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Australian crime:
Facts & figures

2014



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Because of rounding, some percentages may not sum to 100.
Minor revisions are occasionally made to publications after release.
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Foreword

While the volume and rate of individual crime types has fluctuated over the past few years, overall, crime in Australia has been decreasing. *Australian Crime: Facts & figures* uses information compiled from a broad range of sources to create an accurate and holistic picture of crime and criminal justice issues in Australia. Within this volume are the patterns and trends related to specific crimes, victims, offenders, the location of criminal acts and the operation and cost of the criminal justice system (including the police, courts and prisons). The purpose of this publication is to provide government and justice agencies, the media and the Australian public with accurate, easy to access crime statistics in a single, centralised location.

An online version of *Australian Crime: Facts & figures* is also available at the Australian Institute of Criminology's (AIC) website (www.aic.gov.au). This online tool allows users to generate their own graphs and tables, and more fully engage with the data presented. For more information on specific crime and justice issues, the AIC disseminates a number of publications from fact sheets through to detailed reports. These publications are available for free download from the AIC website in a variety of formats, or by contacting the AIC directly.

This publication
utilises data
from both
administrative
and survey-based
collections

Highlights

- The number of victims of homicide, robbery and kidnapping has decreased. Kidnapping decreased by six percent from 638 in 2011–12 to 601 in 2012–13, while there was an 11 percent decrease in victims of robbery with 11,698 victims—1,465 fewer victims than the previous year. Homicide decreased by eight percent from 296 in 2011–12 to 273 in 2012–2013,

with the rate remaining at historically low levels of 1.2 per 100,000. However, in 2012–13, there was a seven percent increase in recorded victims of sexual assault and a three percent increase in recorded victims of assault.

- Similar to previous years, there were more victims of property crime compared with violent crime in 2012–13. Further, the number of victims of property crime decreased across all categories. Other theft and unlawful entry with intent decreased by four and five percent respectively, while motor vehicle theft decreased by 10 percent.
- In 2012–13, \$80,999 was spent per prisoner in Australia compared with \$8,384 per person in community corrections. In terms of ratios for dollars spent, for every \$1 spent on community corrections per offender per day, approximately \$10 was spent on offenders in prisons.
- Offending rates were highest for those aged between 15–19 years. Male and female juveniles had the highest rates of offending for the categories of theft, acts intending to cause injury and illicit drug offences.
- In 2013, victims of scams most commonly reported losing money in online auctions and shopping (45%), dating and romance scams (43%), and computer prediction software (38%).
- Non-custodial monetary orders were the most common sentences handed down to both males and females in 2012–13.

Chris Dawson
Director

Acronyms

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACCC	Australian Competition and Consumer Commission
AIC	Australian Institute of Criminology
AICI	acts intended to cause injury
CARS	Comprehensive Auto-theft Research System
CSEO	child sexual exploitation offences
DUMA	Drug Use Monitoring in Australia
MSO	most serious offence
MVT	motor vehicle theft
UEWI	unlawful entry with intent

Contents

iii	Foreword
iii	Highlights
v	Acronyms
vi	Contents
viii	Crime and justice statistics
ix	Notes on using these statistics
1	Chapter 1: Recorded crime & selected crime profiles
2	Recorded crime
6	Selected crime profiles
11	Assault
14	Sexual assault
17	Robbery
20	Motor vehicle theft
22	<i>Other theft</i>
24	Chapter 2: Crime victimisation
24	Household and personal victimisation
32	Scams
36	Chapter 3: Selected offender profiles
37	Offenders
45	Drug arrests
48	Drug use by offenders
57	Chapter 4: Criminal courts
58	The criminal court process
61	Court decisions
63	Sentencing
65	Federal courts
70	Chapter 5: Corrections
70	Prisons

77	Community corrections
80	Juvenile detention centres
83	Chapter 6: Criminal justice resources
83	Justice expenditure
84	Police
85	Court administration
86	Adult corrective services
88	References


Crime and justice statistics

The statistics used in *Australian Crime: Facts & figures* are derived from a variety of administrative datasets and surveys; using both types of information enables a better 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 of the criminal justice process. For example, police keep incident records, courts record the details of cases and their finalisation, and corrections agencies have details of the offenders in their charge. Most basic information comes from these administrative collections, which have the advantage 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 issues of comparability among agencies and jurisdictions, and it is only recently that most of the data have been collated at a national level, if at all. Specifically, national collections of recorded crime from police records have been collated since 1996, prisoner data from corrections agencies have been collated since 1983, data for all criminal courts have been collated since 2001 and offender data have been collated since 2009. However:

- The collections are not all based on the same unit of measurement. For example, police services record details about offences, the courts record data at an individual case level and corrections agencies record information about individual offenders.
- Although substantial work has been undertaken to improve the national collections, the collections continue to be hampered by jurisdictional differences in legislation, definitions and data collection methods that are often not uniform. Data recording quality may also be an issue for some elements of the collection.
- Further, it can take time to reach agreement at a national level on key issues, including definitions of new and emerging offences. As a result, greater detail about crime and justice is often available at a jurisdictional level, even when it is not possible to produce national statistics.
- While most collections are grouped by year, the specific time period may vary between agencies. For instance some follow the calendar year (January to December), while others are based on the financial year (June 30 to July 1 of the following year). Therefore, care should be taken when attempting to interpret information from incompatible time periods.



It is also worth noting that the datasets can only encapsulate reported crimes, yet not all crimes are reported to police. For example, it is estimated that only 20 percent of all sexual assaults are reported to police, compared with a reporting rate of nearly 100 percent for motor vehicle thefts (Reference 15). This is one of the primary reasons that the other main types of data collection, such as crime surveys, are undertaken.

Surveys—Crime victimisation surveys are believed to provide a more accurate picture of actual crime rates in society as they attempt to measure all crime, including crime that has not been reported to police. They have the advantage of asking the same questions, in the same way, of the whole of a sampled population. These answers are then recorded in a similarly uniform way so that the information they provide is both reliable and comparable.

However, it is not always valid to extrapolate from a sample to the whole population and all sample surveys have a certain amount of error. As surveys are also expensive, they generally tend to be undertaken on a 'one-off' basis or infrequently. Surveys used in preparing this year's edition of *Australian Crime: Facts & figures* include the Drug Use Monitoring in Australia survey conducted by the Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC) and Crime Victimisation survey conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS).

Notes on using these statistics

It should be noted that police information on victims and offenders has not been tested in court. For example, an offence recorded by police as 'murder' may later be reclassified as 'manslaughter', or there may be insufficient evidence to proceed to trial, or to convict an alleged offender of any criminal offence.

The apparent marked fluctuation in some crime rates may be due to the small number of cases involved. For example, if only four homicides have occurred in one year, the addition or removal of one homicide per year will appear as a 25 percent increase or decrease.

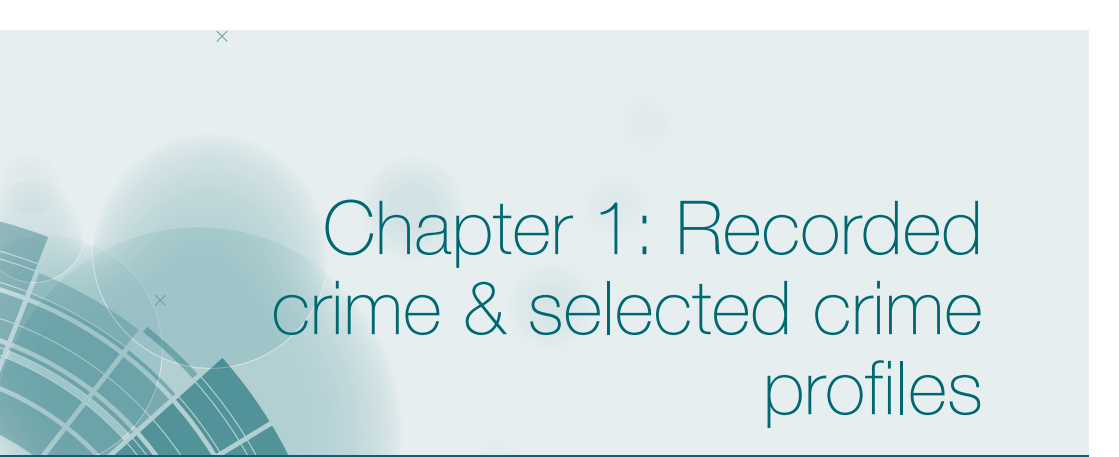
Rates are determined against one of two different types of base population—either the total population, or total relevant population. The property crime victimisation rate, for example, divides the number of property victims by the total population. In this publication, data in relation to the total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

Population projections for Indigenous (Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander) adults are based on data provided by the ABS. The ABS uses two methods to estimate

Indigenous populations—the low series and the high series. Both contain 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 an increasing propensity for people to identify as being of Indigenous background 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 refer to persons aged 10 to 17 years, while data on adults refers to persons aged 18 years and over. Prior reports of *Australian Crime: Facts & figures* up to 2004 defined adults as persons aged 17 years and over, affecting calculations such as rates of imprisonment. From the 2005 issue onward, imprisonment rates were recalculated based on the revised adult age and will therefore differ from those quoted in older issues.

Because of rounding, some percentages may not sum to 100. Further, when percentages are being compared, the differences are reported as percentage points. When counts (eg number of incidents) are being compared, the difference is reported as a percentage.



Chapter 1: Recorded crime & selected crime profiles

Data on recorded crime as published by the ABS for the period 2003 to 2013 are presented in this first chapter. The information is based on police records of crimes from 1 January to 31 December each year. A victim of crime can be a person, premises or 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 inconsistencies among jurisdictions in recording, the ABS has not released aggregated data on 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 included in this chapter. It is important to note that due to changes in the way the ABS have collected the data, the 2013 assault figure does not include information from Victoria, Queensland or Tasmania and is significantly lower than the expected national figure. Therefore, the 2013 assault figure should not be compared with figures prior to 2011.

Caution must be exercised when comparing the:

- number of robbery victims from different years due to an undercounting of victims in New South Wales prior to 2005;
- number of victims of UEWI prior to 2006 because of an overstatement of victims in New South Wales;

- sexual assault numbers for Western Australia and MVTs for South Australia as these may be understated; and
- kidnapping/abduction figures for New South Wales as they may be slightly inflated.

General trends, however, appear not to be affected.

In 2010, there was a break in the *Recorded Crime—Victims* series due to changes in police recording practices, implementation of revisions to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Offence Classification and implementation of the National Crime Recording Standard, a set of business rules developed by the ABS in collaboration with state and territory police to standardise recording practices. Therefore, comparisons with data should be treated with caution.

Source: Reference 1

Recorded crime

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 of the population per year.

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 selected violent crimes, 2003–13 (n)

	Homicide ^a	Assault ^b	Sexual Assault	Robbery ^c	Kidnapping/abduction
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	729
2006	321	172,441	19,555	17,375	726
2007	283	176,077	19,954	17,996	733
2008	293	170,720	19,992	16,513	788
2009	293	175,277	18,807	15,238	564
2010	261	171,083	18,027	14,631	608
2011	276	117,992	17,592	13,653	675
2012	296	116,160	18,494	13,163	638
2013	273	119,235	19,907	11,698	601

a: Comprises offences of murder and manslaughter

b: 2011, 2012 and 2013 figures do not include information from Victoria, Queensland and Tasmania. Therefore the assault figures cannot be compared with those prior to 2011

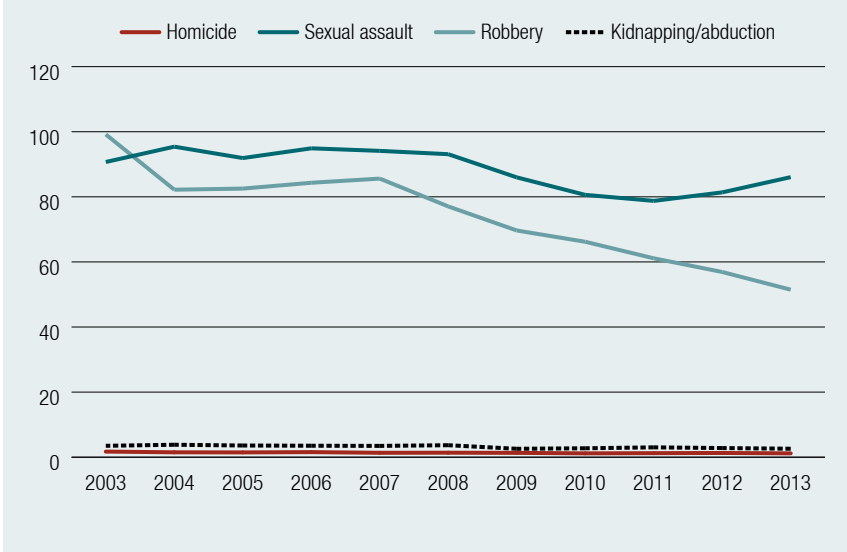
c: Comprises the offences of armed and unarmed robbery. Robbery is classified as a violent crime, as the use or threat of violence is more serious than a property offence

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

- Of the five categories of violent crime, three recorded a drop in the number of victims between 2012 and 2013. These were homicide, robbery and kidnapping.
- The number of victims of sexual assault increased between 2012 and 2013 by eight percent.
- The number of kidnappings/abductions in 2013 represents a 24 percent decrease since a peak in 2008, when 788 kidnapping/abductions were recorded.
- Overall, the number of victims of homicide has been in decline since 2003. In 2003, there were 341 victims of homicide in Australia compared with 273 in 2013. This is a decrease of 20 percent.
- The number of victims of robbery in 2013 is the lowest on record since 2003, with 11,698 victims.

Violent crime victimisation rate

Figure 1 Victims of violent crimes, 2003–13 (rate per 100,000 population)



Note: Homicide and kidnapping each occur at rates of fewer than 5 per 100,000 population per year and are difficult to distinguish on this chart

- The overall victimisation rate of robbery has been declining since 2003, decreasing to a 10 year low of 51 per 100,000 in 2013.
- The rate of sexual assault increased from 81 per 100,000 in 2012 to 86 per 100,000 in 2013.
- Homicide and kidnapping/abduction are low-volume crimes. In 2013, the rates continued to be low. The homicide rate was 1.2 per 100,000, while the kidnapping/abduction rate was 2.6 per 100,000. Since 2003, the homicide rate has not surpassed two per 100,000.

Source: References 1 and 2

Property crime

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

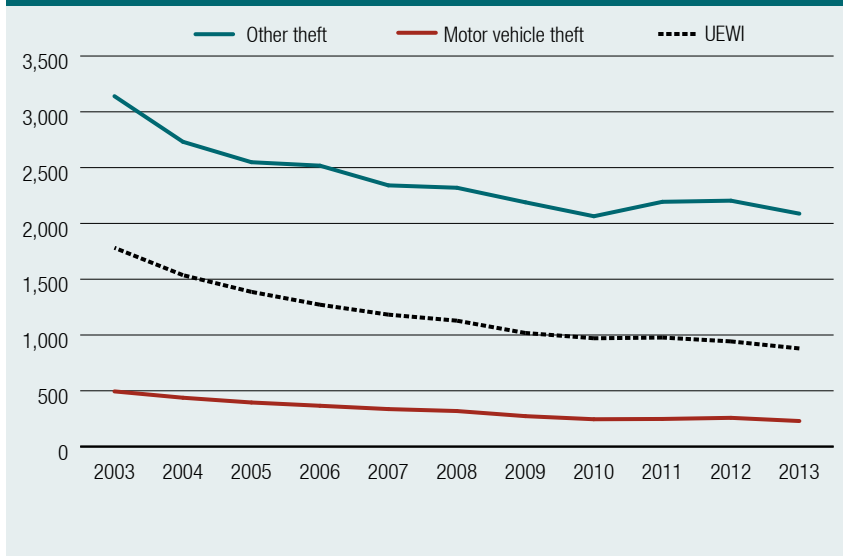
	UEWI	MVT	Other theft
2003	354,020	98,298	624,036
2004	308,675	87,939	548,778
2005	281,994	80,365	518,335
2006	262,005	75,377	518,734
2007	248,475	70,614	491,935
2008	241,760	68,265	497,053
2009	222,664	59,649	478,807
2010	217,030	54,821	465,547
2011	218,285	55,310	490,059
2012	214,241	58,556	500,892
2013	203,438	52,979	482,900

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

- Property crime victimisation continued to be reported at a higher volume than violent crime.
- There were 17,992 fewer victims of other theft in 2013 than were recorded in 2012; a four percent decrease.
- The number of victims of MVT has been declining since 2003, when there were 98,298 recorded victims compared with 52,979 in 2013. This is a total decrease of 46 percent.
- There was a 43 percent decrease in UEWI between 2003 and 2013, from 354,020 to 203,438 victims for this property crime type.

Property crime victimisation rate

Figure 2 Victims of property crimes, 2003–13 (rate per 100,000 population)



- The rates of UEWI, MVT and other theft continued to decline in 2013. UEWI victimisation occurred at a rate of 879 per 100,000, while the rates for MVT and other theft were 229 and 2,087 per 100,000 respectively.
- Victimization rates for UEWI, MVT and other theft are the lowest on record since data collection began in 1996.

Source: References 1 and 2

Selected crime profiles

Homicide

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

- *murder*—the wilful killing of a person either intentionally or with reckless indifference to life; and
- *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; and
- *driving causing death*—the unlawful killing of a person without intent to kill, caused through culpable, dangerous or negligent driving.

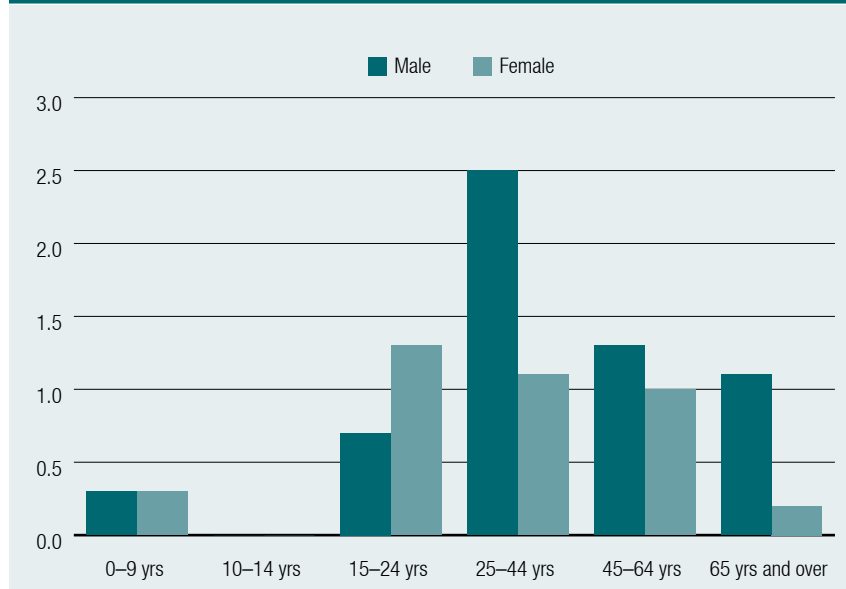
In 2011, the AIC changed the format of the National Homicide Monitoring Program so that it reports biennially rather than annually. As a result, *Australian Crime: Facts & figures* no longer reports information regarding the relationship between offender and victim or long-term trends in firearm-related homicides.

According to the ABS, there were 273 homicides in Australia in 2013, with 1.2 victims per 100,000 population. In 2013, murder accounted for 249, or 91 percent, of the homicide victims recorded. The remaining 24 victims, or nine percent, were victims of manslaughter.

Source: Reference 1

Victims of murder

Figure 3 Murder victimisation rates by age group and sex, 2013 (per 100,000 population of that age group and sex)



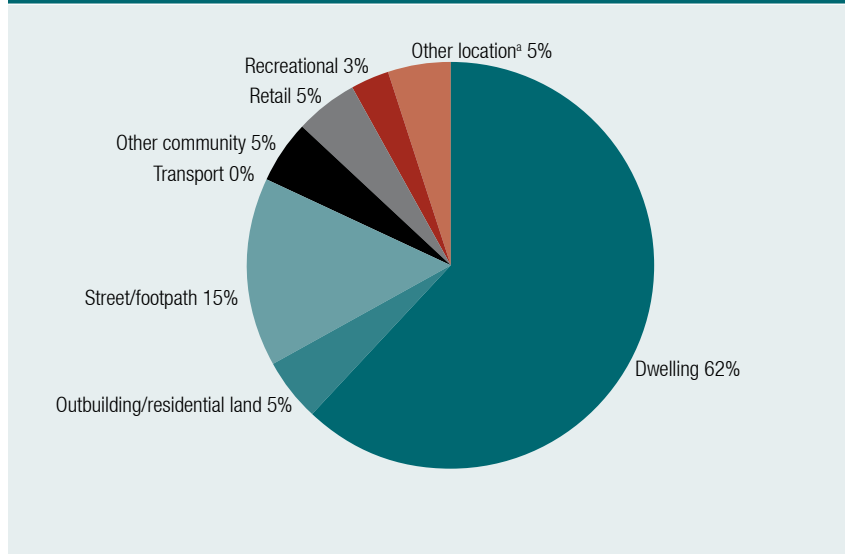
Note: National data on the age and sex of manslaughter victims (n=24) cannot be presented here as it was in previous years, due to incompleteness of published data, particularly regarding the breakdown of manslaughter by age categories

- Due to the relatively small numbers of murders each year, victimisation rates for murder are uniformly small across the age groups.
- Males experienced the highest rate of victimisation in the 25–44 year age group at 2.5 per 100,000 population, while females experienced the highest rate of victimisation in the 15–24 year age group at 1.3 per 100,000 population.
- In 2013, there were no victims of murder aged between 10 and 14 years.
- For females, the rate of victimisation was less than one per 100,000 for 0–9 years and over 65 years age groups.
- For males, the rate of victimisation was less than one per 100,000 for those aged 0–9 years and 15–24 years of age. The rate of victimisation was 1.3 per 100,000 for males aged 45–64 years and 1.1 per 100,000 population for males aged 65 years and over.

Source: References 1 and 2

Location of murders

Figure 4 Murder location by type, 2013 (%)



a: Includes unspecified location

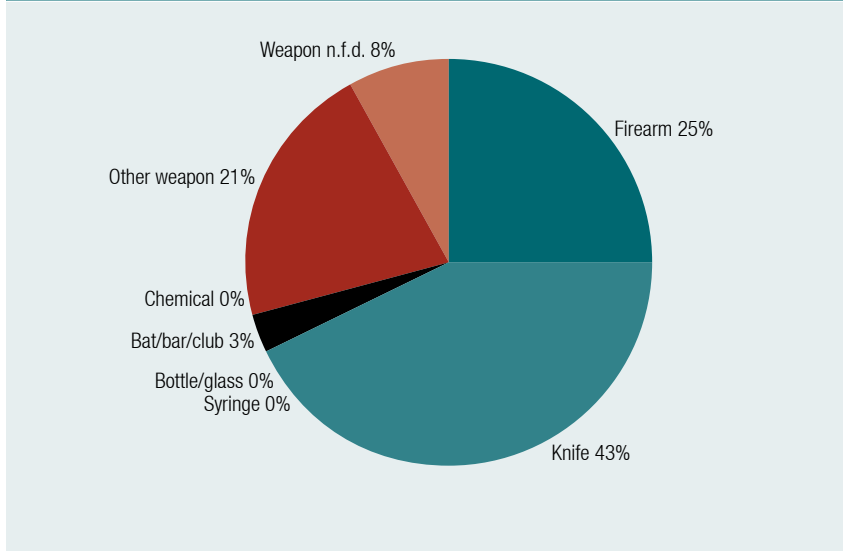
Note: n=234. National data on the location of manslaughter victims (n=24) cannot be presented here as it was in previous years, due to incompleteness of ABS published data, particularly regarding the breakdown of manslaughter by residential and community locations

- In 2013, just under two-thirds (62%) of all murders occurred in a residential dwelling.
- The street/footpath was the second most common location for murders in 2013 (15%).
- Murders were least likely to occur in recreational settings. No one was murdered in 2013 on transport.

Source: Reference 1

Weapon use

Figure 5 Type of weapon used to commit murder, 2013 (%)



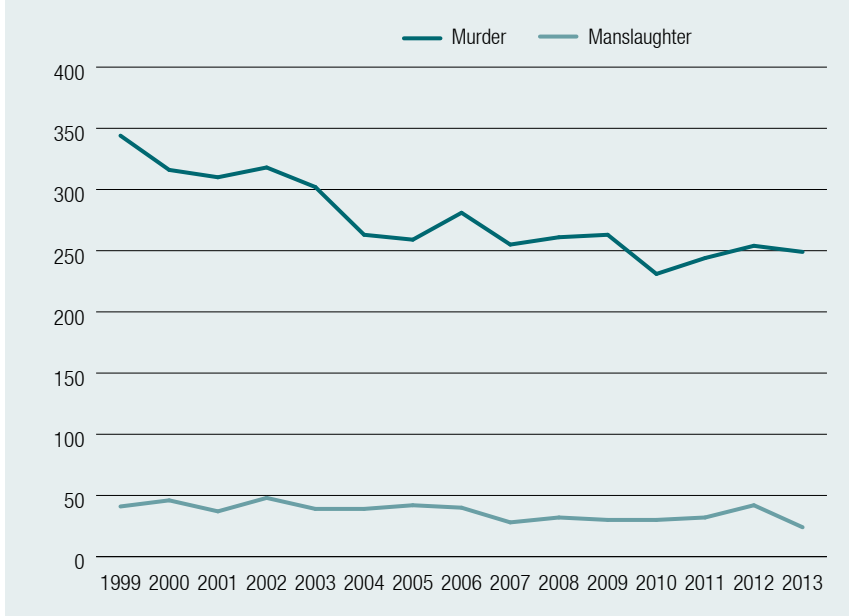
Note: n=186. nfd=not further defined. Does not include information from Tasmania or the Australian Capital Territory. Does not include instances where no weapon was used. Data presented in Figure 5 is derived from ABS information regarding use of weapon in the commission of the offence of murder

- In 2013, the most common weapon used to commit murder was a knife. Knives were involved in 43 percent of all murders.
- Firearms were used in 25 percent of murders.

Source: Reference 1

Trend in homicide

Figure 6 Homicide victims, 1999–13 (n per year)



- Since 1999, when there was a peak of 344 victims, the number of murder victims has been declining. The 2013 figure represents a 28 percent decrease in the number of victims of murder compared with 1999.
- In 2013, the 24 manslaughter victims recorded were the lowest annual number recorded since 1993.

Source: Reference 1

Assault

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

The ABS does not provide national data on victims of assault due to differences in business rules, procedures, systems, policies and recording practices between states and territories. In 2011, the ABS updated the way assault information is collected from each of the states and territories. This has resulted in incomplete information being received and data was not available for Queensland, Victoria or Tasmania. This

has important ramifications for the number of assaults reported in the current edition of *Australian Crime: Facts & figures*. Therefore, any decrease in assault figures should be interpreted with consideration to this change in recording practice.

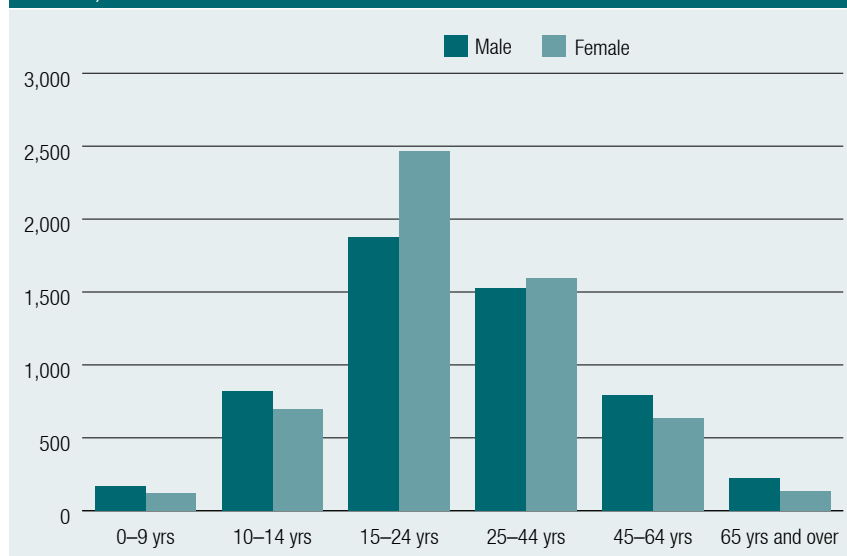
In 2013, there were 119,235 victims of assault, constituting 515 victims per 100,000 population. This is based on data from New South Wales, South Australia, Western Australia, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory only.

The data for the following Figures on the location of incidents and the age and sex of victims of assaults are presented here as an aggregation of ABS data for all Australian states and territories where information was available.

Source: Reference 1 and 2

Victims of assault

Figure 7 Assault victims by age group and sex, 2013 (per 100,000 of that age group and sex)



Note: Due to changes in ABS recording practice, the data reported does not include Queensland, Victoria or Tasmania

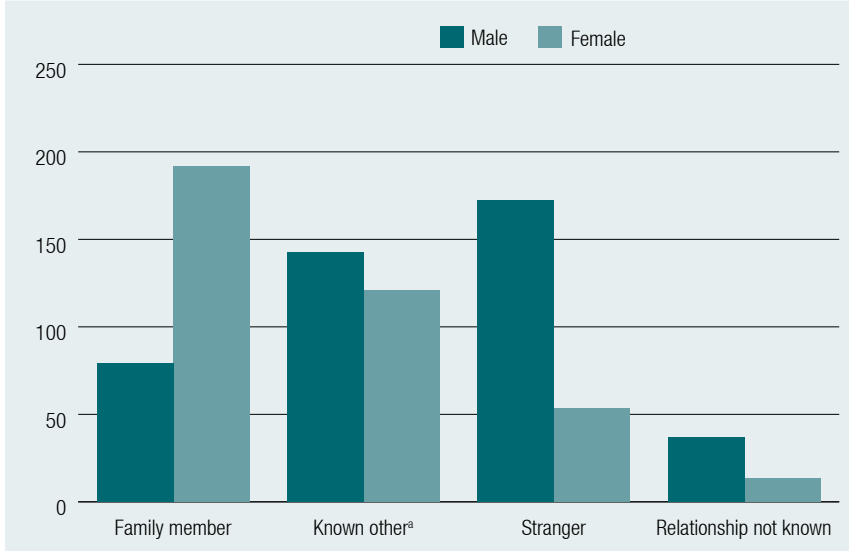
- The victimisation rate was highest for both sexes in the 15-24 years age group. In 2013, the rate for females aged 15-24 years was 2,465 per 100,000 population; for males it was 1,874 per 100,000 population.
- The rate of female assault victimisation was greater than the rate of male assault victimisation in the 15-24 and 25-44 years age groups.

- In 2013, the oldest and youngest age groups had the lowest rate of assault victimisation. This equated to 146 per 100,000 population for people aged 0–9 years and 177 per 100,000 population for people aged 65 years and over.

Source: References 1 and 2

Assault victim-offender relationship

Figure 8 Assault victims by relationship to offender and sex, 2013 (per 100,000)



a: Includes known non-family member and known but not further defined, which may include some family members

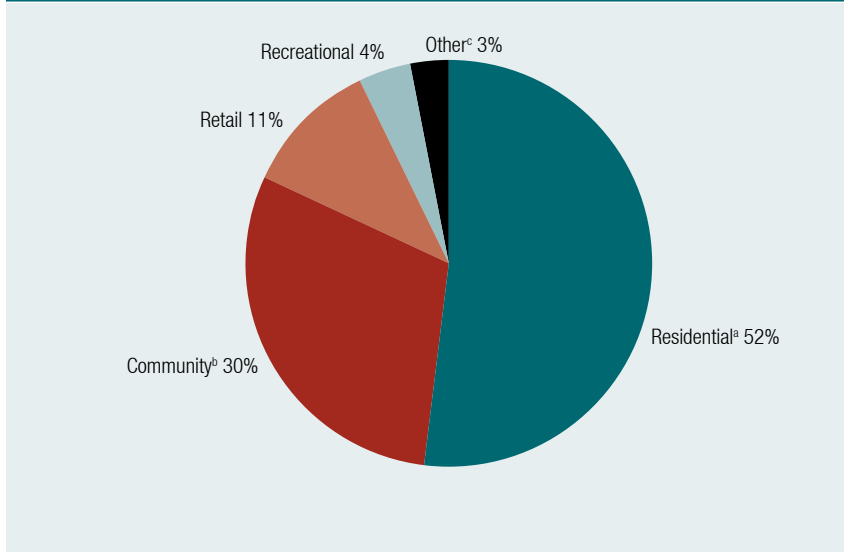
Note: Due to changes in ABS recording practice, the data reported does not include Queensland, Victoria or Tasmania. Further information regarding relationship to victim was not available for Western Australia

- In 2013, for females, victims were most commonly assaulted by a family member, at a rate of 192 per 100,000 female population. By contrast, females were least likely to be assaulted by strangers at a rate of 54 per 100,000 female population.
- The opposite pattern was observed for male assault victims. Males were assaulted by a stranger at a rate of 177 per 100,000 male population compared with a rate of 79 per 100,000 male population when the offender was a family member.

Source: Reference 1

Location

Figure 9 Assault location by type, 2013 (%)



a: Includes private and non-private dwellings and outbuilding/residential land

b: Includes educational, transport, open space and street/footpath

c: Includes administrative, retail and recreational

Note: Due to changes in ABS recording practice, the data reported do not include Queensland, Victoria or Tasmania

- In 2013, 52 percent of victims were assaulted in residential locations, followed by 30 percent who were assaulted in community locations.
- The smallest proportions of victims were assaulted in other (3%) and recreational (4%) locations.

Sexual assault

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

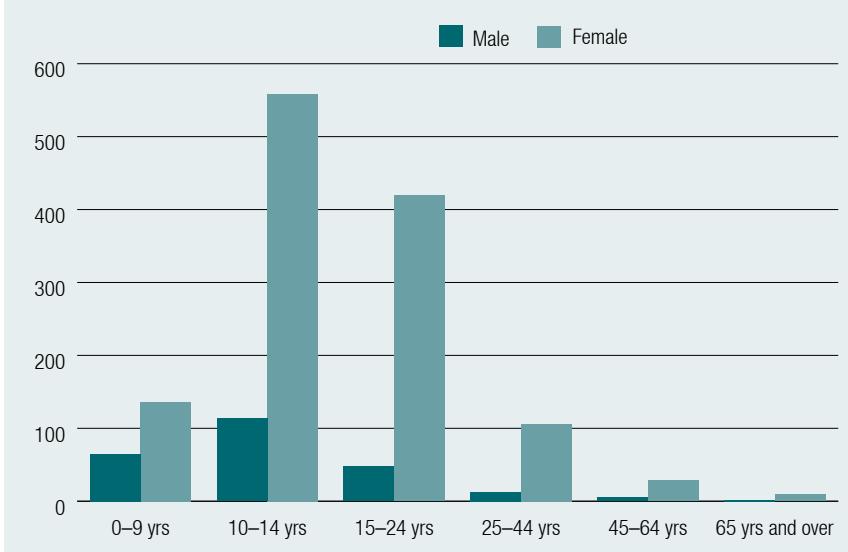
- *does not give consent, or*
- *gives consent as a result of intimidation or fraud; or*
- *is legally deemed incapable of giving consent because of youth or incapacity.*

In 2013, there were 19,907 recorded sexual assaults, with 86 victims per 100,000 population.

Source: Reference 1

Victims of sexual assault

Figure 10 Age and sex of sexual assault victims, 2013 (rate per 100,000 population)

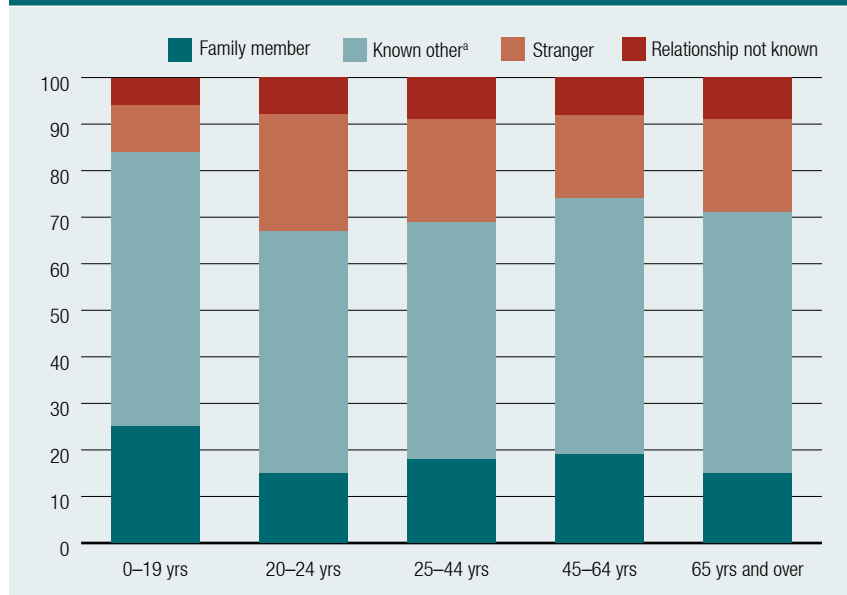


- In 2013, females were sexually assaulted at a higher rate than males across all age groups.
- The rate of sexual assault victimisation was highest for females aged 10–14 years at 559 per 100,000 female population. For females aged 15–24 years, the rate of sexual assault victimisation was 419 per 100,000 female population compared with 48 per 100,000 for males.
- For males, children under the age of 15 years experienced the highest rate of victimisation. The rate was highest in the 10–14 years age group (114 per 100,000 male population) followed by those aged 0–9 years (65 per 100,000 male population).

Source: References 1 and 2

Sexual assault victim–offender relationship

Figure 11 Sexual assault victims' relationship to offender by age of victim, 2013 (%)



a: Includes known non-family members and known but not further defined, which may include some family members

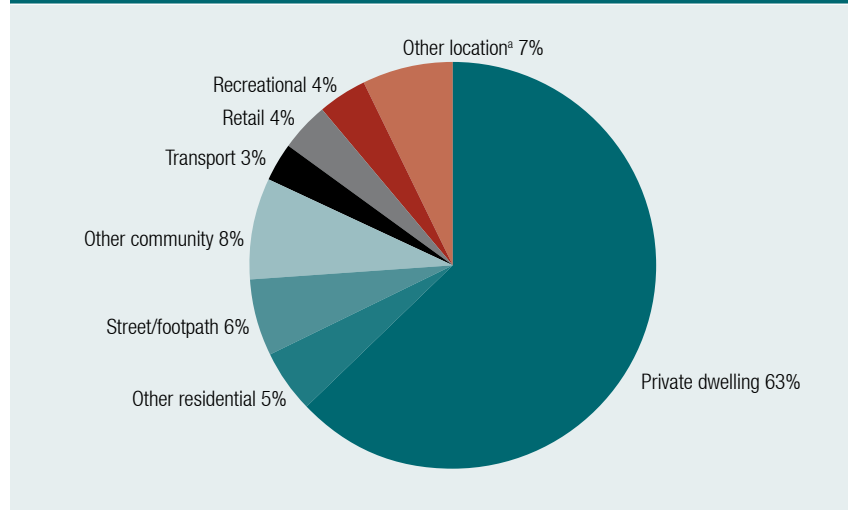
Note: Excludes Western Australia (information not available)

- In 2013, 'known other' was the most common relationship between victims of sexual assault and offenders. This ranged from 51 percent of victims aged 25–44 years of age to 59 percent of victims aged 0–19 years of age.
- The proportion of victims sexually assaulted by a stranger was highest in the 20–24 years age group at 25 percent.
- Where the relationship was known between victim and offender, persons aged 0–19 years were least likely to be victimised by a stranger (10%) and more likely to be victimised by a family member (25%) or known other (59%).

Source: Reference 1

Location of sexual assaults

Figure 12 Location of sexual assault, 2013 (%)



a: Includes unspecified location

- Of the sexual assaults recorded in 2013, 63 percent occurred in private dwellings.
- Sexual assault was least likely to occur in recreational/retail settings (4%) or on transport (3%).

Source: Reference 1

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:

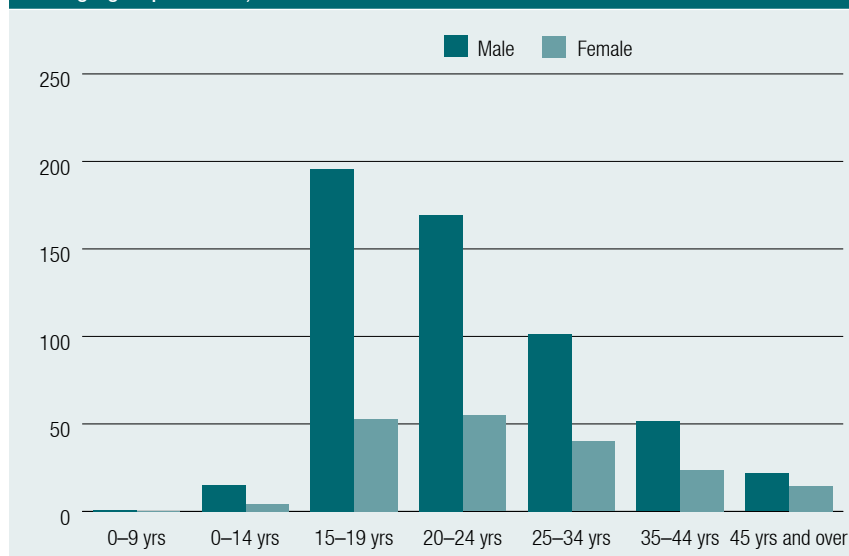
- *armed robbery*—robbery conducted with the use of a weapon. A weapon is any object used to cause fear or injury and includes imitation weapons and implied weapons; for example, where a weapon is not seen by the victim but the offender claims to possess one; and
- *unarmed robbery*—robbery conducted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

Of the 11,698 robberies recorded during 2013, 6,070 percent were unarmed, while 5,628 percent were committed with some type of weapon.

Source: Reference 1

Victims of robberies

Figure 13 Robbery victims by age group and sex, 2013 (per 100,000 population of that age group and sex)

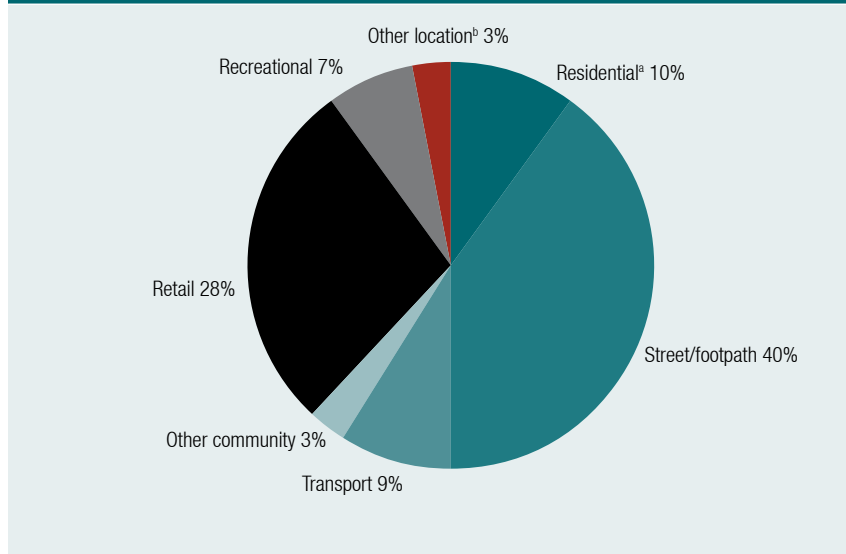


- In all age categories, males were at a higher risk than females of being a victim of robbery. Males aged 15–19 years and 20–24 years were victimised at a rate of 196 per 100,000 population and 170 per 100,000 population respectively.
- Females at highest risk of victimisation from robbery were also aged between 15–24 years. The rate of robbery victimisation for females aged 20–24 years was 55 per 100,000 and for those aged 15–19 years, it was 53 per 100,000.

Source: References 1 and 2

Location of robberies

Figure 14 Robbery by location type, 2013 (%)



a: Includes dwellings and other residential locations

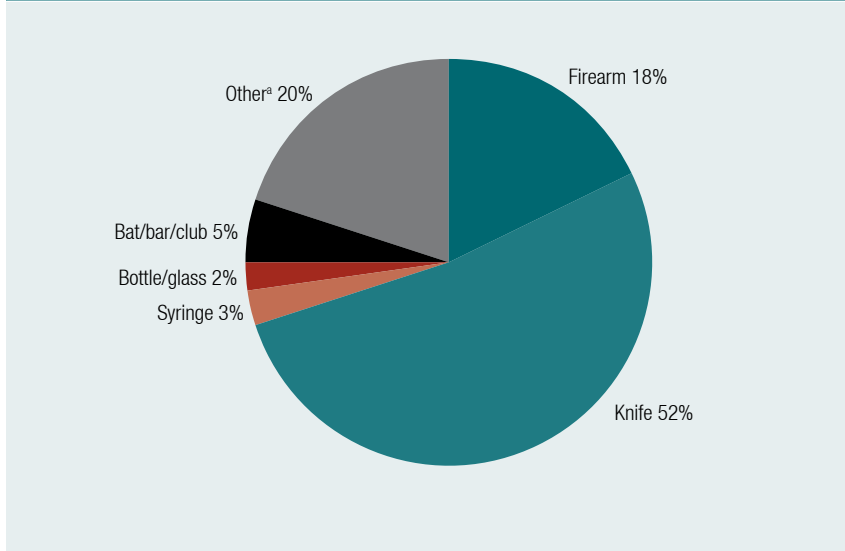
b: Includes unspecified locations

- Victims were most commonly robbed on the street/footpath (40%) in 2013, followed by retail locations (28%).
- Robberies were least likely to occur in other community and other locations (3%).

Source: Reference 1

Armed robbery

Figure 15 Types of weapons used in armed robbery, 2013 (%)



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

- In 2013, just over half of armed robberies were perpetrated using a knife (52%), followed by other weapons (20%) and firearms (18%).
- Collectively, bats/bars/clubs, bottles/glasses and syringes were used in 10 percent of all armed robberies.

Source: Reference 1

Motor vehicle theft

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

In 2013, according to the ABS, there were 52,979 motor vehicles reported stolen to police, with 289 vehicles stolen per 100,000 registered vehicles.

Source: References 1 and 3

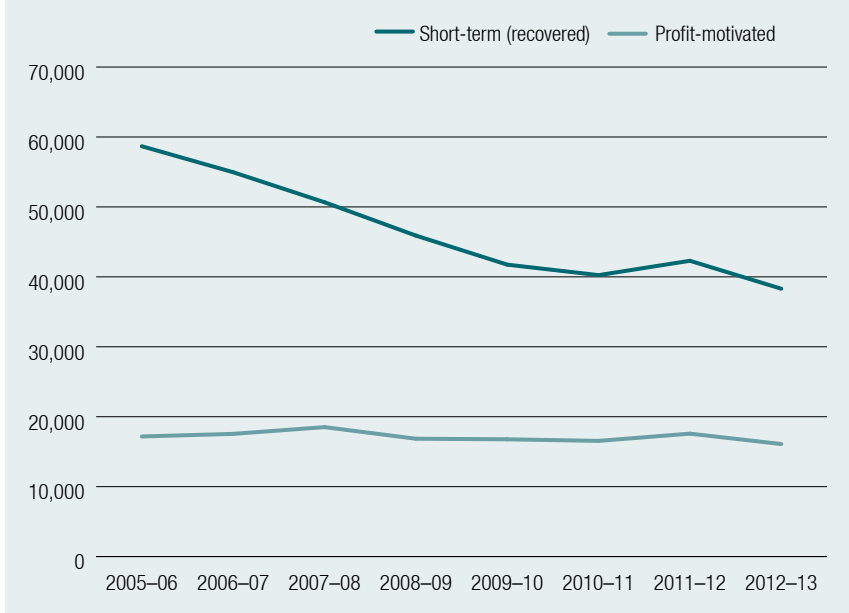
Recovery rates

This section presents data on recovery rates of stolen vehicles from the National Comprehensive Auto-theft Research System (CARS) project. CARS classify motor vehicle thefts in two ways. Vehicles that are recovered are classified as short-term thefts and are primarily used for opportunistic purposes. Vehicles that are not recovered are classified as profit-motivated thefts. In these instances, offenders on-sell the car, either as a whole vehicle or as separate parts.

In 2012–13, 38,302 thefts were classified as short term. This equates to a national recovery rate for stolen vehicles of 70 percent.

Source: Reference 3

Figure 16 Short-term and profit-motivated motor vehicles thefts, 2005–06 to 2012–13 (n)

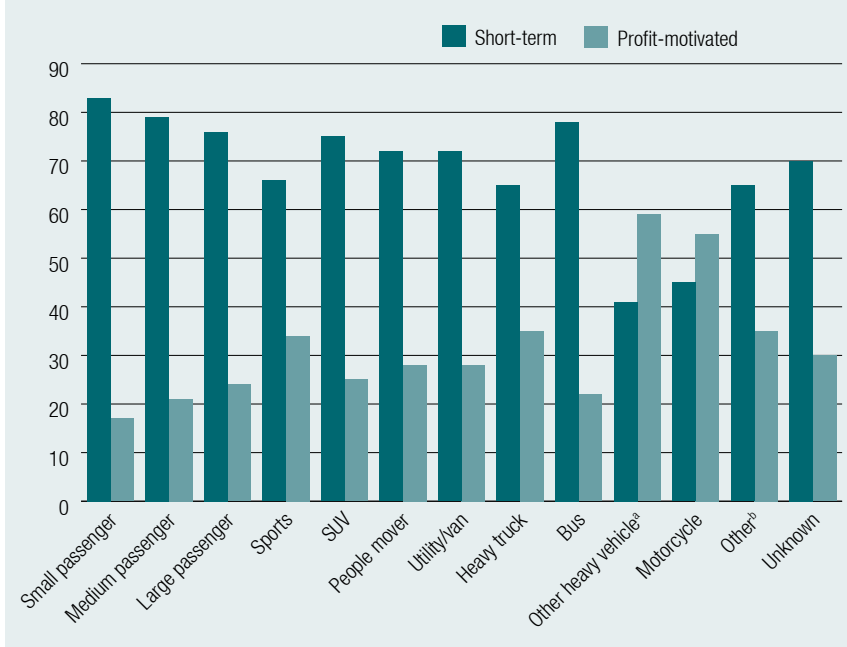


- The number of short-term MVTs has declined since 2005–06. There were 38,302 short-term MVT in 2012–13, compared with 42,296 in 2011–12; a decrease of nine percent.
- The number of profit-motivated thefts decreased by eight percent between 2011–12 and 2012–13, from 17,578 to 16,092 thefts.

Source: Reference 4

Theft and recovery by vehicle type

Figure 17 Short-term and profit-motivated motor vehicle thefts by type of vehicle, 2012–13 (%)



a: Includes motor homes

b: Includes heavy plant and equipment and unknown heavy vehicles

- In 2012–13, the category of vehicle with the most number of cars stolen was small passenger vehicles. Specifically, 11,078 were stolen, while 9,161 (83%) were recovered. Only 17 percent of small passenger vehicle thefts were considered profit motivated.
- The greatest proportion of profit-motivated thefts involved other heavy vehicles (59%). Specifically, of the 774 other heavy vehicles stolen in 2012–13, only 318 were recovered (41%)

Source: Reference 4

Other theft

The ABS defines other theft 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.

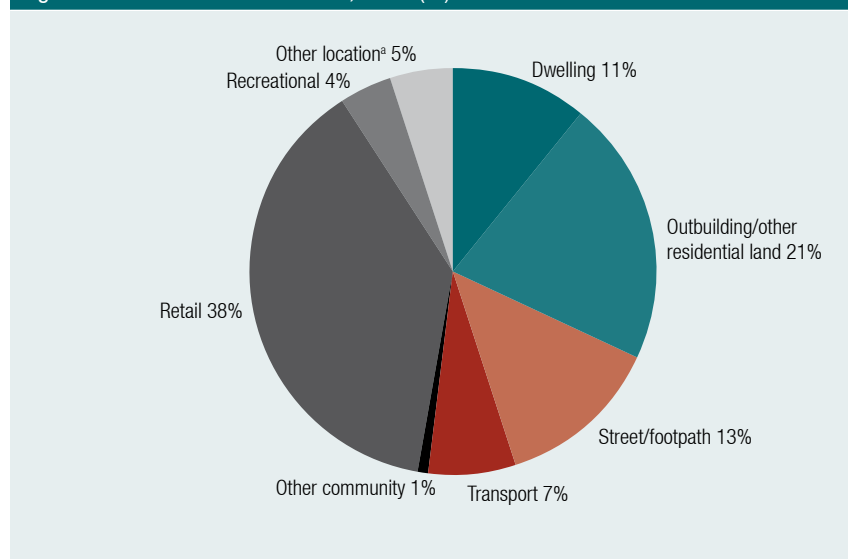
The offence includes such crimes as pick pocketing, bag snatching, stealing (including shoplifting), theft from a motor vehicle, theft of a motor vehicle parts/accessories or petrol, theft of stock/domestic animals and theft of non-motorised vehicles/boats/aircraft/bicycles. It is the largest of all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

There were 482,900 victims of other theft in 2013—a rate of 2,087 per 100,000 population.

Source: Reference 1

Location of other theft

Figure 18 Location of other thefts, 2013 (%)



a: Includes unspecified location

- Thirty-eight percent of victims of other theft in 2013 were victimised in retail locations. A further 21 percent were victimised in outbuildings/other residential land.
- Only four percent of victims were victimised in recreational settings, while one percent were victimised in other community locations.

Source: Reference 1



Chapter 2: Crime victimisation

Prior to 2009, information relating to the experience of criminal victimisation in Australia was obtained through the ABS publication *Crime and Safety Survey*. Data presented in this chapter is built upon the ABS annual publication *Crime Victimization, Australia*, first published in 2010. As such, figures contained in earlier editions of *Australian Crime: Facts & figures* (prior to 2010 edition) are not comparable to those reported below.

The majority of industrialised countries conduct crime victimisation surveys to estimate the frequency of certain crimes and the proportion 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. *Crime Victimization, Australia*, provides annual information that pertains to personal and household experiences of crime including repeat victimisation, reporting of incidents to police and perceived neighbourhood problems.

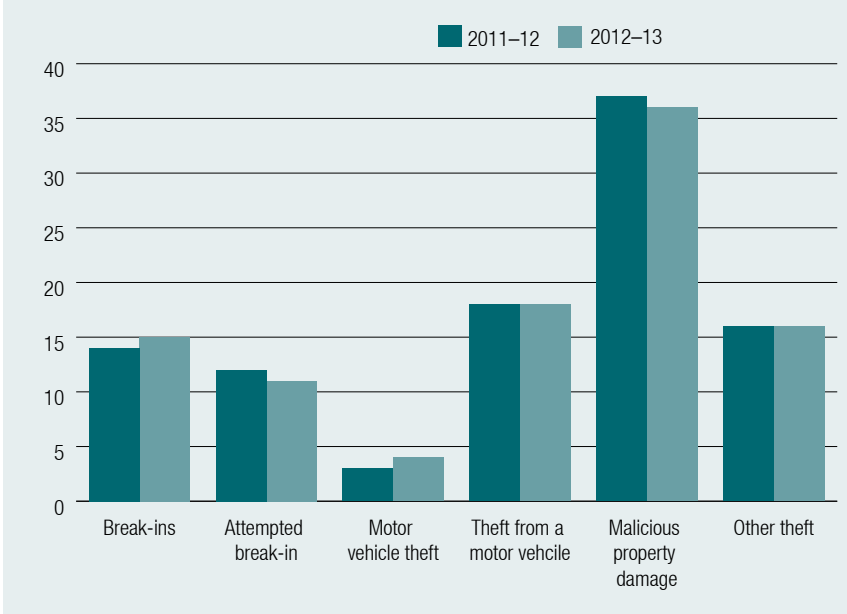
Household and personal victimisation

Crime Victimization, Australia 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 MVT. For personal crimes, it is the individual who is considered the victim of the crime. Personal crimes include robbery, assault and sexual assault.

Source: Reference 5

Household victimisation

Figure 19 Reported experiences of household crime, 2011–12 to 2012–13 (%)

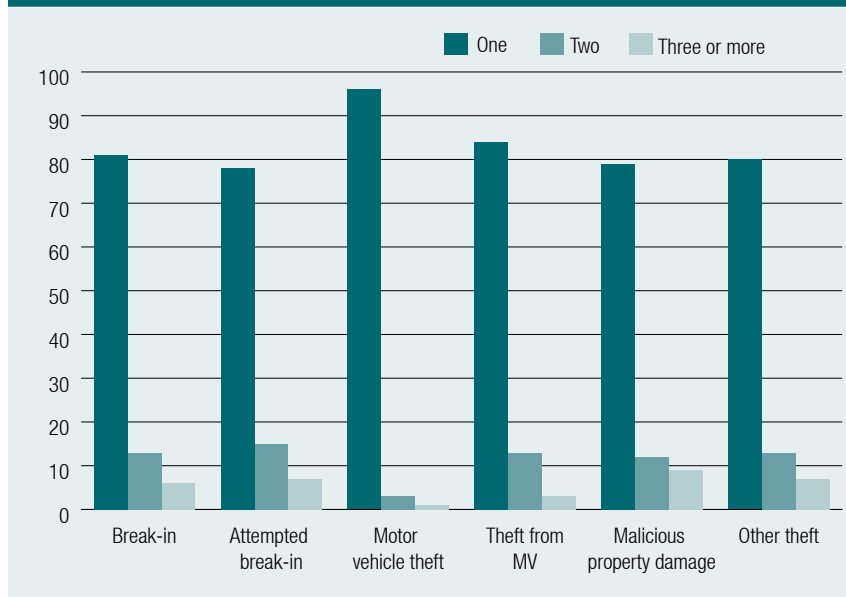


Note: Some numbers should be used with caution as the estimate had relative standard errors greater than 25 to 50 percent and may be considered too unreliable for general use. Population totals excluded households that did not report any incident of household crime in 2011–12 and 2012–13

- An estimated 1,548,800 households experienced at least one incident of household crime in 2012–13. This is a decrease of 11 percent from 1,748,400 in 2011–12.
- The proportion of households that reported experiencing the crimes of theft from a motor vehicle (18%) and other theft (16%) did not change between 2011–12 and 2012–13.
- The proportion of households that reported being the victim of a MVT and break-in increased by one percent from the preceding 12 months. Conversely, the proportion that reported experiencing attempted break-ins and malicious property damage decreased by one percent over the same period.

Source: Reference 5

Figure 20 Experience of repeat victimisation for household crimes, 2012–13 (%)



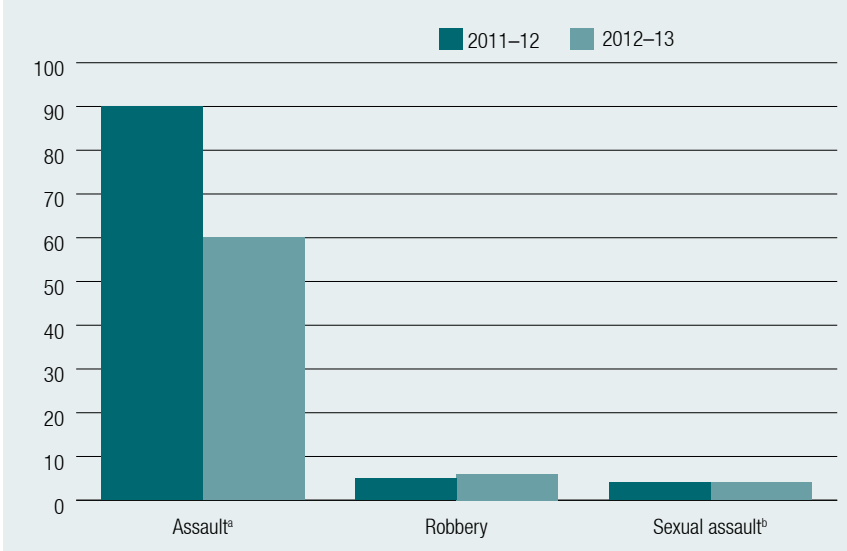
Note: Population totals excluded households that did not report any incident of household crime

- The proportion of households that reported experiencing repeat victimisations followed similar patterns across all categories of household crimes. In all cases, the majority experienced only one incident of household crime, ranging from 96 percent for MVT to 78 percent for attempted break-ins.
- Repeat victimisation was greater in 2012–13 for attempted break-in, malicious property damage and other theft.

Source: Reference 5

Personal victimisation

Figure 21 Persons over the age of 15 years experiencing personal crime, 2011–12 to 2012–13 (%)



a: Includes physical and threatened assault

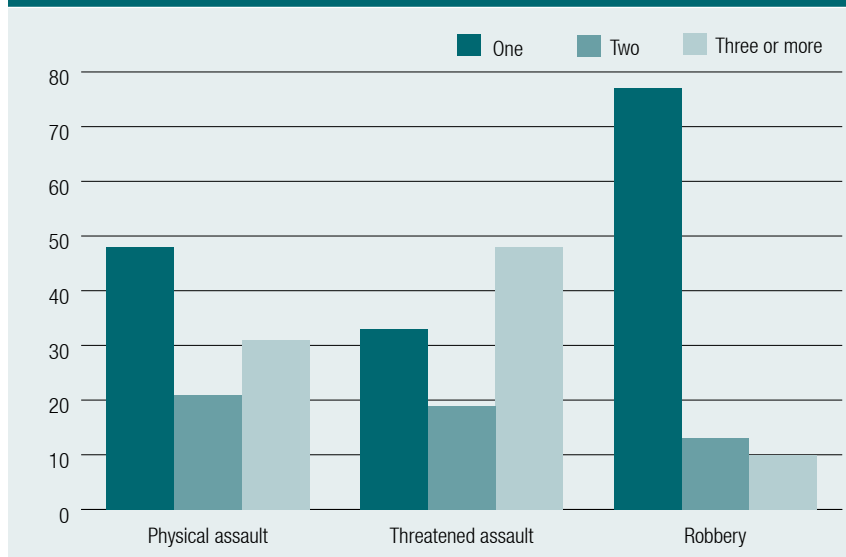
b: Data for victims 15 years of age and older not available for 2011–12 onwards. Data for victims aged 18 years of age and older was used

Note: Population totals excluded individuals who did not report any incident of personal crime

- An estimated 1,066,500 people experienced a personal crime. Of the victims who experienced a personal crime, 90 percent experienced an assault and four percent experienced a sexual assault.
- There was a one percent increase in persons who experienced a robbery (6% in 2013).

Source: Reference 5

Figure 22 Experience of repeat victimisation for personal crimes, 2012–13 (%)

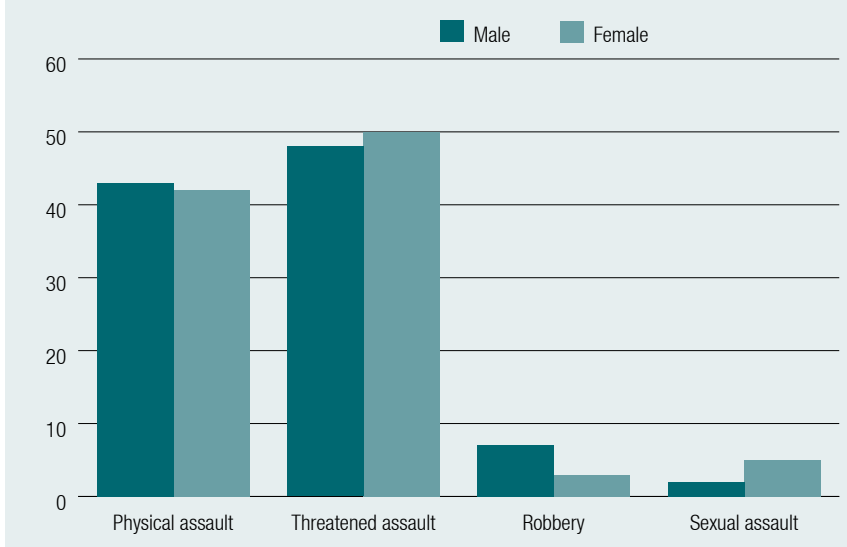


Note: Population totals excluded individuals who did not report any incident of personal crime. Excludes incidents of personal crime that could not be categorised

- In 2012–13, the majority of people over the age of 15 years who were victims of a personal crime experienced a single incident of physical robbery. For example, it is estimated that of those who experienced robbery, 77 percent reported a single incident, followed by 13 percent who reported two incidents and 10 percent who reported three or more incidents of victimisation. Similarly, of those who experienced an assault, 48 percent reported a single incident, followed by 21 percent who reported two incidents and 31 who reported three or more incidents of victimisation.
- For threatened assault, greater proportions of people experienced three or more incidents. In 2012–13, it is estimated that 48 percent of persons were threatened with physical assault on three or more occasions, while 33 percent reported a single incident and 19 percent reported two incidents.

Source: Reference 5

Figure 23 Victims of personal crime by gender, 2012–13 (%)

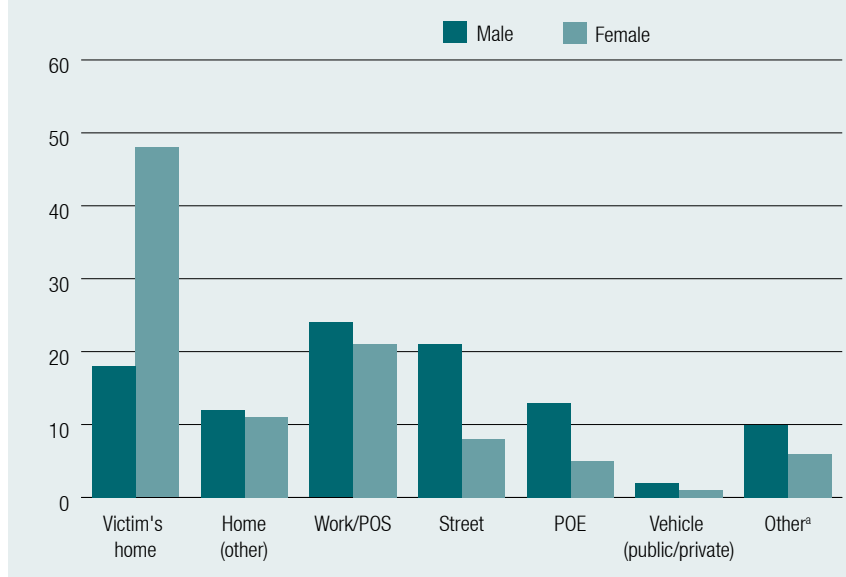


Note: Population totals excluded individuals who did not report any incident of personal crime

- Similar proportions of males and females reported being a victim of physical assault and threatened assault in 2012–13.
- Five percent of female respondents reported experiencing sexual assault in 2012–13, compared with two percent of male respondents.

Source: Reference 5

Figure 24 Male and female victims of physical assault by location, 2012–13 (%)



a: Includes locations such as train stations, bus stops or interchanges and shopping centres

Note: POS=place of study, POE=place of entertainment

- In 2012–13, the majority of female physical assault victims reported experiencing assault in their own home (48%).
- Males were most likely to have been physically assaulted at work or place of study (24%), followed by the street (21%), their home (18%) or a place of entertainment (13%).

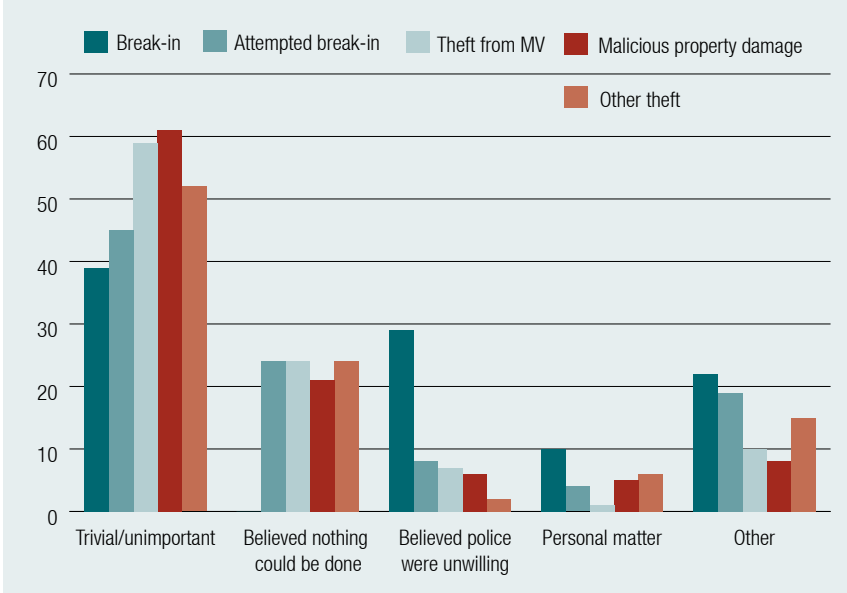
Source: Reference 5

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. In 2012–13, rates of reporting household crimes to the police varied from 93 percent for MVT to 51 percent for malicious property damage. Rates of reporting personal crime to the police were generally lower—53 percent for robbery, 49 percent for physical assault and 38 percent for threatened assault.

Source: Reference 5

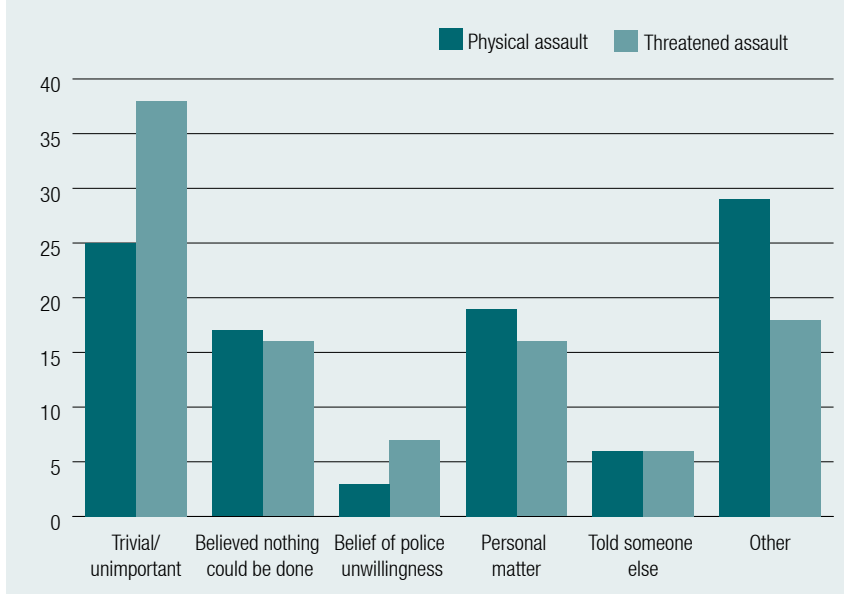
Figure 25 Reasons for not reporting selected household crimes to police, 2012–13 (%)



- Most victims did not report household crimes to the police because they believed the incident was trivial or unimportant. This ranged from 60 percent of victims who experienced malicious property damage to 39 percent for victims of break-ins.
- The belief that there was nothing police could do was the next most common reason for victims not to report attempted break-ins (24%), theft from motor vehicles (24%), other theft (24%) and malicious property damage (20%).
- An estimated 29 percent of victims of break-ins did not report the incident to police because they believe the police would be unwilling to assist.

Source: Reference 5

Figure 26 Reasons for not reporting incidents of assault to police, 2012–13 (%)



- In cases of threatened assault, 38 percent of respondents reported not notifying police because they felt the matter was trivial or unimportant, 18 percent had other reasons for not notifying police and 16 percent believed the police could not do anything or believed it to be a personal matter.
- Twenty-nine percent of respondents of physical assault did not notify police due to other reasons, 25 percent because the matter was trivial or unimportant, 19 percent because it was a personal matter and 17 percent believed that the police could not do anything.

Source: Reference 5

Scams

Scams aim to defraud an individual through deception. The Australian Competition and Consumer Commission (ACCC) monitors the level of scam activity in Australia and publishes the findings in *Target Scams: Report of the ACCC on Scam Activity*.

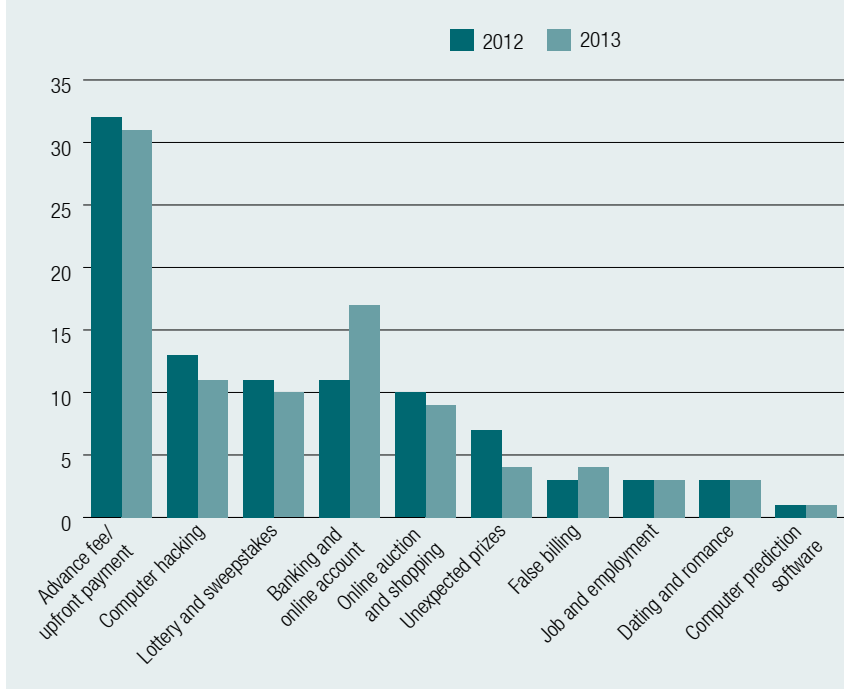
In 2013, 91,927 consumers and small businesses reported scam-related activities to the ACCC. However, this number may be understated given that many scams are unreported and the ACCC is one of several agencies that receives reports on scams. Estimated losses resulting from scam-related activities reported to the ACCC totalled \$89,136,975. Almost two-thirds (64%) of these losses were less than \$1,000, followed by 25 percent that were between \$1,000 and \$10,000.

The top 10 scams reported to the ACCC in 2013 involved:

- advance fee/up-front payment;
- phishing and identity theft;
- computer hacking;
- lottery and sweepstakes;
- online shopping;
- unexpected prizes;
- false billing;
- job and employment;
- dating and romance; and
- mobile phone.

Source: Reference 6

Figure 27 Proportion of selected scams reported to ACCC, 2012 and 2013 (%)

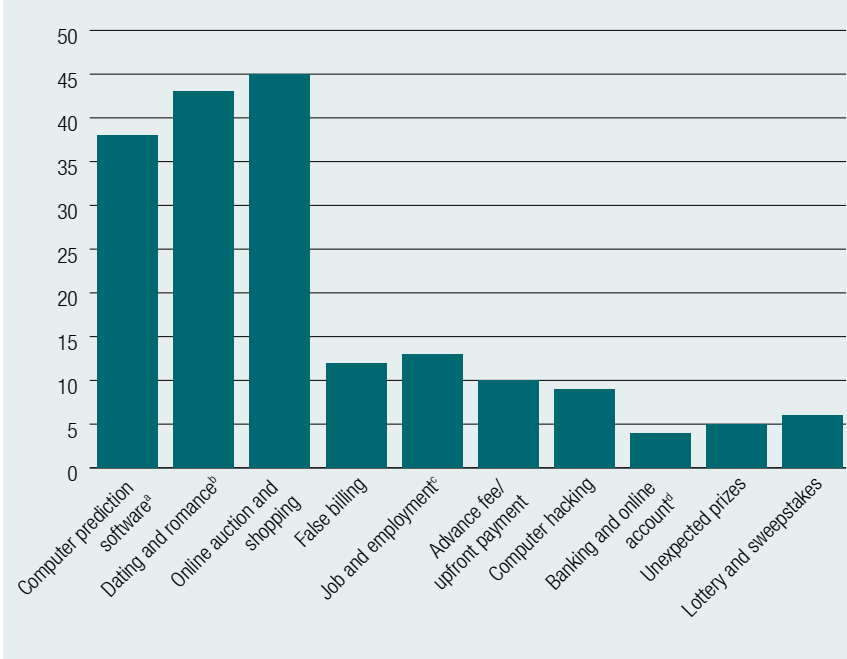


- The proportion of reported scams involving advance fee/upfront payment, computer hacking, lottery and sweepstakes, online auction and shopping and unexpected prizes all decreased between 2012 and 2013 by one to three percentage points.
- Conversely, between 2012 and 2013, the proportion of scams involving banking and online accounts and false billing increased by six and one percentage points respectively.

Source: Reference 6

Victim's reporting monetary losses

Figure 28 Monetary losses by selected scams, 2013 (%)



a: Includes betting


b: Includes adult services

c: Includes business opportunities

d: Includes phishing and identity theft

- In 2013, victims most commonly reported losing money in online auctions and shopping (45%), dating and romance scams (43%), and computer prediction software (38%).
- Despite being one of the most commonly reported scams in 2013, only 10 percent of victims of advanced fee/upfront payment reported a monetary loss. Similarly, small proportions reported losing money to scams involving computer hacking (9%), lottery and sweepstakes (6%), and unexpected prizes (5%).

Source: Reference 6



Chapter 3: Selected offender profiles

The offender information reported in Chapter Three is supplied by the ABS *Recorded Crime—Offender* series. It encompasses more jurisdictions and is therefore more reflective of national patterns and trends. As a result, offender information reported in Chapter Three is no longer comparable with information contained in editions prior to 2013. Previous offender information reported in earlier editions of *Australian Crime: Facts & figures* was drawn from Victorian, Queensland and South Australian police data.

In the 2011–12 edition of *Australian Crime: Facts & figures*, NSW offender data excluded those proceeded against under the *NSW Young Offenders Act 1997* and was therefore understated. In October 2013, the NSW Parliament passed an amendment to the *NSW Young Offenders Act 1997* which allows for data for offenders proceeded against under this act to be included in the 2013 ABS edition of *Recorded Crime—Offender*, as well as backdating this data to 2008–09. As a result, NSW data for young offenders is now consistent with other Australian states and territories. Data on young offenders in the 2014 edition of *Australian Crime: Facts & figures* has also been updated to reflect this.

Source: Reference 7

This chapter brings together information on offenders from three sources:

- the ABS's *Recorded Crime—Offenders, Selected States and Territories, 2012–13*;
- the Australian Crime Commission's *Illicit Drug Data Report* series; and
- the AIC's *Drug Use Monitoring in Australia* (DUMA) program.

Recorded Crime—Offenders, Selected States and Territories, 2012–13 includes national data on offender age and sex for four key offence categories:

- acts intended to cause injury (AICI);
- theft and related offences;
- illicit drug offences; and
- public order offences.

It also contains information on offender characteristics for other offences on a state-by-state basis.

Offenders

This chapter presents data on offenders classified according to sex and age. The number of 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 offender data are for the following major types of crime:

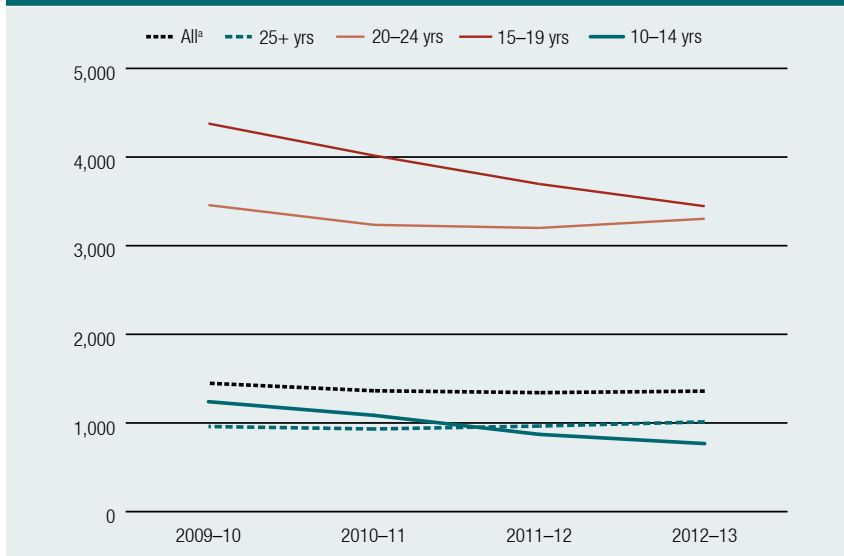
- homicide and related offences (murder, attempted murder, manslaughter, infanticide and driving causing death);
- assault;
- sexual assault;
- robbery;
- UEWI;
- MVT;
- other theft; and
- fraud and deception-related crime.

Source: Reference 7

Age

Persons aged 15–19 years are more likely to be processed by police for the commission of a crime than are members of any other population. In 2012–13, the offending rate for persons aged 15–19 years was two and a half times the rate for other offenders (3,445 per 100,000 compared with 1,359 per 100,000 respectively).

Figure 29 Offenders by age, 2009–10 to 2012–13 (rate per 100,000 relevant persons)

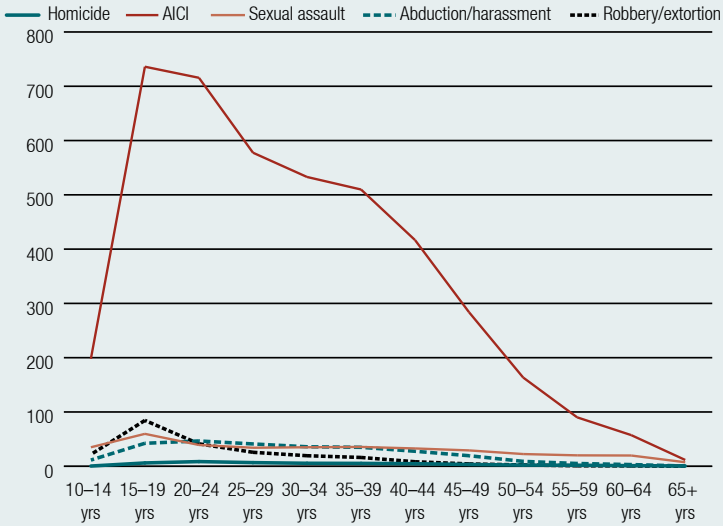


a: 'All' refers to all offenders aged 10 years and over

- The rate of offending in the two youngest age groups has decreased between 2009–10 and 2012–13. Offending decreased by 38 percent in the 10–14 years age group to 767 per 100,000 population in 2012–13. Over the same period, the rate of offending in the 15–19 years age group decreased by 21 percent to 3,445 per 100,000 population.
- Between 2011–12 and 2012–13, the rate of offending in the 20–24 and 25+ years age group increased by three percent to 3,304 per 100,000 population and five percent to 1,012 per 100,000 population respectively.
- Overall, there was little change in the rate of offending between 2011–12 to 2012–13, increasing by one percent from 1,342 to 1,359 per 100,000 population.

Source: Reference 7

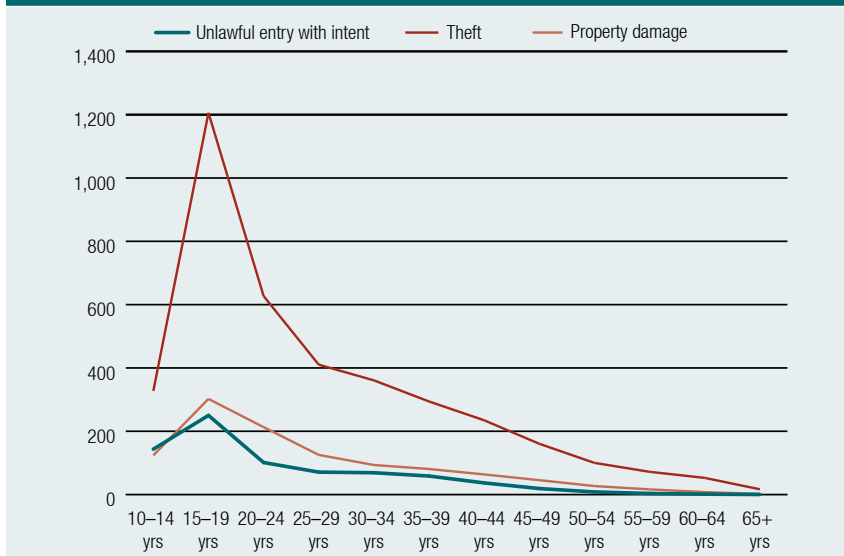
Figure 30 Offenders by selected violent offences and age, 2012–13 (rate per 100,000 population)



Note: AICI=acts intended to cause injury

- In 2012–13, the pattern across most crimes showed that offending rates were highest in the 15–19 years age group.
- In 2012–13, the rate of AICI offending was 736 per 100,000 population in the 15–19 years age group. The rate of offending was lower in each of the subsequent age groups.
- While the rate of sexual assault offending was highest in the 15–19 years age group (60 per 100,000 population), the rate of offending by 20–24 year olds was higher than the rate of offending among individuals aged 40 years or older. Specifically, 20–24 year olds committed sexual assault at a rate of 39 per 100,000 population compared with a rate of 32 in the 40–44 years age group and 29 per 100,000 population in the 45–49 years age group.
- Homicide was the only crime where the offending rate was not highest in the 15–19 years age group. Though never greater than 10 per 100,000 population in any age group, homicide offending was highest among offenders aged 20–24 years old (9 per 100,000 population).

Figure 31 Offenders by selected property offences and age, 2012–13 (rate per 100,000 population)



- In 2012–13, the rate of theft was 1,206 per 100,000 population in the 15–19 years age group. This was higher than the rates of offending in either the 10–14 years age group (327 per 100,000 population) or the 20–24 years age group (627 per 100,000 population). However, after 45 years of age, the rates of theft and other specified offences remained low.
- The rate of offending in the 10–14 years age group was higher for UEWI than for property damage. Specifically, the rate of offending was 143 per 100,000 for UEWI compared with 123 per 100,000 population for property damage. However, the offending rates for property damage remained higher for subsequent groups compared with that of UEWI.

Sex

In 2012–13, the total number of offenders was 391,120 nationally. Of these, 304,777 were male and 85,331 were female (note—1,012 offenders did not have their sex recorded). The ratio of males to female offenders in 2012–13 was approximately four to one.

Figure 32 Offenders by sex, 2009–10 to 2012–13 (per 100,000 of that sex per year)^a



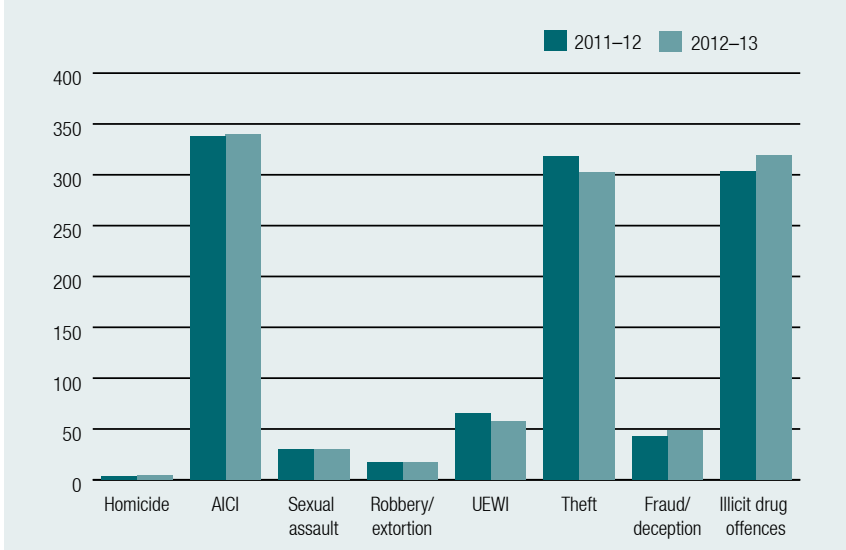
a: Excludes juveniles where gender is unknown

- In 2012–13, the rate of male offenders per 100,000 population was 2,646 compared with 734 per 100,000 population for female offenders.
- Offender rates for both males and females increased slightly between 2011–12 and 2012–13. Male offending rates increased by two percent (from 2,583 to 2,646 per 100,000 population) and female offending rates by one percent (from 731 to 735 per 100,000 population).

Source: References 2 and 7

Offence type

Figure 33 Offenders by offence type, 2011–12 and 2012–13 (per 100,000 per year)



- The rate of offending decreased for UEWI and theft between 2011–12 and 2012–13. UEWI decreased by 11 percent (65 to 58 per 100,000 population) and theft decreased by five percent (318 to 302 per 100,000 population).
- Between 2011–12 and 2012–13, the rate of offending for fraud/deception, AICI and illicit drug offences increased. Increases were most noticeable for fraud/deception, which increased by 14 percent (43 to 49 per 100,000 population) and illicit drug offences, which increased by five percent (303 to 319 per 100,000 population).
- In 2012–13, homicide and robbery/extortion were the two crime categories with the lowest rate of offending. The rate of robbery/extortion remained at 17 per 100,000 population.

Source: References 2 and 7

Juveniles

Definitions of juvenile differ between states. Data in this section include alleged offenders aged between 10 and 17 years.

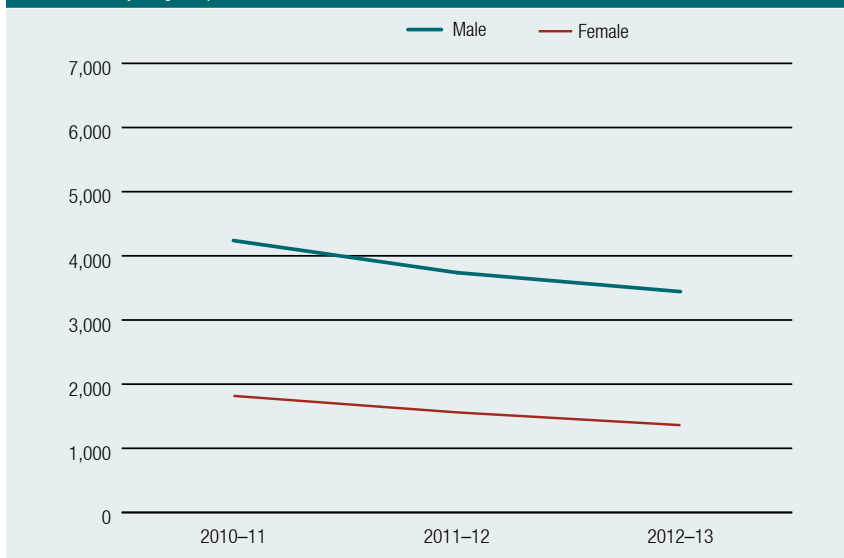
Figure 34 Juvenile and adult offenders by age group, 2010–11 to 2012–13 (per 100,000 of that age group per year)



- The rate of juvenile offending continues to decrease, averaging approximately 2,425 per 100,000 juvenile population in 2012–13. In 2012–13, the juvenile offending rate was 10 percent lower than that recorded in 2011–12 (2,680 per 100,000 population).
- The rate of adult offending has been consistently lower than that of juvenile offending over the three year period. In 2012–13, adults offended at a rate of 1,396 per 100,000 population.

Source: References 2 and 7

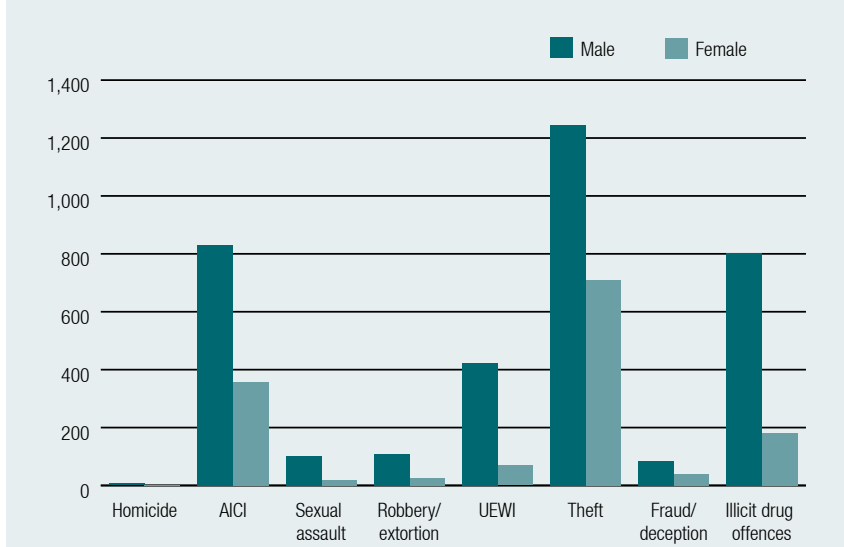
Figure 35 Juvenile offenders by sex, 2010–11 to 2012–13 (per 100,000 juveniles of that sex per year)



- Over the three year period from 2010–11 to 2012–13, male juveniles consistently offended at higher rates than female juveniles. In 2012–13, the rate of offending for males was 3,442 per 100,000 population compared with 1,361 per 100,000 for females.
- Between 2010–11 and 2012–13, male juvenile offending decreased by 23 percent, while female juvenile offending decreased by 34 percent.

Source: References 2 and 7

Figure 36 Juvenile offenders by sex and selected offence type, 2012–13 (per 100,000 juveniles of that sex)



- Male and female juveniles had the highest rates of offending for the categories of theft, AICI and illicit drug offences.
- In 2012–13, the offending rate for theft was 1,244 per 100,000 for males and 710 per 100,000 population for females. For AICI, it was 829 per 100,000 for males and 357 per 100,000 population for females. Finally, for illicit drug offences, males offended at a rate of 803 per 100,000 and females at a rate of 180 per 100,000 population.
- In no category did the rate of juvenile female offending exceed that of male offending. This was especially noticeable in the categories of theft, AICI, UEWI and illicit drug offences.

Drug arrests

This section provides an overview of drug arrest patterns for offenders from 2002–03 to 2012–13, as collated by the Australian Crime Commission in its *Illicit Drug Data Report* series. Drug offences 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 methamphetamine and phenethylamines);
- cocaine; and
- other drugs (hallucinogens, steroids and drugs not defined elsewhere).

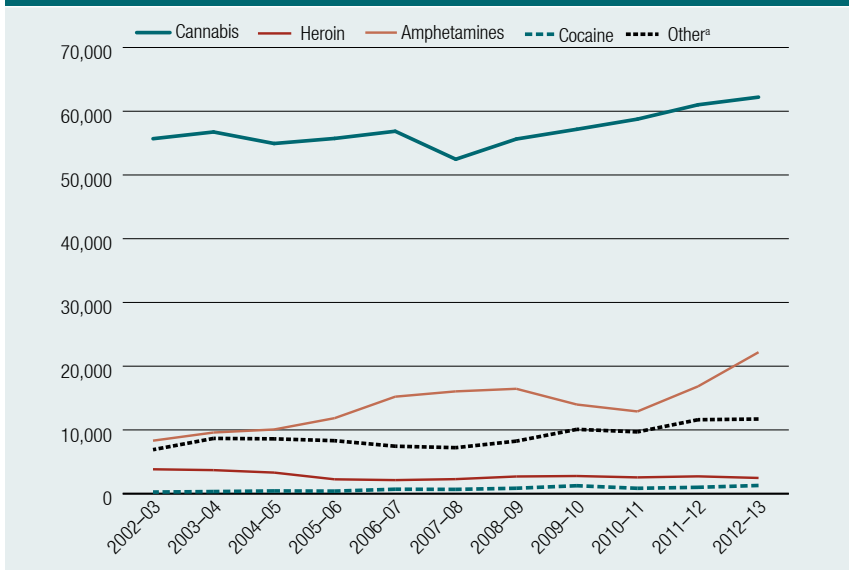
Cannabis arrests include expiation notices, drug infringement notices and simple cannabis offence notices.

Offenders involved in drug arrests are divided into two categories:

- *consumers*—persons charged with user offences (eg possessing or administering drugs for own personal use); and
- *providers*—persons charged with supply offences (eg importation, trafficking, selling, cultivation or 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 37 Drug arrests by type of drug, 2002–03 to 2012–13 (n per year)

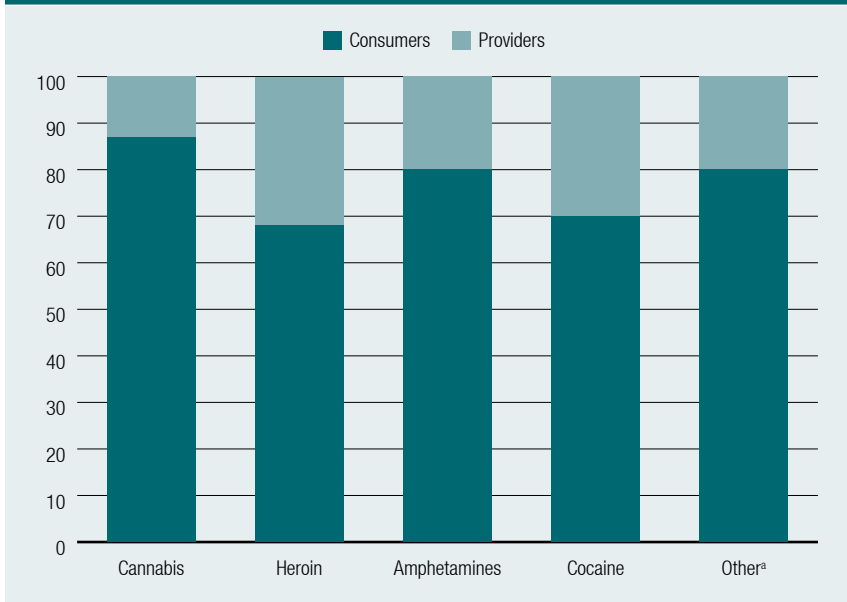


a: Includes hallucinogens, steroids and other drugs (not defined elsewhere)

- In line with previous years, cannabis accounted for the highest number of drug-related arrests in 2012–13. There were 62,210 arrests involving cannabis; an increase of two percent from 2011–12.
- The number of amphetamine arrests increased from 16,828 in 2011–12 to 22,189 in 2012–13. This represents an increase of 32 percent from 2011–12 and an overall increase in arrests of 167 percent since 2002–03.
- The number of cocaine arrests in 2012–13 was 1,282; an increase of 29 percent on the previous year.
- Heroin arrests continued to decrease in 2012–13—by nine percent from 2011–12, and an overall decrease in arrests of 36 percent since 2002–03.

Source: Reference 4

Figure 38 Consumer/provider status of drug arrestees by type of drug, 2012–13 (%)



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

Note: Does not include cases where consumer or provider status was unknown

- Drug arrests involving a consumer were far more common across all drug types than those involving a provider.
- Providers accounted for 32 percent of heroin-related arrests, 30 percent of cocaine-related arrests, 20 percent of amphetamine and other drug-related arrests and 13 percent of cannabis-related offences.

Source: Reference 4

Drug use by offenders

Police detainees

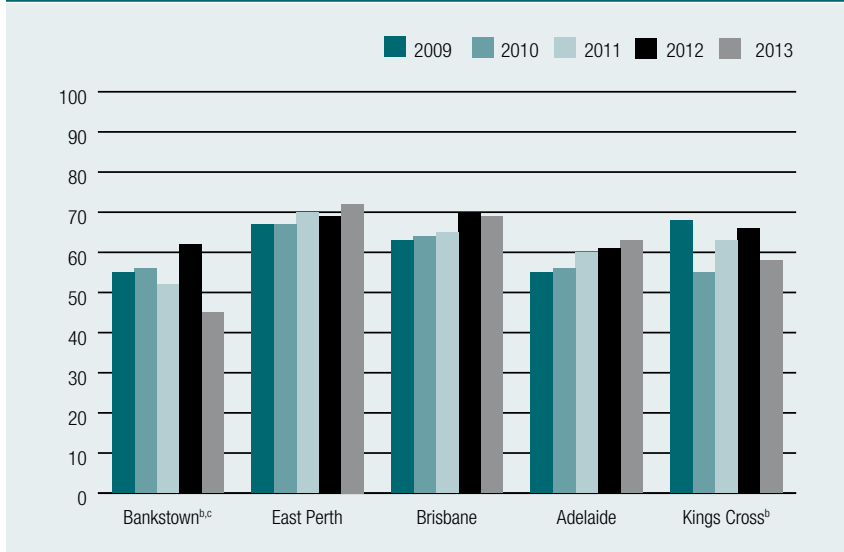
Established in 1999 and operating at selected watch houses and police stations across Australia, the AIC's DUMA program is Australia's largest national survey of the illicit drug use patterns of police detainees. Detainees are interviewed at the station or watchhouse by an independent interviewer who asks them a series of questions relating to their drug and alcohol use, prior contact with the criminal justice system and a range of sociodemographic factors (eg age, Indigenous status and employment status; Reference 8). At two data collections per year (the first and third quarters), participants are asked to provide a urine sample, which serves as an objective measure of recent drug use.

Since the DUMA program began, 49,401 detainees have participated in a DUMA survey and 36,545 urine samples have been collected. In 2013, following a review and rationalisation of the program, DUMA data was collected at the Bankstown, East Perth, Brisbane, Adelaide and Kings Cross police stations. Much smaller numbers of detainees have participated in DUMA surveys at the Kings Cross police station compared with other sites.

Data are collected quarterly and presented in the following Figures as annual averages. Data presented in the majority of this section includes males only, who account for approximately 84 percent of adult police detainees in the DUMA collection. As the DUMA data deals with percentage of drug use as opposed to the count, changes and comparisons between years are reported in percentage points. The five sites differed in the proportion of police detainees testing positive to each of methamphetamine, cocaine, cannabis and heroin. It should be noted the number of detainees interviewed at each site can vary considerably and this should be taken into consideration when interpreting the comparisons between sites and across time periods.

Source: Reference 8

Figure 39 Adult male police detainees testing positive to any drug^a by DUMA site, 2009–13 (%)



a: Includes cannabis, heroin, methamphetamine, cocaine, or benzodiazepines

b: Results from Bankstown and Kings Cross may be affected by a decrease in the number of urine samples collected between 2009–13

c: Urine samples only collected in Bankstown in one quarter in 2013

Note: The DUMA sites at Parramatta, Southport, Darwin and Footscray were not active in 2013

- High proportions of adult male detainees tested positive to a drug across Bankstown, East Perth, Brisbane, Adelaide and Kings Cross in 2013. These ranged from just under half at the Bankstown site (45%) to 72 percent at the East Perth site.
- The proportion of adult male detainees testing positive to a drug at the Bankstown and Kings Cross sites has decreased since 2009. The proportion of adult male detainees testing positive to any drugs at the Bankstown site decreased by 18 percentage points from 2009, while the proportion at Kings Cross dropped by 14 percentage points.
- In 2013, 45 percent of detainees tested positive to a drug at Bankstown—the lowest of any testing site in the five year period.

Source: Reference 8

Figure 40 Adult male police detainees testing positive to cannabis by DUMA location, 2009–13 (%)

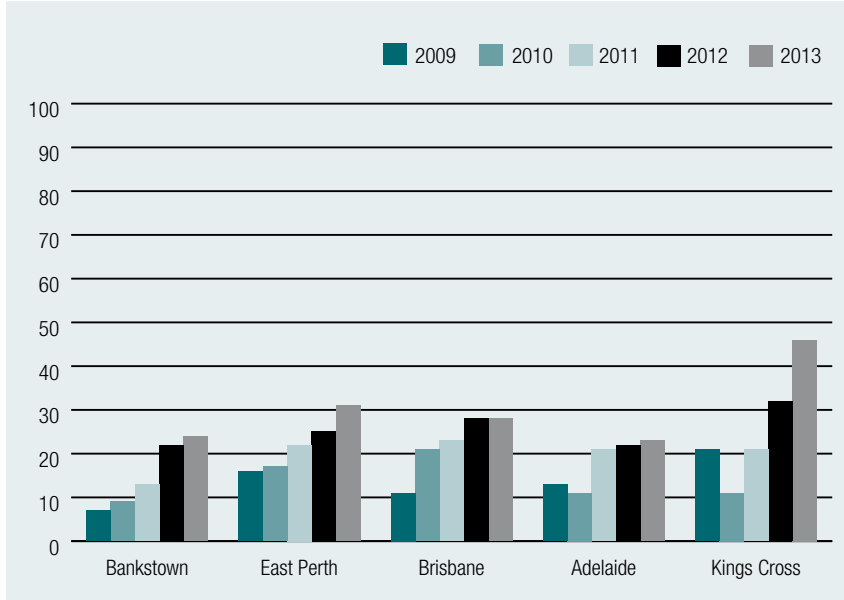


Note: The DUMA sites at Parramatta, Southport, Darwin and Footscray were not active in 2013

- The proportion of adult male detainees who tested positive to cannabis in 2013 ranged from 24 percent at the Bankstown site to 58 percent at the East Perth site.
- Since 2009, an average of 38 percent and 24 percent of detainees have tested positive to cannabis at the Kings Cross and Bankstown sites respectively—the lowest of any long-term site.
- In some of the testing sites, there was an overall increase in detainees testing positive to cannabis. At the East Perth, Brisbane and Adelaide sites, the proportion of detainees who tested positive was higher in 2013 than it was in 2009.

Source: Reference 8

Figure 41 Adult male police detainees testing positive to methamphetamine by DUMA location, 2009–13 (%)

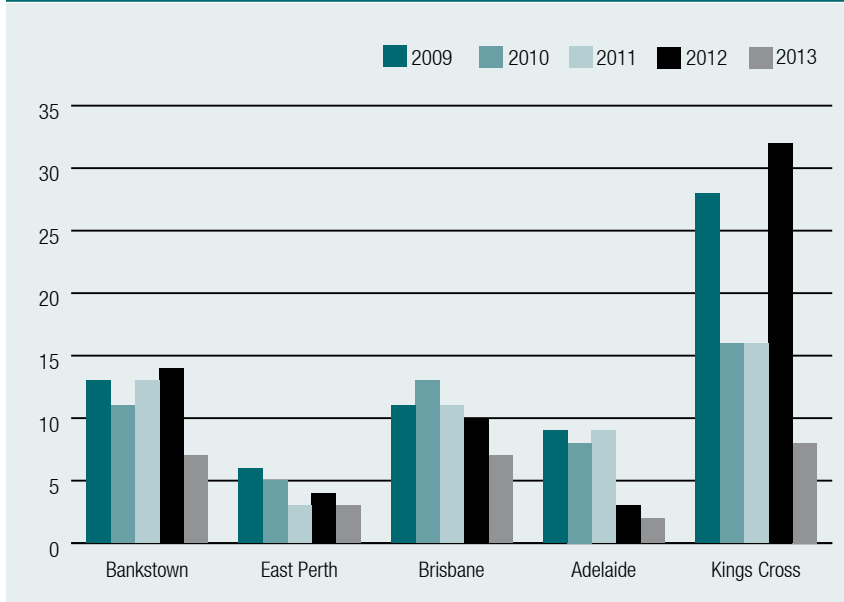


Note: The scale for this chart is different from that of other charts as the percentages involved are relatively small. The DUMA sites at Parramatta, Southport, Darwin and Footscray were not active in 2013

- The proportion of adult male detainees testing positive to methamphetamine in 2013 ranged from 23 percent (Adelaide) to 46 percent (Kings Cross).
- Methamphetamine use increased at all long-term sites from 2009 to 2013.
- Between 2012 and 2013, the largest percentage increases in adult male detainees testing positive to methamphetamine were recorded at Kings Cross (14%), East Perth (6%) and Bankstown (3%).

Source: Reference 8

Figure 42 Adult male police detainees testing positive to heroin by DUMA location, 2009–2013 (%)



Note: The DUMA sites at Parramatta, Southport, Darwin and Footscray were not active in 2013

- Most sites registered a decrease in heroin use.
- Less than 10 percent of detainees tested positive to heroin in 2013. The largest percentage of detainees testing positive to heroin were recorded at Kings Cross (8%), Bankstown (7%) and Brisbane (7%).

Source: Reference 8

Figure 43 Adult male police detainees testing positive to cocaine by DUMA location, 2009–13 (%)



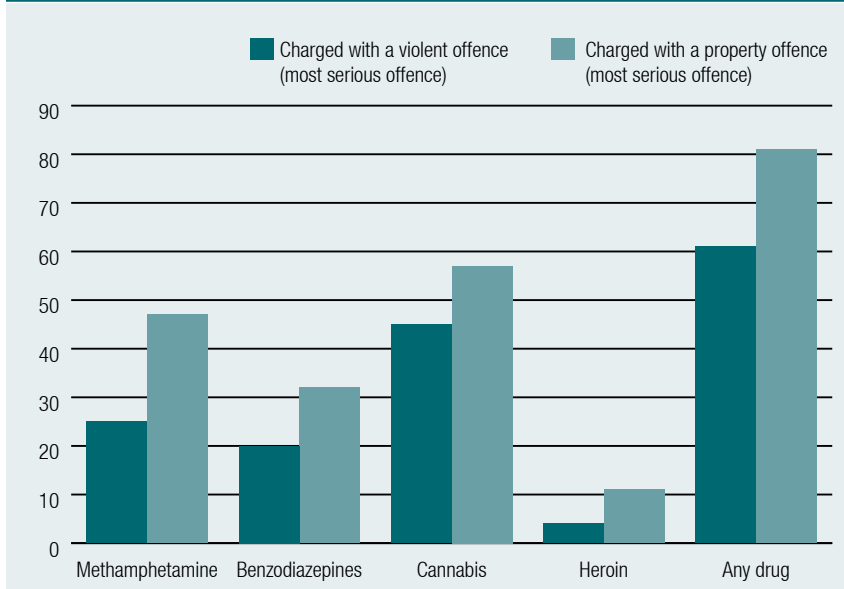
a: There was a decrease in the number of urine samples collected from Kings Cross between 2010–13

Note: The scale for this chart is different from that of other charts as the percentages involved are relatively small. The DUMA sites at Parramatta, Southport, Darwin and Footscray were not active in 2013

- In 2013, one percent or less of adult male detainees tested positive to cocaine at the East Perth, Brisbane and Adelaide sites. No adult male detainees tested positive to cocaine at the Bankstown site.
- The proportions of detainees testing positive to cocaine at Kings Cross continue to decrease. In 2013, eight percent of detainees in Kings Cross tested positive to cocaine.

Source: Reference 8

Figure 44 Adult male police detainees testing positive to a drug by type of offence, 2013 (%)



- Sixty-one percent of adult male detainees charged with a violent offence as their most serious offence (MSO) tested positive to some form of drug compared with 81 percent of those charged with property offences.
- Almost half (45%) of adult male detainees who tested positive to cannabis and a quarter who tested positive to methamphetamine, were detained for violent offences.

Source: Reference 8

Most serious offence

Figure 45 Adult male police detainees, by most serious offence, 2009–13 (%)

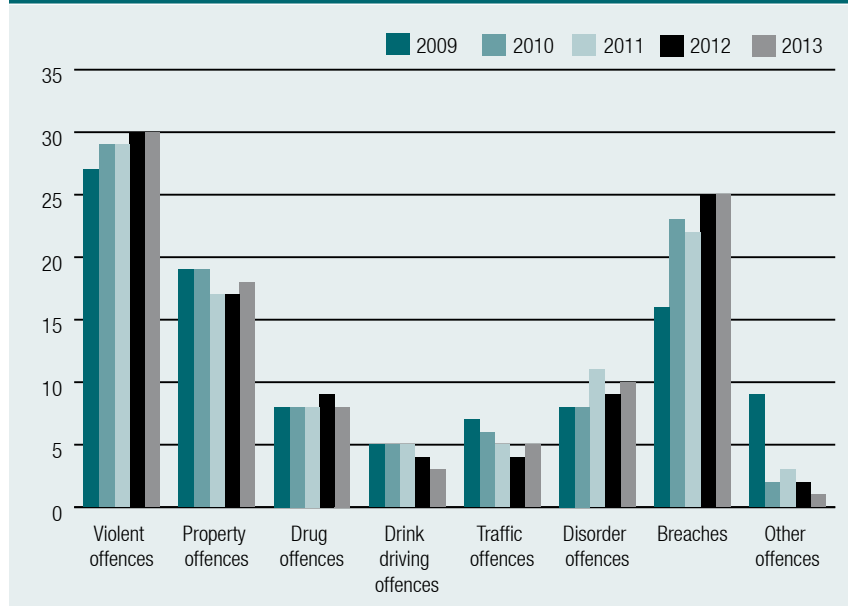
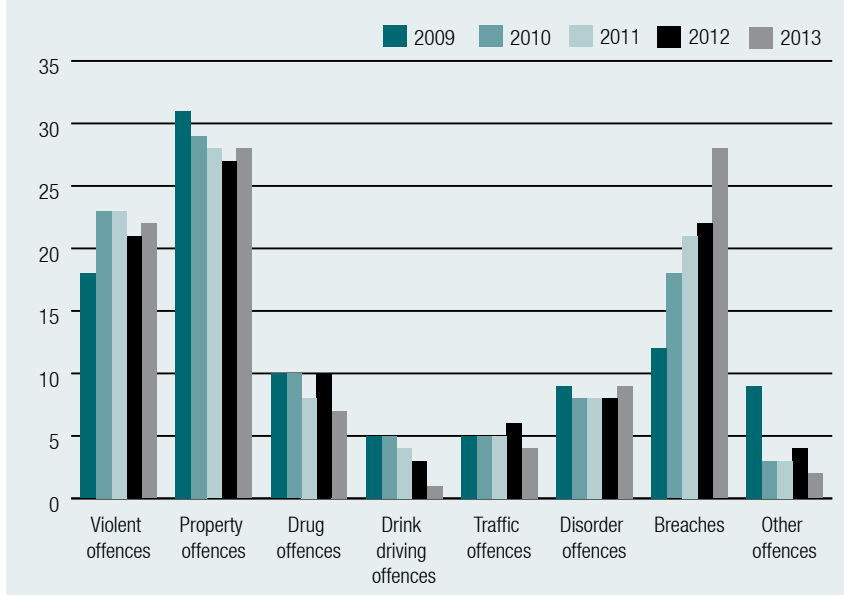



Figure 46 Adult female police detainees, by most serious offence, 2009–13 (%)



- Since 2009, the majority of trends in MSO for adult male and female detainees have remained relatively stable.
- For adult male detainees, violent offences were the most common MSO (30%), followed by breaches (25%).
- There was a 24 percent increase in the number of female detainees with an MSO of 'breaches' between 2012 and 2013.

Source: Reference 8



Chapter 4: 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 under 18 years (or under 17 years in Queensland).

Minor criminal offences, called summary offences, are dealt with in the lower courts where 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 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. In 2013, the ABS combined most of its statistics on criminal courts into 'all courts', rather than reporting data as categories of higher courts, Magistrates' courts and children's courts. Caution should be exercised when comparing with data prior to 2012–13.

Further, Western Australia provided the ABS with all information regarding community-based orders and their associated components (community work, curfew, probation, intensive supervision orders or a program condition) so that the ABS could derive a principle sentence. This reporting change may have resulted in an increase in defendants with a principle sentence of community service order and a decrease in those with probation orders. Caution should also be used when comparing 2012–13 principle sentence data with previous years.

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 has produced statistics on the number of lodgements at each court level.

Both the ABS and the Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision report on criminal court data for financial rather than calendar years.

Source: References 10 and 13

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*; and
- *court decision*—judgment or verdict followed by sentencing.

Source: References 10 and 13

Lodgements

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

In 2012–13, 780,260 cases were lodged in criminal courts in Australia; 96 percent (n=750,514) were initiated in magistrates' courts, three percent (n=25,249) were initiated in district/county courts and the remaining one percent (n=4,497) were initiated in supreme courts.

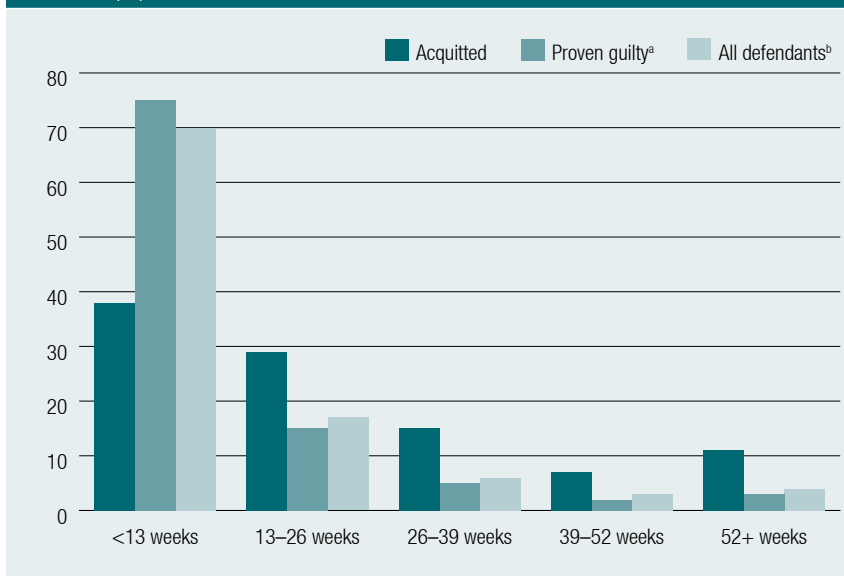
Source: Reference 10

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 47 Timeliness of matters finalised in all courts by method of finalisation, 2012–13 (%)



a: Includes guilty plea and guilty verdict

b: Includes those cases that were finalised by other means (eg transferred to other court levels, withdrawn by prosecution) or the finalisation method was unknown

- In 2012–13, 70 percent of all matters were finalised in all courts in less than 13 weeks; guilty verdicts were the most common method of finalisation in matters that took less than 13 weeks to finalise (75%).
- A further 17 percent took 13–26 weeks to finalise, with the highest proportion of defendants acquitted (29%).
- In 2012–13, only four percent of matters took greater than 52 weeks to finalise. The majority of these were for matters that ended in an acquittal.

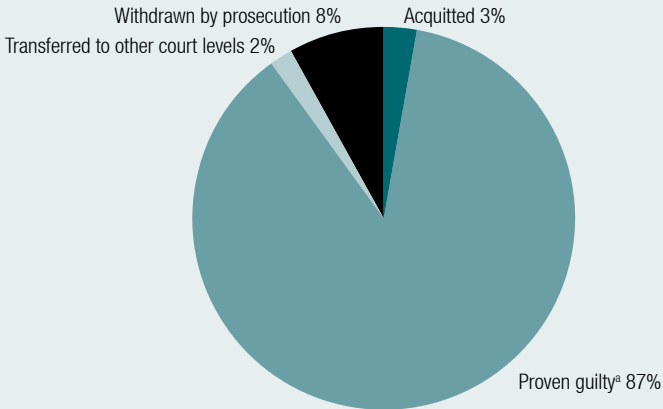
Source: Reference 13

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; and
- *non-adjudicated*—unresolved for a variety of reasons, including withdrawal by prosecution, unfitness to plead, death of the accused, diplomatic immunity or statute of limitations.

Figure 48 Criminal cases finalised in all courts by method of finalisation, 2012–13 (%)

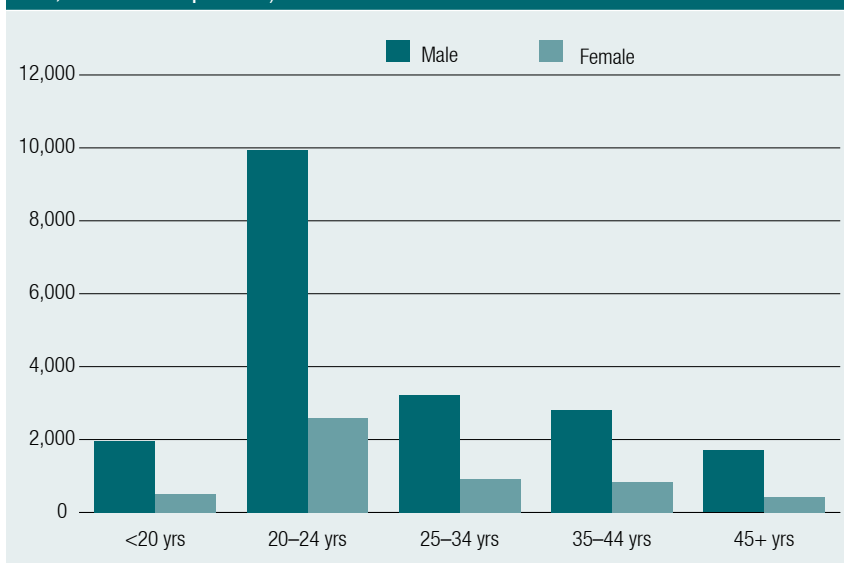


a: Includes guilty plea and guilty verdict

- In 2012–13, the majority of cases in all courts resulted in a guilty verdict (87%).
- A combined 13 percent of cases did not result in a verdict; three percent were acquitted, two percent were transferred to other court levels and eight percent were withdrawn by the prosecution.

Source: Reference 13

Figure 49 Adjudicated defendants in all courts by age and sex, 2012–13 (rate per 100,000 relevant persons)



- Individuals aged 20–24 years were the most commonly adjudicated group in all courts in 2012–13. This pattern held regardless of gender, with an adjudication rate of 9,938 per 100,000 for males aged 20–24 years and 2,599 per 100,000 population for females in this age group.
- The rate of adjudication in all courts was lowest at each end of the age spectrum. For individuals aged under 20 years, males appeared at a rate of 1,950 per 100,000 male population, while for females the rate was 515 per 100,000 female population.
- For individuals aged 45 years and over, females appeared at a rate of 426 per 100,000 female population and males appeared at a rate of 1,700 per 100,000 male population.

Source: References 2 and 13

Sentencing

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

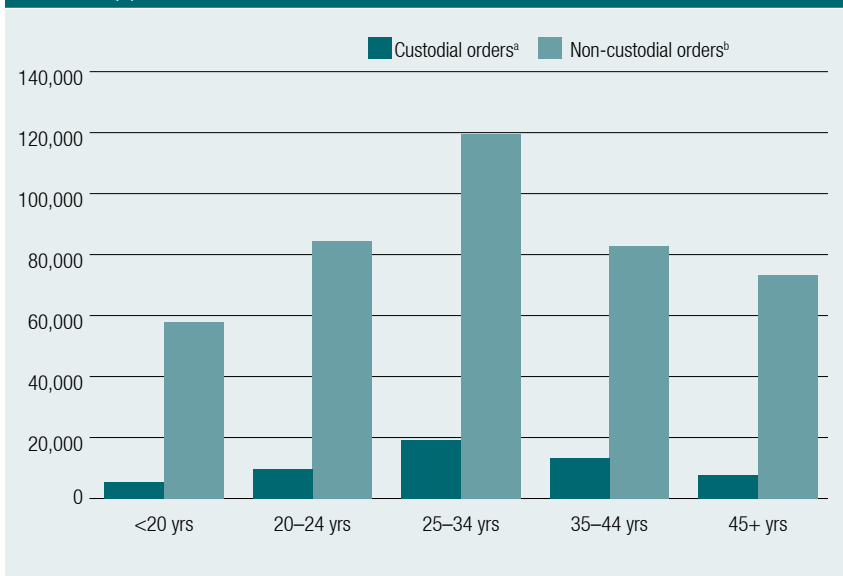
- fine;
- good-behaviour bond;
- probation order;
- suspended sentence;
- community service order;
- community custody (including home detention and periodic detention); and
- imprisonment.

A custodial order restricts an offender's liberty and may be served in a correctional facility or under supervision in the community. Suspended sentences are also classified as a form of custodial order.

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

Source: Reference 13

Figure 50 Principal sentence of defendants found guilty in all courts by age in years, 2012–13 (n)



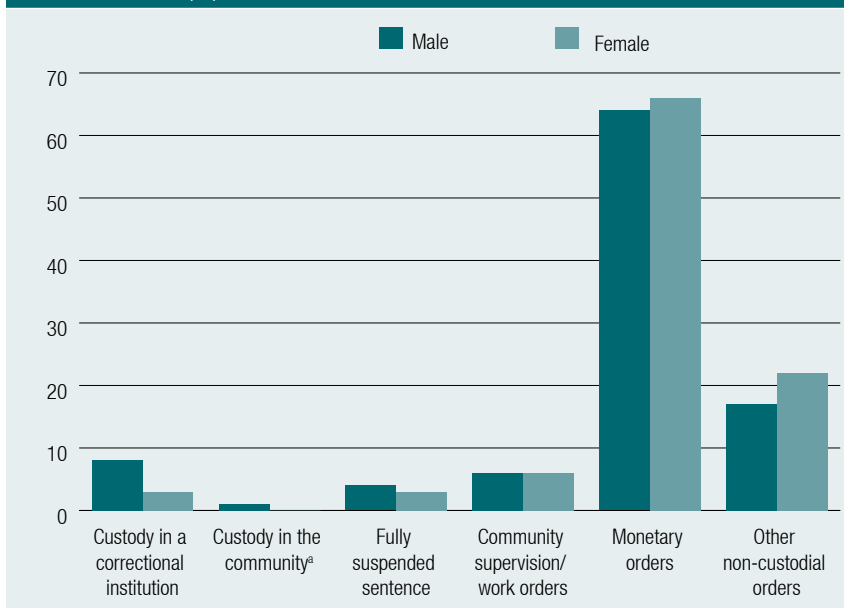
a: Includes custody in a correctional institution, custody in the community and suspended sentence

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

- In 2012–13, 88 percent (n=417,480) of sentences handed down in all courts were non-custodial.
- The number of custodial orders was greatest for the 25–34 years age group (n=19,059). Defendants aged less than 20 years received the least number of custodial sentences of any age group (n=5,259).

Source: Reference 13

Figure 51 Principal sentence of adult male and female defendants found guilty in all courts, 2012–13 (%)



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

- Of the 106,404 adult female and 375,878 male defendants in 2012–13, 66 percent of adult female and 64 percent of adult male defendants who were found guilty received a monetary order.
- Only three percent of females and eight percent of males received a sentence involving serving custody in a correctional institution. Six percent of both males and females were sentenced to community supervision or work orders.

Source: Reference 13

Federal courts

In Australia, most crimes are committed against state and territory laws. Federal law deals with crimes that have a national or international focus; for example, tax crimes, transnational crime and cybercrime, terrorism or child sexual offences committed overseas.

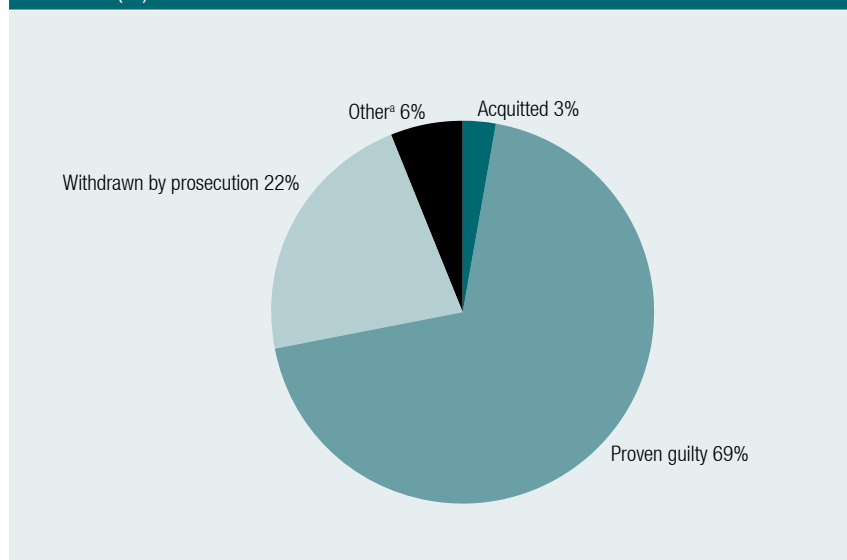
There is not one specific court that prosecutes federal defendants. The Commonwealth Government through the *Crimes Act 1914* invests the supreme,

district (county), magistrates' and children's courts with federal jurisdiction, allowing them to pass judgement in these matters. Federal prisoners are held in state prisons.

In 2009, the ABS released the first edition of *Federal Defendants: Selected States and Territories*, which provides a snapshot of crimes committed in Australia that were tried under federal law. In 2013, the ABS combined most of its statistics on federal defendants and offences into all courts, rather than reporting data as had been done previously in categories of higher courts, magistrates' courts and children's courts. In 2012–13, a total of 10,454 federal cases were lodged in Australian courts; 90 percent (n=9,428) were initiated in the magistrates' court, eight percent (n=813) in the higher courts and two percent (n=213) in the children's courts.

Source: Reference 14

Figure 52 Federal criminal cases finalised in all courts by method of finalisation, 2012–13 (%)

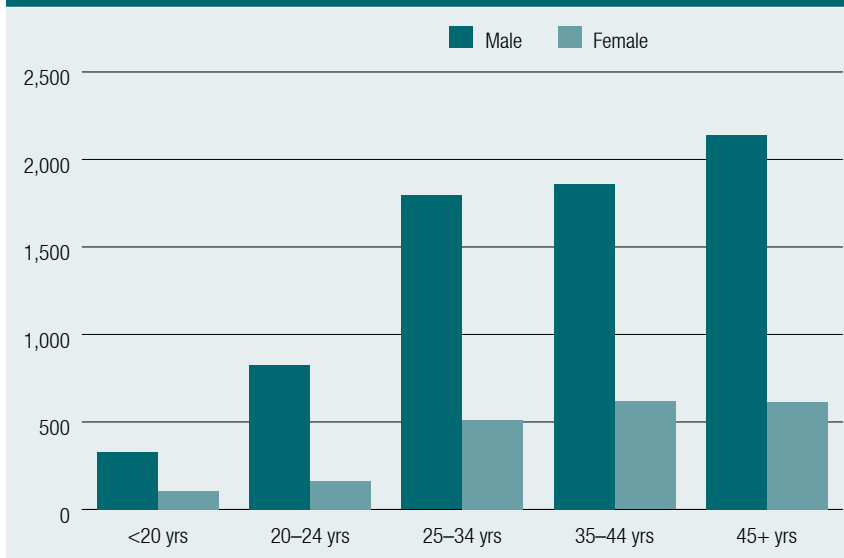


a: Includes transfers to other courts, defendants deceased, unfit to plead, transfers to non-court agencies and other non-adjudicated finalisations not elsewhere classified

- The majority of federal criminal cases heard in 2012–13 resulted in a guilty verdict (69%); three percent resulted in an acquittal.
- Twenty-two percent (n=2,307) of federal criminal cases heard in all courts were withdrawn by the prosecution before a verdict could be reached.

Source: Reference 14

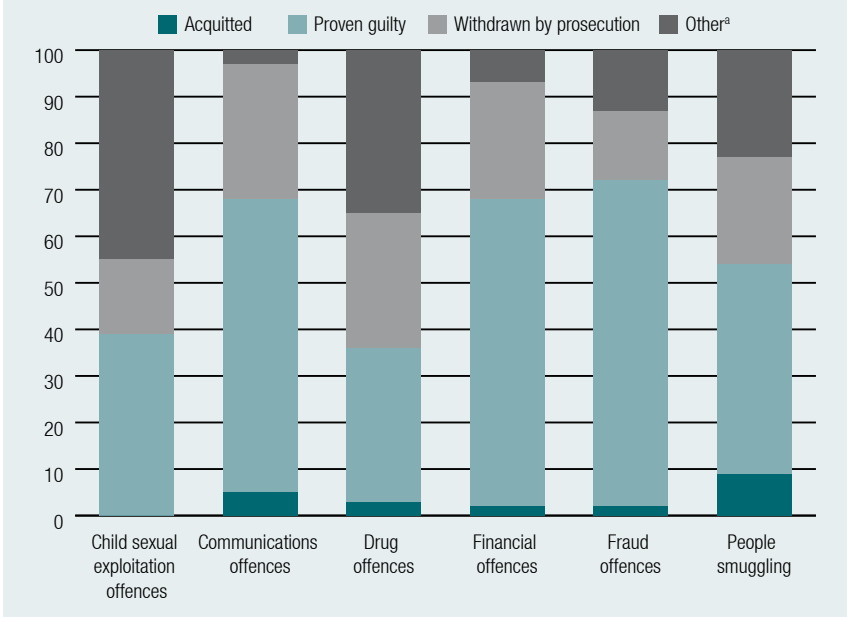
Figure 53 Federal defendants in all courts by age and sex, 2012–13 (n)



- The number of federal defendants was highest for males 45 years of age and older. Specifically, there were 2,142 males aged 45 years and over in all courts in 2012–13. For females, the number of federal defendants was highest for those aged 35–44 years and 45 years of age and older. In 2012–13, there were 617 females aged between 35–44 years of age and 612 females aged 45 years of age and older in all courts.
- Overall, males accounted for 78 percent of all federal defendants in all courts.

Source: Reference 14

Figure 54 Selected federal offences in all courts by method of finalisation, 2012–13 (%)

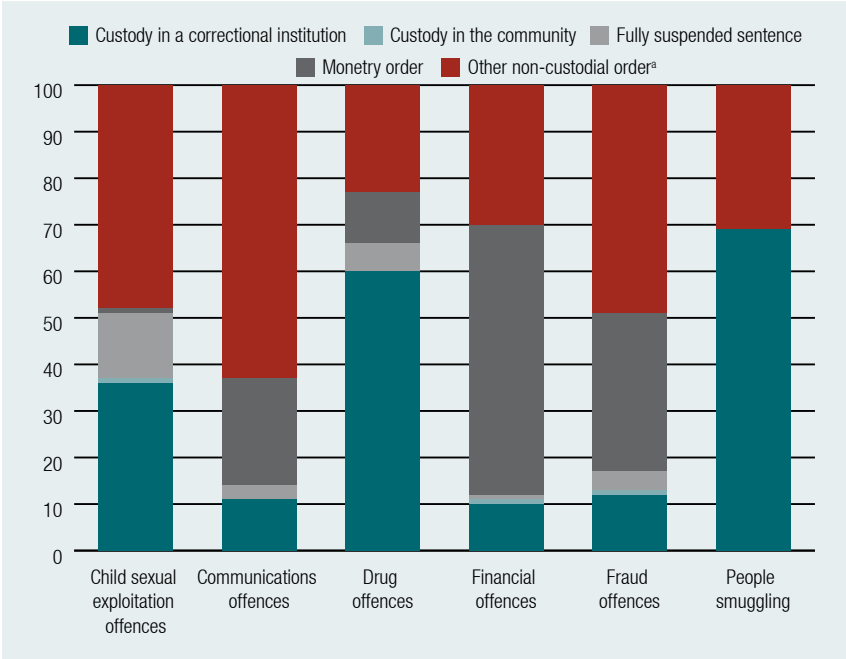


a: Includes transfers to other courts, defendants deceased, unfit to plead, transfers to non-court agencies and other non-adjudicated finalisations not elsewhere classified

- In 2012–13, the most common method of finalisation for communications offences (63%), financial offences (66%), fraud offences (70%) and people smuggling offences (45%) in all courts was a guilty verdict. Forty-five percent of child sexual exploitation offences (CSEO) and 35 percent of drug offences were finalised through other means.
- The proportion of federal cases that were acquitted in all courts was generally low. The greatest proportion was for people smuggling (9%). By comparison, no federal defendants charged with CSEO were acquitted.
- The proportion of federal cases that were withdrawn by the prosecution varied across offence types, from 15 percent for fraud offences to 29 percent for communication and drug offences.

Source: Reference 14

Figure 55 Selected federal offences proven guilty in all courts by sentence type, 2012–13 (%)



a: Includes community supervision/work orders and other non-custodial orders

- Of federal defendants found guilty of drug offences, 60 percent received a sentence that involved serving custody in a correctional institution, while 11 percent received a monetary order.
- The proportion of federal defendants who received a monetary order ranged from one percent for defendants guilty of CSEO to 58 percent of those guilty of a federal financial offence.
- Sixty-nine percent of federal defendants found guilty of people smuggling received a sentence that involved serving custody in a correctional institution, while 31 percent received an ‘other’ non-custodial sentence.

Source: Reference 14



Chapter 5: Corrections

Corrective services in this chapter includes prison custody, community corrections and juvenile detention. Corrective services agencies manage offenders sentenced to prison, community corrections or periodic detention. In 2012–13, there were 54,616 offenders in community-based corrective programs, which accounted for 64 percent of all offenders in any corrective program. The remaining 36 percent of offenders were in prison (n=30,149).

Source: Reference 10

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.

A total of 30,775 persons were in custody in Australian prisons on 30 June 2013—a five percent increase on the number recorded in 2012. This corresponds to a rate of 172 per 100,000 of the adult population, which is an increase on the rate from the previous year. Of these prisoners, 23,335 were serving sentences, while 7,375 were on remand awaiting trial.

Source: Reference 9

From 1 October 2010, periodic detention was discontinued in New South Wales and replaced with Intensive Correction Orders. These are an alternative to custodial sentences where the offender serves their time (a maximum of 2 years) within the community, performing community services (Reference 9). Previously, individuals

...serving time in periodic detention would have been recorded as part of the number of offenders serving time in prison. This change is likely to affect the long-term trend and therefore should be considered when accounting for any decrease.

Trend in prison population

Figure 56 Prisoners by status, 2003–13 (per 100,000 persons)

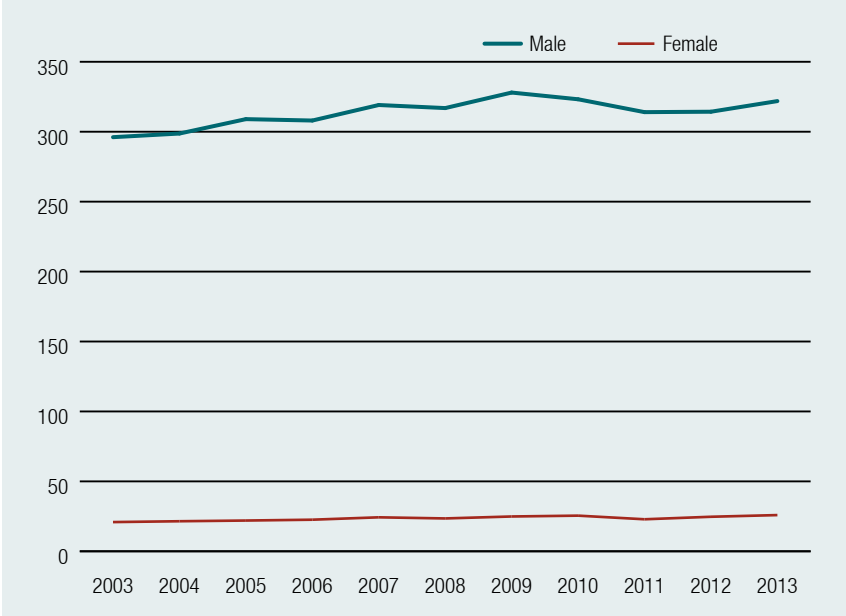


- In the past 10 years, the imprisonment rate per 100,000 adult population has increased by 10 percent from 156 per 100,000 population in 2003 to 172 per 100,000 population in 2013.
- In 2013, the rate of prisoners on remand was 41 per 100,000 population, a five percent increase since 2012. Similarly, the rate of sentenced prisoners has increased from 128 per 100,000 population in 2012 to 130 per 100,000 population; a two percent increase.

Source: References 2 and 9

Sex

Figure 57 Prisoners by sex, 2003–13 (per 100,000 of that sex)



- The 2013 male imprisonment rate (321 per 100,000 population) represents an increase of nine percent on the imprisonment rate recorded in 2003 (296 per 100,000 population).
- The rate of female imprisonment increased by 24 percent over the same 10 year period, from 21 to 26 per 100,000.

Figure 58 Prisoners by age group and sex, 2013 (per 100,000 of that age group and sex)



- In 2013, males accounted for 92 percent of all prisoners, while females accounted for eight percent of prisoners.
- In 2013, across all age groups, the rate of male imprisonment was significantly greater than that of females. However, both rates were greatest in the 25–34 years age group, whereas males were imprisoned at a rate of 589 per 100,000 population and females at a rate of 51 per 100,000 population.
- For males, the age group with the second highest rate of imprisonment in 2013 was the 18–24 years age group (448 per 100,000 population).
- For females, the age group with the second highest rate of imprisonment was the 35–49 years age group. In this age group, females were imprisoned at a rate of 37 per 100,000 population.

Source: References 2 and 9

Most serious offence

Some offenders serve sentences for multiple offences concurrently. These offenders are categorised as being in prison for the offence with the longest sentence, usually the offence deemed most serious. Violent prisoners are those convicted of homicide, assault, sexual offences or robbery. Prisoners convicted of property offences include

those charged with breaking and entering or with 'other theft' (including MVT). 'Other' offenders are those who have been convicted of fraud, offences against justice procedures, government security and government operations, drug offences and other offences such as public order and driving offences.

On 30 June 2013, the MSO for which 11,516 prisoners were sentenced was a violent offence. There were 3,760 prisoners whose MSO was a property offence and 8,060 prisoners who were sentenced for other MSOs.

Table 3 Most serious offence of prisoners sentenced in 2013 by sex

	Male		Female	
	n	%	n	%
Violent				
Homicide	2,144	10	187	11
Assault	3,722	17	252	15
Sex offences	2,928	14	34	2
Robbery	2,143	10	106	6
Property				
Break and enter	2,671	12	164	10
Other theft ^a	793	4	132	8
Other				
JGSO ^b	2,406	11	193	11
Drug offences	2,290	10	300	18
Fraud	429	2	178	10
Other ^c	2,102	10	162	9
Total	21,628	100	1,708	100

a: Includes MVT

b: JGSO=offences against government security and operations and justice procedures. 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 offence

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

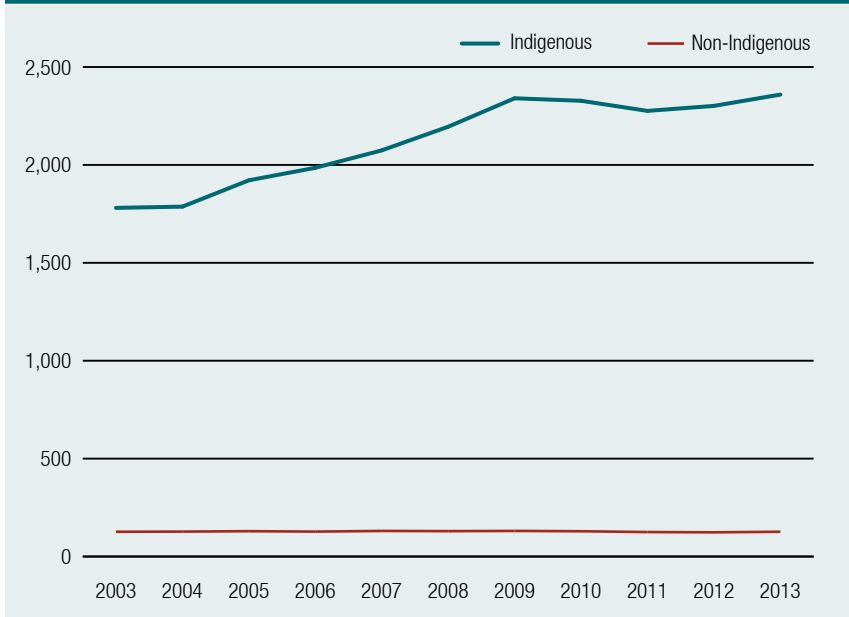
- The ratio of males to females sentenced in 2013 was approximately 13 to one.
- In 2013, adult male prisoners were more likely compared with female offenders to be sentenced for assault (17%), robbery (10%) and sex offences (14%). Females were more likely to be sentenced for drug offences (18%), fraud (10%) and theft (8%).

- Adult males imprisoned for the violent offences of homicide, assault, sex offences, or robbery as their MSO accounted for half of all sentenced adult male prisoners in 2013 (51%).
- One-third of sentenced adult female prisoners (34%) were imprisoned for violent offences.

Source: Reference 9

Indigenous status

Figure 59 Prisoners by Indigenous status, 2003–13 (per 100,000 population)



- In 2013, the Indigenous imprisonment rate (2,359 per 100,000 population) was 19 times higher than the non-Indigenous rate (126 per 100,000 population).
- Between 2003 and 2013, Indigenous imprisonment rates increased, while non-Indigenous decreased. The rate of Indigenous offender imprisonment is 29 percent higher than that recorded in 2003, while the rate of non-Indigenous offenders has decreased by three percent.
- Indigenous prisoners comprised 27 percent of the total prisoner population in 2013, compared with 21 percent in 2003.

Source: References 2 and 9

Recidivism

One measure of recidivism is the rate of return to prison, which has remained stable in Australia over the past five years of data collection. Of those prisoners released in 2012–13, 40 percent had returned to prison under sentence by 30 June 2013, while 46 percent were returned to corrective services.

Source: Reference 10

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

Table 4 Detainees previously imprisoned by selected current offences and Indigenous status, at 30 June 2013

	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous	
	n	%	n	%
Homicide	506	57	2,317	32
AICI	2,856	79	3,378	55
Sexual assault	715	61	2,791	26
Robbery	831	74	2,161	61
UEWI	1,306	80	2,311	77
Theft	279	79	953	67
Illicit drug offences	147	63	3,437	33
Total ^a	8,431	77	22,215	51

a: Total also includes dangerous and negligent acts endangering persons, abduction, harassment and other offences against the person, fraud, deception and related offences, prohibited and regulated weapons and explosives offences, property damage and environmental pollution, public order offences, traffic and vehicle regulatory offences, offences against justice procedures, government security and operations, miscellaneous offences and cases where the offence was unknown

- Of the 506 Indigenous prisoners serving time for homicide in 2013, over half had a history of prior imprisonment (57%). Conversely, only 32 percent of non-Indigenous prisoners serving time for the same offence had a prior history of imprisonment.
- Across all the offence categories, the history of prior imprisonment was higher for Indigenous prisoners than non-Indigenous prisoners. However, the proportions were similar for prisoners serving time for UEWI.
- The proportion of non-Indigenous prisoners with a history of prior imprisonment was greater for UEWI (77%) and theft (67%) than any other offence.

Source: Reference 9

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 Four. Whereas in that chapter weekend detention and home detention are considered custodial sentences, this chapter includes them as community-based sentences.

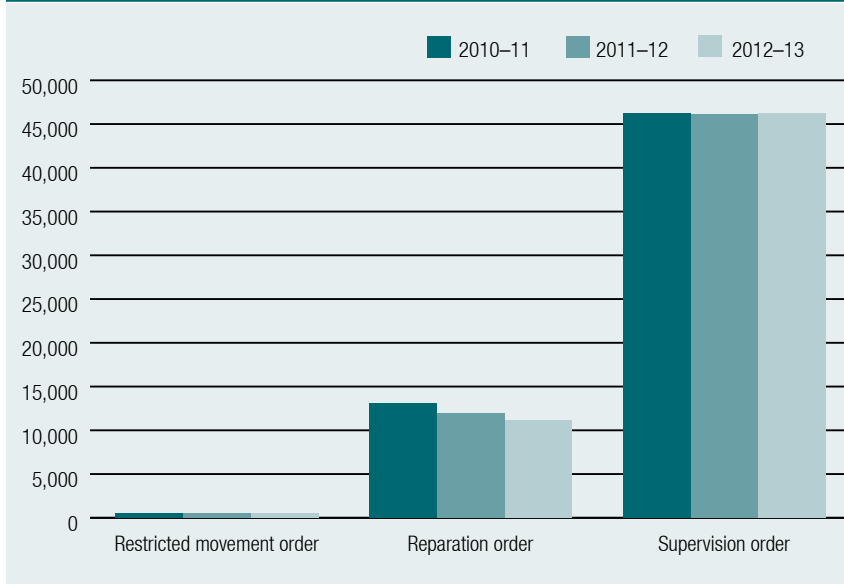
In Australia during 2012–13, an average of 54,616 offenders were serving community corrections orders on any given day—a decrease of less than one percent from the number recorded in 2011–12. This corresponds to a rate of 305 per 100,000 adults, with 508 per 100,000 adult males and 107 per 100,000 adult females.

Source: References 2, 10 and 11

There are three main categories of community corrections orders:

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

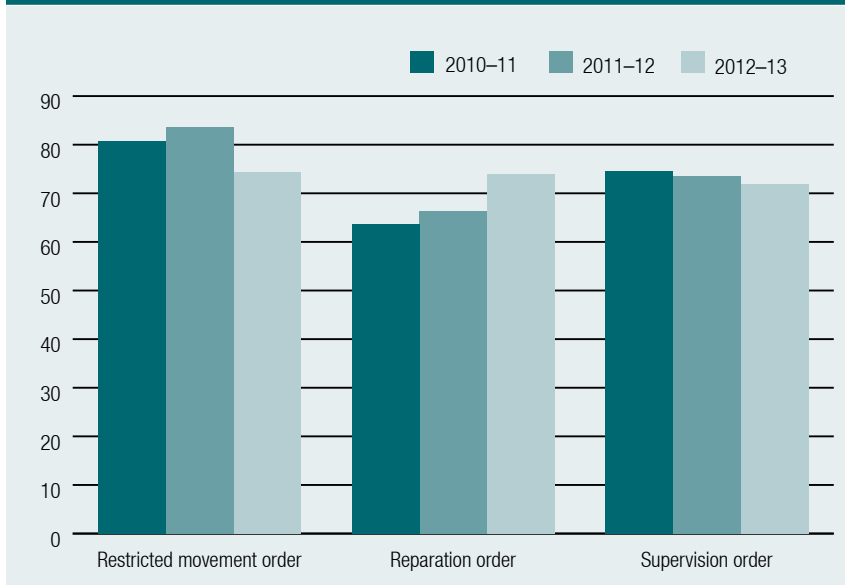
Figure 60 Average daily community corrections population by type of order, 2010–11 to 2012–13 (n)



- There was little change in the number of supervision orders between 2010–11 and 2012–13.
- Reparation orders continued to decrease from 13,100 in 2010–11 to 11,148 in 2012–13. This represents a decrease of 15 percent since 2010–11.
- Eighty percent (n=46,236) of the average daily community corrections population were serving supervision orders in 2013.

Source: Reference 10

Figure 61 Successful completion of community corrections orders by type of order, 2010–11 to 2012–13 (%)



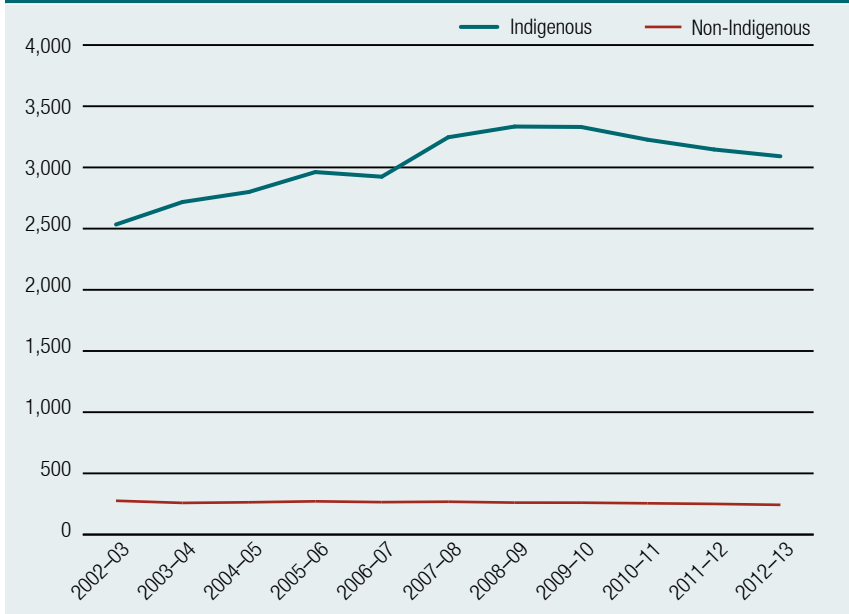
- Between 2011–12 and 2012–13, the proportion of individuals completing restricted movement orders decreased by 11 percentage points from 84 percent to 74 percent.
- The successful completion of reparation orders continued to increase from 66 percent in 2011–12 to 74 percent in 2012–13.

Source: Reference 10

Indigenous status

- In 2012–13, 42,607 non-Indigenous and 11,044 Indigenous offenders served community corrections orders.

Figure 62 Average daily community corrections population by Indigenous status, 2002–03 to 2012–13 (per 100,000 of that status)



- In 2012–13, Indigenous people were subject to community corrections orders at a rate of 3,091 per 100,000 Indigenous adult population compared with a rate of 243 per 100,000 for the non-Indigenous population.
- The community corrections rates decreased by two percent for Indigenous people and three percent for non-Indigenous people between 2011–12 and 2012–13.
- In 2012–13, Indigenous people were 13 times more likely to be serving time in community corrections than non-Indigenous people.

Source: References 2 and 10

Juvenile detention centres

The AIC maintained a data collection on the number of persons detained in juvenile detention centres from 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

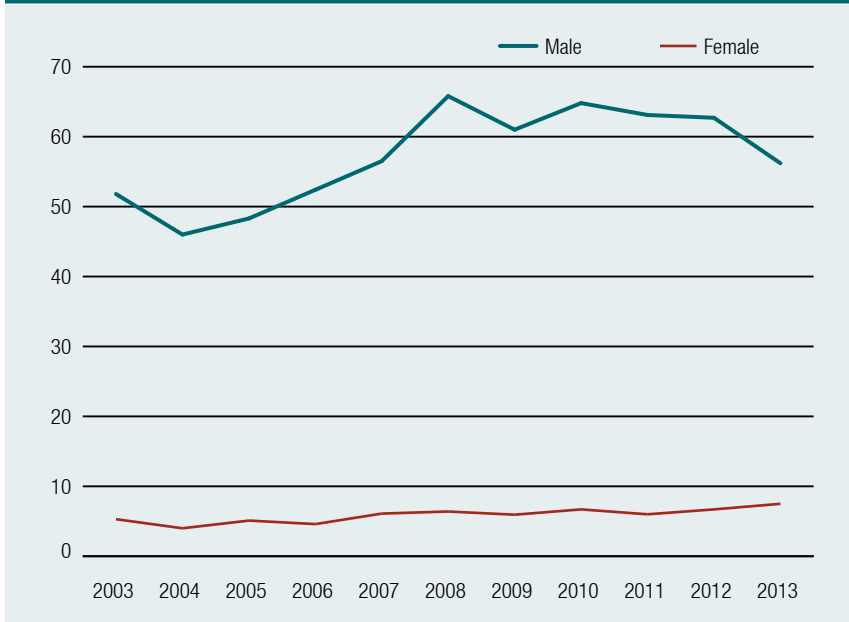
on the sentenced non-custodial juvenile population. In 2010, responsibility for these data transferred to the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare.

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 years. The detention rate of male and female juveniles from 2003 to 2013 is depicted in Figure 63 and includes those on remand and those sentenced.

Figure 63 Persons in juvenile detention centres by sex^a, 2003–13 (per 100,000 of that sex per year)



a: Rates as at 30 June of each year

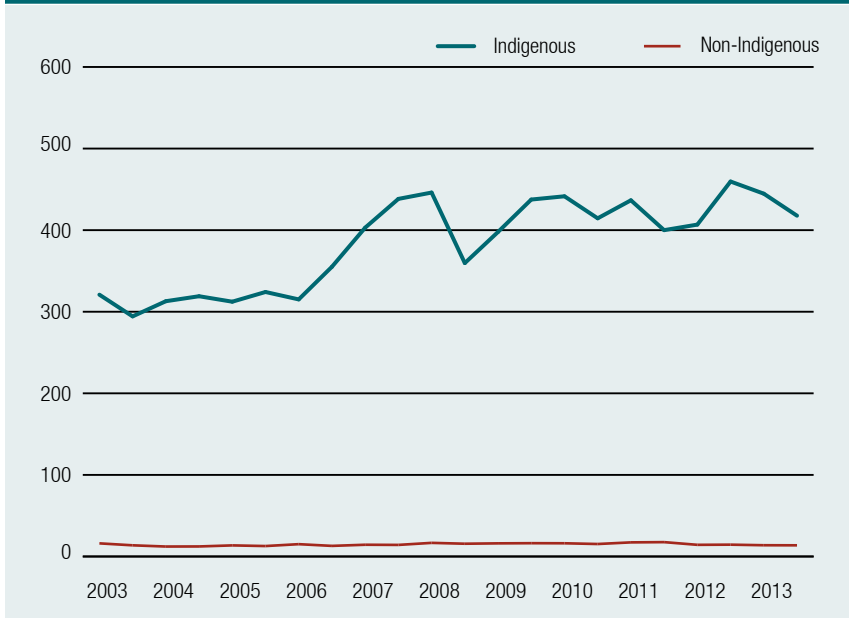
- Male juveniles have been incarcerated at a much higher rate than female juvenile offenders. The rate of male juvenile incarceration recorded in 2013 (56 per 100,000 population) is nine percent higher than that recorded in 2003.
- In 2013, 11 percent of the juvenile prison population was female. The rate of female juvenile incarceration has continued to remain below 10 per 100,000 population and in 2013 was eight per 100,000 population.

Source: Reference 12

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 2003 to 30 June 2013 for each quarter.

Figure 64 Persons in juvenile detention centres by Indigenous status, 31 March 2003 to 30 June 2013 (per 100,000 of that status per year)



- The rate of incarceration of Indigenous juveniles in 2013 was 42 percent higher than that recorded in 2003.
- In 2013, the rate of incarcerated Indigenous juveniles was 418 per 100,000 population compared with 14 per 100,000 for non-Indigenous juveniles. Indigenous juveniles were 30 times more likely to be incarcerated than non-Indigenous juveniles.
- The rate of non-Indigenous juvenile incarceration remained below 20 per 100,000 population between 2003 and 2013.

Source: References 2, 11 and 12



Chapter 6: Criminal justice resources

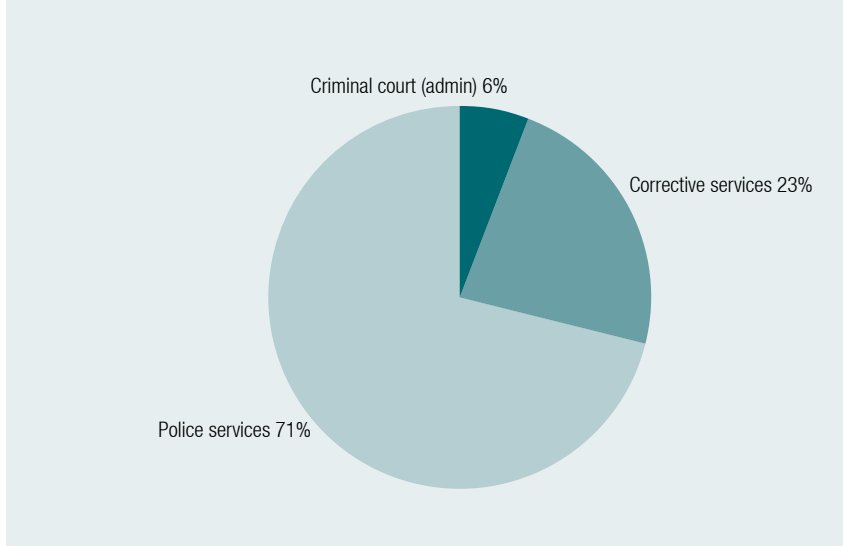
Justice expenditure

According to the *2014 Report on Government Services* (Reference 10), the total real recurrent expenditure (less revenue from own sources and payroll tax) on justice in 2012–13 was \$14.1b. Of this, approximately \$13.5b was spent on criminal justice. The remaining \$620.1m was spent on the administration of civil courts. Since 2007–08, expenditure on criminal justice has increased by 24 percent overall and by an average of five 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 23 percent and criminal court administration accounts for the remaining six percent (see Figure 65).

Source: Reference 10

Figure 65 Composition of government expenditure on criminal justice, 2012–13 (%)



Note: Total=\$13,485,323,339

Source: Reference 10

Police

Policing activities are predominantly the responsibility of the state and territory government policing agencies, with the Australian Federal Police providing a community policing service in the Australian Capital Territory 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 Commonwealth Government. The Figures below exclude resource data for the Australian Federal Police for non-ACT policing functions.

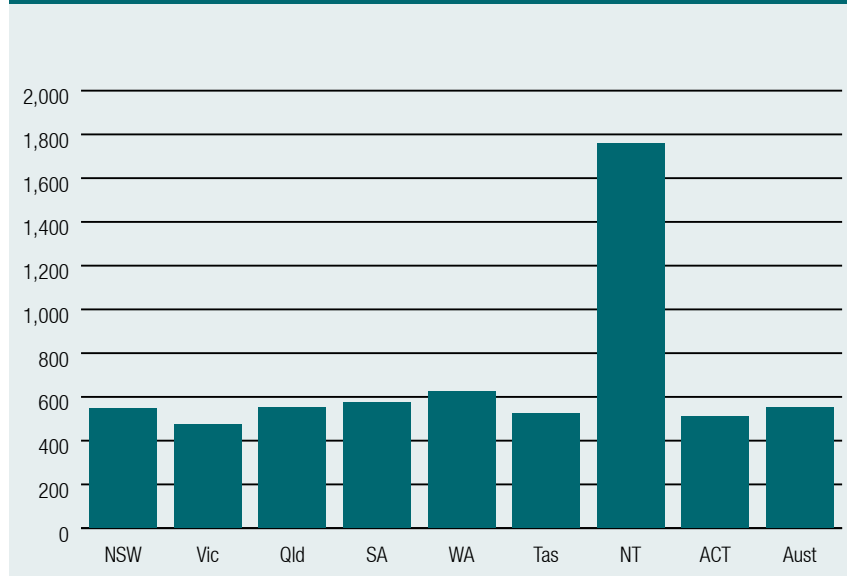
Expenditure

The total recurrent expenditure on police services around Australia in 2012–13 was approximately \$9.8b. This amounts to \$426 per person in Australia, or \$551 per adult. Salaries accounted for 74 percent (ie \$7.6b) of this expenditure. The average cost of police staff salaries was \$126,102 and \$79,760 for non-police staff.

The total capital expenditure on police services was approximately \$465.8m. Real total recurrent expenditure (less revenue from own sources and payroll tax) in 2012–13 was \$9.5b, or \$412 per person or \$492 per adult.

Source: Reference 10

Figure 66 Recurrent expenditure on police services per head of adult population in each state or territory, 2012–13 (\$)



- Across Australia, \$551 per adult was spent on police services in 2012–13.
- The Northern Territory spent \$1,760 per adult on police services in 2012–13; more than any other state or territory. Conversely, expenditure per head of population was lowest in Victoria (\$474 per adult).

Source: References 2 and 10

Court administration

Total recurrent expenditure on court administration services around Australia (excluding the High Court and specialist jurisdiction courts) was \$1.3b in 2012–13; approximately \$47m less than in 2011–12. Expenditure on criminal courts' administration was approximately \$799m for 2012–13, an increase of \$19m from the previous year.

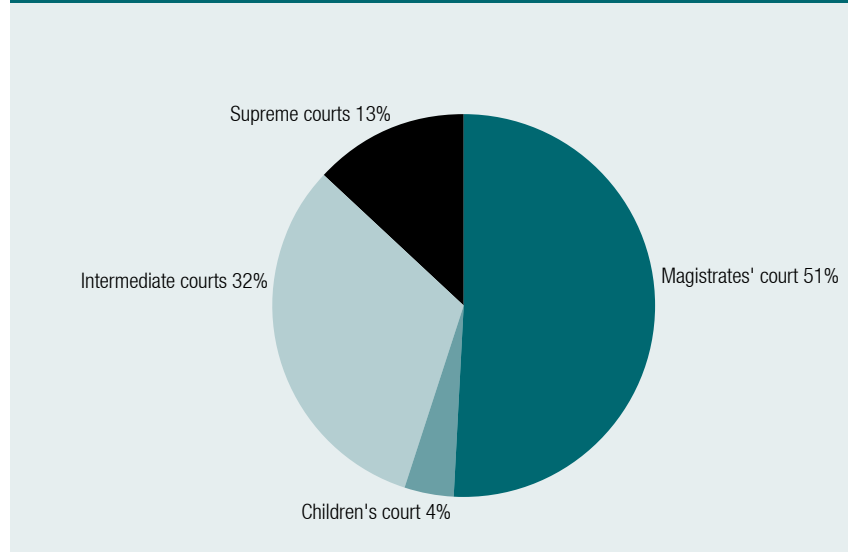
Total criminal court expenditure less income (excluding fines) was \$771m. This amounts to \$33 per person in Australia, or \$43 per adult.

Approximately half of the total expenditure on criminal courts was spent on magistrates' courts in 2012–13. This equates to \$391m.

- The supreme courts accounted for 13 percent of the total expenditure (\$102m), while the children's courts cost \$32m in 2012–13.

Source: Reference 10

Figure 67 Total expenditure (less income) on criminal courts, 2012–13 (%)



Note: Total=\$771,117,706

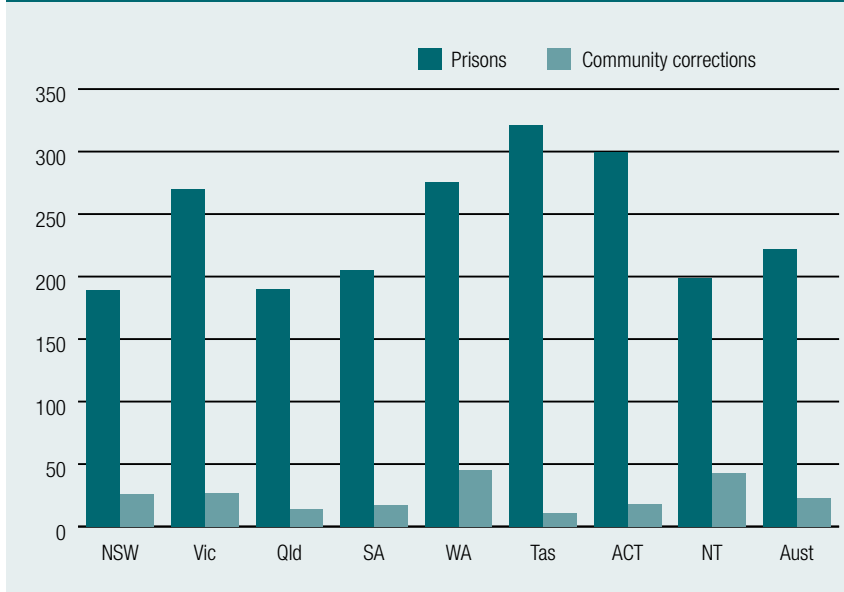
Adult corrective services

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 \$3.8b in 2012–13; \$3.2b (85%) for prisons, \$492m (13%) for community corrections and \$97m (2%) for transport and escort services. This corresponds to \$166 for every person in Australia, or \$215 for every adult.

Source: References 2 and 10

Figure 68 Corrective services expenditure per offender per day by jurisdiction, 2012–13 (\$)



- In Australia in 2012–13, for every \$1 spent on community corrections per offender per day, approximately \$10 was spent on offenders in prisons. Over the year, approximately \$80,999 was spent per prisoner in Australia compared with \$8,384 per person in community corrections.
- Community corrections cost an average of \$45 per offender per day in Western Australia; the highest of all the states and territories. This cost was lowest in Tasmania (\$11) and Queensland (\$14).
- The cost per prisoner per day in prison was highest in the Tasmania at \$321. Conversely, it cost \$189 per offender per day to keep an offender in prison in New South Wales.

Source: Reference 10

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All URLs correct at March 2015

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This publication utilises data from both administrative and survey-based collections

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