



Australian Government
Australian Institute of Criminology

Australian crime:
facts & figures

2008



Australian crime:
facts & figures

2008

www.aic.gov.au

© Australian Institute of Criminology 2009

ISSN 1832-228X (Print)
1836-2249 (Online)

Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study, research, criticism or review, as permitted under the *Copyright Act 1968* (Cth), no part of this publication may in any form or by any means (electronic, mechanical, microcopying, photocopying, recording or otherwise) be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted without prior written permission. Inquiries should be addressed to the publisher.

Published by the Australian Institute of Criminology
GPO Box 2944
Canberra ACT 2601
Tel: (02) 6260 9200
Fax: (02) 6260 9299
Email: front.desk@aic.gov.au
Website: <http://www.aic.gov.au>

Acknowledgments

Extraction of data and preparation of text:
Samantha Bricknell and Jack Dearden

Notes

Because of rounding, some percentages may not sum to 100.
Minor revisions are occasionally made to publications after release.
The online version available on the AIC website will include any revisions made since printing: <http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/facts/2008/>

Edited and typeset by the Australian Institute of Criminology

Foreword

Produced every year, this compendium of information provides a ready reference on trends and patterns in crime and criminal justice in Australia. It covers different types of recorded crime, their place of occurrence, victim and offender details, the volume of matters dealt with by the criminal justice system and the outcomes and government expenditure on the criminal justice system.

Some trends remain constant; the most common crime is theft (excluding theft of motor vehicles) with just under half a million victims in 2007 and assault is the most common violent crime with 176,427 victims recorded in 2007. The majority of offenders are male, the most common penalty meted out by courts is the fine, and a large part of government expenditure on criminal justice is for law enforcement. Recorded crime data show that property crime offences are still declining while rates of recorded assault and sexual assault continue to rise. Victimization survey data suggest that victims are much less inclined to report experience of a violent crime than a property crime.

Prison numbers have risen again, with 27,244 persons in prison on 30 June 2007 but the number serving community correction orders has stayed relatively steady: on any given day in 2006–07, 52,658 persons were serving such orders. Australia's recurrent expenditure on the criminal justice system in 2006–07 was around \$9 billion, with 47,402 sworn state and territory police officers.

While the availability of national statistics on major crimes continues to improve, nationally consistent data on offenders and emerging crimes such as cybercrime, however, remain unavailable. Furthermore, recording issues affecting particular crimes, such as assault and

Property crime continues to fall, but prisoner numbers are rising

sexual assault, limit our ability to confidently identify real trends in these crimes over time.

Nonetheless, this edition of *Australian crime: facts & figures* sees new data additions, for example, on the processing and finalisation of cases in children's courts and Australians' experience of personal fraud. The latter is derived from the first Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) survey to include questions on personal fraud, which estimates that, over a 12 month period, 806,000 or five percent of Australians aged 15 years or older experienced at least one incident of credit card fraud or identity theft or fell prey to scams.

Both administrative and survey-based collections serve as sources of data for *Australian crime: facts & figures*. The data here are primarily national figures; where national data are not available other sources are used. Readers looking for additional information should consult the appropriate publications and websites included in the reference section of this document.

The Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC) prepares publications from fact sheets to detailed reports, on a wide range of more specific crime and justice issues. For further information visit the AIC website, or contact the AIC directly.

Judy Putt

General Manager, Research

Australian Institute of Criminology

Contents

iii	Foreword
vii	Crime and justice statistics
viii	Notes on using these statistics
1	Chapter 1: Recorded crime
2	Number of recorded crimes
5	Recorded crime rates
7	Location of crime
13	Chapter 2: Selected crime profiles
13	Homicide
19	Assault
22	Sexual assault
24	Robbery
30	Unlawful entry with intent
32	Motor vehicle theft
36	Other theft
38	Fraud and deception-related crime
39	Federal charges
40	Drug arrests
44	Chapter 3: Crime victimisation
44	Household and personal victimisation
48	Personal fraud
50	Chapter 4: Selected offender profiles
50	Alleged offenders
59	Drug use by offenders
66	Characteristics of police detainees
70	Most serious offence

71	Chapter 5: Criminal courts
72	The criminal court process
75	Court decisions
80	Sentencing
89	Chapter 6: Corrections
90	Prisons
97	Community corrections
101	Juvenile detention centres
104	Chapter 7: Criminal justice resources
104	Justice expenditure
105	Police
109	Court administration
110	Adult corrective services
113	References

Crime and justice statistics

Statistics used in *Australian crime: facts & figures* come from a variety of sources. There are two types of data collections, administrative and survey, and both types of information are needed to help inform our understanding of the incidence and effects of crime in the community. The sources used to compile this edition are listed in the References section.

Administrative collections—Criminal justice agencies keep records of their workflow at different stages. For example, police keep incident records, courts record the details of cases and their disposition, and corrections agencies have details of the offenders in their charge. Most basic information comes from these administrative collections, which have the advantages of covering the whole population that comes into contact with the criminal justice system and of remaining relatively stable in their collection and production over time.

There are limitations to these data, however, including comparability among agencies and jurisdictions. Most of the data have been collated at a national level only relatively recently, if at all: recorded crime from police records, since 1996; prisoners, since 1983; and all criminal courts, since 2001. There are as yet no national data on offenders. The collections are not all based on the same unit of measurement; for example, police record details about offences; courts record cases; and corrections agencies record information about individual prisoners.

Although much has improved, definitions and collecting methods are not always uniform among jurisdictions, and recording quality may be an issue. It can take time to reach agreement at a national level on key issues, including definitions of new and emerging offences. More detail about crime and justice is often available at a jurisdictional level, even when it is not possible to produce national statistics.

Not all crimes are reported to police. This is believed to vary from a low of 20 percent for sexual assaults to a high of 95 percent for motor vehicle thefts. This is one of the main reasons that the other main type of data collection, surveys, is undertaken.

Surveys—Crime victimisation surveys have the advantage of asking the same questions in the same way of the whole of the sample population. These answers are then recorded in a similarly uniform way so that the information they provide is reliable and comparable.

Crime victimisation surveys are believed to provide a more accurate picture of actual crime rates in society. It is not always valid to extrapolate from a sample to the whole

population, however, and all sample surveys have a certain amount of error. Surveys are also expensive, so they tend to be one-off or infrequent. Surveys used in preparing this year's edition include the Personal Safety survey, the Crime and Safety survey, and the Personal Fraud module, all conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

Notes on using these statistics

It should be noted that police information on victims and offenders has not been tested in court. A murder as recorded by police might later be re-classified as manslaughter, or there may be insufficient evidence to convict an alleged offender in any criminal case.

Apparent marked relative fluctuation in crime rates may be due to the small numbers involved. For example, from four homicides in one year, alteration by one homicide per year will appear as a 25 percent change.

Because of rounding, some percentages may not sum to 100.

Rates are determined against one of two different types of base population—either the total population or the relevant population. The property crime victimisation rate, for example divides the number of property victims by the total population. In this publication, data in relation to the total population are presented as per 100,000. Rates in relation to a relevant population group refer to the number of persons as a proportion of that population group (for example, juveniles, males, females, or Indigenous persons).

Population projections for Indigenous adults are based on data provided by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). The ABS uses two methods to estimate Indigenous populations: the low series and the high series. Both employ certain assumptions about births, deaths, and migration. Figures in this publication are based on high-series population data. This method accounts for the effects of increasing propensity to identify as Indigenous from the 1991 to the 2001 censuses. In 2004, the ABS released revised Indigenous population figures in the high series for 2001–03, based on the 2001 census. Rate calculations for these years therefore differ from those in some previous publications.

Data on juveniles refers to persons aged 10 to 17 years, and adults to persons aged 18 years and older. Issues of *Australian crime: facts & figures* up to 2004 defined adults as persons aged 17 years and older, affecting calculations such as rates of imprisonment. From the 2005 issue onward, imprisonment rates were recalculated based on the revised adult age and will thus differ from those quoted in older issues.



Chapter 1

Recorded crime

Data on recorded crime as published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) for the period 1996 to 2007 are presented in this first section. The information is based on police records of crimes from 1 January to 31 December each year. A victim can be a person; premises; or a motor vehicle.

The ABS has been collecting and publishing data since 1996 on the following eight major categories of offences: homicide (murder and manslaughter), assault, sexual assault, robbery, kidnapping, unlawful entry with intent (UEWI), motor vehicle theft (MVT), and other theft. It is estimated that these crimes account for about 60 percent of all crimes recorded by police.

Due to inconsistency among jurisdictions in recording, the ABS has not released aggregated data on assault or sexual assault since 2003. As trends within jurisdictions appear to be consistent, however, the data for each jurisdiction have been released. The AIC used these data to compile the Australian totals for assault and sexual assault included in this chapter.

Caution must be exercised when comparing the number of robbery victims from different years, due to an undercounting of victims in New South Wales (NSW) prior to 2005. Similarly affected are data on the number of victims of UEWI prior to 2006, because of an overstatement of victims in NSW. General trends, however, appear not to be affected.

Source: Reference 1

Number of recorded crimes

Violent crime

Violent crime includes homicide, assault, sexual assault, robbery, and kidnapping (sometimes referred to as abduction). Although robbery may include an element of property crime, it is included as a violent crime, as the use or threat of violence is a more serious offence than the theft.

Table 1 Victims of violent crimes from 1996 to 2007 (number)

	Homicide	Assault	Sexual assault	Robbery	Kidnapping
1996	354	114,156	14,542	16,372	478
1997	364	124,500	14,353	21,305	564
1998	334	130,903	14,689	23,801	707
1999	385	134,271	14,699	22,606	766
2000	362	138,708	16,406	23,336	695
2001	347	152,283	17,577	26,591	767
2002	366	159,548	18,718	20,989	706
2003	341	157,280	18,025	19,709	696
2004	302	156,849	19,171	16,513	768
2005	301	166,507	18,695	17,176	730
2006	322	172,441	19,555	17,375	725
2007	282	176,427	19,781	17,988	730

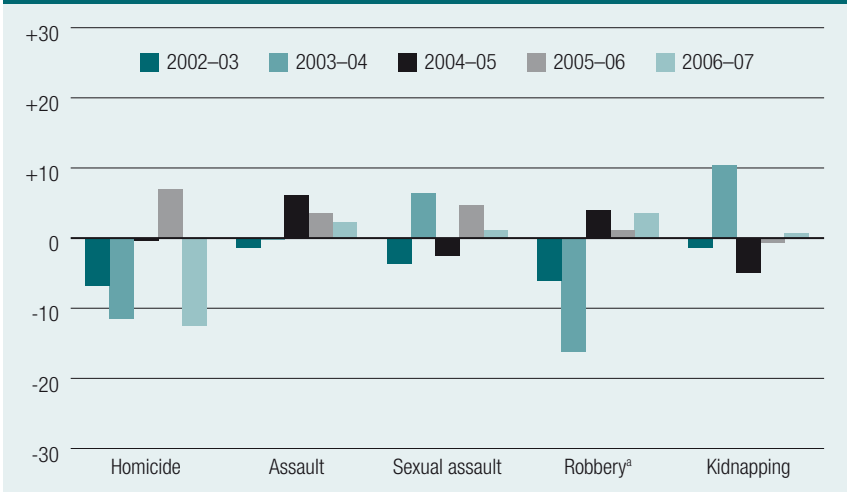
Note: Number of victims presented here represents revised estimates on numbers published in earlier editions of *Australian crime: facts & figures*

- Assaults continue to represent the majority of recorded violent crimes. The overall trend since 1996 has been upward, with an increase of 55 percent between 1996 and 2007.
- The trend in sexual assault has also followed a general increase. The highest numbers of victims of sexual assault and of assault were recorded in 2007.
- There were 282 victims of homicide in 2007: a 12 percent decrease from 2006 and the lowest number recorded in the past 12 years.
- Continuing the trend since 2004, robbery offences increased again in 2007, to 17,988.

- The number of recorded kidnappings fluctuates from year to year. From 1996 to 2004, kidnappings registered a general increase, but the number of victims of kidnapping has remained relatively steady following a decline in 2005.

Source: Reference 1

Figure 1 Annual change in number of victims of selected violent crimes, from 2002 to 2007 (percent)



a: Robbery is classified as a violent crime, as the use or threat of violence is more serious than property theft

- The trends in the past five years of selected violent crimes have varied. Variability from year to year is more pronounced in offences that have fewer victims, such as homicide.
- Recorded homicide declined from 2002 to 2004, increased in 2006, and decreased again in 2007.
- Both assault and robbery have increased since 2004.
- The number of sexual assault victims has shown a fluctuating pattern, with the number of victims recorded increasing in three of the five years considered.

Source: Reference 1

Property crime

Property crime comprises unlawful entry with intent (UEWI, also referred to as break and enter or burglary), motor vehicle theft (MVT), and other theft, which includes offences such as pickpocketing, bag snatching, shoplifting, and bicycle theft.

Table 2 Victims of property crimes from 1996 to 2007 (number)

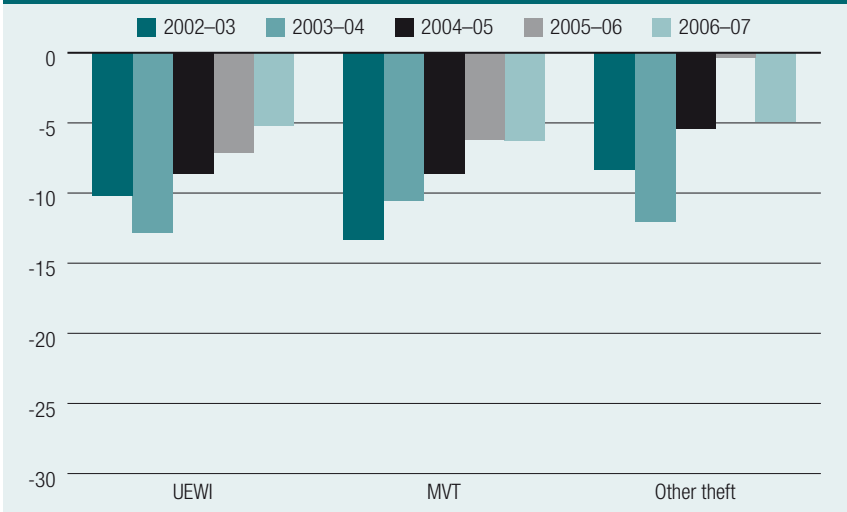
	UEWI	MVT	Other theft
1996	402,079	122,914	521,762
1997	421,569	130,138	530,881
1998	434,376	131,587	563,482
1999	415,735	129,552	612,559
2000	436,968	138,912	681,268
2001	435,754	139,894	700,137
2002	394,323	113,460	680,799
2003	354,020	98,298	624,036
2004	308,675	87,939	548,778
2005	281,994	80,365	518,335
2006	262,005	75,377	518,734
2007	248,423	70,650	492,222

Note: Number of victims presented here represents revised estimates on numbers published in earlier editions of *Australian crime: facts & figures*

- As in previous years, other theft was the most commonly recorded property crime in 2007, accounting for 61 percent of property crime victims.
- The number of recorded victims of other theft has decreased by 30 percent since 2001, from 700,137 to 492,222.
- In 2007 there were 248,423 recorded victims of an UEWI, a decline of five percent from the previous year.
- The number of MVT victims increased by 14 percent from 1996 to 2001, and decreased from 2001 to 2007 by 49 percent.

Source: Reference 1

Figure 2 Annual change in number of victims of property crime, from 2002 to 2007 (percent)



- The overall trend in property crime offences in the past five years has been one of decline. All forms of property crime exhibited a decline in 2007, representing an overall five percent decrease from the previous year.

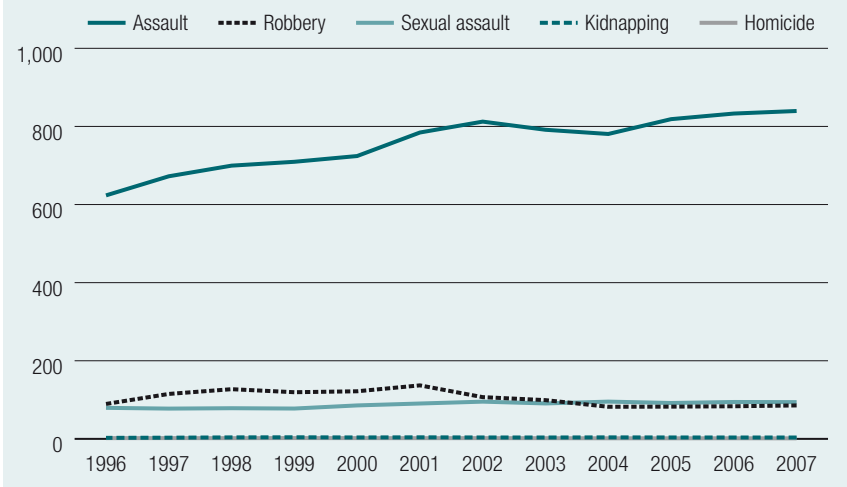
Source: Reference 1

Recorded crime rates

Trends in the number of recorded crime victims do not take into account increases in the population over time. As a result, an increase may reflect an increase in the general population in that period rather than an increase in the actual likelihood of a person becoming a victim of crime. Crime rates adjust for changes in population size. In this section, they are calculated per 100,000 persons in the population per year.

Violent crime rate

Figure 3 Violent crimes from 1996 to 2007 (per 100,000 persons per year)



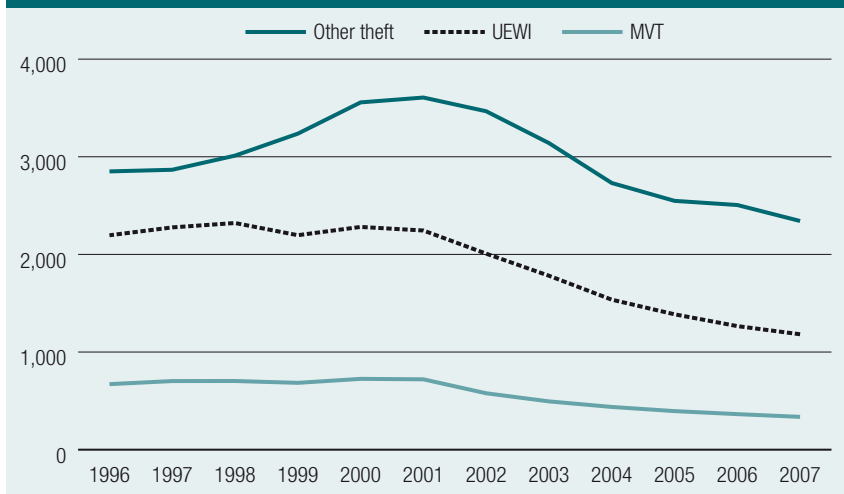
Note: Homicide and kidnapping each occur at rates of fewer than five per 100,000 per year, and are difficult to distinguish on this chart

- Recorded assault increased again in 2007, to 840 per 100,000, compared with 623 per 100,000 in 1996. The 2007 rate was the highest recorded since 1996.
- The rate for robbery peaked in 2001. Rates have declined by 38 percent since 2001, to 86 per 100,000 per year.
- The rate of kidnapping remained between three and four per 100,000 per year from 1996 to 2007.
- The homicide rate was 1.9 per 100,000 in 1996 (which includes the 35 victims of the Port Arthur massacre) and was at its highest in 1999, at 2.0 per 100,000. In 2007, the rate was 1.3 per 100,000, the lowest recorded (since 1996).
- The rate of recorded sexual assault increased between 1997 and 2007, from 78 to 94 persons per 100,000 per year.

Source: References 1 and 2

Property crime rate

Figure 4 Property crimes from 1996 to 2007 (per 100,000 persons per year)



- Property crime rates in 2007 were the lowest recorded in the 12-year period since 1996.
- The rate of other theft peaked at 3,607 per 100,000 per year in 2001, before dropping by a third in the period to 2007.
- The rate of UEWI remained relatively stable from 1996 to 2001 and has declined since then.
- MVT has also decreased since 2000, from 725 per 100,000 in 2000 to 336 per 100,000 in 2007, a 54 percent decrease.

Source: References 1 and 2

Location of crime

The ABS classifies crime locations according to the function of the site of the crime. There are three broad location types:

- *residential* (including houses, garages/carports, motels and hostels)
- *community* (including car parks, transport facilities, streets and footpaths, and schools)
- *other* (including retail premises, recreational facilities, government offices, and warehousing/storage).

Table 3 shows the number of selected violent offences that occurred within each type of location.

Table 3 Location type of violent crimes in 2007 (number)					
	Murder	Assault	Sexual assault	Robbery	Kidnapping
Residential					
Dwelling	152	n.a.	n.a.	1,549	203
Outbuilding/residential land	4	n.a.	n.a.	123	6
Total residential ^a	162	78,575	13,033	1,693	212
Community					
Transport	3	n.a.	n.a.	1,495	29
Street/footpath	40	n.a.	n.a.	8,234	326
Other community	15	n.a.	n.a.	955	53
Total community ^a	62	61,074	3,676	10,734	408
Other					
Retail	8	n.a.	n.a.	3,592	45
Recreational	10	n.a.	n.a.	878	26
Other location	5	n.a.	n.a.	970	29
Total other ^a	23	35,484	2,319	5,440	100
Unspecified location	6	1,294	723	121	12
Total	253	176,427	19,751	17,988	732

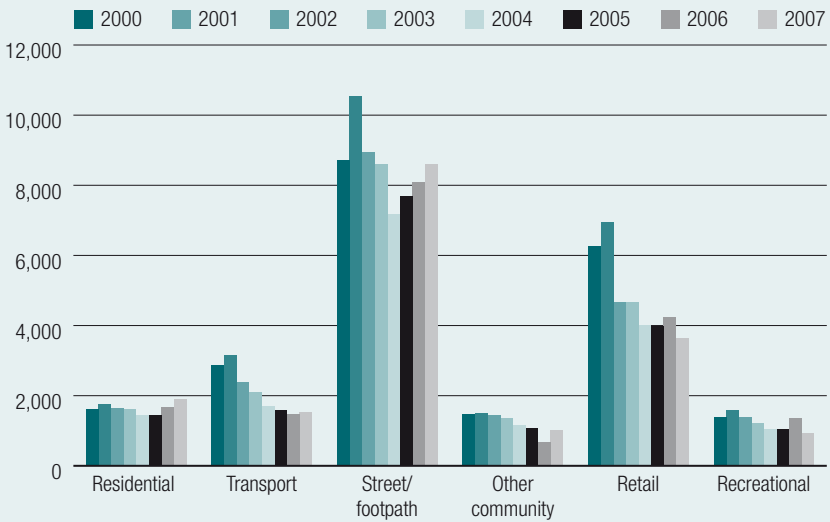
a: Total includes locations not further defined

n.a.: not available

- Of all murders (n = 253), 64 percent occurred in a residential location; of all robberies (n = 17,988), 90 percent occurred outside the home.
- Of all assaults (n = 176,427), 45 percent occurred in residential locations and 35 percent in community locations.
- Streets and footpaths represented the most common location for robberies (46% of 17,988) and kidnappings (45% of 732).
- Of all sexual assaults (n = 19,751), two-thirds (66%) occurred in residential locations.

Source: Reference 1

Figure 5 Selected violent crimes^a from 2000 to 2007, by location type (number)



a: Excludes assault and sexual assault

- Between 2000 and 2007, violent crimes declined in most categories of location, although the decrease was not uniform among all location types.
- There was an increase from 2006 to 2007 in the number of violent crimes carried out in residential and transport settings, on streets and footpaths, and in other community settings.
- Violent crimes perpetrated in retail locations declined by 14 percent between 2006 and 2007. Since 2000, there has been an overall fall of 42 percent.
- The number of violent crimes per year at recreational locations fell by 34 percent from 2000 to 2007.

Source: Reference 1

Table 4 shows the number of property offences (UEWI, MVT, and other theft) that occurred within each type of location.

Table 4 Location type of property crimes in 2007 (number)

	UEWI	MVT	Other theft
Residential			
Dwelling	146,441	40	56,447
Outbuilding/residential land	14,840	24,944	75,315
Total residential ^a	164,307	25,984	133,672
Community			
Transport	1,180	5,612	41,535
Street/footpath	–	25,893	79,617
Other community	16,917	1,134	26,683
Total community ^a	18,114	32,714	148,551
Other			
Retail	30,290	7,712	144,938
Recreational	6,739	895	20,902
Other location	25,793	3,732	36,119
Total other ^a	62,822	11,799	201,959
Unspecified location	3,180	1,153	8,040
Total	248,423	71,650	492,222

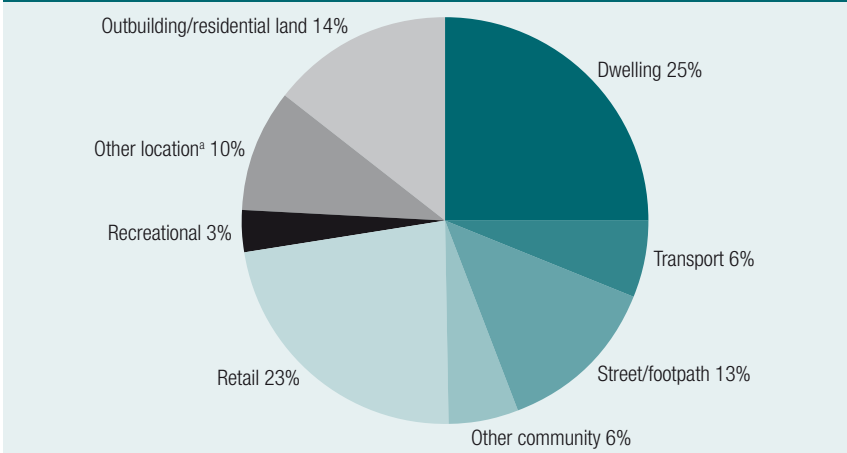
a: Total includes locations not further defined

– : not applicable

- Of all UEWI crimes (n = 248,423), the majority (66%) occurred in a residential location, and 12 percent in a retail location.
- Of all MVT offences (n = 71,650), most (62%) occurred in a public location.
- Of all other theft crimes (n = 492,222), retail was the most prevalent theft location (29%).

Source: Reference 1

Figure 6 Location type of property crimes in 2007 (percent)



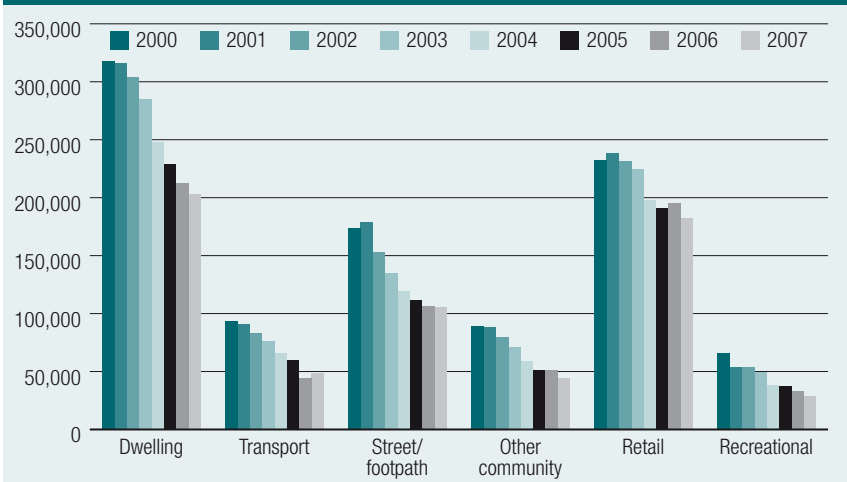
n = 806,359 (excludes residential locations that could not be classified as a dwelling or outbuilding/residential land)

a: Includes unspecified location

- Property offences were most likely to occur at a dwelling (25%) or a retail location (23%) or on the street or footpath (13%).
- Property offences were least likely to occur at recreational locations (3%) or on transport (6%).


Source: Reference 1

Figure 7 Property crimes from 2000 to 2007, by location type (number)



- From 2000 to 2007, the greatest relative declines in property crimes were in those carried out at recreational locations (57%), other community locations (50%) and on transport (48%).
- Property crimes on streets and footpaths declined by 39 percent, and those perpetrated in dwellings declined by 36 percent, between 2000 and 2007.

Source: Reference 1



Chapter 2

Selected crime profiles

Homicide

The homicide definition that the ABS uses is the unlawful killing of another person. Homicide statistics discussed here include the following categories of offences:

- *murder*: the willful killing of a person either intentionally or with reckless indifference to life
- *manslaughter*: the unlawful killing of a person:
 - without intent to kill, usually as a result of a careless, reckless, or negligent act; or
 - intentionally, but due to extreme provocation; or
 - when in a state of mind that impairs the capacity to understand or control one's actions.

This reflects categories recorded by police at the time of the homicide and does not necessarily take into account the final outcome of the court case.

Homicide does not include:

- *attempted murder*: the attempt to unlawfully kill another person by any means, act, or omission
- *driving causing death*: the unlawful killing of a person without intent to kill, caused through culpable, dangerous, or negligent driving.

Data from the ABS are supplemented with greater detail that the AIC collects through the National Homicide Monitoring Program. The ABS reports on calendar years; the AIC on financial years.

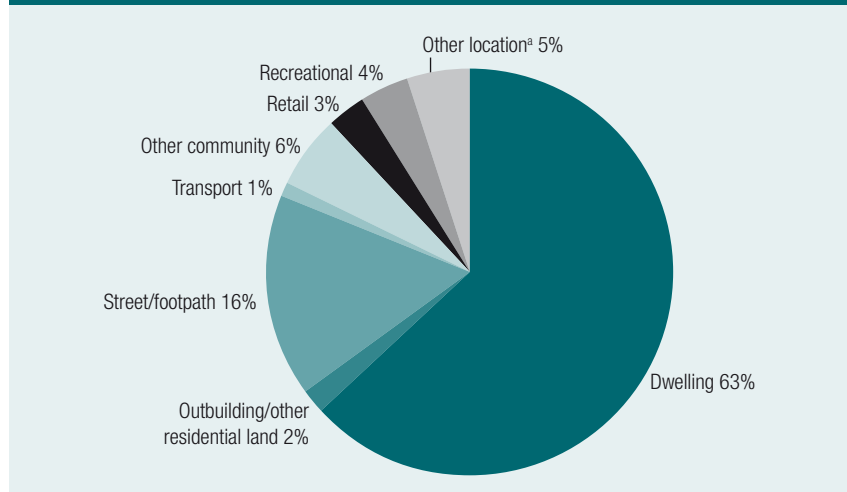
Data on the use of firearms in homicide are derived from victim data collected in the National Homicide Monitoring Program. Previous editions of *Australian crime: facts & figures* used ABS data on causes of death, but coding procedures used since 2004 (related to an increase in the number of open coroners' cases) have resulted in an undercounting in those data of firearm deaths due to assault (i.e. firearm homicide).

There were 282 homicides in Australia in 2007, with 1.3 victims per 100,000 of the population. Murder accounted for 90 percent of the victims recorded in 2007. The remainder were victims of manslaughter.

Source: References 1 and 3

Location of homicides

Figure 8 Homicide location type in 2007 (percent)



n = 282

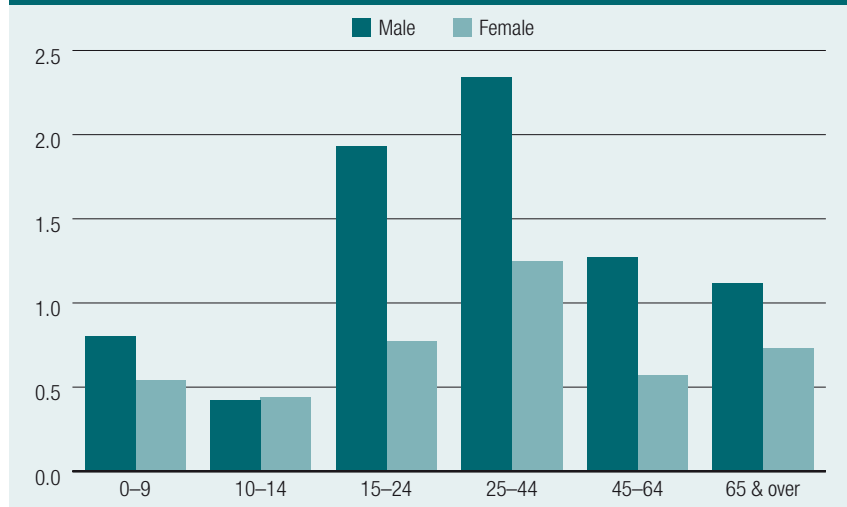
a: Includes unspecified location

- As in previous years, the majority (63%) of homicides took place in a home.
- The street/footpath was the second most common location of homicides (16%).
- Homicides were least likely to occur in transport (1%), outer residential (2%), retail (3%), and recreational (4%) locations.

Source: Reference 1

Victims of homicide

Figure 9 Homicide victimisation rates in 2007, by age group and sex (per 100,000 population of that age group and sex)

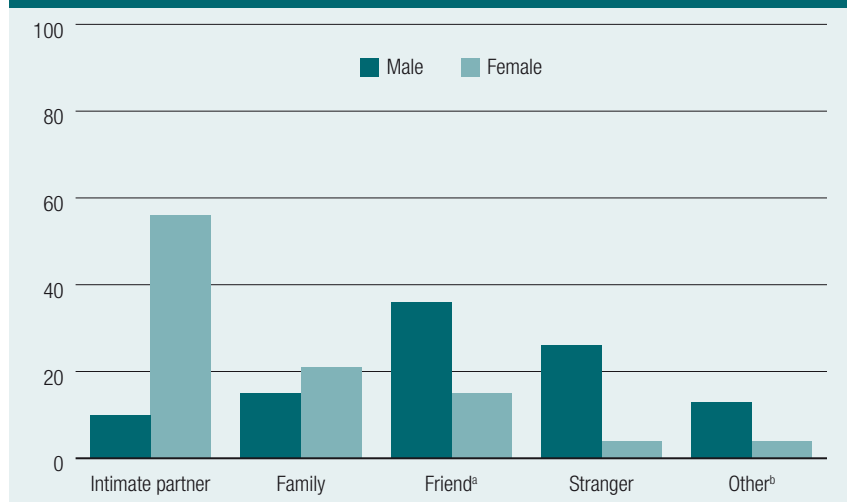


- Sixty-four percent of homicide victims in 2007 were male.
- Except in the 10- to 14-year age group, males had a higher risk of being a victim of homicide than did females.
- Similarly to past years, males in the 15–24 and 25–44 age groups were most at risk of being a victim of homicide in 2007.

Source: References 1 and 2

Victim-offender relationship

Figure 10 Homicide victim's relationship to offender in 2006–07 (percent)



n = 298

a: Includes acquaintances

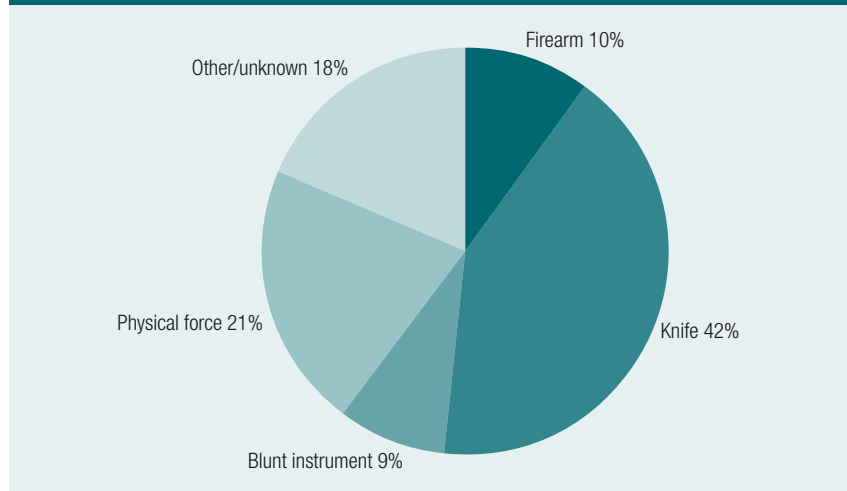
b: Includes business associates, employee/employer, colleagues, and other relationships

- Male victims in 2006–07 were more likely than female victims (36% and 15% respectively) to have been killed by a friend or acquaintance, whereas female victims were more likely than male victims (56% and 10%, respectively) to have been killed by an intimate partner.
- Female victims were also more likely than male victims (21% and 15% respectively) to have been killed by a family member.
- Twenty-six percent of males, and four percent of females, were killed by a stranger.

Source: Reference 3

Weapon use

Figure 11 Type of weapon used in homicide in 2006–07 (percent)



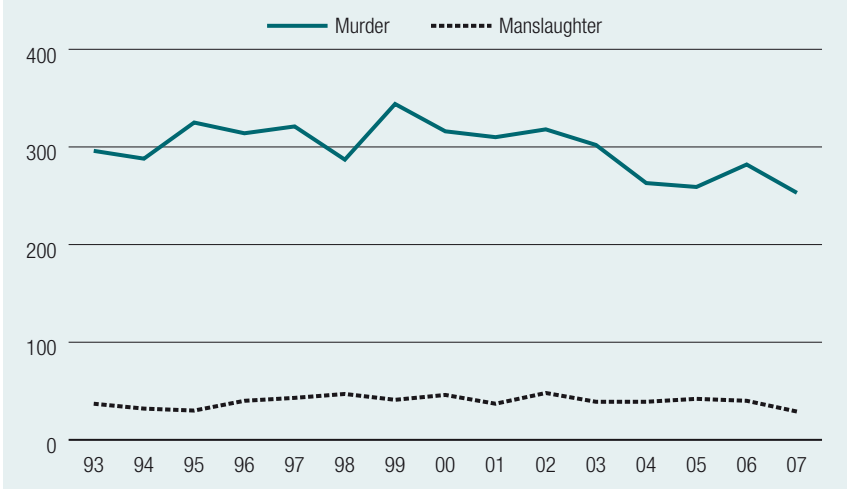
n = 266

- In 2006–07, the most common weapon used in homicide was a knife (42%); in 2005–06, knives were used in 33 percent of homicides.
- A further 21 percent of homicides were committed using physical force; 10 percent, by firearms; nine percent, by blunt instruments.

Source: Reference 3

Trend in homicide

Figure 12 Homicide victims from 1993 to 2007 (number per year)

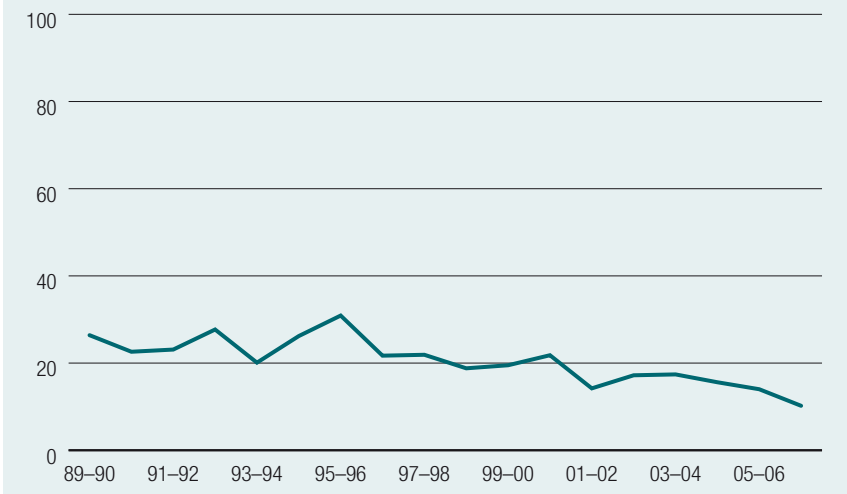


- The number of murder victims fluctuated slightly from 1993 to 2007, whereas manslaughter remained relatively stable.
- The number of murder victims peaked in 1999, at 344; the number of manslaughter victims peaked in 2002, at 48.
- The 253 murder and 29 manslaughter victims recorded in 2007 were the lowest annual number yet recorded.

Source: Reference 1

Trend in firearm homicides

Figure 13 Victims killed by firearms from 1989–90 to 2006–07
(percent homicide victims)



- On average, 21 percent of homicide victims from 1989–90 to 2006–07 were killed by a firearm.
- The use of firearms in homicide has decreased over this period, however, from 26 percent in 1989–90 to 10 percent in 2006–07.

Source: Reference 3

Assault

The ABS defines assault as the direct infliction of force, injury or violence upon a person, including attempts or threats. It excludes sexual assault.

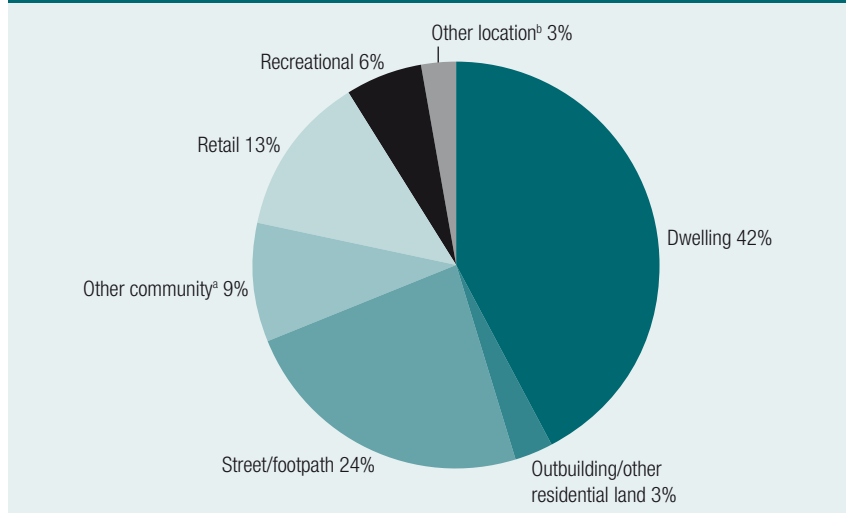
There were 176,427 recorded assaults in Australia in 2007, constituting 840 victims per 100,000 of the population.

ABS data for New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia and Western Australia have been aggregated for the following charts on the locations of sexual assaults and the age and sex of assault victims. These states represent 93 percent of all assaults recorded in 2007.

The ABS has not released data on victim–offender relationships since 2003, so these charts will not appear in this edition.

Location of assault

Figure 14 Assault location type in 2007 (percent)



n = 162,455 (excludes residential locations that could not be classified as a dwelling or as outbuilding/other residential land)

a: Includes transport

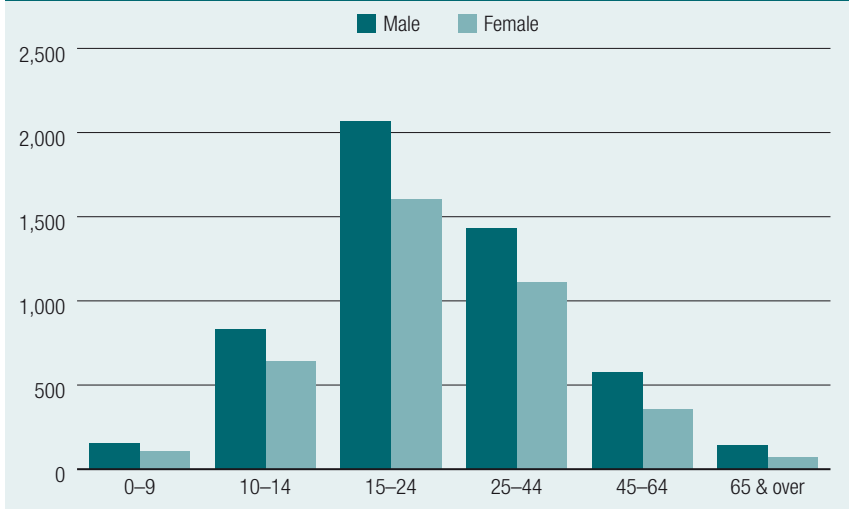
b: Includes unspecified location

- Recorded assaults occurred most frequently in dwellings (42%), then on streets or footpaths (24%).
- Retail and other community locations accounted for 13 percent and nine percent respectively of recorded assaults.
- Recorded assaults were least likely to occur in recreational locations (6%) and residential locations peripheral to dwellings (3%).

Source: Reference 1

Victims of assault

Figure 15 Assault victims in 2007, by age group and sex (per 100,000 of that age group and sex)

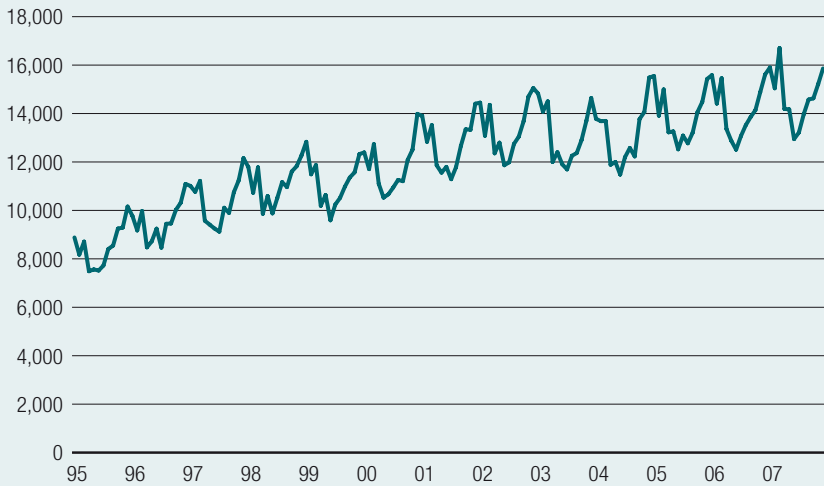


- Fifty-eight percent of recorded assault victims in 2007 were male.
- Males had higher victimisation rates than females in all age groups.
- As in previous years, males and females aged 15 to 24 experienced assault at the highest rates.

Source: References 1 and 2

Trend in assault

Figure 16 Assaults from 1995 to 2007 (number per month)



- The trend in assaults shows an average growth of five percent each year from 1995 to 2007, four times the annual growth of the Australian population in the same period.
- Assault is seasonal. The number of assaults peaks in the spring and summer months of October to February and is lowest from April to July.

Source: Reference 4

Sexual assault

The ABS defines sexual assault as a physical assault of a sexual nature, directed toward another person who:

- does not give consent, or
- gives consent as a result of intimidation or fraud; or
- is legally deemed incapable of giving consent because of youth or incapacity.

There were 19,781 recorded sexual assaults in Australia in 2007, with 94 victims per 100,000 of the population.

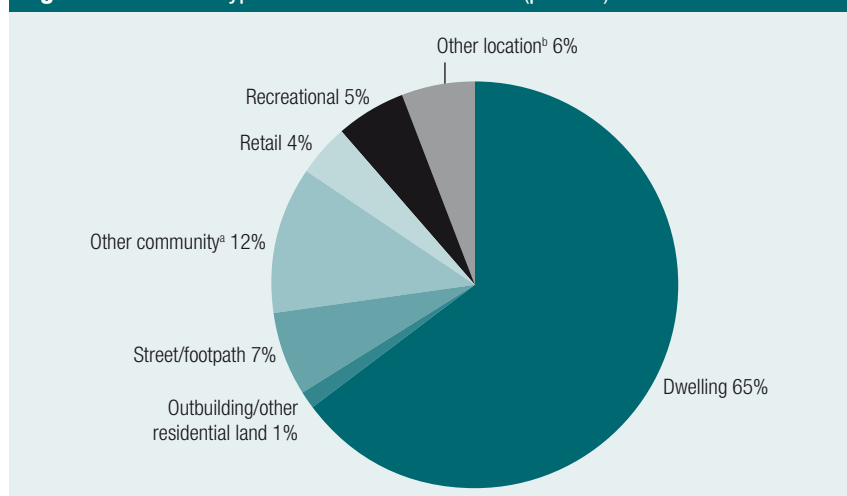
As with assault data, sexual assault data for 2007 have been aggregated using ABS data from New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia and

Western Australia and included in the chart regarding details of location. Of all sexual assaults recorded in 2007, 95 percent occurred in these states. National data on the age and gender of victims of sexual assault cannot, as it was in previous years, be presented here, due to incompleteness of published state and territory age data, particularly on victims aged 45 or more. Similarly, the absence of more recent data on victim–offender relationships prevents presentation of the relevant chart this year.

Source: Reference 1

Location of sexual assaults

Figure 17 Location type of sexual assault in 2007 (percent)



n = 18,883 (excludes residential locations that could not be classified as a dwelling or outbuilding/residential land)

a: Includes transport

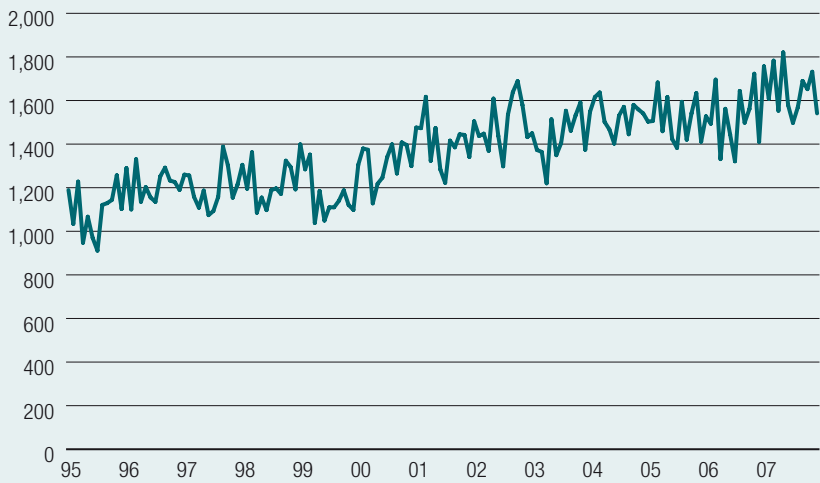
b: Includes unspecified location

- Of sexual assaults recorded in 2007, 65 percent occurred in dwellings.
- Sexual assault was least likely to occur in retail locations (4%) and residential locations peripheral to dwellings (1%).

Source: Reference 1

Trend in sexual assault

Figure 18 Sexual assault victims from 1995 to 2007 (number per month)



- Reported sexual assaults have increased by 51 percent since 1995, at an average of four percent each year.
- The number of recorded sexual assaults by month is typically highest from January to March and from August to November and lowest from April to July.

Source: Reference 4

Robbery

Robbery is defined by the ABS as the unlawful taking of property, without consent, accompanied by force or threat of force. Robbery victims can be persons or organisations.

Types of robbery

Robbery is divided into two categories:

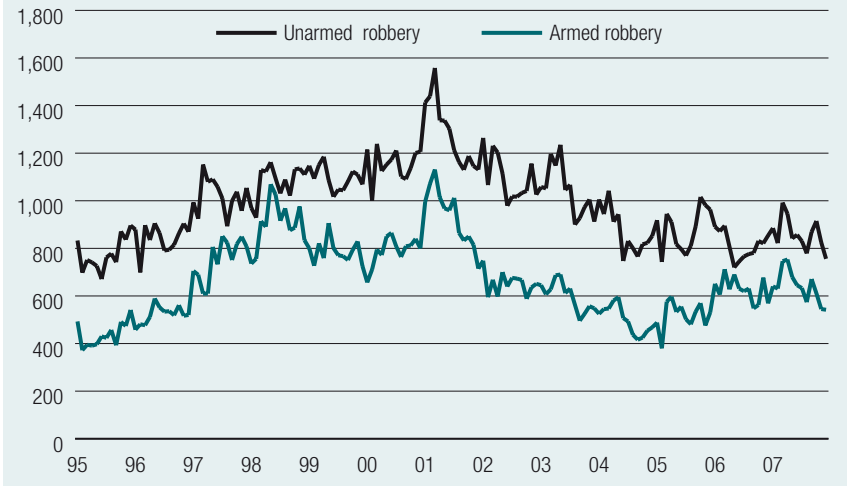
- *armed robbery*: robbery conducted with the use of a weapon; a weapon is any object used to cause fear or injury, and includes imitation weapons and implied weapons; for example, where a weapon is not seen by the victim but the offender claims to possess one
- *unarmed robbery*: robbery conducted without the use of a weapon.

Of the 17,988 robberies recorded during 2007, 57 percent were unarmed and 43 percent were committed with some type of weapon.

Source: Reference 1

Trend in robbery

Figure 19 Robbery victims from 1995 to 2007 (number per month)

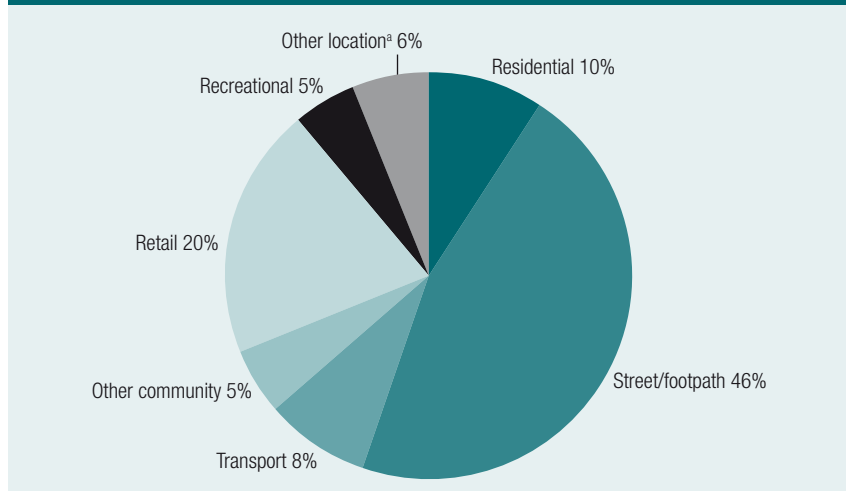


- Robberies rose again in 2007 to 17,988 from 17,284 in 2006 but remains lower than recorded in the early 2000s.
- The proportion of robberies in 2007 involving a weapon (43%) was similar to that in 2006 (44%).
- The numbers of both armed and unarmed robberies peaked in March 2001. Armed and unarmed robberies follow similar monthly patterns.

Source: Reference 4

Location of robberies

Figure 20 Robbery location type in 2007 (percent)



n = 17,988

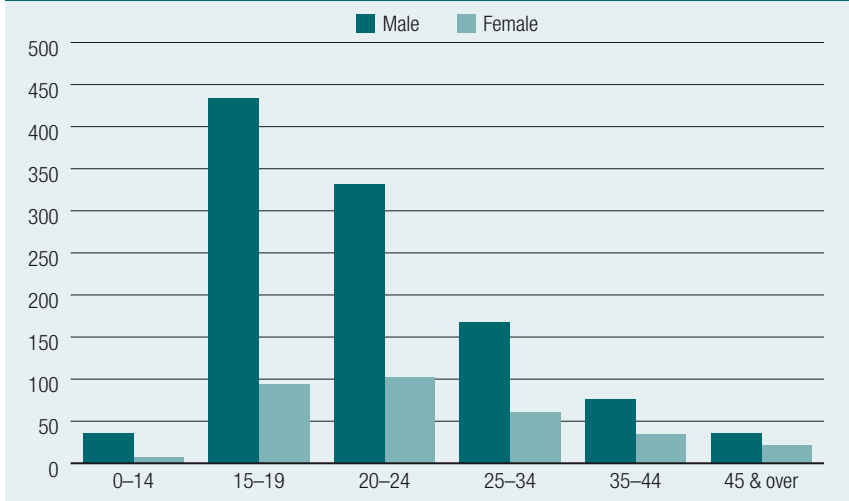
a: Includes unspecified location

- Robberies in 2007 predominantly occurred on streets/footpaths (46%) or in retail locations (20%).
- Robberies were less likely to occur in residential (10%), transport (8%) or recreational (5%) locations.

Source: Reference 1

Victims of robberies

Figure 21 Robbery victims in 2007, by age group and sex (per 100,000 population of that age group and sex)



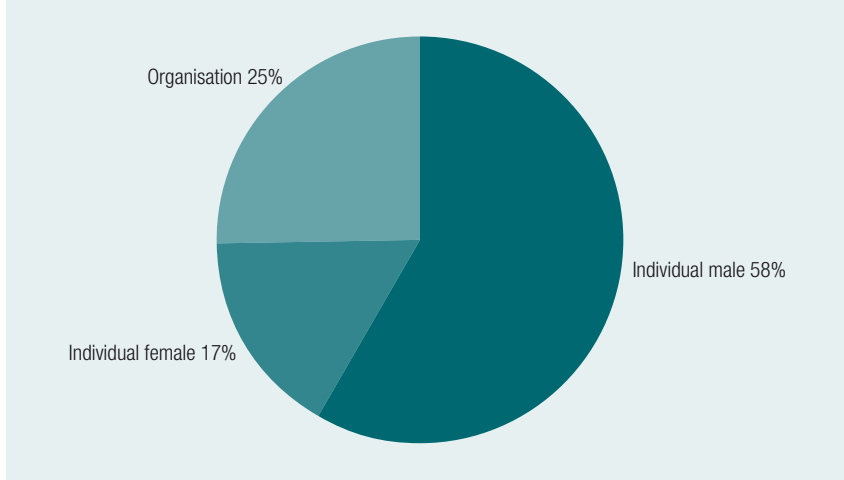
- In all age groups, males were at higher risk than females of being a robbery victim. In 2007, the discrepancy between male and female rates was highest in those aged 15 to 19 and decreased with increasing age.
- Males aged 15 to 19 were more than twice as likely to become a victim of robbery as were males aged 25 or older and all females. The rate of victimisation of males aged 15 to 19 was 434 per 100,000.
- Females at highest risk were those aged 20 to 24, at 102 per 100,000, and next highest were those aged 15 to 19, at 94 per 100,000.

Source: References 1 and 2

Armed robbery

There were 7,670 armed robberies recorded during 2007, a two percent increase from 2006.

Figure 22 Armed robbery victims in 2007 (percent)

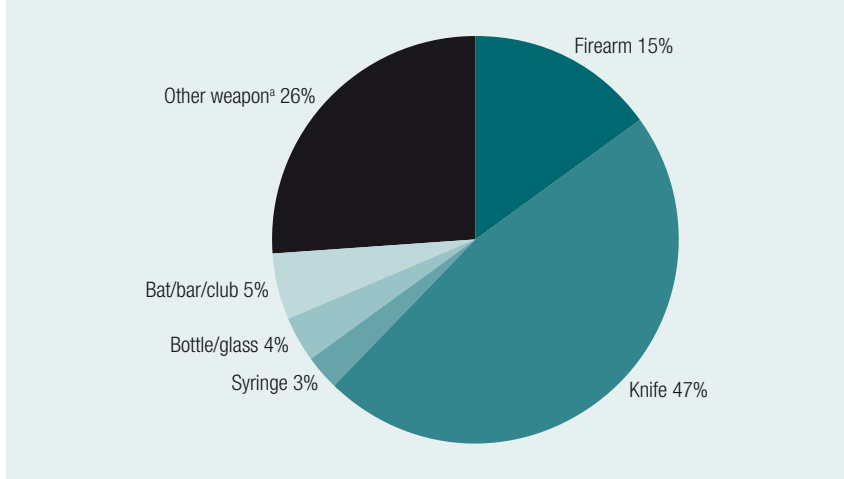


n = 7,670

- Twenty-five percent of armed robberies were committed against organisations, such as banks and chemists.
- The remaining 75 percent of armed robberies were of persons, who were more than three times as likely to be male as female.

Source: Reference 4

Figure 23 Types of weapon used in armed robbery in 2007 (percent)



n = 7,670

a: Includes 'chemical' weapon and unspecified type of weapon

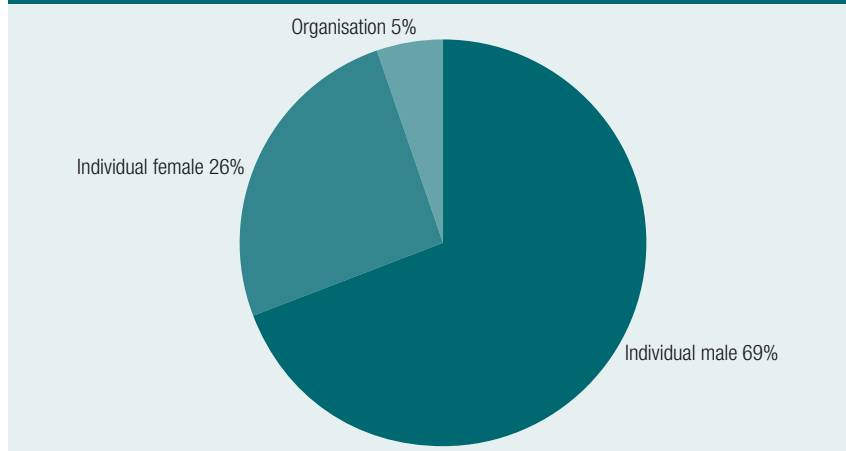
- Forty-seven percent of armed robberies in 2007 were perpetrated with a knife.
- Of armed robberies in 2007, 15 percent involved firearms.

Source: Reference 1

Unarmed robberies

There were 10,318 unarmed robberies recorded during 2007, six percent more than in 2006.

Figure 24 Unarmed robbery victims in 2007 (percent)



n = 10,318

- Unarmed robberies were much less likely than armed robberies to target organisations: five percent of unarmed robberies, compared with 25 percent of armed robberies.
- Males were two and a half times as likely as females to be victims of unarmed robbery.

Source: Reference 4

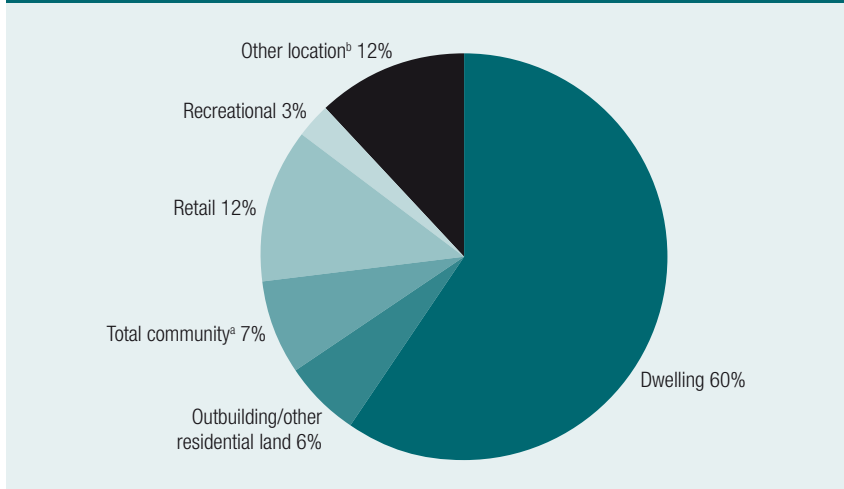
Unlawful entry with intent

Unlawful entry with intent (UEWI) is defined by the ABS as the unlawful entry of a structure with the intent to commit an offence. UEWI offences include burglary, break and enter, and some stealing.

There were 248,423 recorded victims of UEWI offences in 2007, constituting a rate of 1,182 per 100,000.

Location of unlawful entry with intent

Figure 25 Location type of UEWI in 2007 (percent)



n = 245,383 (excludes residential locations that could not be classified as dwelling or outbuilding/residential land)

a: Includes transport, the street and footpath, and other community locations

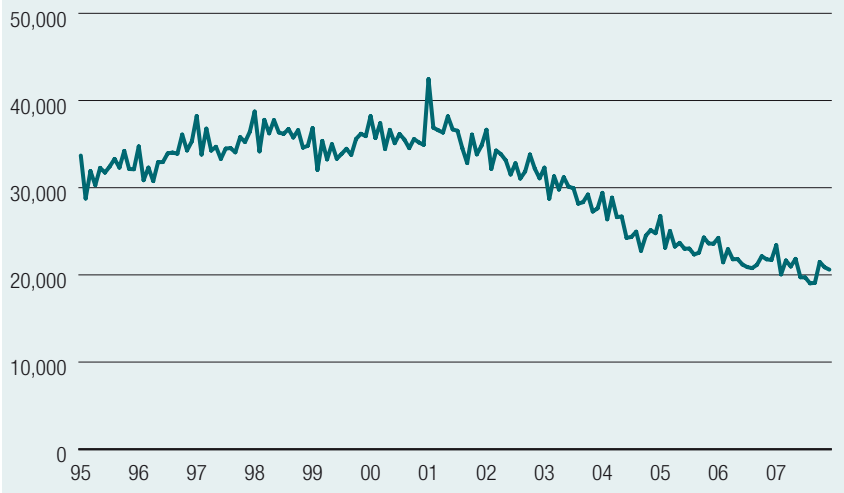
b: Includes unspecified location

- UEWI is most likely to take place in residential locations. Sixty percent of UEWI offences occurred in dwellings in 2007, and an additional six percent occurred in outbuildings and other residential locations.
- Twelve percent of recorded UEWI offences took place in retail locations, and seven percent occurred in community locations.

Source: Reference 1

Trend in unlawful entry with intent

Figure 26 UEWIs from 1995 to 2007 (number per month)



- There was an overall decline from 1995 to 2007 in the monthly number of UEWI offences.
- On average, 29 recorded incidents of UEWI in Australia occurred every hour in 2007.

Source: Reference 4

Motor vehicle theft

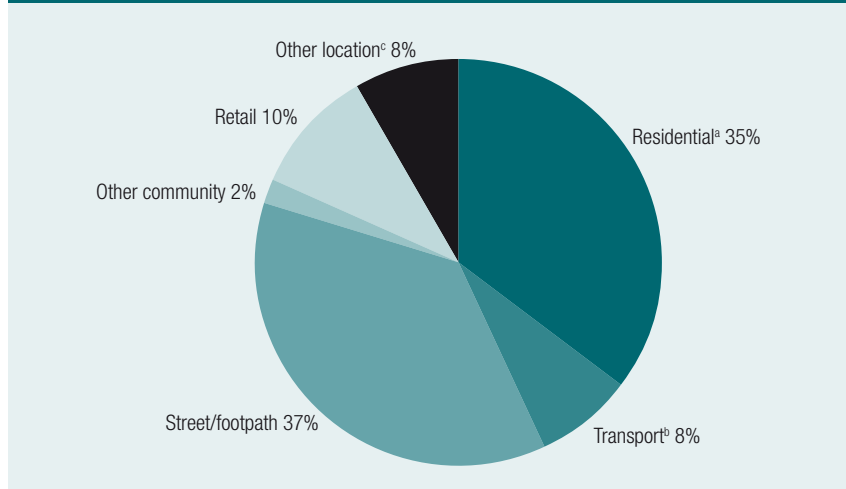
Motor vehicle theft (MVT) is the taking of a motor vehicle unlawfully or without permission. It excludes damaging, tampering with, and interfering with motor vehicles. The theft of motor vehicle parts or contents is included under the offence category of other theft. 'Motor vehicle' refers to cars, motorcycles, campervans, trucks, buses, and plant/equipment vehicles.

There were 70,650 motor vehicles reported stolen to police in 2007, with 478 vehicles stolen per 100,000 registered vehicles. This represents a six percent decrease on the number of thefts recorded in 2006. On average, there was one MVT every eight minutes in Australia in 2007.

Source: References 1 and 5

Location of motor vehicle theft

Figure 27 Location type of motor vehicle thefts in 2007 (percent)



n = 70,650

a: Includes dwellings and other residential locations

b: Includes public car parks

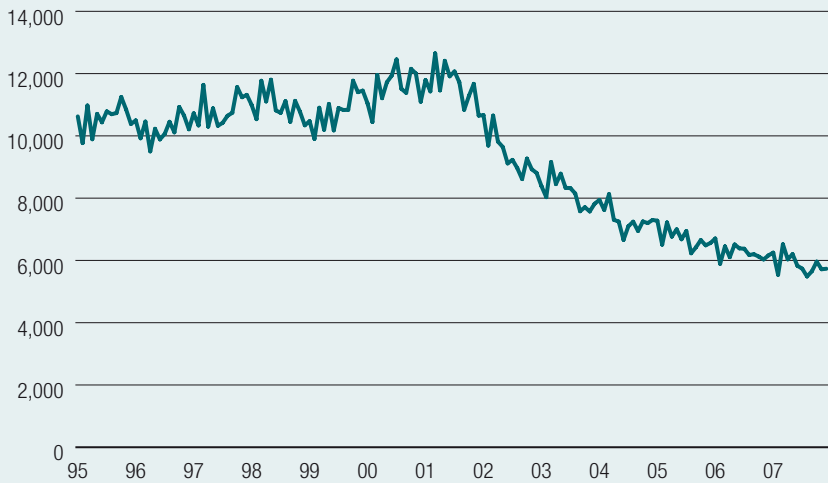
c: Includes unspecified location

- The majority of motor vehicle thefts occurred from the street or footpath (37%) or a residential location (35%).

Source: Reference 1

Trend in motor vehicle theft

Figure 28 Motor vehicle thefts from 1995 to 2007 (number per month)



- In August 2007, motor vehicle theft decreased to the lowest monthly level recorded since 1995, with 5,484 motor vehicles reported stolen.
- The incidence of monthly recorded motor vehicle theft peaked in March 2001, with 12,651 cars recorded stolen in that month.
- From March 2001 to December 2007, motor vehicle theft registered a 55 percent decrease. The overall annual decrease in the period 1995–2006 was 46 percent.
- In the period 1995–2007, the average recorded number of vehicles stolen per month was 9,273.

Source: Reference 4

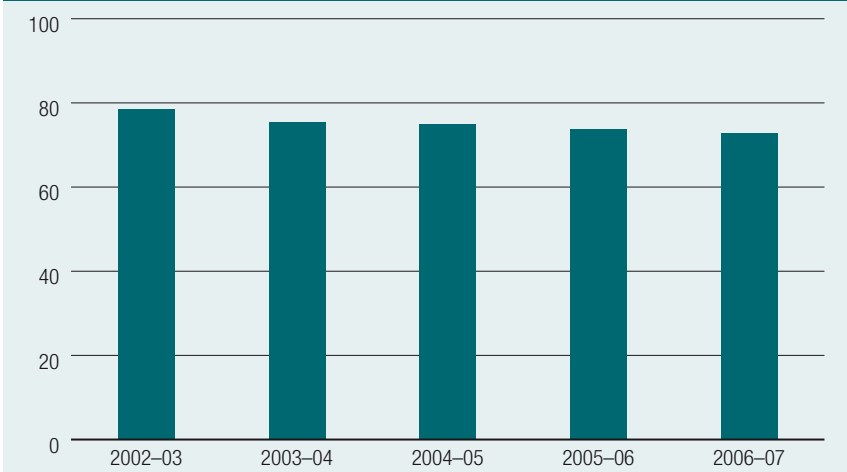
Recovery rates

This section presents data on recovery rates of stolen vehicles from the National CARS (Comprehensive Auto-theft Research System) Project.

- In 2006–07, the national recovery rate for stolen vehicles was 73 percent, with 52,462 stolen vehicles recovered in that period.
- 47 percent of stolen vehicles were recovered within 24 hours of theft, and 87 percent of recoveries occurred within a fortnight.

Source: Reference 6

Figure 29 Stolen motor vehicles recovered from 2002–03 to 2006–07 (percent stolen)

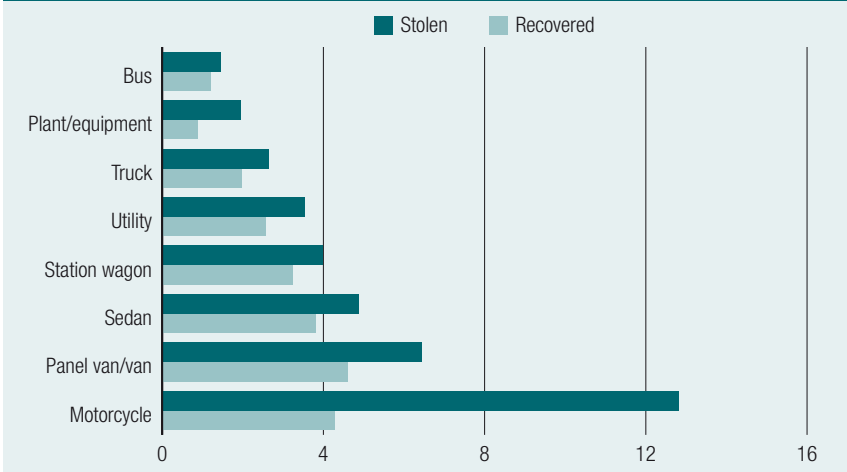


- The percentage of stolen vehicles that have been recovered decreased from 79 percent in 2002–03 to 73 percent in 2006–07.

Source: Reference 6

Theft and recovery by vehicle type

Figure 30 Theft and recovery in 2006–07, by type of vehicle (per 1,000 registrations of that type)



- As in previous years, a motorcycle was more likely to be stolen than any other type of vehicle, with a theft rate of 13 per 1,000 registrations.
- Vans and panel vans were the next most commonly stolen vehicle, at six per 1,000 registrations.
- Motorcycles were least likely to be recovered, with only 33 percent of stolen motorcycles being recovered, followed by plant/equipment vehicles (45%). Other vehicle types had a much higher recovery rate, such as 83 percent (buses), 81 percent (station wagons), and 78 percent (sedans).

Source: Reference 6

Other theft

The ABS defines other theft (stealing) as the taking of another person's property with the intention of permanently depriving the owner of the property illegally and without permission, but without force, threat of force, use of coercive measures, deceit or having gained unlawful entry to any structure even if the intent was to commit theft.

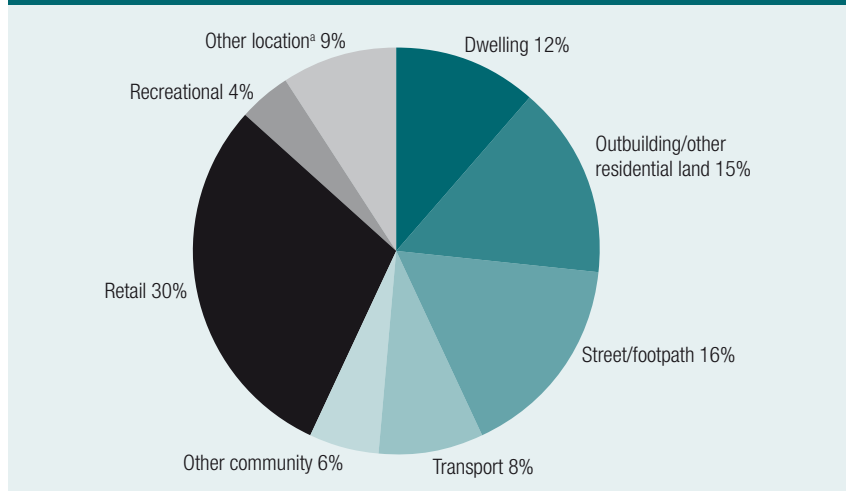
This offence includes such crimes as pickpocketing, bag snatching, stealing (including shoplifting), theft from a motor vehicle, theft of motor vehicle parts/accessories or petrol, stealing of stock/domestic animals, and theft of non-motorised vehicles/boats/aircraft/bicycles. It is the largest of all the crime categories included in the national statistics.

There were 492,222 victims of other theft in 2007, a rate of 2,342 per 100,000 of the population.

Source: Reference 1

Location of other theft

Figure 31 Location type of other thefts in 2007 (percent)



n = 490,312 (excludes residential locations that could not be classified as dwelling or as outbuilding/residential land)

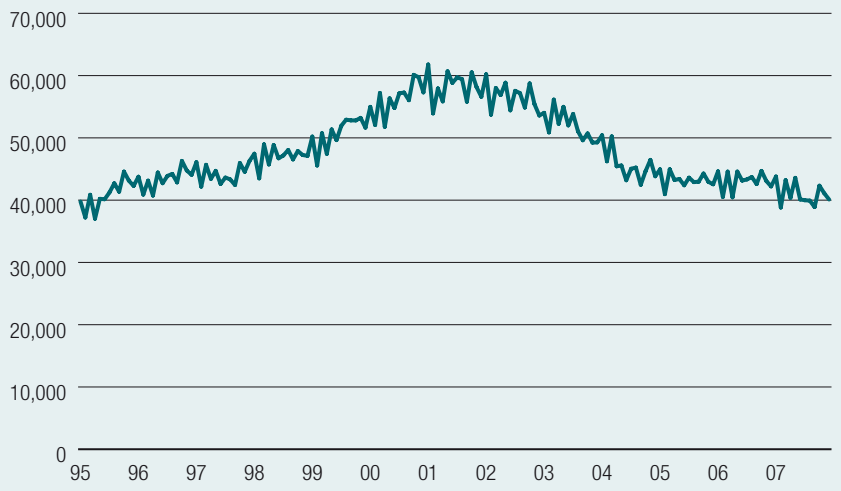
a: Includes unspecified location

- Other theft was again most likely to occur at retail locations (30%).
- Twelve percent of other theft occurred at dwellings; 16 percent, on streets and footpaths.

Source: Reference 1

Trend in other theft

Figure 32 Other thefts from 1995 to 2007 (number per month)



- During 2007, there were on average 41,019 victims of recorded other theft per month, or almost one every minute.
- The monthly number of other thefts peaked in January 2001, at 61,786. From then to December 2007, the monthly number of thefts decreased by 35 percent.

Source: Reference 4

Fraud and deception-related crime

As information about fraud and deception-related crime is not collected by the ABS, this section presents data extracted from information published by state and territory police agencies. The classifications of fraud and deception-related offences include cheque and credit card fraud, fraudulent trade practices, social security fraud, forgery, counterfeiting, bribery and other deception offences. Precise definitions may vary by state.

Police record fraud offences by financial year. Fraud is believed to be one of the most under-reported offences, with fewer than 50 percent of incidents being reported to police or other authorities.

Table 5 Reported fraud offences from 1995–96 to 2006–07 (number)

1995–96	91,495
1996–97	101,256
1997–98	109,404
1998–99	112,209
1999–00	112,264
2000–01	106,141
2001–02	109,080
2002–03	108,940
2003–04	102,863
2004–05	89,198
2005–06	101,222
2006–07	95,606

- The trend in fraud reported to and recorded by police annually over the 12-year period has been relatively stable. The number of fraud offences in 2006–07 was the third lowest since 1995–96.

Source: References 7–14

Federal charges

The Australian Government Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP) publishes annual statistics on summary and indictable offences against Commonwealth law that were dealt with in the preceding year. These statistics are presented as charges dealt with against Commonwealth Acts and Regulations, specifically the *Criminal Code Act 1995* and the *Crimes Act 1914*.

In 2006–07, the DPP dealt with 5,922 people, on a total of 8,326 charges.

Source: Reference 15

Table 6 Charges dealt with in 2006–07 of offences against Commonwealth legislation (number)

	Summary	Indictable
<i>Crimes Act 1914</i>	95	136
<i>Criminal Code Act 1995</i>	3,798	418
All Acts and Regulations	7,245	1,081

- The most common summary charge was for offences against the *Criminal Code Act 1995* (52%), followed by the *Social Security (Administration) Act 1999* (12%) and the *Fisheries Management Act 1991* (8%).
- The most common indictable charges were related to the *Criminal Code Act 1995* (39%), the *Crimes Act 1914* (13%), and non-Commonwealth drugs legislation (11%).
- Thirty-two percent of summary offences dealt with under the *Crimes Act 1914* concerned imposition; 18 percent, administration of justice offences; and 16 percent, fraud. Sixty-two percent of charges for indictable offences under this Act concerned fraud, and nine percent concerned sexual conduct with children overseas.
- Fraudulent-conduct offences comprised 91 percent of all summary charges under the *Criminal Code Act 1995*. Of indictable offences, 42 percent concerned fraudulent-conduct offences; 18 percent, telecommunications offences; and 16 percent, serious drug offences.

Source: Reference 15

Drug arrests

This section provides an overview of drug arrest patterns for offenders from 1996–97 to 2006–07 as collated by the Australian Crime Commission in its *Illicit drug data report* series. Drug arrests usually come to the attention of police either through specific activity in drug law enforcement or coincidentally through an investigation into another matter, often related to property offences.

Arrest information is provided for the following types of drugs:

- cannabis
- heroin (and other opioids)
- amphetamines (including methylamphetamine and phenethylamines)

- cocaine
- other drugs (hallucinogens, steroids, and drugs not defined elsewhere).

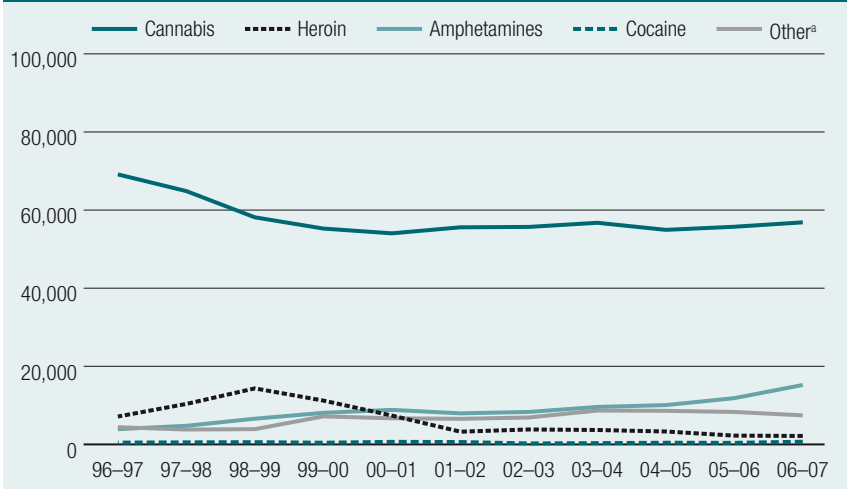
Cannabis arrests include expiation notices, drug infringement notices, and simple cannabis offence notices.

Offenders involved in drug arrests are divided into two categories:

- *consumers*: persons charged with user offences (e.g. possessing or administering drugs for own personal use)
- *providers*: persons charged with supply offences (e.g. importation, trafficking, selling, cultivation, manufacture).

In the case of a person being charged with consumer and provider offences, the provider charge takes precedence and the person is counted only as a provider of that drug. A person charged with multiple drug offences is counted as a consumer or provider of each drug type.

Figure 33 Drug arrests from 1996–97 to 2006–07, by type of drug (number per year)



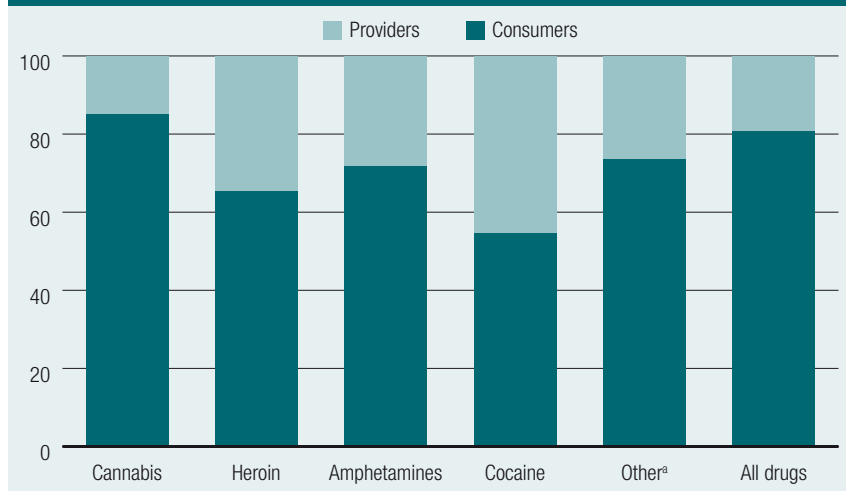
a: Includes hallucinogens, steroids and other drugs (not defined elsewhere)

- Since 1996–97, there has been a small overall decline of three percent in the annual number of arrests for drug offences. From 2005–06 to 2006–07, drug arrests increased by five percent.

- Arrests for cannabis and heroin have both declined since 1996–97, by 18 percent and 70 percent respectively.
- Arrests for amphetamines have more than tripled, increasing by 260 percent since 1996–97.
- In 1996–97, 81 percent of drug arrests involved cannabis, compared with 69 percent in 2006–07.

Source: Reference 16

Figure 34 Consumer/provider status of drug arrestees in 2006–07, by type of drug (percent)

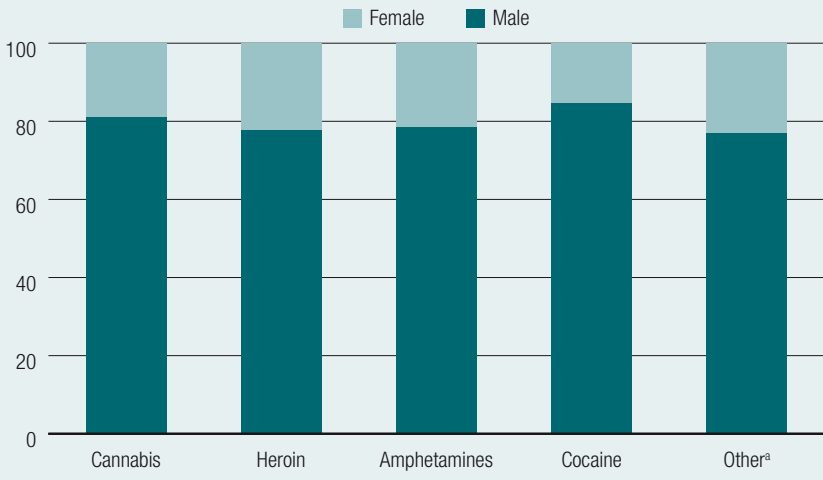


a: Includes hallucinogens, steroids and other drugs (not defined elsewhere)

- As in previous years, consumers comprised the majority (81%) of drug arrests in 2006–07.
- Of persons arrested for cocaine offences, 45 percent were providers; heroin, 35 percent; amphetamines, 28 percent; and cannabis, 15 percent.

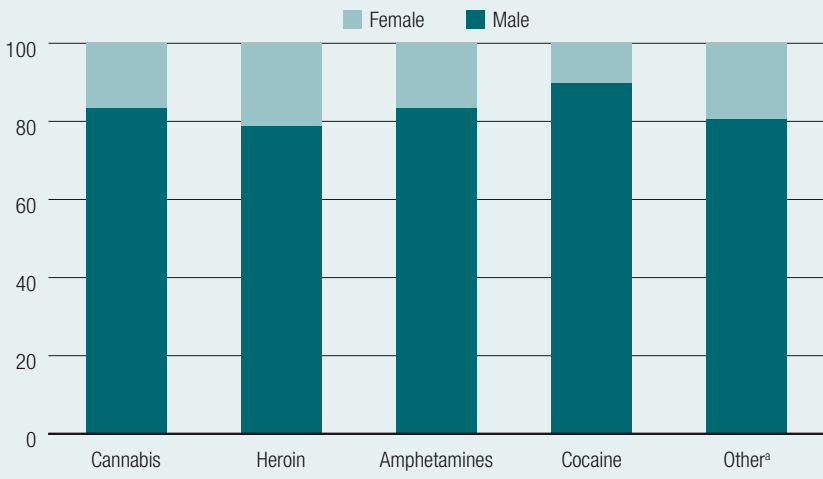
Source: Reference 16

Figure 35 Sex of drug consumers in 2006–07, by type of drug (percent)



a: Includes hallucinogens, steroids, and other drugs (not defined elsewhere)

Figure 36 Sex of drug providers in 2006–07, by type of drug (percent)



a: Includes hallucinogens, steroids, and other drugs (not defined elsewhere)

- Males accounted for 77 percent of drug-consumer arrests and 81 percent of drug-provider arrests.

Source: Reference 16

Chapter 3

Crime victimisation

The majority of industrialised countries conduct crime victimisation surveys to estimate the extent of certain crimes and the percentage reported to the police. These data are used to supplement police statistics and are particularly useful for examining crimes that have low percentages of reporting to police, such as sexual assault.

In Australia, there are various sources of crime victimisation data. The ABS conducts a national Crime and Safety survey on a regular basis, the most recently released data being from the 2005 survey. In addition, in 2005, the ABS conducted a Personal Safety survey that focused on men's and women's experiences of physical and sexual assault.

The method developed for crime victimisation surveys has been extended to address crimes of specific interest. One example used here is the 2007 ABS Personal Fraud module, which measures rates of victimisation through various types of personal fraud, including credit card fraud, identity fraud, and scams.

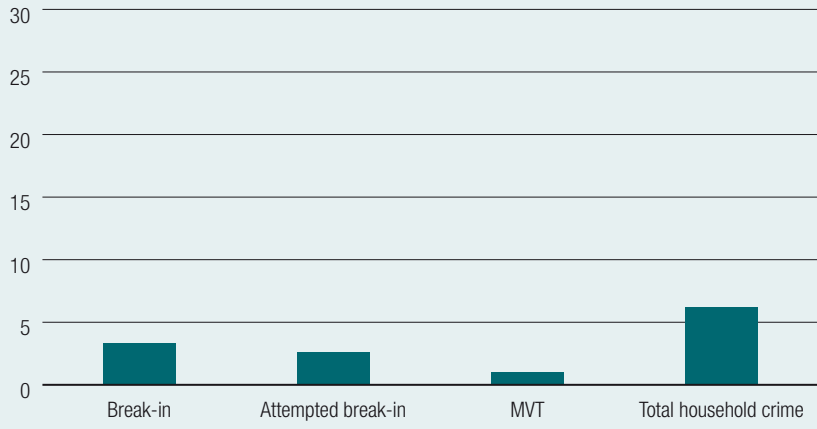
Source: References 17–19

Household and personal victimisation

The ABS crime and safety survey distinguishes between household and personal crime. Household crimes include those crimes in which the household (a group of persons resident in a private dwelling and sharing common facilities) is considered the victim of the crime. This includes home break-in, attempted break-in, and motor vehicle theft. Personal crimes are those of which the individual is considered the victim. They include robbery, assault, and sexual assault.

Source: Reference 17

Figure 37 Households experiencing household crime in the 12 months preceding 2005 survey, by crime type (percent)

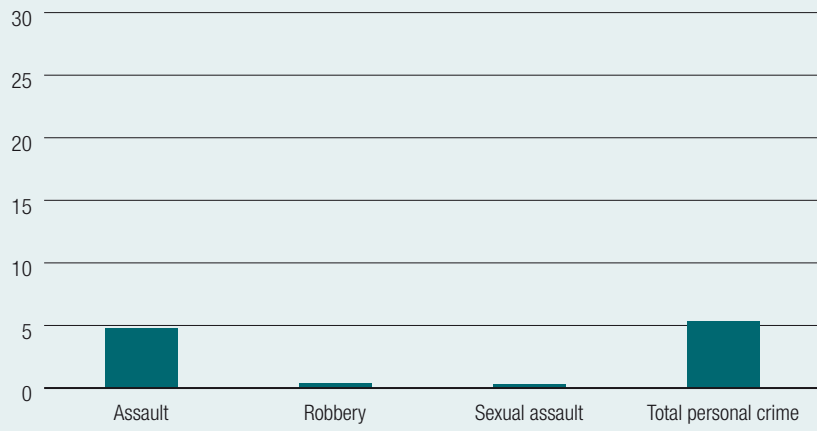


Note: The scale for this chart is different from that of other charts as the percentages involved are relatively small

- In 2005, six percent of households surveyed had been victims of household crime in the preceding 12 months.
- Break-in was the most common household crime reported (3%); MVT, the least common (1%).

Source: Reference 17

Figure 38 Persons aged 15 years or more experiencing personal crime in the 12 months preceding 2005 survey, by crime type (percent)

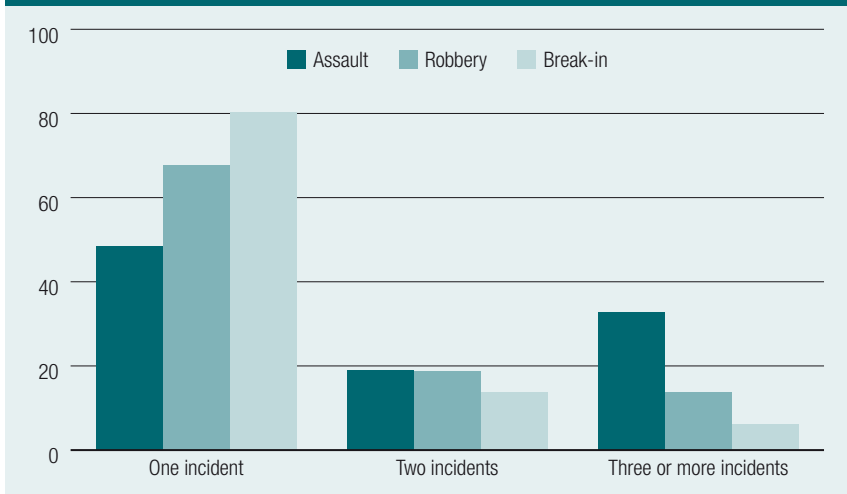


Note: The scale for this chart is different from that of other charts as the percentages involved are relatively small

- Five percent of persons surveyed reported an experience of personal crime in the preceding 12 months.
- Most victims of a personal crime had experienced an assault (5% of all persons surveyed). Fewer than one percent of respondents had been the victim of a robbery or sexual assault.

Source: Reference 17

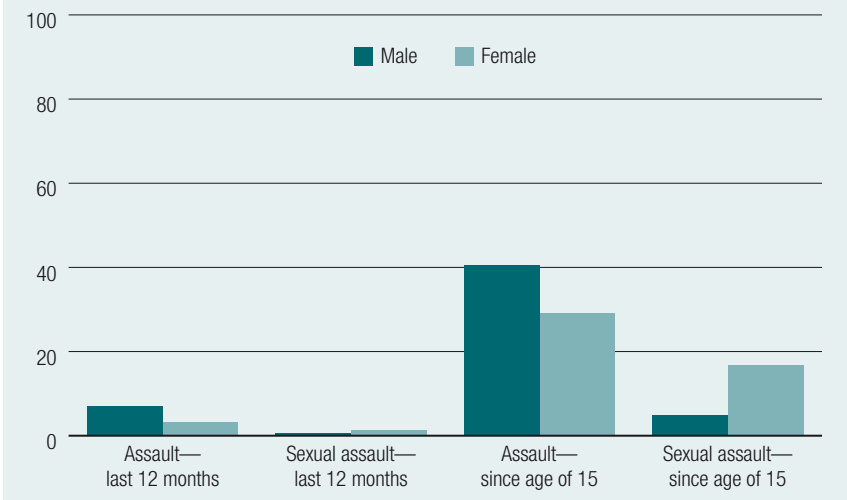
Figure 39 Experience of selected crimes in the 12 months preceding 2005 survey, by crime type (percent victims of that crime type)



- Of persons assaulted in the 12 months preceding the survey, 48 percent had experienced one incident of assault; 19 percent, two incidents; and 33 percent, three or more incidents.
- Sixty-eight percent of victims of robbery had experienced one incident of robbery; 19 percent, two incidents; and 14 percent, three or more incidents.
- The majority (80%) of victims of house break-ins reported just one incident of break-in in the previous two months.

Source: Reference 17

Figure 40 Adults experiencing assault or sexual assault in 12 months preceding survey and since age of 15 (percent)



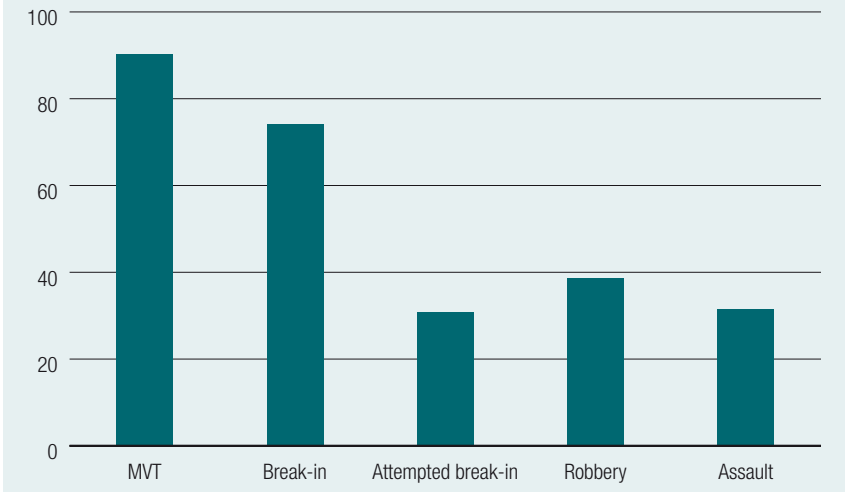
- In the 12 months prior to the survey, seven percent of men experienced assault and less than one percent experienced sexual assault. Among women, three percent experienced assault and one percent experienced sexual assault.
- Forty-one percent of men reported having experienced an assault, since the age of 15, and five percent had experienced sexual assault, since the age of 15.
- Twenty-nine percent of women had experienced assault, and 17 percent had experienced sexual assault, since the age of 15.
- Almost half (46%) of men and women reported having experienced an assault and/or sexual assault since the age of 15.

Source: Reference 18

Reporting crime to the police

Victimisation surveys are useful for assessing the extent of crime that is not reported to the police. Surveys find a wide variation in reporting, depending on the type of crime. Figure 41 shows the estimated reporting percentages of categories of offence reported in the 2005 Crime and Safety survey (Reference 17).

Figure 41 Rate of reporting to police of selected crimes in 2005 (percent)



- Motor vehicle thefts (90%), followed by home break-ins (74%), were reported more often to police than other major categories of crime.
- Robbery (39%), attempted break-in (31%), and assault (31%) were less likely to be reported by victims to the police.

Source: Reference 17

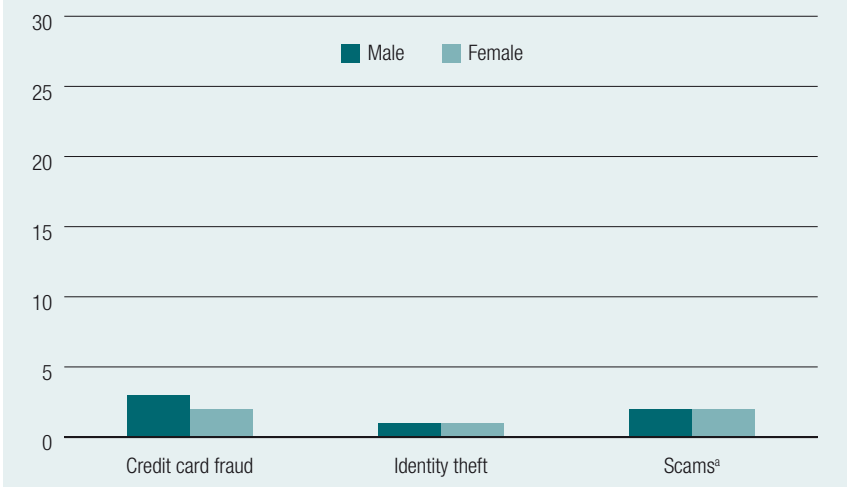
Personal fraud

The ABS Personal Fraud module provides an estimate of the number of Australians exposed to scams or attempts at personal fraud, the proportion falling victim to them, and the financial losses incurred. Respondents to the survey were interviewed about their experience of personal fraud, specifically incidents of:

- credit card fraud (i.e. the unauthorised use of a credit or bank card)
- identity theft (i.e. the theft and fraudulent use of personal details or personal documents)
- scams (i.e. a fraudulent invitation, request or offer whereby a person's personal information and/or money is obtained using deceptive means).

An estimated 806,000 Australians aged 15 or more were the victim of one or more incidents of personal fraud in the 12 months preceding the survey interview.

Figure 42 Victims of personal fraud in 2007, by sex and fraud type (percent of that sex)



a: Includes lotteries, pyramid schemes, phishing, financial advice, chain letters, advance-fee fraud and other

Note: The scale for this chart is different from that of other charts, as the percentages involved are relatively small

- Males and females aged 15 or more had experienced similar rates of victimisation from personal fraud in the previous 12 months.
- Three percent of males and two percent of females reported being the victim of at least one incident of credit card fraud; two percent each, of scams; and one percent each, of identity theft.

Source: Reference 19

Chapter 4

Selected offender profiles

The ABS does not yet publish offender data but is developing an offender-based collection. Until these new data become available, examination of offenders and some of their characteristics is possible only by compiling data from other sources. This chapter brings together information on offenders from two sources: police annual reports from the three jurisdictions that release offender statistics, and the AIC's Drug Use Monitoring in Australia program.

Alleged offenders

An alleged offender is a person who has allegedly committed a crime and has been processed for that offence by arrest, caution, or warrant of apprehension. Throughout this chapter, the terms 'offender' and 'offender rate' refer to alleged offenders and the alleged offender rate.

Official data on sex and age of alleged offenders are published by the police services of Victoria, Queensland and South Australia. Police statistics on alleged offenders are unavailable from the remaining states and territories.

This chapter presents data on alleged offenders classified according to sex and age. These data should be interpreted with caution, as they only reflect police processing of offenders in three states and may not be representative of national trends. They also do not reflect findings of guilt. The main purpose here is to give an indicative view of major issues relating to offenders, particularly the following:

- At what age do offender rates peak?
- How does the age pattern of male offenders compare with that of female ones?

- Are female offender rates increasing?

The number of alleged offenders does not equal the number of *distinct* alleged offenders during a year, because police may take action against the same individual for several offences, or the individual may be processed on more than one occasion for the same offence type. Neither does it equate to the total number of crimes cleared during a given period, as one crime may involve more than one offender.

The term ‘total offender population’ refers to the total number of (not necessarily distinct) individuals aged 10 years or more in Victoria, Queensland and South Australia who have been processed by police for any of the offences listed below. The rates of total offenders included in the tables and graphs in this chapter are calculated relative to the total population aged 10 years and more in these jurisdictions (reference 2). The data are presented by financial year.

The offender data are for the following major types of crime:

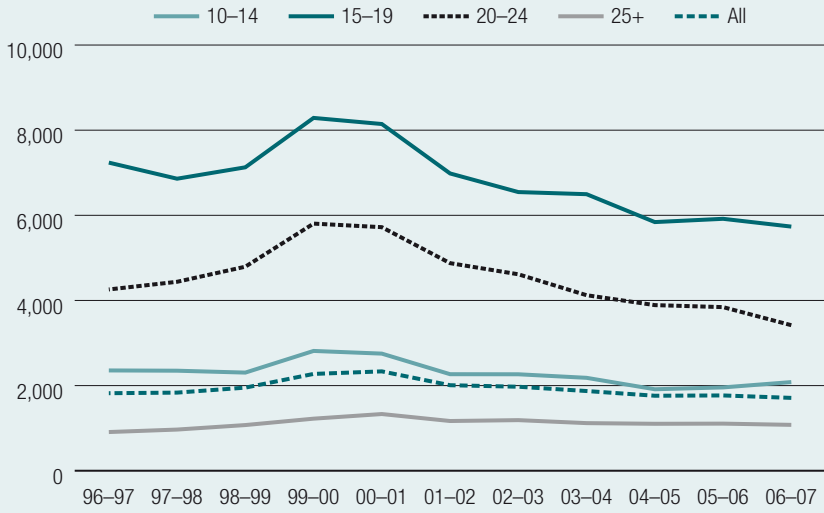
- homicide and related offences (murder, attempted murder, manslaughter, infanticide, and driving causing death)
- assault
- sexual assault
- robbery
- unlawful entry with intent
- motor vehicle theft
- other theft
- fraud and deception-related crime.

Source: References 7–9

Age

Persons aged 15 to 19 years are more likely to be processed by police for the commission of a crime than are members of any other population group. In 2006–07, the offending rate for persons aged 15 to 19 years was four times the rate for offenders aged more than 19 years (5,735 and 1,305 respectively per 100,000).

Figure 43 Offenders from 1996–97 to 2006–07, by age (per 100,000 of that age per year)



Note: 'All' refers to all offenders aged 10 years or more

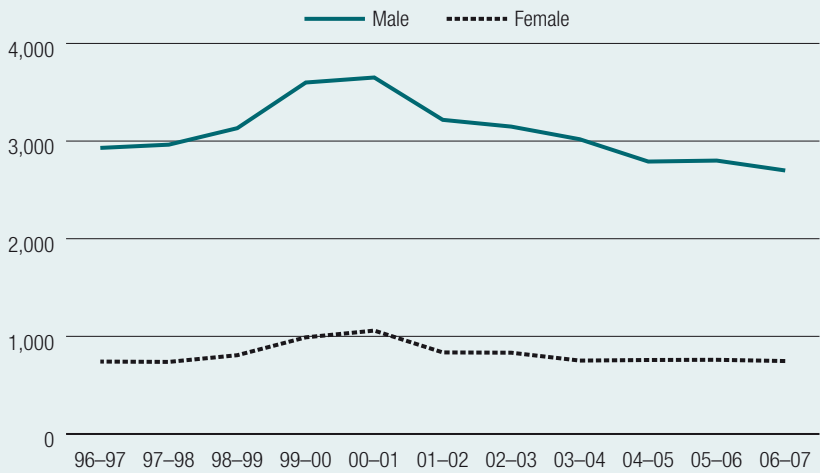
- Offender rates have been consistently highest among persons aged 15–19 and lowest among those aged 25 and more.
- Rates have declined from 1996–97 in all age groups except persons aged 25 years and older. The greatest decline occurred in the 15- to 19- and 20- to 24-year age groups, falling by a fifth in both groups.

Source: References 2 and 7–9

Sex

In 2006–07, Victoria, Queensland and South Australia processed a total of 164,025 alleged offenders, of whom 127,788 were male and 36,237 were female. Females made up 22 percent of all offenders in 2006–07, a proportion similar to that of previous years.

Figure 44 Offenders from 1996–97 to 2006–07, by sex (per 100,000 of that sex per year)

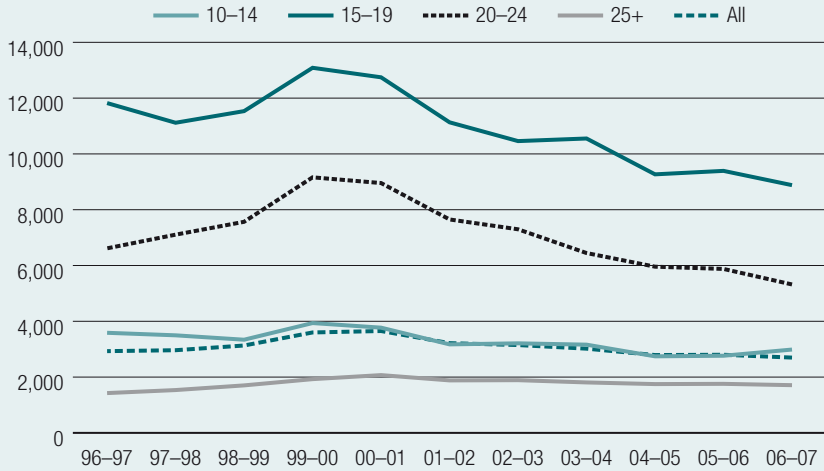


- Between 1996–97 and 2006–07, males were three to four times as likely as females to be identified as offenders. In 2006–07, the male offender rate per 100,000 was 2,699; the female one, 747.
- Offender rates for both males and females reached a peak in 2000–01. Since then, rates have declined by 26 percent for males and 29 percent for females.

Source: References 2 and 7–9

Males

Figure 45 Male offenders from 1996–97 to 2006–07, by age (per 100,000 males of that age per year)

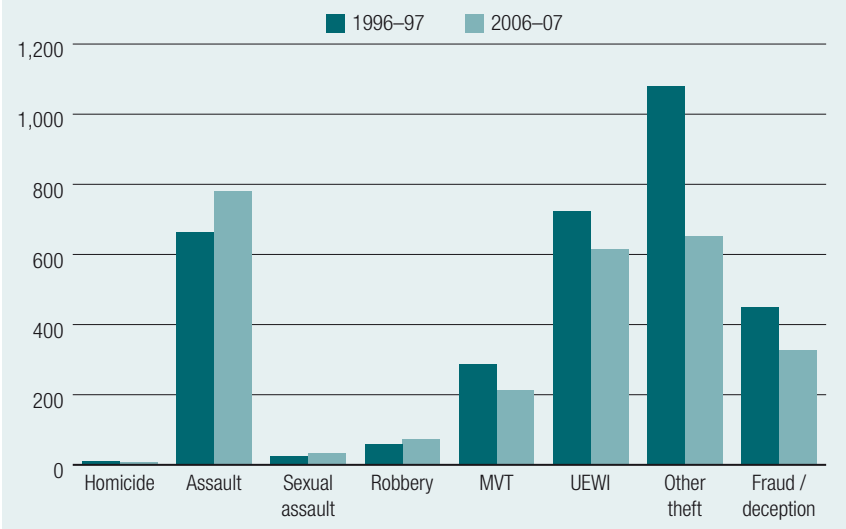


Note: 'All' refers to all male offenders aged 10 years or more

- In 2006–07, the offender rate per 100,000 males aged 15 to 19 was 8,800, following a peak of 13,087 in 1999–2000. Male offender rates have consistently been highest in the 15- to 19- year age group.
- Male rates were also high during this period in the 20- to 24-year age group, ranging between 5,300 and 9,200 per 100,000.
- Since 1999–2000, offender rates of males in the 10- to 14-, 15- to 19-, and 20- to 24-year age groups have decreased by a quarter or more.

Source: References 2 and 7–9

Figure 46 Male offenders in 1996–97 and 2006–07, by offence type (per 100,000 males per year)

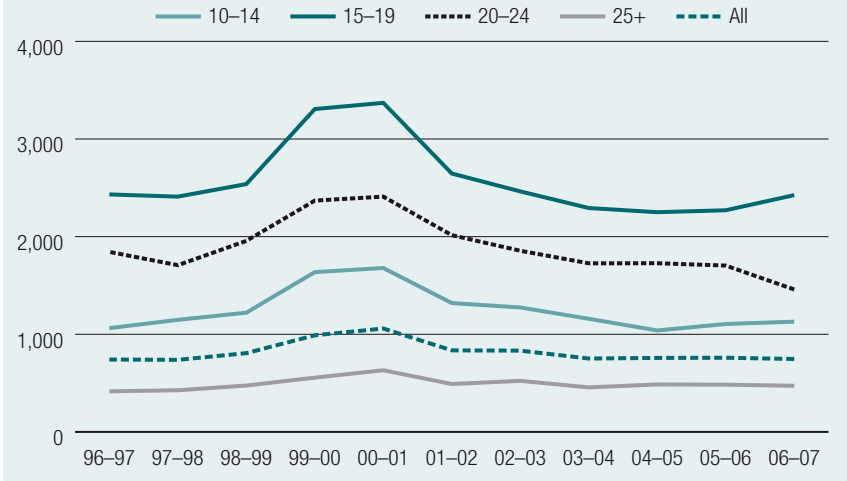


- In 1996–97 and 2006–07, male offender rates were highest for the offences of other theft, assault, and unlawful entry with intent.
- Rates were lowest in both years for robbery, sexual assault, and homicide.
- Male offender rates in 2006–07 were higher than in 1996–97 for all violent crimes except homicide (i.e. for assault, robbery, and sexual assault), and lower for all property crimes and fraud/deception.

Source: References 2 and 7–9

Females

Figure 47 Female offenders from 1996–97 to 2006–07, by age group (per 100,000 females of that age group per year)

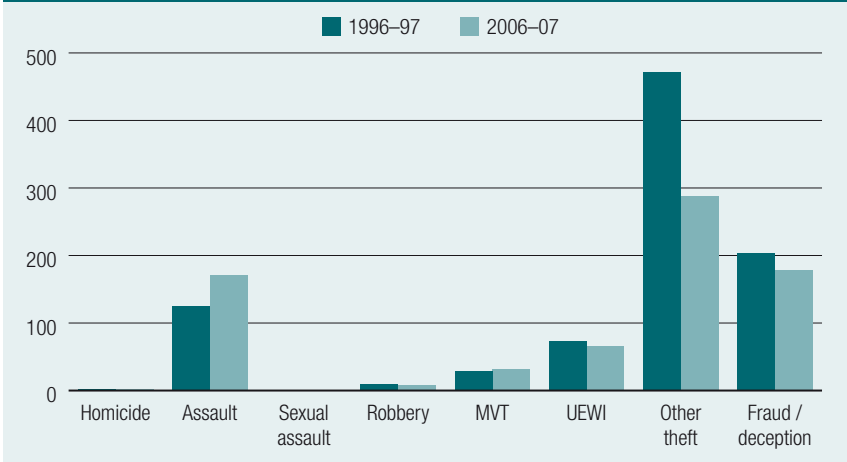


Note: 'All' refers to all female offenders aged 10 years and older

- Similarly to male offender rates, female offender rates since 1996–97 have been consistently highest in the 15- to 19-year age group.
- In all age groups, the female offender rate peaked in the period 1999–2001, followed by a general decline. Offender rates began to increase again in the last two years in the 10- to 14- and 15- to 19-year age groups.

Source: References 2 and 7–9

Figure 48 Female offenders in 1996–97 and 2006–07, by offence type (per 100,000 females per year)

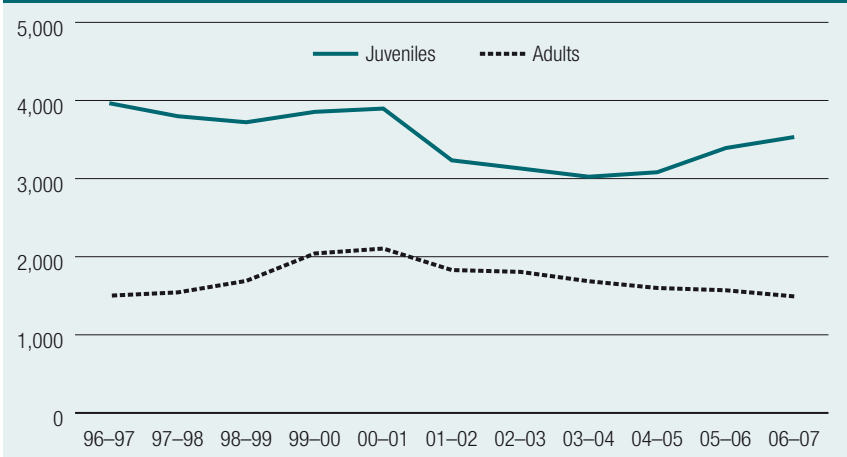


- Female offender rates were highest for other theft, fraud/deception, and assault in both 1996–97 and 2006–07, and lowest for robbery, homicide (fewer than two per 100,000), and sexual assault (fewer than one per 100,000).

Source: References 2 and 7–9

Juveniles

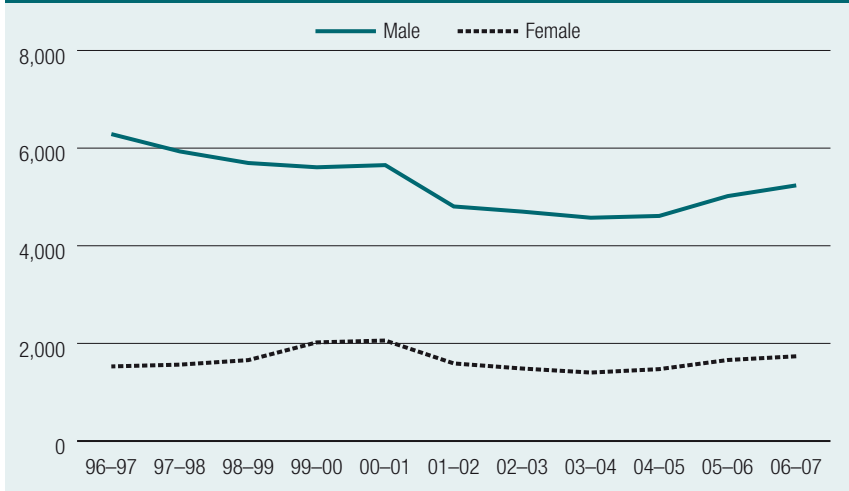
Figure 49 Juvenile and adult offenders from 1996–97 to 2006–07, by age group (per 100,000 of that age group per year)



- Juvenile offender rates have generally been twice as high as adult ones.
- The offender rate of juveniles decreased from 1996–97 to 2003–04, from 3,965 to 3,023 per 100,000 per year. It increased in 2005–06, and again in 2006–07, to 3,532 per 100,000.
- The adult offender rate peaked in 2000–01, at 2,100 per 100,000. In 2006–07, it was 1,492 per 100,000, the lowest rate recorded.

Source: References 2 and 7–9

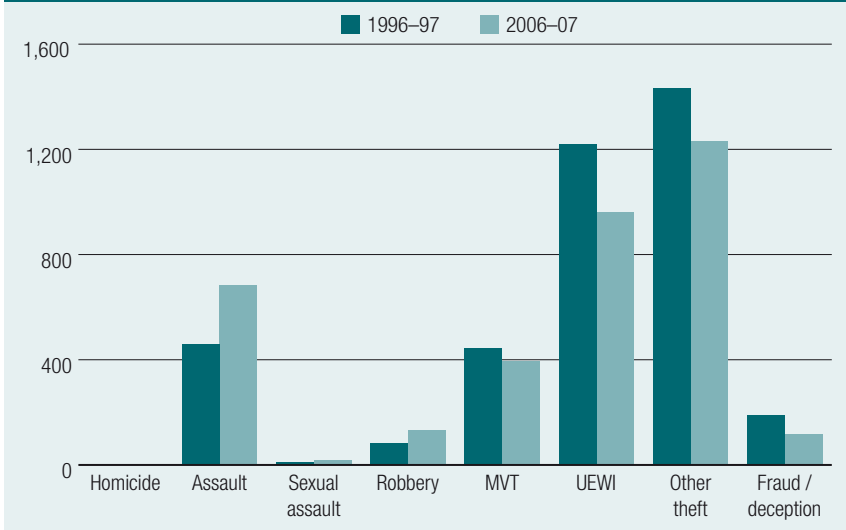
Figure 50 Juvenile offenders from 1996–97 to 2006–07, by sex (per 100,000 juveniles of that sex per year)



- Offender rates have declined since 1996–97 by 17 percent in juvenile males but have increased by 14 percent in juvenile females.
- Female juvenile offenders comprised 21 to 24 percent of all juvenile offenders in any given year from 1996–97 to 2006–07.

Source: References 2 and 7–9

Figure 51 Juvenile offenders in 1996–97 and 2006–07, by offence type (per 100,000 juveniles per year)



- Juvenile offender rates for assault rose by 48 percent from 1996–97 to 2006–07.
- Juvenile offender rates decreased for most other offences. The largest decreases were recorded for fraud and deception offences (38%) and UEWI (21%).

Source: References 2 and 7–9

Drug use by offenders

Police detainees

The AIC's Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA) program monitors illicit drug use by police detainees in several sites around Australia on a quarterly basis. DUMA provides a reasonable and independent indicator of drug-related crime at these locations. Two methods are used to obtain the information: questionnaire and urine sample.

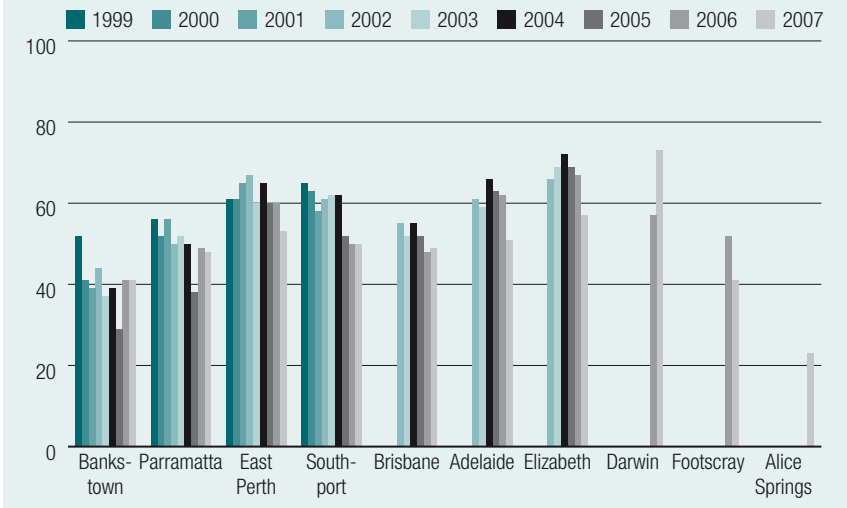
By 2007, 10 sites were being monitored: East Perth, in Western Australia; Southport and Brisbane City, in Queensland; Bankstown and Parramatta, in New South Wales; Adelaide City and Elizabeth, in South Australia; Darwin and Alice Springs, in the Northern Territory; and Footscray, in Victoria. Brisbane City, Adelaide City and Elizabeth began participating in 2002; Darwin and Footscray in 2006; and Alice Springs in 2007.

Data are collected quarterly and presented in the following figures as annual averages. Data are presented here on males only, as they represent the majority (more than 80%) of police detainees in the DUMA collection.

The 10 sites differed in the percentage of police detainees testing positive to each of methylamphetamine, cocaine, cannabis, and heroin.

Source: Reference 20

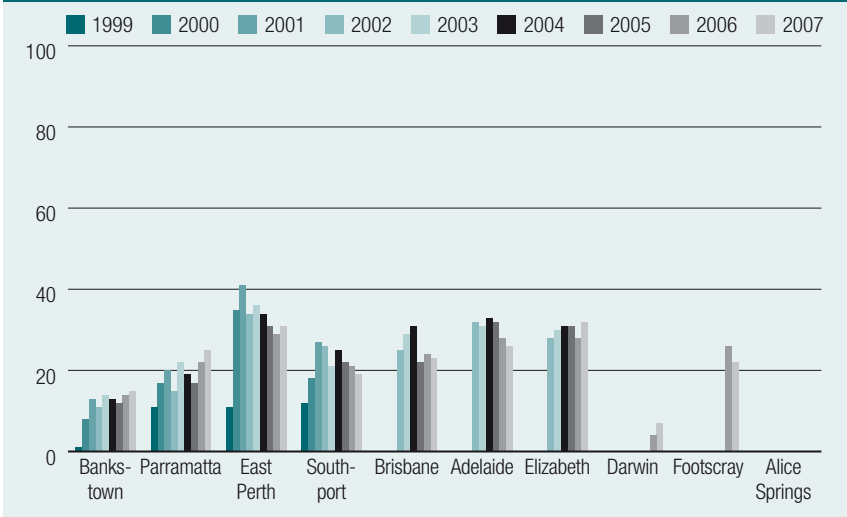
Figure 52 Adult male police detainees testing positive to cannabis, from 1999 to 2007, by DUMA location (percent)



- The proportion of adult male detainees testing positive to cannabis in 2007 ranged from 41 percent (Bankstown) to 73 percent (Darwin).
- Since 2004, most sites have registered a decrease in the percentage of detainees testing positive to cannabis.

Source: Reference 20

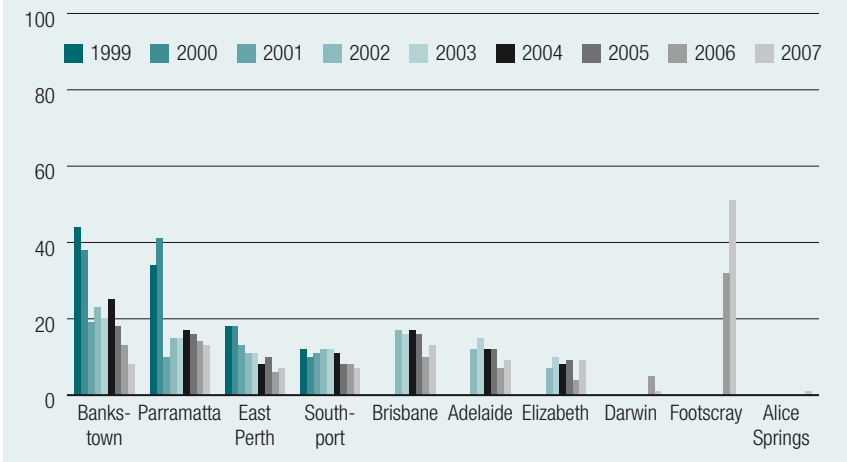
Figure 53 Adult male police detainees testing positive to methylamphetamine, from 1999 to 2007, by DUMA location (percent)



- The proportion of adult male detainees testing positive to methylamphetamine in 2007 ranged from seven percent (Darwin) to 32 percent (Elizabeth). No detainees tested positive to methylamphetamine at Alice Springs.
- Methylamphetamine use increased at all long-term sites from 1999 to 2003. It has continued to increase at the Sydney sites but has followed a general decline at East Perth and Southport after 2003.
- Brisbane and Adelaide have also recorded a decrease in methylamphetamine use after 2003, but the proportion of detainees testing positive to it in Elizabeth has remained relatively stable.
- Methylamphetamine use by police detainees has been consistently higher in East Perth and the South Australian sites, and lower in the Sydney sites.

Source: Reference 20

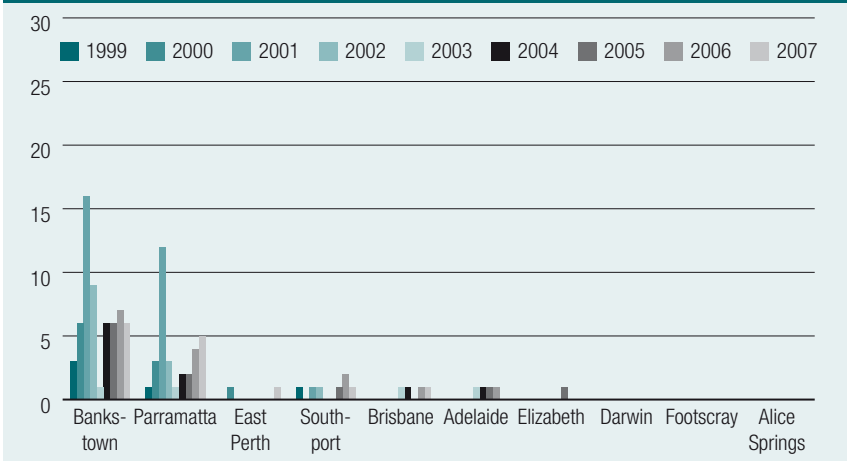
Figure 54 Adult male police detainees testing positive to heroin, from 1999 to 2007, by DUMA location (percent)



- Most sites have registered either a decline or remained relatively stable in heroin use. The proportion of adult male detainees testing positive to heroin in 2007 ranged from one percent (Darwin and Alice Springs) to 13 percent (Parramatta and Brisbane).
- In 2007, more than half the detainees at the Footscray site tested positive to heroin.

Source: Reference 20

Figure 55 Adult male police detainees testing positive to cocaine, from 1999 to 2007, by DUMA location (percent)

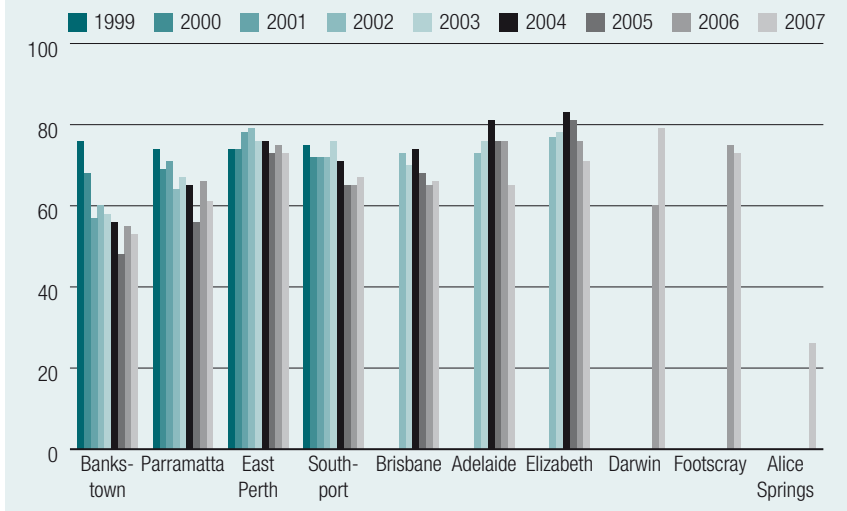


Note: The scale for this chart is different from that of other charts as the percentages involved are relatively small

- The proportion of adult male detainees testing positive to cocaine is very low at all sites, but consistently higher at Bankstown and Parramatta than at the other sites.
- Cocaine use has fluctuated at the two Sydney sites, the greatest proportion of detainees there testing positive in 2001.

Source: Reference 20

Figure 56 Adult male police detainees' positive testing to a drug^a, from 1999 to 2007, by DUMA location (percent)

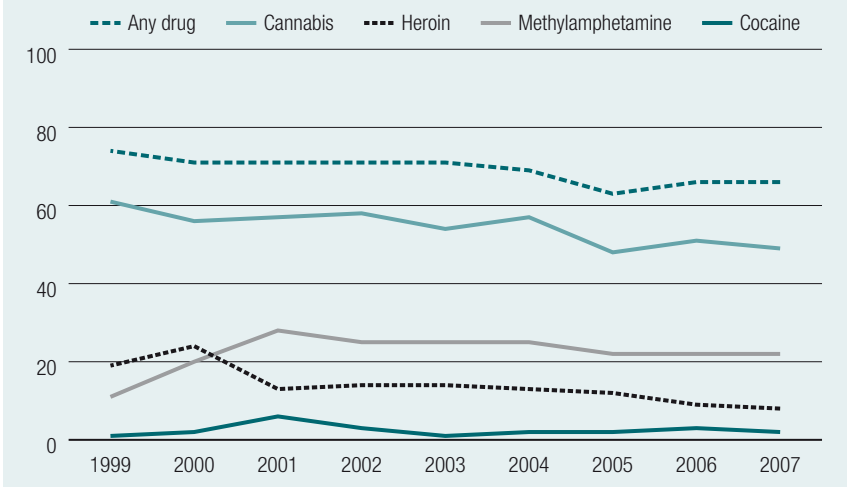


a: A drug is defined as cannabis, heroin, methylamphetamine, cocaine, or benzodiazepines

- Sites routinely show around 60 to 80 percent of adult male detainees testing positive to a drug. Since 2001, the proportion of detainees at Bankstown testing positive to a drug has been 60 percent or less.
- At most other sites, the percentage of adult male detainees testing positive to a drug has remained steady or decreased since monitoring at the site began.
- Before 2007, the proportion of adult male detainees testing positive to a drug was consistently highest at the Adelaide and Elizabeth sites.

Source: Reference 20

Figure 57 Adult male police detainees testing positive to selected drugs, at four long-term sites^a, from 1999 to 2007 (percent)

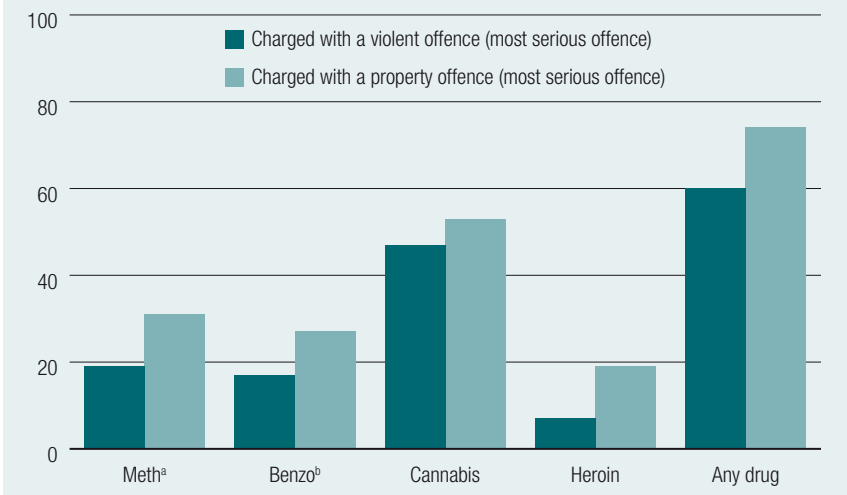


a: Bankstown, Parramatta, East Perth, Southport

- From 1999 to 2007, the percentage of adult male detainees testing positive to any drug and the percentage testing positive to cannabis have remained relatively steady.
- The proportion of adult male detainees using heroin has decreased over the period. Most of this decrease occurred between 2000 and 2001.
- The proportion of adult male detainees using methylamphetamine and that of those using cocaine increased until 2001 and have since levelled off.

Source: Reference 20

Figure 58 Adult male police detainees testing positive to a drug in 2007, by type of charge for most serious offence (percent of those with that type of charge)



a: Methylamphetamine

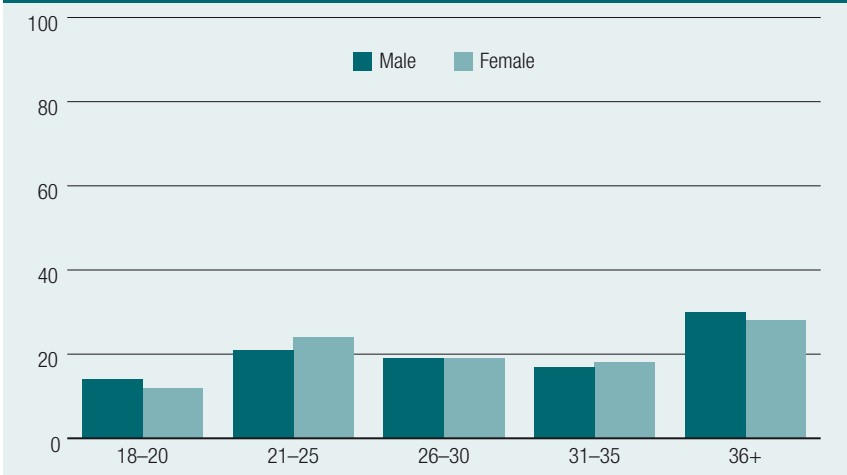
b: Benzodiazepines

- Adult male detainees charged with a property offence as their most serious offence were more likely to test positive to drugs (especially to methylamphetamine or heroin) than were detainees charged with violent offences as their most serious offence.
- Seventy-four percent of all adult male detainees charged with property offences as their most serious offence and 60 percent of those charged with violent offences tested positive to a drug.

Source: Reference 20

Characteristics of police detainees

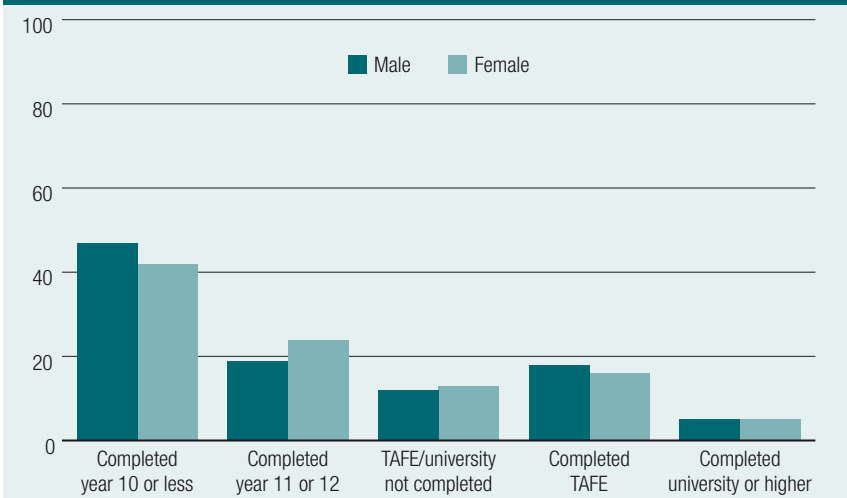
Figure 59 Age-group and sex distribution of adult police detainees in 2007 (percent)



- More than one-quarter of male and of female adult detainees were aged 36 or more. Another 21 percent of males and 24 percent of females were aged 21 to 25.
- There was little difference between the sexes in the proportion of detainees in each age group.

Source: Reference 21

Figure 60 Education level of adult police detainees in 2007 (percent)

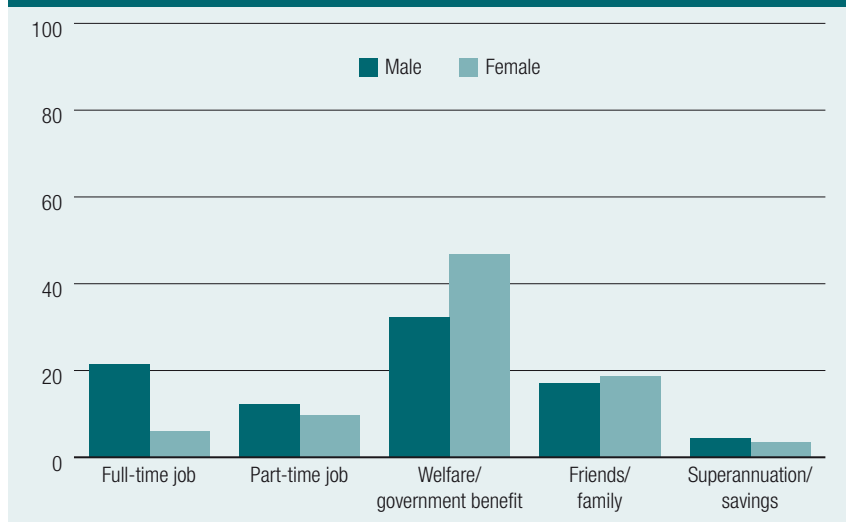


- Forty-seven percent of male and 42 percent of female detainees had not completed beyond year 10 education. One-fifth of males and 24 percent of females had completed year 11 or 12.
- Eighteen percent of adult male detainees had completed a TAFE qualification, and five percent had completed a university qualification.
- A similar proportion of adult female detainees had completed a TAFE (16%) or university qualification (5%).

Source: Reference 21

Figures 61 and 62 refer to the same question on source of income and add up to 100 percent for each sex.

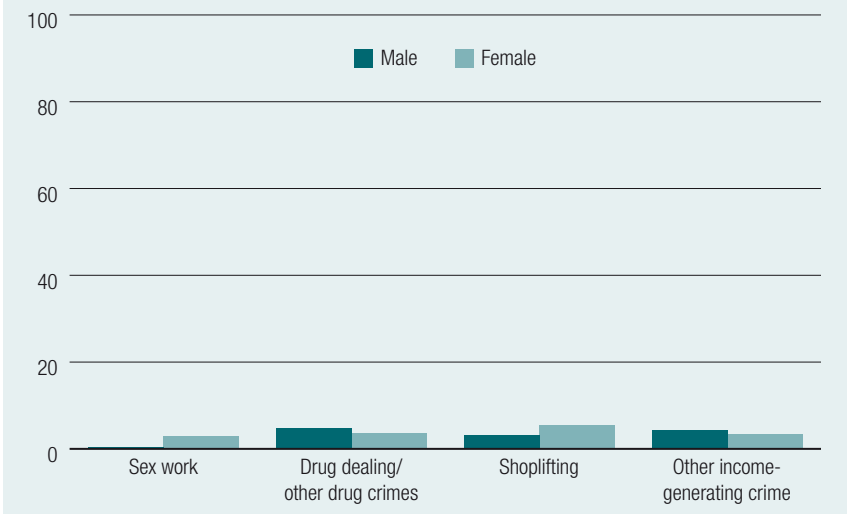
Figure 61 Type of non-crime generated main source of income of adult police detainees in 2007 in 30 days before arrest, by sex (percent)



- One-third (32%) of adult male detainees and almost half the adult female detainees (47%) received a welfare or government benefit as their main source of income.
- Adult male detainees' next most common income source was a full-time job (21%), followed by money obtained from friends and family (17%).
- Adult female detainees' next most common sources of income were family or friends (19%) and a part-time job (10%).

Source: Reference 21

Figure 62 Type of crime-generated^a main source of income of adult police detainees in 2007 in past 30 days before arrest, by sex (percent)

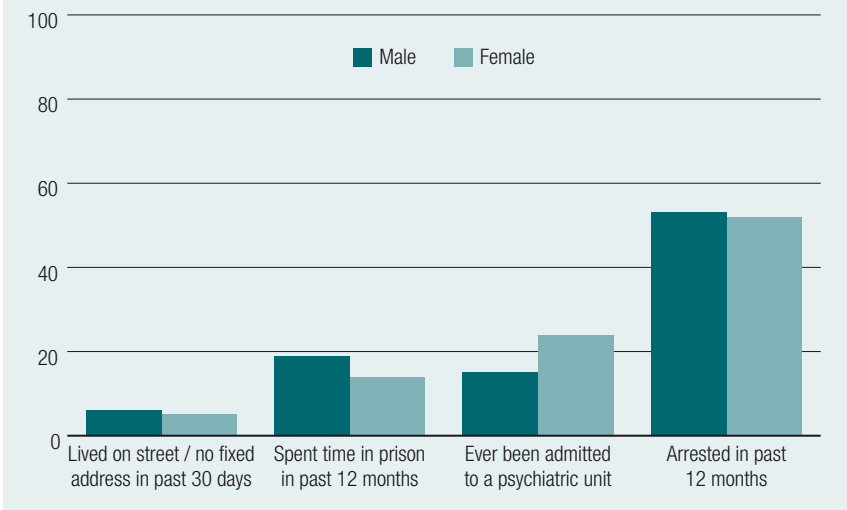


a: Sex work is decriminalised in some states and territories

- Twelve percent of adult male detainees and 17 percent of adult female detainees obtained their income from criminal activity.
- Drug dealing and other drug-related crimes were reported by five percent of male detainees as their main source of income, and shoplifting by three percent.
- Six percent of female detainees relied on shoplifting as their main source of income; four percent, on drug dealing and drug-related crimes; and three percent, on sex work.

Source: Reference 21

Figure 63 Previous experience of homelessness, arrest and imprisonment, and mental illness, of adult police detainees in 2007 (percent)



- More than half of adult male (53%) and of adult female (52%) detainees had been arrested in the 12 months before their current arrest. Adult male detainees were more likely (19%) than adult female detainees (14%) to have spent time in prison in the previous 12 months.
- Adult female detainees (24%) were more likely than adult male detainees (15%) to have ever been admitted to a psychiatric unit.
- The proportions are similar of adult male and female detainees (6% and 5% respectively) who experienced homelessness in the month before their arrest, either living on the street or having no fixed address.

Source: Reference 21

Most serious offence

Table 7 Most serious offence of adult male police detainees from 2003 to 2007 (percent)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Violent offences	26	26	25	28	27
Property offences	31	28	24	23	21
Drug offences	6	7	7	7	7
Drink-driving offences	5	6	4	5	6
Traffic offences	10	9	12	9	9
Disorder offences	6	6	6	7	6
Breaches	14	15	18	17	19
Other offences	3	4	4	5	5

Table 8 Most serious offence of adult female police detainees from 2003 to 2007 (percent)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Violent offences	16	17	18	20	20
Property offences	47	41	37	37	35
Drug offences	7	7	7	7	9
Drink-driving offences	2	3	3	2	4
Traffic offences	7	8	10	10	6
Disorder offences	7	6	7	5	7
Breaches	12	13	13	13	16
Other offences	3	6	5	5	3

- From 2003 to 2005, the most serious offence committed by adult male detainees was most commonly a property offence, but in 2006 and 2007 it was most commonly a violent one.
- The most serious offence committed by adult female detainees in each of the five years 2003 to 2007 was most commonly a property offence. Adult female detainees were two to three times as likely to have been detained for a property offence as for a violent offence.
- Since 2003, the proportion of adult female detainees whose most serious offence was a violent one increased from 16 percent to 20 percent. The proportion whose most serious offence was a property one decreased from 47 percent to 35 percent in the same period.
- There has been a decrease in the proportion of adult male detainees whose most serious offence was a property offence, from 31 percent to 21 percent.

Source: Reference 21



Chapter 5

Criminal courts

There is a hierarchy of criminal courts at the federal and state/territory levels.

The state and territory court systems comprise:

- *Magistrates' courts*: lower courts that deal with relatively minor or summary criminal offences. Under some circumstances, these courts may also deal with less serious indictable offences. They are also responsible for conducting preliminary (committal) hearings for indictable offences.
- *Intermediate (district/county) courts*: courts that deal with crimes of greater seriousness. Intermediate courts hear the majority of cases involving indictable crimes.
- *Supreme courts*: the highest level of court within a state or territory. Supreme courts deal with the most serious crimes.

Higher courts comprise intermediate and supreme courts, where defendants charged with serious or indictable offences are dealt with, and where appeals are heard.

Magistrates' courts are called lower courts.

Each state and territory also has a children's court, which sits within the magistrates' court system. Children's courts deal solely with defendants who committed an offence when aged less than 18 (or, in Queensland, less than 17).

Minor criminal offences, called summary offences, are dealt with in the lower courts, in which penalties are less severe; major offences, dealt with by the higher courts, are called indictable offences. If a defendant pleads not guilty, indictable offences normally require a trial by judge and jury.

All state, territory and federal courts handle a number of matters that appear in the court system for the first time, although almost all criminal charges, including those for federal criminal offences, are lodged initially with a magistrates' court.

In states with both supreme and intermediate courts, the majority of charges are decided in intermediate courts. Tasmania, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory do not have intermediate courts; all relevant charges are dealt with by their supreme courts.

The ABS publishes statistics on criminal defendants whose cases were initiated or finalised in higher and magistrates' courts, and, recently, in children's courts. ABS data do not include defendants finalised in electronic courts, family violence courts, Koori courts or drug courts.

In addition, in recent years the Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision (SCRGSP) has produced statistics on the number of lodgements at each court level.

Both the ABS and the SCRGSP report on criminal court data for financial rather than calendar years.

Source: References 22 and 23

The criminal court process

Case flows

Cases passing through the courts generally share the following common elements:

- *lodgement*: the initiation of the matter with the court
- *pre-trial procedures*: committal hearing or discussion and mediation between the parties
- *trial*
- *court decision*: judgment or verdict followed by sentencing.

Source: References 22 and 23

Lodgements

Most lodgements are processed by the magistrates' court in the relevant criminal jurisdiction.

In 2006–07, there were 819,500 cases lodged in criminal courts in Australia.

Cases initiated in magistrates' courts accounted for 96 percent of all lodgements in the criminal courts in 2006–07; three percent were initiated in district/county courts; and one percent in supreme courts.

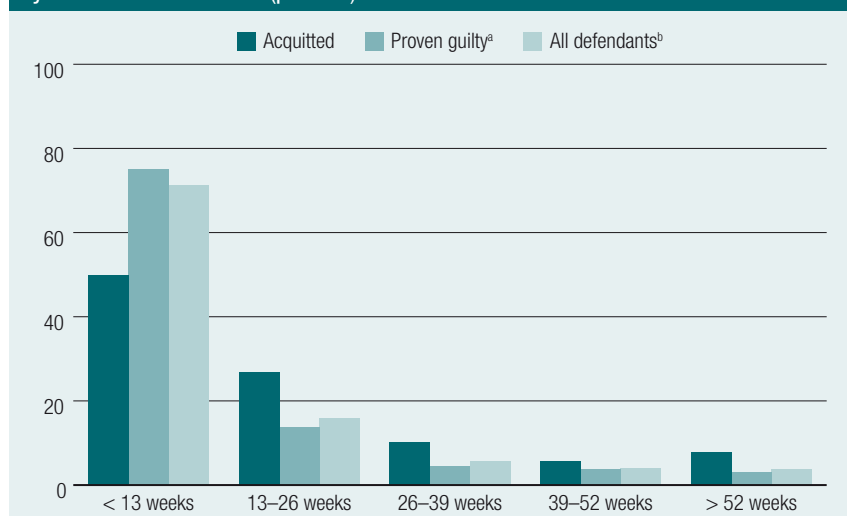
Source: Reference 22

Timeliness

The duration between the lodgement of a matter with the court and its finalisation is referred to as timeliness. Generally, lower courts complete a similar proportion of their workload with greater timeliness than higher courts, because cases are of a more straightforward nature, the disputes and prosecutions heard are usually less complex, and there is a greater proportion of guilty pleas.

Committal is the first stage of hearing an indictable offence in the criminal justice system. A magistrate assesses the sufficiency of evidence presented against the defendant and decides whether to commit the matter for trial in a higher court. Defendants are held in custody pending a committal hearing or trial, or released on bail. The conduct of the committal hearing is important for timely adjudication of the charges against the defendant.

Figure 64 Duration of matters finalised in magistrates courts in 2006–07, by method of finalisation (percent)



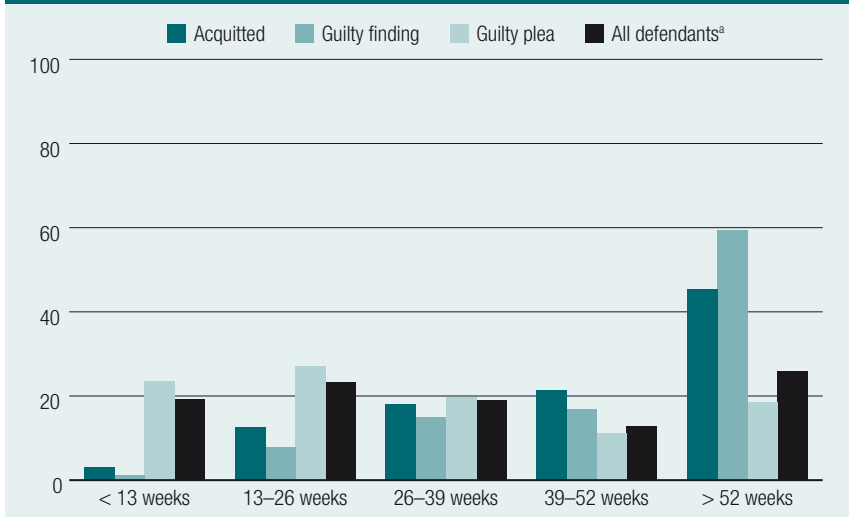
a: Includes guilty plea and guilty verdict

b: Includes those whose cases were finalised by other means (e.g. transferred to other court levels, withdrawn by prosecution) or whose finalisation method was unknown

- On average, 71 percent of committal hearings in magistrates' courts in 2006–07 were finalised within 13 weeks from the initial hearing of charges by the court. A further 16 percent were finalised in the subsequent three months.
- Four percent of hearings took 52 or more weeks to finalise.
- Cases in which the defendant was acquitted tended to take longer than those in which the defendant was proven guilty.

Source: Reference 23

Figure 65 Duration of matters finalised in higher courts in 2006–07, by method of finalisation (percent)

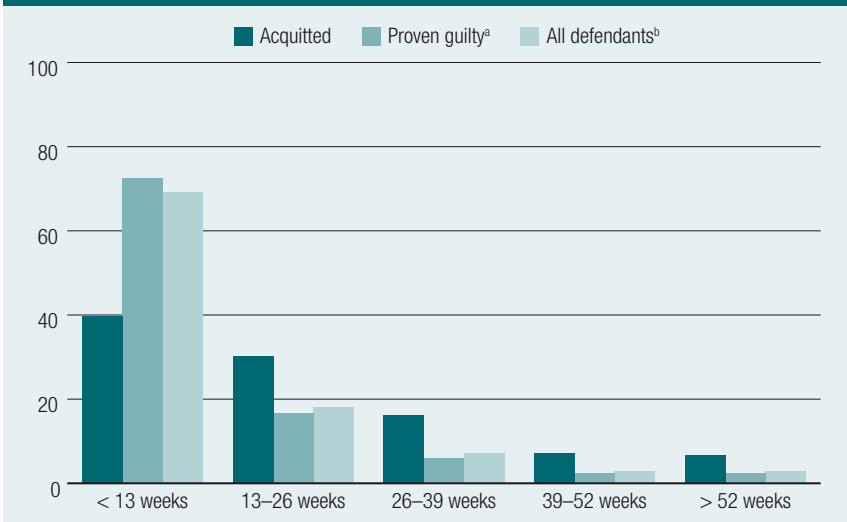


a: Includes defendants who were proven guilty but whose method of finalisation was unknown (i.e. guilty verdict or guilty plea), cases that were transferred to other court levels or whose finalisation was achieved by some other method

- In 2006–07, 26 percent of matters finalised in higher courts lasted more than 52 weeks, and 19 percent took less than 13 weeks to finalise.
- Cases involving a guilty plea generally took the shortest time to finalise: 24 percent of such cases lasted less than 13 weeks, in comparison with three percent of acquittals and one percent of cases in which the defendant was proven guilty.
- Cases resulting in a guilty verdict tended to take the longest time to finalise: 59 percent of cases that ended in a finding of guilt took 52 weeks or more to finalise, compared with 45 percent of acquittals and 19 percent of cases involving a guilty plea.

Source: Reference 23

Figure 66 Duration of matters finalised in children’s courts in 2006–07, by method of finalisation (percent)



a: Includes guilty plea and guilty verdict

b: Includes defendants whose cases were finalised by other means (e.g. transferred to other court levels, withdrawn by prosecution)

- On average, 69 percent of hearings in children’s courts in 2006–07 were finalised within 13 weeks from the initial instigation of charges.
- Almost three-quarters of cases in which the defendant was proven guilty were finalised in less than 13 weeks. Sixty percent of cases ending in an acquittal took 13 weeks or longer to finalise.

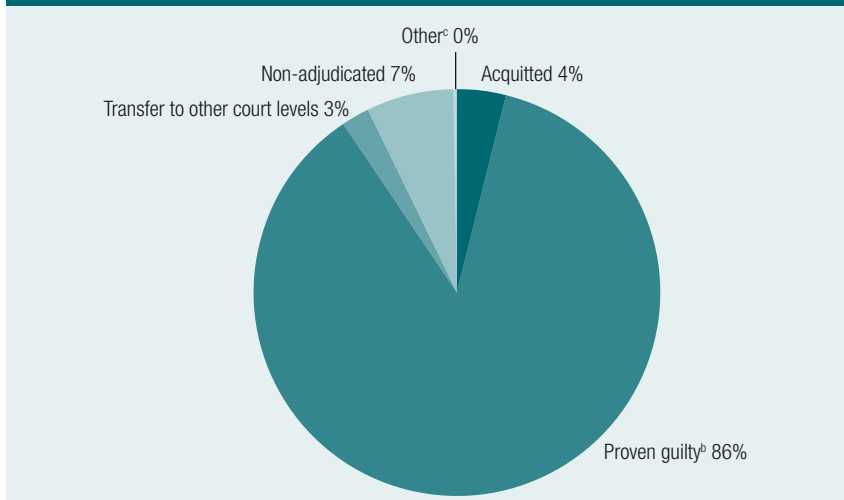
Source: Reference 23

Court decisions

Cases are finalised in the courts in the following ways:

- *adjudicated*: determined whether guilty of the charges, by court judgement or plea of guilty
- *non-adjudicated*: unresolved for a variety of reasons, including withdrawal by prosecution, unfitness to plead, death of the accused, diplomatic immunity, statute of limitations.

Figure 67 Method of finalisation of criminal cases finalised in magistrates' courts in 2006–07^a (percent)



n = 581,001

a: NSW refers to finalised appearances rather than defendants, resulting in possible overcounting. NSW excludes defendants finalised by committal to a higher court

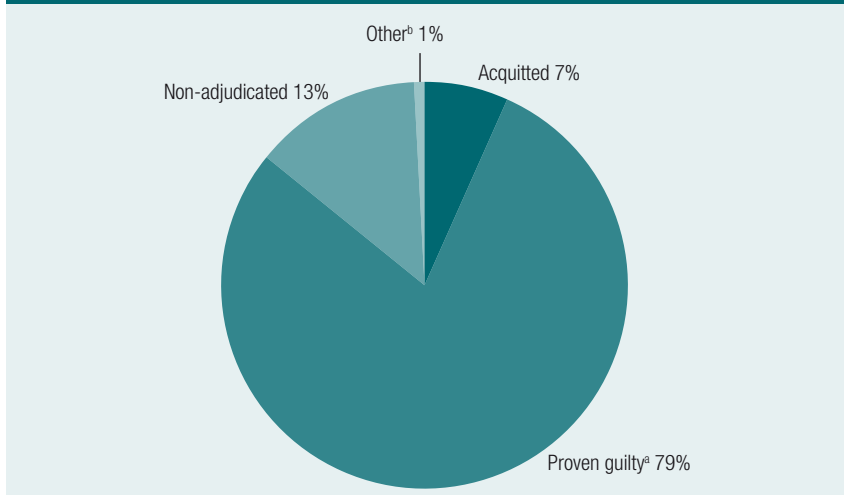
b: Includes guilty plea and guilty verdict

c: Includes defendants unfit to plead, defendants deceased, other non-adjudicated finalisations, and cases finalised by unknown method

- In 2006–07, magistrates' courts finalised the cases of 581,001 adult defendants. Only four percent of these defendants were acquitted.
- Of cases presented in magistrates' courts, defendants in 86 percent were proven guilty, and three percent were transferred to other court levels.

Source: Reference 23

Figure 68 Method of finalisation of criminal cases finalised in higher courts in 2006–07 (percent)



n = 16,172

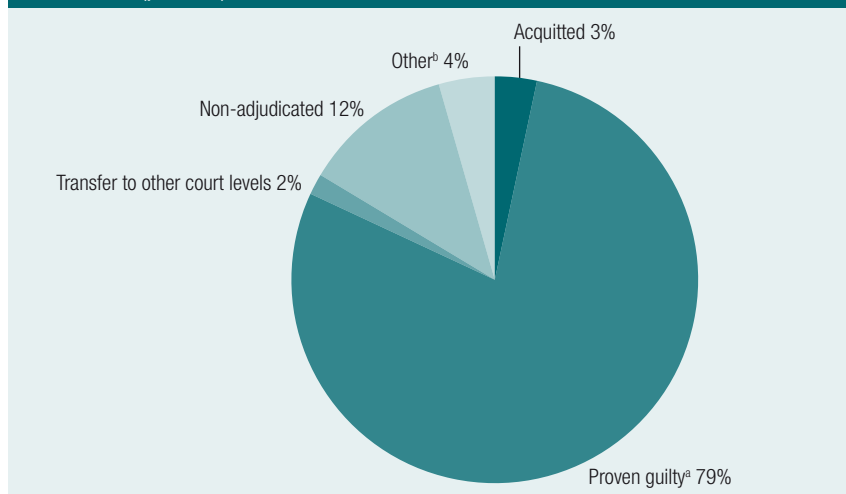
a: Includes guilty plea and guilty verdict

b: Includes defendants unfit to plead, defendants deceased, transfers to other court levels, and other non-adjudicated finalisations

- In 2006–07, higher courts finalised the cases of 16,172 defendants. The majority (79%) were proven guilty.
- In seven percent of cases, the defendant was acquitted.

Source: Reference 23

Figure 69 Method of finalisation of criminal cases finalised in children's courts in 2006–07 (percent)



n = 41,157

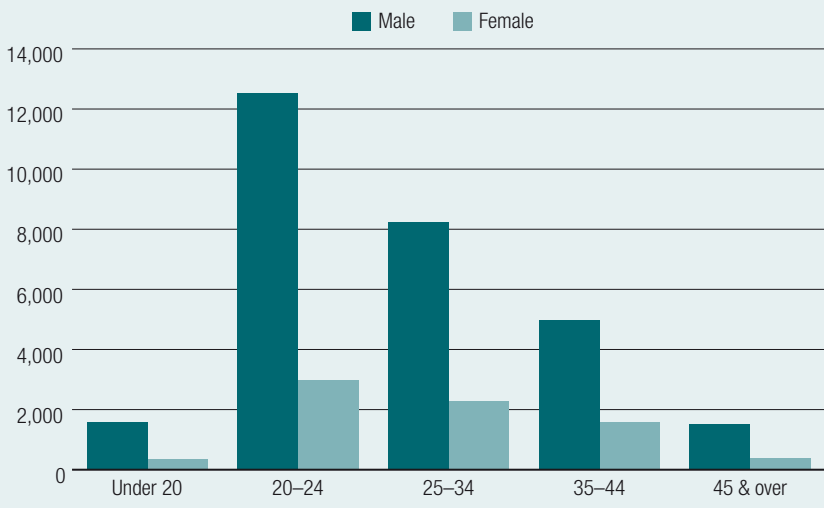
a: Includes guilty plea and guilty verdict

b: Includes defendants unfit to plead, defendants deceased, and other non-adjudicated finalisations

- In 2006–07, children's courts finalised the cases of 41,157 defendants.
- The defendant was proven guilty in 79 percent of cases and acquitted in three percent.

Source: Reference 23

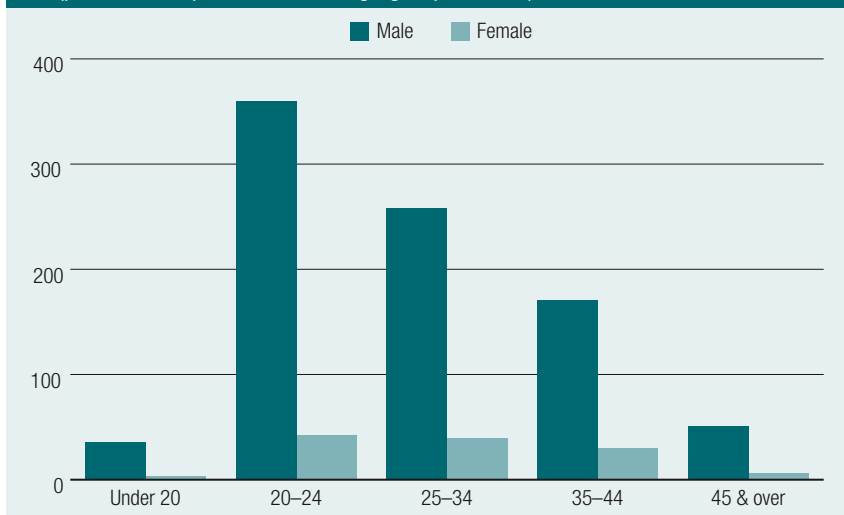
Figure 70 Adjudicated defendants in magistrates' courts in 2006–07, by age group and sex (per 100,000 of that age group and sex)



- In 2006–07, as in previous years, 21 percent of defendants in magistrates' courts were adult females.
- In all age groups, adult males were more likely than adult females to appear as defendants in court.
- Adult males and females appearing in magistrates' courts were more likely than others of the same sex to be aged 20 to 24 than to fall into other age groups.

Source: *References 2 and 23*

Figure 71 Adjudicated defendants in higher courts in 2006–07, by age group and sex (per 100,000 persons of that age group and sex)



- As in magistrates' courts, adult males aged 20 to 24 were the most likely to appear as defendants in higher courts. The rate for adult females aged 20 to 24 was similar to that of those aged 25 to 34 in 2006–07: 43 and 39 respectively per 100,000 females of their age groups.
- Adult females made up 12 percent of defendants in higher courts.

Source: References 2 and 23

Sentencing

Sentencing options available at each court level include but are not limited to:

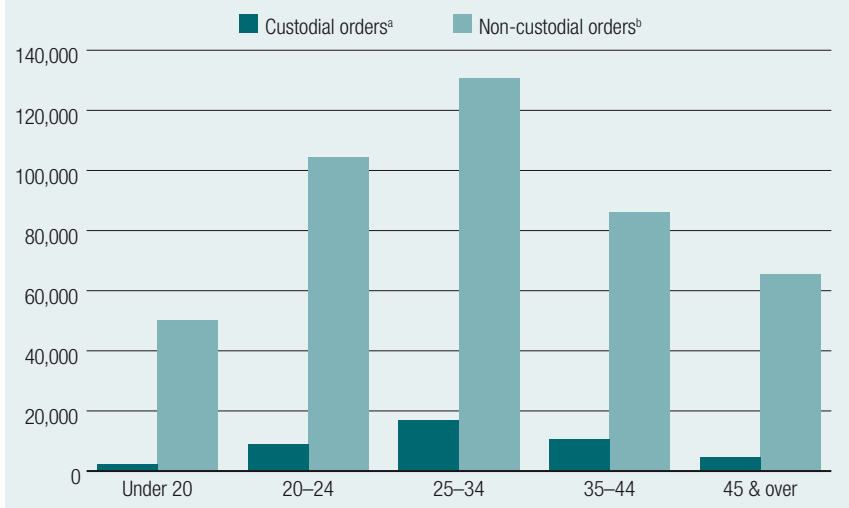
- fine
- good-behaviour bond
- probation order
- suspended sentence
- community supervision
- community custody
- home detention
- periodic detention
- imprisonment

Sentence types can be broadly divided into custodial orders and non-custodial orders. A custodial order requires a person's liberty to be restricted for a specified period, either through detention in a correctional facility or home, or through regular supervision while in the community. Custodial orders include custody in a correctional institution, custody in the community, and suspended sentences.

Non-custodial orders are sentences that do not involve being held in custody. They may include community supervision, community work, or monetary penalties.

Sentencing data for adult offenders have been available since 2002–03 from all states and territories. The ABS is continuing to work towards a more detailed and regular sentencing collection for higher courts and magistrates' courts.

Figure 72 Principal sentence of defendants found guilty in magistrates' courts in 2006–07, by age group (number)



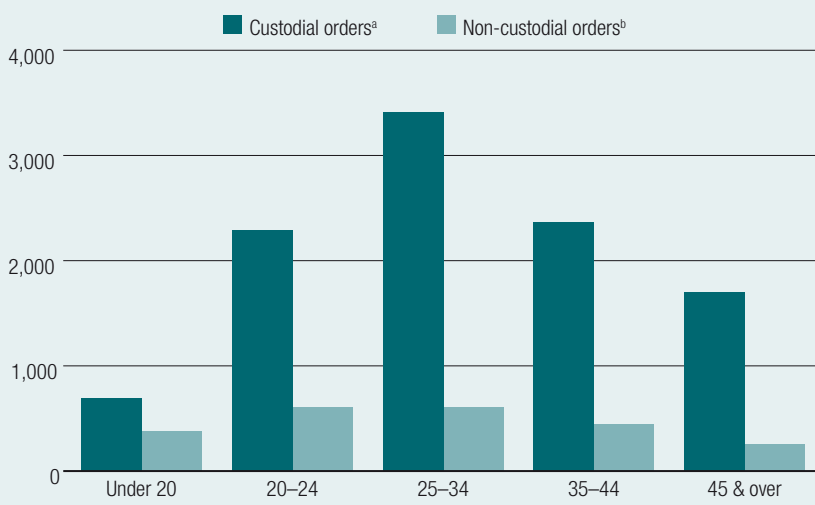
a: Includes custody in a correctional institution, custody in the community, and suspended sentence

b: Includes community supervision or work orders, monetary orders, and other non-custodial orders

- In 2006–07, 92 percent of defendants found guilty in magistrates' courts were given a non-custodial sentence.
- Defendants aged 25–34 and those aged 35–44 were more likely to receive a custodial sentence than were defendants in other age groups.

Source: Reference 23

Figure 73 Principal sentence of defendants found guilty in higher courts in 2006–07, by age group (number)



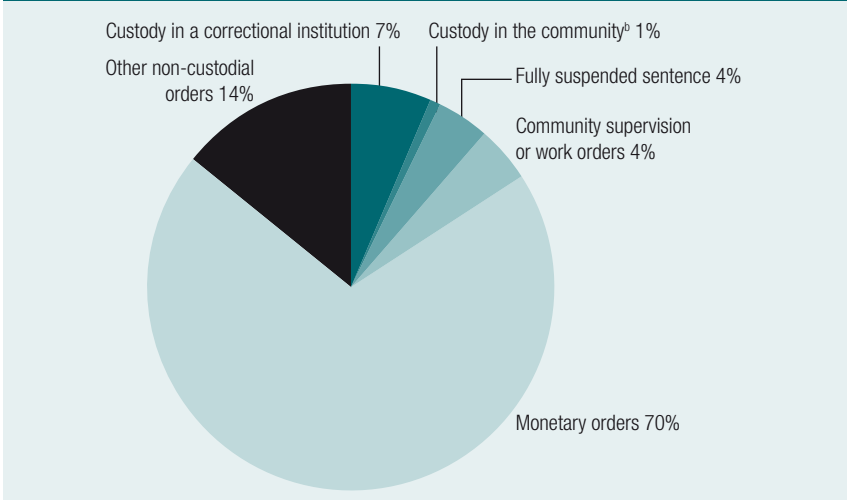
a: Includes custody in a correctional institution, custody in the community, and suspended sentence

b: Includes community supervision or work orders, monetary orders, and other non-custodial orders

- A much higher proportion (82%) of defendants found guilty in higher courts than of those found guilty in magistrates' courts received custodial sentences.
- Of defendants found guilty in higher courts, 65 percent of those aged less than 20, and 79 percent of those aged 20 to 24, received custodial sentences, compared with 84 to 87 percent for all other age groups.

Source: Reference 23

Figure 74 Principal sentence of adult male defendants found guilty in any court^a in 2006–07 (percent)



n = 398,937 (excludes male defendants whose type of custodial order handed down was unknown)

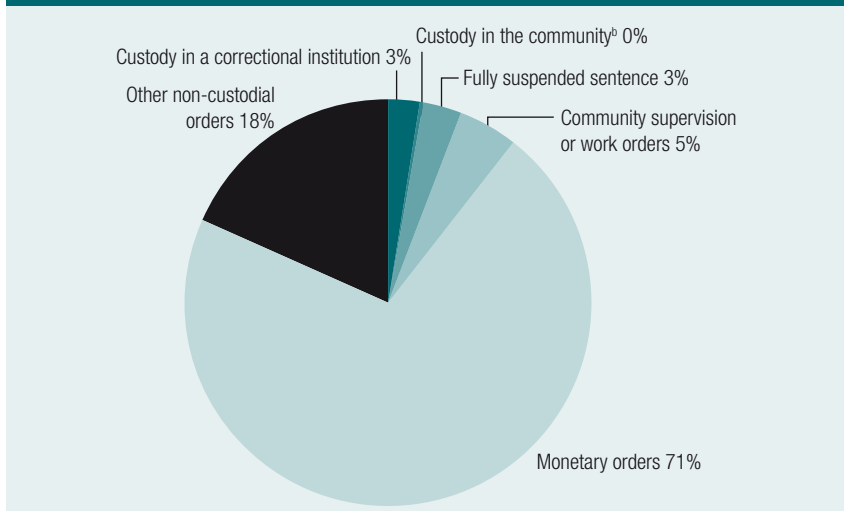
a: Includes magistrates' and higher courts

b: Includes intensive corrections orders, home detention, and other orders restricting liberty though allowing living within the community

- In the majority (70%) of cases, the principal sentence handed down to adult male offenders was a monetary order.
- Custody in a correctional institution accounted for seven percent of the total number of sentences in all courts in 2006–07, as it did in 2005–06.
- Four percent of adult male defendants found guilty received fully suspended sentences.

Source: Reference 23

Figure 75 Principal sentence of adult female defendants found guilty in any court^a (percent)



n = 106,313

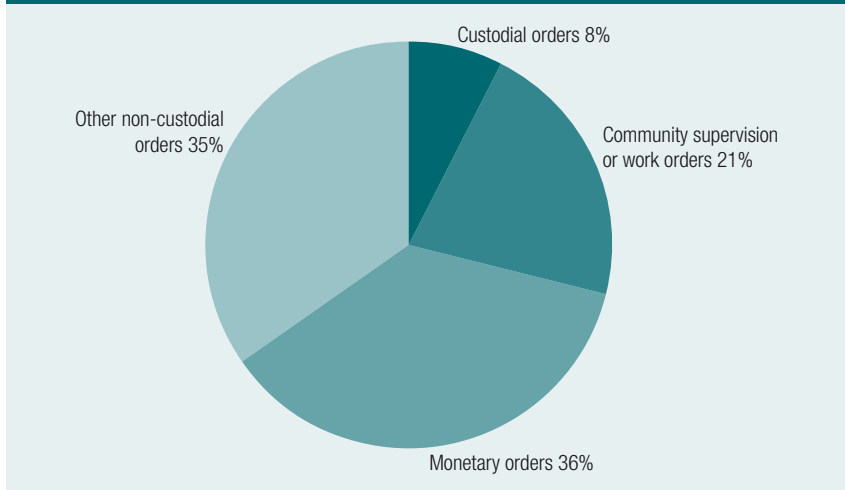
a: Include magistrates' and higher courts

b: Includes intensive corrections orders, home detention, and other orders by which liberty is restricted though living within the community

- Monetary orders were the most common sentence type (71%) issued to adult female defendants.
- Custody in a correctional institution accounted for three percent of principal sentences of female defendants in 2006–07.

Source: Reference 23

Figure 76 Principal sentence of defendants found guilty in a children's court in 2006–07 (percent)

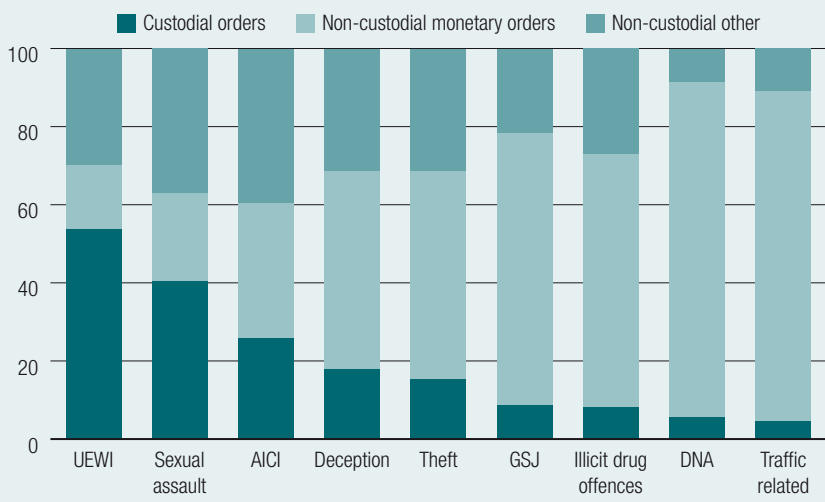


n = 32,322

- Thirty-six percent of defendants found guilty in children's courts received a monetary order as their principal sentence type, and 21 percent received a community supervision or work order.
- Custodial sentences accounted for eight percent of sentences handed down in children's courts in 2006–07.

Source: Reference 23

Figure 77 Principal sentence of adult defendants found guilty in magistrates' courts in 2006–07, by most serious offence (percent)



UEWI: Unlawful entry with intent

AICI: Acts intended to cause injury

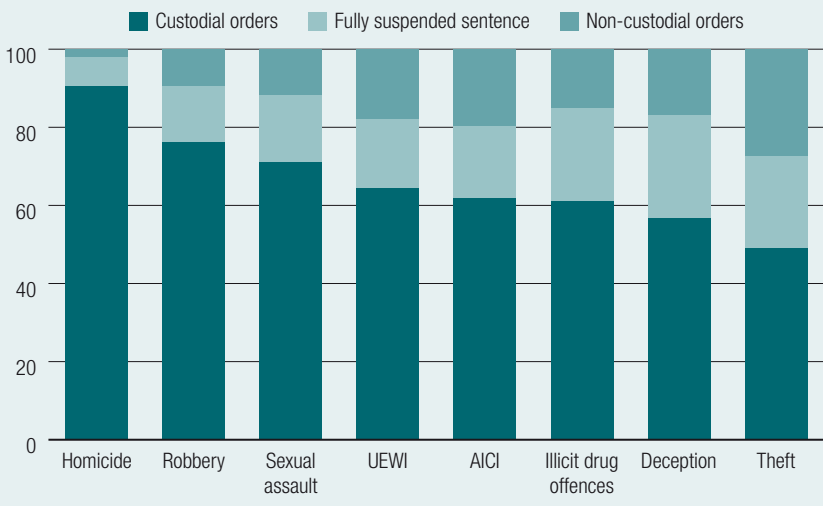
GSJ: Offences against justice procedures, government security, or government operations

DNA: Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons

- In magistrates' courts, the proven offences most likely to incur custodial orders were UEWI (54%), sexual assault (40%), and AICI (26%).
- The proven offences most likely to incur monetary orders were dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons (86%) and traffic-related offences (84%).

Source: Reference 23

Figure 78 Principal sentence of defendants found guilty in higher courts in 2006–07, by most serious offence (percent)



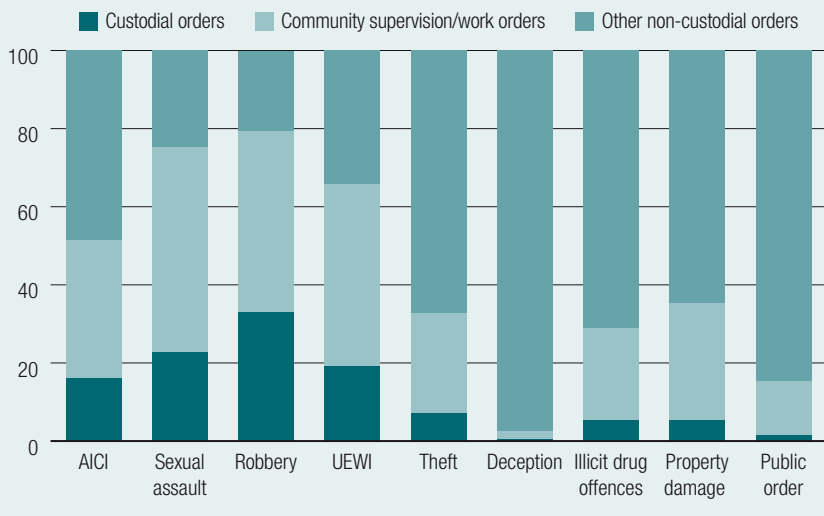
UEWI: Unlawful entry with intent

AICI: Acts intended to cause injury

- In higher courts, the proven offences most likely to receive a custodial sentence were homicide (90%), robbery (76%), and sexual assault (71%).
- Proven offences least likely to incur custodial sentences in higher courts were illicit drug offences (61%), deception (57%), and theft (49%).

Source: Reference 23

Figure 79 Principal sentence of defendants found guilty in a children's court in 2006–07, by most serious offence (percent)



UEWI: Unlawful entry with intent

AICI: Acts intended to cause injury

- In children's courts, the majority of defendants found guilty of robbery, sexual assault, or UEWI received a custodial or community supervision or work order.
- Defendants found guilty of other offences were more likely to receive some other form of non-custodial order.

Source: Reference 23

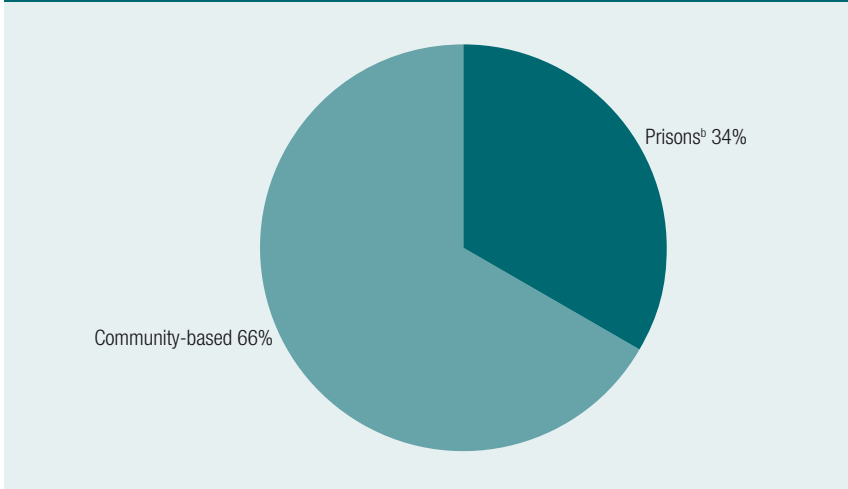
Chapter 6

Corrections

Corrective services, in this chapter, include prison custody, community corrections and juvenile detention.

Corrective services agencies manage offenders sentenced to prison, community corrections, or periodic detention.

Figure 80 Offenders' type of corrective program^a in 2006–07 (percent)



n = 79,356

a: Figures based on average daily population (prisons and community corrections)

b: Includes periodic detention (available only in NSW and ACT)

- Sixty-six percent of offenders managed by corrective services authorities in 2006–07 were placed on community-based programs.
- Thirty-four percent were in prison serving sentences or on remand.

Source: Reference 22

Prisons

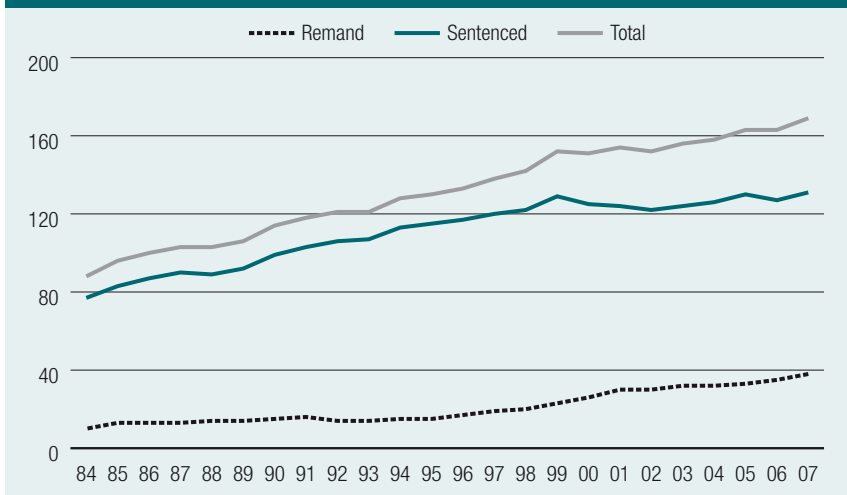
A national census of adult prisoners is taken on 30 June each year. Prisoner counts include both sentenced prisoners and those on remand (awaiting trial or sentence), unless otherwise specified.

On 30 June 2007, a total of 27,244 persons were in custody in Australian prisons, a 5.6 percent increase on the number recorded in 2006. This corresponds to a rate per 100,000 of the adult population of 169, 3.7 percent higher than the 2006 rate of 163, and continues a trend over the last two decades. The majority (21,128) were sentenced prisoners, and 6,096 were remandees.

Source: Reference 24

Trend in prison population

Figure 81 Prisoners, from 1984 to 2007 (per 100,000 persons)



- Between 1984 and 2007, the overall imprisonment rate per 100,000 of the adult population increased from 88 to 169. The prison population has grown by an average four percent per year.

- In this period, the rate of sentenced prisoners nearly doubled (from 77 to 131 per 100,000), and the rate of prisoners remanded in custody quadrupled (10 to 38 per 100,000).
- At 30 June 2007, remanded prisoners (those awaiting trial or sentence) accounted for 22 percent of the total prisoner population, a rise from 12 percent in 1984.

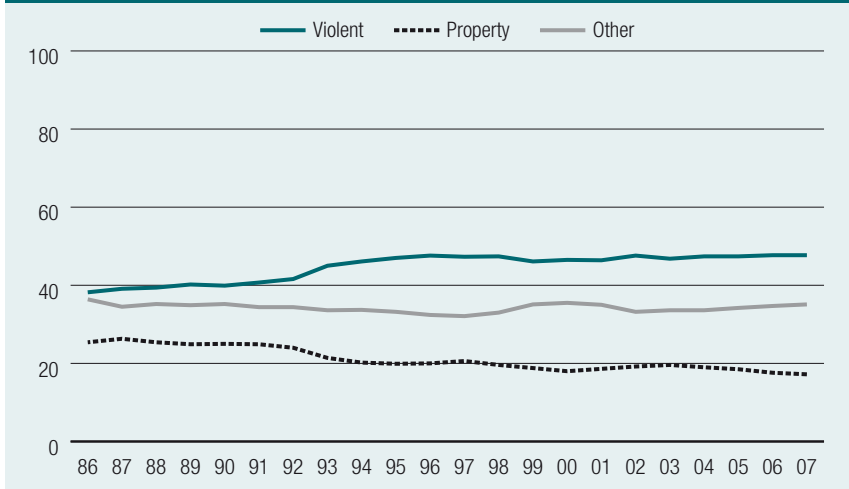
Source: References 2 and 24

Most serious offence

Some offenders are sentenced to a prison term for more than one offence. The offence that they are categorised as being in prison for is the one deemed most serious, that is, the one with the longest sentence. Violent prisoners are those convicted of homicide, assault, sex offences, or robbery. Prisoners convicted of property offences include those charged with breaking and entering or with other theft (including motor vehicle theft). Other offenders are those who have been convicted of fraud; offences against justice procedures, government security, and government operations; drug offences; and others, such as public order and driving offences.

On 30 June 2007, there were 10,080 sentenced prisoners in Australia whose most serious offence was a violent offence; 3,624 whose most serious offence was a property offence; and 7,424 who were sentenced for other offences.

Figure 82 Prisoners sentenced, from 1986 to 2007, by most serious offence type (percent)



- The percentage of prisoners sentenced for violent offences as their most serious offence increased from 38 percent in 1986 to 47 percent in 1995 and has remained steady thereafter.
- Those sentenced for property offences as their most serious offence declined from 25 percent in 1986 to 17 percent in 2007.
- The proportion who had been sentenced for other offences as their most serious offence has remained steady, at about one-third.

Source: Reference 24

Table 9 Most serious offence of prisoners sentenced in 2007, by sex				
	Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Violent				
Homicide	2,006	10	155	11
Assault	3,103	16	190	13
Sex offences	2,631	13	26	2
Robbery	1,878	10	91	6
Property				
Break and enter	2,403	12	142	10
Other theft ^a	940	5	139	10
Other				
GSJ ^b	1,866	9	172	12
Drug offences	1,956	10	212	15
Fraud	514	3	172	12
Other ^c	2,391	12	142	10
Total	19,688	100	1,441	100

a: Includes motor vehicle theft

b: Includes offences such as breach of court order; breach of parole; escape from custody; offences against justice procedures; treason; sedition; and resisting customs officials

c: Includes other offences against the person and property, public order offences, and driving offences

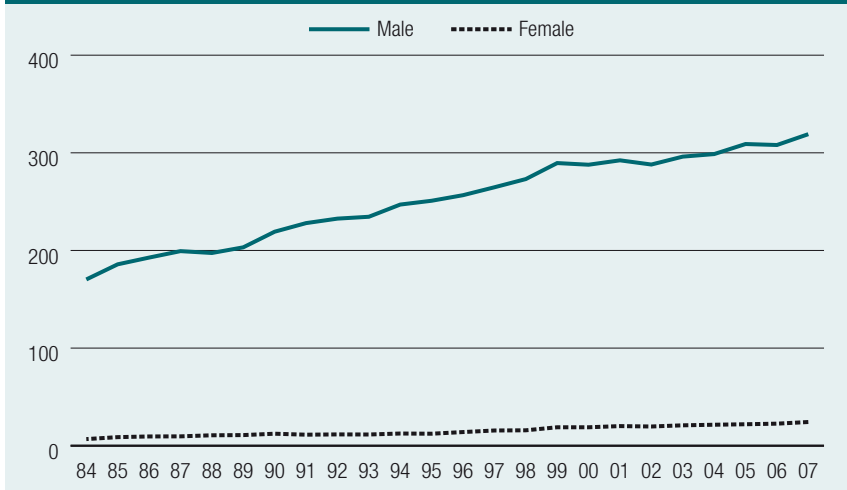
- The most serious offences for which adult male prisoners were sentenced included assault, sex offences, and breaking and entering.
- The most serious offences for which adult female prisoners were sentenced were drug offences, assault, fraud, and offences related to government, security and justice procedures.

- Adult males imprisoned for the violent offences of homicide, assault, sex offences, or robbery as their most serious offence accounted for almost half of all sentenced adult male prisoners in 2007 (49%).
- One-third of sentenced adult female prisoners (32%) were imprisoned for violent offences as their most serious offence.

Source: Reference 24

Sex

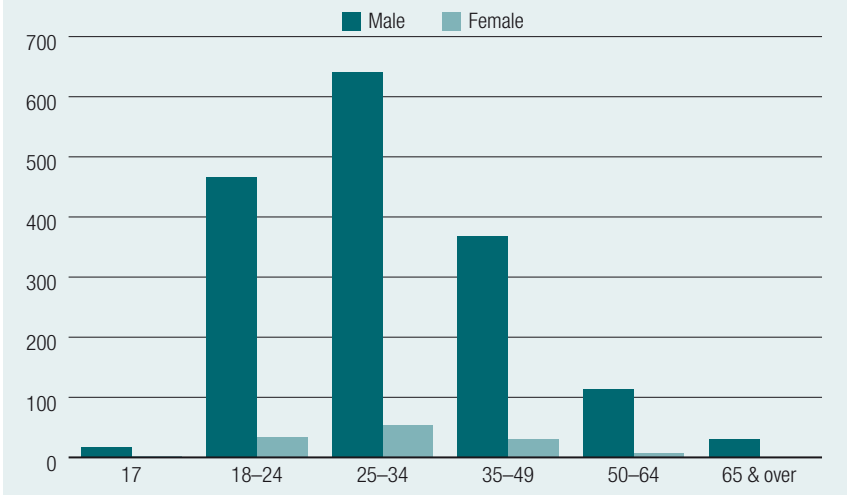
Figure 83 Prisoners, from 1984 to 2007, by sex (per 100,000 of that sex)



- Between 1984 and 2007, the overall imprisonment rate for adult males increased from 170 to 319 per 100,000 of the adult male population per year.
- The adult female rate of imprisonment was seven per 100,000 per year in 1984 and 24 per 100,000 per year in 2007.
- As in the previous six years, seven percent of prisoners in 2007 were women.
- The number of adult male and female prisoners increased by an average of five percent and six percent respectively per annum over the period 1984–2007.
- Fifty-seven percent of prisoners in 2007 were known to have served a sentence prior to their current prison term.

Source: References 2 and 24

Figure 84 Prisoners in 2007, by age group and sex (per 100,000 of that age group and sex)



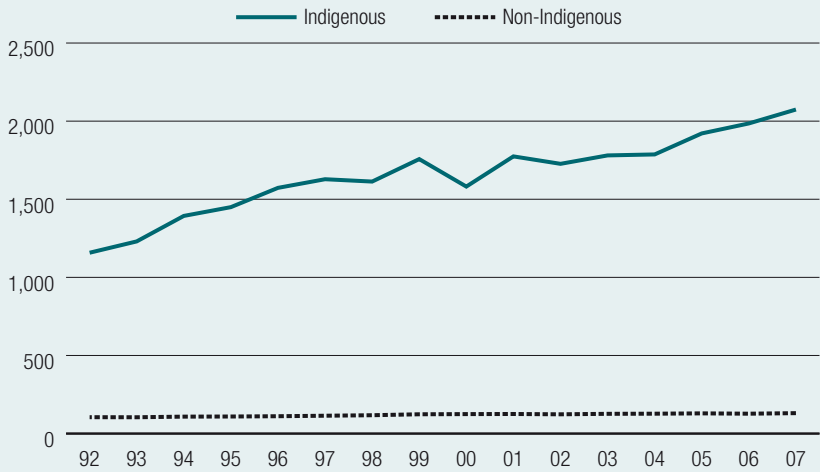
- Ninety-three percent of prisoners in 2007 were male.
- Fifty-seven percent of all prisoners were under 35 years of age.
- Of both males and females, 25- to 34-year-olds again had the highest imprisonment rates in 2007 (642 and 54 respectively per 100,000 per year).

Source: References 2 and 24

Indigenous status

Figure 85 shows the imprisonment rate of Indigenous (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) and non-Indigenous persons.

Figure 85 Prisoners, from 1992 to 2007, by Indigenous status (per 100,000)



- At 30 June 2007, the Indigenous imprisonment rate (2,074 per 100,000) was nearly 16 times as high as the non-Indigenous rate (131 per 100,000). Prisoner rates have increased by five percent and three percent respectively since 30 June 2006.
- Indigenous prisoners comprised 24 percent of the total prisoner population in 2007, in comparison with 14 percent in 1992.
- 74 percent of Indigenous prisoners were known to have previously been in prison, compared with 52 percent of non-Indigenous prisoners.

Source: References 2, 24 and 25

Federal prisoners

Figure 86 Federal prisoners, from 2002 to 2007, by sex (number)



- In June 2007, the ratio of male (561) to female (87) federal prisoners was greater than 6:1.
- From June 2002 to June 2006, the number of male federal prisoners decreased by 19 percent, and the number of female federal prisoners increased by 17 percent.

Source: Reference 26

Recidivism

One measure of recidivism is rate of return to prison, which has remained stable in Australia over the past five years of data collection. Of those prisoners released in 2004–05, 38 percent had returned to prison under sentence by 30 June 2007.

Source: Reference 22

Another measure, collected by the ABS, is previous imprisonment of inmates currently serving custodial sentences. Note that the prior imprisonment was not necessarily for the same type of offence.

Table 10 Detainees as at 30 June 2007 previously imprisoned, by current offence and Indigenous status

	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Homicide	422	64	2,218	37
AICI	2,138	75	2,869	54
Sexual assault	660	66	2,443	30
Robbery	598	69	1,995	61
UEWI	916	74	2,329	75
Theft	284	70	1,220	64
Illicit drug offences	100	63	2,569	33

AICI: Acts intended to cause injury

UEWI: Unlawful entry with intent

- Indigenous prisoners serving time for any of the selected current offences were more likely than non-Indigenous prisoners to have had a history of prior imprisonment.
- Rates of prior imprisonment of these Indigenous prisoners were consistently high in all offence categories.
- The least likely causes of prior imprisonment of non-Indigenous prisoners were homicide, illicit drug offences, and sexual assault.

Source: Reference 24

Community corrections

Community corrections comprise a variety of non-custodial programs, varying in the extent and nature of supervision, the conditions of the order, and the restrictions on the person's freedom of movement in the community. They generally provide either a non-custodial sentencing alternative or a post-custodial mechanism for reintegrating prisoners into the community under continuing supervision.

Due to different definitions in the source material, the definition of community corrections in this chapter is somewhat different from the definition of non-custodial sentences given in Chapter 5. Whereas in that chapter weekend detention and home detention are considered custodial sentences, this chapter includes them as community-based sentences.

In Australia during 2006–07, an average of 52,658 offenders per day were serving community corrections orders, a decrease by one percent from the number recorded

in 2005–06. This corresponds to a rate of 328 per 100,000 adults: 544 per 100,000 adult males and 117 per 100,000 adult females. As in previous years, females accounted for a larger proportion (18%) of the community corrections population than of the prison population (7%).

Source: References 2, 22 and 26

Figure 87 Average daily community corrections population, from 2002–03 to 2006–07, by sex (number)



- The average daily number of adult male offenders on community correction orders remained steady, at 42,329 in 2002–03 and 43,028 in 2006–07, as did the number of adult female offenders (9,225 and 9,541 respectively).
- Between 2002–03 and 2006–07, the rate of offenders on community corrections orders per 100,000 decreased by five percent in adult males and three percent in adult females.

Source: References 2 and 26

Community corrections orders are classified into three main categories:

- restricted-movement orders (e.g. home detention)
- reparation orders (e.g. fines, community service)
- supervision (compliance) orders (e.g. parole, bail, sentenced probation).

Figure 88 Average daily community corrections population in 2005–06 and 2006–07, by type of order (number)



- The number of supervision orders (the most commonly used option) in 2006–07 (41,715) was similar to the number recorded in 2005–06 (41,515).
- Reparation orders decreased again, from 15,367 in 2005–06 to 13,711 in 2006–07. This represents an 11 percent decrease from 2005–06.
- Since 2000–01, the number of supervision orders has increased by 22 percent, and the number of reparation orders has decreased by 40 percent.
- In 2006–07, 772 offenders were serving restricted-movement orders, a fall from the 886 recorded in the previous year.

Source: Reference 26

Figure 89 Successful completion of community corrections orders in 2005–06 and 2006–07, by type of order (percent)



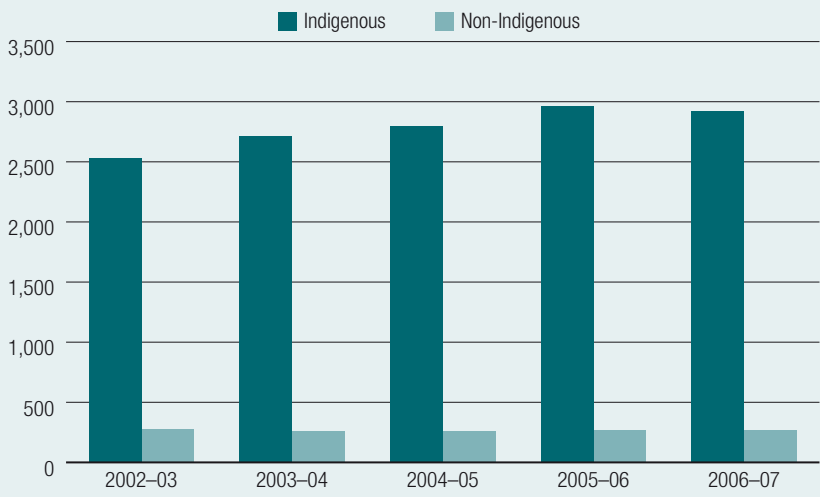
- Seventy percent of all community corrections orders that ended in 2006–07 were successfully completed. In 2005–06, it was 72 percent.
- Successful completions ranged from 66 percent for reparation orders to 76 percent for restricted-movement orders.

Source: Reference 26

Indigenous status

On average, 41,739 non-Indigenous and 9,346 Indigenous offenders were serving community corrections orders at some time in 2006–07.

Figure 90 Average daily community corrections population, from 2002–03 to 2006–07, by Indigenous status (per 100,000 of that status)



- In 2006–07, the Indigenous community corrections rate was 11 times as high as the rate for non-Indigenous offenders, at 2,924 compared with 265 per 100,000.
- The community corrections rate for Indigenous people rose by 17 percent from 2002–03 to 2005–06 and fell slightly in 2006–07.
- The community corrections rate for non-Indigenous people remained relatively stable over the same period.

Source: References 2, 22 and 25

Juvenile detention centres

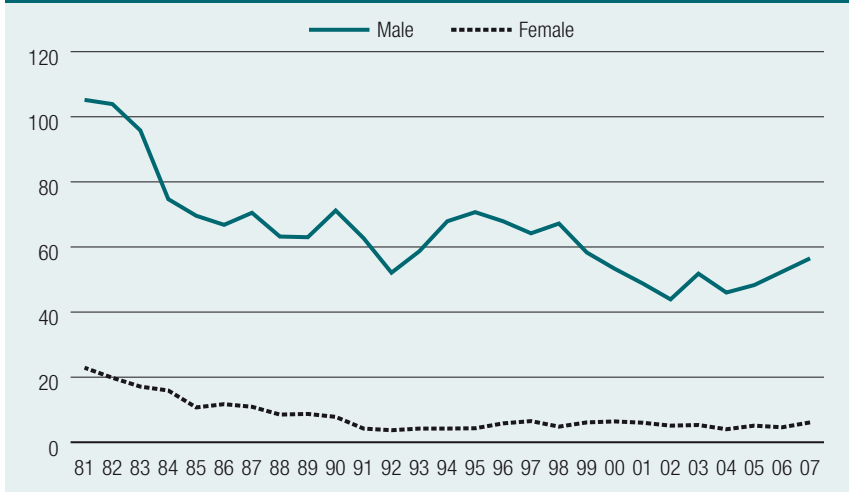
The AIC has maintained a data collection on the number of persons detained in juvenile detention centres since 1981, consisting of a count of persons detained in detention centres on the last day of each quarter of each year. Similar information is not available on the sentenced non-custodial juvenile population.

The long-term trend data shown in this section are based on the census of juvenile detention centres conducted on 30 June of each year.

Trend in juvenile detention centre population

As there are differences between jurisdictions regarding the definition of a juvenile, statistics are shown for persons aged from 10 to 17. Figure 92 depicts the detention rate of male and female juveniles from 1981 to 2007, including those on remand and those sentenced.

Figure 91 Persons in juvenile detention centres, from 1981 to 2007, by sex^a
(per 100,000 of that sex per year)



a: Rates as at 30 June of each year

- From 1981 to 2007, the overall detention rate for juveniles fell by 51 percent, from 65 to 32 per 100,000.
- In 2007, the rate for male juveniles reached 57 per 100,000, a 24 percent rise since 2004 but a 46 percent fall from 105 in 1981.
- The rate for female juveniles has also fallen, from 23 to 6 per 100,000. The proportion of females in the total juvenile prison population was nine percent on 30 June 2007, down from 17 percent in 1981.
- The incarceration rate of male juveniles was nine times as high as the rate of females.

Source: Reference 27

Indigenous status

Data on incarcerated juveniles by Indigenous status have been made available since 1994. This section shows the incarceration rate of Indigenous and non-Indigenous persons in juvenile corrective institutions, from 31 March 1994 to 30 June 2007, for each quarter.

Figure 92 Persons in juvenile detention centres, from 31 March 1994 to 30 June 2007^a, by Indigenous status (per 100,000 of that status per year)



a: Rates from 30 September 1996 and 31 December 2002 have been calculated using detainee totals and population estimates and exclude Tasmania, because data on detainee Indigenous status in Tasmania are unavailable for this period

- The number of Indigenous persons in all juvenile detention centres (excluding Tasmania) on 30 June 2007 was 426. This represents 59 percent of the total number of persons detained in juvenile detention centres, a rise from 51 percent in the previous year.
- The detention rate per 100,000 of Indigenous juveniles was 397, more than 28 times as high as that of non-Indigenous juveniles (14).
- There has been a 15 percent decline in the rate per 100,000 of Indigenous juvenile detention since the high of 468 recorded in March 1997.

Source: References 2, 25 and 27

Chapter 7

Criminal justice resources

Total net expenditure on corrective services... corresponds to \$126 on every person in Australia, or \$165 on every adult.

SEE PAGE 110

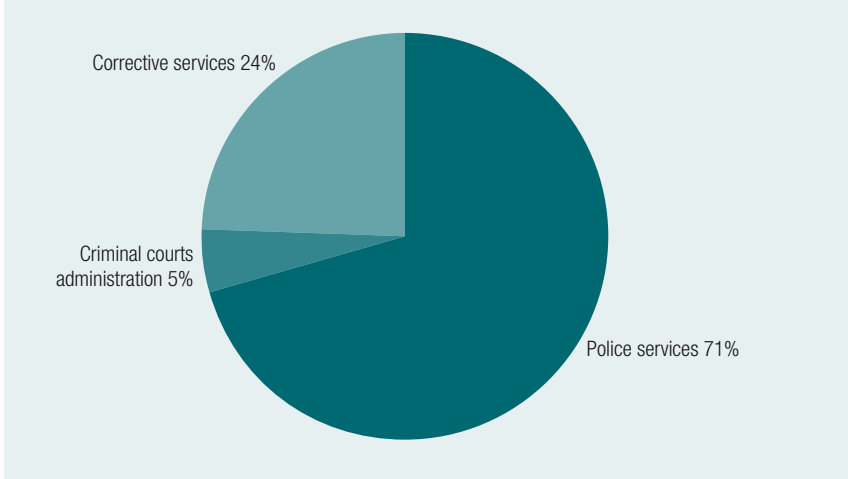
Justice expenditure

According to the report on government services in 2008 (reference 23), the total real recurrent expenditure (less revenue from own sources) on justice in 2006–07 was \$9.6 billion. Of this, approximately \$9 billion was spent on criminal justice. The remaining \$576 million was spent on the administration of civil courts. Since 2002–03, expenditure on criminal justice has increased by 32 percent, an average of seven percent each year.

Police services represent the largest component of the criminal justice system, accounting for approximately 71 percent of total expenditure. Corrective services account for a further 24 percent, and criminal courts administration accounts for the remaining five percent (Figure 93).

Source: Reference 22

Figure 93 Composition of government expenditure on criminal justice in 2006–07 (percent)



Total = \$9,031,000,000

Source: Reference 22

Police

Policing activities are predominantly the responsibility of the police agencies of state and territory governments, with the Australian Federal Police (AFP) providing a community policing service in the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) on behalf of the ACT Government. Funding for these services comes almost exclusively from state and territory government budgets, with some specific-purpose grants provided by the Australian Government.

The figures below exclude resource data for the AFP for non-ACT policing functions.

Expenditure

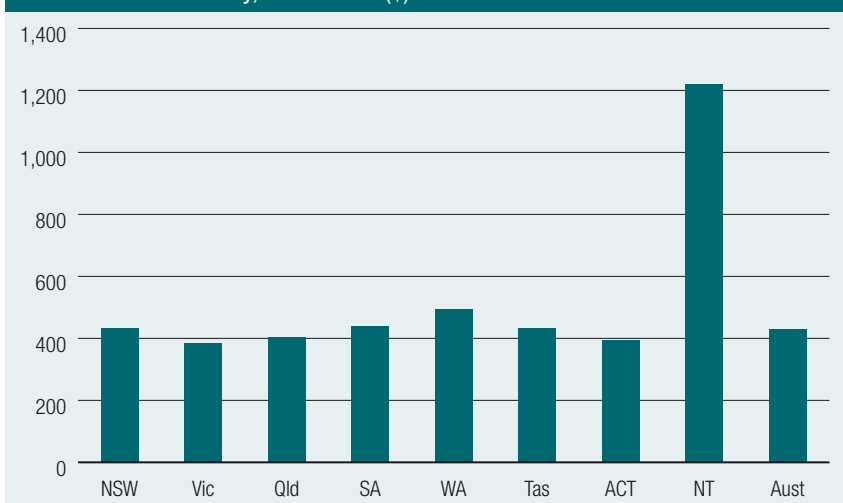
The total recurrent expenditure on police services around Australia in 2006–07 was approximately \$6.9 billion. This amounts to \$328 per person in Australia, or \$429 per adult. Salaries accounted for 75 percent (i.e. \$5,181,800) of this expenditure.

Real total recurrent expenditure (less revenue from own sources and payroll tax) in 2006–07 was \$6.7 billion, or \$317 per person or \$415 per adult.

Table 11 Expenditure on state and territory police services in 2006–07

Expenditure, including salaries	(\$'000)
Total recurrent expenditure	6,895.5
Total capital expenditure	454.2
Total expenditure	7,349.7
Staff salaries	(\$)
Average police staff salaries	96,764
Average non-police staff salaries	60,683

Source: Reference 22

Figure 94 Recurrent expenditure on police services per head of adult population in each state or territory, in 2006–07 (\$)

- Recurrent expenditure on police services per head of adult population ranged from about \$385 in Victoria to \$1,229 in the Northern Territory.

Source: References 2 and 22

Staffing

Most people involved directly in the delivery of police services are sworn police officers (employees recognised under each jurisdiction's policing legislation). Sworn officers exercise police powers such as those to arrest, summons, caution, detain, fingerprint, and search.

In recent years there has been a trend towards civilianisation of police services, with some peripheral activities undertaken by unsworn officers or contracted to external providers.

- Total police services staffing in Australia (excluding the AFP) on 30 June 2007 was 61,382. This averages 292 (226 sworn police officers and 67 civilian employees) per 100,000 persons.
- There were 47,402 sworn police officers and 13,980 civilian employees making up Australian police services in 2007.

Source: References 2 and 22

Table 12 Composition of state and territory police services^a at 30 June 2007, by jurisdiction

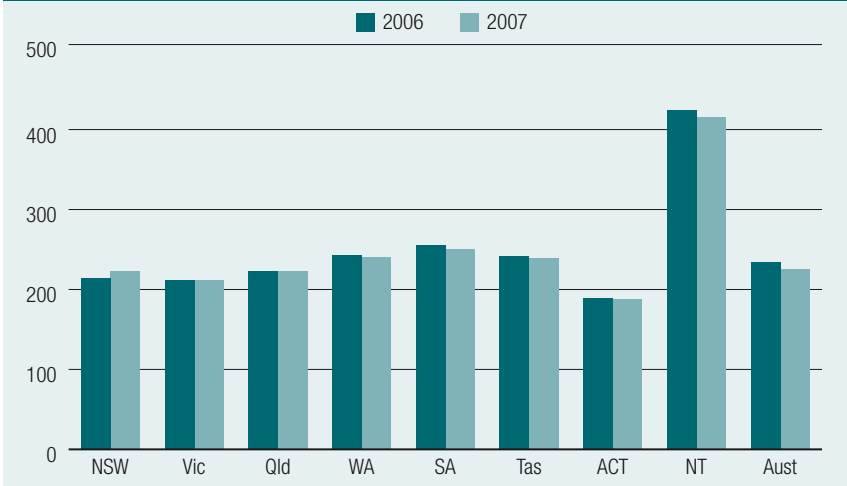
Jurisdiction	Sworn police officers	Civilian	Total	Sworn officers per 1,000 sq km
NSW	15,333	3,978	19,311	19
Vic	10,993	2,693	13,686	48
Qld	9,320	3,580	12,900	5
SA	3,969	1,171	5,140	4
WA	5,071	1,452	6,523	2
Tas	1,182	416	1,598	17
NT	894	497	1,391	1
ACT	640	193	833	272
Australia	47,402	13,980	61,382	6

a: Excludes Australian Federal Police for non-ACT policing

- New South Wales had the largest police service in Australia, and the Australian Capital Territory had the smallest.
- The Northern Territory employed the largest proportion of civilian staff (36%); New South Wales and Victoria, the smallest (21% and 20% respectively).

Source: Reference 22

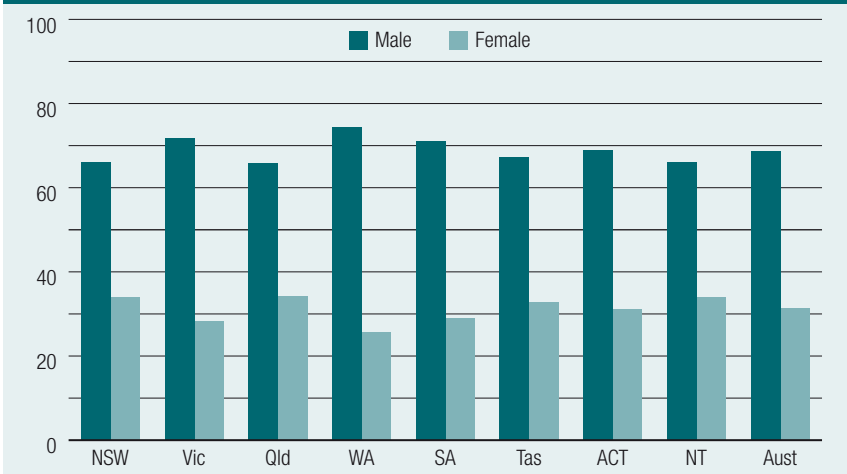
Figure 95 Sworn police officers at 30 June 2006 and 30 June 2007, by jurisdiction (per 100,000 persons in that jurisdiction)



- On 30 June 2007, the Northern Territory had the largest number of police officers per 100,000 (416); the Australian Capital Territory had the smallest (188). Per 1,000 square km, the Australian Capital Territory had 272 sworn police officers, and the Northern Territory had one.

Source: References 2 and 22

Figure 96 Sex composition of sworn and unsworn police staff in 2006–07, by jurisdiction (percent)



- Male staff made up at least 66 percent of all staff (sworn and unsworn) in state and territory police services in 2006–07. The highest proportion was 74 percent, in Western Australia.

Source: Reference 22

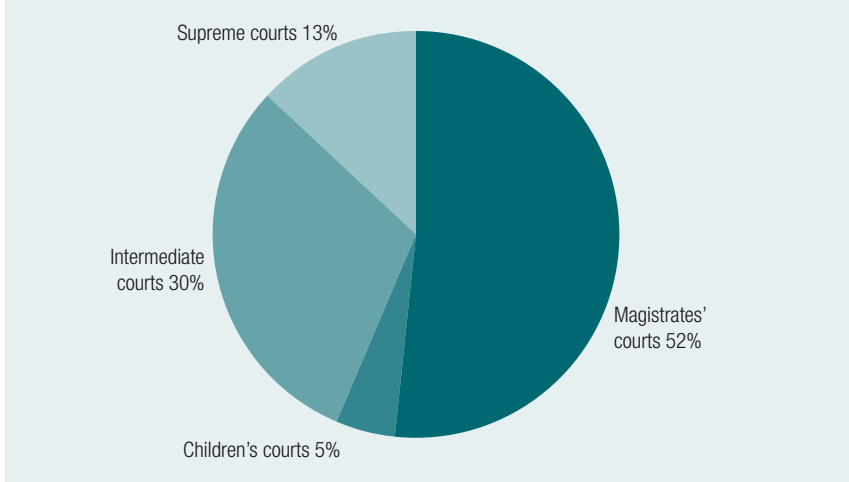
Court administration

Total recurrent expenditure on court administration services around Australia (excluding the High Court and specialist jurisdiction courts) was \$1.34 billion in 2006–07, approximately \$900,000 more than in 2005–06. Expenditure on criminal courts' administration was about \$570 million for 2006–07, an increase from \$525 million in the previous year.

Total criminal court expenditure less income (excluding fines) was \$549 million. This amounts to \$28 per person in Australia, or \$37 per adult.

Source: Reference 22

Figure 97 Total expenditure (less income) on criminal courts in 2006–07 (percent)



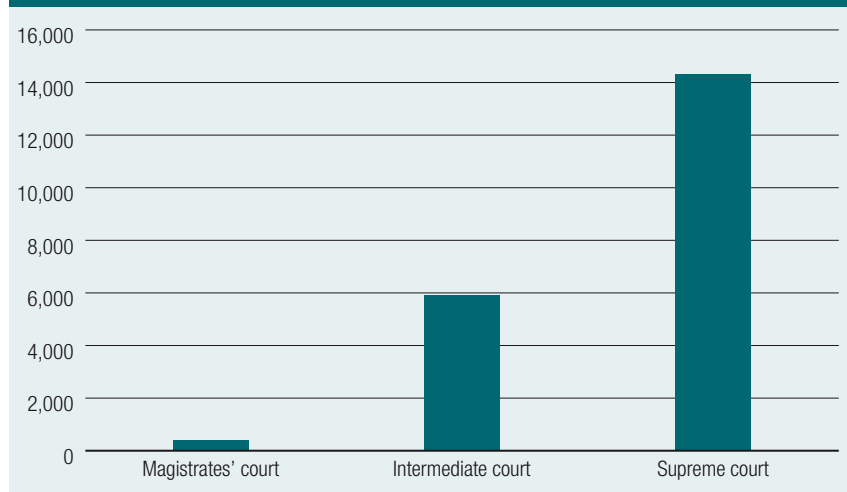
Total = \$549,420,000

- Magistrates' courts incurred 52 percent of all criminal court expenditure in 2006–07, with children's courts an additional five percent.
- Intermediate courts incurred 30 percent; supreme courts incurred 13 percent.

Source: Reference 22

Figure 98 shows the average expenditure per case lodgement in the criminal courts. The higher the level of court, the higher the cost associated with each criminal case lodgement. This is because the higher courts typically hear cases that are more complex and lengthy.

Figure 98 Average expenditure per criminal case lodgement in 2006–07, by court (\$)



- In 2006–07, average expenditure per criminal case lodgement was \$397 in magistrates' courts, \$5,910 in intermediate courts and \$14,306 in supreme courts.

Source: Reference 22

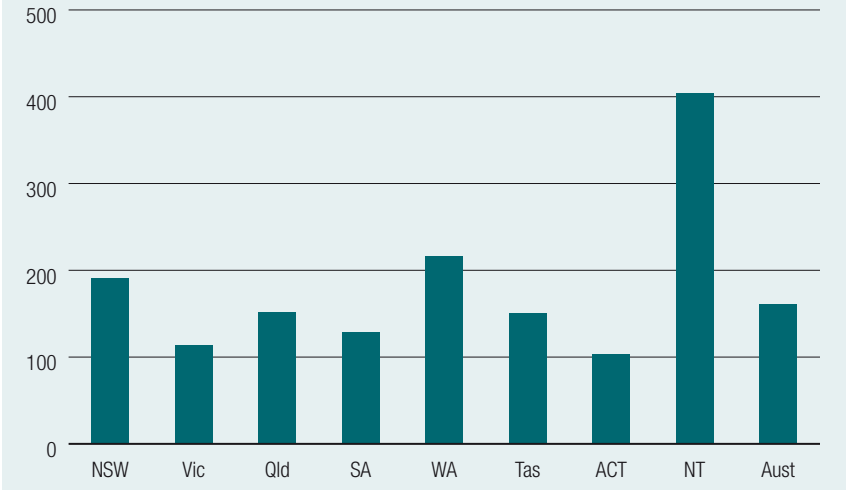
Adult corrective services

Resources allocated for corrective services in Australia are divided into two broad categories: prisons and community corrections.

Total net expenditure on corrective services in Australia was approximately \$2.6 billion in 2006–07: \$2.3 billion (88%) on prisons, \$250 million (9%) on community corrections, and \$63 million (3%) on transport and escort services. This corresponds to \$126 on every person in Australia, or \$165 on every adult.

Source: References 2 and 22

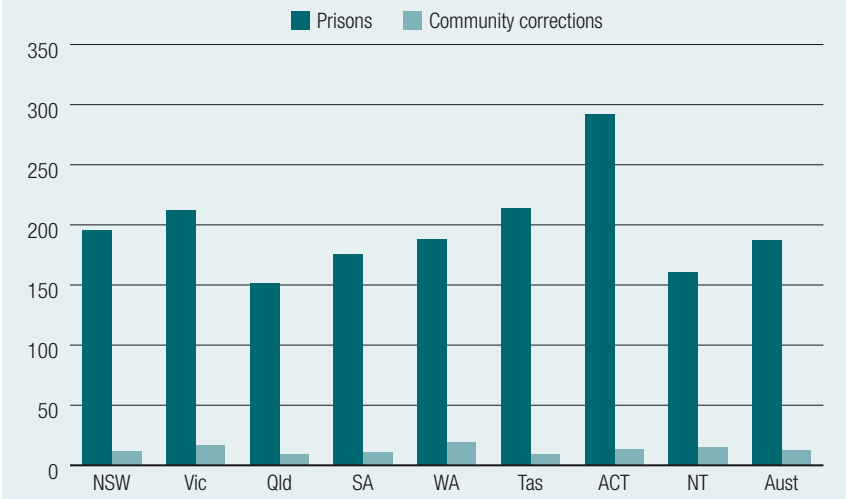
Figure 99 Recurrent expenditure on corrective services per adult in the jurisdiction, from 2005–06 to 2006–07, by jurisdiction (\$)



- Recurrent expenditure on corrective services per adult in the jurisdiction ranged from \$113 in Victoria to \$404 in the Northern Territory.

Source: References 2 and 22

Figure 100 Corrective services expenditure per offender per day in 2006–07, by jurisdiction (\$)



- Average expenditure per prisoner per day was \$187, ranging from \$151 in Queensland to \$292 in the Australian Capital Territory.
- Expenditure per offender sentenced to community corrections programs per day was \$13. The cost for offenders sentenced to prison was 14 times as great.
- In 2006–07, \$68,292 was spent for every prisoner and \$4,563 for each offender sentenced to community corrections programs.

Source: Reference 22



References

1. Australian Bureau of Statistics 1997–08. *Recorded crime, victims, Australia* (various years; title varies). ABS cat. no. 4510.0. Canberra: ABS
2. Australian Bureau of Statistics 2002–07. *Population by age and sex, Australian states and territories* (various issues). ABS cat. no. 3201.0. Canberra: ABS
3. Dearden J & Jones W 2008. *Homicide in Australia: 2006–07 National Homicide Monitoring Program annual report*. Monitoring reports no. 01. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology. <http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/mr/01/>
4. Extracted from Australian Bureau of Statistics recorded crime data
5. Australian Bureau of Statistics 2007. *Motor vehicle census, Australia 31 March 2007*. ABS cat. no. 9309.0. Canberra: ABS
6. National Motor Vehicle Theft Reduction Council 2007. *Comprehensive Auto Theft Research System (CARS) 2006/2007 statistical data* [computer file]. Adelaide: CARS. <http://ncars.on.net/>
7. Victoria Police 1992–2007. *Victoria Police crime statistics* (various issues). Melbourne: Victoria Police
8. South Australia Police 1996–2007. *Statistical review/Annual report* (various issues). Adelaide: SAPOL

9. Queensland Police Service 1992–2007. *Annual statistical review* (various issues). Brisbane: QPS
10. New South Wales. Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research 1992–2007. *New South Wales recorded crime statistics* (various issues). Sydney: BOCSAR
11. Western Australia Police 1992–2007. *Western Australia Police Service annual crime statistics report* (various issues). Perth: WAPS
12. Tasmania. Department of Police and Emergency Management 1992–2007. *Annual report of the Department of Police and Public Safety* (various issues). Hobart: DPPS
13. Northern Territory Police, Fire and Emergency Services 1992–2007. *Annual report of the Police Force of the Northern Territory, Northern Territory Emergency Services, Fire Service of the Northern Territory* (various issues). Darwin: NTPFES
14. Australian Federal Police 2007. *Annual report 2006–2007*. Canberra: AFP
15. Commonwealth Director of Public Prosecutions 2007. *Annual report 2006–2007*. Canberra: CDDP
16. Australian Crime Commission 2002–2008. *Illicit drug data report* (various issues, title varies). Canberra: ACC. 2002 report released by Australian Bureau of Crime Intelligence
17. Australian Bureau of Statistics 2006. *Crime and safety, Australia 2005*. ABS cat. no. 4509.0. Canberra: ABS
18. Australian Bureau of Statistics 2006. *Personal safety survey, Australia 2005*. ABS cat. no. 4906.0. Canberra: ABS
19. Australian Bureau of Statistics 2007. *Personal fraud*. ABS cat. no. 4528.0. Canberra: ABS
20. Adams K, Sandy L, Smith L & Triglone B 2008. *Drug use monitoring in Australia: 2007 annual report on drug use among police detainees*. Research and public policy series no. 93. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology. <http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/rpp/93/>
21. Extracted from unpublished data from AIC Drug Use Monitoring in Australia 2007
22. Steering Committee for the Review of Commonwealth/State Service Provision 2008. *Report on government services, volume 1: education, justice, emergency management*. Melbourne: Productivity Commission

23. Australian Bureau of Statistics 2008. *Criminal courts, Australia 2006–07*. ABS cat. no. 4513.0. Canberra: ABS
24. Australian Bureau of Statistics 1982–2007. *Prisoners in Australia* (various issues, title varies). ABS cat. no. 4517.0. Canberra: ABS. 1982–1993 published by Australian Institute of Criminology
25. Extracted from June 1991 – June 2009 unpublished data from high-series projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population provided by Australian Bureau of Statistics
26. Australian Bureau of Statistics 2002–2007. *Corrective services, Australia* (various issues). ABS cat. no. 4512.0. Canberra: ABS
27. Taylor N (forthcoming). *Juveniles in detention in Australia, 1981–2007*. Monitoring report. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

Australian crime: facts & figures 2008

Australian Institute of Criminology

GPO Box 2944

Canberra ACT 2601 Australia

Tel: +61 2 6260 9200

Fax: +61 2 6260 9201

Email: front.desk@aic.gov.au

Australia's national research and
knowledge centre on crime and justice

www.aic.gov.au