) and Melbourne1 (5952) in central Melbourne, Yarra1 in the north (12464), and Broadmeadows2 (4239) in the north-west. Five regions fell into the medium-high range and fell evenly between inner and outer Melbourne. These include Prahran1 (3723) in the inner central, Barwon2 (3226) in the outer south-west, Nunawading2 (2703) in the inner east, Mountains1 (2676) in the outer north-east and Dandenong1 (2581) in the outer south-east. Those regions in the medium offending range were all in the outer suburbs of Melbourne. Broadmeadows1 (2578) in the north-west, Westgate2 (2201) in the west, Yarra2 (2066) in the north, Barwon1 in the south-west and Nepean1 in the south of Melbourne with a rate of 1536 per 100,000 persons.

In the medium-low offending range, there were four regions in the inner suburbs - Moorabbin2 (1527) in the south, Westgate1 (1497) in the west and Nunawading1 (1449) in the east; and Nepean2 (1270) in the outer suburbs. Those Metropolitan regions with least offending were Moorabbin1 (1166) in the inner south, Prahran2 (1053) in the inner central, Mountains2 (610) in the outer north-east and Dandenong2 (317) in the outer south-east of Melbourne.

(c) 1991-92

In line with the previous two years, Koories were 3.2 times more likely to be charged with Theft than non Koories, again ranking sixth in terms of extent of over-representation.²¹⁷ Theft was ranked first in 1991-92 (n=3017) out of the eight offence categories, comprising 23% of the total. This is one rank higher than the previous two years.

²¹⁷ See Table 5 "Five Year Over-Representation Levels of Koorie Offenders" and Chart 12 "Koorie Over-Representation by Category of Offence by Year".

There were marginally more offenders in Metropolitan Melbourne (50.5%) than Country Victoria²¹⁸ (n=639). This is a more even distribution than the previous two years. The pattern is different when average offending rates²¹⁹ are considered since the average country rate of 3396 per 100,000 persons is higher than that of Metropolitan Melbourne (3195).

Most Theft offenders fell into the age range 17>29 comprising 53.6% of the total. Those Under 17 also comprised a large proportion at 30.7%. The third largest age range was 30>44 making up 11.5%. The least proportion of offenders (1.7%) charged with Theft were aged Over 45.²²⁰ This age distribution is similar to that of the previous two years.

In terms of gender, male offenders comprised 77% of those charged with Theft (n=696). Consistent with the previous two years, the highest proportion of males were aged between 17>29 at 79.9% (n=373) and the highest proportion of females were aged Over 45 at 33.3% (n=12).

The regional distribution of Theft²²¹ in 1991-92, measured in rates per 100,000 persons is presented below.

Regions in Country Victoria which fall within the high offending range were Loddon Campaspe2 (7077) in the central north and Western1 (6715) in the inner west of the State. In the medium-high range were Mallee1 (5286) in the far north-west, Western2 (4545) in the outer west and Gippsland2 (4097) in the far east. Those regions in the medium range were Gippsland1 (3818) in the inner east, Mallee2 (3299) in the inner north-west and Highlands Wimmera2 (2734) in the outer central-west of Victoria.

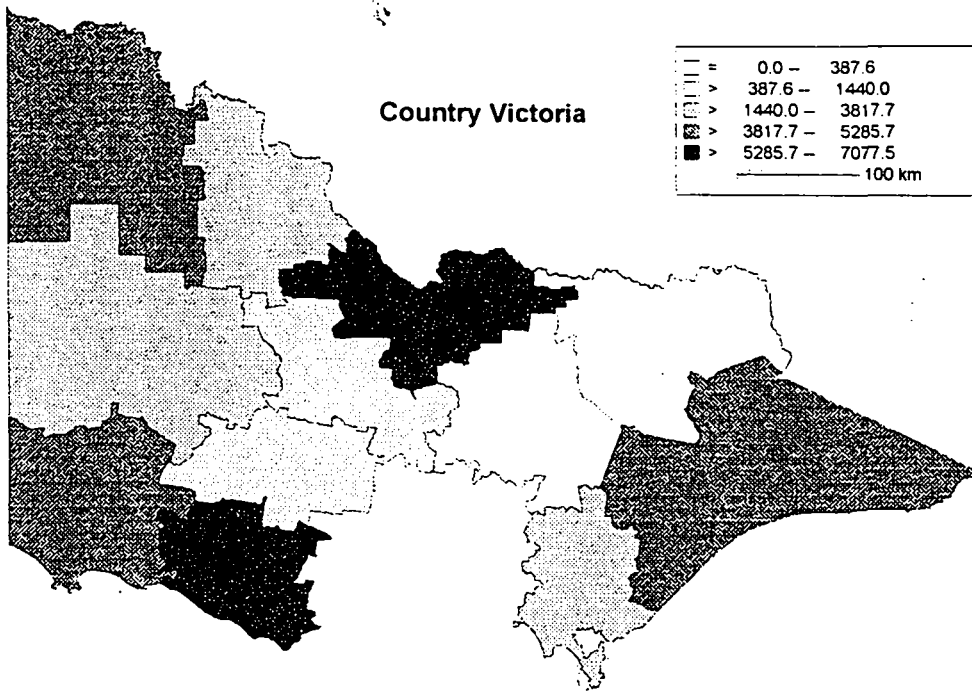
²¹⁸ See Table 15 "1991-92 Total Koorie Offenders Classified by Category of Offence and Regional Distribution".

²¹⁹ See Table 21 "1991-92 Koorie Offending Rates Per 100,000 Population by Category of Offence and Region".

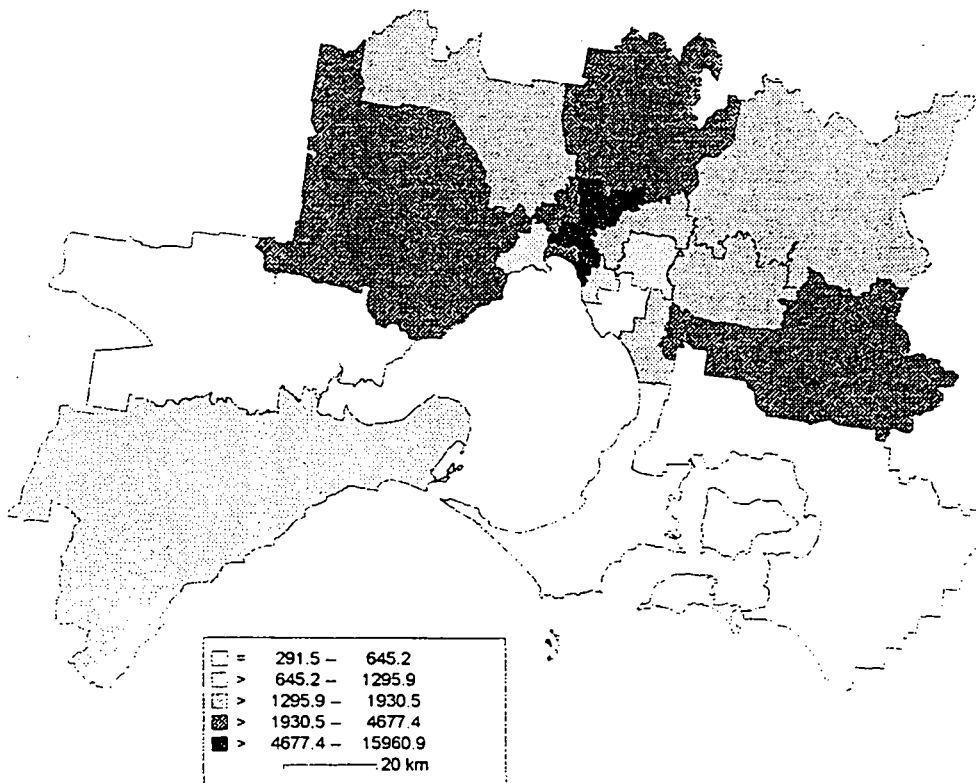
²²⁰ Refer to Table 9 "1991-92 Koorie Offenders by Category of Offence, Age Range and Gender".

²²¹ See Map 40 "1991-92 Theft Offending Rates: Offenders per 100,000 Population" and Table 21 "1991-92 Koorie Offending Rates per 100,000 Population by Category of Offence and Region"

**1991-92 Theft
Koorie Offending Rates
Offenders per 100,000 Population**



Metropolitan Melbourne



In the medium-low offending range were Loddon Campaspe1 in the inner central region and Highlands Wimmera1 in the inner central-west with rates of 1440 and 1348 per 100,000 persons respectively. In the trend of the previous two years, Hume1 and Hume2 in the north-east were in the low offending range.

In Metropolitan Melbourne, the highest offending regions were again in the inner suburbs - Melbourne2 (15961) and Melbourne1 (7143), Yarra1 (11893) in the north and Prahran1 (4787) in Melbourne's centre. In the medium-high range were Dandenong1 (4677) in the outer south-east, Broadmeadows2 (4239) in the inner north-west, Yarra2 (2686) in the outer north, Westgate2 (2358) in the outer west and Prahran2 (2105) in inner central Melbourne. In the medium offending range were Nunawading2 (1931) in the east, Nepean2 (1905) in the south, Broadmeadows1 (1764) in the west, Mountains1 (1460) and Mountains2 (1423) in the north-east. Except for Nunawading2, these regions were predominantly in the outer suburbs.

Four regions were in the medium-low range and are mainly in the inner suburbs. Barwon1 in the outer south-west had an offending rate of 1296 per 100,000, Nunawading1 (1159) in the east, Westgate1 (898) in the west and Moorabbin2 (763) in the south. In the lowest offending range were Barwon2 (645) in the outer south-west, Nepean1 (576) in the outer south, Dandenong2 (317) in the outer south-east and Moorabbin1 (292) in the inner south of Melbourne.

(d) 1992-93

Koories charged with Theft were over-represented by a factor of 3.5, again ranking sixth in relation to the other offences.²²² Theft offenders were ranked third in 1992-93 comprising 20.1% of the total (n=3331). This ranking is two down on the 1991-92 and one less than 1989-90 and 1990-91.

There were substantially more offenders in Metropolitan Melbourne (56.7%) than in Country Victoria (n=600).²²³ This distribution is more similar to that of the first three years than the

²²² See Table 5 "Five Year Over-Representation Levels of Koorie Offenders" and Chart 12 "Koorie Over-Representation by Category of Offence by Year".

²²³ See Table 16 "1992-93 Total Koorie Offenders Classified by Category of Offence and Regional Distribution".

previous year's distribution which was evenly spread. In terms of offending rates²²⁴ this pattern is paralleled with the rate in Metropolitan Melbourne being higher (3403 per 100,000) than in Country Victoria (3224 per 100,000 persons). This is opposite to 1991-92 where the rate was higher in Country Victoria.

In keeping with the previous years, most Theft offenders fell into the age range 17>29 (51.6%). There was also a high proportion of offenders aged in the Under 17 range (32.8%). Those aged 30>44 comprise 12.3% of the total and offenders Over 45 made up 1.8%.²²⁵ These proportions are similar to previous years.

Male offenders formed the majority of those charged with Theft at 77.4% in 1992-93 (n=672). This proportion is almost identical to the previous year. Those aged Under 17 had the highest percentage of male offenders forming 82.8% (n=221). Female offenders were most highly represented in the Over 45 age category comprising 50% of those charged (n=12).

The regional distribution of Theft²²⁶ in 1992-93 is presented in the following section in rates per 100,000 persons.

Regions falling into the high offending range in Country Victoria were in western Victoria - Western2 (7197) and Western1 (6235). In the medium-high range were Mallee1 (6000) in the far north-east, Loddon Campaspe2 (3844) in the central north and Gippsland2 (3782) in the far east of the State. Regions in the medium offending range were Mallee2 (3173) in the inner north-west, Gippsland1 (2709) in the inner east and Hume2 (1938) in the inner north-east.

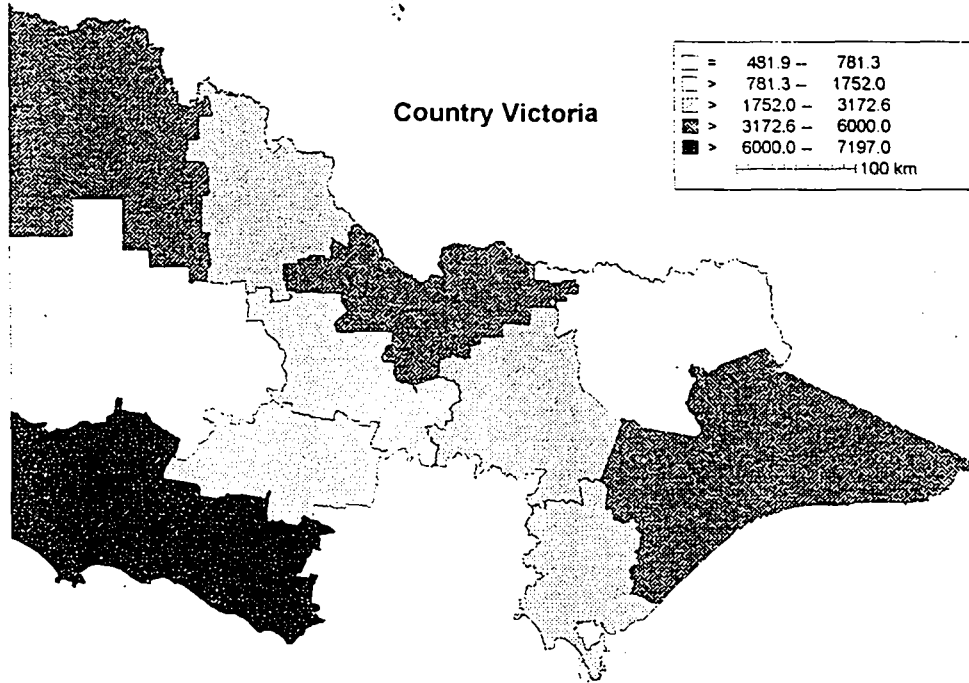
Highlands Wimmera1 (1752) in the inner central-west and Loddon Campaspe1 (800) in the centre of Victoria fell into the medium-low offending rate. In the lowest offending range were Highlands

²²⁴ See Table 22 "1992-93 Koorie Offending Rates Per 100,000 Population by Category of Offence and Region".

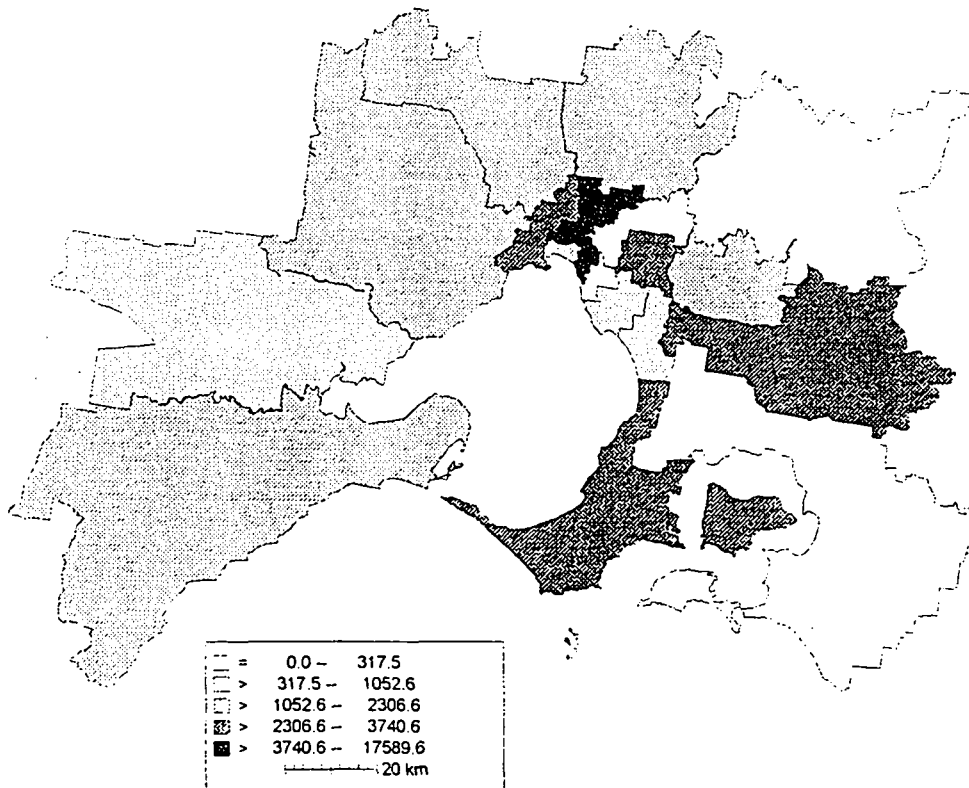
²²⁵ Refer to Table 10 "1992-93 Koorie Offenders by Category of Offence, Age Range and Gender".

²²⁶ See Map 41 "1992-93 Theft Offending Rates: Offenders per 100,000 Population" and Table 22 "1992-93 Koorie Offending Rates per 100,000 Population by Category of Offence and Region"

**1992-93 Theft
Koorie Offending Rates**
Offenders per 100,000 Population



Metropolitan Melbourne



Wimmera2 (781) in the outer central-west and Hume1 in the far north-east.

For Metropolitan Melbourne, inner Melbourne regions once again predominated in the high offending range: Melbourne2 (17590) and Melbourne1 (9524), Yarra1 (12274) in the inner north and Prahran1 (5329) in central Melbourne. In the medium-high range, there were five regions located in both inner and outer suburbs: Broadmeadows2 (3741) in the inner north-west, Nepean1 (3647) in the outer south, Nunawading1 (3478) in the inner east, Dandenong1 (3226) in the outer south-east and Westgate1 (2395) in the inner west of Melbourne. Regions in the medium density offending range were Broadmeadows1 (2307), Barwon1 (2160), and Westgate2 (2044) in the western suburbs; and Yarra2 (1653) and Mountains1 (1460) in the north.

In the medium-low density range, there were four regions: Prahran2 (1053) in central Melbourne, Barwon2 (968) in the outer south-west, Moorabbin1 (875) in the inner south and Nepean 2 in the outer south. Regions in the lowest offending range were Dandenong2 (317), Mountains2 (203), Nunawading2 and Moorabbin2 with nil offending.

(e) 1993-94

Koories were again 3.5 times more likely to be charged with Theft than non Koories in 1993-94. However the ranking increased to third in terms of the extent of over-representation (Traffic and Drunk are excluded from comparison in 1993-94).²²⁷ Theft offenders comprised 19.9% of the total offences for the year (n=3354) ranking third of the eight offence categories. This is the same rank as the previous year.

As for the previous four years, there are more offenders in Metropolitan Melbourne (51.7%) than Country Victoria (n=631)²²⁸. In terms of offending rates²²⁹ however, this trend is reversed since the offending rate per 100,000 persons is higher in Country Victoria (3658) than Metropolitan

²²⁷ See Table 5 "Five Year Over-Representation Levels of Koorie Offenders" and Chart 12 "Koorie Over-Representation by Category of Offence by Year".

²²⁸ See Table 17 "1993-94 Total Koorie Offenders Classified by Category of Offence and Regional Distribution".

²²⁹ See Table 23 "1993-94 Koorie Offending Rates Per 100,000 Population by Category of Offence and Region".

Melbourne (3471).

In terms of age²³⁰, the majority of Theft offenders (46.9%) like previous years were aged 17>29. However, this is a smaller percentage than any of the earlier years. The age range Under 17 is more significant than other years comprising 38.3% of the total showing an increase in the proportion of young offenders. 11.8% of offenders were aged 30>44 and 1.9% were aged Over 45.

Male offenders following the same pattern as the previous two years formed 77.3% of the total offenders (n=670). Males comprised the highest proportion in the Under 17 age range at 82.5% (n=257). Females comprised the highest proportion in the 30>44 age range at 40.5% (n=79).

The regional distribution of Theft²³¹ in 1993-94, measured in offending rates per 100,000 persons is presented below.

High offending rate regions in Country Victoria were the same as for 1992-93 being Western1 (7194) and Western2 (6439). Medium-high offending rates were found in the north-west of the State in Mallee2 (6345) and Mallee1 (5571) and Loddon Campaspe2 (4515) in the central north. Regions in the medium range were Gippsland2 (3782) and Gippsland1 (3695) in the east of the State and Highlands Wimmera2 (2734) in the outer central-west.

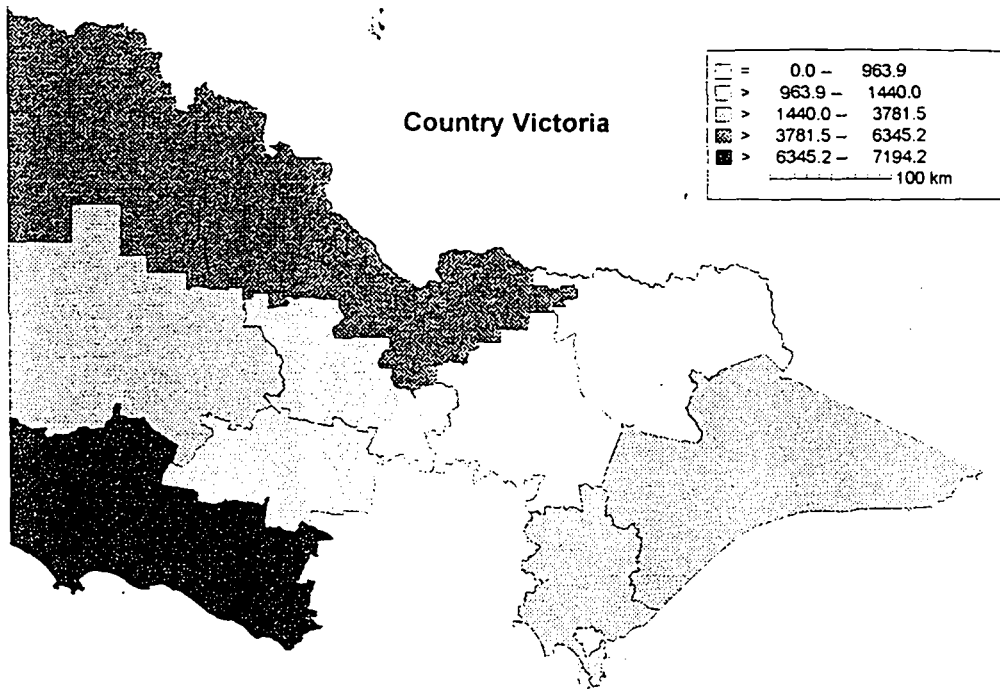
In the medium-low density range were Loddon Campaspe1 (1440) in the inner central region and Highlands Wimmera1 (1213) in the inner central-west. As in most previous years, the lowest offending was in the north-east in Hume1 (964) and Hume2 (nil offending).

In Metropolitan Melbourne, the high density offending areas was in the inner suburbs as in all previous years. These regions were Melbourne2 (14658) and Melbourne1 (8333), Yarra1 (10657) in the north and Prahran1 (9574) in central Melbourne. The medium-high offending

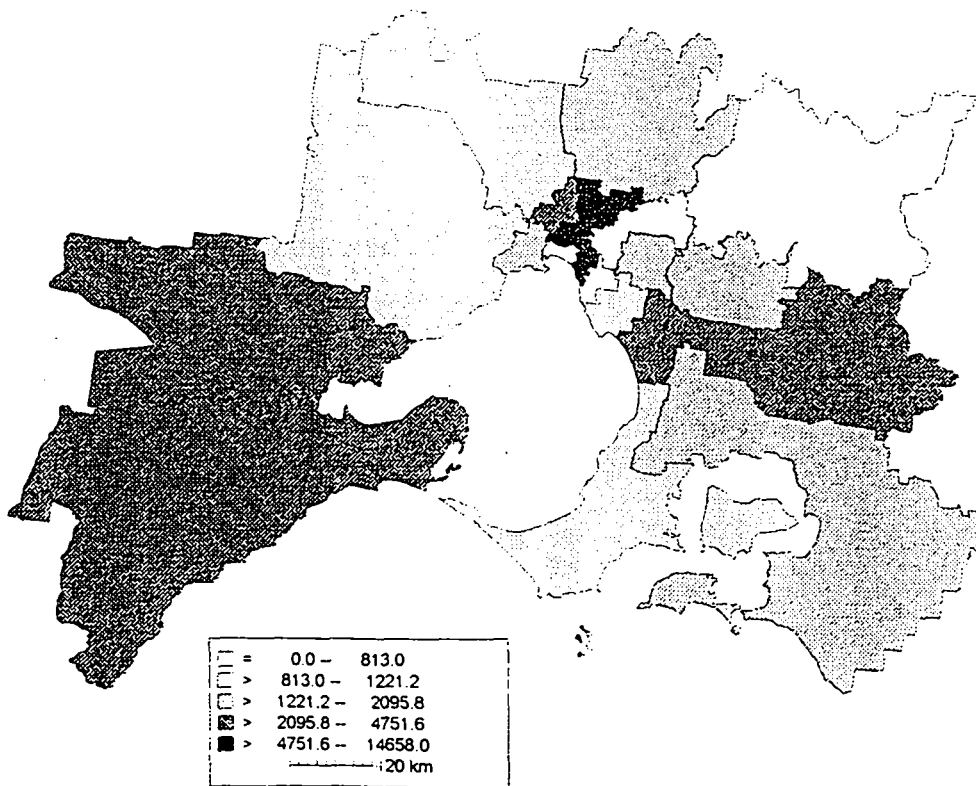
²³⁰ Refer to Table 11 "1993-94 Koorie Offenders by Category of Offence, Age Range and Gender".

²³¹ See Map 42 "1993-94 Theft Offending Rates: Offenders per 100,000 Population" and Table 23 "1993-94 Koorie Offending Rates per 100,000 Population by Category of Offence and Region"

**1993-94 Theft
Koorie Offending Rates
Offenders per 100,000 Population**



Metropolitan Melbourne



regions were mainly in the southern suburbs: Barwon1 (4752) and Barwon2 (4194) in the south-west, Dandenong1 (4677) in the outer south-east, Nepean2 (2540) in the outer south and Broadmeadows2 (2244) in the inner north-west. The medium density regions were Westgate1 (2096) in the inner west, Mountains1 (1946) in the outer north-east, Nunawading1 (1739) in the inner east, Dandenong2 (1579) in the outer south-east and Yarra2 (1446) in the outer north.

In the medium-low range were Broadmeadows1 (1221) in the outer north-west, Nepean1 (1152) in the outer south, Westgate2 (1101) in the outer west, and Moorabbin1 (875) in the inner south. The lowest offending density areas per 100,000 persons were Mountains2 (813) in the outer north-east, Moorabbin2 (763) in the inner south, Prahran2 and Nunawading2 with nil offending in the centre and east of Melbourne respectively.

(f) 5 Year Highlights

Theft was essentially a male offence in the 17>29 age range, and overall a metropolitan phenomenon. In comparison to the general population, Koories were over-represented in Theft in all years by a factor of between 3.2 and 3.5, ranking on average the sixth most over-represented offence category. Whilst there were more Theft offenders in Metropolitan Melbourne than Country Victoria for all five years, the pattern was slightly different when considering offending rates per 100,000 persons. In 1991-92 and 1993-94, the offending rate was higher in Country Victoria.

Over the five year period, there was an initial increase in the number of female offenders which then decreased and steadied for the remainder of the period. Males formed the greatest proportion of offenders in the Under 17 and the 17>29 age category. Overall there was an increasing proportion of young people (Under 17) charged with Theft. In terms of ranking against other offences expressed as a ratio to the total offences over five years, Theft ranked second on average. Over the five year period, it increased its rank from second to first and then decreased to third out of the eight offence types.

Certain regions were consistently represented as displaying high or comparatively low offending rates for Theft. In country Victoria high offending regions were in the Western District and the

central north. More specifically, Western1 in the inner west and Loddon Campaspe2 in the north central region of Country Victoria were in the high range in four out of five years and three out of the five years respectively. Western2 in the outer west of the State was represented in two of the five years. In Metropolitan Melbourne, the inner central regions predominate. Melbourne2 in the inner central and Yarra1 in the inner north were high offending regions in all five years. Melbourne1 and Prahran1 in the inner central were represented in the high range in four of the five years; and Broadmeadows2 in the inner north-west appeared twice.

In terms of low density offending, the north-east of Victoria predominated. Hume1 in the far north-east was represented in all five years and Hume2 in the inner north-east was displayed in four of the five years. In Metropolitan Melbourne, the outer eastern suburbs were most represented. That is, Mountains2 in the north-east and Dandenong2 in the south-east were in the low range in four of the five years. Nepean1 and Nepean2 in the outer south, Moorabbin1 and Moorabbin2 in the inner south and Prahran2 in the inner central appeared twice in the low range.

Traffic

There are eleven offence types which make up the category of Traffic: careless driving, dangerous driving, driving under the influence, driving whilst disqualified, exceeding alcohol content, exceeding speed limit, refuse preliminary breath test, traffic offences, unlicensed driving, and unregistered motor vehicle.²³²

In terms of the total number of offences with which Koories have been charged over the five year period, Traffic offences were between third and fourth least popular of the eight offence categories. The yearly ratios to the total are shown in the table below.²³³

1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
8.7%	8.3%	8.5%	9.3%	8.9%

The proportion of Traffic offences to the total remained fairly constant over the five years. There was an increase between 1991-92 and 1992-93 but this dropped again in 1993-94. Traffic offending rates per 100,000 persons (State average rates) remained constant over the first three years but increased over the last two years.²³⁴

Av Rate	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Country	1202	1566	1594	1862	1811
Metro	1155	908	905	1153	1127
State	1171	1140	1148	1403	1368

This increase has been due to increases in both Country Victoria and Metropolitan Melbourne between 1991-92 and 1992-93 which plateaued in 1993-94. The rate of offending is higher in Country Victoria than Metropolitan Melbourne for all years. Except for 1993-94, the offending rate in Country Victoria has been consistently increasing (by 50.7%) over the five year period.

²³² See Table 1 "Description and Breakdown of Offence Categories".

²³³ See Tables 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 "...Koorie Offenders by Category of Offence, Age Range and Gender".

²³⁴ Refer to Tables 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 "...Koorie Offending Rates Per 100,000 Population by Category of Offence and Region" and Chart 1 "Comparative Koorie Offending Rates by Category of Offence by Year".

Conversely the rate in Metropolitan Melbourne has fluctuated, however there was an overall decrease of 2.4% between 1989-90 and 1993-94.

(a) 1989-90

Traffic constituted 8.7% of the total offences for the year (n=2997), ranked fifth out of the eight offence categories.²³⁵

There were almost identical numbers of offenders²³⁶ in both Country Victoria and Metropolitan Melbourne (n=229). The offending rate²³⁷ per 100,000 persons however, was higher in Country Victoria (1202) than Metropolitan Melbourne (1155).

The majority of Traffic offenders (59.8%) were aged 17>29. The age range 30>44 was second most prevalent comprising 26.8% of the total. Those aged Over 45 and Under 17 made up 3.8% and 1.1% respectively.²³⁸

Those charged with Traffic were predominantly male forming 82.8% of the total offenders (n=261). However in the Under 17 age range, females comprised the majority at 66.7% (n=3). The most significant male category was the Over 45 category at 90% (n=10).

The regional distribution of Traffic²³⁹ in 1989-90, measured in offending rates per 100,000 persons is detailed in the following section.

Regions in the high offending density range for Traffic in Country Victoria were Gippsland2

²³⁵ No over-representation levels could be computed for Traffic because the Victoria Police Statistical Review does not record Traffic offences in the same way as other offences.

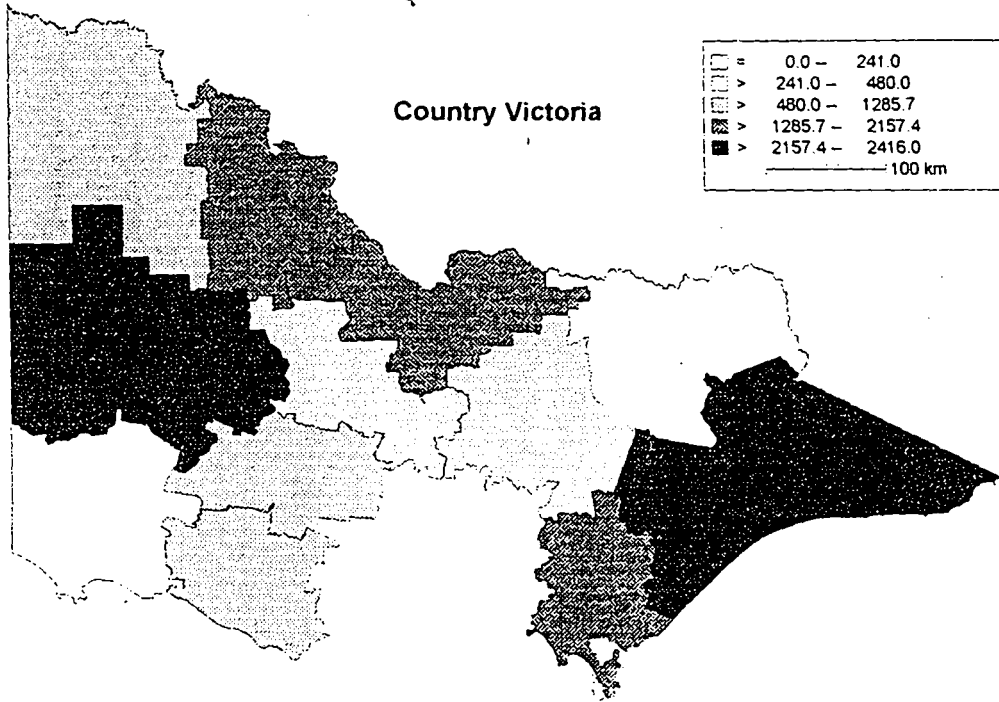
²³⁶ See Table 13 "1989-90 Total Koorie Offenders Classified by Category of Offence and Regional Distribution".

²³⁷ See Table 19 "1989-90 Koorie Offending Rates Per 100,000 Population by Category of Offence and Region".

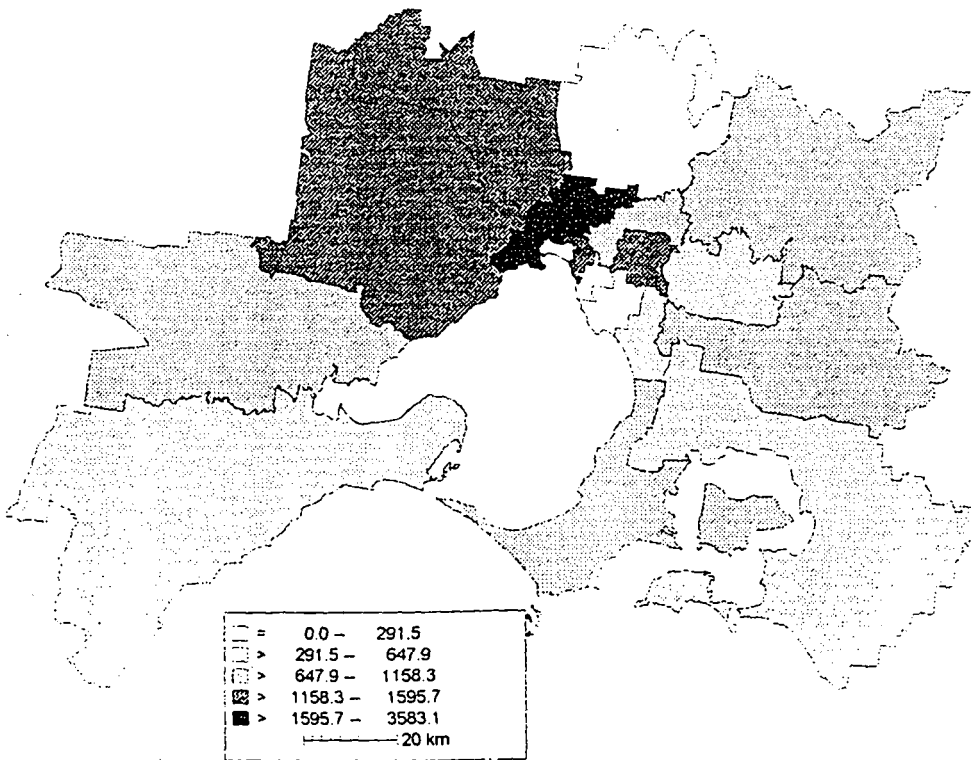
²³⁸ Refer to Table 7 "1989-90 Koorie Offenders by Category of Offence, Age Range and Gender".

²³⁹ See Map 43 "1989-90 Traffic Offending Rates: Offenders per 100,000 Population" and Table 19 "1989-90 Koorie Offending Rates per 100,000 Population by Category of Offence and Region"

**1989-90 Traffic
Koorie Offending Rates
Offenders per 100,000 Population**



Metropolitan Melbourne



(2416) in the far east and Highlands Wimmera² (2344) in the outer central-west of Victoria. Those in the medium-high density range were Mallee² (2157) in the inner north-west, Loddon Campaspe² (2013) in the central north and Gippsland¹ (1601) in the inner east of the State. Mallee¹ (1286) in the far north-west, Western¹ (959) in the inner west and Highlands Wimmera¹ (539) in the inner central-west fell into the medium density offending range.

Medium-low offending rate regions were Loddon Campaspe¹ (480) in the inner central and Hume² (388) in the inner north-east of Victoria. Hume¹ (241) in the far north-east and Western² (nil offending) in the outer west displayed the lowest rate of offending.

In Metropolitan Melbourne, regions in the high offending rate were all in the inner suburbs: Melbourne² (3583) in the centre, Broadmeadows² (2743) in the north-west, Yarra¹ (2569) in the north and Westgate¹ in the west of Melbourne. Regions in the medium-high range were Prahran¹ (1596) in the inner central, Westgate² (1572) in the outer west, Nunawading¹ (1449) in the inner east (1158), Broadmeadows¹ (1221) in the outer north-west and Melbourne¹ (1190) in central Melbourne. Those within the medium offending range (except Nunawading²) were mainly in the outer suburbs: Nunawading² (1158) in the inner east, Nepean¹ (1152) in the south, Mountains² (1016) in the north-east, Barwon² (968) in the south-west and Dandenong¹ (806) in the south-east.

The medium-low density regions were located in the outer regions of Melbourne and include Barwon¹ (648) in the south-west, Dandenong² (635) in the south-east, Mountains¹ (487) in the north-east and Nepean² in the south of Melbourne. The lowest offending rate regions were Moorabbin¹ (292) in the inner east, Yarra² (207) in the outer north, Prahran² in the inner central and Moorabbin² in the inner east both with nil offending.

(b) 1990-91

Traffic was the sixth most frequently charged offence in 1990-91 comprising 8.3% of the total (n=3114). This is the one ranking lower than the previous year.

More offenders were charged with Traffic in Country Victoria (55.8) than in Metropolitan

Melbourne (n=222).²⁴⁰ When comparing average offending rates this distribution was paralleled: 1566 and 908 respectively.²⁴¹

In keeping with the previous year, the majority of Traffic offenders in 1990-91 were aged 17>29 forming 55.9% of the total. Second most often charged were those aged between 30>44 at 29.1%. The Over 45 age group comprised 5.7% of the total. The least number of offenders charged with Traffic were aged Under 17 making up 2.6% of the total.²⁴² This distribution is similar to the previous year.

In 1990-91, males represented a slightly higher proportion of total offenders than the previous year comprising 85.4% of the total (n=261). In terms of age, male offenders comprised the highest proportion of the total in the 30>44 age range at 88.2% (n=76). The highest female representation was 20% in the Under 17 category (n=5).

The following section details the regional distribution of Traffic²⁴³ in 1990-91, measured in offending rates per 100,000 persons.

Regions in the high offending range for Traffic in Country Victoria in 1990-91 were Western2 (3030) in the outer west and Gippsland2 (2731) in the far east of the State. Those regions in the medium-high range were Highlands Wimmera2 (2344) in the outer central-west, Mallee2 (2157) in the inner north-west and Loddon Campaspe2 (1952) in the central north of Victoria. Regions falling into the medium offending range were Western1 (1679) in the inner west, Hume2 (1550) in the inner north-east and Mallee1 in far north-east with a rate of 1143 per 100,000 persons.

Gippsland1 (1108) in the inner east and highlands Wimmera1 (539) fell into the medium-low

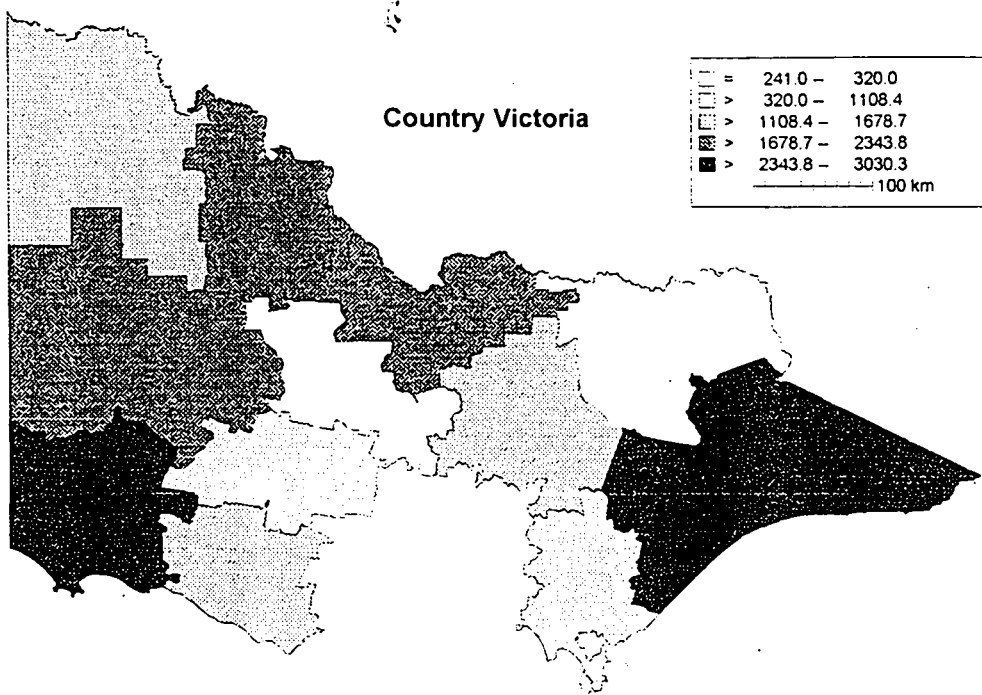
²⁴⁰ See Table 14 "1990-91 Total Offenders Classified by Category of Offence and Regional Distribution".

²⁴¹ Refer to Table 20 "1990-91 Koorie Offending Rates Per 100,000 Population by Category of Offence and Region".

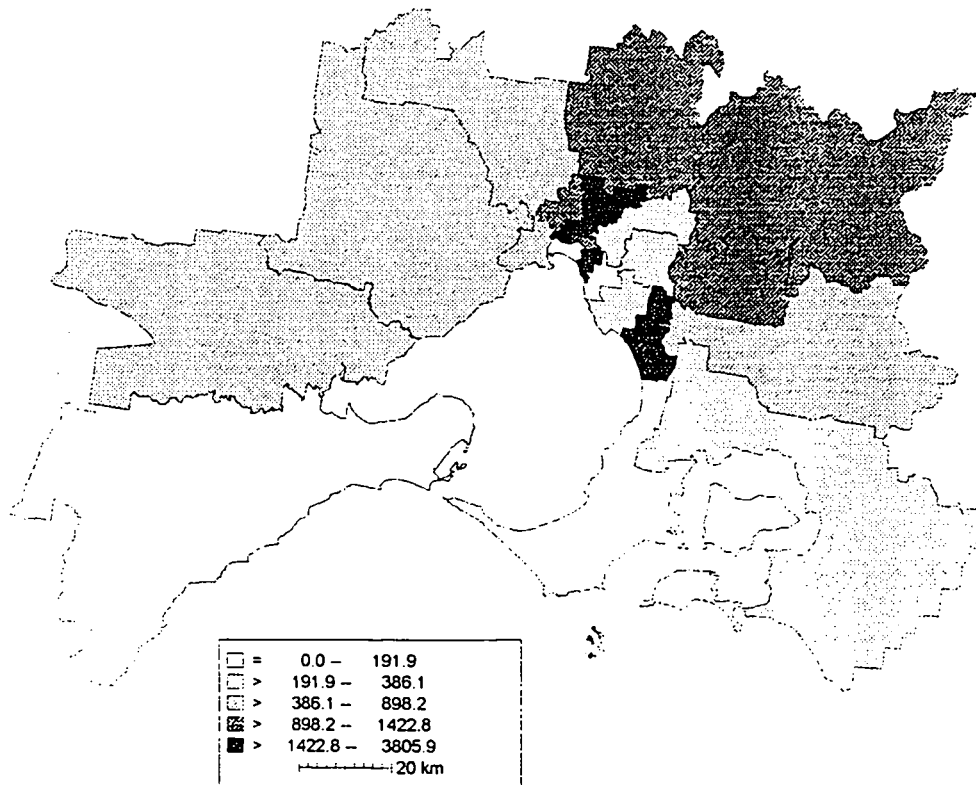
²⁴² Refer to Table 8 "1990-91 Koorie Offenders by Category of Offence, Age Range and Gender".

²⁴³ See Map 44 "1990-91 Traffic Offending Rates: Offenders per 100,000 Population" and Table 20 "1990-91 Koorie Offending Rates per 100,000 Population by Category of Offence and Region".

**1990-91 Traffic
Koorie Offending Rates
Offenders per 100,000 Population**



Metropolitan Melbourne



offending range. The lowest density offending regions were Loddon Campaspe1 (320) in the inner central region and Humel1 in the far north-east of Victoria.

In Metropolitan Melbourne, regions in the high offending range were all in the inner suburbs except for Nepean2. These regions were Yarra1 (3806) in the north, Prahran1 (2128) and Melbourne2 (1954) in the centre of Melbourne, and Nepean2 (1587) in the outer south. Five regions fell into the medium-high range and fall evenly between inner and outer Melbourne. These included Mountains2 (1423) and Mountains1 (973) in the north-east, Yarra2 (1240) in the inner north, Melbourne1 in the inner central and Broadmeadows2 (998) in the inner north-west. Those regions falling in the medium offending range were all in the outer suburbs of Melbourne except Westgate1 in the inner west with a rate of 898 per 100,000 persons. The other regions were Barwon2 (645) in the south-west, Westgate2 (629) in the west, Broadmeadows1 (543) in the north-west, and Dandenong1(484) in the south-east of Melbourne.

There were four regions in the medium-low offending range in the eastern and southern suburbs - Nunawading2 (386) and Nunawading1 (290) in the inner east, Dandenong2 (317) in the outer south-east and Moorabbin1 (292) in the inner south of Melbourne. The lowest density offending areas were in Nepean1 (192) in the outer south, Prahran2 in the inner centre, Moorabbin2 in the inner south and Barwon1 in the outer south-west with nil offending.

(c) 1991-92

Traffic offenders ranked sixth in 1991-92 (n=3017) out of the eight offence categories, forming 8.5% of the total. This is the same rank as the previous year.

There were substantially more Traffic offenders in Country Victoria (60.7%) than Metropolitan Melbourne²⁴⁴ (n=239). This difference is more pronounced than the previous two years. The pattern was replicated for average offending rates²⁴⁵ with the rate for Country Victoria being 1594

²⁴⁴ See Table 15 "1991-92 Total Koorie Offenders Classified by Category of Offence and Regional Distribution".

²⁴⁵ See Table 21 "1991-92 Koorie Offending Rates Per 100,000 Population by Category of Offence and Region".

per 100,000 persons and 905 per 100,000 for Metropolitan Melbourne.

Just under half (49.4%) of all Traffic offenders fell into the age range 17>29. Those aged 30>44 also made up a large proportion at 37.8%. Those aged Over 45 and Under 17 comprised a similar proportion of the total at 4.6% and 4.2% respectively.²⁴⁶ This age distribution has altered from that of the previous year in that there has been an increase in the proportion of young offenders (Under 17) and those aged 30>44, and a decline in those aged 17>29 and Over 45.

Male offenders comprised 86.9% of those charged with Traffic (n=259) in 1991-92. This is the highest male proportion of the five year period. The highest proportion of males were aged Under 17 making up 100% of the total (n=11). The Over 45 age category was the most significant female category for Traffic forming 25% of total offenders (n=12).

The regional distribution of Traffic²⁴⁷ in 1991-92, measured in offending rates per 100,000 persons is detailed below.

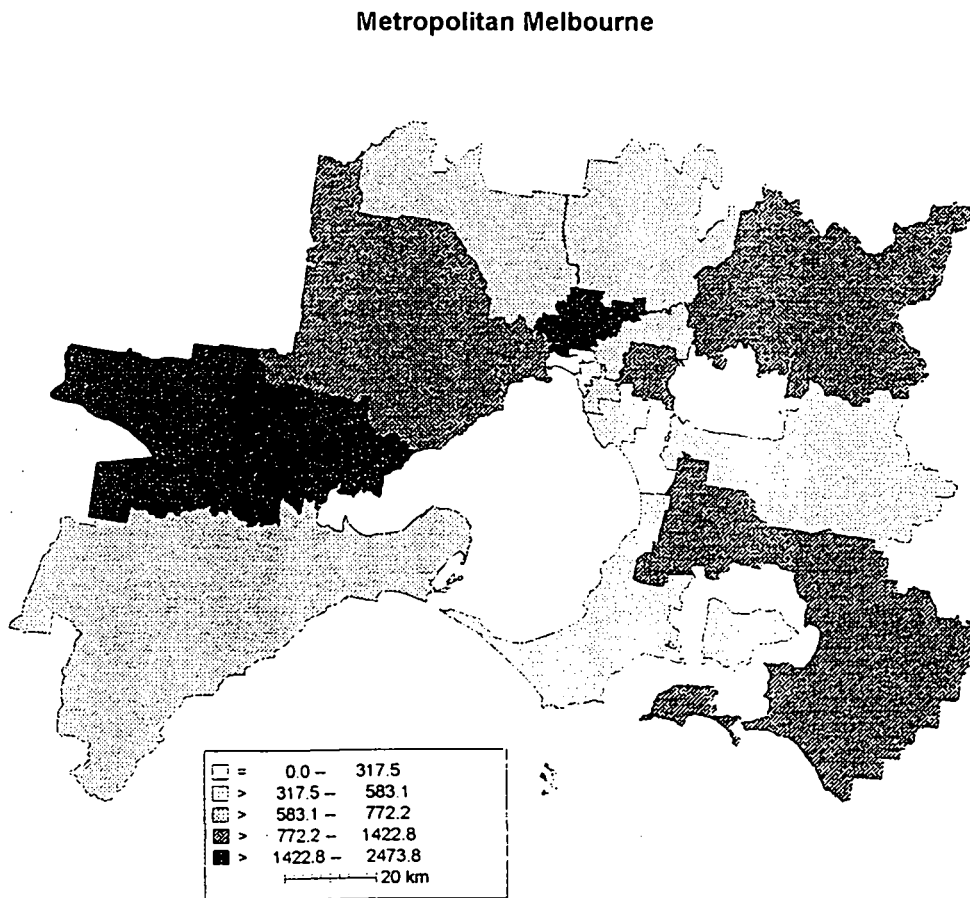
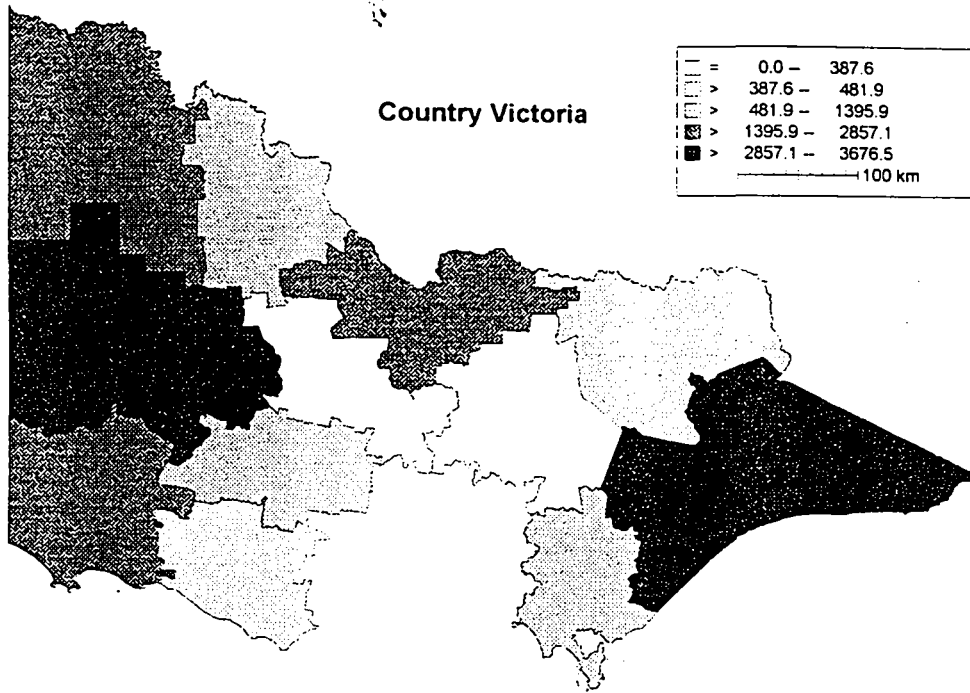
In Country Victoria, regions which fell within the high offending range were Gippsland2 (3676) in the far east of the State and Highlands Wimmera2 (3125) in the outer central-west. In the medium-high range were Mallee1 (2857) in the far north-west, Loddon Campaspe2 (2502) in the central north and Western2 (1515) in the outer west of Victoria. Medium density offending regions were Mallee2 (1396) in the inner north-west, Gippsland1 (1355) in the inner east and Highlands Wimmera1 (1348) in the inner central-west of the State.

Regions in the medium-low offending range were Hume1 in the far north-east and Western1 (480) in the inner west with rates of 482 and 480 per 100,000 persons respectively. Hume2 in the inner north-east and Loddon Campaspe1 (nil) in the inner central were in the low offending range as in 1990-91.

²⁴⁶ Refer to Table 9 "1991-92 Koorie Offenders by Category of Offence, Age Range and Gender".

²⁴⁷ See Map 45 "1991-92 Traffic Offending Rates: Offenders per 100,000 Population" and Table 21 "1991-92 Koorie Offending Rates per 100,000 Population by Category of Offence and Region"

**1991-92 Traffic
Koorie Offending Rates
Offenders per 100,000 Population**



The highest offending regions for Traffic in Metropolitan Melbourne were predominantly in the inner suburbs: Yarra1 (2474) in the north, Melbourne2 (2280) in the centre, Broadmeadows2 (1496) in the north-west and Barwon2 (1613) in the outer south-west of Melbourne. Medium-high density regions were spread throughout inner and outer Melbourne: Mountains2 (1423) in the outer north-east, Dandenong2 (1270) in the outer south-east, Westgate2 (1258) and Westgate1 (1198) in the western suburbs and Nunawading1 (870) in the inner east. In the medium offending range were Nunawading2 (772) in the inner east, Moorabbin2 (763) in the inner south, Broadmeadows1 (678) in the outer north-west, Barwon1 (648) in the outer south-west and Yarra2 (620) in the outer north of Melbourne.

Four regions were in the medium-low range and were located mainly in the southern parts of Melbourne: Moorabbin1 (583) in the inner south, Prahran1 (532) in the centre, Dandenong1 (484) in the outer south-east and Nepean1 (384) in the outer south. In the lowest offending range were Nepean2 (317) in the outer south, Mountains1 (243) in the outer north-east, Prahran2 and Melbourne1 in the centre of the city with nil offending.

(d) 1992-93

In 1992-93, Traffic offenders again ranked sixth out of the eight offence categories as in the previous two years, comprising 9.3% of the total (n=3331).

Following the trend of 1991-92 and to a lesser extent 1990-91, there were substantially more offenders in Metropolitan Melbourne (59%) than in Country Victoria (n=278).²⁴⁸ This pattern is paralleled when offending rates²⁴⁹ are considered with the rate in Country Victoria at 1862 per 100,000 persons and in Metropolitan Melbourne at 1153 per 100,000 persons.

As with the previous years, more Traffic offenders were aged 17>29 than any other age group (49.5%). Similarly, a large proportion were aged 30>44 (31.2%). Again those Over 45 and

²⁴⁸ See Table 16 "1992-93 Total Koorie Offenders Classified by Category of Offence and Regional Distribution".

²⁴⁹ See Table 22 "1992-93 Koorie Offending Rates Per 100,000 Population by Category of Offence and Region".

Under 17 comprised a similar percentage of the total forming 7.1% and 6.1% of the total. It is a disturbing trend that the ratio of young offenders is increasing.²⁵⁰

Male offenders formed 84.6% of those charged with Traffic in 1992-93 (n=311). This proportion is slightly less than the previous year. The highest percentage of male offenders were aged 17>29 forming 88.3% (n=154). Female offenders were most highly represented in the Under 17 age group comprising 26.3% of those charged (n=19).

The regional distribution of Traffic²⁵¹ in 1992-93, measured in offending rates per 100,000 persons is presented in the following section.

Regions falling into the high offending range in Country Victoria were Mallee2 (3934) in the inner north-west and Highlands Wimmera2 (3516) in the outer central-west. Regions in the medium-high density range were Gippsland2 (3361) in the far east, Western1 (2398) in the inner west and Loddon Campaspe2 (2013) in the central north of the State. Medium offending density regions were Mallee1 (2000) in the far north-west, Gippsland1 (1847) in the inner east and Highlands Wimmera1 (1617) in the inner central-west of Victoria.

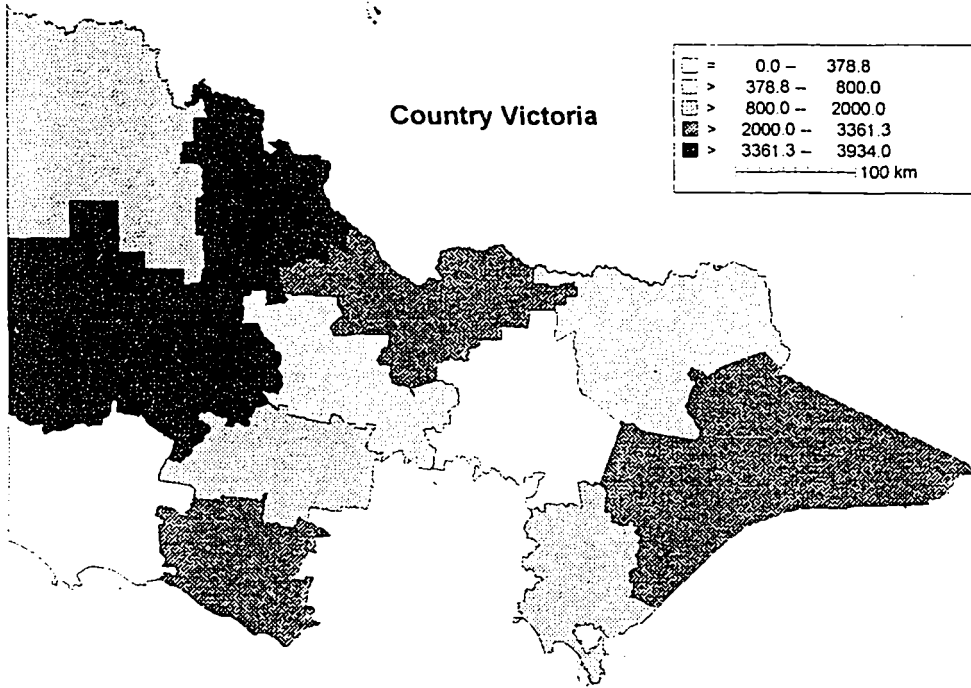
Loddon Campaspe1 (800) in the inner central region and Hume1 (482) in the far north-east fell into the medium-low offending range. Regions in the lowest offending range were Western2 (379) in the inner west and Hume2 (nil offending) in the inner north-east.

In Metropolitan Melbourne, the inner suburbs only featured in the high offending range: Melbourne1 (3571) and Melbourne2 (2280), Yarra1 (3616) in the inner north and Prahran1 (2660) in central Melbourne. The five regions in the medium-high range were in both the outer and inner suburbs: Broadmeadows2 (2244) in the inner north-west, Nunawading1 (1739) in the inner east, Westgate2 (1415) in the outer west, Nepean1 (1152) in the outer south and Yarra2 (1033) in the outer north of Melbourne. Those regions in the medium density offending range

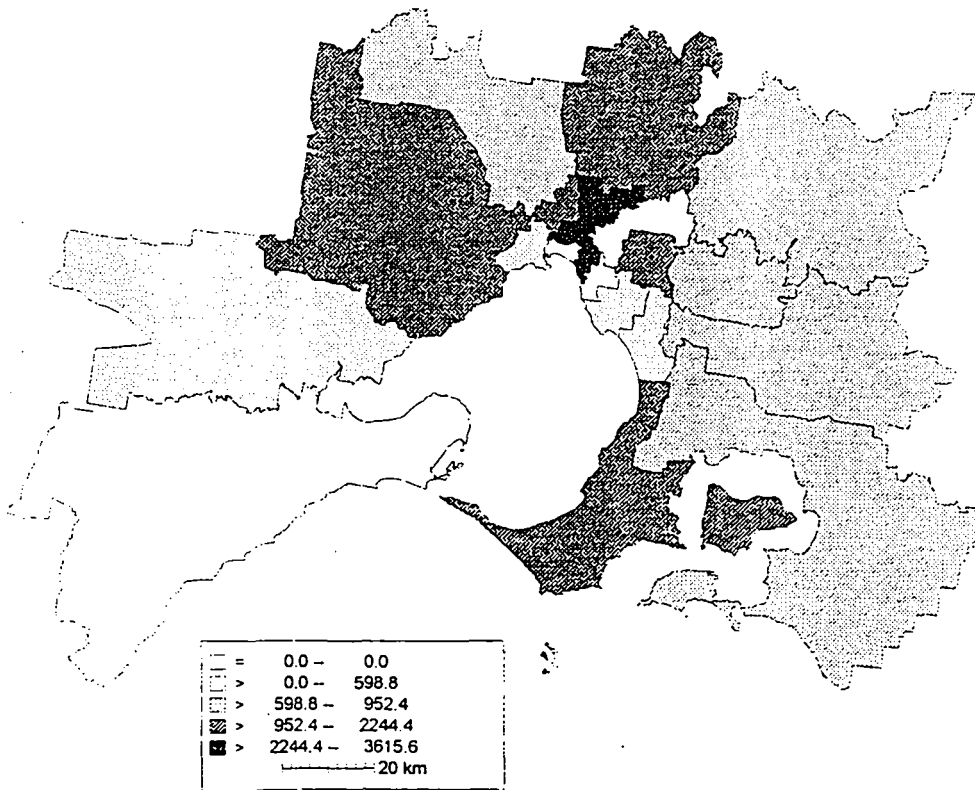
²⁵⁰ Refer to Table 10 "1992-93 Koorie Offenders by Category of Offence, Age Range and Gender".

²⁵¹ See Map 46 "1992-93 Traffic Offending Rates: Offenders per 100,000 Population" and Table 22 "1992-93 Koorie Offending Rates per 100,000 Population by Category of Offence and Region"

**1992-93 Traffic
Koorie Offending Rates**
Offenders per 100,000 Population



Metropolitan Melbourne



were Dandenong2 (952) and Dandenong1 (806) in the south-east, Broadmeadows1 (814) in the west, and Mountains2 (813) and Mountains1 (730) in the north-east of Melbourne.

Regions in the medium-low density range were in the west and south of Melbourne: Westgate1 (599) and Barwon2 (323) in the west, and Nepean2 (317) and Moorabbin1 (292) in the southern suburbs. There is nil offending in Prahran2, Nunawading2, Moorabbin2 and Barwon1.

(e) 1993-94

Traffic offenders comprised 8.9% of the total offences for the year (n=3354) ranking fifth of the eight offence categories. This ranking is one higher than the previous three years and the same as for 1989-90.

In the same pattern as the previous four years, there were more offenders in Country Victoria (56.8%) than in Metropolitan Melbourne (n=273)²⁵². This trend is replicated in Traffic offending rates²⁵³ with the rate per 100,000 persons being 1811 and 1127 respectively.

In line with previous years²⁵⁴, those aged 17>29 were most often charged with Traffic offences (52.2%). Second most often charged were offenders aged 30>44 (29.4%). Once again those aged Over 45 and Under 17 had similar ratios: 6.6% and 7.3% respectively. It is a disturbing trend that the proportion of young people involved in Traffic offences has consistently risen over the five year period.

Male offenders formed 81.9% of the total for Traffic (n=299). This is the smallest proportion of the five years. The Over 45 age group had the highest proportion of males at 90% (n=20). Females formed the highest proportion in the Under 17 age range at 22.7% (n=22).

²⁵² See Table 17 "1993-94 Total Koorie Offenders Classified by Category of Offence and Regional Distribution".

²⁵³ See Table 23 "1993-94 Koorie Offending Rates Per 100,000 Population by Category of Offence and Region".

²⁵⁴ Refer to Table 11 "1993-94 Koorie Offenders by Category of Offence, Age Range and Gender".

The regional distribution of Traffic²⁵⁵ in 1993-94, measured in offending rates per 100,000 persons is detailed in the following section.

High offending rate regions in Country Victoria were Gippsland2 (3571) in the far east and Highlands Wimmera2 (3516) in the outer central-west of Victoria. Regions with medium-high offending rates were Mallee2 (2548) in the inner north-west, Western2 (2273) in the outer west and Loddon Campaspe2 (2257) in the central north of the State. Those areas with medium density offending were Mallee1 (2143) in the far north-west, Gippsland1 in the inner east and Highlands Wimmera1 (1078) in the inner central-west.

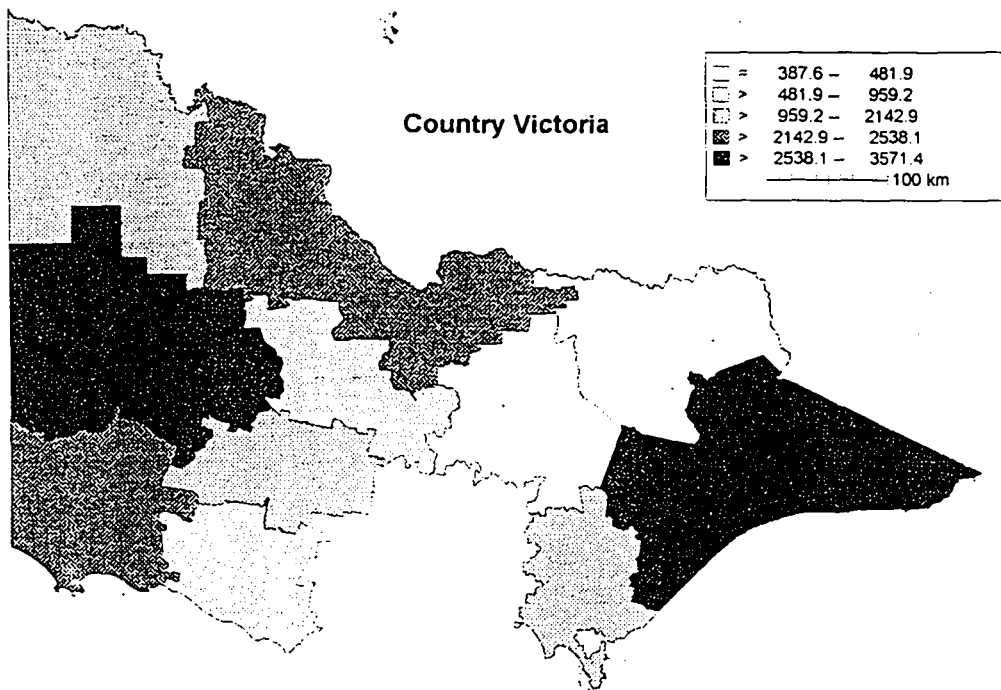
Regions in the medium-low density range were Western1 (959) in the outer west and Loddon Campaspe1 (800) in the central north. The lowest offending regions were in the north-east of the State: Hume1 (482) and Hume2 (388).

In Metropolitan Melbourne, the high density offending areas were in the inner suburbs as in most of the previous years. These regions were Yarra1 (2759) in the north, Broadmeadows2 (2743) in the north-west, Nunawading1 (2609) in the east and Moorabbin1 (1749) in the south. Regions with medium-high density offending were spread throughout the inner and outer suburbs: Yarra2 (1653) in the outer north, Prahran1 (1596) in the centre, Westgate2 (1572) and Westgate1 (1497) in the western suburbs and Mountains2 (1423) in the outer north-east of Melbourne. The medium density regions were mainly in the outer suburbs: Prahran2 (1053) in the centre of Melbourne, Mountains1 (973) in the north-east, Dandenong1 (968) in the south-east, Broadmeadows1 (950) in the north-west and Barwon1 (864) in the south-west.

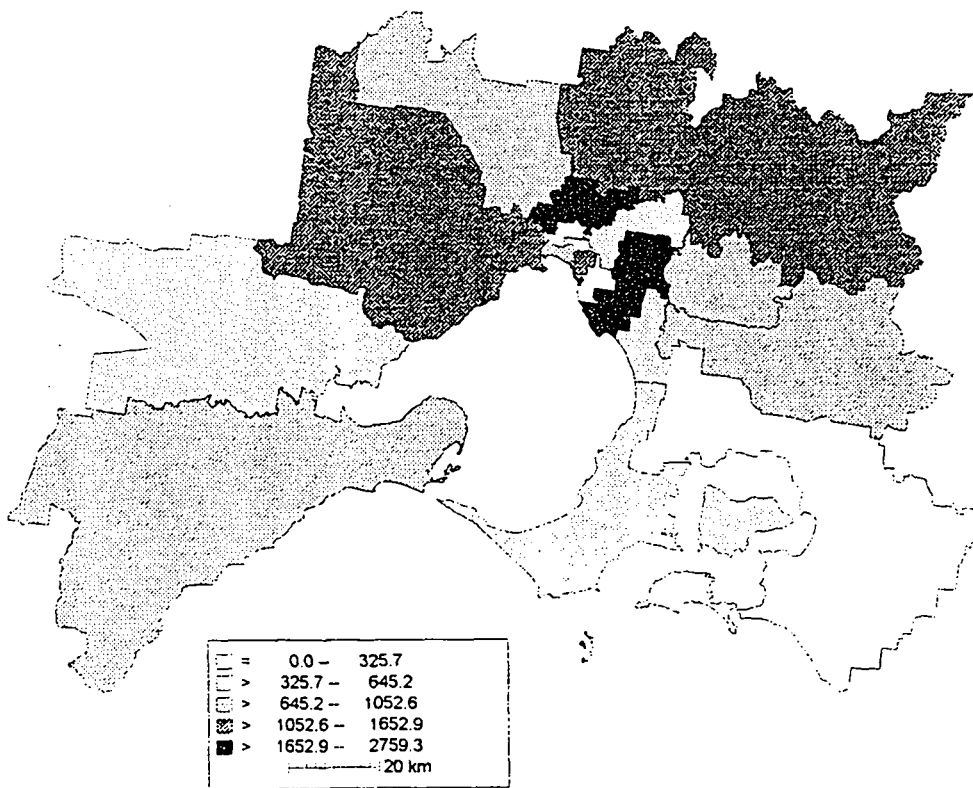
Regions in the medium-low range were predominantly in the southern suburbs: Barwon2 (645) in the outer south-west, Nepean2 (635) and Nepean1 (384) in the outer south, Nunawading2 (386) in the inner east. The lowest density offending was in Melbourne2 (326) and Melbourne1 (nil) in the centre, Moorabbin2 (nil) in the inner south and Dandenong2 (nil) in the outer south-east.

²⁵⁵ See Map 47 "1993-94 Traffic Offending Rates: Offenders per 100,000 Population" and Table 23 "1993-94 Koorie Offending Rates per 100,000 Population by Category of Offence and Region"

**1993-94 Traffic
Koorie Offending Rates
Offenders per 100,000 Population**



Metropolitan Melbourne



(f) 5 Year Highlights

Traffic was essentially a male offence with a strong representation in the 17>29 age range (53.2%) and the 30>44 age range (30.8%) and a country phenomenon. There were more Traffic offenders in Country Victoria than Metropolitan Melbourne for all five years except 1989-90, When considering offending rates per 100,000 persons, the offending rate was higher in Country Victoria in every year.

Over the five year period, there was an initial decrease in the proportion of female offenders over the first three years. After 1991-92 the proportion of females to males increased again to a high of 18.1% in 1993-94. Males formed the greatest proportion of offenders in the 30>44 and the 17>29 age category. Females formed the highest proportion relative to other ages in the Under 17 age range. There is an increasing proportion of young people (Under 17) being charged with Traffic offences. The ranking of Traffic against other offences expressed as a ratio to the total offences over five years averaged sixth. More specifically, it increased from fifth to sixth out of the eight categories in the first year, then remained at sixth for three years until 1993-94 when it decreased back to fifth.

Certain regions were consistently represented as displaying high or comparatively low offending rates for Traffic. In country Victoria high offending regions were in the east and the central-west. More specifically, Gippsland² in the far east and Highlands Wimmera² in the outer central-west of Country Victoria were in the high range in four out of five years. In Metropolitan Melbourne, the inner central regions predominated. Yarra¹ in the inner north was represented in all five years. Melbourne² in the inner central was represented in the high range in four of the five years; and Broadmeadows² in the inner north-west appeared three times.

In low density offending, the north-east, central and western regions of Victoria predominated. Hume¹ and Hume² in the north-east were represented in three of the five years. Western² in the outer west and Loddon Campaspe² in the central north appeared twice over the five year period. In Metropolitan Melbourne, the inner suburbs were most represented. That is, Prahran² in the inner central and Moorabbin² in the inner east were in the low range in four of the five years. Melbourne¹ in the centre and Barwon¹ in the outer south-west appeared twice in the low range.

Discussion

Introduction

After three years of implementing the recommendations of the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody and hundreds of millions of dollars spent on Aboriginal affairs, it would not be unreasonable to expect positive changes in the criminal justice system and its dealings with indigenous people in Australia. Evidence from research conducted elsewhere and various media sources suggests that Aboriginal deaths in custody are still occurring and in fact the rate at which Koories are dying has actually increased since 1990. As mentioned earlier, in Victoria alone there have been more deaths between 1991 and 1994 than in the whole period investigated by the Royal Commission.

Our study has shown that this may well be due to the increasing numbers of Koories being charged with criminal offences since the Royal Commission. Indeed the results of our research indicate that little has changed in terms of the extent of Koorie involvement in the first stage of the criminal justice system. In fact the situation for Koories in Victoria has got progressively worse over the five year post-Royal Commission period of analysis.

Koories are still arrested at an alarming rate compared to non-Koories. This is in relation to every offence category. They are still charged at a very high level for offences such Public Drunkenness and other Public Order offences that have been identified as particularly damaging to Koories. This is despite law reform initiatives in other States and the many recommendations of the Royal Commission pertaining to law and justice in this area. The failure of the current liberal government in Victoria to implement the Royal Commission's recommendation to decriminalise Public Drunkenness is clearly having disproportionate effects on Koories in this State.

These findings also show that Koorie offending in Victoria is subject to strong regional variation, gender and age bias, and is offence specific. There is an increasing rate of rural offending and of particular concern is the increasing number of young Koories coming into contact with police. The following discussion raises the significant findings of the study and some of the implications for Koories in the Victorian criminal justice system.

Koorie Offending and Regional Bias

Koorie offending in Victoria has increased significantly between 1989-90 and 1993-94 in both absolute numbers (17.3%) and offending rates per 100,000 population (8%) with biggest rate of increase between 1991-92 and 1992-93. It is somewhat paradoxical that this has occurred at a time when the recommendations of the Royal Commission were initially being implemented.

This increase is due primarily to the increase in offending in Country Victoria. The proportion of offenders in Country Victoria as compared to Metropolitan Melbourne has increased markedly between 1989-90 and 1993-94 from 48% to 59%. At the end of five-year period, there were 500 more Country offenders than Metropolitan offenders. Similarly the average increase in Koorie offending rates is particularly high in Country Victoria (39.7%) and only marginal in Metropolitan Melbourne (2.7%).

This bias in offending patterns is also reflected in the number of offence categories that were primarily a rural phenomenon. There were Against Person, Burglary, Drunk, Drugs, Public Order and Traffic. Robbery and Theft occurred more significantly in Metropolitan Melbourne.

In terms of specific regional distribution, certain offences display higher rates in some regions and lower rates in others. The low offending regions tend to be more consistent across all offence categories than the high rate regions. In Metropolitan Melbourne for example, most low rates of offending occur in southern and eastern Melbourne, in both the inner and outer suburbs. The exceptions are Drugs and Robbery which also have low range offending in the outer north-east; and Theft and Traffic in the centre of Melbourne. In Country Victoria, most low range offending occurs in the north-east of the State. Drunk and Robbery also have low range offending in the central west of the State; and Traffic in the western district and central north.

In terms of high density offending, most offending in Metropolitan Melbourne is located in the inner central and northern suburbs. The exceptions are Theft and Traffic which also have high range offending in the north-west of Melbourne. High density offending is far more susceptible to regional variation in Country Victoria. Against Person is highest in the east and north-west of the State; Burglary in the west and north-west; Drugs in the west and central-west; Drunk in the

north-west and central north; Public Order in the north-west and central-west; Robbery scattered in the east, central-west, west and north-west; Theft in the west and central-north; and Theft in the east and central-west.

It is important to note that at least four of the five Victorian Koorie deaths in custody between 1991 and 1994 occurred in rural Victoria. This correlates with the abovementioned increasing offending rates in Country Victoria. This rural bias suggests that government policies or funds for existing programs be directed to Koories in Country Victoria. One area that needs to be addressed is the high unemployment rate in rural regions and the need for increased police cross-cultural training on Koorie issues.

Over-Representation Levels by Offence

Over the five year period, Koories in Victoria are over-represented in police charge figures (as a whole) in comparison to the general population by between 5.8 and 3.6 times. In relation to specific offence category, over-representation is evident in all eight offence categories.

On average over the five year period, Drunk was the most over-represented offence. Koories were 14.5 times more likely to be charged with Drunk than non Koories. Robbery had the second highest level of over-representation at 10.0 times that of non Koories. Third was Public Order, over-represented by a factor of 5.7. Burglary was fourth most over-represented by 5.3. Fifth was Against Person which was 5.1 times over-represented. Koories charged with Theft were 3.5 times more likely to be charged than non Koories ranking sixth. Drug offenders were the least over-represented of the seven categories by a factor of 2.0.

These rates of over-representation reveal an unacceptable level of Koorie contact with the criminal justice system. Of particular significance is the over-representation of Drunk and Public Order offences which together reflect a significant problem in relation to public order policing. The high levels of over-representation in Robbery, Burglary and Theft may also suggest that poverty and unemployment are significant issues in the Koorie community.

Again, public order policing and employment opportunities must be addressed if this adverse

situation for Koories in Victoria is to be countered.

Highest Represented Offences

Drunk, Public Order and Theft are the three categories most represented in Koorie arrests over the five year period comprising 65% of all charges laid against Koories. Drugs and Robbery made up the smallest proportion of the total, whilst Burglary, Against Person and Traffic fall between.

In terms of offending rates per 100,000 population, there are large variations in the extent of offending by offence category. The order from the highest average rate over the five years to the lowest is as follows: Drunk with a high rate of 3828 per 100,000, Theft (3224), Public Order (3197), Burglary (1645), Against Person (1460), Traffic (1246), Drugs (793) and Robbery with the lowest rate of 228 per 100,000 population.

As is evident above, Drunk and Public Order have very high rates, especially when considered together. The particularly high degree that Drunk is represented becomes significant for several reasons. Firstly, more than half (67%) of the Aboriginal deaths in custody investigated by the Royal Commission were related to arrests involving public drunkenness. Secondly, there are a number of Sobering Up centres around the State that are supposed to divert drunks away from the system. Thirdly, the Victoria Police has claimed in a number of instances that they have stopped charging Koories for public drunkenness. Our results point to the fact that none of these initiatives seemed to have alleviated the problem.

Decriminalising Public Drunkenness is still an essential option if reducing these unacceptable charge levels is to succeed. However, our study has shown that there is a direct inverse relationship between Drunk and Public Order offences. Thus, in order to really affect the rate of Koorie arrests generally, there needs to be accompanying decriminalisation of certain offence categories in Summary Offences Act relating to offensive behaviour, offensive language, and to certain extent Resist Arrest. This is because these offences often are added to the principal offence of 'drunk in a public place'.

There is a need to look into existing local government ordinances on alcohol and the regulation

of public space where many of the Drunk and Public Order offences occur especially as they relate to young people. Many local governments enacted alcohol ordinances to control public drinking during the previous Labour government in Victoria under the *Local Government Act 1989* without much resistance from the State government. This trend has continued in the present Liberal led government policy regime and also impact on Koorie contact with authorities.

Gender and Age Specific Offending

While Koorie offending remains primarily a male phenomenon for all the years studied, Koorie female offenders show an increase in ratio by 2%. This increase is particularly evident in three specific offence categories: Against Person, Drunk and Theft. Whilst males are over-represented in all eight offence categories, females comprise a significant proportion (over 20%) of the Drugs and Theft categories.

Whilst the majority of offenders in the five year period are aged 17 to 19 year, this age group has actually decreased in relation to other age groups. Of great concern is the increasing proportion of young Koorie people (Under 17) being charged. The number of young people has increased by 69% between 1989-90 and 1993-94. This increase is greater than in any of the other age categories. Female offenders are primarily involved in the increase among Under 17 year olds, particularly in Drugs and Theft charges. Other offence categories such as Against Person, Public Order and Traffic also show increases in female ratios. Male offenders between 30 to 44 years are responsible for the increase in Traffic offences.

Certain offence categories appear to be more 'young persons' offences where others are of an older population. Those Under 17 are most represented in Burglary and Theft, and least in Drunk and Traffic. It is of note however, that there has been an increase in the proportion of Drunk charges in the Under 17 age range over the five year period. The 17>29 age range is most represented in Robbery and Drugs. Those aged 30>44 have the highest representation in Traffic and Drunk. The Over 45 age category is most significant in Traffic and Against Person.

It should be stressed that many of those who died in custody were young adults under 26 years old. Several of the Royal Commission's recommendations on young people focused particularly on this age group. There were several initiatives implemented to divert young Koories from being arrested, charged and gaoled. Our findings show that this does not appear to be occurring and

that young Koories in Victoria remain a particularly vulnerable group. It is crucial to monitor these initiatives to increase their effectiveness.

Conclusion

The results of this research into Koorie offending in Victoria have revealed that there remains a very high level of Koorie contact with the criminal justice system. As shown, Koorie offending has increased significantly in the post-Royal Commission period due particularly to increases in Country Victoria. There are unacceptably high levels of over-representation in relation to non Aboriginal people in all offence categories.

Of particular concern, is the high rate of Public Drunkenness and Public Order offending, and the increase in offending among young Koories. This situation persists despite the Royal Commission recommendations in relation to Public Drunkenness decriminalisation and diversionary programs for Koorie young people. It is essential that the Victorian government takes the Royal Commission recommendations seriously particularly in light of the findings of this research in relation to Koorie people in this State.