

**THE
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**OF THE
CRIME**

**PROBLEM
IN AUSTRALIA**

Satyanshu K. Mukherjee

Dianne Dagger

The Size of the Crime Problem in Australia

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Second Edition

Satyanshu K. Mukherjee
Dianne Dagger



Australian Institute of Criminology

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Preface

The Size of the Crime Problem in Australia, published in early 1987, has created its own market. Initially well received by users of crime statistics in Australia and overseas, Australian Institute of Criminology researchers working in this area now receive, on average, 10 requests a week from decision makers, police departments, academics and researchers, libraries and journalists for current data. This timely second edition provides up-to-date information on the level and nature of recorded crimes in Australia.

Australia is one of the very few countries in the Western world which does not produce uniform national statistics, a problem now being tackled by the Australian Police Ministers' Council (APMC).

Members of the APMC have now agreed to fund jointly a National Uniform Crime Statistics Unit (NUCSU) within the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). The NUCSU was scheduled to begin its work on 1 July 1990. However, even if all goes according to schedule, it is highly unlikely that any uniform statistics will be available before 1992-93, and annual reports of individual police departments must continue to fill the gap until national uniform crime statistics become a reality. It is hoped that this publication will in the interim provide a source of ready reference to these important statistical series.

Duncan Chappell
Director

Acknowledgement

The first edition of *The Size of the Crime Problem in Australia* drew significant attention and interest and within a year the publication was out of stock. We thank the readers who encouraged us to publish an updated version.

Originally, a number of individuals at the Institute worked on the project but because of their preoccupation with other tasks John Walker and Anita Scandia could not participate in this expanded version. We acknowledge their contribution in the earlier edition. Dr Francois Debaecker provided invaluable assistance in layout and design and the Institute's Publication Section generously supervised editing and layout. The Library staff, particularly John Myrtle, Gael Parr and Judith Iltis, offered valuable advice in redesigning the volume. We thank these people.

We are grateful to all the police departments for clarifying some of the issues relating to the statistics which form the backbone of the volume.

We are indebted to the Board of Management of the Institute for approving the work. And finally, we acknowledge the encouragement given by the Director, Professor Duncan Chappell and by Dr Paul Wilson, Assistant Director, Research and Statistics.

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Notes for the user

The Size of the Crime Problem presents easily readable factual information on major crimes in all Australian states and territories, but no attempt has been made to explain changes in the levels of crime. Explanations of the data highlight salient features of trends observed in each jurisdiction and in Australia.

As statistics produced by various police forces are not strictly comparable, problems emerge when the crime data of different jurisdictions are examined. Strict comparison between states and territories, and within states or territories over time, are difficult because of the differences in:

- legal definitions of offences;
- law enforcement practices and procedures;
- recording and classification procedures of offences;
- counting rules used to produce statistics;
- the human factor in interpretation and classification.

Although there are problems, for example, no two murders are exactly similar, some difficulty will always exist because of individual biases of police officers in recording and classifying offences. **The crime statistics compiled by various jurisdictions can only present the number and nature of crimes recorded by the police forces.**

Data presented in this volume make more sense when trends in individual jurisdictions are examined than when trends in different states are compared. The over-riding concern in *The Size of the Crime Problem*, 2nd edn, is to present statistical information in a simple, understandable and non-threatening form.

Throughout *The Size of the Crime Problem* the following letters and symbols have been used.

- = nil
- n/a = statistics not available
- N = Number
- R = Rate, unless otherwise stated
- A = Adult, a person 17 years old or over
- J = Juvenile, a person under the age of 17 years
- PC = Expenditure per capita at current prices. This does not take into account inflation and increases in expenditure may be illusory.

Two types of rates have been used:

1. the number of crimes reported to the police (Tables 2.1 to 2.19) per 100,000 is based on total population;

2. the arrests (Tables 5.1 to 5.5) are age and sex specific. Rates for adults are based on per 100,000 population aged 17 years and over, rates for juveniles are based on per 100,000 population aged 10 to 16 years, unless otherwise stated.

Chapter 1:

Introduction

Offences covered in this report

For clarity, *The Size of the Crime Problem* does not define each crime, but rather gives an indication of the types of acts each jurisdiction includes under the crime headings used in this volume. These headings are based on details provided in the annual reports of police departments, explanatory notes and statistical tables.

The first edition of *The Size of the Crime Problem* presented data on murder only, but this edition includes manslaughter (not by driving) and the section is entitled homicide.

The first edition of the volume presented statistics on the crime of rape. At present four jurisdictions in Australia have abolished from their laws the crime of rape and instead now include the crime of sexual assault. Some jurisdictions define sexual assault in terms of magnitude of violence or threat of violence used to sexually assault a victim, others have termed the crime aggravated sexual assault and/or other assaults. In any case, **sexual assault and rape are not strictly comparable**. Changes in the definition of rape have taken place in New Zealand; and in Canada the crime of rape was abolished in 1983. Considering these developments, a decision was made that the crime of rape be excluded from this volume. However, it was also felt that the readers should be provided with some idea of rape and other sex-related offences. Chapter 9, which presents statistics from the new series developed by the Police Commissioners' Australian Crime Statistics Sub-Committee, shows in Tables 9.7 and 9.8 the number of sexual assaults reported and cleared respectively. Sexual assault in the new series includes rape or attempted rape on a male or female, assault with intent to rape, indecent assault on a male or female, and in New South Wales, sexual assault categories 1-4.

Data on seven major violent and property crimes are presented and were selected on the basis of seriousness and frequency. The seven crimes are: Homicide; Serious Assault; Robbery; Break, Enter and Steal; Motor Vehicle Theft; Fraud, Forgery, etc; Stealing.

The offences and what they include

Homicide

For all jurisdictions includes: murder; manslaughter; and infanticide. Attempted murder; conspiracy to murder; and manslaughter by driving are excluded.

Serious Assault

New South Wales. Assault aggravated including: assault — causing grievous bodily harm; assault — occasioning actual bodily harm; malicious wounding; shooting with intent — causing grievous bodily harm; shooting with intent — preventing lawful apprehension.

Victoria. Serious assault including all wounding except attempted murder and all assaults amounting to actual bodily harm.

Queensland. Serious assault.

Western Australia. Serious assault.

South Australia. Serious assault including — assault occasioning grievous bodily harm; injury by negligent driving; other serious assault; assault occasioning actual bodily harm.

Tasmania. Assault aggravated; assault occasioning grievous bodily harm.

Northern Territory. Assault aggravated; bodily harm; grievous harm.

Australian Capital Territory. Assault causing grievous bodily harm; assault causing actual bodily harm.

NOTE Changes in laws may affect the reporting and recording of offences. In late 1983, New South Wales enacted the *Crimes (Domestic Violence) Amendment Act*. It is possible that, as victims and police became more familiar with the provisions of the Act, increasing numbers of assaultive offences were reported. Between 1984-85 and 1987-88 the number of serious assaults reported/becoming known to the police more than doubled.

Robbery

New South Wales. Robbery — no weapon; robbery — weapon not firearm; robbery — firearm.

Victoria. Armed robbery with firearm; armed robbery with knife; armed robbery with other weapon; assault and robbery; menace and threats; others.

Queensland. Robbery.

Western Australia. Robbery including armed holdup.

South Australia. Robbery with firearm; other armed robbery; other robbery.

Tasmania. Robbery armed; robbery unarmed; robbery with violence.

Northern Territory. Armed robbery; robbery.

Australian Capital Territory. Armed robbery; other robbery.

Break, Enter and Steal

New South Wales. Property breaking — dwellings (all living premises, garages/sheds, buildings under construction); property breaking — other premises, include attempts.

Victoria. Committed or attempted burglary of residential (homes, other dwellings, private garages and sheds, hotels, motels, hostels, guest houses); commercial (shops, service stations, banks, factories, offices, stores and warehouses, other commercial premises); other (churches, hospitals, public halls, buildings under construction, recreation premises, sports grounds, schools and educational institutions, unoccupied and vacant buildings, government buildings).

Queensland. Breaking and entering dwellings, shops and other premises.

Western Australia. Breaking and entering dwellings, shops, and all other buildings.

South Australia. Breaking and entering dwellings, shops, other buildings.

Tasmania. Burglary of dwellings, shops, offices, factories and warehouses, other buildings; burglary aggravated.

Northern Territory. Unlawful entry.

Australian Capital Territory. Breaking and entering dwellings, shops and other.

Motor Vehicle Theft

New South Wales. Motor vehicle theft — motor cars and motor lorries; motorcycles and motor scooters; caravans and trailers.

Victoria. Motor vehicle theft — cars and trucks; motorcycles; including attempts.

Queensland. Stealing and unlawful use of motor vehicle.

Western Australia. Motor vehicle theft.

South Australia. Motor vehicle theft.

Tasmania. Stealing — motor vehicle.

Northern Territory. Unlawful use of motor vehicle.

Australian Capital Territory. Motor vehicle theft.

Fraud

New South Wales. Fraudulent acquisition of property; false pretences, fraud and related offences.

Victoria. Deception and currency offences — cheques valueless and other; credit cards; false statements in documents; forge document for government benefit; misappropriation; counterfeiting; forge prescription; other deception.

Queensland. False pretences.

Western Australia. Fraud cheques and other.

South Australia. Fraud, forgery, misappropriation — false pretences; false pretences — cheques; false pretences — cards; forge and utter; counterfeiting; other fraud; embezzlement; larceny and embezzlement in the public service; false accounts; fraudulent misappropriation.

Tasmania. Fraud and similar offences — false pretences; forgery; fraud; imposition; uttering; misappropriation.

Northern Territory. Criminal deception; forge and utter.

Australian Capital Territory. Fraud and misappropriation; fraud, forgery, uttering etc; misappropriation; counterfeiting.

Stealing

New South Wales. Stealing (general) — steal from person (for example, payroll, pickpocket, handbag snatching); larceny from property (includes larceny from retail store, larceny from a dwelling, etc); stock stealing.

Victoria. Theft — theft of bicycle, recreation vehicle, tractors etc, boats, caravans and trailers, livestock; theft from residential premises, commercial premises, (shops, service stations, factories, offices, stores and warehouses), other places; theft from the person.

Queensland. Stealing (excluding motor vehicles).

Western Australia. Stealing.

South Australia. Other theft — larceny from the person; lost or stolen; larceny of bicycles and parts, other vehicle theft; shop theft; larceny from motor vehicles; other theft.

Tasmania. Stealing — from buildings; from the person; shoplifting; cattle, sheep and other stock.

Northern Territory. Stealing.

Australian Capital Territory. Other theft — stealing from person; stock theft; shop stealing; other theft.

Special features of this edition

The following new items have been included in this edition of *The Size of the Crime Problem in Australia*.

Crime surveys

There were dramatic developments in crime and justice in the 1980s in Australia. The establishment of the National Crime Authority, the creation of the position of the Commonwealth Minister of Justice, the setting up of investigative bodies like the Fitzgerald Commission in Queensland and the Independent Commission Against Corruption in New South Wales, the establishment of a Judicial Commission in New South Wales, plus a number of other initiatives are examples of heightened concern with the state of crime and justice in the nation.

'Crime prevention' became a 'catchcry' in the 1980s and in the latter part of the decade concerted efforts were mounted in various jurisdictions to counter increasing crime with tough law and order policies. The cost of justice has escalated and Australia's first private prison has recently opened.

What do Australians think about the state of crime and justice? In an effort to answer this the Australian Bureau of Statistics in 1983 conducted the second Crime Victims Survey and since then its offices in Adelaide, Brisbane and Melbourne have carried out further surveys to ascertain perceptions and attitudes of the population toward crime and crime prevention. Currently, the Australian Bureau of Statistics in Sydney is conducting a survey on Crime and Safety.

Since 1986, the Australian Institute of Criminology has conducted a series of national surveys on attitudes towards the seriousness of crime and towards the police; perceptions on juvenile crime; and how to deal with juvenile delinquency.

The Office of the Status of Women in the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet in late 1987 commissioned a survey of attitudes toward domestic violence. And finally, the Australian Institute of Criminology, in association with the Australian National University, has recently launched a National Crime Survey. As the results of these surveys are not conveniently available, a new section has been included in *The Size of the Crime Problem* which attempts to summarise and highlight major findings of these surveys. (See Chapter 4)

Crime in cities

During the past few years there has been an increasing demand for information on crime in cities. Considering the nature and level of this crime, it is surprising that so little information exists in official crime statistics. To counter this, data available are presented for a few Australian cities. Countries such as the United States of America, the United Kingdom and West Germany routinely publish information on crime in cities and *The Size of the Crime Problem* has included a few cities and urban regions from each of these countries with their relevant data.

The cities and regions included are:

Australia: Brisbane; Canberra; Melbourne; Sydney.

The United Kingdom: Greater Manchester; London; Merseyside; Thames Valley; West Midlands; West Yorkshire.

United States of America: Chicago; Houston; Los Angeles; New York; Philadelphia; Washington.

West Germany: Berlin; Bonn; Cologne; Frankfurt; Hamburg; Munich.

As well, the section on International Crime Statistics has been expanded to include two more offence categories — larceny and motor vehicle theft. The complete list of offences is now: homicide; robbery; burglary; larceny; motor vehicle theft. As noted earlier, the crime of rape included in the first edition has been deleted from this edition because of legal definitional problems.

Drug offences

In response to demand, this new section has been included and it is hoped to expand this series in future editions.

Violent deaths

The survey on domestic violence conducted on behalf of the Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet in 1987, the appointment of the National Committee on Violence, the Social Development Committee of the Victorian Parliament, and the Australian Broadcasting Tribunal's inquiry into violence on television, have all raised the consciousness of the Australian population on the level of violence. Therefore available information on violent deaths in Australia has been included. These include homicide, suicide, and fatal motor vehicle accident. To underscore the contribution of firearms in violent deaths, homicide, suicide and accidental deaths by firearms are presented.

Chapter 2:

How much crime is known

AUSTRALIA AND THE STATES

In 1983 the Australian Bureau of Statistics conducted the second Crime Victims Survey in Australia. The sample consisted of about 18,000 private dwellings and covered about one-third of 1 per cent of the population of Australia aged 15 years and over. The crimes included in the survey were 'Household Offences' (Break and Enter, Household Property Theft) and 'Personal Offences' (Motor Vehicle Theft, Robbery, Other Theft, Sexual Assault and Assault). According to the survey, approximately 9 per cent of households in Australia were touched by break and enter and/or household theft in the previous 12 months. The survey also found that about 10 per cent of the population aged 15 years and over were victims of personal offences at least once in the previous 12 months.

The results of the crime victims survey are not strictly comparable to official statistics on crime produced by the police departments. The present report is based on crimes reported/becoming known to the police. In this respect, the survey results showing victims' responses toward reporting or non-reporting a crime appears relevant. According to the survey results only about 59 per cent of household victimisations and 44 per cent of personal victimisations were reported to the police. Of the victims who did not report, about half considered the incident 'too trivial or unimportant'.

The statistics presented in this section relate to the offences reported or becoming known to the police. According to the counting rules used in Australia, an offence is regarded as being reported or becoming known to the police in the year in which a crime report was filed, and not necessarily in the year in which the offence occurred. All offences for which crime reports are made out are counted as reported offences, whether or not they are later proven to be unfounded. Except in the case of homicide, attempted crimes are counted as offences in the appropriate offence category.

Main features of the data

Total Crimes

During the 1980s, the total number of crimes recorded by the police increased by almost 70 per cent. In 1987-88 one crime was recorded for every 11 Australians (men, women and children).

Table 2.1 presents an overview of all crimes reported or becoming known to the police. Even after taking into account the change in population, the volume of total crime per 100,000 population increased by 53 per cent between 1980-81 and 1987-88. The rate of change in the

levels of crime appears to be similar in the six states and two territories.

Homicide

It is the least frequent violent offence and constitutes less than 1.5 per cent of all the violent offences examined. Its share in total crime is less than 1 in 1,000.

The number of homicides in Australia has remained fairly low and shows no evidence of a sharp change. In the 16-year period (1973-74 to 1988-89) the homicide rate per 100,000 population has fluctuated between a low of 1.78 (1980-81) and a high of 2.29 (1987-88). Little systematic change in the homicide rate is noticeable in most Australian jurisdictions. (*See Table 2.2*)

Serious Assault

It is numerically the most frequent violent offence accounting for over 57 per cent of all the three violent offences. However, these assaults make up only 1 per cent of total crimes.

Unlike homicide, aggravated/serious assaults are a mixture of very minor to serious offences. A minor bruise on a person's body ranging to an injury resulting in permanent physical impairment are classified under this title. During the 16-year period (1973-74 to 1988-89) substantial increases in the incidence of this offence were observed. Currently, serious assaults are reported to the police at a frequency of 89 per 100,000 Australian population.

A wide degree of variability exists in the incidence of aggravated/serious assaults among the eight jurisdictions. Tasmania, followed by New South Wales, shows the lowest volume of this offence, much lower than the national rate, and the Northern Territory presents the highest serious assault rates. (*See Table 2.3*)

Robbery

Robbery accounts for over 31 per cent of all violent offences, yet its share in total crime is negligible (0.5 per cent).

The offence of robbery incorporates in it the elements of both violent and property offences. It includes armed robbery, robbery, assault with intent to rob, and assault and robbery. Over the 16-year period the incidence of robbery in Australia has increased by over 150 per cent — 54 out of each 100 of these offences occurred in one state, namely New South Wales (with only one-third of the nation's population). The volume of robbery varies less markedly than serious assault. (*See Table 2.4*)

Break, Enter and Steal

Burglary accounts for two out of every 10 crimes reported to the police in Australia. Private dwellings were targets in over 56 per cent of reported burglaries in 1987-88; one in 30 households was touched by burglary.

Even though the rate of increase in break, enter and steal offences is not as high as that in serious assault, the volume of these offences is so large that even a minor increase in rate means a massive increase in numbers. During the 16-year period, break, enter and steal offences have doubled. For the first time, in 1984-85, there was a decline in the number of these offences in Australia, but during 1988-89 the volume of burglary reached a new height. Except for the Northern Territory, the rate of increase in the various jurisdictions has been similar. Break,

enter and steal against dwellings has shown faster increases than against other premises. (See Tables 2.5 and 2.6)

According to the annual reports of the police departments, in 1987-88 a total of 312,432 burglaries were reported. This constitutes over 20 per cent of all crimes recorded by the police.

Motor Vehicle Theft

Approximately one in 76 motor vehicles on register was stolen and or illegally used in 1987-88. Motor vehicle thefts account for over 9 per cent of all crimes recorded.

Like most other offences, the volume of motor vehicle theft has increased by about 142 per cent during the 16-year period; there appear no signs of decline. Unlike trends in other offences, the rate of increase is slower in smaller jurisdictions, for example, Western Australia, Tasmania, Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory, than in larger states. The per capita volume of motor vehicle theft varies substantially between jurisdictions, from a low of 273 in Tasmania to a high of 932 in New South Wales in 1987-88. New South Wales accounted for more than two in five motor vehicle thefts in Australia. (See Table 2.7)

Fraud

The offence of fraud represents an aggregation of a set of complex illegal acts. The trends in frauds reported to the police show erratic fluctuations.

Although the trend in fraud offences shows a pattern of increase in Australia, in the four smallest states the trends are confusing. Currently, about 8 per cent of all crimes reported to the police are classified in this category. More than half of all frauds were recorded in Victoria in 1987-88. (See Table 2.8)

Stealing

Stealing is by far the most common crime, accounting for almost one-third of all crimes recorded. In 1987-88, one offence of stealing was recorded for every 36 Australians (men, women and children).

During the 16-year period, the volume of stealing offences increased by 86 per cent. Currently, the stealing rate is highest in the Northern Territory and lowest in New South Wales. (See Table 2.9)

Summary

Table 2.10 summarises the data to enable a quick glance at the trends in major violent and property crimes during the 16-year period.

This short-term scenario of crime trends in Australia shows that, except for homicide, all other crimes reported to the police have increased at a much faster rate than the rate of population growth. But a remarkable feature of these trends is that property crimes continue to dominate the major crime scene. In 1987-88 property crimes outnumbered violent crimes by 45:1. (See Figures 2.1 to 2.5)

Figure 2.1

Property Crimes Outnumber Violent Crimes
45 to 1, Australia 1987-88

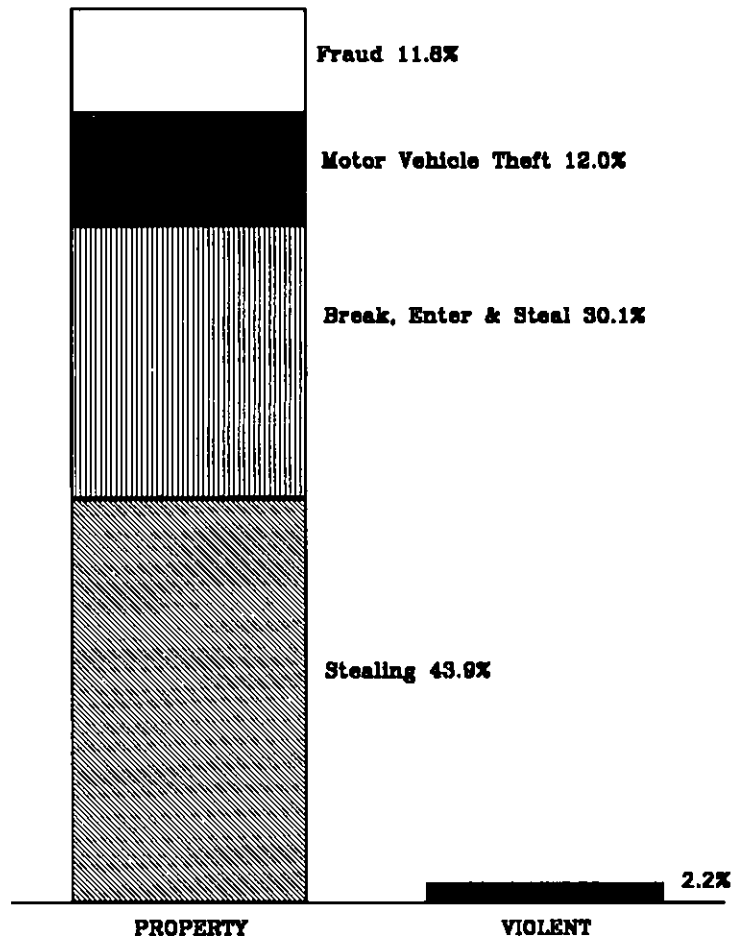


Figure 2.2
Violent Offence Rate Per 100 000 Population
by Offence, Australia 1973-74 to 1987-88

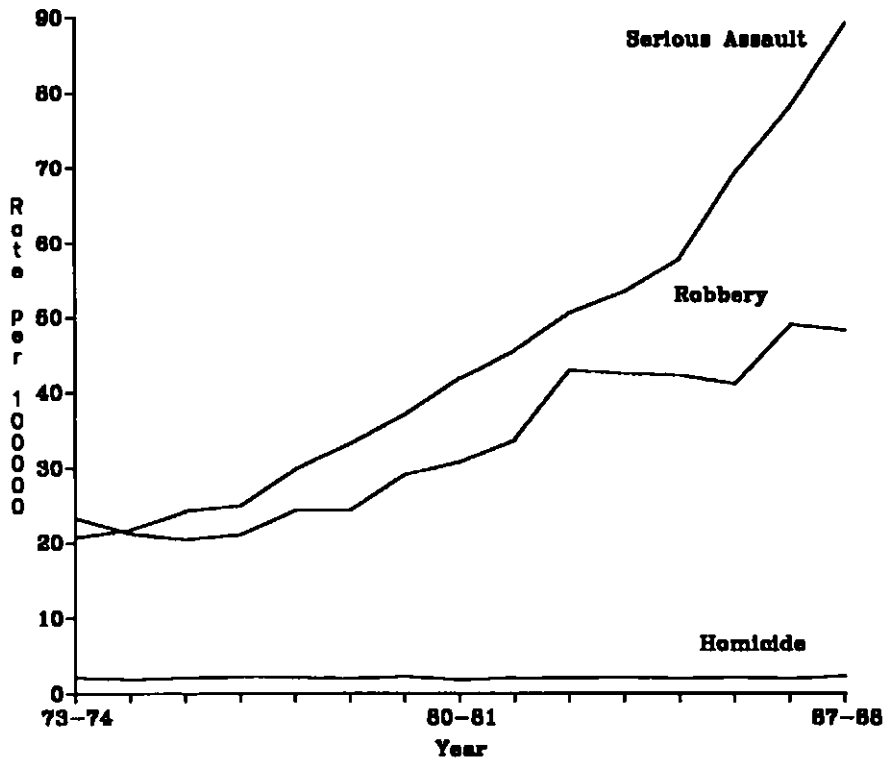


Figure 2.3
Property Offence Rate Per 100 000 Population
by Offence, Australia 1973-74 to 1987-88

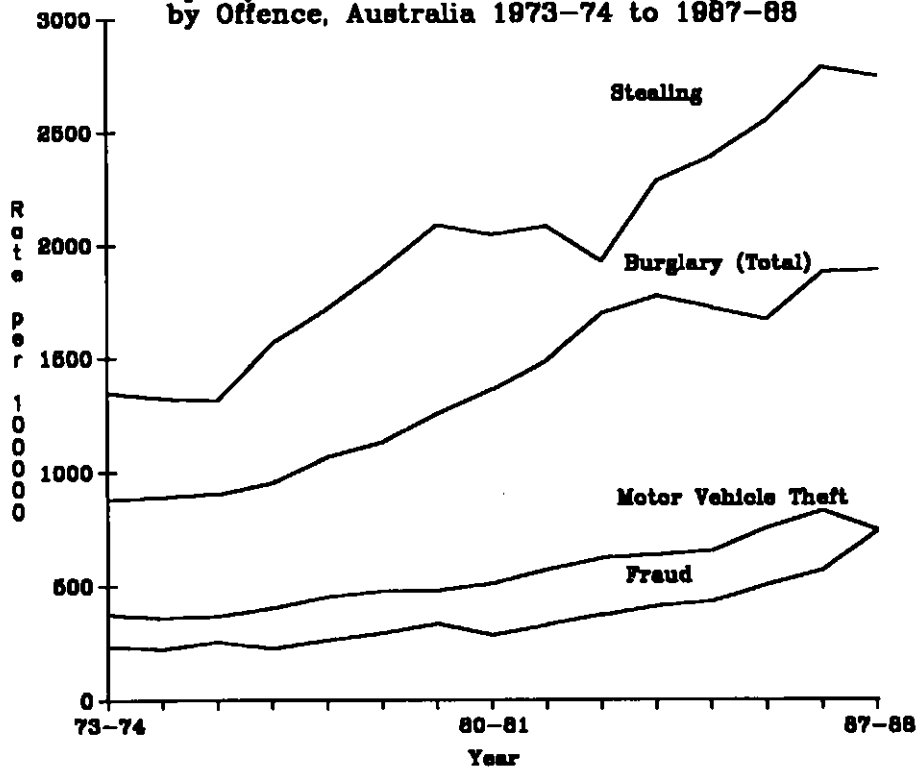


Figure 2.4
Violent Offence Rates Per 100 000
Population 1973-74 to 1987-88

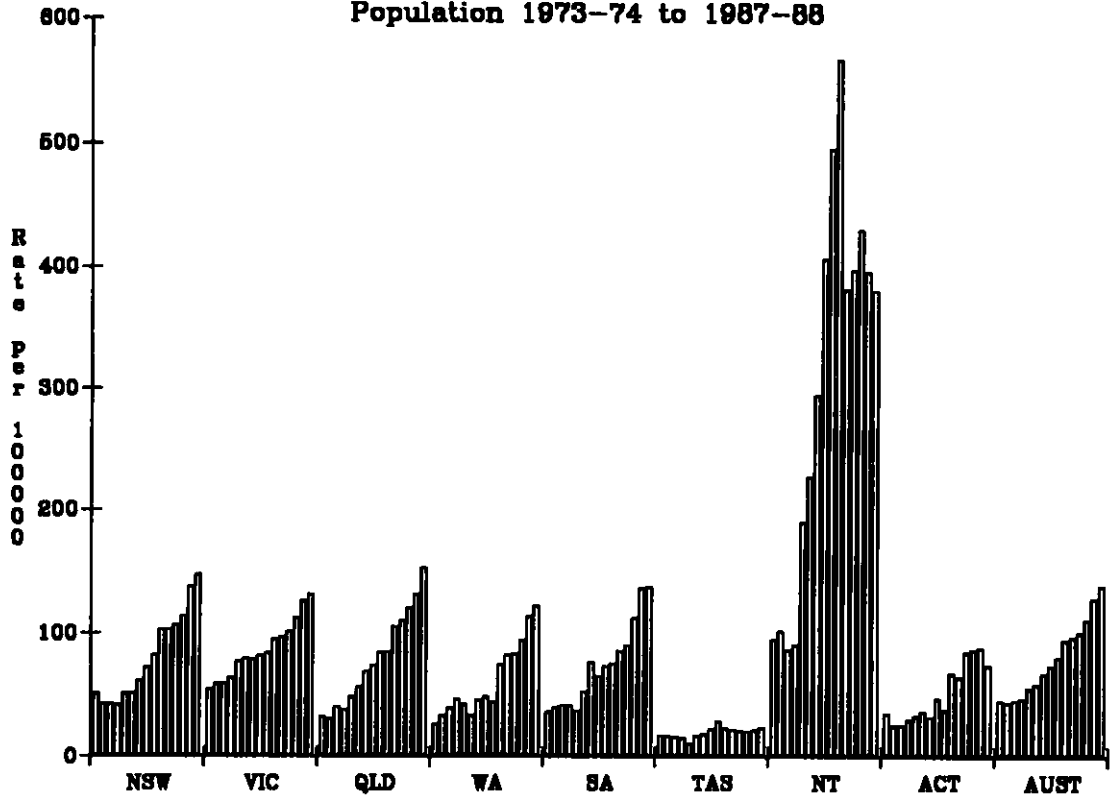


Figure 2.5
Property Offence Rates Per 100 000
Population, 1973-74 to 1987-88

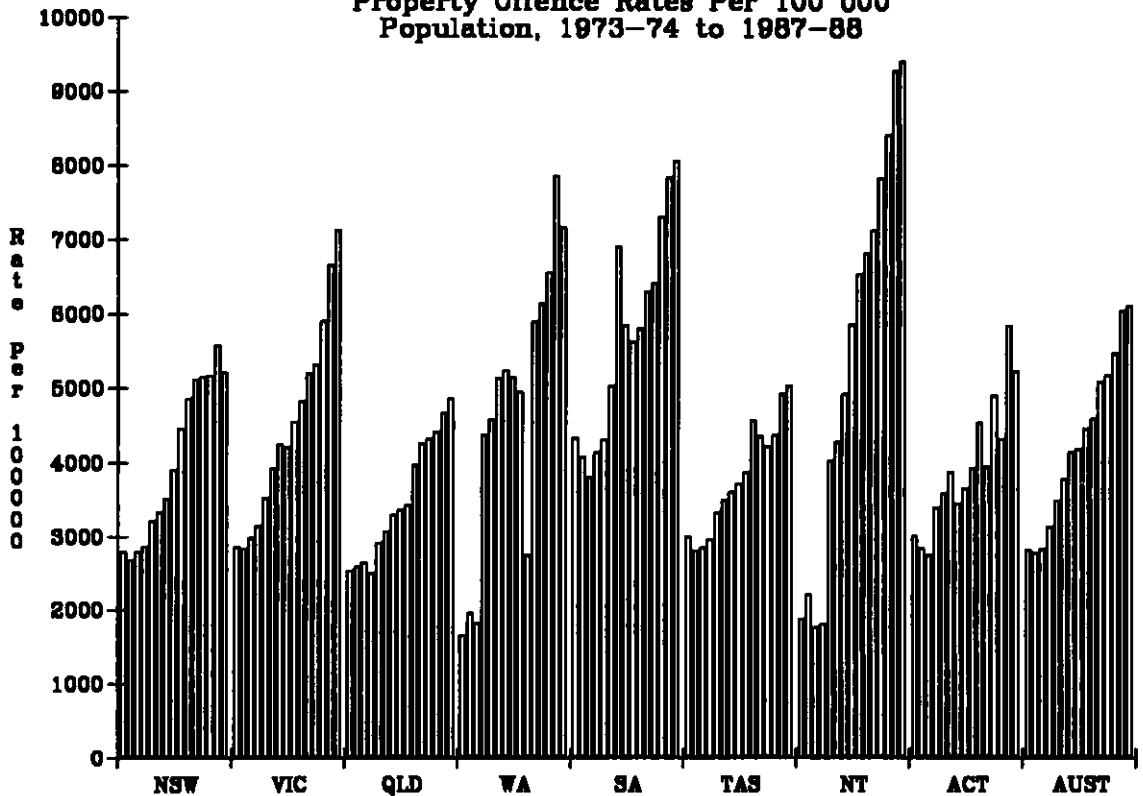


Table 2.1

**Total Crimes Reported,
Rate Per 100 000 Population,
Crimes Cleared and Clearance Rate
1980-81 to 1988-89**

AUSTRALIA

YEAR	NUMBER REPORTED	RATE	NUMBER CLEARED	PERCENT CLEARED
1980-81	845923	5668.49	295280	34.91
1981-82	907855	5978.93	312568	34.43
1982-83	951787	6183.06	323168	33.95
1983-84	1117635	7173.80	381672	34.15
1984-85	1162559	7363.42	394245	33.91
1985-86	1255139	7835.63	417704	33.28
1986-87	1399252	8611.40	459848	32.86
1987-88	1398466	8695.03	451459	32.28
1988-89	1410065	8704.31	424046	30.07

(Figures for 1987-88 do not include Tasmania. Figures for 1988-89 do not include Tasmania or Northern Territory)

NEW SOUTH WALES

YEAR	NUMBER REPORTED	RATE	NUMBER CLEARED	PERCENT CLEARED
1980-81	243266	4647.01	64053	26.33
1981-82	269651	5084.32	66128	24.52
1982-83	336363	6283.68	74957	22.28
1983-84	350053	6479.19	84138	24.04
1984-85	363799	6657.48	86281	23.72
1985-86	379304	6857.13	90835	23.95
1986-87	412834	7365.11	99830	24.18
1987-88	413377	7253.14	105288	25.47
1988-89	433906	7530.58	114706	26.44

VICTORIA

YEAR	NUMBER REPORTED	RATE	NUMBER CLEARED	PERCENT CLEARED
1980-81	224514	5688.34	73311	32.65
1981-82	229367	5744.41	72418	31.57
1982-83	259812	6437.84	84705	32.60
1983-84	277260	6801.44	85234	30.74
1984-85	293962	7134.88	93221	31.71
1985-86	327529	7871.67	104337	31.86
1986-87	373307	8872.02	116219	31.13
1987-88	395893	9292.60	114763	28.99
1988-89	432650	10026.26	136602 *	31.57

*These figures exclude the offence category rape.

Table 2.1 (Continued)**Total Crimes Reported****QUEENSLAND**

YEAR	NUMBER REPORTED	RATE	NUMBER CLEARED	PERCENT CLEARED
1980-81	128489	5478.79	66943	52.10
1981-82	138489	5711.86	73496	53.07
1982-83	156658	6311.05	80128	51.15
1983-84	175685	6960.97	91036	51.82
1984-85	180660	7026.24	92227	51.05
1985-86	190112	7243.48	98717	51.93
1986-87	201767	7541.81	103943	51.52
1987-88	213931	7799.32	111915	52.31
1988-89*	167382	5914.14	60853	36.36

*Figures include major crime index only.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

YEAR	NUMBER REPORTED	RATE	NUMBER CLEARED	PERCENT CLEARED
1980-81	84025	6463.18	23949	28.50
1981-82	84149	6284.94	26302	31.26
1982-83	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
1983-84	105550	7586.77	34487	32.67
1984-85	113870	8027.13	37554	32.98
1985-86	125955	8632.86	39189	31.11
1986-87	153624	10268.58	46224	30.09
1987-88	149914	9709.96	46062	30.73
1988-89	168222	10572.84	45392	26.98

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

YEAR	NUMBER REPORTED	RATE	NUMBER CLEARED	PERCENT CLEARED
1980-81	128301	9728.85	49293	38.42
1981-82	128825	9678.03	51289	39.81
1982-83	138115	10262.86	58991	42.71
1983-84	148728	10935.50	62544	42.05
1984-85	146376	10675.05	57250	39.11
1985-86	164765	11917.47	58846	35.72
1986-87	178688	12820.08	63922	35.77
1987-88	184631	13113.15	62831	34.03
1988-89	187794	13193.92	62303	33.18

Table 2.1 (Continued)

Total Crimes Reported

TASMANIA

YEAR	NUMBER REPORTED	RATE	NUMBER CLEARED	PERCENT CLEARED
1980-81	27314	6393.37	13238	48.47
1981-82	33471	7786.76	14509	43.35
1982-83	33501	7740.44	15781	47.11
1983-84	33602	7675.90	15647	46.57
1984-85	33177	7492.07	16486	49.69
1985-86	34260	7673.48	15438	45.06
1986-87	38994	8682.02	18662	47.86
1987-88	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

NORTHERN TERRITORY

YEAR	NUMBER REPORTED	RATE	NUMBER CLEARED	PERCENT CLEARED
1980-81	10014	8166.96	4493	44.87
1981-82	12129	9307.52	5474	45.13
1982-83	13278	9769.27	5889	44.35
1983-84	13539	9524.18	5515	40.73
1984-85	14622	9844.08	6755	46.20
1985-86	17708	11467.35	6059	34.22
1986-87	19975	12610.32	6827	34.18
1987-88	21055	13517.85	6164	29.28

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

YEAR	NUMBER REPORTED	RATE	NUMBER CLEARED	PERCENT CLEARED
1980-81	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
1981-82	11774	5052.24	2952	25.07
1982-83	14060	5392.64	2717	19.32
1983-84	13218	5392.64	3071	23.23
1984-85	16093	6401.63	4471	27.78
1985-86	15506	5988.95	4283	27.62
1986-87	20063	7623.99	4221	21.04
1987-88	19666	7194.92	4437	22.56
1988-89	20111	7236.10	4190	20.83

Table 2.2
Numbers Reported to Police and
Rate Per 100 000 Population 1973-74 to 1988-89

HOMICIDE

STATE		1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
NEW SOUTH WALES	N	116	79	104	103	108	115	109	110	122	124	122	112	112	110	117	120
	R	2.40	1.62	2.12	2.08	2.16	2.26	2.12	2.10	2.30	2.32	2.26	2.05	2.02	1.96	2.05	2.08
VICTORIA	N	62	67	49	54	68	51	90	56	68	71	68	79	71	77	109	79
	R	1.69	1.80	1.31	1.43	1.78	1.32	2.32	1.42	1.70	1.76	1.67	1.92	1.71	1.83	2.56	1.83
QUEENSLAND	N	49	42	53	61	43	42	40	40	42	46	53	44	76	63	75	68
	R	2.39	2.02	2.51	2.85	1.98	1.91	1.78	1.71	1.73	1.85	2.10	1.71	2.90	2.35	2.73	2.40
WESTERN AUSTRALIA	N	23	27	18	32	19	33	26	20	27	20	29	30	29	26	30	31
	R	2.06	2.35	1.54	2.67	1.55	2.66	2.06	1.54	2.02	1.46	2.08	2.11	1.99	1.74	1.94	1.95
SOUTH AUSTRALIA	N	31*	30*	32*	31*	37*	27	30	16	23	19	21	18	20	14	13	18
	R	2.51	2.40	2.54	2.43	2.86	2.09	2.31	1.21	1.73	1.41	1.54	1.31	1.45	1.00	0.92	1.26
TASMANIA	N	2	6	7	9	8	6	9	7	5	9	6	5	16	6	6	n/a
	R	0.50	1.48	1.72	2.19	1.93	1.44	2.13	1.64	1.16	2.08	1.37	1.13	3.58	1.34	1.34	n/a
NORTHERN TERRITORY	N	11	14	22	24#	20	9	19	16	16	27	24	18	18	25	25	n/a
	R	10.54	15.66	21.70	22.74	17.94	7.76	15.66	13.05	12.28	19.87	16.88	12.12	11.66	15.78	16.05	n/a
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY	N	-	-	1	3	3	2	-	n/a	2	2	9	2	2	3	4	5
	R	-	-	0.49	1.44	1.40	0.90	-	n/a	0.86	0.84	3.67	0.80	0.77	1.14	1.46	1.80
AUSTRALIA	N	294	265	286	317	306	285	323	265	305	318	332	308	344	324	379	321
	R	2.16	1.92	2.06	2.25	2.15	1.98	2.21	1.78	2.01	2.07	2.13	1.95	2.15	1.99	2.29	1.98

* Includes attempted murder. # Includes manslaughter by driving

Table 2.3
Numbers Reported to Police and
Rate Per 100 000 Population 1973-74 to 1988-89

SERIOUS ASSAULT

Changes in laws may affect the reporting and recording of offences

STATE		1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
NEW SOUTH WALES	N	922	844	906	836	915	1098	1133	1388	1432	1686	1845	2033	2838	3677	4089	4502
	R	19.05	17.28	18.44	16.87	18.27	21.62	22.02	26.51	27.00	31.50	34.15	37.20	51.31	65.60	71.75	78.13
VICTORIA	N	1073	1324	1299	1362	1763	1809	1730	1967	2107	2213	2312	2496	2968	3124	3723	4483
	R	29.18	35.60	34.68	36.01	46.13	46.94	44.51	49.84	52.77	54.84	56.72	60.58	71.33	74.25	87.39	103.89
QUEENSLAND	N	357	293	510	525	721	945	1228	1395	1648	1638	2009	2206	2541	2764	3455	3986
	R	17.45	14.06	24.15	24.57	33.20	43.01	54.63	59.48	67.97	65.99	79.60	85.80	96.81	103.32	125.96	140.84
WESTERN AUSTRALIA	N	168	238	320	429	367	289	445	441	456	733	829	886	998	1207	1490	1639
	R	15.04	20.76	27.35	35.84	29.95	23.25	35.18	33.92	34.06	53.54	59.59	62.46	68.40	80.68	96.51	103.01
SOUTH AUSTRALIA	N	173	201	234	241	244	334	482	467	569	653	726	831	984	1157	1253	1366
	R	13.99	16.05	18.55	18.88	18.88	25.82	37.10	35.41	42.75	48.52	53.38	60.60	71.17	83.01	88.99	95.97
TASMANIA	N	23	19	28	20	15	20	31	47	52	45	43	49	43	56	56 [#]	n/a
	R	5.76	4.70	6.87	4.87	3.63	4.79	7.33	11.00	12.10	10.40	9.82	11.07	9.63	12.47	12.49	n/a
NORTHERN TERRITORY	N	64	42	43	58	180	245	323	455	591	712	482	500	560	538	549	n/a
	R	61.30	46.98	42.41	54.96	161.42	211.36	266.28	371.08	453.52	523.85	339.07	336.62	362.64	339.64	352.47	n/a
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY	N	42	34	34	42	53	56	52	90	70	102	89	143	163	175	154	210
	R	23.39	17.81	16.72	20.17	24.67	25.19	22.95	39.55	30.04	42.68	36.31	56.88	62.96	66.50	56.34	75.56
AUSTRALIA	N	2822	2995	3374	3513	4258	4796	5424	6250	6925	7782	8335	9144	11095	12698	14769	16186
	R	20.75	21.75	24.25	24.96	29.86	33.25	37.11	41.88	45.61	50.55	53.50	57.92	69.26	78.15	89.34	99.92

[#]Tasmania, same figures as previous year, figures for 1987-88 were not available.

Table 2.4
Numbers Reported to Police and
Rate Per 100 000 Population 1973-74 to 1988-89

ROBBERY

STATE		1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
NEW SOUTH WALES	N	1492	1237	1150	1205	1581	1453	1964	2360	2878	3798	3634	3719	3350	3897	4276	4431
	R	30.83	25.33	23.40	24.31	31.57	28.61	38.16	45.08	54.27	70.95	67.26	68.06	60.56	69.52	75.03	76.90
VICTORIA	N	917	826	897	1018	1148	1240	1282	1245	1213	1596	1589	1595	1666	2090	1811	1818
	R	24.94	22.21	23.95	26.91	30.04	32.18	32.98	31.54	30.38	39.55	38.98	38.71	40.04	49.67	42.51	42.13
QUEENSLAND	N	283	337	312	268	308	273	298	321	390	442	572	544	521	649	703	791
	R	13.83	16.17	14.77	12.54	14.18	12.42	13.26	13.69	16.09	17.81	22.66	21.16	19.85	24.26	25.63	27.95
WESTERN AUSTRALIA	N	130	141	145	127	155	123	141	191	128	283	291	271	338	459	379	552
	R	11.63	12.30	12.39	10.61	12.65	9.90	11.15	14.69	9.56	20.67	20.92	19.10	23.17	30.68	24.55	34.69
SOUTH AUSTRALIA	N	256	279	269	268	213	328	494	388	388	350	417	389	553	725	679	691
	R	20.71	22.28	21.32	20.99	16.48	25.35	38.03	29.42	29.15	26.01	30.66	28.37	40.00	52.02	48.22	48.55
TASMANIA	N	47	46	35	38	26	51	42	45	72	52	50	42	35	37	48 [#]	n/a
	R	11.77	11.37	8.59	9.25	6.29	12.21	9.93	10.53	16.75	12.01	11.42	9.48	7.84	8.24	10.70	n/a
NORTHERN TERRITORY	N	28	39	29	25	24	14	19	32	39	28	16	46	67	58	43	n/a
	R	26.82	43.62	28.60	23.69	21.52	12.08	15.66	26.10	29.93	20.60	11.26	30.97	43.39	36.62	27.61	n/a
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY	N	22	16	18	21	17	27	24	19	18	57	55	64	55	52	46	85
	R	12.25	8.38	8.85	10.09	7.91	12.14	10.59	8.35	7.72	23.85	22.44	25.46	21.24	19.76	16.83	30.58
AUSTRALIA	N	3175	2921	2855	2970	3472	3509	4264	4601	5126	6606	6624	6670	6585	7967	7985	8368
	R	23.35	21.21	20.52	21.10	24.35	24.33	29.17	30.83	33.76	42.91	42.52	42.25	41.11	49.03	48.30	51.66

[#]Data extracted from the *Police Commissioners' Australian Crime Statistics Sub-Committee Report 1987-88*.

Table 2.5

Numbers Reported to Police and
Rate Per 100 000 Population 1973-74 to 1988-89

BREAK, ENTER & STEAL (TOTAL)

STATE		1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
NEW SOUTH WALES	N	43080	41210	41639	44836	51223	50144	56529	69427	83162	94510	99469	95032	86784	97380	99265	106430
	R	890.19	843.69	847.31	904.55	1022.94	987.38	1098.46	1326.24	1568.04	1765.57	1841.09	1739.08	1568.90	1737.29	1741.71	1847.13
VICTORIA	N	33035	33072	36075	40954	49150	54433	59336	61360	67888	78573	86169	78710	76372	87045	90569	88527
	R	898.48	889.24	963.03	1082.77	1285.95	1412.56	1526.51	1554.63	1700.23	1946.95	2113.80	1910.41	1835.49	2068.71	2125.88	2051.53
QUEENSLAND	N	13908	14284	15518	14174	16276	17948	19882	23339	25545	30576	30003	31905	31771	35510	34282	38314
	R	679.73	685.42	734.84	663.33	749.37	816.79	884.52	995.18	1053.58	1231.77	1188.77	1240.85	1210.51	1327.32	1249.82	1353.76
WESTERN AUSTRALIA	N	11563	14833	14013	14433	14550	16071	17008	19349	19223	24412	23371	26777	29447	34841	34386	40921
	R	1034.84	1293.54	1197.85	1205.67	1187.36	1293.10	1344.53	1488.32	1435.73	1783.13	1679.87	1887.61	2018.27	2328.85	2227.19	2571.91
SOUTH AUSTRALIA	N	13274	14601	13988	14497	15227	17915	23867	21879	21122	21924	26144	27734	30934	35728	38273	38602
	R	1073.79	1166.09	1108.78	1135.45	1178.30	1384.70	1837.19	1659.05	1586.80	1629.10	1922.29	2022.61	2237.46	2563.33	2718.28	2712.08
TASMANIA	N	2567	2564	2792	2844	3146	3489	3624	3801	4469	5126	5609	4744	4907	5875	6309 [#]	n/a
	R	642.87	633.59	685.38	692.66	760.74	835.28	856.89	889.70	1039.68	1184.37	1281.30	1071.30	1099.06	1308.07	1406.96	n/a
NORTHERN TERRITORY	N	1055	918	978	1140	1110	1181	1336	2057	2614	2820	3020	3843	4647	5089	5498	n/a
	R	1010.44	1026.86	964.63	1080.19	995.44	1018.83	1101.38	1677.60	2005.92	2074.81	2124.46	2587.25	3009.31	3212.71	3529.86	n/a
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY	N	1244	1200	1196	1512	1733	1900	1689	1871	2065	3290	2497	2965	2788	3968	3850	4151
	R	692.80	628.52	588.15	726.20	806.73	854.59	745.47	822.12	886.09	1376.67	1018.72	1179.45	1076.82	1507.85	1408.62	1493.56
AUSTRALIA	N	119726	122682	126199	134390	152415	163081	183271	203083	226088	261231	276282	271710	267650	305436	312432	316945
	R	880.39	890.85	906.89	954.88	1068.90	1130.79	1253.92	1360.85	1488.96	1697.02	1773.38	1720.96	1670.90	1879.74	1889.87	1956.50

[#]Data extracted from the *Police Commissioners' Australian Crime Statistics Sub-Committee Report 1987-88*.

Table 2.6
Numbers Reported to Police and
Rate Per 100 000 Population 1973-74 to 1988-89

BREAK, ENTER & STEAL (DWELLING)

STATE		1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
NEW SOUTH WALES	N	25869	23728	23485	25187	28826	28747	32581	42721	53535	61529	69181	62927	52961	58308	60265	69071
	R	534.55	485.78	477.89	508.14	575.66	566.06	633.11	816.08	1009.41	1149.44	1280.48	1151.56	957.44	1040.24	1057.41	1198.75
VICTORIA	N	16034	16282	17833	19275	24188	28432	31922	34168	36790	46404	51090	51133	47363	48771	48941	45325
	R	436.09	437.79	476.06	509.60	632.85	737.82	821.24	865.69	921.39	1149.84	1253.28	1241.07	1138.30	1159.09	1148.77	1050.36
QUEENSLAND	N	5788	6348	7596	6643	7406	8381	9617	11413	11894	15198	14187	15912	16029	18498	17312	18238
	R	282.88	304.61	359.70	310.88	340.98	381.41	427.85	486.65	490.56	612.26	562.12	618.85	610.72	691.43	631.15	644.41
WESTERN AUSTRALIA	N	4910	6840	6487	6343	6587	7204	7429	9054	8368	10890	11006	13719	14223	16300	17033	19554
	R	439.42	596.50	554.52	529.87	537.54	579.64	587.28	696.43	624.99	795.44	791.09	967.10	974.83	1089.53	1103.23	1228.98
SOUTH AUSTRALIA	N	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	9019	12554	11559	10365	11517	14435	16428	16648	20675	22495	22349
	R	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	697.11	966.36	876.50	778.67	855.79	1061.36	1198.08	1204.15	1483.34	1597.67	1570.18
TASMANIA	N	1303	1199	1662	1444	1494	1589	1743	1781	2042	2158	2393	2002	1961	2330	2664 [#]	n/a
	R	326.32	296.29	407.99	351.69	361.27	380.41	412.13	416.88	475.05	498.61	546.65	452.09	439.22	518.77	594.09	n/a
NORTHERN TERRITORY	N	571	386	435	488	424	431	722	1118	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2389	3028	3517 [#]	n/a
	R	546.88	431.77	429.05	462.40	380.24	371.82	595.21	911.79	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1547.07	1911.59	2258.00	n/a
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY	N	615	529	452	504	701	813	658	853	930	1212	1363	1818	1483	1996	1943	2101
	R	342.50	277.07	222.28	242.07	326.32	365.67	290.42	374.81	399.06	507.15	556.07	723.18	572.79	758.49	710.89	755.96
AUSTRALIA	N	55090	55312	57950	59884	69626	84616	97226	112667	123924	148908	163655	163939	153057	169906	174170	176638
	R	445.61	441.81	457.96	467.94	536.96	586.72	665.21	754.98	823.20	975.96	1060.13	1048.22	955.51	1045.65	1053.54	1090.38

[#]Data extracted from the *Police Commissioners' Australian Crime Statistics Sub-Committee Report 1987-88*.

Table 2.7
Numbers Reported to Police and
Rate Per 100 000 Population 1973-74 to 1988-89

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

STATE		1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
NEW SOUTH WALES	N	23426	20970	22661	24664	29323	31715	34630	39074	47339	53664	53626	53130	60831	64700	53092	49889
	R	484.07	429.32	461.13	497.59	585.59	624.50	672.92	746.42	892.59	1002.51	992.57	972.27	1099.71	1154.27	931.56	865.84
VICTORIA	N	10999	10912	11814	14897	15268	16286	16264	17550	19537	19671	21683	22991	26344	32598	32777	35574
	R	299.15	293.40	315.38	393.86	399.47	422.63	418.42	444.65	489.30	487.42	531.90	558.02	633.14	774.72	769.36	824.39
QUEENSLAND	N	4770	5203	4996	5017	5617	5892	5870	6057	6569	7763	8040	8767	9441	10109	10068	11602
	R	233.13	249.67	236.58	234.79	258.61	268.14	261.15	258.27	270.93	312.74	318.56	340.97	359.71	377.86	367.05	409.94
WESTERN AUSTRALIA	N	5214	5524	4917	5499	6394	6347	5356	5544	5566	6393	7064	8016	9941	13012	13247	14410
	R	466.63	481.73	420.31	459.36	521.79	510.69	423.41	426.44	415.71	466.97	507.75	565.08	681.35	869.75	858.01	905.68
SOUTH AUSTRALIA	N	4169	4679	4846	4496	5510	6492	5850	5802	5584	5635	6413	7548	10780	10118	10166	11886
	R	337.25	373.68	384.13	352.14	426.38	501.79	450.31	439.96	419.50	418.72	471.53	550.47	779.72	725.92	722.03	835.08
TASMANIA	N	1074	1046	1024	1043	916	771	954	988	835	937	846	861	1031	982	1223	n/a
	R	268.97	258.48	251.37	254.02	221.50	184.58	225.57	231.26	194.26	216.49	193.26	194.43	230.92	218.64	272.74	n/a
NORTHERN TERRITORY	N	694	797	605	675	645	687	716	985	965	1042	909	1039	1202	1273	1192	n/a
	R	664.69	891.51	596.73	639.59	578.43	592.67	590.26	803.32	740.52	766.65	639.45	699.49	778.39	803.65	765.29	n/a
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY	N	597	542	495	481	593	536	456	455	560	691	565	812	1000	1426	1411	1435
	R	332.48	283.88	243.42	231.02	276.05	241.08	201.26	199.93	240.30	289.14	230.51	323.01	386.23	541.88	516.25	516.32
AUSTRALIA	N	50943	49673	51358	56772	64266	68726	70096	76455	86955	95796	99146	103164	120570	134218	123176	124796
	R	374.60	360.70	369.07	403.38	450.70	476.54	479.59	512.32	572.67	622.32	636.39	653.42	752.70	826.03	745.08	770.36

Table 2.8
Numbers Reported to Police and
Rate Per 100 000 Population 1973-74 to 1988-89

FRAUD

STATE		1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
NEW SOUTH WALES	N	10005	9797	13127	10830	13881	14322	15999	13884	17572	20348	18515	15807	12420	14004	15115	20344
	R	206.74	200.57	267.12	218.49	277.21	282.01	310.89	265.22	331.32	380.13	342.70	289.27	224.53	249.84	265.21	353.08
VICTORIA	N	9777	10333	11291	9600	9680	13836	14977	12120	14595	13431	18500	23228	35714	42263	62538	64667
	R	265.91	277.83	301.42	253.81	253.27	359.05	385.31	307.08	365.53	332.80	453.82	563.78	858.33	1004.42	1467.92	1498.60
QUEENSLAND	N	3928	4349	5100	4850	7186	6422	8658	8026	8298	10931	15399	14379	17482	15924	25425	15799
	R	191.97	208.69	241.51	226.97	330.85	292.26	385.18	342.23	342.24	440.36	610.14	559.23	666.08	595.22	926.92	558.23
WESTERN AUSTRALIA	N	1859	2304	2571	2269	2905	3336	3949	4091	4258	6851	6740	7866	8445	11420	10343	12911
	R	166.37	200.93	219.77	189.54	237.06	268.42	312.18	314.68	318.02	500.42	484.46	554.50	578.81	763.34	669.92	811.46
SOUTH AUSTRALIA	N	5080	2451	1986	2155	1753	2528	3089	2663	2981	3116	3109	3645	4300	5410	5662	6220
	R	410.94	195.75	157.42	168.79	135.65	195.40	237.78	201.93	223.95	231.54	228.59	265.83	311.02	388.14	402.14	437.00
TASMANIA	N	552	750	571	739	1027	681	1037	932	861	933	689	1044	1025	957	1659 [#]	n/a
	R	138.24	185.33	140.17	179.98	248.34	163.03	245.20	218.15	200.30	215.57	157.39	235.76	229.58	213.08	369.97	n/a
NORTHERN TERRITORY	N	236	281	221	111	243	251	538	374	504	579	498	407	462	806	514	n/a
	R	226.03	314.32	217.98	105.18	217.92	216.53	443.52	305.02	386.76	426.00	350.32	274.01	299.18	508.83	330.00	n/a
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY	N	353	357	482	1213	744	1085	712	642	1113	1100	656	1648	1030	1500	1487	1405
	R	196.59	186.99	237.03	582.59	346.34	488.02	314.25	282.10	477.59	460.28	267.63	655.56	397.82	570.00	544.05	505.53
AUSTRALIA	N	31790	30622	35349	31767	37419	42461	48959	42732	50182	57289	64106	68024	80878	92284	122743	121346
	R	233.77	222.36	254.03	225.71	262.42	294.42	334.97	286.34	330.49	372.16	411.48	430.85	504.91	567.94	742.46	749.07

[#]Data extracted from the *Police Commissioners' Australian Crime Statistics Sub-Committee Report 1987-88*.

Table 2.9

**Numbers Reported to Police and
Rate Per 100 000 Population 1973-74 to 1988-89**

STEALING

STATE		1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
NEW SOUTH WALES	N	59329	59581	60486	62432	67380	73943	74315	83129	89742	93223	103655	115642	123570	133708	130835	126260
	R	1225.95	1219.81	1230.82	1259.54	1345.60	1456.01	1444.07	1587.98	1692.10	1741.52	1918.57	2116.24	2233.92	2385.40	2295.64	2191.28
VICTORIA	N	51858	51914	53331	54313	60918	67259	75297	76012	80749	83957	84448	93164	105460	115889	118416	118954
	R	1410.42	1395.86	1423.69	1435.96	1593.85	1745.40	1937.13	1925.86	2022.33	2080.36	2071.59	2261.22	2534.57	2754.22	2779.52	2756.65
QUEENSLAND	N	29442	30497	30841	29675	34531	37712	40151	41862	42874	49232	52318	53976	55291	61415	64093	65602
	R	1438.93	1463.40	1460.45	1388.75	1589.85	1716.22	1786.26	1785.00	1768.30	1983.34	2072.94	2099.24	2106.65	2295.62	2336.65	2317.93
WESTERN AUSTRALIA	N	n/a	n/a	n/a	30484	32503	38294	40349	38077	37384	n/a	43550	42506	45439	55562	52852	56978
	R	n/a	n/a	n/a	2546.51	2652.42	3081.19	3189.70	2928.87	2792.14	n/a	3130.31	2996.41	3114.35	3713.89	3423.23	3581.10
SOUTH AUSTRALIA	N	31271	29578	27521	31913	33591	38444	57107	46955	45354	47328	49143	48158	54496	57318	59641	57694
	R	2529.64	2362.22	2181.50	2499.53	2599.35	2971.45	4395.88	3560.52	3407.24	3516.78	3613.33	3512.11	3941.70	4112.32	4235.91	4053.43
TASMANIA	N	7852	7082	7267	7612	8763	9728	9722	10240	10561	12848	11793	11882	12004	13491	13491*	n/a
	R	1966.43	1750.04	1783.91	1853.92	2119.01	2328.93	2298.76	2396.87	2456.93	2968.54	2693.94	2683.21	2688.63	3003.77	3008.60	n/a
NORTHERN TERRITORY	N	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2518	2871	3404	3786	4402	4693	5136	5593	6218	7180	7471	n/a
	R	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2258.13	2476.77	2806.22	3087.69	3377.99	3452.87	3612.98	3765.42	4026.65	4532.77	4796.57	n/a
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY	N	3242	3361	3458	3913	4666	5153	4998	5375	5431	5699	5675	6601	6108	8266	7589	6586
	R	1805.52	1760.39	1700.52	1879.37	2172.07	2317.74	2205.96	2361.80	2330.45	2384.69	2315.27	2625.81	2359.12	3141.10	2776.62	2369.70
AUSTRALIA	N	182994	182013	182904	220342	244870	273404	305343	305436	316497	296980	355718	377522	408586	452829	454388	432074
	R	1478.46	1452.00	1446.54	1577.42	1717.30	1895.75	2089.12	2046.71	2084.38	2117.59	2283.26	2391.15	2550.74	2786.84	2748.55	2667.18

* Same figures as previous year, figures for 1987-88 were not available.

Table 2.10
Numbers Reported to Police and Rate Per 100 000 Population
Australia, 1973-74 to 1988-89

CRIME		1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
VIOLENT CRIMES																	
Homicide	N	294	265	286	317	306	285	323	265	305	318	332	308	344	324	379	321
	R	2.16	1.92	2.06	2.25	2.15	1.98	2.21	1.78	2.01	2.07	2.13	1.95	2.15	1.99	2.29	1.98
Robbery	N	3175	2921	2855	2970	3472	3509	4264	4601	5126	6606	6624	6670	6585	7967	7985	8368
	R	23.35	21.21	20.52	21.10	24.35	24.33	29.17	30.83	33.76	42.91	42.52	42.25	41.11	49.03	48.30	51.66
Serious Assault	N	2822	2995	3374	3513	4258	4796	5424	6250	6925	7782	8335	9144	11095	12698	14769	16186
	R	20.75	21.75	24.25	24.96	29.86	33.25	37.11	41.88	45.61	50.55	53.50	57.92	69.26	78.15	89.34	99.92
Total Violent	N	6291	6181	6515	6800	8036	8590	10011	11116	12356	14706	15291	16122	18024	20989	23133	24875
	R	46.26	44.88	46.82	48.32	56.36	59.56	68.49	74.49	81.37	95.53	98.15	102.11	112.52	129.17	139.93	153.55
PROPERTY OFFENCES																	
Burglary (Total)	N	119726	122682	126199	134390	152415	163081	183271	203083	226088	261231	276282	271710	267650	305436	312432	316945
	R	880.39	890.85	906.89	954.88	1068.90	1130.79	1253.92	1360.85	1488.96	1697.02	1773.38	1720.96	1670.90	1879.74	1889.87	1956.50
Motor Vehicle Theft	N	50943	49673	51358	56772	64266	68726	70096	76455	86955	95796	99146	103164	120570	134218	123176	124796
	R	374.60	360.70	369.07	403.38	450.70	476.54	479.59	512.32	572.67	622.32	636.39	653.42	752.70	826.02	745.08	770.36
Fraud	N	31790	30622	35349	31767	37419	42461	48959	42732	50182	57289	64106	68024	80878	92284	122743	121346
	R	233.77	222.36	254.03	225.71	262.42	294.42	334.97	286.34	330.49	372.16	411.48	430.85	504.91	567.94	742.46	749.07
Stealing	N	182994	182013	182904	220342	244870	273404	305343	305436	316497	296980	355718	377522	408586	452829	454388	432074
	R	1345.63	1321.67	1314.39	1565.59	1717.30	1895.75	2089.12	2046.71	2084.38	1929.26	2283.26	2391.15	2550.74	2786.84	2748.55	2667.18
Total Property	N	385453	384990	395810	443271	498970	547672	607669	627706	679722	711296	795252	820420	877684	984767	1012739	995161
	R	2834.40	2795.57	2844.38	3149.56	3499.33	3797.50	4157.59	4206.23	4476.49	4620.76	5104.51	5196.38	5479.24	6060.54	6125.96	6143.11

Note: 1988-89 Figures do not include Tasmania or Northern Territory.

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS OF CRIME RATES

Does Australia have a serious crime problem? Unfortunately, there exists no yardstick against which levels of criminality can be measured, there is no 'normal' or 'tolerable' level of crime, above which the crime level becomes a matter for concern and below which it becomes acceptable. There are two common ways of comparing levels of crime: over time and across geographic units. The numerous tables and figures above have described the situation within Australia over time and across jurisdictions.

Another way of assessing levels of crime is to compare Australia's crime rate with rates in countries with similar economic, technological and political backgrounds. Thus the question may be asked — is Australia more violent than other countries? Is the level of property crime in Australia higher than in other countries? An accurate and scientifically and logically valid comparison of levels of crime between countries is not only a large but difficult undertaking, and one which is clearly beyond the scope of this report. Hence Canada, New Zealand, England and Wales, the United States, and West Germany, for which crime data were available, were the only countries selected. It is not within the scope of this publication to detail the numerous problems in comparing crime data from these countries, and therefore **it is recommended that the information presented in this section be used with caution.**

Only five offences for which information was readily available have been selected for this comparison. These are: homicide; robbery; burglary; larceny and motor vehicle theft.

Main features of the data

Homicide

It is clear that England and Wales, and the United States, occupy the two extreme positions in the homicide rate — the former having the lowest rate, well below 2 per 100,000 population, and the latter presenting the highest rate, reaching 10.2 per 100,000 population in 1980. West Germany's homicide rate appears to be second to the United States, but the West German definition of homicide includes attempted murder. Similar levels of homicide are encountered by Australia, Canada and New Zealand. (See Figure 2.6 and Table 2.11)

Robbery

The number of robberies per 100,000 population in the United States is more than four times as high as in Australia, New Zealand or West Germany; more than three times as high as in England and Wales, and more than twice as high as in Canada. New Zealand has the lowest rate of robberies. (See Figure 2.7 and Table 2.12)

Burglary

Each of the six countries appears to face a menacing rate of burglary. However, the two North American countries face relatively lower burglary rates than the other four countries. Also, it must be noted that New Zealand and West Germany appear to encounter a much greater challenge in dealing with burglary than the rest of the countries. (See Figure 2.8 and Table 2.13)

Larceny

Australia's current larceny rate is the second lowest among the six countries. West Germany not only presents consistently low larceny rates during the 17-year period (1972 to 1988), but the volume of larceny has increased by only 33 per cent. In England and Wales the larceny rate has more than doubled during the same period. (See Figure 2.9 and Table 2.14)

Motor Vehicle Theft

West Germany shows a remarkably low rate of motor vehicle thefts. Australia, and England and Wales show similar but high rates of motor vehicle theft. (See Figure 2.10 and Table 2.15)

Summary

In terms of the five offences, Australia neither stands at the top of the list nor at the bottom. Looking at the rates for the most recent year Australia, in terms of magnitude, ranks fifth highest in homicide, fourth in robbery, third in burglary, fifth in larceny and second in motor vehicle theft.

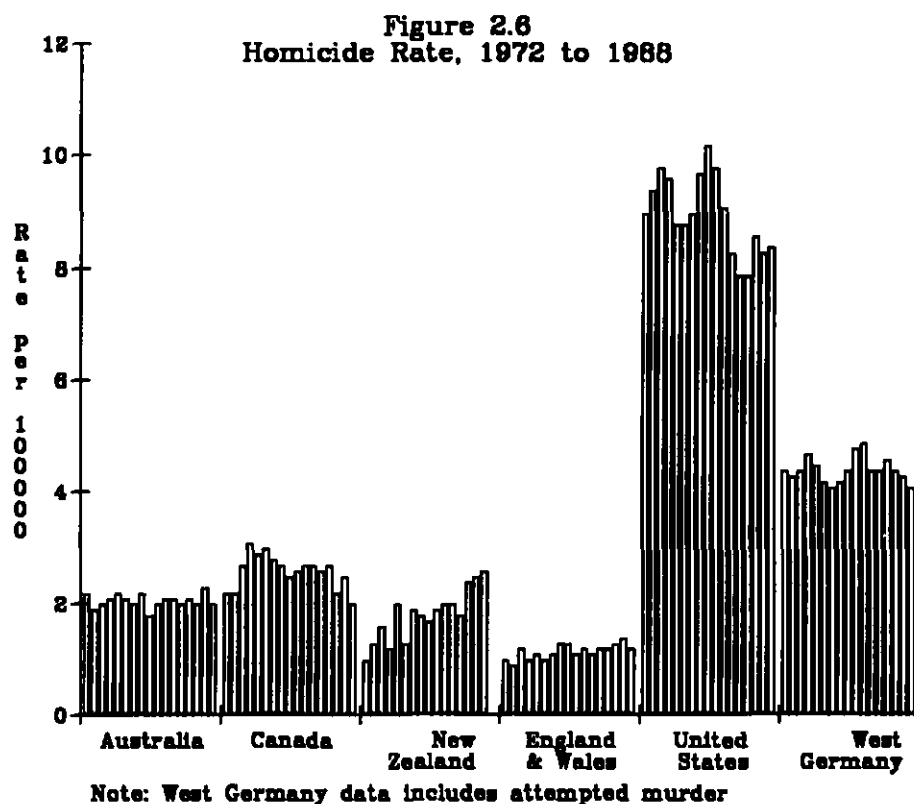


Figure 2.7
Robbery Rate, 1972 to 1988

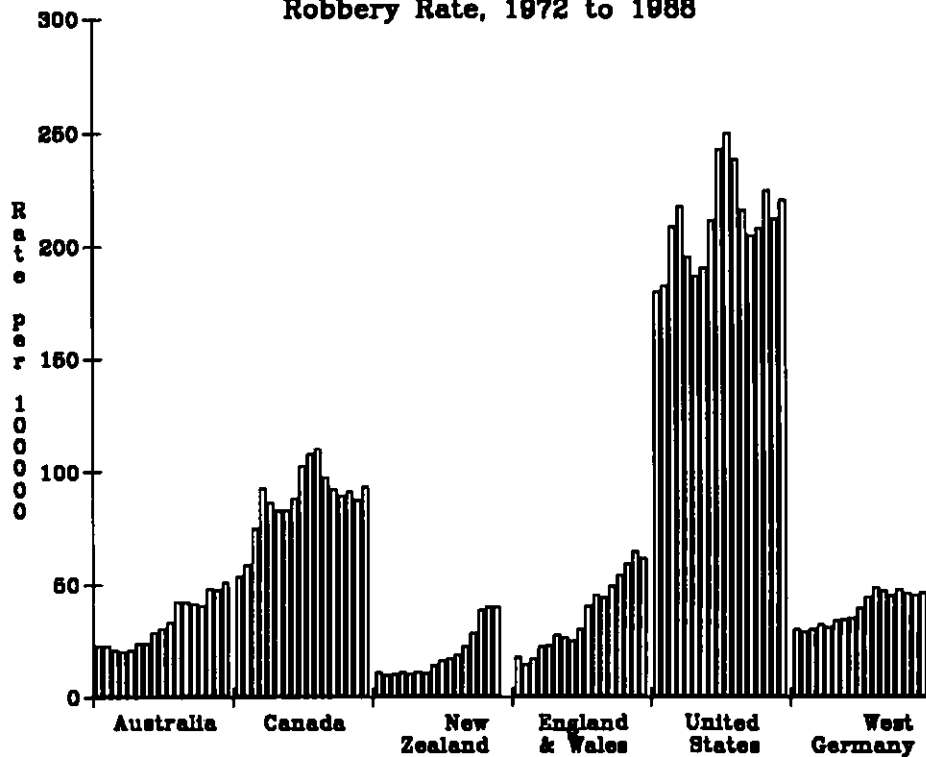


Figure 2.8
Burglary Rate, 1972 to 1988

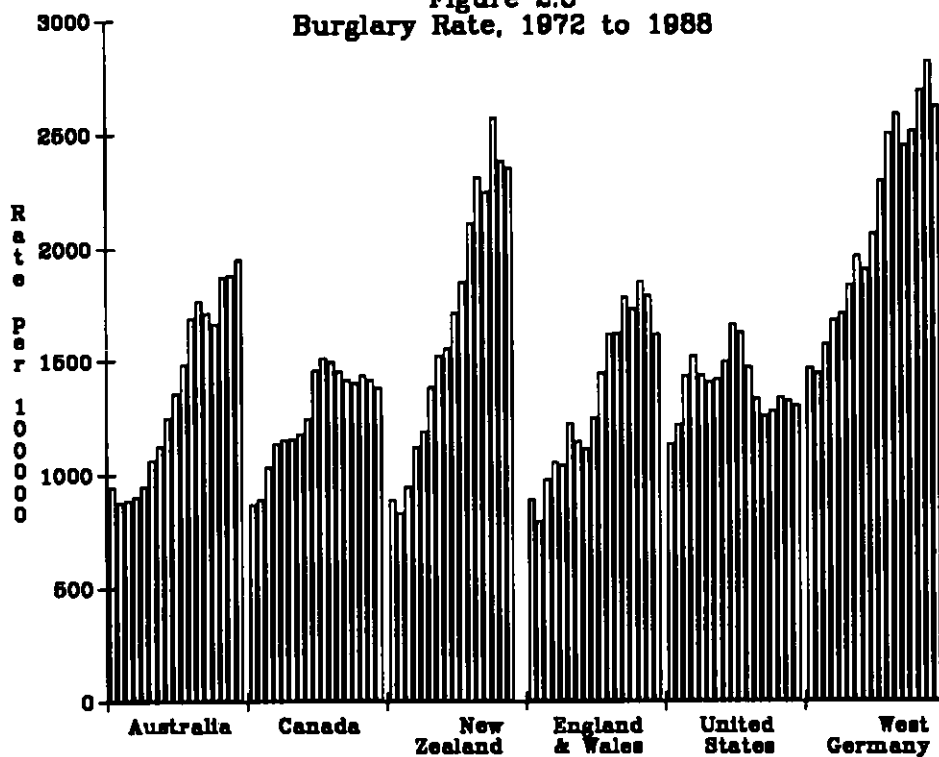


Figure 2.9
Larceny Rate, 1972 to 1988

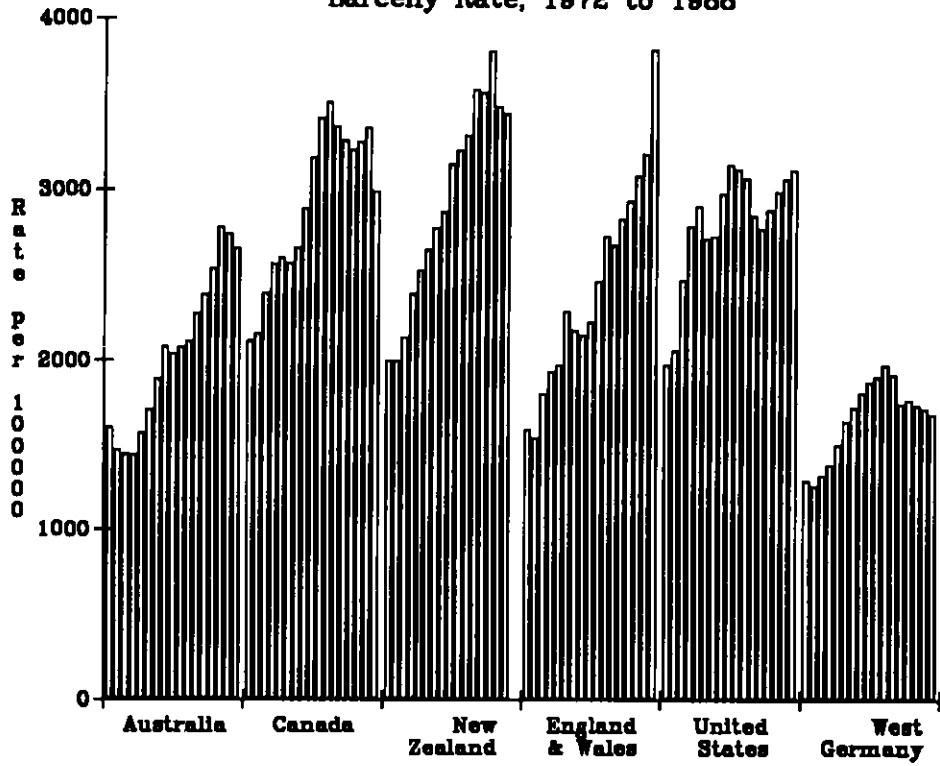


Figure 2.10
Motor Vehicle Theft Rate, 1972 to 1988

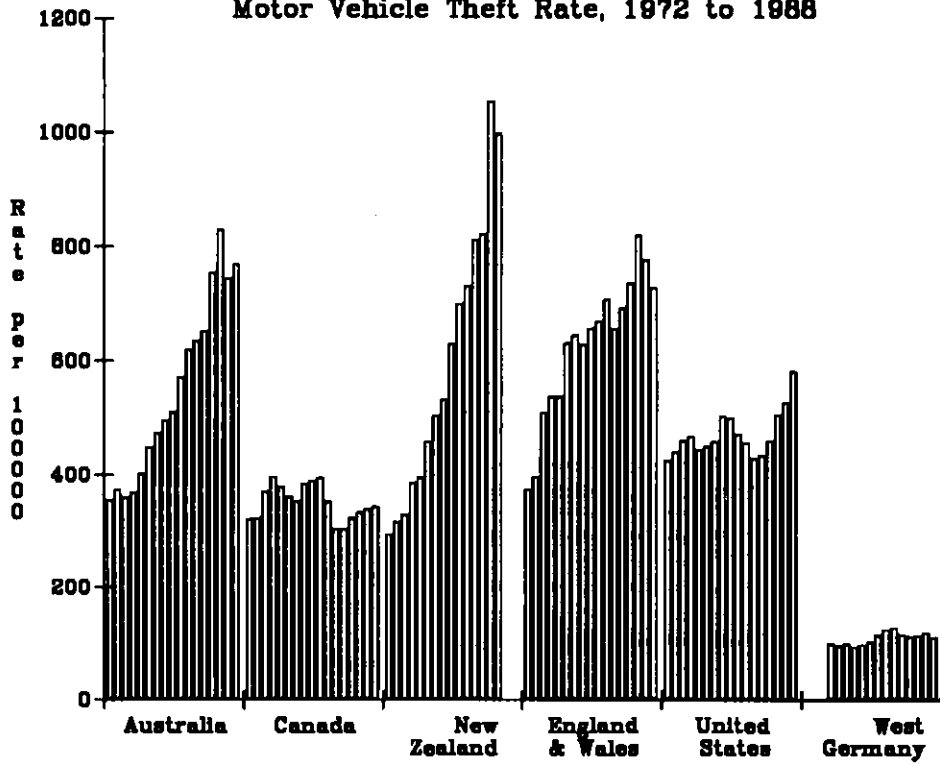


Table 2.11**Number of Offences Reported Per 100 000 Total Population
for Selected Countries, 1972-1988**

Year	Australia	Canada	New Zealand	England & Wales	United States	West Germany
HOMICIDE*						
1972	2.2	2.2	1.0	1.0	9.0	4.4
1973	1.9	2.2	1.3	0.9	9.4	4.3
1974	2.0	2.7	1.6	1.2	9.8	4.4
1975	2.1	3.1	1.2	1.0	9.6	4.7
1976	2.2	2.9	2.0	1.1	8.8	4.5
1977	2.1	3.0	1.3	1.0	8.8	4.2
1978	2.0	2.8	1.9	1.1	9.0	4.1
1979	2.2	2.7	1.8	1.3	9.7	4.2
1980	1.8	2.5	1.7	1.3	10.2	4.4
1981	2.0	2.6	1.9	1.1	9.8	4.8
1982	2.1	2.7	2.0	1.2	9.1	4.9
1983	2.1	2.7	2.0	1.1	8.3	4.4
1984	2.0	2.6	1.8	1.2	7.9	4.4
1985	2.1	2.7	2.4	1.2	7.9	4.6
1986	2.0	2.2	2.5	1.3	8.6	4.4
1987	2.3	2.5	2.6	1.4	8.3	4.3
1988	2.0	2.0	n/a	1.2	8.4	4.1

(1988 Figures for Australia do not include Northern Territory or Tasmania.)

*Includes murder and non-negligent manslaughter (excluding by driving). Attempts are not included except for West Germany.

Table 2.12**Number of Offences Reported Per 100 000 Total Population
for Selected Countries, 1972-1988 - Continued**

Year	Australia	Canada	New Zealand	England & Wales	United States	West Germany
ROBBERY						
1972	23.3	54.2	11.4	18.2	180.7	30.5
1973	23.3	59.6	10.3	15.0	183.1	29.5
1974	21.2	75.5	10.6	17.6	209.3	30.6
1975	20.5	93.4	11.5	23.0	218.2	32.9
1976	21.1	86.8	10.9	23.6	195.8	31.6
1977	24.3	83.6	11.9	28.0	187.1	34.6
1978	24.3	83.7	11.2	26.8	191.3	35.3
1979	29.2	88.8	14.7	25.4	212.1	35.8
1980	30.8	102.8	16.7	30.5	243.5	39.9
1981	33.8	108.6	17.6	40.9	250.6	44.9
1982	42.9	110.6	19.2	46.0	238.9	49.4
1983	42.5	98.0	23.0	44.6	216.5	48.1
1984	42.2	93.0	28.9	50.0	205.4	45.8
1985	41.1	90.0	39.2	55.0	208.5	48.7
1986	49.0	92.0	40.7	59.9	225.1	46.8
1987	48.3	88.0	40.5	65.2	212.7	46.0
1988	51.7	94.0	n/a	62.4	220.9	47.3

(1988 Figures for Australia do not include Northern Territory or Tasmania.)

Table 2.13

**Number of Offences Reported Per 100 000 Total Population
for Selected Countries, 1972-1988 - Continued**

Year	Australia	Canada	New Zealand	England & Wales	United States	West Germany
BURGLARY*						
1972	948.0	874.6	895.5	894.8	1140.8	1472.1
1973	880.4	896.3	837.5	799.9	1222.5	1448.1
1974	890.9	1039.6	952.6	984.2	1437.7	1581.0
1975	906.9	1143.2	1126.6	1061.6	1525.9	1689.4
1976	954.9	1161.1	1194.1	1048.9	1439.4	1716.3
1977	1068.9	1162.0	1386.6	1229.7	1410.9	1844.6
1978	1130.8	1185.9	1525.6	1151.7	1423.7	1972.4
1979	1253.9	1252.3	1560.7	1118.0	1499.1	1915.8
1980	1360.8	1462.3	1721.2	1255.9	1668.2	2068.7
1981	1489.0	1518.2	1855.3	1448.3	1632.1	2299.3
1982	1697.0	1501.5	2114.3	1623.8	1475.2	2512.7
1983	1773.4	1456.0	2316.1	1629.7	1337.7	2597.1
1984	1721.0	1421.0	2251.9	1793.0	1263.7	2457.3
1985	1670.9	1407.0	2580.3	1736.9	1287.3	2523.2
1986	1879.7	1440.0	2385.8	1860.3	1344.6	2699.9
1987	1889.9	1421.0	2356.3	1797.3	1329.6	2829.4
1988	1956.5	1386.0	n/a	1623.2	1309.2	2632.9

(1988 Figures for Australia do not include Northern Territory or Tasmania.)

*Figures for West Germany relate to "theft under aggravating circumstances".

Table 2.14

**Number of Offences Reported Per 100 000 Total Population
for Selected Countries, 1972-1988 - Continued**

Year	Australia	Canada	New Zealand	England & Wales	United States	West Germany
LARCENY*						
1972	1612.2	2123.5	2012.9	1603.0	1993.6	1306.9
1973	1478.5	2163.3	2006.2	1554.8	2071.9	1275.9
1974	1452.0	2401.0	2143.1	1816.6	2489.5	1336.2
1975	1446.5	2576.0	2398.5	1947.1	2804.8	1398.7
1976	1577.4	2609.4	2537.7	1987.8	2921.3	1514.8
1977	1717.3	2579.5	2661.5	2300.0	2729.9	1656.8
1978	1895.7	2671.7	2788.3	2192.1	2747.4	1741.0
1979	2089.1	2898.6	2882.1	2161.3	2999.1	1827.0
1980	2046.7	3195.1	3164.1	2234.6	3167.0	1891.3
1981	2084.3	3423.4	3242.2	2479.4	3139.7	1925.2
1982	2117.6	3515.0	3330.3	2744.0	3084.8	1990.7
1983	2283.3	3380.0	3596.9	2692.2	2868.9	1937.1
1984	2391.1	3296.0	3578.2	2847.6	2791.3	1765.7
1985	2550.7	3241.0	3822.6	2948.5	2901.2	1785.4
1986	2786.8	3288.0	3498.2	3097.7	3010.3	1756.7
1987	2748.5	3372.0	3454.3	3227.8	3081.3	1736.3
1988	2667.2	3000.0	n/a	3833.2	3134.9	1702.6

(1988 Figures for Australia do not include Northern Territory or Tasmania.)

*Figures for West Germany relate to "theft without aggravating circumstances".

Table 2.15**Number of Offences Reported Per 100 000 Total Population
for Selected Countries, 1972-1988 - Continued**

Year	Australia	Canada	New Zealand	England & Wales	United States	West Germany
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT						
1972	355.4	322.4	295.0	375.6	426.1	n/a
1973	374.6	324.0	317.1	397.8	442.6	n/a
1974	360.1	371.1	329.5	511.4	462.2	n/a
1975	369.1	398.2	387.6	538.8	469.4	101.3
1976	403.4	379.2	395.1	538.3	446.1	97.4
1977	450.7	361.7	461.2	631.7	451.9	100.4
1978	476.5	353.5	505.4	645.3	460.5	96.2
1979	497.6	385.1	534.1	629.6	505.6	99.6
1980	512.3	390.7	630.6	658.7	502.2	104.2
1981	572.7	395.3	700.6	670.5	474.7	116.6
1982	622.3	353.2	732.0	708.1	458.8	127.4
1983	636.4	305.0	812.4	656.7	430.8	130.6
1984	653.4	305.0	822.6	692.4	437.1	118.0
1985	756.0	324.0	1055.3	736.3	462.0	114.2
1986	830.7	334.0	999.0	820.8	507.8	115.1
1987	745.1	340.0	n/a	777.9	529.4	121.0
1988	770.4	344.0	n/a	727.9	582.9	113.6

(1988 Figures for Australia do not include Northern Territory or Tasmania.)

Sources: Tables 2.11 to 2.15

Australia - *Annual Reports of Commissioners of Police of all the six states and two territories, 1972-1988.*

Canada - *Crime and Traffic Enforcement Statistics, 1972-1987.*

Canadian Crime Statistics, 1988. Cat. No. 85-205 Annual, Canada

New Zealand - *Report of the New Zealand Police, 1972-1988.*

England & Wales - *Criminal Statistics England and Wales, 1972-1988.*

Criminal Statistics England and Wales, Supplementary Tables, 1987 and 1988 Vol.3.

Annual Abstract of Statistics, 1990, England & Wales

United States - *Crime in the US, 1972-1988.*

West Germany - *Polizeiliche Kriminalstatistik, 1976-1988.*

CRIME IN CITIES

Cities usually have higher crime rates than rural areas; official statistics from various countries tend to support this view. Because of the demand for information on levels of crime in cities, in this section an attempt has been made to present a limited amount of information for a group of cities from Australia and overseas.

Rates of crimes reported to police for homicide, and robbery and motor vehicle thefts have been compiled. Such information was available for only four cities in Australia. Six cities/urban regions each have been selected from England and Wales, the United States and West Germany. **We wish to caution the reader on the comparability of data. Not only definitions of crime, classification and procedures may influence the level of recorded crime, but the definition of a city may also vary from country to country.** British cities selected for this section include surrounding areas as well, defined by police districts. A host of other factors, viz., density of population, economic activity including industrialisation, structure of the population, level of migration, ethnicity, age etc., may also influence the level of crime.

Main features of the data

Homicide

While the levels of homicide in larger cities are generally higher than for the country as a whole, they nevertheless tend to reflect the national pattern. The exceptions to this rule are Sydney, Bonn and Hamburg, where homicide rates are lower than they are for Australia and West Germany respectively. (*See* Figure 2.12 and Tables 2.16-2.19)

Robbery

Robbery rates in Australian cities are, relatively, lower than cities in other countries. (*See* Figure 2.12 and Tables 2.16-2.19)

Motor Vehicle Theft

While the rate of motor vehicle theft in Australia is higher than that in the United States; except for Sydney, other Australian cities have lower rates than cities in the United States, and England and Wales. West German cities show consistently lower rates of motor vehicle theft than cities in other countries. (*See* Tables 2.16-2.19)

Figure 2.11
Homicide Rate in
Cities/Urban Regions - 1988

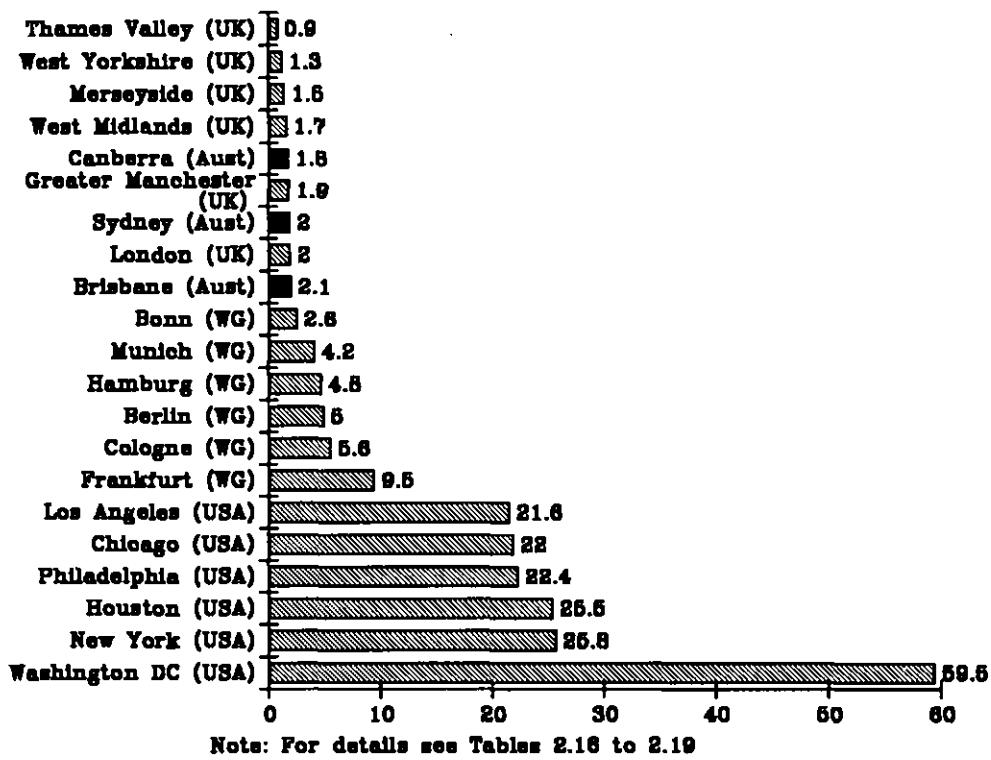


Figure 2.12
Robbery Rate in
Cities/Urban Regions - 1988

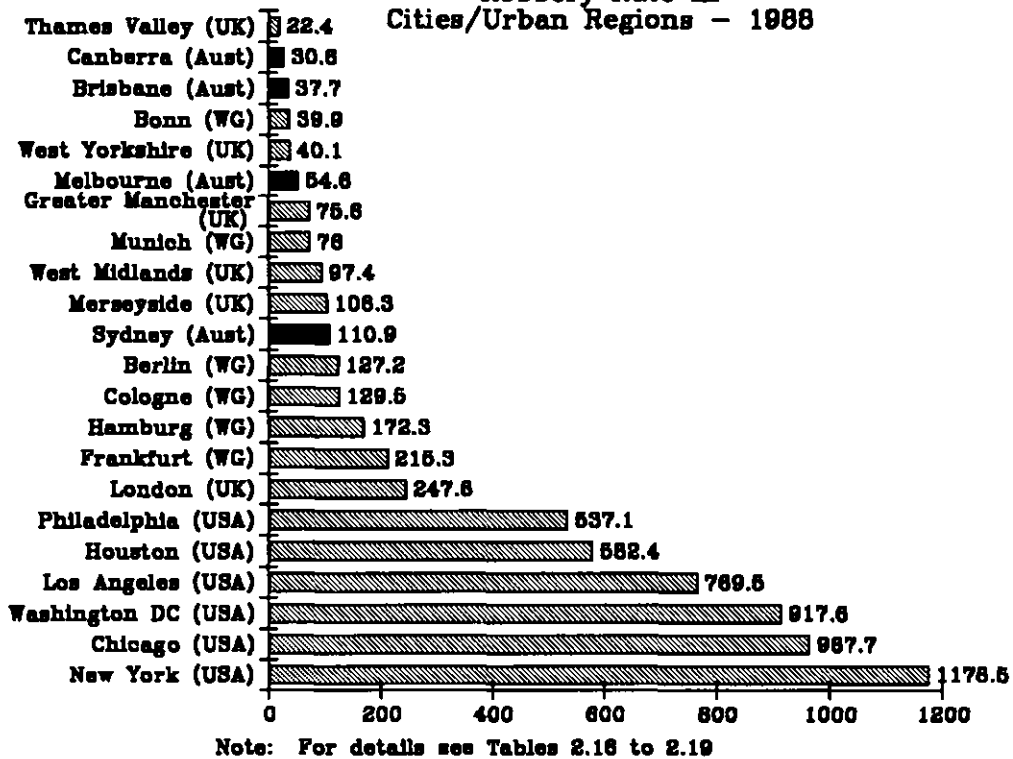


Table 2.16
Cities - Australia 1987-88 and 1988-89
Reported Crime Rate Per 100 000 Population

Region	1987-1988			1988-1989				
	Population	Homicide	Robbery	MVT	Population	Homicide	Robbery	MVT
Brisbane	1089803	2.3	35.1	419.7	1154391	2.1	37.7	479.6
Canberra (ACT)	273318	1.5	16.8	516.2	277926	1.8	30.6	516.3
Melbourne	2980100	n/a	56.3	974.8	3087326	n/a	54.6	1011.1
Sydney	3414014	2.0	111.2	1335.4	3566428	2.0	110.9	1206.3
Australia	16531929	2.3	48.3	745.0	16806730	2.0	51.7	770.4

Source: *Annual Reports of Police Departments 1987-88 and 1988-89.*

Australia figures do not include Tasmania or Northern Territory for 1988-89

Table 2.17
Cities/Urban Regions England and Wales 1987 and 1988
Reported Crime Rate Per 100 000 Population

Region	1987			1988				
	Population	Homicide	Robbery	MVT	Population	Homicide	Robbery	MVT
Greater Manchester *	2580100	1.7	83.0	1470.3	2578000	1.9	75.6	1481.6
London #	7252000	2.7	250.4	1074.7	7242000	2.0	247.6	941.5
Merseyside †	1456800	1.0	116.9	1295.5	1448000	1.5	106.3	1176.3
Thames Valley **	1922000	1.9	24.5	728.2	1940000	0.9	22.4	601.0
West Midlands ##	2642300	1.4	109.1	1294.6	2617000	1.7	97.4	1100.6
West Yorkshire † †	2052400	1.5	37.5	797.3	2057000	1.3	40.1	780.7
England & Wales	50252800	1.4	64.9	775.2	50383000	1.2	62.4	727.9

* Includes among others the city of Manchester; # London metropolitan area; † Includes among others the city of Liverpool; ** Includes among others the city of Reading; ## Includes among others the cities of Birmingham and Coventry; † † Includes among others the cities of Bradford and Leeds.

Source: Population data for London and Thames Valley, 1987 and 1988, Appendix Seven from *Her Majesty's Chief Inspector of Constabulary's Report*, Home Office, London.

Criminal Statistics England & Wales, Supplementary Tables, 1987 Vol.3.

Criminal Statistics England & Wales, Supplementary Tables, 1988 Vol.3.

Annual Abstract of Statistics, 1990, England & Wales.

Table 2.18

**Cities - United States 1987 and 1988
Reported Crime Rate Per 100 000 Population**

Region	1987			1988				
	Population	Homicide	Robbery	MVT	Population	Homicide	Robbery	MVT
Chicago	3018338	22.9	989.9	1315.1	2994100	22.0	967.7	1503.4
Houston	1739999	18.6	557.0	1646.6	1725421	25.5	582.4	1763.3
Los Angeles	3341726	24.3	783.8	1708.9	3402342	21.6	769.5	1685.0
New York	7284319	23.0	1083.0	1313.1	7346352	25.8	1178.5	1632.6
Philadelphia	1649364	20.5	564.0	929.0	1657285	22.4	537.1	1226.6
Washington DC	622000	36.2	717.4	1012.4	620000	59.5	917.6	1392.4
USA	243400000	8.3	212.7	529.4	245807000	8.4	220.9	582.9

Source: *Crime in the United States, 1987 and 1988*

Table 2.19

**Cities - West Germany 1987 and 1988
Reported Crime Rate Per 100 000 Population**

Region	1987			1988				
	Population	Homicide	Robbery	MVT	Population	Homicide	Robbery	MVT
Berlin	1879225	6.7	113.9	293.0	2030128	5.0	127.2	208.0
Bonn	474658	3.8	33.9	100.0	458616	2.6	39.9	108.0
Cologne	914336	5.2	117.8	182.0	928309	5.6	129.5	179.0
Frankfurt	592411	8.3	208.5	341.0	621379	9.5	215.3	329.0
Hamburg	1571276	3.9	164.1	477.0	1596400	4.8	172.3	469.0
Munich	1274716	6.4	74.8	138.0	1206394	4.2	76.0	141.0
West Germany	61140500	4.3	46.0	121.0	61241700	4.1	47.3	113.6

MVT = Motor Vehicle Theft

Source: *Polizeiliche Kriminalstatistik 1987 and 1988. Bundesrepublik Deutschland, Bundeskriminalamt*

Chapter 3:

How much crime is solved

Only a portion of all crimes reported or becoming known to the police is ever solved; even a serious offence like homicide often does not produce a 100 per cent solution rate. An offence is solved or cleared in a number of ways, for example:

- when a person is charged with committing the offence or warned by a police officer instead of being charged, or an information is laid against at least one person;
- when it is discovered on investigation that no offence was committed;
- when the offender discovered is below the age of criminal responsibility and is not charged;
- when the offender has been committed to a psychiatric hospital before a charge could be laid, or he/she is already serving a sentence etc.

It must be noted, however, that an overwhelming majority of cases are solved by charge. It is important to note that an offence may be reported in one period and cleared in another and thus will be counted in two different periods. It is, therefore, possible that occasionally the number of offences cleared in a given year exceeds the number reported in that year; such anomalies have been observed mainly in serious and low frequency offences like homicide.

Clearance rates in the tables and figures are percentages of reported offences cleared.

Main features of the data

In Table 2.1 all crimes reported and cleared have been shown. Statistics show that in the 1980s the clearance rate for all crimes has declined slightly, and still about one in three crimes reported to the police in Australia is solved. Among the states, Queensland demonstrates a consistently high clearance rate; New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory show the lowest level of crime clearance. As in other aspects of crime statistics, **the clearance rate may be influenced by different counting rules.**

Homicide

It appears that the larger states with relatively high numbers of homicides rarely show a 100 per cent clearance rate. Nevertheless, the clearance rate for homicide shows a stable pattern. (See Table 3.1)

Serious Assault

On an average approximately three-quarters of all serious assaults reported to the police are cleared. For Australia the clearance rate during the 16-year period has been stable. (*See* Table 3.2)

Robbery

Unlike the two pure violent offences of homicide and serious assault, the clearance rate for robbery is relatively low. Only about one-quarter of all robberies reported are cleared and the clearance rates during the 16-year period present a declining trend. (*See* Table 3.3)

Break, Enter and Steal

Currently only about one in eight burglaries reported to the police is cleared. For Australia, the clearance rate for burglary has declined dramatically during the 16-year period. The pattern for residential burglary is worse than that for all burglaries. For 1987-88 less than one in 10 residential burglaries was cleared. (*See* Table 3.4 and 3.5)

Motor Vehicle Theft

Motor vehicle thefts include 'illegal use'. Over 80 per cent of the motor vehicles involved are recovered, albeit not necessarily intact. Yet, the overall clearance rate for this offence remains low — one in eight. This rate varies across jurisdictions and New South Wales, the state which reports more than two-fifths of all motor vehicle thefts in Australia annually, also shows the lowest clearance rate. (*See* Table 3.6)

Fraud

Among property offences, fraud, forgery, etc., are cleared at a relatively high rate. A large majority of acts that constitute this offence category, such as credit card fraud, misappropriation, forgeries, etc., are reported with at least some notions about the perpetrators. As such, the high clearance rate of this offence increases the otherwise low clearance rate for property offences in general. (*See* Table 3.7)

Stealing

A little over one in five offences of stealing are solved. In most jurisdictions the clearance rate has declined over the 16-year period. (*See* Table 3.8)

Summary

Grouping the offences into violent (homicide; serious assault; and robbery) and property (break, enter and steal; motor vehicle theft; fraud and stealing) reveals that only less than three in five of the former and one in five of the latter are cleared in Australia (Table 3.9 and Figures 3.1 and 3.2). But while the trend in clearance rate for violent offences has remained remarkably stable during the last few years, the trend for property offences is a gradually declining one. Considering that property offences make up the overwhelming majority of total reported crime, this declining trend in clearance rate should be of concern to the community. The trend in the eight Australian jurisdictions follows two different patterns — one for the larger states and another for the smaller areas (Figures 3.3 to 3.6). The two largest states, New South Wales and Victoria, show declining trends in clearance rates for both violent and property crimes. The smaller jurisdictions demonstrate a relatively high degree of fluctuations in clearance rate. In recent years, numerous countermeasures — Neighbourhood Watch, Business Watch and Rail Watch — have been introduced and the impacts of these have not been systematically assessed.

Figure 3.1
 Proportion of Violent Offences Cleared
 Australia, 1973-74 to 1987-88

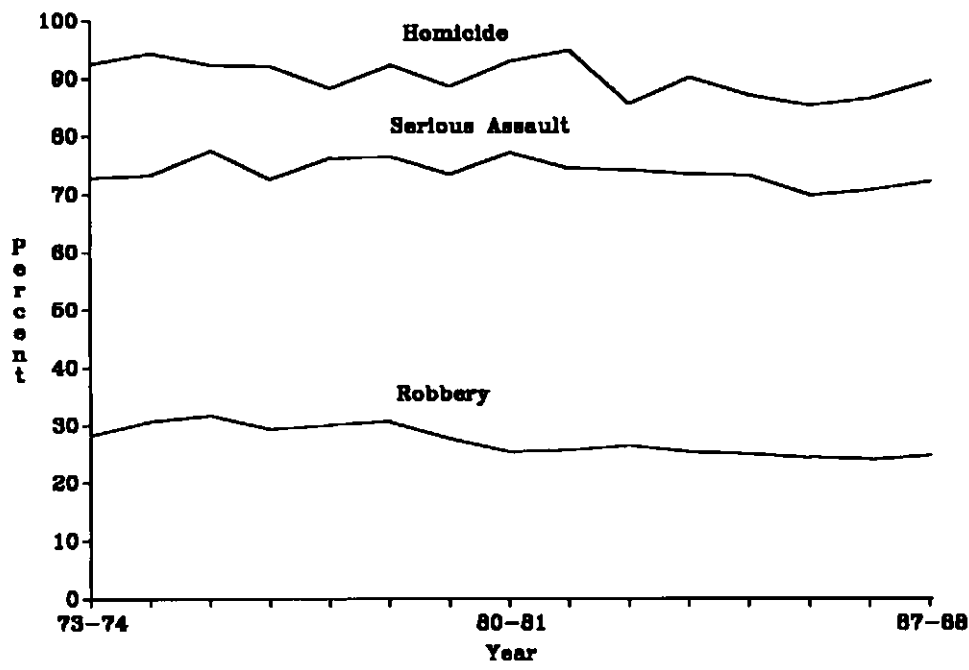


Figure 3.2
 Proportion of Property Offences Cleared
 Australia, 1973-74 to 1987-88

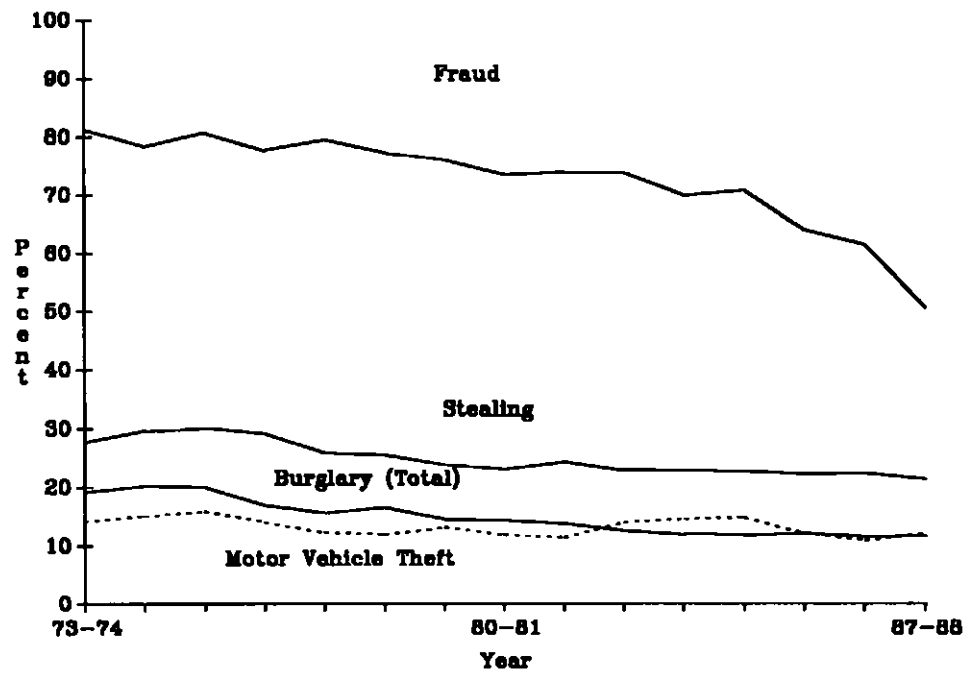


Figure 3.3

Proportion of Violent & Property Offences
Cleared, New South Wales &
Victoria, 1973-74 to 1987-88

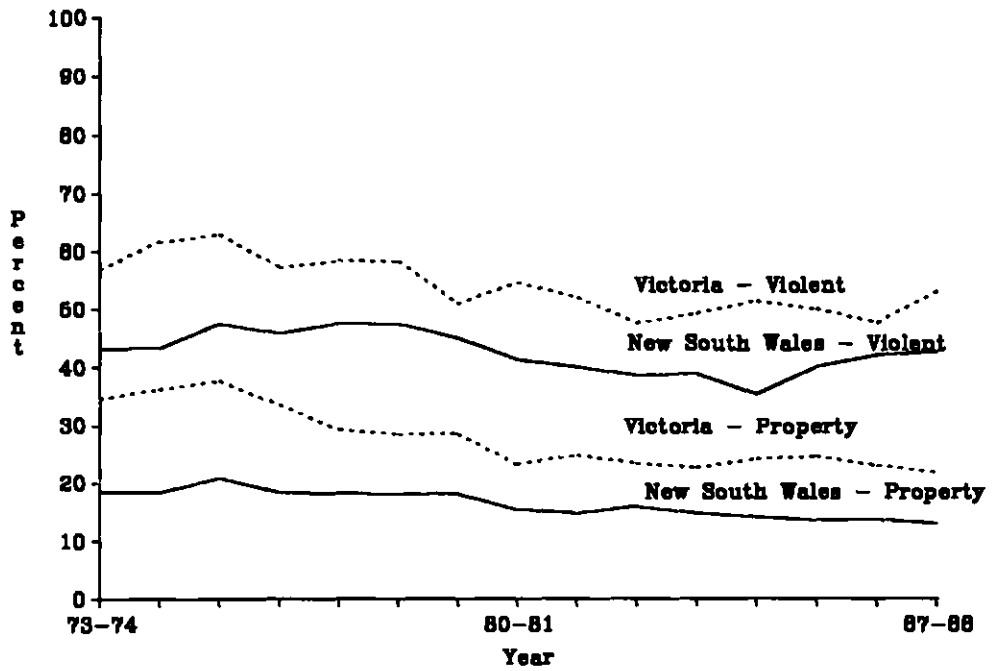


Figure 3.4

Proportion of Violent & Property Offences
Cleared, Queensland & Western
Australia, 1973-74 to 1987-88

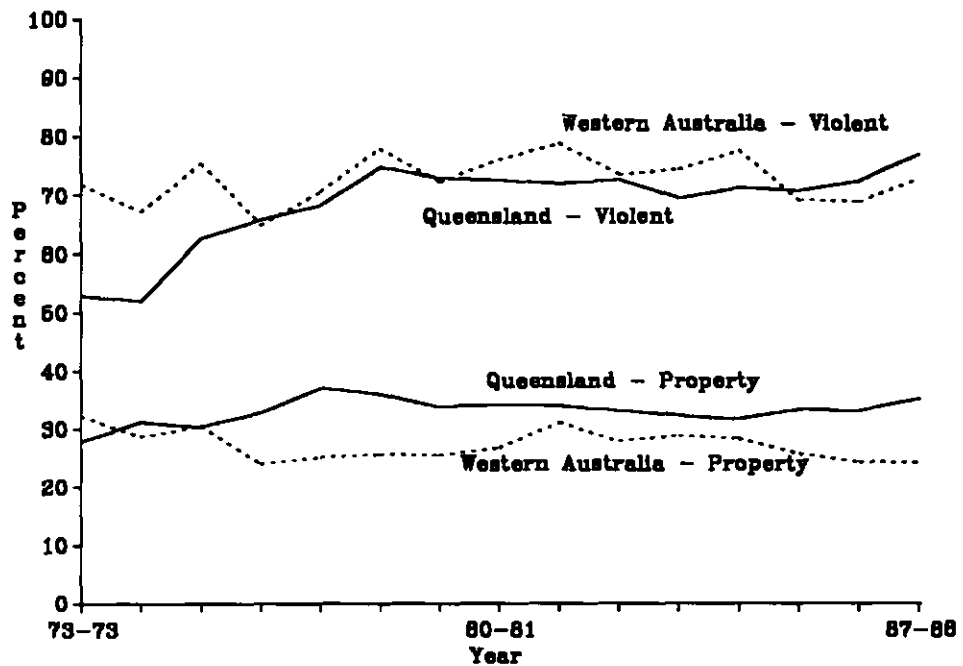


Figure 3.5

Proportion of Violent & Property Offences
Cleared, South Australia & Tasmania,
1973-74 to 1987-88

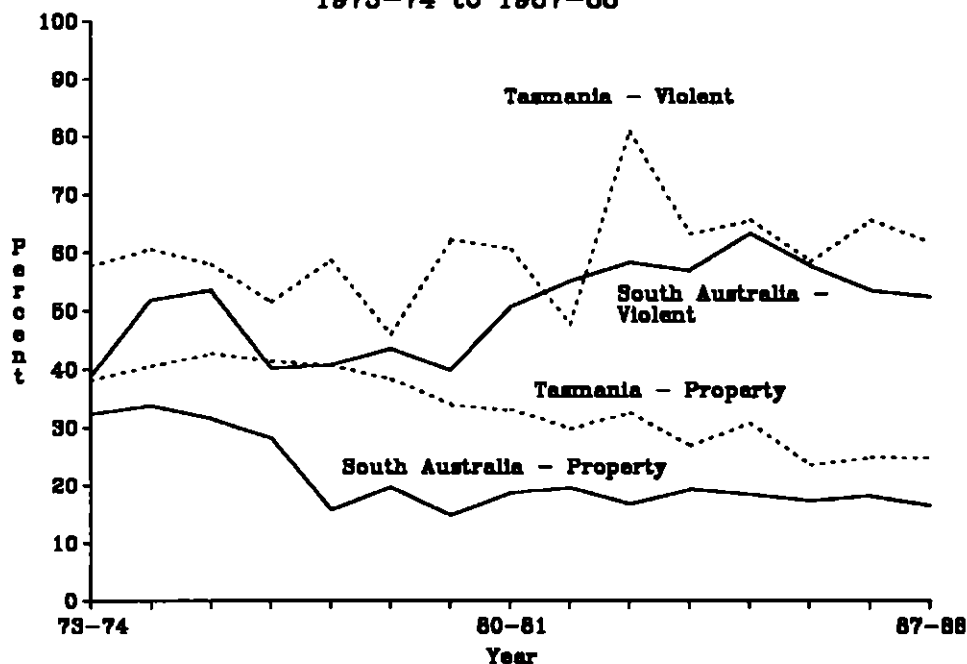


Figure 3.6

Proportion of Violent & Property Offences
Cleared, Northern Territory & Australian
Capital Territory, 1973-74 to 1987-88

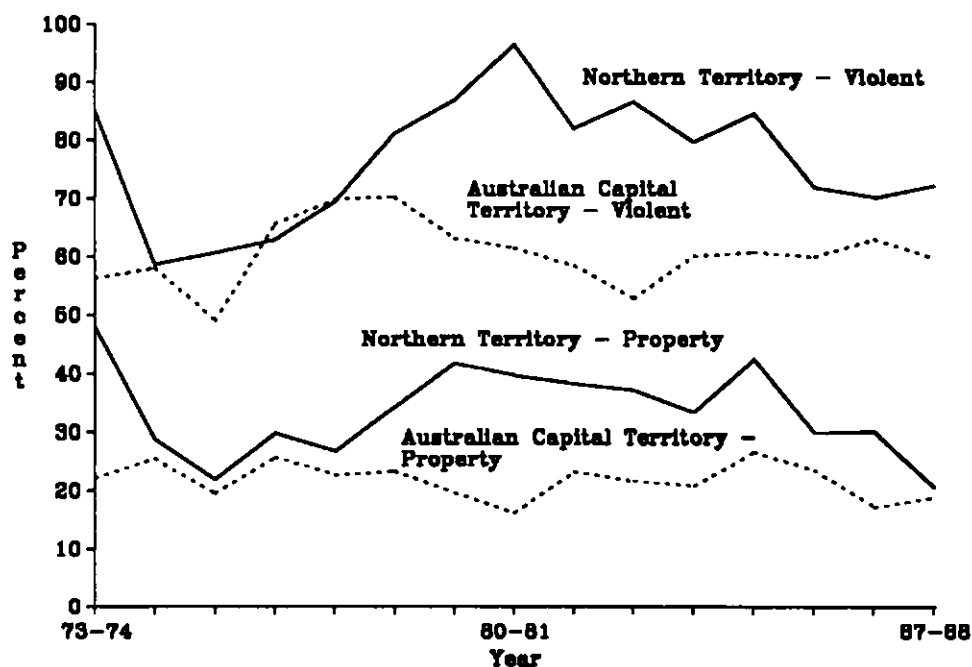


Table 3.1
Number of Offences Cleared and Clearance Rate
1973-74 to 1988-89

HOMICIDE

STATE		1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
NEW SOUTH WALES	N	106	69	96	93	96	109	99	100	116	105	105	89	83	80	94	102
	%	91.4	87.3	92.3	90.3	88.9	94.8	90.8	90.9	95.1	84.7	86.1	79.5	74.1	72.7	80.3	85.0
VICTORIA	N	58	67	46	52	62	42	78	42	63	55	60	61	66	69	101	74
	%	93.5	100.0	93.9	96.3	91.2	82.4	86.7	75.0	92.6	77.5	88.2	77.2	93.0	89.6	92.7	93.7
QUEENSLAND	N	45	42	50	58	39	39	36	38	41	45	49	43	75	55	75	69
	%	91.8	100.0	94.3	95.1	90.7	92.9	90.0	95.0	97.6	97.8	92.5	97.7	98.7	87.3	100.0	101.5
WESTERN AUSTRALIA	N	22	25	17	31	18	29	24	20	27	17	29	30	29	26 ⁺	27 ⁺	30
	%	95.7	92.6	94.4	96.9	94.7	87.9	92.3	100.0	100.0	85.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	90.0	96.8
SOUTH AUSTRALIA	N	29*	30*	31*	25*	27*	27	25	16	20	18	21	16	16	12	11	16
	%	93.5	100.0	96.9	80.6	73.0	100.0	83.3	100.0	87.0	94.7	100.0	88.9	80.0	85.7	84.6	88.9
TASMANIA	N	1	3	3	6	6	6	6	17	5	4	5	8	4	11	4	n/a
	%	50.0	50.0	42.9	66.7	75.0	100.0	66.7	242.9	100.0	44.4	83.3	160.0	25.0	183.3	66.7	n/a
NORTHERN TERRITORY	N	11	14	20	24 [#]	20	9	18	13	15	26	21	19	18	25	24	n/a
	%	100.0	100.0	90.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	94.7	81.3	93.8	96.3	87.5	105.6	100.0	100.0	96.0	n/a
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY	N	-	-	1	3	2	2	-	n/a	2	2	9	2	2	2	3	4
	%	-	-	100.0	100.0	66.7	100.0	-	n/a	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	66.7	75.0	80.0
AUSTRALIA	N	272	250	264	292	270	263	286	246	289	272	299	268	293	280	339	295
	%	92.5	94.3	92.3	92.1	88.2	92.3	88.5	92.8	94.8	85.5	90.1	87.0	85.2	86.4	89.4	91.9

*Includes attempted murder. #Includes manslaughter by driving. + This reflects arrests.

Table 3.2
Number of Offences Cleared and Clearance Rate
1973-74 to 1988-89

SERIOUS ASSAULT

STATE		1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
NEW SOUTH WALES	N	660	582	685	614	708	815	843	1058	1069	1186	1354	1379	1871	2493	2786	3099
	%	71.6	69.0	76.0	73.5	77.4	74.2	74.4	76.2	74.7	70.3	73.4	67.8	65.9	67.8	68.1	68.8
VICTORIA	N	806	998	1013	1016	1323	1338	1153	1383	1382	1379	1484	1616	1846	1915	2383	3233
	%	75.1	75.4	78.0	74.6	75.0	74.0	66.6	70.3	65.6	62.3	64.2	64.7	62.2	61.3	64.0	72.1
QUEENSLAND	N	240	211	411	408	616	813	1007	1130	1337	1359	1590	1749	1964	2240	2897	3090
	%	67.2	72.0	80.6	77.7	85.4	86.0	82.0	81.0	81.1	83.0	79.1	79.3	77.3	81.0	83.9	77.5
WESTERN AUSTRALIA	N	155	191	277	294	300	248	346	399	390	652	700	764	789	990	1231	1310
	%	92.3	80.3	86.6	68.5	81.7	85.8	77.8	90.5	85.5	88.9	84.4	86.2	79.1	82.0	82.6	79.9
SOUTH AUSTRALIA	N	91	143	153	129	108	188	281	306	397	462	501	613	706	770	810	901
	%	52.6	71.1	65.4	53.5	44.3	56.3	58.3	65.5	69.8	70.8	69.0	73.8	71.7	66.6	64.6	66.0
TASMANIA	N	15	15	24	11	11	16	20	29	34	36	36	29	33	43	43 [#]	n/a
	%	65.2	78.9	85.7	55.0	73.3	80.0	64.5	61.7	65.4	80.0	83.7	59.2	76.6	76.8	76.8	n/a
NORTHERN TERRITORY	N	58	35	32	45	131	203	291	455	497	630	391	445	417	393	483	n/a
	%	90.6	83.3	74.4	77.6	72.8	82.9	90.1	100.0	84.1	88.5	81.1	89.0	74.5	73.0	89.8	n/a
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY	N	31	22	19	33	43	43	42	60	43	62	60	92	111	122	112	150
	%	73.8	64.7	55.9	78.6	81.1	76.8	80.8	66.7	61.4	60.8	67.4	64.3	68.1	69.7	72.7	71.4
AUSTRALIA	N	2056	2197	2614	2550	3240	3664	3983	4820	5149	5766	6116	6687	7737	8966	10745	11783
	%	72.9	73.4	77.5	72.6	76.1	76.4	73.4	77.1	74.4	74.1	73.4	73.1	69.7	70.6	72.8	72.8

[#] Same figures as previous year

Table 3.3
Number of Offences Cleared and Clearance Rate
1973-74 to 1988-89

ROBBERY

STATE		1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
NEW SOUTH WALES	N	342	297	258	287	447	355	513	452	624	887	739	625	599	687	778	724
	%	22.9	24.0	22.4	23.8	28.3	24.4	26.1	19.2	21.7	23.4	20.3	16.8	17.9	17.6	18.2	16.3
VICTORIA	N	307	307	356	332	361	433	358	368	331	428	424	481	457	556	537	759
	%	33.5	37.2	39.7	32.6	31.4	34.9	27.9	29.6	27.3	26.8	26.7	30.2	27.4	26.6	29.7	41.8
QUEENSLAND	N	83	101	89	100	80	92	99	107	122	142	194	203	186	230	288	294
	%	29.3	30.0	28.5	37.3	26.0	33.7	33.2	33.3	31.3	32.1	33.9	37.3	35.7	35.4	41.0	37.2
WESTERN AUSTRALIA	N	54	57	71	59	65	71	74	78	65	93	127	129	118	153	126	206
	%	41.5	40.4	49.0	46.5	41.9	57.7	52.5	40.8	50.8	32.9	43.6	47.6	34.9	33.3	33.3	37.3
SOUTH AUSTRALIA	N	59	92	104	65	66	86	96	120	123	117	142	156	178	233	200	209
	%	23.0	33.0	38.7	24.3	31.0	26.2	19.4	30.9	31.7	33.4	34.1	40.1	32.2	32.1	29.5	30.3
TASMANIA	N	25	25	13	18	10	14	25	14	22	45	22	26	18	11	21 [#]	n/a
	%	53.2	54.3	37.1	47.4	38.5	27.5	59.5	31.1	30.6	86.5	44.0	61.9	51.4	29.7	43.8 [#]	n/a
NORTHERN TERRITORY	N	19	8	7	2	8	6	6	18	18	8	4	16	30	20	23	n/a
	%	67.9	20.5	24.1	8.0	33.3	42.9	31.6	56.3	46.2	28.6	25.0	34.8	44.8	34.5	53.5	n/a
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY	N	5	7	6	8	6	15	6	7	8	21	23	33	19	21	7	35
	%	22.7	43.8	33.3	38.1	35.3	55.6	25.0	36.8	44.4	36.8	41.8	51.6	34.5	40.4	15.2	41.2
AUSTRALIA	N	894	894	904	871	1043	1072	1177	1164	1313	1741	1675	1669	1605	1911	1980	2227
	%	28.2	30.6	31.7	29.3	30.0	30.5	27.6	25.3	25.6	26.4	25.3	25.0	24.4	24.0	24.8	26.6

[#]Data extracted from the *Police Commissioners' Australian Crime Statistics Sub-Committee Report 1987-88*.

Table 3.4
Number of Offences Cleared and Clearance Rate
1973-74 to 1988-89

BREAK, ENTER AND STEAL (TOTAL)

STATE		1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
NEW SOUTH WALES	N	4760	5047	5306	4636	4925	5472	5035	5699	6196	7146	7556	6687	6957	7571	7247	7188
	%	11.0	12.2	12.7	10.3	9.6	10.9	8.9	8.2	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.0	8.0	7.80	7.3	6.8
VICTORIA	N	8225	8586	9687	8414	9101	10022	9603	9339	10098	9568	9601	9342	8702	9136	11038	14740
	%	24.9	26.0	26.9	20.5	18.5	18.4	16.2	15.2	14.9	12.2	11.1	11.9	11.4	10.5	12.2	16.7
QUEENSLAND	N	2844	3265	3028	3395	3853	4259	3955	5127	5353	6286	5922	6199	6965	7475	7145	7098
	%	20.4	22.9	19.5	24.0	23.7	23.7	19.9	22.0	21.0	20.6	19.7	19.4	21.8	21.1	20.8	18.5
WESTERN AUSTRALIA	N	3281	3364	3175	2677	3059	3248	3555	4029	4592	4668	4888	4619	4936	5961	5765	5352
	%	28.4	22.7	22.7	18.5	21.0	20.2	20.9	20.8	23.9	19.1	20.9	17.2	16.8	17.1	16.8	13.1
SOUTH AUSTRALIA	N	2320	2982	2427	1960	1170	2311	2561	3045	3004	2844	2800	2796	2744	2805	2892	2945
	%	17.5	20.4	17.4	13.5	7.7	12.9	10.7	13.9	14.2	13.0	10.7	10.1	8.9	7.9	7.6	7.6
TASMANIA	N	1088	1077	1253	1122	1145	1164	1009	1006	1047	1299	1229	1090	780	1014	1044 [#]	n/a
	%	42.4	42.0	44.9	39.5	36.4	33.4	27.8	26.5	23.4	25.3	21.9	23.0	15.9	17.2	16.5 [#]	n/a
NORTHERN TERRITORY	N	276	226	208	316	296	309	508	681	703	683	631	993	927	1030	1098	n/a
	%	26.2	24.6	21.3	27.7	26.7	26.2	38.0	33.1	26.9	24.2	20.1	25.8	19.9	20.2	20.0	n/a
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY	N	214	232	146	235	317	168	291	194	231	427	380	375	406	300	427	382
	%	17.2	19.3	12.2	15.5	18.3	8.8	17.2	10.4	11.2	13.0	15.2	12.6	14.6	3.8	11.1	9.2
AUSTRALIA	N	23008	24779	25230	22755	23866	26953	26517	29120	31224	32921	33007	32101	32417	35292	36656	37705
	%	19.2	20.2	20.0	16.9	15.7	16.5	14.5	14.3	13.8	12.6	11.9	11.8	12.1	11.6	11.7	11.9

[#]Data extracted from the *Police Commissioners' Australian Crime Statistics Sub-Committee Report 1987-88*.

Table 3.5
Number of Offences Cleared and Clearance Rate
1973-74 to 1988-89
BREAK, ENTER AND STEAL (DWELLING)

STATE		1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
NEW SOUTH WALES	N	2652	2589	2556	2200	2353	2629	2229	2849	3482	3772	4124	3428	3001	3317	3105	3308
	%	10.3	10.9	10.9	8.7	8.2	9.1	6.8	6.7	6.5	6.1	6.0	5.4	5.7	5.7	5.2	4.8
VICTORIA	N	4483	5104	5209	4146	4434	5318	5186	4902	5075	4850	5065	5622	4823	4716	5708	7339
	%	28.0	31.3	29.2	21.5	18.3	18.7	16.2	14.3	13.8	10.5	9.9	11.0	10.2	9.7	11.7	16.2
QUEENSLAND	N	1197	1459	1167	1520	1713	1611	1631	2029	2127	2368	2385	2547	2887	3401	3160	2854
	%	20.7	23.0	15.4	22.9	23.1	19.2	17.0	17.8	17.9	15.6	16.8	16.0	18.0	18.4	18.3	15.7
WESTERN AUSTRALIA	N	1374	1569	1283	1088	1305	1358	1389	1808	2257	2150	2166	2271	2443	2661	2764	2522
	%	28.0	23.0	20.0	17.2	19.8	18.9	18.7	20.0	27.0	19.7	19.7	16.6	17.2	16.3	16.2	12.9
SOUTH AUSTRALIA	N	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1153	1425	1327	1277	1284	1234	1282	1374	1417	1539
	%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	9.2	12.3	12.8	11.1	8.9	7.5	7.7	6.7	6.3	6.9
TASMANIA	N	576	506	629	560	520	478	413	448	393	432	423	429	281	334	324 [#]	n/a
	%	44.2	42.2	37.8	38.8	34.8	30.1	23.7	25.2	19.2	20.0	17.7	21.4	14.3	14.3	12.2 [#]	n/a
NORTHERN TERRITORY	N	116	66	75	112	93	101	257	367	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	403	489	567 [#]	n/a
	%	20.3	17.1	17.2	23.0	22.0	23.4	35.6	32.8	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	16.9	16.1	16.1 [#]	n/a
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY	N	89	121	59	80	160	109	130	86	119	191	188	245	220	141	232	230
	%	14.5	22.9	13.1	15.9	22.8	13.4	19.8	10.1	12.8	15.8	13.8	13.5	14.8	7.1	11.9	11.0
AUSTRALIA	N	10487	11414	10978	9706	10578	11604	12388	13914	14780	15040	15635	15776	15340	16433	17277	17792
	%	19.0	20.6	18.9	16.2	15.2	13.7	12.7	12.3	11.9	10.1	9.6	9.6	10.0	9.7	9.9	10.1

[#]Data extracted from the *Police Commissioners' Australian Crime Statistics Sub-Committee Report 1987-88*.

Table 3.6
Number of Offences Cleared and Clearance Rate
1973-74 to 1988-89

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

STATE		1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
NEW SOUTH WALES	N	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3762	3911	3666	2193	1620	2537	2974
	%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	7.0	7.3	6.9	3.6	2.5	4.8	6.0
VICTORIA	N	3672	3620	4527	4092	3848	4225	3993	3808	4070	3576	3802	4033	4603	4487	4681	6864
	%	33.4	33.2	38.3	27.5	25.2	25.9	24.6	21.7	20.8	18.2	17.5	17.5	17.5	13.8	14.3	19.3
QUEENSLAND	N	1309	1657	1501	1643	1636	1856	1723	1656	1900	2168	2258	2080	2537	2884	2733	3249
	%	27.4	31.8	30.0	32.7	29.1	31.5	29.4	27.3	28.9	27.9	28.1	23.7	26.9	28.5	27.2	28.0
WESTERN AUSTRALIA	N	1292	1454	1474	1381	1563	1363	1408	1448	2102	1581	2170	2661	2387	2380	2385	2625
	%	24.8	26.3	30.0	25.1	24.4	21.5	26.3	26.1	37.7	24.7	30.7	33.2	24.0	18.3	18.0	18.2
SOUTH AUSTRALIA	N	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1018	888	672	936	1068	1047	1572	1616	1675	1496
	%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	17.4	15.3	12.0	16.6	16.7	13.9	14.6	16.0	16.5	12.6
TASMANIA	N	379	448	466	555	509	411	341	402	290	310	305	238	229	314	252	n/a
	%	35.3	42.8	45.5	53.2	55.6	53.3	35.7	40.7	34.7	33.1	36.1	27.6	22.2	32.0	20.6	n/a
NORTHERN TERRITORY	N	454	165	88	199	214	268	619	851	812	916	774	1338	932	1025	415	n/a
	%	65.1	20.7	14.5	29.5	33.2	39.0	86.5	86.4	84.1	87.9	85.1	128.8	77.5	80.5	34.8	n/a
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY	N	121	130	97	104	123	107	90	65	98	112	106	237	287	289	221	211
	%	20.3	24.0	19.6	21.6	20.7	20.0	19.7	14.3	17.5	16.2	18.8	29.2	28.7	20.1	15.7	14.7
AUSTRALIA	N	7227	7474	8153	7974	7893	8230	9192	9118	9944	13361	14394	15300	14740	14615	14899	17419
	%	14.2	15.0	15.9	14.0	12.3	12.0	13.1	11.9	11.4	13.9	14.5	14.8	12.2	10.9	12.1	14.0

Table 3.7
Number of Offences Cleared and Clearance Rate
1973-74 to 1988-89

FRAUD

STATE		1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
NEW SOUTH WALES	N	7773	7165	10488	8350	10871	12060	13347	10788	13344	15414	11675	10553	8038	9711	8588	8281
	%	77.7	73.1	79.9	77.1	78.3	84.2	83.4	77.7	75.9	75.8	63.1	66.8	64.7	69.3	56.8	40.7
VICTORIA	N	8595	9206	10013	8151	8108	10223	11788	8372	10125	11028	16526	19554	22607	23896	25326	39840
	%	87.9	89.1	88.7	84.9	83.8	73.9	78.7	69.1	69.3	82.1	89.3	84.2	63.3	56.5	40.5	61.6
QUEENSLAND	N	2693	3244	3975	3814	6333	5505	6812	6385	6417	7736	9161	8542	11118	10201	16134	11573
	%	68.6	74.6	77.9	78.6	88.1	85.7	78.7	79.6	77.3	70.8	59.5	59.4	63.6	64.1	63.5	73.3
WESTERN AUSTRALIA	N	1465	1692	1921	1715	2193	2223	2467	2934	3414	4282	4203	4784	5465	6881	6703	6536
	%	78.8	73.4	74.7	75.6	75.5	66.6	62.5	71.7	80.2	62.5	62.4	60.8	64.7	60.3	64.8	50.6
SOUTH AUSTRALIA	N	4223	1673	1240	1152	851	1377	1501	1640	1915	2134	1956	2277	2764	3632	3090	4099
	%	83.1	68.3	62.4	53.5	48.5	54.5	48.6	61.6	64.2	68.5	62.9	62.5	64.3	67.1	54.6	65.9
TASMANIA	N	501	552	522	530	838	381	522	712	622	676	403	760	636	916	1095 [#]	n/a
	%	90.8	73.6	91.4	71.7	81.6	55.9	50.3	76.4	72.2	72.5	58.5	72.8	62.0	95.7	66.0 [#]	n/a
NORTHERN TERRITORY	N	226	186	101	61	82	148	386	274	289	375	368	351	240	557	349	n/a
	%	95.8	66.2	45.7	55.0	33.7	59.0	71.7	73.3	57.3	64.8	73.9	86.2	51.9	69.1	62.9	n/a
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY	N	328	287	261	914	484	887	447	315	965	684	514	1352	890	953	889	880
	%	92.9	80.4	54.1	75.3	65.1	81.8	62.8	49.1	86.7	62.2	78.4	82.0	86.4	63.5	59.8	62.6
AUSTRALIA	N	25804	24005	28521	24687	29760	32804	37270	31420	37091	42329	44806	48173	51758	56747	62174	71209
	%	81.2	78.4	80.7	77.7	79.5	77.3	76.1	73.5	73.9	73.9	69.9	70.8	64.0	61.5	50.7	58.7

[#]Data extracted from the *Police Commissioners' Australian Crime Statistics Sub-Committee Report 1987-88*.

Table 3.8
Number of Offences Cleared and Clearance Rate
1973-74 to 1988-89

STEALING

STATE		1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
NEW SOUTH WALES	N	12610	11973	13118	13280	13743	13324	14698	15363	15686	15596	17718	18871	21576	23687	20729	18737
	%	21.3	20.1	21.7	21.3	20.4	18.0	19.8	18.5	17.5	16.7	17.1	16.3	17.5	17.7	15.8	14.8
VICTORIA	N	16226	17107	18234	19754	18578	18946	22188	17489	21239	21837	18100	20024	24384	26998	26012	31191
	%	31.3	33.0	34.2	36.4	30.5	28.2	29.5	23.0	26.3	26.0	21.4	21.5	23.1	23.3	22.0	26.2
QUEENSLAND	N	7705	8804	8663	8797	11789	12892	12854	13974	14721	16513	16916	17900	17574	20258	21241	20893
	%	26.2	28.9	28.1	29.6	34.1	34.2	32.0	33.4	34.3	33.5	32.3	33.2	31.8	33.0	33.1	31.9
WESTERN AUSTRALIA	N	n/a	n/a	n/a	6893	7439	9652	9608	9566	10661	n/a	12035	12098	11300	12682	11992	11795
	%	n/a	n.a	n.a	22.6	22.9	25.2	23.8	25.1	28.5	n/a	27.6	28.5	24.9	22.8	22.7	20.7
SOUTH AUSTRALIA	N	10876	12683	11604	11877	6842	9176	8232	8855	9113	7217	10553	9931	10304	11656	11255	10203
	%	34.8	42.9	42.2	37.2	20.4	23.9	14.4	18.9	20.1	15.3	21.5	20.6	18.9	20.3	18.9	17.7
TASMANIA	N	2627	2569	2744	2869	3141	3667	3333	3156	3024	4176	3159	3622	2967	3218	3218*	n/a
	%	33.5	36.3	37.8	37.7	35.8	37.7	34.3	30.8	28.6	32.5	26.8	30.5	24.7	23.9	23.9	n/a
NORTHERN TERRITORY	N	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	621	990	991	1055	1452	1425	1430	1947	1653	1719	1367	n/a
	%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	24.7	34.5	29.1	27.9	33.0	30.4	27.8	34.8	26.6	23.9	18.3	n/a
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY	N	548	751	600	584	844	879	722	785	853	1123	962	1241	992	1079	1184	1131
	%	16.9	22.3	17.4	14.9	18.1	17.1	14.5	14.6	15.7	19.7	17.0	18.8	16.2	13.1	15.6	17.2
AUSTRALIA	N	50592	53887	54963	64054	62997	69526	72626	70243	76749	67887	80873	85634	90750	101297	96998	93950
	%	27.7	29.6	30.1	29.1	25.7	25.4	23.8	23.0	24.3	22.9	22.7	22.7	22.2	22.4	21.4	21.7

* Same figures as previous year

Table 3.9
Number of Offences Cleared and Clearance Rate
Australia - 1973-74 to 1988-89

VIOLENT AND PROPERTY OFFENCES

CRIME		1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
VIOLENT CRIMES																	
Homicide	N	272	250	264	292	270	263	286	246	289	272	299	268	293	280	339	295
	%	92.5	94.3	92.3	92.1	88.2	92.3	88.5	92.8	94.8	85.5	90.1	87.0	85.2	86.4	89.4	91.9
Robbery	N	894	894	904	871	1043	1072	1177	1164	1313	1741	1675	1669	1605	1911	1980	2227
	%	28.2	30.6	31.7	29.3	30.0	30.6	27.6	25.3	25.6	26.4	25.3	25.0	24.4	24.0	24.8	26.6
Serious Assault	N	2056	2197	2614	2550	3240	3664	3983	4820	5149	5766	6116	6687	7737	8966	10745	11783
	%	72.9	73.4	77.5	72.6	76.1	76.4	73.4	77.1	74.4	74.1	73.4	73.1	69.7	70.6	72.8	72.8
Total Violent	N	3222	3341	3782	3713	4553	4999	5446	6230	6751	7779	8090	8624	9635	11157	13064	14305
	%	51.2	54.1	58.1	54.6	56.7	58.2	54.4	56.0	54.6	52.9	52.9	53.5	53.5	53.2	56.5	57.5
PROPERTY OFFENCES																	
Burglary (Total)	N	23008	24779	25230	22755	23866	26953	26517	29120	31224	32921	33007	32101	32417	35292	36656	37705
	%	19.2	20.2	20.0	16.9	15.7	16.5	14.5	14.3	13.8	12.6	11.9	11.8	12.1	11.6	11.7	11.9
Motor Vehicle Theft	N	7227	7474	8153	7974	7893	8230	9192	9118	9944	13361	14394	15300	14740	14615	14899	17419
	%	14.2	15.0	15.9	14.0	12.3	12.0	13.1	11.9	11.4	13.9	14.5	14.8	12.2	10.9	12.1	14.0
Fraud	N	25804	24005	28521	24687	29760	32804	37270	31420	37091	42329	44806	48173	51758	56747	62174	71209
	%	81.2	78.4	80.7	77.7	79.5	77.3	76.1	73.5	73.9	73.9	69.9	70.8	64.0	61.5	50.7	58.7
Stealing	N	50592	53887	54963	64054	62997	69526	72626	70243	76749	67887	80873	85634	90750	101297	96998	93950
	%	27.7	29.6	30.1	29.1	25.7	25.4	23.8	23.0	24.3	22.9	22.7	22.7	22.2	22.4	21.3	21.7
Total Crime	N	106631	110145	116867	119470	124516	137513	145605	139901	155008	156498	173080	181208	189665	207951	210727	220283
	%	27.7	28.6	29.5	27.0	25.0	25.1	24.0	22.3	22.8	22.0	21.8	22.1	21.6	21.1	20.8	22.1

Note: 1988-89 Figures do not include Tasmania or Northern Territory.

Chapter 4:

Surveys on crime and criminal justice issues

Introduction

A major problem persistently faced by policy makers, administrators, and researchers has been the inability to determine with confidence the incidence of crime in Australia. **No uniform national crime statistics exist.** Annual reports of various police departments provide valuable information on recorded crimes but the variations in police recording and classification practices, and in reporting practices, make comparisons very difficult. Furthermore, there is a significant gap between the number of crimes recorded and the number which actually occur. Is there a way to measure the level of crime that does not rely on police statistics?

During the 1980s particularly, a number of new measures to contain crime were introduced. These include changes in police procedures, community based crime prevention, and sentencing practices. So far these measures do not appear to have produced the desired results. It is not known if the Australian population is aware of these innovations.

Surveys to assess such practices have become quite routine in several western countries. In Australia, the 1980s were important in this respect. Social surveys on specific criminal justice issues have begun receiving recognition from policy makers and administrators. This chapter summarises the results of some of the surveys conducted that decade. For fuller reports readers are directed to original documents.

Crime victims survey

The first crime victims survey in Australia was conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics in 1975, the results of which were made public in 1979. It was not until eight years later that the second survey was carried out. The results of this second survey were released just before Christmas 1984. The two surveys are not comparable and therefore the first survey is not dealt with here.

The Crime Victims Survey, Australia, 1983 was conducted between February 1983 and January 1984. Questions on household and individual victimisations were asked. Household offences covered in the survey were break and enter and household property theft. Individuals were asked about motor vehicle theft, theft or attempted theft involving violence or threat of violence (robbery), other theft and assault. Females aged 18 years and over were asked about sexual assault.

Scope and coverage

Only incidents which occurred in the 12 months prior to the interview were included. Commercial victimisation was excluded.

Based on a sample of about 18,000 private dwellings, the survey covered about one-third of 1 per cent of the population of Australia. Dwellings included were houses, flats and other structures used as private dwellings, and non-private dwellings such as hotels, motels, caravan parks and boarding houses.

All persons age 15 years and over, resident in selected dwellings, were included except certain diplomatic personnel, overseas visitors, members of non-Australian defence forces, etc.

Survey methods

Information was obtained by specially trained interviewers. For household offences information was collected from an adult member of the household; for other offences, information was collected by personal interviews with each household member aged 15 years and over.

The result

The survey revealed that 9 per cent of households in Australia experienced a break and enter and/or a household property theft. Of these households, 22 per cent experienced these offences twice or more, and 9 per cent three times or more. (See Table 4.1)

An estimated 1,121,000 people aged 15 years and over reported that they had been victims of other offences at least once in the previous 12 months. (See Table 4.2)

Table 4.1
Victims of Household Crimes
in Thousands, Australia

Type of Crime	Number	% of Households
Break and Enter	315.4	6.1
Household Property Theft	166.5	3.2
Total Households	5177.6	

Table 4.2
Victims of Personal Crimes
in Thousands, Australia

Type of Crime	Number	% of Population
Motor Vehicle Theft	95.2	0.8
Robbery	65.3	0.6
Other Theft	673.3	5.9
Assault	390.9	3.4
Sexual Assault *	26.7	0.5
Total persons	11423.2	

* Questions were asked only of females aged 18 years and over.

Persons in the age groups 15-19 and 20-24 experienced the highest victimisation rates of all age groups; the older age groups of 70-74 recorded the lowest rate. (See Table 4.3)

Table 4.3
Victims of Personal Crimes by
Age in Thousands, Australia

Age Groups	Number	Rate per 1000
15-19	206.0	163
20-24	244.3	185
25-29	170.5	135
30-34	120.4	98
35-39	110.7	98
40-44	70.8	80
45-49	55.0	72
50-54	47.6	64
55-59	34.4	46
60-64	25.1	38
65-69	14.9	28
70-74	9.8	24
75 years and over	11.4	25
Total	1121.0	98

Overall, only about 49 per cent of the victims reported the last incident to the police. The proportion reported varied between a high of 94 per cent for motor vehicle theft and a low of 26 per cent for sexual assaults. (See Table 4.4)

Table 4.4
Whether the last incident became known to the
police in Thousands, Australia

Type of Crime	Became Known		Did not Become Known	
	N	%	N	%
Break & Enter	216.3	69.1	96.6	30.9
Household Property Theft	61.4	36.9	105.1	63.1
Motor Vehicle Theft	89.7	94.1	5.6	5.9
Robbery	27.8	42.6	37.5	57.4
Other Theft	258.7	38.4	414.6	61.6
Assault	131.2	33.6	259.6	66.4
Sexual Assault*	6.6	25.7	19.1	74.3

* Asked of females aged 18 years and over

The above are a few examples of findings from the Crime Victims Survey 1983. For further details the readers are directed to:

Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Crime Victims Survey, Australia 1983, Preliminary*, Catalogue No. 4505.0, Australian Bureau of Statistics, Canberra, 1984.

Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Victims of Crime, Australia 1983*, Catalogue No. 4506.0, Australian Bureau of Statistics, Canberra, 1986.

There have been some further developments in this area. In January/February 1989, a crime victims survey was conducted in Australia, as part of an International Victim Survey conducted in a total of 14 countries. The results of this survey have been published as:

J. Van Dijk, P. Mayhew, & M. Killias, *Experiences of Crime across the World: Key findings from the 1989 International Crime Survey*, Kluwer Law and Taxation Publishers, Deventer and Boston, 1990.

and

John Walker, Paul Wilson, Duncan Chappell and Don Weatherburn, *A Comparison of Crime in Australia and other Countries*, Trends and Issues No. 23, Australian Institute of Criminology, Canberra, 1990.

Also, the Australian Institute of Criminology, in association with the Australian National University and with the active support of the Standing Committee of Attorneys-General, are working on a National Crime Survey. Confidential preliminary results of this survey are going to the Standing Committee of Attorneys-General.

Surveys of attitudes on crime prevention

Since the early 1980s citizen involvement in crime prevention has grown in Australia. Schemes have been initiated to promote home security, area surveillance, and citizen reporting of crimes to the police. In some states such schemes are well developed and cover a large area, while in other states programs are gradually taking shape. The most commonly known community based crime prevention programs is Neighbourhood Watch. The immediate short-term impact of such programs has been a reduction in residential burglaries. However, no systematic research has been carried out in Australia to evaluate the programs. In three states, the offices of the Australian Bureau of Statistics has conducted surveys to ascertain attitudes and perceptions of the population. The following are brief summaries of these surveys.

Crime and Prevention of Crime in the Community, Adelaide Statistical Division, October 1985

This survey was conducted as a supplement to the monthly population survey at the request of the South Australian Police Department. Information was sought on the problem of crime, reporting crime, home security measures, and involvement in community policing measures.

Scope and coverage

The monthly population survey is based on a multi-stage area sample of about 5,000 private dwellings (houses, flats, etc.) and non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, etc.), and covers about 1 per cent of the state's population. The sub-sample for this survey consisted of one half of the private dwellings in the monthly population survey sample for the Adelaide Statistical Division. The survey was conducted during two weeks beginning 7 October 1985. The survey included all usual residents of private dwellings aged 18 years and above.

Survey methods

Information was obtained by carefully chosen and especially trained interviewers. Questions were asked of respondents personally.

The result

About 60 per cent of all residents aged 18 years and above reported that crime was not a problem in the Adelaide Statistical Division. (See Table 4.5)

Table 4.5
Main Problems Perceived in Adelaide

Statistical Division by Age Main Problems Perceived		Age Groups					Total %
		18-24 %	25-34 %	35-44 %	45-59 %	60+ %	
House breakings		10.6	12.1	16.4	14.7	12.0	13.2
Louts/youths		8.7	10.7	10.1	9.4	8.5	9.5
Vandalism/Graffiti		5.7	7.4	6.4	4.8	5.4	5.9
Petty theft		3.0	2.6	2.0	2.0	2.7	2.4
Dangerous/noisy driving		6.4	7.7	5.6	5.6	4.4	5.9
Other		5.0	2.2	3.3	2.2	2.2	2.8
Total problem	%	39.4	42.6	43.7	38.7	35.1	39.8
No problem	%	59.6	55.1	54.7	58.5	63.0	58.2
Total persons *		112050	154500	133000	147200	152600	699300

* Includes persons for whom details are unknown

About a third of the population, particularly women, felt unsafe walking alone in their area at night. (See Table 4.6)

About 38 per cent of households have installed security doors since moving into their current home. (See Table 4.7)

Almost half the respondents reported that they would be likely to attend regular Neighbourhood Watch meetings. (See Table 4.8)

For further details readers are directed to:

Australian Bureau of Statistics, Adelaide, *Crime and Prevention of Crime in the Community, Adelaide Statistical Division, October 1985*, Catalogue No.4504.4, Australian Bureau of Statistics, Canberra, 1986.

Table 4.6
Perception of Safety when Walking Alone at Night by Sex

Sex	Reasonably/ Very Safe %	Somewhat/ Very Unsafe %	Never go out At Night %
Females	42.4	54.4	2.9
Males	86.1	13.4	0.6
Total	63.6	34.5	1.8

Table 4.7
Household Security Devices by
Installation and Presence

Security	Installed Devices	Devices Already There	No Security Device
Security doors	38.4	10.4	51.2
Deadlocks, etc on doors	30.3	9.4	60.3
Deadlocks, etc on windows	18.8	3.2	78.0
Alarms	3.9	0.8	95.3
Peepholes in doors	13.7	6.8	79.5

Table 4.8
Likelihood of Attending Neighbourhood
Watch Meetings by Age

Attending NW Meetings	<u>Age Groups</u>				
	18-24 %	25-34 %	35-44 %	45-59 %	60+ %
Very unlikely	27.4	18.4	19.7	22.3	39.0
Unlikely	35.2	26.4	23.9	20.4	21.2
Likely	31.2	45.5	44.5	42.9	29.3
Very likely	5.3	8.3	11.4	12.7	8.5
Don't know	-	1.4	-	1.7	1.9

**Community Crime
Prevention
Attitudes,
Queensland, July
1987**

This survey was conducted as a supplement to the Australia-wide monthly population survey at the request of the Queensland Government. The survey was aimed at investigating attitudes to crime prevention and crime reporting, perception of crime, and security consciousness.

Scope and coverage

The Community Crime Prevention Survey was conducted using a sub-sample equal to half of the monthly population survey sample. This consisted of about 2,400 occupied dwellings. All persons aged 18 years and over resident in urban areas of Queensland were included in the survey carried out in July 1987.

Survey methods

Information was obtained by carefully chosen and specially trained interviewers.

The result

Little over one-third of those surveyed thought that crime and public nuisance were problems in their neighbourhood. (See Table 4.9).

Almost 80 per cent of the population of Queensland aged 18 years and over and living in urban areas thought a Neighbourhood Watch program would be useful in their areas. (See Table 4.10)

A majority of persons reported that they felt safe at home alone or walking alone at night in their neighbourhoods. However, females felt less safe than males. (See Table 4.11)

For details readers are directed to:

Australian Bureau of Statistics, Queensland, *Community Crime Prevention Attitudes*, July 1987, Catalogue No. 4506.3, Australian Bureau of Statistics, Canberra, 1988.

Table 4.9
Perceived Crime or Public Nuisance Problem

Selected Regions	Perceived Problem	No Perceived Problem
Brisbane City	41.1	54.6
Gold Coast-Tweed	30.8	64.3
Mackay	29.9	64.8
Townsville	31.3	63.8
Cairns	33.3	60.8
Total	34.7	61.3

Table 4.10
Household Characteristics by Community Attitude to Neighbourhood Watch

Household Characteristics	Neighbourhood Watch Useful %	Neighbourhood Watch Not Useful %	Don't Know %
<u>Family composition</u>			
Person living alone	76.6	15.5	7.9
One person with children	78.9	14.0	7.1
Married couple only	79.0	18.1	3.0
Married couple with children	80.4	16.6	3.1
<u>Employment composition</u>			
All employed	83.0	13.9	3.1
Some employed	78.4	17.4	4.2
None employed	75.7	19.6	4.8
<u>Sex composition</u>			
All male	75.3	17.7	7.1
All female	81.4	12.1	6.5
Total	79.4	16.6	4.0

Table 4.11
Proportion Who Felt Reasonably or Very Safe

Sex	Walking Alone At Night	At Home At Night	Walking Alone During Day	At Home During Day
Female	46.7	82.8	97.9	98.5
Male	85.7	97.8	99.7	79.7

Crime and Crime Prevention Survey, Victoria, July 1987

The survey of crime and crime prevention was conducted throughout Victoria in July 1987 as a supplement to the Australia-wide monthly population survey. This survey was carried out at the request of the Victoria Police. Information from households about crime incidents and from randomly selected household members about their perceptions of crime problems and opinions on police effectiveness was collected.

Scope and coverage

The monthly population survey is based on a multi-stage sample of private and non-private dwellings. The survey of crime and crime prevention was conducted using one half of the privately occupied dwellings included in the monthly population survey for Victoria. This provided a sample of about 3,200 dwellings. The survey was conducted during the two weeks beginning 6 July 1987. All persons aged 18 years and over were included.

Survey methods

Information relating to personal opinions was obtained by personal interviews with one randomly selected household member aged 18 years or over from each selected household. Information relating to household as a whole was obtained from 'any responsible adult'.

The result

Less than one-third of the households in Victoria indicated that some members in the household considered they were victims of crimes in the previous two years. (See Table 4.12)

An estimated 40 per cent of households in Victoria indicated that a Neighbourhood Watch program operated in their area; three out of four of these thought they were covered by Neighbourhood Watch and almost all of these thought such a program to be worthwhile. (See Table 4.13)

Nearly three in four respondents perceived that there was a high level of crime in Victoria but only 18 per cent thought the level of crime to be high in their local area. (See Table 4.14)

Table 4.12

Crimes Against Household Members in the Last Two years, Victoria

Type of Crime	Victim of Crime %	Not Victim of Crime %
Break & enter	12.1	87.5
Theft	17.9	82.1
Assault	4.2	95.7
Other crime	2.4	97.4
All types Crime	30.5	69.2

About 78 per cent thought police in Victoria were reasonably/very effective. The most frequently cited suggestions for improving the services were the provision of more police. (See Table 4.15)

For further details the reader is directed to:

Australian Bureau of Statistics, Victoria, *Crime and Crime Prevention Survey, Victoria, July 1987*, Preliminary, Catalogue No. 4507.2, Australian Bureau of Statistics, Canberra, 1987.

Australian Bureau of Statistics, New South Wales office conducted a survey in early 1989 on crime and safety. Results are not yet available.

In the three surveys described above the sampling procedures and the frame appear identical. What is not clear is the issues addressed and the format of questions asked. From the general thrust of the three surveys one gets the impression that those who request the surveys are looking for views, perceptions and attitudes of the population on some common issues. Are there advantages in standardising the questionnaire across jurisdictions, at least on a core group of items so that comparability can be assured?

Table 4.13

Coverage and Perceived Value of Neighbourhood Watch

Household Response	All Households	Households in NW area	Household Covered by NW	Household Not Covered by NW
	Whether in NW area %	Whether household Covered by NW %	Whether NW Considered Worthwhile %	Whether NW Considered Worthwhile %
Yes	39.8	74.0	96.0	56.9
No	44.0	21.9	1.5	20.3
Don't Know	16.2	4.0	2.5	22.6

NW = Neighbourhood Watch program

Table 4.14

Perceived level of crime in Victoria and Local Area

Perceived Level of Crime	Persons	
	Victoria %	Local Area %
High	72.9	17.9
Average	18.8	28.7
Low	2.2	45.7
Don't Know	6.1	7.8

Table 4.15

**Perceived Effectiveness of
Victoria Police**

Effectiveness	Persons	
	Overall Performance	Enforcement of Drink Driving Laws
	%	%
Very effective	28.6	41.8
Reasonably effective	49.0	36.2
Somewhat effective	12.3	11.6
Rarely effective	4.3	5.4
Never effective	0.5	0.7
Don't know	5.3	4.2

Survey of crime seriousness and sentencing

In 1986 the Australian Institute of Criminology commissioned a nationwide survey of crime and punishment. The survey was based on a scientifically designed multi-stage probability sample ensuring that all Federal electorates were represented in the sampling frame. A representative cross-section of 2,555 Australians aged 14 years and over were asked to rank the seriousness of 13 crimes. They were further asked to act as a 'judge' in allocating their preferred punishment for each offence.

Of the 13 offences presented to the public, the stabbing to death of a victim was considered most serious. When asked to compare the seriousness of this offence with a theft of a bicycle (the standard offence with which all crimes were compared), Australians considered stabbing to death of a victim to be about 27 times more serious. The second most serious offence was the smuggling of heroin into the country, judged 23 times more serious than stealing a bicycle. The offence considered the least serious was shop-lifting goods worth \$5, closely followed by burglary. (See Table 4.16)

Average responses on sentencing show broad agreement with typical court decisions, including a tendency to punish violent offenders by way of prison sentences. A majority of respondents preferred life imprisonment or the death penalty for stabbing a victim to death and for heroin trafficking. Almost three out of four preferred 'no penalty' for homosexual acts in private between two adult males. (See Table 4.17)

For details

see Trends and Issues No. 2, *How the public sees crime: an Australian survey*, Canberra, Australian Institute of Criminology, October 1986; and Trends and Issues No. 4, *How the public sees sentencing: an Australian survey*, Canberra, Australian Institute of Criminology, April 1987.

Table 4.16

Perceived Seriousness of Offences

Rank and Offence Type	Times More Serious Than Bicycle Theft
1 A person stabs a victim to death	27
2 A person smuggles heroin into the country	23
3 A factory knowingly gets rid of its poisonous waste in a way that pollutes the city water supply. As a result one person dies.	19
4 A worker had his/her leg caught in an unguarded piece of machinery because the employer knowingly failed to provide safety measures. As a result the worker lost a leg.	18
5 A person armed with a gun robs a bank of \$5 000 during business hours. No one is physically hurt.	14
6 A parent beats his/her child with his/her fists. The child is hurt and spends a few days in hospital.	11
7 A man beats his wife with his fists. As a result she spends a few days in hospital.	11
8 A person illegally received social security cheques worth \$1 000.	7
9 A person cheats on their Commonwealth income tax return and avoids paying \$5 000 in taxes.	5
10 A doctor cheats on claims he makes to a Commonwealth health insurance plan for patient services for an amount of \$5 000.	5
11 Two adult males willingly engage in a homosexual act in private.	4
12 A person breaks into a home and steals \$1 000 worth of household goods.	3
13 A person steals \$5 worth of goods from a shop.	1

Table 4.17

Preferred Sentence Options for Selected Offences

Offence	Preferred sentence options (percentages)								Total
	No penalty	Warning	Fine	Probation	CSO	Prison	Life	Death	
1. Stabbing to death	-	-	-	-	-	17	53	29	100
2. Heroin trafficking	-	-	-	1	2	42	36	18	100
3. Industrial pollution kills	-	2	57	2	3	28	6	-	100
4. Industrial negligence injury	1	4	66	3	2	22	2	-	100
5. Armed robbery	-	1	5	3	3	85	3	-	100
6. Child bashing	1	8	4	24	13	49	2	-	100
7. Wife bashing	1	12	7	23	17	40	1	-	100
8. Social security fraud	1	6	41	10	24	17	-	-	100
9. Medicare fraud	-	3	60	6	6	24	-	-	100
10. Income tax evasion	3	9	61	7	8	13	-	-	100
11. Break and enter	-	1	17	11	11	60	-	-	100
12. Male homosexuality	72	10	3	4	3	6	-	-	100
13. Shoplifting (\$5)	3	51	11	15	11	8	-	-	100

Survey of attitudes towards the police

The Australian Institute of Criminology commissioned a nationwide survey of attitudes to police and police services. A representative cross-section of 2,475 Australians aged 14 years and over were interviewed. Questions on such issues as respect for police, satisfaction with police assistance, police honesty, and police performance were asked.

Well over half the sample felt that they have great respect for the police. (See Table 4.18)

Almost four in five respondents thought the level of honesty of their police force was similar to that prevailing in the community (See Table 4.19)

The survey also addressed issues such as police performance, misconduct etc., and for details on these and other aspects the reader is directed to:

Trends and Issues No.11, *How the Public see the Police, An Australian Survey — I*, Canberra, Australian Institute of Criminology, March 1988.

Trends and Issues No.15, *How the Public see the Police, An Australian Survey-II*, Canberra, Australian Institute of Criminology, October 1988.

Table 4.18

Public Respect for Police

Responses	NSW %	VIC %	QLD %	WA %	SA %	TAS %	Australia 1987
Great respect	50.8	63.4	37.8	60.3	66.6	56.0	54.6
Little respect	4.1	5.3	7.8	3.7	4.5	1.3	5.0
Mixed feelings	40.5	29.0	51.3	34.4	27.5	41.8	37.3
No opinion/answer	4.5	2.2	3.0	1.6	1.5	0.9	3.3

Table 4.19
Police Honesty

Responses	NSW %	VIC %	QLD %	WA %	SA %	TAS %
More honest than most	8.8	11.0	5.6	9.3	12.0	7.2
About the same as most	79.8	80.1	79.2	83.9	79.0	79.5
Less honest than most	7.6	5.4	9.9	3.8	4.6	9.6
No opinion/answer	3.7	3.5	5.3	3.0	4.4	3.7

Survey of community attitudes towards domestic violence

In December 1987 an Australia-wide survey was conducted on community attitudes towards domestic violence in Australia. The survey was commissioned by the Office of the Status of Women, Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet and carried out by the Public Policy Research Centre. The main aims of the survey were to broadly evaluate community perceptions, identify key issues on the subject, and to provide useful data and information for designing the information campaign.

Scope and coverage

The survey covered the whole of Australia and the sample of respondents was selected at random from all the 53 Australian telephone directories. To ensure sufficient representation of respondents from state, city/country location, higher sampling fractions were used in lower population areas. The sample was weighted using census data to ensure accurate representation of gender and age groups. A total of 1,504 people (860 females and 634 males, and for 10 cases gender information was missing) aged 18 years and over and who lived in private dwellings were selected.

Survey methods

The respondents were interviewed on the telephone. Up to three calls were made to each number and one respondent was randomly selected from each household.

The result

Domestic violence was not considered a major social issue by an overwhelming majority. When prompted, a third of the sample selected domestic violence as a most important issue.

Three in four respondents thought that at least a moderate number of families are affected by domestic violence. Overall, nearly 50 per cent personally knew either a perpetrator or a victim of domestic violence.

About nine out of 10 people considered men to be the main perpetrators of domestic violence. Seven in 10 saw children and about 50 per cent saw women as most at risk from domestic violence.

The survey dealt with many other topics and issues, for example, nature of domestic violence, justification for and reaction to domestic violence, etc. For details the reader is directed to:

Office of the Status of Women, *Community Attitudes Towards Domestic Violence in Australia*, (Social Survey Report, Public Policy Research Centre), Office of the Status of Women, Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet, Canberra, 1988.

Community attitudes and perceptions of violence shown on television

The Australian Broadcasting Tribunal commissioned the Public Policy Research Centre to conduct a study to determine community attitudes and perceptions of violence shown on television. Full details and results of the study have not yet been published. The study used two methods: (i) group discussions with a broad cross-section of the community to explore views and perceptions; and (ii) a survey of 2,000 individual aged 13 years and over to measure the level of concern and the strengths of attitudes in the community at large.

The result

Actual tabulations are not available yet but some of the major findings of the survey are:

On average, adults watch approximately 21 hours and children 13-16 years of age watch 22 hours of television a week.

One in four of the adult viewers reported that violence on television is of particular concern to them.

Concern about violence on television is not uniformly distributed. The elderly, women, parents and people with deep religious conviction are the most concerned groups.

About 60 per cent believed that there was too much violence on television and an equal proportion reported that they turned off or changed channels to avoid violent material.

While a majority of respondents agreed that there was too much violence on television and there should be more control, the freedom to watch whatever they like remains a strongly held view.

Children aged 13-16 years, in particular, were most convinced that the news represented the reality of the world. More than six in 10 adult viewers believed that news with explicit violence should be shown only late at night.

The above are some of the results contained in a Conference Paper on violence on television prepared by the Australian Broadcasting Tribunal. For further details the reader is directed to:

The Australian Broadcasting Tribunal, Television Violence Inquiry 1989, *Conference Paper*.

Violence Today No. 6, *Violence on Television*, Australian Institute of Criminology, Canberra, 1989.

Attitudes on dealing with youthful offenders

In recent years there has been a swing toward more punitive measures to deal with youthful offenders. These include limiting the juvenile caution system, the imposition in some areas of a curfew for young people, and proposals to construct new institutions.

The Australian Institute of Criminology, in association with Frank Small and Associates, conducted a survey in five metropolitan centres — Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide and Perth — to obtain views on these and related issues. Approximately 1,300 people over the age of 15 were interviewed during the month of May 1989.

The result

Two out of three respondents felt it was more important to rehabilitate juveniles than adult offenders. Only one in five believed that juveniles should be incarcerated. (See Table 4.20)

Table 4.20

Rehabilitation and Punishment

	<u>% Agree</u>	<u>% Disagree</u>	<u>% No Opinion</u>
It is more important to emphasise rehabilitation for juveniles than it is for adult criminals	66	24	9
Youth who commit serious crimes cannot be rehabilitated and should be locked up for as long as the law allows, without any attempt at rehabilitation	19	72	8
The main purpose of the juvenile court system should be to treat and rehabilitate, rather than to punish	64	22	14

Table 4.21

How Taxpayers Funds should be Spent on Juvenile Justice

	<u>LEVEL OF EDUCATION</u>			
	<u>% Primary</u>	<u>% Secondary</u>	<u>% Some Tertiary</u>	<u>% Degree</u>
Counselling, job training programmes in juvenile institutions	52	53	59	59
Hiring more police and law enforcers to deal with juveniles who break the law	27	29	23	23
Adding more social workers and services to help juveniles who break the law	22	39	44	52
Build more juvenile institutions	12	10	8	6

Individuals were asked to give their views on how tax-payers' money should be spent on juvenile justice. Overall 56 per cent preferred spending on counselling and job training programs and only 9 per cent opted for constructing more secured institutions for juveniles. (See Table 4.21)

For further details the reader is directed to:

Crime Digest, *Public Attitudes on Dealing with Youthful Offenders*, Australian Institute of Criminology, Canberra, 1989.

The above are brief descriptions of surveys carried out in Australia in recent years. There must be other surveys which we may have missed. We shall continue our search for social surveys and hope to incorporate these in a future edition of the volume. The particular items selected in this review are naturally biased. The main purpose of this exercise was to alert readers of the existence of these surveys so that not only more use will be made of these valuable sources of information on crime and criminal justice issues, but also to encourage conducting of surveys on other related matters.

Chapter 5:

Who gets caught

Official statistics on crime are notoriously inadequate in providing details on 'offenders' or suspects. As a result, it is almost impossible to know who commits what types of offences. Even when details are available, **such details may not be comparable across jurisdictions.** The first stage at which details of perpetrators of crime are known is when an offence is cleared by the arrest or identification of an alleged offender. Currently, all jurisdictions in Australia publish some data on offenders. The terminologies used by various jurisdictions are as follows:

New South Wales	Offender profile (information on juvenile/adult by sex)
Victoria	People proceeded against (for three age groups by sex)
Queensland	Persons involved in crimes cleared (age/sex details obtained by request to the Queensland Police Department)
Western Australia	Offenders (by age and sex)
South Australia	Offenders involved in crimes cleared (by juvenile/adult and sex)
Tasmania	Persons charged (by age and sex)
Northern Territory	Selected crime offenders (by age and sex)
Australian Capital Territory	Offenders involved in Territory crimes cleared (by juvenile/adult by sex)

In this volume the term used is 'Persons involved in crimes cleared'. This term does not indicate the number of individuals because an individual may be arrested on a number of occasions during one year. **Also these figures should not be taken to mean the number of offences for which individuals were arrested because arrests of several individuals may clear only one offence.**

Before highlighting the special features of the data in this section, a few further clarifications are offered.

- **Dealing with juveniles varies between states. In order to ascertain whether 'children cautioned' are included in arrest figures, police statisticians in each state were contacted. We have received very clear answers from the statisticians. In all the states where an official cautioning program for juveniles exists, figures for juveniles cautioned are included in the published statistics used in this volume. Only in Western Australia are children released under the Juvenile Suspended Action Panel Scheme not included in the offender data.**
- **As has been pointed out previously, the age of a juvenile varies from jurisdiction to jurisdiction. We have tried to assemble data**

for comparable age groups. However, the following comments should be kept in mind:

- (i) data concerning juveniles in this volume refer to persons under the age of 17 years for New South Wales (except for 1985-86 juveniles under 18 years), Victoria, Queensland, Western Australia, Tasmania and Northern Territory.
- (ii) for South Australia and the Australian Capital Territory juveniles refer to persons under the age of 18 years.
- (iii) when calculating rates, relevant population figures for each state have been used.

Main features of the data

As indicated above, not all jurisdictions publish age and sex distribution of offenders in a way that can be used in this volume. For New South Wales and Queensland unpublished data for offenders under the age of 17 years and others were supplied by the respective police departments. Missing data for a few years for Western Australia were also kindly supplied by the police department.

The number of juveniles involved in homicides and stealing cleared was not available for all jurisdictions. Therefore, offender data for these two offences cannot be presented. The data in this section relate to persons involved in crimes cleared for: serious assault; robbery; break and enter; motor vehicle theft; and fraud.

Serious Assault

Offender data show that serious assault is a predominantly adult male behaviour pattern. Among those involved in offences cleared, less than 11 per cent are juveniles. There appears negligible variation in this proportion during the entire 16-year period (1973-74 to 1988-89). There is, however, one trend which is difficult to overlook — that is the increase in the proportion of juvenile girls involved in serious assault. In the beginning of the series juvenile girls constituted only 6 per cent of all females, but in 1987-88 this proportion had jumped to about 16 per cent.

Data on age and sex related rates present a somewhat different picture. Generally, boys' involvement rates have been lower than those of adult males, but the rates for girls in the 16-year period have surpassed the rate for adult women. In the states of Queensland and Western Australia boys' and girls' involvement rate has increased sharply during recent years. (See Table 5.1)

Robbery

Less than one in five people involved in robberies cleared were juveniles and this ratio has not altered in any measurable way during the 16-year period. Similarly women to girls ratio has also remained steady.

When the frequency data are looked at in relation to relevant population, it becomes very clear that boys' involvement rate in robberies cleared is one-third higher than men; and girls' involvement is substantially higher than that of women. This pattern is very similar in the states. (See Table 5.2)

Break, Enter and Steal

Even a casual look at the statistics makes it clear that in Australia, with rare exceptions, juveniles account for half the people involved in break

and enter offences cleared. This is very much the trend in most jurisdictions. New South Wales is the only state where juveniles constitute only one-third of all people involved in break and enter.

Population-related rates, however, present juveniles as demonstrably over-represented among persons involved in break and enter offences cleared. Boys' involvement rate is three to nine times higher than that of adult males, and the girls outnumber women in a similar fashion. (See Table 5.3)

Motor Vehicle Theft

This is another offence for which juvenile dominance is overwhelming. Generally boys account for less than half of those involved in such thefts. Barring the magnitude, the involvement rates for motor vehicle theft present trends similar to those observed for break and enter. (See Table 5.4)

Fraud

Like violent offences, among those cleared fraud is dominated by adults. However, unlike violent offences, women's involvement in fraud is significant. This is an interesting feature. For the five offences described above, involvement of women has always ranked below adult males and boys, and at times below girls. For fraud, not only do adult women constitute over 30 per cent of those involved, their number is four to five times that of boys and 10 times that of girls. In terms of population-based rates, the four age-sex categories are more evenly distributed than for any other offence. (See Table 5.5)

Summary

The picture that emerges from the statistics is that juveniles are disproportionately over represented for the two most frequent property offences — break, enter and steal, and motor vehicle theft. For violent offences, however, the involvement of boys and girls differs. Statistics reveal that adult males outnumber boys three to two for serious assault but boys outnumber adult males in robbery. With regard to females, except for the offence of fraud, girls outnumber adult females in all the remaining offences categories. The statistics also reveal some sharp differences in rates amongst various Australian jurisdictions.

Table 5.1

Persons Involved in Crimes Cleared
By Age and Sex, 1973-74 to 1988-89

SERIOUS ASSAULT
AUSTRALIA

YEAR	NUMBER					RATE PER 100 000 POPULATION				
	Male		Female		TOTAL	Male		Female		TOTAL
	A	J	A	J		A	J	A	J	
1973-74	1689	165	127	7	1988	36.3	17.7	2.7	0.8	17.8
1974-75	1890	207	110	8	2215	40.0	22.1	2.3	0.9	19.5
1975-76	2130	209	130	20	2489	44.4	22.4	2.7	2.3	21.6
1976-77	2171	194	141	23	2529	44.4	20.9	2.8	2.6	21.7
1977-78	2643	232	169	25	3069	53.1	25.1	3.3	2.8	25.9
1978-79	2896	298	174	35	3403	57.1	32.3	3.4	4.0	28.3
1979-80	3583	353	252	56	4244	69.4	38.1	4.8	6.3	34.7
1980-81	3983	373	250	57	4663	74.9	39.5	4.6	6.3	37.0
1981-82	4337	376	349	71	5133	81.6	39.8	6.4	7.9	40.7
1982-83	4763	432	339	63	5597	86.8	44.4	6.0	6.8	43.0
1983-84	4991	570	367	82	6010	90.8	59.4	6.5	8.9	46.2
1984-85	5256	594	420	83	6353	93.9	61.8	7.3	9.0	48.1
1985-86	3781	407	314	66	4568	103.8	65.4	8.4	11.1	53.3
1986-87	4108	458	416	93	5075	110.5	74.7	11.0	16.0	58.3
1987-88	4895	571	489	78	6033	130.7	95.9	12.8	13.8	69.1

Figure 5.1

Involvement Rates of Adults and Juveniles by Sex - Serious Assault, Australia

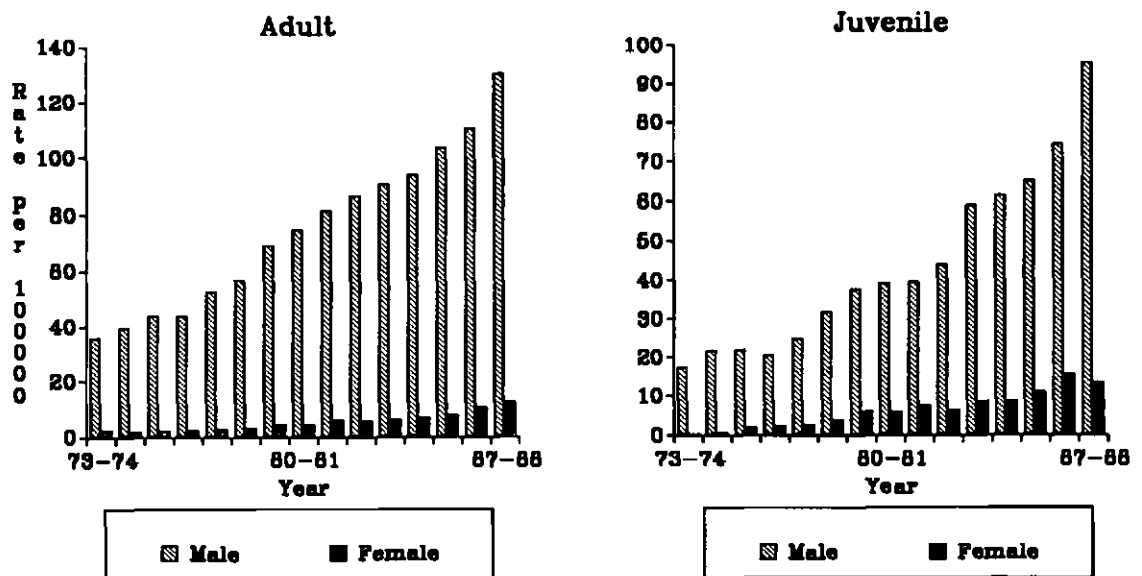


Table 5.1 Continued - Serious Assault

NEW SOUTH WALES

YEAR	NUMBER					RATE PER 100 000 POPULATION				
	Male		Female		TOTAL	Male		Female		TOTAL
	A	J	A	J		A	J	A	J	
1973-74	523	50	56	2	631	30.9	15.7	3.3	0.7	15.7
1974-75	601	49	49	2	701	35.2	15.4	2.8	0.7	17.2
1975-76	550	43	41	3	637	31.9	13.7	2.3	1.0	15.5
1976-77	656	42	37	6	741	37.6	13.5	2.1	2.0	17.9
1977-78	728	54	64	4	850	41.0	17.6	3.5	1.4	20.3
1978-79	760	64	57	8	889	42.1	20.9	3.1	2.8	20.9
1979-80	944	73	63	14	1094	51.4	23.9	3.3	4.8	25.3
1980-81	1004	65	76	5	1150	53.6	20.9	4.0	1.7	26.1
1981-82	1037	67	76	5	1185	54.4	21.1	3.9	1.7	26.4
1982-83	1109	76	88	8	1281	57.4	23.7	4.4	2.6	28.2
1983-84	1258	101	86	16	1461	64.3	31.3	4.3	5.2	31.8
1984-85	1038	118	74	16	1246	52.3	36.4	3.6	5.2	26.8
1985-86	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a					
1986-87	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a					
1987-88	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a					

VICTORIA

YEAR	NUMBER					RATE PER 100 000 POPULATION				
	Male		Female		TOTAL	Male		Female		TOTAL
	A	J	A	J		A	J	A	J	
1973-74	620	78	30	2	730	48.8	31.3	2.3	0.8	23.9
1974-75	767	85	37	4	893	59.6	33.9	2.8	1.7	28.8
1975-76	795	84	44	7	930	61.0	33.8	3.3	3.0	29.7
1976-77	727	76	46	11	860	55.1	30.8	3.4	4.7	27.2
1977-78	889	92	52	15	1048	66.5	37.6	3.8	6.4	32.8
1978-79	944	129	53	20	1146	69.8	52.4	3.8	8.5	35.4
1979-80	857	128	52	25	1062	62.6	51.9	3.7	10.6	32.5
1980-81	946	146	48	23	1163	68.0	58.5	3.3	9.6	35.0
1981-82	881	114	54	19	1068	62.2	45.2	3.7	7.8	31.6
1982-83	945	116	31	12	1104	65.7	45.6	2.1	4.9	32.2
1983-84	935	158	45	16	1154	64.0	62.0	3.0	6.5	33.2
1984-85	1082	177	66	17	1342	72.8	70.0	4.3	7.0	38.1
1985-86	1260	132	82	20	1494	83.4	53.0	5.2	8.4	42.0
1986-87	1295	120	94	20	1529	84.2	49.2	5.9	8.6	42.4
1987-88	1506	169	102	16	1793	96.1	71.2	6.3	7.1	49.1
1988-89	1858	180	121	25	2323	116.3	77.8	7.3	11.4	62.8

Table 5.1 Continued - Serious Assault

QUEENSLAND

YEAR	NUMBER					RATE PER 100 000 POPULATION				
	Male		Female		TOTAL	Male		Female		TOTAL
	A	J	A	J		A	J	A	J	
1973-74	236	10	5	-	251	34.9	7.1	0.7	0.0	15.4
1974-75	192	21	9	2	224	27.7	14.9	1.3	1.5	13.5
1975-76	384	25	10	2	421	54.0	17.6	1.4	1.5	24.8
1976-77	365	28	23	2	418	50.0	19.7	3.1	1.5	24.0
1977-78	567	34	18	3	622	75.5	23.9	2.4	2.2	34.9
1978-79	707	42	38	5	792	91.4	29.4	4.9	3.6	43.3
1979-80	830	72	64	7	973	104.0	49.6	8.0	5.0	51.7
1980-81	966	66	58	13	1103	117.0	43.9	7.0	9.0	56.6
1981-82	1047	74	107	16	1244	122.1	47.1	12.4	10.6	61.4
1982-83	1084	100	68	22	1274	123.2	62.0	7.7	14.2	61.3
1983-84	1208	134	92	25	1459	134.4	81.9	10.2	16.0	68.8
1984-85	1316	126	126	25	1593	143.0	76.2	13.6	15.8	73.5
1985-86	1384	135	123	25	1667	146.4	81.4	13.0	15.9	75.1
1986-87	1523	176	143	47	1889	157.1	106.8	14.7	30.0	83.4
1987-88	1881	198	229	38	2346	188.1	121.4	22.7	24.4	100.8
1988-89	n/a	209	n/a	38	2594		128.5		24.6	107.8

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

YEAR	NUMBER					RATE PER 100 000 POPULATION				
	Male		Female		TOTAL	Male		Female		TOTAL
	A	J	A	J		A	J	A	J	
1973-74	135	5	11	-	151	35.1	6.3	3.0	0.0	16.6
1974-75	172	21	7	-	200	43.5	26.1	1.8	0.0	21.4
1975-76	226	16	29	5	276	55.8	19.8	7.3	6.6	28.8
1976-77	259	20	26	-	305	62.2	24.6	6.4	0.0	31.1
1977-78	273	23	20	2	318	63.7	28.3	4.8	2.6	31.6
1978-79	222	21	18	1	262	50.5	25.5	4.2	1.3	25.4
1979-80	350	10	30	5	395	78.1	12.1	6.8	6.4	37.5
1980-81	336	28	27	1	392	73.0	33.0	5.9	1.2	36.2
1981-82	318	18	24	-	360	66.8	20.6	5.1	0.0	32.2
1982-83	466	33	51	2	552	95.3	37.1	10.5	2.4	48.1
1983-84	536	60	63	8	667	107.4	67.3	12.7	9.5	57.1
1984-85	591	57	62	3	713	115.6	64.0	12.2	3.5	59.7
1985-86	598	53	62	9	722	113.0	59.5	11.8	10.6	58.7
1986-87	729	72	120	10	931	133.7	81.0	22.1	11.9	73.8
1987-88	819	108	89	12	1028	144.3	122.1	15.8	14.4	78.9
1988-89	872	161	127	24	1184	148.3	182.4	21.7	28.8	88.1

Table 5.1 Continued - Serious Assault

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

YEAR	NUMBER					RATE PER 100 000 POPULATION				
	Male		Female		TOTAL	Male		Female		TOTAL
	A	J	A	J		A	J	A	J	
1973-74	53	21	21	1	96	13.0	21.8	5.0	1.1	9.4
1974-75	81	25	8	-	114	19.5	25.7	1.9	0.0	11.0
1975-76	88	37	1	3	129	20.9	38.1	0.2	3.2	12.3
1976-77	76	26	4	4	110	17.7	26.9	0.9	4.4	10.4
1977-78	105	20	9	1	135	23.9	20.8	2.0	1.1	12.5
1978-79	157	33	5	1	196	35.3	34.8	1.1	1.1	18.0
1979-80	208	42	26	4	280	46.1	44.7	5.6	4.5	25.5
1980-81	211	42	10	8	271	46.0	44.7	2.1	8.9	24.2
1981-82	280	70	17	18	385	60.2	74.8	3.5	20.2	33.9
1982-83	333	72	23	10	438	70.4	77.4	4.7	11.3	38.1
1983-84	373	79	30	14	496	77.8	85.7	6.0	15.9	42.7
1984-85	466	76	29	19	590	96.0	83.3	5.7	21.9	50.4
1985-86	518	83	45	12	658	104.1	91.3	8.7	14.0	55.3
1986-87	540	87	59	16	702	107.0	97.7	11.3	19.1	58.5
1987-88	598	81	62	9	750	116.5	93.2	11.7	11.0	61.9
1988-89	618	75	55	15	763	118.3	88.8	10.2	18.8	62.3

TASMANIA

YEAR	NUMBER					RATE PER 100 000 POPULATION				
	Male		Female		TOTAL	Male		Female		TOTAL
	A	J	A	J		A	J	A	J	
1973-74	32	-	2	-	34	23.9	0.0	1.5	0.0	10.4
1974-75	19	1	-	-	20	14.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	6.0
1975-76	33	2	1	-	36	23.9	6.8	0.7	0.0	10.7
1976-77	14	-	-	-	14	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1
1977-78	16	2	3	-	21	11.3	7.1	2.1	0.0	6.1
1978-79	21	2	-	-	23	14.6	7.2	0.0	0.0	6.7
1979-80	28	3	-	-	31	19.1	10.8	0.0	0.0	8.8
1980-81	18	3	1	-	22	12.1	10.8	0.7	0.0	6.2
1981-82	18	6	3	1	28	12.0	21.6	1.9	3.7	7.8
1982-83	21	5	1	1	28	13.8	17.9	0.6	3.7	7.7
1983-84	24	3	2	-	29	15.6	10.7	1.3	0.0	7.9
1984-85	22	-	1	1	24	14.1	0.0	0.6	3.7	6.4
1985-86	21	4	2	-	27	13.2	14.6	1.2	0.0	7.2
1986-87	21	3	-	-	24	13.1	11.2	0.0	0.0	6.3
1987-88	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a					

Table 5.1 Continued - Serious Assault

NORTHERN TERRITORY

YEAR	NUMBER					RATE PER 100 000 POPULATION				
	Male		Female		TOTAL	Male		Female		TOTAL
	A	J	A	J		A	J	A	J	
1973-74	57	1	2	1	61	155.5	16.1	7.0	16.7	78.8
1974-75	35	-	-	-	35	106.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.5
1975-76	29	1	1	-	31	83.2	15.7	3.7	0.0	41.9
1976-77	42	1	2	-	45	116.9	14.9	7.1	0.0	58.4
1977-78	30	3	2	-	35	79.3	43.0	6.7	0.0	43.1
1978-79	42	4	1	-	47	106.3	55.4	3.2	0.0	55.3
1979-80	324	22	15	1	362	804.0	292.7	44.7	13.9	408.9
1980-81	502	23	30	7	562	1167.7	278.1	83.1	89.0	590.2
1981-82	756	27	68	12	863	1649.5	298.1	175.9	139.9	845.1
1982-83	745	28	74	8	855	1550.3	295.5	181.7	89.3	797.5
1983-84	657	35	49	3	744	1299.7	352.8	114.1	32.4	660.2
1984-85	741	40	62	2	845	1392.2	391.2	136.8	20.9	714.2
1985-86	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a					
1986-87	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a					
1987-88	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a					

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

YEAR	NUMBER					RATE PER 100 000 POPULATION				
	Male		Female		TOTAL	Male		Female		TOTAL
	A	J	A	J		A	J	A	J	
1973-74	33	-	-	1	34	59.2	0.0	0.0	7.4	24.6
1974-75	23	5	-	-	28	38.9	33.6	0.0	0.0	19.0
1975-76	25	1	3	-	29	38.3	6.5	4.7	0.0	18.2
1976-77	32	1	3	-	36	47.7	6.4	4.6	0.0	22.0
1977-78	35	4	1	-	40	50.1	25.0	1.5	0.0	23.6
1978-79	43	3	2	-	48	59.8	17.9	2.8	0.0	27.4
1979-80	42	3	2	-	47	57.2	17.4	2.7	0.0	26.2
1980-81	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a					
1981-82	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a					
1982-83	60	2	3	-	65	76.9	11.0	3.8	0.0	33.6
1983-84	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a					
1984-85	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a					
1985-86	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a					
1986-87	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a					
1987-88	91	15	7	3	116	94.9	76.5	7.3	15.9	50.4
1988-89	117	19	7	1	144	118.1	98.6	7.1	5.5	61.2

Table 5.2

**Persons Involved in Crimes Cleared
By Age and Sex, 1973-74 to 1988-89**

**ROBBERY
AUSTRALIA**

YEAR	NUMBER					RATE PER 100 000 POPULATION				
	Male		Female		TOTAL	Male		Female		TOTAL
	A	J	A	J		A	J	A	J	
1973-74	897	201	45	25	1168	19.3	21.5	1.0	2.8	10.4
1974-75	897	185	56	30	1168	19.0	19.7	1.2	3.4	10.3
1975-76	826	211	51	25	1113	17.2	22.6	1.0	2.8	9.7
1976-77	814	159	69	27	1069	16.7	17.1	1.4	3.1	9.2
1977-78	923	170	82	14	1189	18.5	18.4	1.6	1.6	10.0
1978-79	955	169	68	24	1216	18.8	18.3	1.3	2.7	10.1
1979-80	1080	233	101	26	1440	20.9	25.1	1.9	2.9	11.8
1980-81	1049	216	64	38	1367	19.9	22.9	1.2	4.2	10.9
1981-82	1029	244	73	33	1379	19.1	25.4	1.3	3.6	10.8
1982-83	1366	276	121	37	1800	24.9	28.3	2.2	4.0	13.8
1983-84	1495	338	145	30	2008	26.8	34.5	2.5	3.2	15.2
1984-85	1494	331	145	48	2018	26.3	33.8	2.5	5.1	15.1
1985-86	1408	492	168	66	2134	24.5	48.3	2.9	6.8	15.7
1986-87	1809	477	140	73	2499	30.6	49.6	2.3	8.4	18.0
1987-88	1859	376	196	51	2482	31.5	40.9	3.3	5.8	18.1

Figure 5.2

Involvement Rates of Adults and Juveniles by Sex - Robbery, Australia

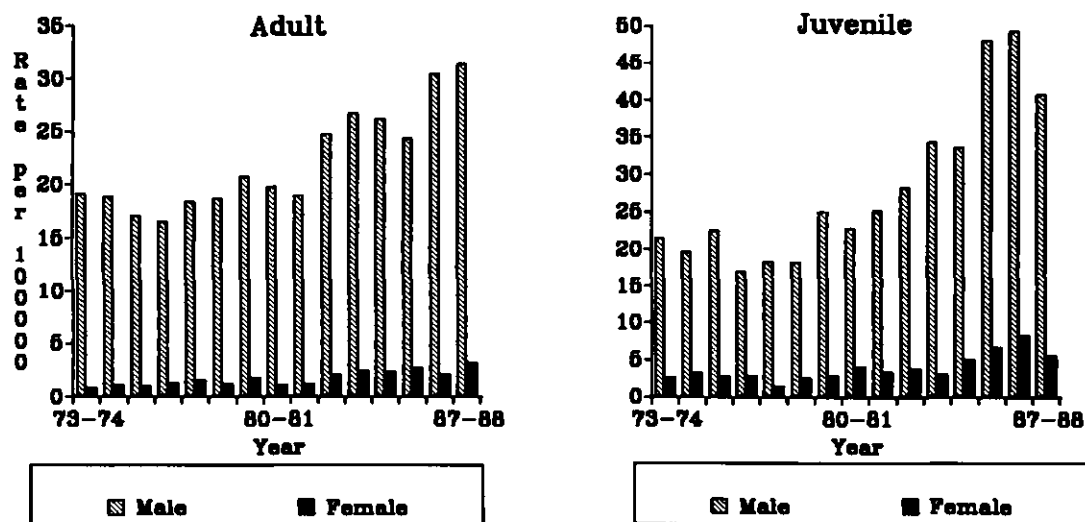


Table 5.2 Continued - Robbery

NEW SOUTH WALES

YEAR	NUMBER					RATE PER 100 000 POPULATION				
	Male		Female		TOTAL	Male		Female		TOTAL
	A	J	A	J		A	J	A	J	
1973-74	456	85	20	13	574	27.0	26.7	1.2	4.3	14.2
1974-75	397	50	23	11	481	23.2	15.8	1.3	3.7	11.8
1975-76	313	68	19	6	406	18.2	21.7	1.1	2.0	9.9
1976-77	356	48	26	12	442	20.4	15.4	1.5	4.1	10.7
1977-78	449	56	42	4	551	25.3	18.2	2.3	1.4	13.1
1978-79	437	54	38	12	541	24.2	17.7	2.0	4.1	12.7
1979-80	519	91	45	10	665	28.3	29.7	2.4	3.4	15.4
1980-81	539	71	30	11	651	28.8	22.9	1.6	3.7	14.8
1981-82	566	75	31	11	683	29.7	23.7	1.6	3.6	15.2
1982-83	789	91	65	10	955	40.9	28.4	3.3	3.3	21.0
1983-84	817	130	74	8	1029	41.8	40.3	3.7	2.6	22.4
1984-85	750	104	68	18	940	37.8	32.1	3.3	5.8	20.2
1985-86	751	312	102	39	1204	38.1	85.0	5.0	11.1	25.5
1986-87	1052	273	78	28	1431	51.2	85.4	3.6	10.7	29.9
1987-88	1100	196	114	23	1433	52.5	62.6	5.3	7.7	29.5
1988-89	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a					

VICTORIA

YEAR	NUMBER					RATE PER 100 000 POPULATION				
	Male		Female		TOTAL	Male		Female		TOTAL
	A	J	A	J		A	J	A	J	
1973-74	171	70	13	4	258	13.5	28.1	1.0	1.7	8.4
1974-75	195	60	15	4	274	15.1	23.9	1.1	1.7	8.9
1975-76	210	58	24	4	296	16.1	23.3	1.8	1.7	9.5
1976-77	189	53	16	1	259	14.3	21.5	1.2	0.4	8.2
1977-78	206	50	16	3	275	15.4	20.4	1.2	1.3	8.6
1978-79	205	51	13	-	269	15.2	20.7	0.9	0.0	8.3
1979-80	253	73	25	11	362	18.5	29.6	1.8	4.7	11.1
1980-81	197	65	18	9	289	14.2	26.1	1.2	3.7	8.7
1981-82	186	58	15	3	262	13.1	23.0	1.0	1.2	7.8
1982-83	227	72	17	9	325	15.8	28.3	1.1	3.7	9.5
1983-84	264	77	30	9	380	18.1	30.2	2.0	3.7	10.9
1984-85	275	99	26	5	405	18.5	39.2	1.7	2.1	11.5
1985-86	222	48	20	3	293	14.7	19.3	1.3	1.3	8.2
1986-87	260	63	32	12	367	16.9	25.9	2.0	5.2	10.2
1987-88	259	58	33	5	355	16.5	24.4	2.0	2.2	9.7
1988-89	523	136	70	13	742	32.7	58.8	4.2	5.9	20.1

Table 5.2 Continued - Robbery

QUEENSLAND

YEAR	NUMBER					RATE PER 100 000 POPULATION				
	Male		Female		TOTAL	Male		Female		TOTAL
	A	J	A	J		A	J	A	J	
1973-74	105	10	7	1	123	15.5	7.1	1.0	0.7	7.6
1974-75	114	23	8	-	145	16.4	16.3	1.2	0.0	8.7
1975-76	132	14	3	4	153	18.6	9.9	0.4	3.0	9.0
1976-77	121	23	13	5	162	16.6	16.2	1.8	3.7	9.3
1977-78	107	14	8	3	132	14.2	9.9	1.1	2.2	7.4
1978-79	110	16	4	6	136	14.2	11.2	0.5	4.4	7.4
1979-80	103	20	7	2	132	12.9	13.8	0.9	1.4	7.0
1980-81	114	14	3	9	140	13.8	9.3	0.4	6.2	7.2
1981-82	116	28	11	1	156	13.5	17.8	1.3	0.7	7.7
1982-83	148	20	14	5	187	16.8	12.4	1.6	3.2	9.0
1983-84	174	24	15	4	217	19.4	14.7	1.7	2.6	10.2
1984-85	190	24	16	2	232	20.6	14.5	1.7	1.3	10.7
1985-86	156	40	17	3	216	16.5	24.1	1.8	1.9	9.7
1986-87	179	42	16	10	247	18.5	25.5	1.6	6.4	10.9
1987-88	204	34	28	3	269	20.4	20.8	2.8	1.9	11.6
1988-89	n/a	30	n/a	6	284		18.4		3.9	11.8

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

YEAR	NUMBER					RATE PER 100 000 POPULATION				
	Male		Female		TOTAL	Male		Female		TOTAL
	A	J	A	J		A	J	A	J	
1973-74	63	6	-	-	69	16.4	7.6	0.0	0.0	7.6
1974-75	49	13	7	3	72	12.4	16.2	1.8	4.0	7.7
1975-76	66	15	4	2	87	16.3	18.5	1.0	2.6	9.1
1976-77	60	15	6	3	84	14.4	18.5	1.5	3.9	8.6
1977-78	70	16	11	3	100	16.3	19.7	2.6	3.9	9.9
1978-79	71	15	4	1	91	16.2	18.2	0.9	1.3	8.8
1979-80	74	8	15	1	98	16.5	9.7	3.4	1.3	9.3
1980-81	70	15	4	2	91	15.2	17.7	0.9	2.5	8.4
1981-82	52	19	4	3	78	10.9	21.7	0.8	3.6	7.0
1982-83	77	16	10	6	109	15.7	18.0	2.1	7.1	9.5
1983-84	79	33	5	1	118	15.8	37.0	1.0	1.2	10.1
1984-85	84	24	23	10	141	16.4	26.9	4.5	11.8	11.8
1985-86	86	21	3	8	118	16.2	23.6	0.6	9.5	9.6
1986-87	98	19	4	9	130	18.0	21.4	0.7	10.7	10.3
1987-88	97	28	11	3	139	17.1	31.6	2.0	3.6	10.7
1988-89	110	44	4	15	173	18.7	49.9	0.7	18.0	12.9

Table 5.2 Continued - Robbery

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

YEAR	NUMBER					RATE PER 100 000 POPULATION				
	Male		Female		TOTAL	Male		Female		TOTAL
	A	J	A	J		A	J	A	J	
1973-74	59	23	5	7	94	14.4	23.9	1.2	7.5	9.2
1974-75	87	28	1	12	128	21.0	28.8	0.2	12.9	12.4
1975-76	74	48	1	9	132	17.5	49.4	0.2	9.7	12.6
1976-77	56	19	5	6	86	13.0	19.7	1.1	6.6	8.1
1977-78	62	30	-	1	93	14.1	31.3	0.0	1.1	8.6
1978-79	89	24	8	5	126	20.0	25.3	1.7	5.6	11.6
1979-80	92	34	7	2	135	20.4	36.2	1.5	2.3	12.3
1980-81	84	41	7	7	139	18.3	43.6	1.5	7.8	12.4
1981-82	71	53	9	13	146	15.3	56.6	1.8	14.6	12.9
1982-83	80	55	10	4	149	16.9	59.1	2.0	4.5	13.0
1983-84	107	63	17	6	193	22.3	68.3	3.4	6.8	16.6
1984-85	119	59	9	10	197	24.5	64.7	1.8	11.5	16.8
1985-86	130	64	18	13	225	26.1	70.4	3.5	15.2	18.9
1986-87	168	65	8	13	254	33.3	73.0	1.5	15.5	21.2
1987-88	167	50	6	16	239	32.5	57.5	1.1	19.5	19.7
1988-89	162	50	16	14	242	31.0	59.2	3.0	17.6	19.8

TASMANIA

YEAR	NUMBER					RATE PER 100 000 POPULATION				
	Male		Female		TOTAL	Male		Female		TOTAL
	A	J	A	J		A	J	A	J	
1973-74	27	-	-	-	27	20.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.2
1974-75	33	3	2	-	38	24.2	10.1	1.4	0.0	11.4
1975-76	9	3	-	-	12	6.5	10.2	0.0	0.0	3.6
1976-77	18	1	2	-	21	12.9	3.5	1.4	0.0	6.2
1977-78	11	3	2	-	16	7.7	10.7	1.4	0.0	4.7
1978-79	16	3	1	-	20	11.1	10.8	0.7	0.0	5.8
1979-80	20	3	-	-	23	13.7	10.8	0.0	0.0	6.5
1980-81	12	2	2	-	16	8.1	7.2	1.3	0.0	4.5
1981-82	12	5	-	-	17	8.0	18.0	0.0	0.0	4.7
1982-83	19	17	2	2	40	12.5	60.9	1.3	7.4	11.0
1983-84	25	3	1	-	29	16.2	10.7	0.6	0.0	7.9
1984-85	25	3	-	1	29	16.0	10.8	0.0	3.7	7.8
1985-86	13	2	-	-	15	8.2	7.3	0.0	0.0	4.0
1986-87	9	1	-	-	10	5.6	3.7	0.0	0.0	2.6
1987-88	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a					

Table 5.2 Continued - Robbery

NORTHERN TERRITORY

YEAR	NUMBER					RATE PER 100 000 POPULATION				
	Male		Female		TOTAL	Male		Female		TOTAL
	A	J	A	J		A	J	A	J	
1973-74	11	1	-	-	12	30.0	16.1	0.0	0.0	15.5
1974-75	11	1	-	-	12	33.3	16.7	0.0	0.0	17.3
1975-76	15	4	-	-	19	43.0	62.9	0.0	0.0	25.7
1976-77	2	-	-	-	2	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6
1977-78	13	1	2	-	16	34.3	14.3	6.7	0.0	19.7
1978-79	7	3	-	-	10	17.7	41.6	0.0	0.0	11.8
1979-80	11	4	-	-	15	27.3	53.2	0.0	0.0	16.9
1980-81	23	4	-	-	27	53.5	48.4	0.0	0.0	28.4
1981-82	18	-	-	-	18	39.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.6
1982-83	9	1	1	-	11	18.7	10.6	2.5	0.0	10.3
1983-84	13	-	1	-	14	25.7	0.0	2.3	0.0	12.4
1984-85	8	9	-	-	17	15.0	88.0	0.0	0.0	14.4
1985-86	33	1	4	-	38	59.4	9.6	8.3	0.0	30.7
1986-87	21	6	1	-	28	36.7	57.7	2.0	0.0	22.0
1987-88	23	4	3	1	31	40.9	39.5	6.0	10.9	24.8

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

YEAR	NUMBER					RATE PER 100 000 POPULATION				
	Male		Female		TOTAL	Male		Female		TOTAL
	A	J	A	J		A	J	A	J	
1973-74	5	6	-	-	11	9.0	42.8	0.0	0.0	8.0
1974-75	11	7	-	-	18	18.6	47.1	0.0	0.0	12.2
1975-76	7	1	-	-	8	10.7	6.5	0.0	0.0	5.0
1976-77	12	-	1	-	13	17.9	0.0	1.5	0.0	8.0
1977-78	5	-	1	-	6	7.2	0.0	1.5	0.0	3.5
1978-79	20	3	-	-	23	27.8	17.9	0.0	0.0	13.1
1979-80	8	-	2	-	10	10.9	0.0	2.7	0.0	5.6
1980-81	10	4	-	-	14	13.5	23.4	0.0	0.0	7.6
1981-82	8	6	3	2	19	10.5	33.7	3.9	11.8	10.1
1982-83	17	4	2	1	24	21.8	21.9	2.5	5.7	12.4
1983-84	16	8	2	2	28	19.7	42.3	2.4	11.1	13.9
1984-85	43	9	3	2	57	50.7	46.0	3.5	10.7	27.2
1985-86	17	4	4	-	25	19.2	20.6	4.5	0.0	11.6
1986-87	22	8	1	1	32	24.3	41.1	1.1	5.3	14.5
1987-88	9	6	1	-	16	9.4	30.6	1.0	0.0	7.0
1988-89	33	6	2	1	42	33.3	31.1	2.0	5.5	17.9

Table 5.3
Persons Involved in Crimes Cleared
By Age and Sex, 1973-74 to 1988-89

BREAK, ENTER & STEAL
AUSTRALIA

YEAR	NUMBER					RATE PER 100 000 POPULATION				
	Male		Female		TOTAL	Male		Female		TOTAL
	A	J	A	J		A	J	A	J	
1973-74	6699	8814	234	473	16220	148.1	975.2	5.1	55.0	145.0
1974-75	7223	9678	249	584	17734	152.8	1032.5	5.2	65.8	156.3
1975-76	6991	10138	232	529	17890	145.6	1085.9	4.8	59.9	155.6
1976-77	7497	9437	315	504	17753	153.4	1015.2	6.3	57.2	152.1
1977-78	8022	10321	363	621	19327	161.1	1118.7	7.2	70.8	163.0
1978-79	8679	10526	425	700	20330	171.3	1140.0	8.2	79.6	168.8
1979-80	9098	11354	460	730	21642	176.2	1225.2	8.7	82.6	176.7
1980-81	9478	12432	597	960	23467	179.7	1319.4	11.1	106.3	187.5
1981-82	9883	12312	609	1024	23828	183.3	1280.2	11.0	111.2	186.3
1982-83	11753	12820	737	999	26309	214.1	1316.7	13.1	107.2	202.3
1983-84	13470	12945	989	1021	28425	241.4	1322.0	17.3	109.1	215.3
1984-85	12694	13465	1069	1060	28288	223.4	1374.0	18.4	113.2	211.0
1985-86	13496	13055	1040	1092	28683	234.4	1281.3	17.7	112.5	210.4
1986-87	15516	13584	1224	1310	31634	262.1	1411.2	20.1	149.9	228.5
1987-88	13871	14201	1191	915	30178	235.2	1545.7	19.8	104.8	220.1

Figure 5.3

Involvement Rates of Adults and Juveniles by Sex
Break, Enter & Steal, Australia

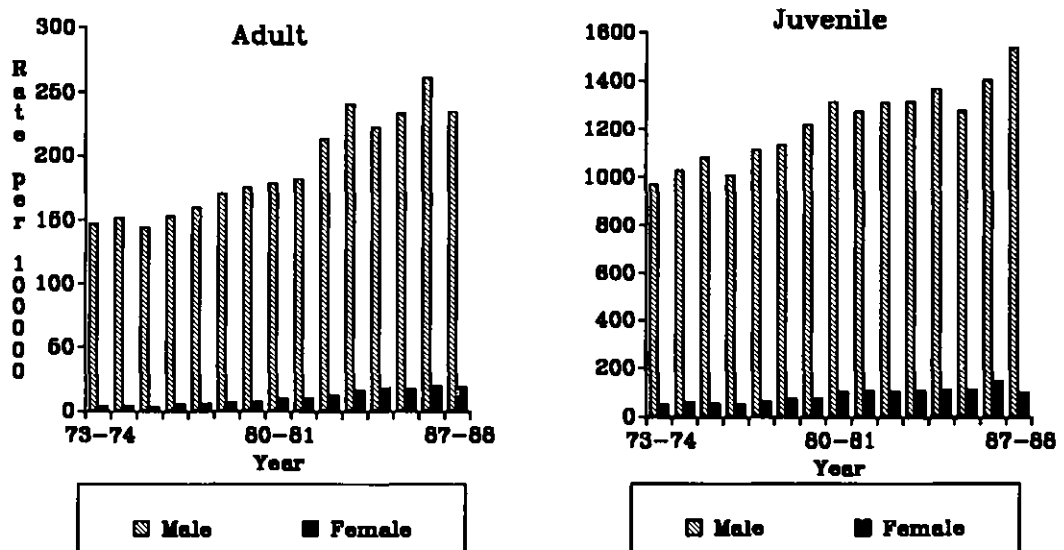


Table 5.3 Continued - Break, Enter & Steal

NEW SOUTH WALES

YEAR	NUMBER					RATE PER 100 000 POPULATION				
	Male		Female		TOTAL	Male		Female		TOTAL
	A	J	A	J		A	J	A	J	
1973-74	2439	2339	96	129	5003	144.2	734.2	5.6	42.6	124.2
1974-75	2138	2430	66	125	4759	125.2	765.6	3.8	41.6	117.0
1975-76	2167	2462	77	92	4798	125.7	784.1	4.4	31.0	117.0
1976-77	2012	2220	112	124	4468	115.2	711.3	6.2	42.1	107.8
1977-78	2229	2063	98	115	4505	125.7	671.5	5.4	39.5	107.4
1978-79	2365	2173	124	135	4797	131.2	711.3	6.7	46.5	112.7
1979-80	2363	2308	119	130	4920	128.7	754.5	6.3	44.6	113.8
1980-81	2711	2690	218	159	5778	144.8	866.1	11.3	53.6	131.2
1981-82	2858	2809	226	162	6055	149.9	886.7	11.6	53.5	135.1
1982-83	3714	2525	248	191	6678	192.4	788.5	12.5	62.3	147.1
1983-84	4477	2654	347	164	7642	229.0	823.3	17.3	53.2	166.4
1984-85	3980	2636	352	96	7064	200.6	813.9	17.3	31.1	151.8
1985-86	4278	3008	337	201	7824	216.9	819.3	16.6	57.4	165.9
1986-87	5434	2800	335	177	8746	264.5	876.2	15.6	67.5	182.7
1987-88	5116	2611	386	142	8255	244.0	833.6	17.9	47.4	169.8
1988-89	4020	3120	341	229	7710	188.6	1022.7	15.6	78.4	156.9

VICTORIA

YEAR	NUMBER					RATE PER 100 000 POPULATION				
	Male		Female		TOTAL	Male		Female		TOTAL
	A	J	A	J		A	J	A	J	
1973-74	1300	2502	55	163	4020	102.3	1003.2	4.2	69.2	131.4
1974-75	1354	2403	63	147	3967	105.2	959.2	4.8	62.3	128.1
1975-76	1438	2602	69	155	4264	110.4	1046.6	5.1	66.1	136.4
1976-77	1488	2095	90	109	3782	112.7	849.2	6.6	46.5	119.6
1977-78	1711	2635	101	132	4579	127.9	1075.6	7.3	56.5	143.2
1978-79	1926	2626	126	143	4821	142.4	1067.5	9.0	60.9	149.1
1979-80	2272	2877	151	198	5498	166.0	1165.8	10.6	83.9	168.1
1980-81	2069	2943	151	211	5374	148.8	1180.1	10.5	87.8	161.7
1981-82	2227	2702	168	202	5299	157.3	1071.1	11.4	83.1	156.8
1982-83	2470	2666	191	103	5430	171.7	1047.6	12.8	42.1	158.3
1983-84	2754	2505	283	152	5694	188.5	982.5	18.7	62.2	163.8
1984-85	2571	2361	295	132	5359	173.1	933.8	19.2	54.4	152.2
1985-86	2789	1827	300	102	5018	184.7	734.1	19.2	42.9	140.9
1986-87	2696	2067	372	138	5273	175.4	848.2	23.4	59.3	146.3
1987-88	2058	3186	343	83	5670	131.3	1342.7	21.2	36.9	155.3
1988-89	9026	3556	898	184	13667	565.1	1537.9	54.4	84.2	369.4

Table 5.3 Continued - Break, Enter & Steal

QUEENSLAND

YEAR	NUMBER					RATE PER 100 000 POPULATION				
	Male		Female		TOTAL	Male		Female		TOTAL
	A	J	A	J		A	J	A	J	
1973-74	1277	1240	44	30	2591	188.8	886.1	6.5	22.4	159.5
1974-75	1379	1348	36	51	2814	198.8	954.7	5.2	37.8	169.2
1975-76	1174	1588	13	45	2820	165.1	1118.1	1.8	33.4	165.8
1976-77	1468	1452	33	64	3017	201.1	1021.9	4.5	47.2	173.5
1977-78	1501	1700	64	87	3352	199.8	1196.3	8.5	63.9	188.0
1978-79	1487	1814	67	111	3479	192.3	1267.9	8.6	80.7	190.2
1979-80	1282	1909	70	140	3401	160.6	1315.4	8.8	100.0	180.6
1980-81	1422	2273	38	209	3942	172.2	1512.4	4.6	144.3	202.2
1981-82	1688	2335	44	215	4282	196.9	1487.7	5.1	142.8	211.5
1982-83	1930	2446	91	173	4640	219.3	1515.4	10.3	111.9	223.2
1983-84	1870	2188	84	223	4365	208.0	1336.5	9.3	142.3	205.7
1984-85	1675	2581	109	212	4577	182.0	1561.2	11.8	134.3	211.2
1985-86	1873	2499	128	205	4705	198.1	1507.2	13.5	130.1	212.1
1986-87	2086	2546	150	261	5043	215.2	1545.1	15.4	166.7	222.6
1987-88	2060	2460	128	219	4867	206.0	1508.3	12.7	140.9	209.0
1988-89	n/a	2460	n/a	237	5109		1512.3		153.3	212.3

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

YEAR	NUMBER					RATE PER 100 000 POPULATION				
	Male		Female		TOTAL	Male		Female		TOTAL
	A	J	A	J		A	J	A	J	
1973-74	994	1164	21	74	2253	258.6	1468.2	5.7	98.9	247.6
1974-75	1152	1518	47	152	2869	291.6	1890.2	12.2	201.3	306.9
1975-76	1128	1779	42	151	3100	278.5	2199.6	10.6	200.1	324.0
1976-77	1203	1748	43	99	3093	288.8	2152.5	10.5	129.9	315.1
1977-78	1341	1921	52	178	3492	313.0	2365.2	12.4	232.1	346.8
1978-79	1350	1492	37	130	3009	307.4	1814.5	8.6	167.3	291.8
1979-80	1385	1945	54	145	3529	309.0	2351.8	12.2	184.8	335.0
1980-81	1297	1940	54	204	3495	281.7	2283.7	11.8	253.5	323.0
1981-82	1279	1700	71	151	3201	268.5	1941.8	15.0	182.3	286.1
1982-83	1543	2348	107	285	4283	315.5	2642.4	22.0	339.3	373.2
1983-84	2058	2975	129	271	5433	412.2	3337.2	26.0	321.5	464.7
1984-85	1952	3048	169	373	5542	381.8	3420.2	33.2	441.3	464.2
1985-86	2053	2982	138	358	5531	387.9	3348.8	26.2	423.2	449.7
1986-87	2659	3574	199	482	6914	487.7	4020.5	36.6	572.0	547.9
1987-88	2287	3484	146	264	6181	402.8	3937.6	25.9	315.9	474.1
1988-89	1892	3644	159	494	6189	321.7	4129.1	27.2	593.6	460.5

Table 5.3 Continued - Break, Enter & Steal

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

YEAR	NUMBER					RATE PER 100 000 POPULATION				
	Male		Female		TOTAL	Male		Female		TOTAL
	A	J	A	J		A	Jnnn	A	J	
1973-74	403	1069	9	35	1516	98.5	1109.2	2.1	37.6	148.8
1974-75	434	1196	13	48	1691	104.5	1229.4	3.0	51.5	163.7
1975-76	464	1007	17	34	1522	110.0	1036.5	3.9	36.8	145.5
1976-77	600	1085	19	59	1763	139.4	1123.5	4.3	64.5	165.9
1977-78	494	1226	17	66	1803	112.2	1277.2	3.7	72.8	166.8
1978-79	708	1669	27	135	2539	159.3	1760.3	5.9	151.6	233.3
1979-80	808	1329	41	93	2271	179.1	1416.0	8.8	105.6	206.8
1980-81	848	1634	58	128	2668	184.8	1739.1	12.1	142.9	237.9
1981-82	818	1812	53	214	2897	175.8	1935.5	10.9	239.8	255.3
1982-83	1016	1751	50	139	2956	214.9	1881.5	10.1	156.5	257.3
1983-84	1122	1627	68	153	2970	233.9	1765.1	13.6	174.2	255.8
1984-85	1112	1661	62	136	2971	229.2	1820.7	12.2	156.8	253.9
1985-86	1126	1520	70	125	2841	226.3	1672.6	13.6	146.1	238.9
1986-87	1261	1480	110	138	2989	250.0	1662.7	21.1	164.8	249.3
1987-88	1365	1442	130	136	3073	266.0	1658.8	24.5	165.8	253.6
1988-89	1368	1386	203	136	3093	261.9	1640.3	37.7	170.6	252.4

TASMANIA

YEAR	NUMBER					RATE PER 100 000 POPULATION				
	Male		Female		TOTAL	Male		Female		TOTAL
	A	J	A	J		A	J	A	J	
1973-74	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1012					
1974-75	410	424	17	24	875	301.2	1425.3	12.3	84.0	263.0
1975-76	354	329	9	36	728	256.6	1122.1	6.4	128.7	216.8
1976-77	294	352	10	19	675	210.4	1229.0	7.0	69.2	199.6
1977-78	264	366	5	14	649	186.0	1303.6	3.5	51.9	190.0
1978-79	378	357	19	29	783	262.7	1285.2	13.0	107.9	226.9
1979-80	337	362	21	15	735	230.4	1308.9	14.0	55.8	209.2
1980-81	329	343	13	11	696	221.3	1237.5	8.5	41.2	195.4
1981-82	310	350	19	17	696	206.3	1262.9	12.2	63.6	193.4
1982-83	371	395	26	38	830	244.4	1416.0	16.6	140.6	228.3
1983-84	476	391	22	30	919	308.8	1398.0	13.8	111.0	249.4
1984-85	436	330	24	18	808	278.6	1186.8	14.8	67.0	216.6
1985-86	325	252	15	9	601	204.9	922.1	9.1	34.2	159.7
1986-87	354	200	11	11	576	220.7	748.1	6.6	42.7	152.0
1987-88	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a					

Table 5.3 Continued - Break, Enter & Steal

NORTHERN TERRITORY

YEAR	NUMBER					RATE PER 100 000 POPULATION				
	Male		Female		TOTAL	Male		Female		TOTAL
	A	J	A	J		A	J	A	J	
1973-74	185	400	9	34	628	504.8	6428.8	31.6	566.7	811.5
1974-75	243	220	2	22	487	736.0	3666.7	8.1	401.4	703.0
1975-76	183	257	3	9	452	525.1	4040.2	11.2	151.8	611.1
1976-77	310	371	6	23	710	863.1	5530.7	21.3	368.9	921.6
1977-78	327	280	22	17	646	863.9	4012.6	73.9	258.9	795.9
1978-79	318	280	21	10	629	804.9	3880.3	67.0	144.8	740.1
1979-80	521	463	4	5	993	1292.9	6160.2	11.9	69.5	1121.7
1980-81	667	491	64	35	1257	1551.6	5937.1	177.3	444.8	1320.0
1981-82	607	473	28	51	1159	1324.4	5222.5	72.4	594.7	1135.0
1982-83	535	461	19	59	1074	1113.3	4865.4	46.7	658.4	1001.7
1983-84	558	447	46	20	1071	1103.8	4506.0	107.1	216.1	950.4
1984-85	700	644	45	72	1461	1315.2	6298.9	99.3	753.3	1234.8
1985-86	761	683	36	78	1558	1368.7	6588.2	74.8	797.9	1257.9
1986-87	848	685	42	94	1669	1483.1	6584.6	84.0	970.4	1311.1
1987-88	753	603	42	43	1441	1339.8	5957.3	84.5	468.7	1151.2

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

YEAR	NUMBER					RATE PER 100 000 POPULATION				
	Male		Female		TOTAL	Male		Female		TOTAL
	A	J	A	J		A	J	A	J	
1973-74	101	100	-	8	209	181.2	713.6	0.0	59.5	151.5
1974-75	113	139	5	15	272	190.9	934.8	8.5	106.5	184.9
1975-76	83	114	2	7	206	127.3	745.6	3.1	47.7	129.4
1976-77	122	114	2	7	245	181.7	731.3	3.0	47.3	150.0
1977-78	155	130	4	12	301	222.1	812.4	5.8	79.3	177.8
1978-79	147	115	4	7	273	204.5	687.2	5.6	44.7	155.8
1979-80	130	161	-	4	295	176.9	936.1	0.0	24.9	164.2
1980-81	135	118	1	3	257	182.6	689.6	1.3	18.2	140.2
1981-82	96	131	0	12	239	126.5	736.1	0.0	70.6	126.7
1982-83	174	228	5	11	418	222.9	1250.1	6.3	63.2	215.8
1983-84	155	158	10	8	331	190.7	835.3	12.0	44.5	164.5
1984-85	268	204	13	21	506	315.8	1041.7	15.0	112.6	241.1
1985-86	291	284	16	14	605	329.1	1460.8	17.9	74.5	280.2
1986-87	178	232	5	9	424	196.4	1191.7	5.5	47.7	192.4
1987-88	232	415	16	28	691	242.0	2115.2	16.7	148.8	300.2
1988-89	339	238	18	10	605	342.3	1235.5	18.3	54.6	257.3

Table 5.4

Persons Involved in Crimes Cleared
By Age and Sex, 1973-74 to 1988-89

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT
AUSTRALIA

YEAR	NUMBER					RATE PER 100 000 POPULATION				
	Male		Female		TOTAL	Male		Female		TOTAL
	A	J	A	J		A	J	A	J	
1973-74	5034	4200	112	157	9503	108.1	449.8	2.4	17.7	85.0
1974-75	5269	4026	116	149	9560	111.5	429.5	2.4	16.8	84.3
1975-76	5292	4119	129	133	9673	110.2	441.2	2.6	15.1	84.1
1976-77	5347	4275	151	161	9934	109.4	459.9	3.0	18.3	85.1
1977-78	5761	4486	168	165	10580	115.7	486.2	3.3	18.8	89.2
1978-79	5346	4001	155	181	9683	105.5	433.3	3.0	20.6	80.4
1979-80	6332	5158	216	320	12026	122.7	556.6	4.1	36.2	98.2
1980-81	5970	4907	251	318	11446	113.2	520.8	4.7	35.2	91.5
1981-82	6434	5302	251	325	12312	119.3	551.3	4.6	35.3	96.3
1982-83	6876	4857	285	305	12323	125.3	498.8	5.1	32.7	94.7
1983-84	6876	5304	375	350	12905	123.2	541.7	6.6	37.4	97.7
1984-85	6637	5431	312	421	12801	116.8	554.2	5.4	45.0	95.5
1985-86	5859	5000	337	359	11555	101.8	490.7	5.7	37.0	84.8
1986-87	6610	4408	421	362	11801	111.7	457.9	6.9	41.4	85.2
1987-88	7924	4788	495	418	13625	134.4	521.1	8.2	47.9	99.4

Figure 5.4

Involvement Rates of Adults and Juveniles by Sex
Motor Vehicle Theft, Australia

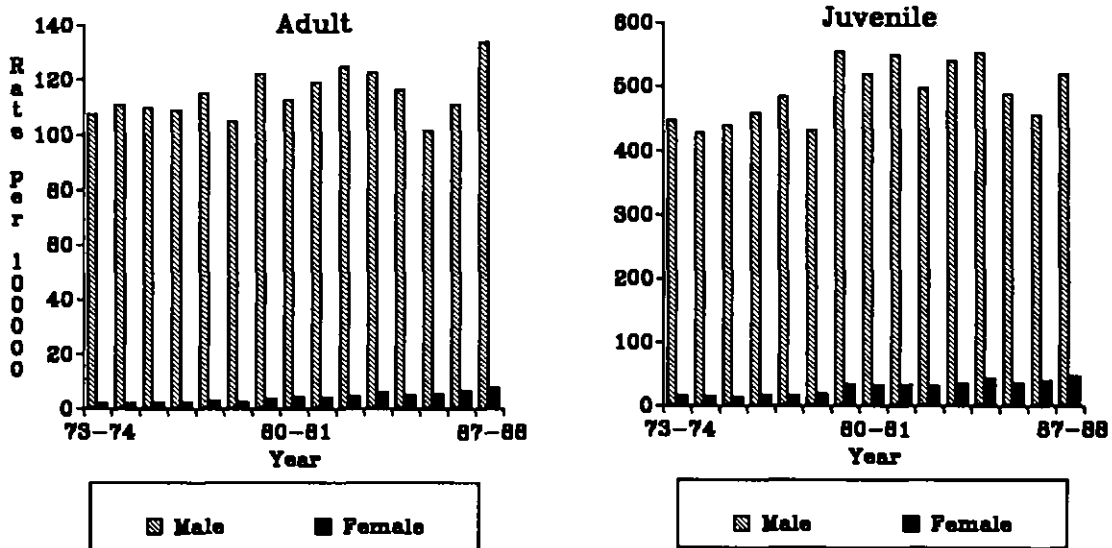


Table 5.4 Continued - Motor Vehicle Theft

NEW SOUTH WALES

YEAR	NUMBER					RATE PER 100 000 POPULATION				
	Male		Female		TOTAL	Male		Female		TOTAL
	A	J	A	J		A	J	A	J	
1973-74	1801	1530	36	68	3435	106.5	480.3	2.1	22.5	85.3
1974-75	1874	1343	33	74	3324	109.7	423.2	1.9	24.7	81.7
1975-76	1904	1453	41	62	3460	110.4	462.8	2.3	20.9	84.4
1976-77	1824	1415	58	54	3351	104.4	453.4	3.2	18.3	80.8
1977-78	1998	1354	75	49	3476	112.7	440.7	4.1	16.8	82.9
1978-79	1884	1323	78	50	3335	104.5	433.1	4.2	17.2	78.4
1979-80	2053	1604	96	109	3862	111.8	524.4	5.1	37.4	89.3
1980-81	2228	1799	105	139	4271	119.0	579.2	5.5	46.9	97.0
1981-82	2572	2145	109	147	4973	134.9	677.1	5.6	48.5	111.0
1982-83	2968	1982	118	143	5211	153.7	619.0	6.0	46.6	114.8
1983-84	2857	2048	154	109	5168	146.1	635.3	7.7	35.3	112.5
1984-85	2648	2036	122	134	4940	133.4	628.6	6.0	43.3	106.2
1985-86	966	1285	53	81	2385	49.0	350.0	2.6	23.1	50.6
1986-87	1362	695	66	35	2158	66.3	217.5	3.1	13.4	45.1
1987-88	1994	1082	100	51	3227	95.1	345.5	4.6	17.0	66.4
1988-89	1760	1628	129	118	3635	82.6	533.6	5.9	40.4	74.0

VICTORIA

YEAR	NUMBER					RATE PER 100 000 POPULATION				
	Male		Female		TOTAL	Male		Female		TOTAL
	A	J	A	J		A	J	A	J	
1973-74	1147	998	22	31	2198	90.2	400.1	1.7	13.2	71.8
1974-75	1202	1025	27	28	2282	93.4	409.1	2.0	11.9	73.7
1975-76	1344	1139	24	22	2529	103.2	458.1	1.8	9.4	80.9
1976-77	1330	1194	25	27	2576	100.8	484.0	1.8	11.5	81.5
1977-78	1400	1345	34	29	2808	104.7	549.0	2.5	12.4	87.8
1978-79	1353	1124	29	43	2549	100.0	456.9	2.1	18.3	78.8
1979-80	1536	1322	54	60	2972	112.2	535.7	3.8	25.4	90.8
1980-81	1367	1223	43	52	2685	98.3	490.4	3.0	21.6	80.8
1981-82	1474	1154	69	34	2731	104.1	457.5	4.7	14.0	80.8
1982-83	1344	957	34	27	2362	93.4	376.0	2.3	11.0	68.9
1983-84	1352	1223	63	63	2701	92.6	479.7	4.2	25.8	77.7
1984-85	1387	1221	66	74	2748	93.4	482.9	4.3	30.5	78.1
1985-86	1782	912	88	53	2835	118.0	366.5	5.6	22.3	79.6
1986-87	1838	974	119	58	2989	119.6	399.7	7.5	24.9	82.9
1987-88	2075	855	108	54	3092	132.3	360.3	6.7	24.0	84.7
1988-89	3886	1605	238	64	5793	243.3	694.1	14.4	29.3	156.6

Table 5.4 Continued - Motor Vehicle Theft

QUEENSLAND

YEAR	NUMBER					RATE PER 100 000 POPULATION				
	Male		Female		TOTAL	Male		Female		TOTAL
	A	J	A	J		A	J	A	J	
1973-74	843	713	17	19	1592	124.6	509.5	2.5	14.2	98.0
1974-75	1098	757	34	16	1905	158.3	536.2	4.9	11.9	114.6
1975-76	977	591	30	12	1610	137.4	416.1	4.2	8.9	94.7
1976-77	1084	620	25	18	1747	148.5	436.4	3.4	13.3	100.4
1977-78	1149	699	25	39	1912	152.9	491.9	3.3	28.6	107.2
1978-79	1038	611	30	33	1712	134.2	427.0	3.9	24.0	93.6
1979-80	927	535	31	52	1545	116.1	368.6	3.9	37.2	82.1
1980-81	980	512	42	28	1562	118.7	340.7	5.1	19.3	80.1
1981-82	989	698	10	40	1737	115.4	444.7	1.2	26.6	85.8
1982-83	1214	699	60	23	1996	138.0	433.0	6.8	14.9	96.0
1983-84	1305	818	74	55	2252	145.2	499.7	8.2	35.1	106.1
1984-85	1059	807	48	82	1996	115.1	488.1	5.2	52.0	92.1
1985-86	1219	878	67	60	2224	128.9	529.5	7.1	38.1	100.3
1986-87	1364	848	72	49	2333	140.7	514.6	7.4	31.3	103.0
1987-88	1342	726	92	63	2223	134.2	445.1	9.1	40.5	95.5
1988-89	n/a	782	n/a	100	2588		480.8		64.7	107.5

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

YEAR	NUMBER					RATE PER 100 000 POPULATION				
	Male		Female		TOTAL	Male		Female		TOTAL
	A	J	A	J		A	J	A	J	
1973-74	604	679	20	38	1341	157.1	856.4	5.4	50.8	147.3
1974-75	627	568	18	28	1241	158.7	707.3	4.7	37.1	132.8
1975-76	726	685	32	37	1480	179.2	846.9	8.1	49.0	154.7
1976-77	704	688	32	54	1478	169.0	847.2	7.8	70.8	150.5
1977-78	778	740	28	42	1588	181.6	911.1	6.7	54.8	157.7
1978-79	568	573	15	42	1198	129.3	696.9	3.5	54.0	116.2
1979-80	661	621	12	46	1340	147.5	750.9	2.7	58.6	127.2
1980-81	551	549	18	56	1174	119.7	646.3	3.9	69.6	108.5
1981-82	510	593	27	50	1180	107.1	677.3	5.7	60.4	105.5
1982-83	430	395	33	34	892	87.9	444.5	6.8	40.5	77.7
1983-84	436	424	39	41	940	87.3	475.6	7.9	48.6	80.4
1984-85	606	543	44	62	1255	118.5	609.3	8.6	73.4	105.1
1985-86	828	819	45	53	1745	156.5	919.7	8.5	62.6	141.9
1986-87	875	961	87	123	2046	160.5	1081.1	16.0	146.0	162.1
1987-88	1351	1045	127	139	2662	238.0	1181.0	22.5	166.3	204.2
1988-89	845	1658	99	188	2790	143.7	1878.7	16.9	225.9	207.6

Table 5.4 Continued - Motor Vehicle Theft

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

YEAR	NUMBER					RATE PER 100 000 POPULATION				
	Male		Female		TOTAL	Male		Female		TOTAL
	A	J	A	J		A	J	A	J	
1973-74	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a					
1974-75	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a					
1975-76	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a					
1976-77	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a					
1977-78	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a					
1978-79	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a					
1979-80	566	753	14	50	1383	125.4	802.3	3.0	56.8	126.0
1980-81	463	611	30	39	1143	100.9	650.3	6.3	43.5	101.9
1981-82	403	535	25	46	1009	86.6	571.5	5.1	51.5	88.9
1982-83	413	533	25	63	1034	87.4	572.7	5.1	70.9	90.0
1983-84	485	583	27	59	1154	101.1	632.5	5.4	67.2	99.4
1984-85	474	653	23	68	1218	97.7	715.8	4.5	78.4	104.1
1985-86	650	898	66	100	1714	130.6	988.1	12.8	116.8	144.2
1986-87	699	721	54	78	1552	138.6	810.0	10.3	93.1	129.4
1987-88	686	778	50	97	1611	133.7	895.0	9.4	118.3	132.9
1988-89	733	693	49	64	1539	140.3	820.1	9.1	80.3	125.6

TASMANIA

YEAR	NUMBER					RATE PER 100 000 POPULATION				
	Male		Female		TOTAL	Male		Female		TOTAL
	A	J	A	J		A	J	A	J	
1973-74	390	-	14	-	404	291.3	0.0	10.3	0.0	123.0
1974-75	173	115	3	2	293	127.1	386.6	2.2	7.0	88.1
1975-76	136	122	2	-	260	98.6	416.1	1.4	0.0	77.4
1976-77	136	154	4	2	296	97.3	537.7	2.8	7.3	87.5
1977-78	134	98	4	5	241	94.4	349.0	2.8	18.5	70.6
1978-79	124	93	2	12	231	86.2	334.8	1.4	44.6	66.9
1979-80	124	75	6	2	207	84.8	271.2	4.0	7.4	58.9
1980-81	133	107	2	2	244	89.5	386.0	1.3	7.5	68.5
1981-82	121	52	1	1	175	80.5	187.6	0.6	3.7	48.6
1982-83	116	88	4	2	210	76.4	315.5	2.5	7.4	57.8
1983-84	126	84	8	7	225	81.7	300.3	5.0	25.9	61.1
1984-85	106	58	3	-	167	67.7	208.6	1.9	0.0	44.8
1985-86	73	57	3	1	134	46.0	208.6	1.8	3.8	35.6
1986-87	70	54	-	-	124	43.6	202.0	0.0	0.0	32.7
1987-88	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a					

Table 5.4 Continued - Motor Vehicle Theft

NORTHERN TERRITORY

YEAR	NUMBER					RATE PER 100 000 POPULATION				
	Male		Female		TOTAL	Male		Female		TOTAL
	A	J	A	J		A	J	A	J	
1973-74	193	225	3	1	422	526.6	3616.2	10.5	16.7	545.3
1974-75	220	141	1	-	362	666.3	2350.0	4.0	0.0	522.6
1975-76	136	78	-	-	214	390.2	1226.2	0.0	0.0	289.3
1976-77	209	126	5	5	345	581.9	1878.4	17.7	80.2	447.8
1977-78	228	202	2	1	433	602.3	2894.8	6.7	15.2	533.5
1978-79	304	230	-	1	535	769.4	3187.4	0.0	14.5	629.5
1979-80	395	207	3	1	606	980.2	2754.1	8.9	13.9	684.5
1980-81	248	106	11	2	367	576.9	1281.7	30.5	25.4	385.4
1981-82	365	125	10	7	507	796.4	1380.1	25.9	81.6	496.5
1982-83	318	168	9	13	508	661.7	1773.1	22.1	145.1	473.8
1983-84	315	124	10	16	465	623.1	1250.0	23.3	172.8	412.6
1984-85	357	113	6	1	477	670.8	1105.2	13.2	10.5	403.1
1985-86	341	151	15	11	518	613.3	1456.5	31.2	112.5	418.2
1986-87	402	155	23	19	599	703.1	1490.0	46.0	196.1	470.6
1987-88	366	114	16	3	499	651.2	1126.3	32.2	32.7	398.6

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

YEAR	NUMBER					RATE PER 100 000 POPULATION				
	Male		Female		TOTAL	Male		Female		TOTAL
	A	J	A	J		A	J	A	J	
1973-74	56	55	-	-	111	100.4	392.5	0.0	0.0	80.5
1974-75	75	77	-	1	153	126.7	517.8	0.0	7.1	104.0
1975-76	69	51	-	-	120	105.8	333.6	0.0	0.0	75.4
1976-77	60	78	2	1	141	89.4	500.4	3.0	6.8	86.3
1977-78	74	48	-	-	122	106.0	300.0	0.0	0.0	72.1
1978-79	75	47	1	-	123	104.3	280.9	1.4	0.0	70.2
1979-80	70	41	-	-	111	95.3	238.4	0.0	0.0	61.8
1980-81	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a					
1981-82	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a					
1982-83	73	35	2	-	110	93.5	191.9	2.5	0.0	56.8
1983-84	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a					
1984-85	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a					
1985-86	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a					
1986-87	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a					
1987-88	110	188	2	11	311	114.8	958.2	2.1	58.5	135.1
1988-89	135	99	4	2	240	136.3	513.9	4.1	10.9	102.1

Table 5.5

**PERSONS INVOLVED IN CRIMES CLEARED
BY AGE AND SEX, 1973-74 TO 1988-89**

**FRAUD
AUSTRALIA**

YEAR	NUMBER					RATE PER 100 000 POPULATION				
	Male		Female		TOTAL	Male		Female		TOTAL
	A	J	A	J		A	J	A	J	
1973-74	5166	412	1030	166	6774	89.7	40.4	17.5	17.1	49.7
1974-75	5285	466	1069	207	7027	89.3	48.4	17.6	23.7	50.8
1975-76	5343	477	1157	153	7130	91.5	52.5	19.4	17.7	52.5
1976-77	5516	389	1306	183	7394	112.9	41.8	26.3	20.8	63.4
1977-78	5481	462	1541	190	7674	110.0	50.1	30.4	21.7	64.7
1978-79	5710	566	1760	203	8239	112.7	61.3	34.0	23.1	68.4
1979-80	6233	671	2077	283	9264	120.7	72.4	39.4	32.0	75.6
1980-81	5914	669	2194	339	9116	112.1	71.0	40.7	37.5	72.8
1981-82	6113	726	2193	317	9349	113.3	75.5	39.8	34.4	73.1
1982-83	7228	749	2598	378	10953	131.7	76.9	46.3	40.6	84.2
1983-84	7647	882	3072	435	12036	137.0	90.1	53.8	46.5	91.2
1984-85	7633	912	3310	474	12329	134.4	93.1	57.0	50.6	92.0
1985-86	7484	855	3247	382	11968	130.0	83.9	55.2	39.3	87.8
1986-87	8877	851	4044	430	14202	150.0	88.4	66.4	49.2	102.6
1987-88	8151	748	3999	391	13289	138.2	81.4	66.4	44.8	96.9

Figure 5.5

Involvement Rates of Adults and Juveniles by Sex - Fraud, Australia

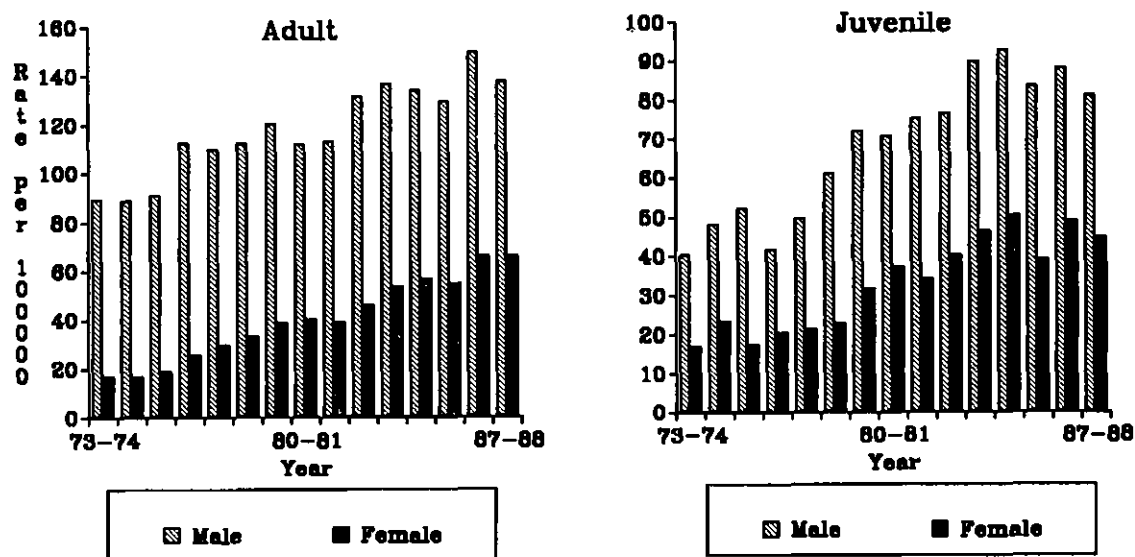


Table 5.5 Continued - Fraud

NEW SOUTH WALES

YEAR	NUMBER					RATE PER 100 000 POPULATION				
	Male		Female		TOTAL	Male		Female		TOTAL
	A	J	A	J		A	J	A	J	
1973-74	1994	98	370	29	2491	117.9	30.8	21.6	9.6	61.8
1974-75	1985	124	445	42	2596	116.2	39.1	25.5	14.0	63.8
1975-76	2054	128	467	47	2696	119.1	40.8	26.4	15.8	65.7
1976-77	2078	94	562	62	2796	119.0	30.1	31.3	21.0	67.4
1977-78	2033	109	637	46	2825	114.6	35.5	34.9	15.8	67.3
1978-79	2099	116	674	49	2938	116.4	38.0	36.3	16.9	69.0
1979-80	2353	135	814	71	3373	128.2	44.1	43.1	24.4	78.0
1980-81	2355	136	770	80	3341	125.8	43.8	40.0	27.0	75.9
1981-82	2459	139	804	80	3482	129.0	43.9	41.1	26.4	77.7
1982-83	2984	185	1076	135	4380	154.5	57.8	54.3	44.0	96.5
1983-84	3119	202	1249	131	4701	159.5	62.7	62.2	42.5	102.4
1984-85	3086	200	1266	134	4686	155.5	61.8	62.2	43.3	100.7
1985-86	2786	296	1030	93	4205	141.3	80.6	50.8	26.5	89.2
1986-87	3332	133	1434	95	4994	162.2	41.6	66.7	36.2	104.3
1987-88	3230	133	1357	60	4780	154.0	42.5	63.1	20.0	98.3
1988-89	2501	238	1073	120	3932	117.4	78.0	49.1	41.1	80.0

VICTORIA

YEAR	NUMBER					RATE PER 100 000 POPULATION				
	Male		Female		TOTAL	Male		Female		TOTAL
	A	J	A	J		A	J	A	J	
1973-74	1267	193	272	84	1816	99.7	77.4	20.9	35.6	59.4
1974-75	1182	165	261	70	1678	91.8	65.9	19.7	29.7	54.2
1975-76	1299	189	317	54	1859	99.7	76.0	23.6	23.0	59.5
1976-77	1244	149	393	46	1832	94.3	60.4	28.9	19.6	58.0
1977-78	1337	144	413	67	1961	100.0	58.8	29.9	28.7	61.3
1978-79	1471	165	472	59	2167	108.8	67.1	33.7	25.1	67.0
1979-80	1372	176	484	73	2105	100.2	71.3	34.1	30.9	64.3
1980-81	1247	153	471	79	1950	89.7	61.4	32.6	32.9	58.7
1981-82	1164	156	443	73	1836	82.2	61.8	30.2	30.0	54.3
1982-83	1229	112	410	54	1805	85.5	44.0	27.5	22.1	52.6
1983-84	1558	165	601	83	2407	106.7	64.7	39.7	33.9	69.3
1984-85	1578	177	642	79	2476	106.2	70.0	41.7	32.6	70.3
1985-86	1858	112	713	57	2740	123.0	45.0	45.6	24.0	76.9
1986-87	1946	177	857	89	3069	126.6	72.6	53.8	38.3	85.1
1987-88	1818	182	713	89	2802	115.9	76.7	44.0	39.6	76.7
1988-89	5226	260	2752	127	8365	327.2	112.7	166.6	58.1	226.1

Table 5.5 Continued - Fraud

QUEENSLAND

YEAR	NUMBER					RATE PER 100 000 POPULATION				
	Male		Female		TOTAL	Male		Female		TOTAL
	A	J	A	J		A	J	A	J	
1973-74	739	22	206	5	972	109.3	15.7	30.5	3.7	59.8
1974-75	1070	60	169	17	1316	154.3	42.5	24.4	12.6	79.1
1975-76	1054	47	158	12	1271	148.2	33.1	22.2	8.9	74.7
1976-77	1051	37	140	21	1249	144.0	26.0	19.1	15.5	71.8
1977-78	1128	74	260	27	1489	150.1	52.1	34.5	19.8	83.5
1978-79	1035	80	269	31	1415	133.8	55.9	34.7	22.5	77.4
1979-80	920	141	298	32	1391	115.3	97.2	37.3	22.9	73.9
1980-81	900	127	412	51	1490	109.0	84.5	49.7	35.2	76.4
1981-82	1026	147	350	55	1578	119.7	93.7	40.7	36.5	77.9
1982-83	1125	156	388	50	1719	127.8	96.6	43.9	32.3	82.7
1983-84	1087	134	397	56	1674	120.9	81.9	44.0	35.7	78.9
1984-85	905	157	519	69	1650	98.3	95.0	56.2	43.7	76.1
1985-86	915	111	562	68	1656	96.8	66.9	59.2	43.1	74.7
1986-87	990	148	594	58	1790	102.1	89.8	60.9	37.1	79.0
1987-88	947	116	737	64	1864	94.7	71.1	73.0	41.2	80.1
1988-89	n/a	147	n/a	72	1926		90.4		46.6	80.0

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

YEAR	NUMBER					RATE PER 100 000 POPULATION				
	Male		Female		TOTAL	Male		Female		TOTAL
	A	J	A	J		A	J	A	J	
1973-74	428	25	63	3	519	111.4	31.5	17.0	4.0	57.0
1974-75	457	27	46	22	552	115.7	33.6	12.0	29.1	59.1
1975-76	421	27	88	4	540	103.9	33.4	22.3	5.3	56.4
1976-77	450	16	68	7	541	108.0	19.7	16.7	9.2	55.1
1977-78	433	30	91	14	568	101.1	36.9	21.6	18.3	56.4
1978-79	486	45	128	17	676	110.7	54.7	29.6	21.9	65.5
1979-80	556	51	153	22	782	124.1	61.7	34.5	28.0	74.2
1980-81	579	59	192	25	855	125.8	69.5	42.1	31.1	79.0
1981-82	615	72	269	21	977	129.1	82.2	57.0	25.4	87.3
1982-83	966	98	331	34	1429	197.5	110.3	68.2	40.5	124.5
1983-84	827	198	410	65	1500	165.6	222.1	82.6	77.1	128.3
1984-85	915	139	395	61	1510	179.0	156.0	77.6	72.2	126.5
1985-86	813	112	431	40	1396	153.6	125.8	81.8	47.3	113.5
1986-87	1294	145	589	89	2117	237.4	163.1	108.3	105.6	167.8
1987-88	1142	148	730	83	2103	201.1	167.3	129.5	99.3	161.3
1988-89	1190	203	551	125	2069	202.3	230.0	94.3	150.2	154.0

Table 5.5 Continued - Fraud

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

YEAR	NUMBER					RATE PER 100 000 POPULATION				
	Male		Female		TOTAL	Male		Female		TOTAL
	A	J	A	J		A	J	A	J	
1973-74	358	68	72	43	541	87.5	70.6	17.1	46.2	53.1
1974-75	306	84	86	46	522	73.7	86.3	20.1	49.3	50.5
1975-76	255	65	72	24	416	60.5	66.9	16.6	25.9	39.8
1976-77	287	77	66	44	474	66.7	79.7	14.9	48.1	44.6
1977-78	317	87	85	25	514	72.0	90.6	18.7	27.6	47.6
1978-79	361	143	125	42	671	81.2	150.8	27.2	47.2	61.7
1979-80	529	150	236	77	992	117.2	159.8	50.8	87.4	90.3
1980-81	474	180	242	85	981	103.3	191.6	50.5	94.9	87.5
1981-82	489	187	217	79	972	105.1	199.7	44.6	88.5	85.7
1982-83	522	170	277	86	1055	110.4	182.7	56.1	96.8	91.8
1983-84	606	162	291	82	1141	126.3	175.8	58.0	93.3	98.3
1984-85	646	203	366	104	1319	133.1	222.5	72.2	119.9	112.7
1985-86	723	181	394	106	1404	145.3	199.2	76.5	123.9	118.1
1986-87	708	185	378	86	1357	140.3	207.8	72.4	102.7	113.2
1987-88	693	142	365	84	1284	135.1	163.3	68.9	102.4	105.9
1988-89	694	128	348	75	1245	132.8	151.5	64.6	94.1	101.6

TASMANIA

YEAR	NUMBER					RATE PER 100 000 POPULATION				
	Male		Female		TOTAL	Male		Female		TOTAL
	A	J	A	J		A	J	A	J	
1973-74	184	-	16	-	200	137.4	0.0	11.8	0.0	60.9
1974-75	123	2	18	6	149	90.4	6.7	13.0	21.0	44.8
1975-76	90	14	23	5	132	65.2	47.7	16.4	17.9	39.3
1976-77	89	11	21	2	123	63.7	38.4	14.8	7.3	36.4
1977-78	87	6	26	5	124	61.3	21.4	18.0	18.5	36.3
1978-79	69	3	21	4	97	48.0	10.8	14.3	14.9	28.1
1979-80	87	4	25	5	121	59.5	14.5	16.6	18.6	34.4
1980-81	76	7	30	7	120	51.1	25.3	19.6	26.2	33.7
1981-82	77	6	24	2	109	51.2	21.6	15.5	7.5	30.3
1982-83	101	16	24	10	151	66.5	57.4	15.3	37.0	41.5
1983-84	45	1	25	6	77	29.2	3.6	15.7	22.2	20.9
1984-85	56	15	17	5	93	35.8	53.9	10.5	18.6	24.9
1985-86	84	13	29	4	130	52.9	47.6	17.7	15.2	34.5
1986-87	73	8	22	1	104	45.5	29.9	13.3	3.9	27.5
1987-88	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a					

Table 5.5 Continued - Fraud

NORTHERN TERRITORY

YEAR	NUMBER					RATE PER 100 000 POPULATION				
	Male		Female		TOTAL	Male		Female		TOTAL
	A	J	A	J		A	J	A	J	
1973-74	125	2	22	-	149	341.1	32.1	77.2	0.0	192.5
1974-75	99	-	28	4	131	299.8	0.0	113.0	73.0	189.1
1975-76	93	1	5	1	100	266.9	15.7	18.6	16.9	135.2
1976-77	157	2	13	-	172	437.1	29.8	46.1	0.0	223.3
1977-78	55	4	4	-	63	145.3	57.3	13.4	0.0	77.6
1978-79	92	3	28	-	123	232.9	41.6	89.3	0.0	144.7
1979-80	301	4	38	1	344	746.9	53.2	113.4	13.9	388.6
1980-81	222	1	49	2	274	516.4	12.1	135.7	25.4	287.7
1981-82	218	5	65	2	290	475.7	55.2	168.2	23.3	284.0
1982-83	260	1	71	1	333	541.0	10.6	174.3	11.2	310.6
1983-84	331	11	54	1	397	654.8	110.9	125.7	10.8	352.3
1984-85	263	7	29	9	308	494.1	68.5	64.0	94.2	260.3
1985-86	169	10	40	7	226	304.0	96.5	83.1	71.6	182.5
1986-87	415	20	103	5	543	725.8	192.3	205.9	51.6	426.6
1987-88	181	3	34	-	218	322.0	29.6	68.4	0.0	174.2

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

YEAR	NUMBER					RATE PER 100 000 POPULATION				
	Male		Female		TOTAL	Male		Female		TOTAL
	A	J	A	J		A	J	A	J	
1973-74	71	4	9	2	86	127.3	28.5	16.4	14.9	62.3
1974-75	63	4	16	-	83	106.4	26.9	27.1	0.0	56.4
1975-76	77	6	27	6	116	118.1	39.2	42.1	40.9	72.9
1976-77	160	3	43	1	207	238.3	19.2	65.3	6.8	126.7
1977-78	91	8	25	6	130	130.4	50.0	36.6	39.6	76.8
1978-79	97	11	43	1	152	134.9	65.7	60.6	6.4	86.8
1979-80	115	10	29	2	156	156.5	58.1	39.8	12.4	86.8
1980-81	61	6	28	10	105	82.5	35.1	37.0	60.8	57.3
1981-82	65	14	21	5	105	85.6	78.7	27.0	29.4	55.7
1982-83	41	11	21	8	81	52.5	60.3	26.3	46.0	41.8
1983-84	74	9	45	11	139	91.0	47.6	54.2	61.2	69.1
1984-85	184	14	76	13	287	216.8	71.5	87.6	69.7	136.8
1985-86	136	20	48	7	211	153.8	102.9	53.8	37.3	97.7
1986-87	119	35	67	7	228	131.3	179.8	73.3	37.1	103.4
1987-88	140	24	63	11	238	146.1	122.3	65.7	58.5	103.4
1988-89	165	14	92	5	276	166.6	72.7	93.4	27.3	117.4

Chapter 6:

Drug Offences

The statistics in this volume are from police sources. Annual reports of all the police departments provide some information on drug offences, and the three tables included here are the result of examining these sources.

Statistics included in this chapter relate to total number of drug offences reported/becoming known to the police 1971-72 to 1987-88 (See Table 6.1), the number of drug offences reported and cleared by type of offence for 1987-88 (See Table 6.2), and persons involved in drug offences cleared by age and sex for 1987-88 (See Table 6.3).

Admittedly this is limited information and in a future edition of this volume more data on drug offences will be included. The reader is, however, reminded that the number of drug offences reported depends on the level of police activity. An overwhelming proportion of drug offences, and 100 per cent of possession and abuse cases, are detected by the police. Drug offences, therefore, have an almost 100 per cent clearance rate.

Figure 6.1

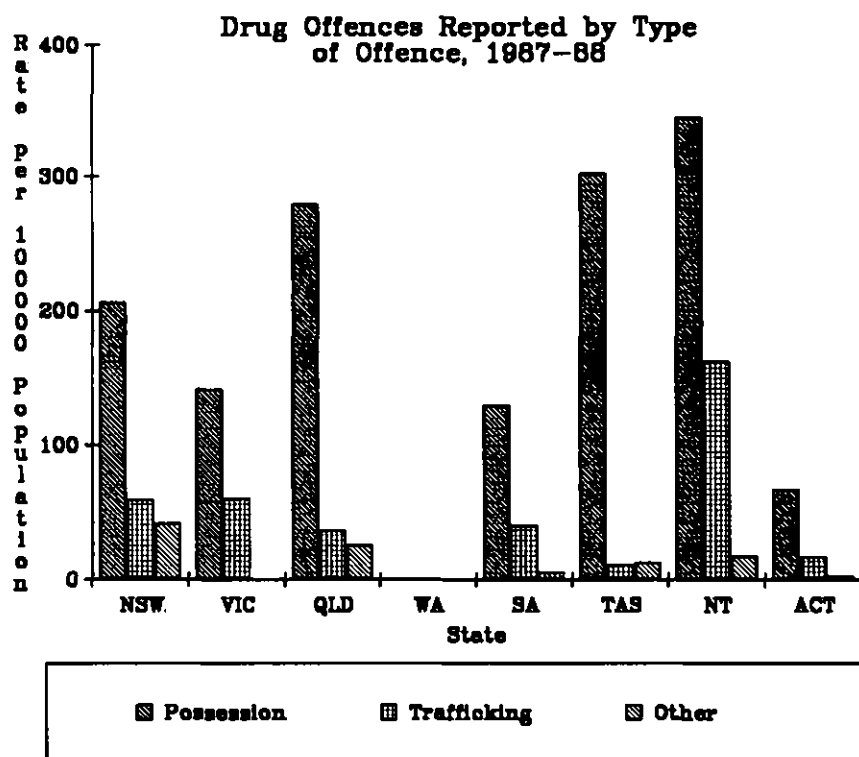


Table 6.1
Number of Drug Offences Reported/Becoming Known
To Police and Rate Per 100 000 Population,
1971-72 to 1987-88

YEAR		NSW	VIC	QLD	WA	SA	TAS	NT	ACT	AUST
1971/72	N	1728	-	474	274	343	-	137	23	-
	R	36.0	-	25.0	25.3	28.2	-	148.8	14.4	-
1972/73	N	1922	-	639	479	420	-	145	148	-
	R	39.7	-	32.7	43.5	34.2	-	149.3	85.4	-
1973/74	N	2607	-	1285	527	546	226	112	58	-
	R	53.9	-	62.8	47.2	44.2	56.6	107.3	32.3	-
1974/75	N	4046	1951	1671	810	690	321	168	77	9734
	R	82.8	52.5	80.2	70.6	55.1	79.3	187.9	40.3	70.7
1975/76	N	8592	2367	2287	1175	1013	666	225	64	16389
	R	174.8	63.2	108.3	100.4	80.3	163.5	221.9	31.5	117.8
1976/77	N	9280	3681	2631	959	1905	642	357	141	19596
	R	187.2	97.3	123.1	80.1	149.2	156.4	338.3	67.7	139.2
1977/78	N	10133	3772	2899	1194	2230	736	258	249	21471
	R	202.4	98.7	133.5	97.4	172.6	178.0	231.4	115.9	150.6
1978/79	N	8328	4032	3598	1140	1445	816	186	168	19713
	R	164.0	104.6	163.7	91.7	111.7	195.4	160.5	75.6	136.7
1979/80	N	9380	3514	4504	1372	3198	1103	130	102	23303
	R	182.3	90.4	200.4	108.5	246.2	260.8	107.2	45.0	159.4
1980/81	N	10677	4465	5691	2035	3216	1302	164	92	27642
	R	204.0	113.1	242.7	156.5	243.9	304.8	133.8	40.4	185.2
1981/82	N	13887	6175	7519	1897	3470	1646	158	151	34903
	R	261.8	154.7	310.1	141.7	260.7	382.9	121.2	64.8	229.9
1982/83	N	15141	7296	10177	2573	4963	1366	225	125	41866
	R	282.9	180.8	410.0	187.9	368.8	315.6	165.5	52.3	272.0
1983/84	N	18430	7538	12946	3591	6829	1758	388	157	51637
	R	341.1	184.9	512.9	258.1	502.1	401.6	272.9	64.1	331.4
1984/85	N	23118	11528	14119	4870	8175	2267	467	173	64717
	R	423.1	279.8	549.1	343.3	596.2	511.9	314.4	68.8	409.9
1985/86	N	20863	12803	13593	6262	6555	1703	424	306	62509
	R	377.2	307.7	517.9	429.2	474.1	381.4	274.6	118.2	390.2
1986/87	N	18309	14643	11544	7524	7797	1478	541	236	62072
	R	326.6	348.0	431.5	502.9	559.4	329.1	341.5	89.7	382.0
1987/88	N	17713	8702	9450	7524	2504	n/a	544	246	46683
	R	310.8	204.3	344.5	487.3	177.8	n/a	349.3	90.0	290.3

Table 6.2
Drug Offences Reported/Cleared
By Type and Offence
1987-88

State		Possess/Obtain	Traffic/Sell	Other	Total
		Use	Grow		
NSW	R	11818	3454	2441	17713
	C	11765	3088	2371	17224
VIC	R	6039	2635	7	8681
	C	6038	2523	7	8568
QLD	R	7687	1029	734	9450
	C	7680	1029	731	9440
WA	R	n/a	n/a	n/a	7524
	C	n/a	n/a	n/a	7524
SA	R	1830	583	91	2504
	C	1830	583	70	2483
TAS*	R	1359	53	62	1474
	C	1359	53	62	1474
NT	R	539	255	29	823
	C	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
ACT	R	188	48	10	246
	C	184	48	7	239

* Figures relate to 1986-87.

Table 6.3
Persons Involved in Drug Offences Cleared
1987-1988

State	Total Persons			Juveniles < 17 yrs		
	M	F	T	M	F	T
NSW	14790	2595	17385	420	64	464
VIC	5318	969	6287	191	16	207
QLD	n/a	n/a	6281	258	52	310
WA [#]	6369	1155	7524	816	105	915
SA [#]	1827	316	2143	981	109	1090
TAS ⁺	512	67	579	14	2	16
NT	573	56	629	n/a	n/a	n/a
ACT	197	27	224	n/a	n/a	n/a

[#] Figures for juveniles relate to those under the age of 18 years.

⁺ Figures relate to 1986-87.

Chapter 7:

Violent Deaths

Generally, and traditionally, the four offences which constitute the category of serious violent offences are homicide, serious assault, rape and robbery. However, **statistics relating to these serious offences suffer from numerous inadequacies. Combined with these inadequacies are the problems of reportability.** Victim surveys show that only a portion of all these offences are ever reported to the police. Furthermore, crude official statistics confuse the contents of a set of statistics. For example, the inclusion of attempted and conspiracy to murder in the homicide category unnecessarily inflates the homicide figures.

We believe that a reliable indicator of violence in a society is certain types of deaths caused by non-natural factors. In this category we include homicide (murder and non-negligent manslaughter), suicides, deaths resulting from car accidents, and accidental death from firearms. These types of violence are less likely to be influenced by rules of classification and counting, and attitudes toward reporting.

During the late 1980s violence in Australian society has become a social issue of concern. The establishment of the National Committee on Violence, the survey and information campaign on domestic violence, the inquiry into Television Violence by the Australian Broadcasting Tribunal, and specific research studies on homicide, serious assaults, suicides, and motor vehicle fatalities all reflect current concern with violence. Homicide and suicide have been studied extensively and social, economic and psychological motives feature prominently in these cases. Accidental deaths by firearm and automobile account for a large number of deaths in Australia. It is important to note that deaths by homicide constitute only a fraction of deaths by suicide, and car and firearm accidents.

Table 7.1
Number of Deaths by Homicide, by Sex
and Rate Per 100 000 Population
1972 to 1988

AUSTRALIA

YEAR	MALE TOTAL		MALE FIREARM		FEMALE TOTAL		FEMALE FIREARM	
	N	R	N	R	N	R	N	R
1972	152	2.29	42	0.63	67	1.02	21	0.32
1973	153	2.28	51	0.76	100	1.50	29	0.44
1974	155	2.27	53	0.78	87	1.29	29	0.43
1975	143	2.07	55	0.80	81	1.18	33	0.48
1976	171	2.45	42	0.60	112	1.61	43	0.62
1977	167	2.37	66	0.94	103	1.47	34	0.48
1978	139	1.95	39	0.55	115	1.62	30	0.42
1979	176	2.44	64	0.89	89	1.24	33	0.46
1980	167	2.28	70	0.96	113	1.55	42	0.58
1981	187	2.51	56	0.75	95	1.27	33	0.44
1982	196	2.59	66	0.87	93	1.22	34	0.45
1983	174	2.27	59	0.77	120	1.56	34	0.44
1984	181	2.33	77	0.99	118	1.51	44	0.56
1985	195	2.48	69	0.88	119	1.51	30	0.38
1986	191	2.39	64	0.80	123	1.53	37	0.46
1987	188	2.32	55	0.68	131	1.61	42	0.52
1988	241	2.92	79	0.96	154	1.86	45	0.54

Table 7.2
Number of Deaths by Suicide, by Sex
and Rate Per 100 000 Population
1972 to 1988

AUSTRALIA

YEAR	MALE TOTAL		MALE FIREARM		FEMALE TOTAL		FEMALE FIREARM	
	N	R	N	R	N	R	N	R
1972	1085	16.38	354	5.34	540	8.24	27	0.41
1973	1036	15.41	376	5.59	492	7.39	31	0.47
1974	1073	15.70	386	5.65	494	7.30	33	0.49
1975	1050	15.19	365	5.28	478	6.97	33	0.48
1976	1098	15.73	398	5.70	406	5.85	31	0.45
1977	1128	15.99	384	5.44	438	6.24	36	0.51
1978	1125	15.75	432	6.05	469	6.59	35	0.49
1979	1198	16.58	485	6.71	479	6.65	42	0.58
1980	1199	16.38	480	6.56	408	5.59	37	0.51
1981	1259	16.90	455	6.11	413	5.53	42	0.56
1982	1318	17.40	508	6.71	459	6.04	35	0.46
1983	1308	17.04	485	6.32	418	5.43	35	0.45
1984	1309	16.87	478	6.16	403	5.17	46	0.59
1985	1427	18.15	507	6.45	399	5.05	45	0.57
1986	1531	19.14	508	6.35	451	5.62	41	0.51
1987	1773	21.85	534	6.58	467	5.74	38	0.47
1988	1730	20.95	489	5.92	467	5.64	32	0.39

Table 7.3

**Number of Deaths by Firearm & Car Accidents,
by Sex and Rate Per 100 000 Population
1972 to 1988**

AUSTRALIA

YEAR	MALE FIREARM		MALE CARS		FEMALE FIREARM		FEMALE CARS	
	N	R	N	R	N	R	N	R
1972	56	0.85	2617	39.50	2	0.03	954	14.56
1973	52	0.77	2822	41.96	3	0.05	1003	15.07
1974	51	0.75	2802	41.01	10	0.15	1013	14.97
1975	47	0.68	2844	41.14	8	0.12	944	13.76
1976	45	0.64	2658	38.08	9	0.13	958	13.81
1977	54	0.77	2818	39.94	8	0.11	1007	14.35
1978	49	0.69	2780	38.91	5	0.07	1060	14.90
1979	53	0.73	2666	36.91	12	0.17	982	13.64
1980	55	0.75	2616	35.74	7	0.10	939	12.87
1981	34	0.46	2502	33.59	2	0.03	871	11.65
1982	47	0.62	2572	33.95	1	0.01	886	11.65
1983	33	0.43	2128	27.73	7	0.09	791	10.27
1984	28	0.36	1992	25.67	4	0.05	793	10.17
1985	29	0.37	2142	27.25	6	0.08	865	10.95
1986	27	0.34	2200	27.50	1	0.01	875	10.91
1987	21	0.26	2067	24.63	6	0.07	799	9.49
1988	26	0.31	2235	27.07	4	0.05	922	11.13

Chapter 8:

Police resources and workloads

Rising crime in recent years, as always, has raised the demand for extra police personnel and other resources. At the same time, the contracting economy dictates careful assessment of such demands. Furthermore, the question still remains as to whether increasing police resources is a viable answer to rising crime. For a summary of crime and policing trends for the period 1973-74 to 1987-88 see Table 8.1. In this chapter, statistics from various Australian jurisdictions show how each state and territory is coping with the problem.

Main features of the data

Over the years, irrespective of the conditions of the Australian economy and polity, resources invested in law enforcement have increased steadily. (See Tables 8.2 and 8.3) In the past 16-year period the cost of maintaining the police forces has increased over seven fold — from a mere \$18 to about \$133 per Australian per year. During the same period the increase in the number of uniformed officers in police departments has been about 63 per cent compared to the increase in total population of about 22 per cent. This would indicate that the increase in police strength has outstripped the increase in population. In 1973-74 the police to population ratio was 1:562, in 1988-89 the ratio changed to 1:426, a 32 per cent increase in police presence.

The differences within Australia in the level of policing, and in expenditure on police, are notable in some respects. The Northern Territory has a very high police to population ratio, and, according to expenditure figures for 1986-87, the Territory spent over \$248 per capita on policing. Among the six states South Australia has the highest level of policing and per capita expenditure. Queensland incurs the lowest amount of funds on policing per capita.

The statistics show that the number of serious offences reported to the police has increased, the level of policing has increased, and the expenditure on police has escalated. Has there been any change in the police performance level? With just the help of serious crime statistics, one can measure neither police performance nor police workload. It is, however, educative to examine the changing relationship between police and serious crime reported and cleared. The statistics (See Tables 8.3 and 8.4) indicate that both the number of violent crimes reported and the number cleared per police officer have increased at a gradual pace during the 16-year period. For Australia, there appears a perfect correlation between the number of violent offences reported and those cleared per police officer — the proportion of violent

offences cleared is virtually constant. For property offences, the trend is subdued. The proportion of property offences cleared per police officer has declined during the 16-year period.

Summary

During the 16-year period under review, selected crimes reported per capita in Australia virtually doubled. The community response has been a significant increase in police resources. As a result, the police appear to have concentrated on solving violent offences (up 153 per cent per officer) rather than property offences (up 38 per cent).

The size of the police force in a region, state or territory does not, however, only depend upon the level of crime; the population distribution, the size of the state or territory, the main economic activities, and the prevailing political climate, also play a role in determining the level of police resources. Similarly, police workloads consist of many activities; investigation of crime is but one of these. Therefore, before any conclusions are drawn, careful consideration of factors such as mentioned above is highly desirable.

Table 8.1

Summary of Crime and Policing Trends 1973-74 to 1987-88

	<u>1973-74</u>	<u>1987-88</u>	<u>Percent Increase</u>
Violent offences reported per capita	51.9	115.28	+ 199.19
Property offences reported per capita	2834.40	6125.96	+ 116.13
Clear-up rate violent offences/officer	0.15	0.38	+ 153.33
Police expenditure	17.93	110.10	+ 524.0
Police officers per head of population	178.10	222.90	+ 30.8
Clear-up rate property offences/officer	4.40	6.07	+ 37.95

Figure 8.1

Number of Violent Offences Reported & Cleared Per Police Officer, 1987-88

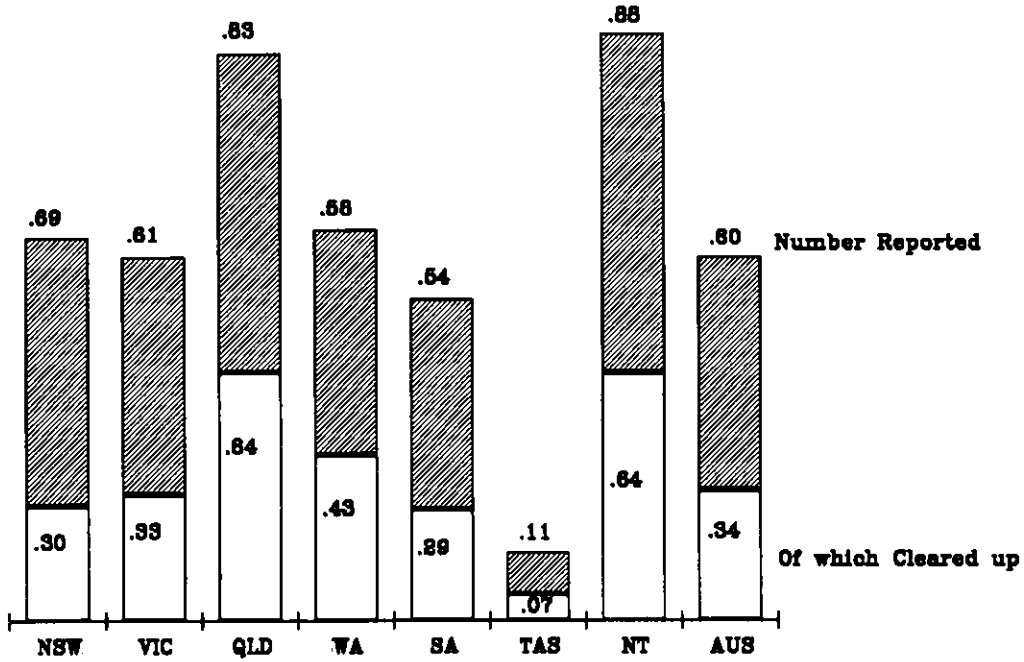


Figure 8.2

Number of Property Offences Reported & Cleared Per Police Officer, 1987-88

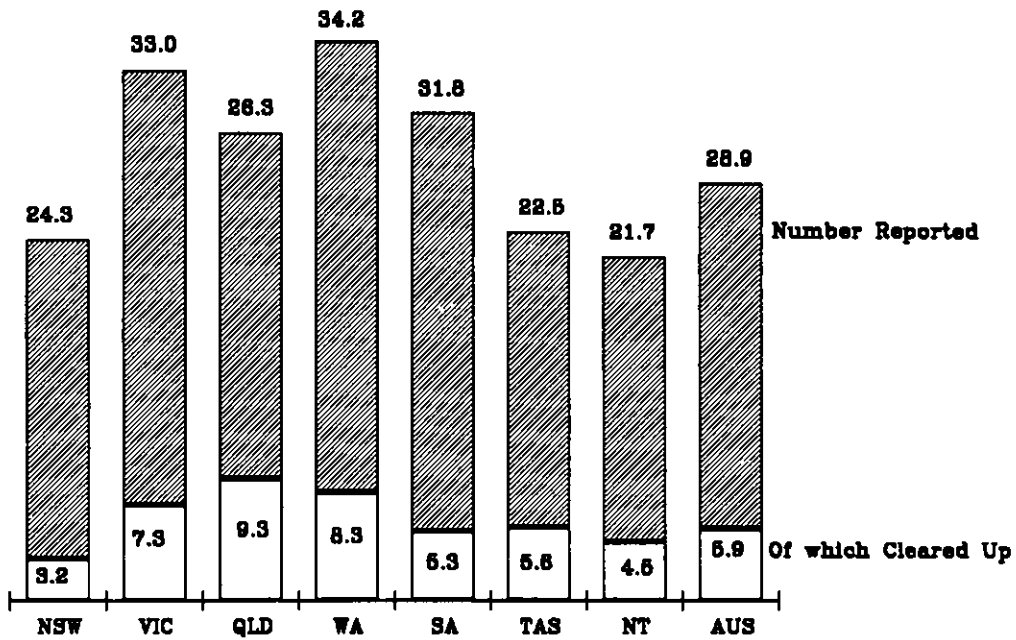


Table 8.2
Police Expenditure in Millions of Dollars and Expenditure
Per Capita 1973-74 to 1988-89

STATE		1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
NEW SOUTH WALES	\$	80.5	107.6	131.4	150.1	163.9	184.3	225.6	261.6	300.6	326.2	354.8	393.9	424.8	509.8	541.0	816.1
	PC	16.8	22.23	26.89	30.52	33.07	36.81	44.43	50.83	57.42	61.45	66.18	74.40	77.23	91.34	94.9	141.64
VICTORIA	\$	58.9	78.5	98.6	116.1	142.0	158.8	186.3	203.1	235.7	288.9	301.0	322.0	356.8	395.4	426.2	459.9
	PC	16.22	21.34	26.51	31.00	37.55	41.56	48.35	52.26	59.73	71.56	74.54	78.18	85.75	93.97	100.04	106.58
QUEENSLAND	\$	35.0	51.2	61.1	73.8	84.6	92.1	104.7	132.4	152.5	176.1	195.9	209.7	231.3	250.5	281.4	275.2
	PC	17.60	25.01	29.31	34.96	39.60	42.35	47.67	58.90	63.04	71.25	79.23	83.64	90.00	95.75	102.59	97.24
WESTERN AUSTRALIA	\$	16.9	26.3	27.3	31.9	37.1	41.6	48.0	80.7	88.2	103.0	111.8	126.0	148.0	160.6	174.1	220.2
	PC	15.52	23.50	23.77	27.26	31.00	33.96	38.64	63.82	67.85	77.02	81.96	91.04	104.23	110.10	112.76	138.40
SOUTH AUSTRALIA	\$	21.0	30.2	39.9	47.7	56.6	62.6	71.2	84.2	90.8	97.3	128.9	139.2	154.3	170.9	191.9	217.1
	PC	17.22	24.46	31.83	37.85	44.34	48.41	55.06	64.80	68.84	73.33	96.11	102.83	112.63	123.94	136.29	152.53
TASMANIA	\$	9.1	13.5	16.0	19.0	21.0	23.3	25.8	28.7	35.0	35.7	35.7	37.7	40.6	42.3	44.6	n/a
	PC	23.04	33.90	39.67	46.70	51.10	56.45	61.68	67.76	81.89	82.96	81.63	86.30	92.27	94.74	99.45	n/a
NORTHERN TERRITORY	\$	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	35.0	37.3	40.5	n/a
	PC	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	238.42	248.17	260.12	n/a
AUSTRALIAN FEDERAL POLICE	\$	16.8	25.0	30.1	35.5	44.6	53.6	47.0	80.7	n/a	109.1	117.9	113.1 ⁺	132.3	141.3	150.9	161.5
	PC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AUSTRALIA	\$	238.2	332.3	404.4	474.1	549.8	616.3	708.6	871.4	997.8 [#]	1136.3	1246.0	1341.7	1523.1	1708.1	1850.6	2150.0
	PC	17.93	24.62	29.55	34.32	39.36	43.56	49.53	59.61	67.41	75.50	81.73	84.98	95.08	105.12	111.90	132.72

Per capita - exclude population of NT 1973-74 to 1984-85 - exclude population of ACT also 1981-82.

[#] Figures for Australian Federal Police 1981-82 were not available, however \$95.0 has been added to the Australian total.

⁺ Excludes expenditure incurred on behalf of the Protective Security component which was transferred to the Department of Local Government and Administrative Services on 20.10.1984.

NT & TAS Population data has been deleted from 1988-89 total figure.

Table 8.3

**Number of Police Officers and Their Strength Per 100 000 Population
1973-74 to 1988-89**

STATE		1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
NEW SOUTH WALES	N	7923	8146	8411	8397	8504	9011	9091	9357	9532	9797	9947	10608	10743	11608	12280	12411
	R	163.7	166.8	171.2	169.4	169.8	177.4	176.7	178.7	179.7	183.0	184.1	194.1	194.2	207.1	215.5	215.4
VICTORIA	N	5841	6156	6487	6819	7238	7569	7814	8050	8302	8364	8365	8698	8978	8980	9229	9678
	R	158.9	165.5	173.2	180.3	189.4	196.4	201.0	204.0	207.9	207.3	205.2	211.1	215.8	213.4	216.6	224.3
QUEENSLAND	N	3329	3479	3582	3744	3832	3902	4020	4338	4345	4514	4686	4775	4872	5072	5085	5219
	R	162.7	166.9	169.6	175.2	176.4	177.6	178.8	185.0	179.2	181.8	185.7	185.7	185.6	189.6	185.4	184.4
WESTERN AUSTRALIA	N	1984	2179	2285	2345	2490	2558	2643	2656	2671	2824	2887	2975	3168	3287	3243	3564
	R	177.6	190.0	195.3	195.9	203.2	205.8	208.9	204.3	199.5	206.3	207.5	209.7	217.1	219.7	210.0	224.0
SOUTH AUSTRALIA	N	2264	2461	2548	2713	2871	3093	3219	3250	3269	3297	3286	3263	3492	3661	3573	3565
	R	183.1	196.5	202.0	212.5	222.2	239.1	247.8	246.4	245.6	245.0	241.6	238.0	252.6	262.7	253.8	250.5
TASMANIA	N	882	919	960	967	967	981	977	975	989	982	1007	1019	1023	1008	1027	1075
	R	220.9	227.1	235.7	235.5	233.8	234.9	231.0	228.2	230.1	226.9	230.0	230.1	229.1	224.4	229.0	238.4
NORTHERN TERRITORY	N	361	443	418	451	470	538	524	573	566	634	640	662	669	675	713	708
	R	345.8	495.5	412.3	427.3	421.5	464.1	432.0	467.3	434.3	466.5	450.2	445.7	433.2	426.1	457.8	453.4
AUSTRALIAN FEDERAL POLICE*	N	1638	2076	2017	2054	2485	2481	2668	3413	n/a	2811	2911	2838 ⁺	3219	3277	3411	3188
AUSTRALIA	N	24222	25859	26708	27490	28857	30133	30956	32612	32674 [#]	33223	33729	34838	36164	37568	38561	39408
	R	178.1	187.8	191.9	195.3	202.4	208.9	211.8	218.5	215.2	215.8	216.5	220.7	225.8	231.2	233.3	234.5

*AFP figures between 1973-74 and 1978-79 include figures for the then Commonwealth Police Force and the ACT Police Force, and from 1979-80 onwards the figures relate to the Australian Federal Police Force. For the above reasons Police Strength rate for the ACT has not been calculated. 1985-86 to 1988-89 for AFP represent average staff levels and not number of officers

[#] Figures for Australian Federal Police 1981-82 were not available, however a figure of 3,000 has been added to the Australian total.

⁺ Excludes the number of officers in the Protective Security Component which was transferred to the Department of Local Government and Administrative Services on 20.10.84.

Table 8.4
Number of Offences Reported and Cleared Per Police Officer
1973-74 to 1988-89

VIOLENT OFFENCES
Murder, Serious Assault, Robbery

STATE		1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
NEW SOUTH WALES	R	0.32	0.26	0.25	0.25	0.30	0.29	0.35	0.41	0.46	0.57	0.56	0.55	0.59	0.66	0.69	0.73
	C	0.14	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.15	0.14	0.16	0.17	0.19	0.22	0.22	0.20	0.24	0.28	0.30	0.31
VICTORIA	R	0.35	0.36	0.35	0.36	0.41	0.41	0.40	0.40	0.41	0.46	0.47	0.48	0.52	0.59	0.61	0.66
	C	0.20	0.22	0.22	0.20	0.24	0.24	0.20	0.22	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.25	0.26	0.28	0.33	0.42
QUEENSLAND	R	0.20	0.19	0.24	0.22	0.28	0.32	0.39	0.40	0.48	0.47	0.56	0.58	0.64	0.68	0.83	0.93
	C	0.11	0.10	0.15	0.15	0.19	0.24	0.28	0.29	0.34	0.34	0.39	0.42	0.45	0.50	0.64	0.66
WESTERN AUSTRALIA	R	0.16	0.19	0.21	0.25	0.22	0.17	0.23	0.24	0.23	0.37	0.40	0.40	0.43	0.51	0.58	0.62
	C	0.12	0.13	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.13	0.17	0.19	0.18	0.27	0.30	0.31	0.30	0.36	0.43	0.43
SOUTH AUSTRALIA	R	0.20	0.21	0.21	0.20	0.17	0.22	0.31	0.27	0.30	0.31	0.35	0.38	0.45	0.52	0.54	0.58
	C	0.08	0.11	0.11	0.08	0.07	0.10	0.12	0.14	0.17	0.18	0.20	0.24	0.26	0.28	0.29	0.32
TASMANIA	R	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.05	0.08	0.08	0.10	0.13	0.11	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.11	n/a
	C	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.09	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.07	n/a
NORTHERN TERRITORY	R	0.28	0.21	0.21	0.22	0.45	0.49	0.69	0.87	1.14	1.20	0.80	0.84	0.96	0.91	0.85	n/a
	C	0.24	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.31	0.40	0.60	0.84	0.93	1.04	0.64	0.71	0.69	0.64	0.74	n/a
AUSTRALIA	R	0.26	0.24	0.24	0.25	0.28	0.28	0.32	0.34	0.38	0.44	0.45	0.46	0.50	0.56	0.60	0.66
	C	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.13	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.19	0.21	0.23	0.24	0.25	0.27	0.30	0.34	0.38

Table 8.5

**Number of offences Reported and Cleared Per Police Officer
1973-74 to 1988-89**

**PROPERTY OFFENCES
Break, Enter and Steal (Total), Fraud, Motor Vehicle Theft, Stealing**

STATE		1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
NEW SOUTH WALES	R	17.15	16.15	16.40	17.00	19.03	18.88	19.96	21.96	24.95	26.72	27.67	26.36	26.40	26.69	24.29	24.41
	C	3.17	2.97	3.44	3.13	3.47	3.42	3.64	3.40	3.70	4.28	4.11	3.75	3.61	3.67	3.18	3.00
VICTORIA	R	18.09	17.26	17.34	17.56	18.65	20.06	21.23	20.75	22.02	23.39	25.20	25.07	27.17	30.93	32.97	31.80
	C	6.29	6.26	6.55	5.93	5.48	5.74	6.09	4.85	5.48	5.50	5.74	6.09	6.72	7.18	7.27	9.57
QUEENSLAND	R	15.63	15.62	15.76	14.35	16.60	17.42	18.55	18.28	19.17	21.82	22.57	22.83	23.40	24.24	26.33	25.16
	C	4.37	4.88	4.79	4.71	6.16	6.28	6.30	6.26	6.53	7.24	7.31	7.27	7.84	8.05	9.29	8.20
WESTERN AUSTRALIA	R	9.39	10.40	9.41	22.47	22.63	25.04	25.22	25.25	24.87	13.33	27.96	28.63	29.44	34.94	34.17	35.13
	C	3.04	2.99	2.88	5.40	5.72	6.44	6.45	6.77	7.78	3.73	8.07	8.12	7.60	8.49	8.28	7.38
SOUTH AUSTRALIA	R	23.76	20.85	18.97	19.56	19.53	21.14	27.93	23.78	22.96	23.66	25.81	26.69	28.78	29.66	31.83	32.09
	C	7.69	7.05	5.99	5.52	3.09	4.16	4.14	4.44	4.50	3.98	4.98	4.92	4.98	5.38	5.29	5.26
TASMANIA	R	13.66	12.45	12.14	12.66	14.32	14.95	15.70	16.37	16.91	20.21	18.81	18.19	19.05	21.89	22.50	n/a
	C	5.21	5.06	5.19	5.25	5.83	5.73	5.33	5.41	5.04	6.58	5.06	5.60	4.50	5.44	5.56	n/a
NORTHERN TERRITORY	R	5.50	4.51	4.32	4.27	9.61	9.28	11.44	12.57	14.99	14.41	14.94	16.44	18.73	21.26	20.58	n/a
	C	2.65	1.30	0.95	1.28	2.58	3.19	4.78	4.99	5.75	5.36	5.00	6.99	5.61	6.42	4.53	n/a
AUSTRALIA	R	15.91	14.89	14.82	16.12	17.29	18.18	19.63	19.25	20.80	21.41	23.58	23.55	24.28	26.23	26.27	26.45
	C	4.40	4.26	4.38	4.35	4.31	4.56	4.70	4.29	4.74	4.71	5.13	5.20	5.24	5.54	5.47	5.85

Chapter 9:

Selected Crime Statistics, Australia

The statistics presented in this section include those produced by the Police Commissioners' Australian Crime Statistics Sub-Committee. The Sub-Committee has produced reports for eight six-month periods — January-June 1985 to July-December 1988.

In this report **no attempt has been made to examine the comparability of these statistics with those presented in the previous sections**, nor has any effort been made to highlight salient features of the data. These will be considered in future editions.

It is hoped that these statistics will be continuously updated as and when the six-monthly statistics are released by the Police Commissioners Australian Crime Statistics Sub-Committee.

The reasons for including this set of statistics in this volume are:

- The National Uniform Crime Statistics Unit established in the Australian Bureau of Statistics will improve upon this set of statistics. If the Unit sees no major changes to this set, readers will have available a short time series.
- Statistics in this set are produced by a single body — Police Commissioners' Australian Crime Statistics Sub-committee. These are officially released.
- Until such time as uniform national crime statistics are available, these will continue to be produced by the Sub-committee.

Background to the Selected Crime Statistics Series

Unlike many other Western industrial democracies, Australia's history of law enforcement-generated crime statistics is a brief and interrupted one. Whereas police departments of some states publish statistics on the number of crimes reported/becoming known to the police in their annual reports, for the country as a whole no such series existed until the early 1960s. It was at the Australasian Conference of Police Commissioners held in Canberra in 1961 that the issue of producing National Crime Statistics was first raised.

The Conference resolved that the Chief Commissioner of Police, Victoria, and the Commissioner, Commonwealth Police Force, be appointed as a sub-committee to examine the matter of crime statistics as raised at the Conference and report back to the Commissioners of Police. Thus the Uniform Crime Statistics Sub-committee was born, the first meeting of which was held in Melbourne on 30 June 1961. The Sub-committee set a modest aim of obtaining a picture of serious crime in Australia. In selecting types of crimes on which statistics were to be collected, the Sub-committee was of the view that the most practical

method would be to adopt selected headings for the most serious types of crime. The group of offences finally adopted comprised: homicide — including murder, attempted murder and manslaughter (excluding by motor vehicle); serious assault; rape; robbery; breaking and entering; motor vehicle theft — including illegal use; and fraud, forgery, false pretences.

It was agreed that three types of information on the above seven offences be published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics: these being the number reported or becoming known to the police, number cleared, and persons involved in offences cleared by limited age and sex categories. Since 1970 the collection has gone through a few major reviews. A revised collection, with an expanded list of offences, was approved and was to have begun on 1 July 1980 but as it encountered major problems of comparability it was abandoned.

In mid-1984 the meeting of Police Commissioners resurrected the Uniform Crime Statistics. The meeting approved and constituted a sub-committee consisting of the police statisticians from New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia, and the Director of Statistical Services of the Australian Federal Police. After a series of meetings the sub-committee submitted its proposals, which were later approved by the Commissioners. Thus, a new series, Selected Crime Statistics Australia, was born. This new collection was initially aimed at compiling statistics of selected crimes reported or becoming known to the police and the number of such offences cleared up by police.

Notes for the user

The following details of the collection have been extracted from a booklet prepared by the Police Commissioners' Australian Crime Statistics Sub-committee entitled *Description and Instructions for Compilation*, November 1984. So far no changes have been made in this booklet.

The issue of comparability of crime statistics across jurisdictions remained, in the initial stages, a major problem. However, the Sub-committee has since dealt with this problem in a very practical way. After a series of visits to various jurisdictions and close scrutiny of offence classification procedures, the Sub-committee has come up with a rating of levels of comparability across jurisdictions.

The Sub-committee felt that it was necessary to allocate comparability level rating, 'because of the differences in legislation and police procedures between states and territories'.

Level 1: Comparability acceptable

The Sub-committee is satisfied that legislative, statistical and police procedures are uniform for these offence categories. These figures may therefore be compared between states.

The offences included under this rating are:

- **Homicide** — murder; attempted murder; conspiracy to murder; manslaughter (excluding by driving)
- **Break and Enter** — dwellings; other
- **Motor Vehicle Theft**
- **Other Theft**

Level 2: Compare with caution

The Sub-committee is aware of differences in legislative, statistical and police procedures in these offence categories. These figures therefore show some lack of uniformity for which the causes are known. **They should therefore not be compared across states or at the most compared only with caution.**

Only the offence of armed robbery falls within this level.

Level 3: Danger in comparison

Offence categories in this level have figures which are not comparable between states, and the full causes of the lack of uniformity are not yet understood. **These figures cannot therefore be compared between states with any validity at all.** Offences in this category are currently the subject of investigation by the Sub-committee.

The offences given a level 3 rating are:

- **Assault occasioning grievous bodily harm.**
- **Other non-sexual assault.**
- **Sexual assault.**
- **Kidnapping and abduction.**
- **Other robbery.**
- **Extortion.**
- **Fraudulent offences.**
- **Malicious damage by fire.**
- **Other property damage.**

General notes

Coverage

In this collection, an offence is any incident reported or becoming known to the police, which the police consider, prima facie, to be an act in breach of the criminal laws.

The series cover the whole of Australia and the reporting agencies are the police forces of each state and territory and the Australian Federal Police operating in each state and territory. Offences reported and offences cleared should be counted in the state or territory in which the offence occurred. The statistics are to be compiled for six-monthly periods ending 30 June and 31 December. An offence should be regarded as being reported to the police in the six months period in which the crime report or supplementary report is made out. This may not necessarily be in the period in which the offence occurred. Similarly, all offences cleared up in the six months period are to be included, irrespective of whether the offence occurred in a previous period.

Offences reported

For this collection, all offences for which crime reports are circulated should be counted as reported offences, whether or not they are later characterised as unfounded. Other offences detected in the process of investigating a particular offence should be included in the offences reported statistics.

Offences cleared

[The] description of the offence cleared must be the same as the description of the offence originally reported to the police, even if a different offence is revealed on further inquiry or if a charge or an information for a different offence is laid against the offender in clearing the original offence. If, for example, an offence accepted as break and enter is, after the arrest and interview of the offender, considered only to be property damage and the offender is charged with property damage the offence cleared up must still be shown as break and enter as this was the offence originally reported.

It is important to bear in mind that in this statistical collection it is the number of offences and not the number of arrests or offenders that is being counted. Thus, if several people commit one offence but only one offender is arrested and charged the offence is regarded as cleared up at that time and any subsequent arrest and charging of the remaining offenders should not be regarded as an additional 'clear up'.

A reported offence may be cleared in a number of ways but for the purpose of this statistical collection these have been classified under only two headings, namely, 'by charge' and 'otherwise'.

Cleared by charge

For the purpose of this collection, an offence is to be regarded as cleared up by charge when at least one person is arrested and charged or an information is laid against at least one person. The laying of an information may have been made with a view to the issue of a warrant, summons or other process for the purpose of bringing the offender before a court.

Cleared otherwise

This comprises two categories of clearance:

1. The reported offence is discovered on investigation to be unfounded, and
2. The identity of the offender has been established and the police have sufficient evidence to support a charge, but for any of a variety of reasons are unable to lay charges.

Classification and counting rules

Classification rules

Aiding in the commission of a crime, or participating as an accessory before the fact to a crime, should be classified in the offence group to which the crime itself is assigned. Separate groups have been provided, however, for attempted murder and conspiracy to murder. Cases of accessories after the fact are not included in this collection.

Counting rules

For the offences in this collection, two counting rules are required. Briefly expressed, the first rule is that within each subdivision, with the exception of fraudulent offences, one offence is to be counted for each victim. For fraudulent offences one offence is to be counted for each fraudulent transaction. These rules apply regardless of the number of offenders involved. In addition, the victim-based rule applies regardless of the number of criminal acts in cases where a series of related criminal acts are committed against the same victim. However, unrelated acts committed against a single victim are regarded as separate offences where the victim-based rule applies.

Offence description

Homicide

Murder is the death of another person caused intentionally or with reckless indifference to life.

Attempted murder is any attempt to unlawfully kill another person by any means, act or omission.

Conspiracy to murder is the agreement between two or more people to commit murder. It also includes soliciting or attempting to persuade another person to commit murder and the coming together of two or more people to commit murder.

Manslaughter (excluding by driving) is the unlawful killing of another person without the intent to kill, usually as the result of a careless, reckless, or grossly negligent act, includes infanticide, killing in self-defence, feloniously slaying (killing without the intent).

Assault

Assault Occasioning Grievous Bodily Harm is assault of a serious nature which could result in or be likely to endanger life. Includes: assault occasioning grievous bodily harm; assault with wounding; assault and/or battery; shooting with intent to cause grievous bodily harm; and malicious wounding.

Other Non-Sexual Assault refers to assault not classified into the assault occasioning grievous bodily harm group. Includes: assault occasioning actual bodily harm; assault police; common assault; minor assault; assault in company; administering a drug in the commission of an offence or to facilitate flight; assault, beat and ill-treat; and assault unspecified.

Sexual Assault is any assault of a sexual nature. Includes: rape or attempted rape on a male or female; assault with intent to rape; indecent assault on a male or female; and, in New South Wales, sexual assault categories 1-4.

Robbery and Extortion

Is the unlawful removal or taking of property from the immediate possession of a person without consent, accompanied by actual or threatened use of a weapon at the time of, or immediately before or after the event. Includes: armed robbery; assault with intent to rob (while armed); and assault and robbery (while armed).

Other Robbery is any robbery not classified as armed robbery (that is not involving the use of weapon), involving actual or threatened harm or bodily injury at the time of, or immediately before or after the event. Includes: robbery; assault with intent to rob (whilst unarmed); and assault and robbery (whilst unarmed).

Extortion is the demanding, unlawful obtaining, or attempting to eventually obtain property or services with intent to steal, from a person by force or threat of violence at some time in the future if the demands are not met. There may also be force or violence or threats of violence at the time of making the demands.

Extortion may take the form of threatening to expose or incriminate the person or another person (dead or alive); or to reveal details about the person's private or business life which could be held against him legally, or otherwise, to his detriment.

Extortion is distinguished from robbery by the threat of further or continued violence in the future towards the person, his property or another person. Includes: extortion; blackmail.

Breaking and Entering

Breaking and Entering — Dwellings. A dwelling is any permanent or temporary building or other structure normally used for dwelling purposes, whether occupied or not. Includes, in respect of dwellings: breaking and entering; breaking, entering and stealing; breaking, entering with intent to steal, breaking and entering with intent to commit a criminal act; entering with intent to steal and breaking out; stealing and breaking out; burglary; and in Northern Territory, unlawful entry.

Breaking and Entering — Other. Other buildings are any permanent or temporary buildings used for any purpose other than as dwellings. Includes, as listed above for dwellings.

Fraudulent Offences

Fraudulent Offences are those involving deceit, misrepresentation or false promise with the intention of obtaining property, gaining an advantage, or depriving another person of his property, rights or privileges; or the misapplication of another person's property entrusted to one's care, custody or control. Includes: impersonation with intent to defraud; valueless cheques; obtaining credit by fraud; fraud involving Medibank, Social Security and other Government agencies; fraud involving taxation returns, driver's licences, and businesses (for example, falsifying accounts, concealing bankruptcy); forging; destroying or altering signatures, wills, official seals, banknotes, records, foreign currency, trade marks, etc.; wilful false promises; untrue statements; retaining property in order to receive a reward; destroying valuable securities; misappropriation or embezzlement by a trustee, bailee, employee, agent, partner, clerk or servant; and fraudulent conversion or appropriation.

Other Theft

Motor Vehicle Theft is the unlawful taking or using of a motor vehicle owned by another. Motor vehicles here means cars, motorcycles, motorised caravans, camper vans, trucks, lorries, buses, graders, tractors and all other motorised vehicles which are eligible for registration for use on public roads. Includes: motor vehicle theft, larceny, stealing, illegal use, unlawful use of a motor vehicle, unauthorised use, use of vehicle without consent, unlawfully assuming control of a motor vehicle and riding in a motor vehicle knowing it to be stolen.

Other Theft is any stealing not included elsewhere. Includes: theft or unlawful use of boats, aircraft or other vehicles other than motor vehicles; stock theft, stealing other animals; stealing from motor vehicles; stealing from the person without violence, shopstealing.

Property Damage

Arson/Malicious Damage by Fire is unlawfully and wilfully or maliciously setting fire to any building or any other property (such as vehicles, aircraft, vessels, mines, fences, crops, grass, grazing and forest land) fixed or moveable. Includes: setting fire to any matter in, or against, or under etc. any building, structure, premises, motor vehicle, etc.

Other Property Damage is all unlawful damage or injury to property (including animals) not elsewhere included. Includes: damage or injury to Government or private property; malicious damage; killing or injuring animals other than with the intent to steal; wilful damage.

In the first edition of *The Size of the Crime Problem in Australia* we reproduced the tables on selected offences reported or becoming known to the police and offences cleared. In this edition we have made some changes primarily with a view to streamlining the format and saving space. As we stated earlier, there are now available statistics for eight half-yearly periods which offers a mini trend. For each of these eight time periods the following offences have been selected:

1. Homicide — including murder and manslaughter (excluding by driving).
2. Assault occasioning grievous bodily harm.
3. Other non-sexual assault.
4. Sexual assault.
5. Robbery — including armed robbery and other robbery.
6. Break and enter — including dwelling and other.
7. Motor vehicle theft.
8. Fraudulent offences.
9. Other theft.

Readers interested in looking at the entire list of offences in this series are advised to obtain copies of the reports published by the Police Commissioners' Australian Crime Statistics Sub-committee.

The tables that follow provide information on the number of these offences reported/becoming known to the police (and rate per 100,000 population), and the number of offences cleared (and clearance rate). **Readers are reminded that statistics in this chapter concern half-yearly periods, whereas in previous chapters the data are annual.**

1. *Selected Crime Statistics Australia*, July-December 1988, Police Commissioners' Australian Crime Statistics Sub-committee, April 1989, p.9.

Table 9.1

Homicides *
Reported/Becoming Known To Police
and Rate Per 100 000 Population
January 1985 - December 1988

		1985		1986		1987		1988	
		Jan/ Jun	Jul/ Dec	Jan/ Jun	Jul/ Dec	Jan/ Jun	Jul/ Dec	Jan/ Jun	Jul/ Dec
NEW SOUTH WALES	N	48	67	62	63	56	57	55	64
	R	0.88	1.22	1.13	1.14	1.04	1.02	0.97	1.12
VICTORIA	N	38	31	37	38	39	69	43	38
	R	0.93	0.75	0.89	0.91	0.97	1.64	1.01	0.89
QUEENSLAND	N	29	35	41	36	27	43	32	34
	R	1.15	1.37	1.60	1.39	1.04	1.61	1.17	1.23
WESTERN AUSTRALIA	N	17	20	9	17	9	11	19	12
	R	1.22	1.42	0.63	1.18	0.64	0.74	1.24	0.77
SOUTH AUSTRALIA	N	11	12	8	8	8	7	6	14
	R	0.81	0.88	0.59	0.58	0.59	0.50	0.43	0.99
TASMANIA	N	1	4	11	3	2	2	4	0
	R	0.23	0.90	2.48	0.67	0.46	0.45	0.89	0.00
NORTHERN TERRITORY	N	9	10	8	13	11	14	11	20
	R	6.37	6.95	5.46	8.78	7.11	8.84	7.05	12.82
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY	N	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	1
	R	0.81	0.79	0.39	0.38	0.80	0.76	0.74	0.36
AUSTRALIA	N	155	181	177	179	154	205	172	183
	R	0.99	1.15	1.12	1.12	0.99	1.26	1.04	1.10

Table 9.2

Homicides *
Cleared and Clearance Rate
January 1985 - December 1988

		1985		1986		1987		1988	
		Jan/ Jun	Jul/ Dec	Jan/ Jun	Jul/ Dec	Jan/ Jun	Jul/ Dec	Jan/ Jun	Jul/ Dec
NEW SOUTH WALES	N	35	41	43	52	39	49	42	54
	%	72.92	61.19	69.35	82.54	69.64	85.96	76.36	84.38
VICTORIA	N	28	28	37	34	34	62	50	37
	%	73.68	90.32	100.00	89.47	87.18	89.86	116.28	97.37
QUEENSLAND	N	26	37	38	32	23	44	31	35
	%	89.66	105.71	92.68	88.89	85.19	102.33	96.88	102.94
WESTERN AUSTRALIA	N	17	20	8	17	9	10	17	11
	%	100.00	100.00	88.89	100.00	100.00	90.91	89.47	91.67
SOUTH AUSTRALIA	N	10	8	9	6	6	5	6	12
	%	90.91	66.67	112.50	75.00	75.00	71.43	100.00	85.71
TASMANIA	N	7	0	4	7	4	2	2	2
	%	700.00	0.00	36.36	233.33	200.00	100.00	50.00	-
NORTHERN TERRITORY	N	9	9	8	13	11	14	10	20
	%	100.00	90.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	90.91	100.00
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY	N	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	0
	%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	50.00	100.00	50.00	0.00
AUSTRALIA	N	134	145	148	162	127	188	159	171
	%	86.45	80.11	83.62	90.50	82.47	91.71	92.44	93.44

*Comparability acceptable

Table 9.3

Grievous Bodily Harm *
Reported/Becoming Known To Police
and Rate Per 100 000 Population
January 1985 - December 1988

		1985		1986		1987		1988	
		Jan/ Jun	Jul/ Dec	Jan/ Jun	Jul/ Dec	Jan/ Jun	Jul/ Dec	Jan/ Jun	Jul/ Dec
NEW SOUTH WALES	N	294	281	289	324	392	380	406	478
	R	5.40	5.13	5.25	5.84	7.26	6.78	7.15	8.36
VICTORIA	N	265	299	397	427	365	409	434	1217
	R	6.46	7.25	9.59	10.25	9.08	9.72	10.22	28.47
QUEENSLAND	N	149	137	166	173	154	212	198	213
	R	5.90	5.38	6.47	6.67	5.95	7.92	7.26	7.71
WESTERN AUSTRALIA	N	79	80	100	114	120	130	120	153
	R	5.67	5.68	7.03	7.91	8.54	8.69	7.83	9.83
SOUTH AUSTRALIA	N	44	48	39	44	55	69	94	70
	R	3.24	3.52	2.85	3.20	4.09	4.95	6.69	4.96
TASMANIA	N	12	13	23	12	11	17	21	19
	R	2.73	2.94	5.18	2.69	2.52	3.84	4.69	4.23
NORTHERN TERRITORY	N	10	20	25	15	4	10	16	17
	R	7.08	13.91	17.05	10.13	2.58	6.31	10.25	10.90
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY	N	7	5	5	7	7	4	5	19
	R	2.83	1.98	1.93	2.65	2.81	1.52	1.84	6.93
AUSTRALIA	N	860	883	1044	1116	1108	1231	1294	2186
	R	5.50	5.61	6.59	6.99	7.10	7.58	7.86	13.17

Table 9.4

Grievous Bodily Harm *
Cleared and Clearance Rate
January 1985 - December 1988

		1985		1986		1987		1988	
		Jan/ Jun	Jul/ Dec	Jan/ Jun	Jul/ Dec	Jan/ Jun	Jul/ Dec	Jan/ Jun	Jul/ Dec
NEW SOUTH WALES	N	181	190	177	207	274	253	266	308
	%	61.56	67.62	61.25	63.89	69.90	66.58	65.52	64.44
VICTORIA	N	196	189	246	210	225	217	338	864
	%	73.96	63.21	61.96	49.18	61.64	53.06	77.88	70.99
QUEENSLAND	N	119	119	146	151	130	183	170	174
	%	79.87	86.86	87.95	87.28	84.42	86.32	85.86	81.69
WESTERN AUSTRALIA	N	59	57	93	78	102	100	106	139
	%	74.68	71.25	93.00	68.42	85.00	76.92	88.33	90.85
SOUTH AUSTRALIA	N	31	43	30	30	42	48	69	53
	%	70.45	89.58	76.92	68.18	76.36	69.57	73.40	75.71
TASMANIA	N	5	12	15	9	18	9	12	10
	%	41.67	92.31	65.22	75.00	163.64	52.94	57.14	52.63
NORTHERN TERRITORY	N	10	17	25	12	4	8	13	16
	%	100.00	85.00	100.00	80.00	100.00	80.00	81.25	94.12
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY	N	6	2	16	6	6	3	4	16
	%	85.71	40.00	320.00	85.71	85.71	75.00	80.00	84.21
AUSTRALIA	N	607	629	748	703	801	821	978	1580
	%	70.58	71.23	71.65	62.99	72.29	66.69	75.58	72.28

*Danger in comparison

Table 9.5

Other Non-Sexual Assaults*
Reported/Becoming Known To Police
and Rate Per 100 000 Population
January 1985 - December 1988

		1985		1986		1987		1988	
		Jan/ Jun	Jul/ Dec	Jan/ Jun	Jul/ Dec	Jan/ Jun	Jul/ Dec	Jan/ Jun	Jul/ Dec
NEW SOUTH WALES	N	5459	6101	6856	7707	8688	9783	9946	11178
	R	100.31	111.45	124.54	139.03	160.83	174.53	175.07	195.56
VICTORIA	N	3767	4196	4345	4829	4359	5023	4929	5882
	R	91.88	101.81	104.92	115.95	108.45	119.38	116.05	137.61
QUEENSLAND	N	2786	2790	3163	3254	3391	3582	3905	4168
	R	110.28	109.57	123.21	125.51	131.06	133.89	143.23	150.93
WESTERN AUSTRALIA	N	2299	2472	2157	2869	2662	3032	3034	3245
	R	164.92	175.63	151.73	199.15	189.48	202.66	197.95	208.55
SOUTH AUSTRALIA	N	3150	3726	3533	4014	3823	4385	4319	4931
	R	231.91	273.39	258.35	292.33	284.05	314.61	307.42	349.34
TASMANIA	N	555	545	645	553	517	524	485	513
	R	126.25	123.28	145.20	123.74	118.50	118.26	108.23	114.33
NORTHERN TERRITORY	N	597	739	686	746	674	798	690	837
	R	422.51	513.91	467.94	503.71	435.40	503.79	442.02	536.54
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY	N	265	277	314	338	292	384	285	369
	R	106.98	109.44	121.33	127.84	117.08	145.90	104.82	134.67
AUSTRALIA	N	18878	20846	21699	24310	24406	27511	27593	31123
	R	120.63	132.34	136.88	152.19	156.45	169.31	167.55	187.51

Table 9.6

Other Non-Sexual Assaults*
Cleared and Clearance Rate
January 1985 - December 1988

		1985		1986		1987		1988	
		Jan/ Jun	Jul/ Dec	Jan/ Jun	Jul/ Dec	Jan/ Jun	Jul/ Dec	Jan/ Jun	Jul/ Dec
NEW SOUTH WALES	N	3595	3967	4868	5474	6258	6838	7147	8001
	%	65.85	65.02	71.00	71.03	72.03	69.90	71.86	71.58
VICTORIA	N	2612	2693	3053	3057	2799	3164	3483	4194
	%	69.34	64.18	70.26	63.31	64.21	62.99	70.66	71.30
QUEENSLAND	N	2167	2042	2440	2415	2695	2700	3266	3179
	%	77.78	73.19	77.14	74.22	79.48	75.38	83.64	76.27
WESTERN AUSTRALIA	N	1799	1775	1775	2100	2200	2368	2428	2472
	%	78.25	71.80	82.29	73.20	82.64	78.10	80.03	76.18
SOUTH AUSTRALIA	N	2396	2611	2595	2732	2917	3107	3120	3488
	%	76.06	70.08	73.45	68.06	76.30	70.86	72.24	70.74
TASMANIA	N	339	331	381	404	364	317	315	414
	%	61.08	60.73	59.07	73.06	70.41	60.50	64.95	80.70
NORTHERN TERRITORY	N	495	531	500	546	556	653	505	685
	%	82.91	71.85	72.89	73.19	82.49	81.83	73.19	81.84
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY	N	173	218	214	221	205	271	201	217
	%	65.28	78.70	68.15	65.38	70.21	70.57	70.53	58.81
AUSTRALIA	N	13576	14168	15826	16949	17994	19418	20465	22650
	%	71.91	67.97	72.93	69.72	73.73	70.58	74.17	72.78

*Danger in comparison

Table 9.7

Sexual Assault*
Reported/Becoming Known To Police
and Rate Per 100 000 Population
January 1985 - December 1988

		1985		1986		1987		1988	
		Jan/ Jun	Jul/ Dec	Jan/ Jun	Jul/ Dec	Jan/ Jun	Jul/ Dec	Jan/ Jun	Jul/ Dec
NEW SOUTH WALES	N	756	750	885	852	951	1020	977	1070
	R	13.89	13.70	16.08	15.37	17.60	18.20	17.20	18.72
VICTORIA	N	703	907	1097	1112	725	874	975	648
	R	17.15	22.01	26.49	26.70	18.04	20.77	22.96	15.16
TL QUEENSLAND	N	520	601	726	750	792	948	1656	1191
	R	20.58	23.60	28.28	28.93	30.61	35.44	60.74	43.13
WESTERN AUSTRALIA	N	356	402	378	419	431	462	486	598
	R	25.54	28.56	26.59	29.09	30.68	30.88	31.71	38.43
SOUTH AUSTRALIA	N	432	459	501	532	635	639	639	618
	R	31.80	33.68	36.64	38.74	47.18	45.85	45.48	43.78
TASMANIA	N	97	51	62	55	61	33	67	44
	R	22.07	11.54	13.96	12.31	13.98	7.45	14.95	9.81
NORTHERN TERRITORY	N	34	47	35	41	58	71	73	51
	R	24.06	32.68	23.87	27.68	37.47	44.82	46.76	32.69
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY	N	81	91	146	23	30	29	28	32
	R	32.70	35.95	56.41	8.70	12.03	11.02	10.30	11.68
AUSTRALIA	N	2979	3308	3830	3784	3683	4076	4901	4252
	R	19.04	21.00	24.16	23.69	23.61	25.08	29.76	25.62

Table 9.8

Sexual Assaults*
Cleared and Clearance Rate
January 1985 - December 1988

		1985		1986		1987		1988	
		Jan/ Jun	Jul/ Dec	Jan/ Jun	Jul/ Dec	Jan/ Jun	Jul/ Dec	Jan/ Jun	Jul/ Dec
NEW SOUTH WALES	N	401	392	539	557	609	587	614	560
	%	53.04	52.27	60.90	65.38	64.04	57.55	62.85	52.34
VICTORIA	N	503	640	761	682	625	510	643	806
	%	71.55	70.56	69.37	61.33	86.21	58.35	65.95	124.38
QUEENSLAND	N	441	520	627	703	717	892	1552	1099
	%	84.81	86.52	86.36	93.73	90.53	94.09	93.72	92.28
WESTERN AUSTRALIA	N	215	287	270	329	357	373	366	459
	%	60.39	71.39	71.43	78.52	82.83	80.74	75.31	76.76
SOUTH AUSTRALIA	N	259	285	331	350	404	454	445	402
	%	59.95	62.09	66.07	65.79	63.62	71.05	69.64	65.05
TASMANIA	N	48	39	31	49	57	36	24	52
	%	49.48	76.47	50.00	89.09	93.44	109.09	35.82	118.18
NORTHERN TERRITORY	N	31	32	32	38	41	38	66	43
	%	91.18	68.09	91.43	92.68	70.69	53.52	90.41	84.31
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY	N	22	28	63	15	19	6	18	15
	%	27.16	30.77	43.15	65.22	63.33	20.69	64.29	46.88
AUSTRALIA	N	1920	2223	2654	2723	2829	2896	3728	3436
	%	64.45	67.20	69.30	71.96	76.81	71.05	76.07	80.81

*Danger in comparison

Table 9.9
Robbery*
Reported/Becoming Known To Police
and Rate Per 100 000 Population
January 1985 - December 1988

		1985		1986		1987		1988	
		Jan/ Jun	Jul/ Dec	Jan/ Jun	Jul/ Dec	Jan/ Jun	Jul/ Dec	Jan/ Jun	Jul/ Dec
NEW SOUTH WALES	N	3653	2947	3459	2050	2236	2169	2235	2481
	R	67.13	53.83	62.83	36.98	41.39	38.70	39.34	43.41
VICTORIA	N	810	818	860	1033	1067	996	815	928
	R	19.76	19.85	20.77	24.80	26.55	23.67	19.19	21.71
QUEENSLAND	N	280	260	269	313	336	348	360	401
	R	11.08	10.21	10.48	12.07	12.99	13.01	13.20	14.52
WESTERN AUSTRALIA	N	121	151	187	227	232	186	193	273
	R	8.68	10.73	13.15	15.76	16.51	12.43	12.59	17.54
SOUTH AUSTRALIA	N	174	267	288	370	356	329	350	331
	R	12.81	19.59	21.06	26.95	26.45	23.60	24.91	23.45
TASMANIA	N	26	20	15	18	21	33	15	16
	R	5.91	4.52	3.38	4.03	4.81	7.45	3.35	3.57
NORTHERN TERRITORY	N	26	33	34	29	31	22	21	13
	R	18.40	22.95	23.19	19.58	20.03	13.89	13.45	8.33
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY	N	39	24	31	28	23	19	27	33
	R	15.74	9.48	11.98	10.59	9.22	7.22	9.93	12.04
AUSTRALIA	N	5129	4520	5143	4068	4302	4102	4016	4476
	R	32.78	28.70	32.44	25.47	27.58	25.24	24.39	26.97

Table 9.10
Robbery*
Cleared and Clearance Rate
January 1985 - December 1988

		1985		1986		1987		1988	
		Jan/ Jun	Jul/ Dec	Jan/ Jun	Jul/ Dec	Jan/ Jun	Jul/ Dec	Jan/ Jun	Jul/ Dec
NEW SOUTH WALES	N	475	440	467	376	373	359	354	368
	%	13.00	14.93	13.50	18.34	16.68	16.55	15.84	14.83
VICTORIA	N	265	234	222	263	281	225	312	438
	%	32.72	28.61	25.81	25.46	26.34	22.59	38.28	47.20
QUEENSLAND	N	122	90	104	128	102	147	146	160
	%	43.57	34.62	38.66	40.89	30.36	42.24	40.56	39.90
WESTERN AUSTRALIA	N	71	44	74	55	94	67	55	68
	%	58.68	29.14	39.57	24.23	40.52	36.02	28.50	24.91
SOUTH AUSTRALIA	N	67	99	82	113	129	110	102	104
	%	38.51	37.08	28.47	30.54	36.24	33.43	29.14	31.42
TASMANIA	N	10	6	12	7	4	9	12	10
	%	38.46	30.00	80.00	38.89	19.05	27.27	80.00	62.50
NORTHERN TERRITORY	N	11	13	17	10	10	9	14	5
	%	42.31	39.39	50.00	34.48	32.26	40.91	66.67	38.46
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY	N	23	10	9	11	9	2	5	14
	%	58.97	41.67	29.03	39.29	39.13	10.53	18.52	42.42
AUSTRALIA	N	1044	936	987	963	1002	928	1000	1167
	%	20.35	20.71	19.19	23.67	23.29	22.62	24.90	26.07

*Danger in comparison

Table 9.11

**Break and Enter*
Reported/Becoming Known To Police
and Rate Per 100 000 Population
January 1985 - December 1988**

		1985		1986		1987		1988	
		Jan/ Jun	Jul/ Dec	Jan/ Jun	Jul/ Dec	Jan/ Jun	Jul/ Dec	Jan/ Jun	Jul/ Dec
NEW SOUTH WALES	N	44360	42861	42833	49066	46294	47664	50401	53607
	R	815.14	782.95	778.09	885.11	856.99	850.34	887.15	937.86
VICTORIA	N	38378	38460	37950	43840	43204	44376	46193	45748
	R	936.12	933.16	916.40	1052.66	1074.86	1054.64	1087.59	1070.30
QUEENSLAND	N	16192	15712	16187	17505	18060	16766	17605	17846
	R	640.91	617.03	630.53	675.19	698.02	626.70	645.75	646.24
WESTERN AUSTRALIA	N	13796	15031	14417	16773	18075	15799	18587	19066
	R	989.67	1067.92	1014.14	1164.31	1286.57	1056.01	1212.70	1225.32
SOUTH AUSTRALIA	N	13874	15874	15086	18107	17628	19141	19132	19567
	R	1021.42	1164.72	1103.18	1318.69	1309.76	1373.30	1361.81	1386.26
TASMANIA	N	2317	2510	2390	2633	3253	3510	2799	3511
	R	527.07	567.74	538.05	589.17	745.59	792.15	624.64	782.48
NORTHERN TERRITORY	N	1854	1564	1753	1826	2603	2556	2942	2453
	R	1312.10	1087.62	1195.77	1232.95	1681.52	1613.64	1884.69	1572.44
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY	N	1390	1174	1614	1943	2025	1893	1954	1813
	R	561.16	463.85	623.65	734.87	811.95	719.22	718.65	661.68
AUSTRALIA	N	132161	133186	132230	151693	151142	151705	159613	163611
	R	844.53	845.54	834.15	949.63	968.85	933.63	969.20	985.73

Table 9.12

**Break and Enter*
Cleared and Clearance Rate
January 1985 - December 1988**

		1985		1986		1987		1988	
		Jan/ Jun	Jul/ Dec	Jan/ Jun	Jul/ Dec	Jan/ Jun	Jul/ Dec	Jan/ Jun	Jul/ Dec
NEW SOUTH WALES	N	2707	2515	3263	3219	3058	2873	3276	2745
	%	6.10	5.87	7.62	6.56	6.61	6.03	6.50	5.12
VICTORIA	N	4670	4447	4219	4474	4410	4681	6357	8308
	%	12.17	11.56	11.12	10.21	10.21	10.55	13.76	18.16
QUEENSLAND	N	3238	3370	3721	4031	3498	3665	3569	3306
	%	20.00	21.45	22.99	23.03	19.37	21.86	20.27	18.53
WESTERN AUSTRALIA	N	2221	2560	2376	2755	3211	2829	2936	2643
	%	16.10	17.03	16.48	16.43	17.76	17.91	15.80	13.86
SOUTH AUSTRALIA	N	1425	1472	1380	1371	1520	1526	1413	1670
	%	10.27	9.27	9.15	7.57	8.62	7.97	7.39	8.53
TASMANIA	N	410	283	502	608	407	462	582	609
	%	17.70	11.27	21.00	23.09	12.51	13.16	20.79	17.35
NORTHERN TERRITORY	N	518	316	368	388	508	458	624	433
	%	27.94	20.20	20.99	21.25	19.52	17.92	21.21	17.65
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY	N	213	172	234	191	108	227	197	201
	%	15.32	14.65	14.50	9.83	5.33	11.99	10.08	11.09
AUSTRALIA	N	15402	15135	16063	17037	16720	16721	18954	19915
	%	11.65	11.36	12.15	11.23	11.06	11.02	11.87	12.17

*Comparability acceptable

Table 9.13

Motor Vehicle Theft*
Reported/Becoming Known To Police
and Rate Per 100 000 Population
January 1985 - December 1988

		1985		1986		1987		1988	
		Jan/ Jun	Jul/ Dec	Jan/ Jun	Jul/ Dec	Jan/ Jun	Jul/ Dec	Jan/ Jun	Jul/ Dec
NEW SOUTH WALES	N	29250	29143	31688	34911	29790	25926	27233	25015
	R	537.49	532.36	575.63	629.76	551.47	462.53	479.35	437.64
VICTORIA	N	12164	12721	13619	16387	16247	17044	15729	17817
	R	296.70	308.65	328.87	393.47	404.20	405.07	370.33	416.84
QUEENSLAND	N	4687	4712	5015	5235	5061	4926	5387	6262
	R	185.52	185.05	195.35	201.92	195.61	184.13	197.59	226.76
WESTERN AUSTRALIA	N	4157	4898	5043	6560	6452	6304	6943	7199
	R	298.21	347.99	354.74	455.37	459.25	421.36	452.99	462.66
SOUTH AUSTRALIA	N	3903	5406	5374	5654	4466	5328	4838	6402
	R	287.34	396.65	392.98	411.77	331.82	382.26	344.37	453.56
TASMANIA	N	453	510	526	424	560	533	690	534
	R	103.05	115.36	118.42	94.88	128.35	120.29	153.98	119.01
NORTHERN TERRITORY	N	513	588	614	690	600	622	570	534
	R	363.06	408.90	418.83	465.90	387.60	392.68	365.15	342.31
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY	N	409	475	525	694	732	808	636	1068
	R	165.12	187.67	202.86	262.48	293.50	306.99	233.91	389.78
AUSTRALIA	N	55536	58453	62404	70555	63908	61491	62026	64831
	R	354.89	371.09	393.67	441.69	409.66	378.43	376.63	390.60

Table 9.14

Motor Vehicle Theft*
Cleared and Clearance Rate
January 1985 - December 1988

		1985		1986		1987		1988	
		Jan/ Jun	Jul/ Dec	Jan/ Jun	Jul/ Dec	Jan/ Jun	Jul/ Dec	Jan/ Jun	Jul/ Dec
NEW SOUTH WALES	N	1582	1398	594	462	1064	1273	1364	1214
	%	5.41	4.80	1.87	1.32	3.57	4.91	5.01	4.85
VICTORIA	N	2083	2279	2215	1962	2251	2205	2475	3499
	%	17.12	17.92	16.26	11.97	13.85	12.94	15.74	19.64
QUEENSLAND	N	1254	1421	1402	1595	1474	1270	1708	1788
	%	26.75	30.16	27.96	30.47	29.12	25.78	31.71	28.55
WESTERN AUSTRALIA	N	1642	1207	1180	1082	1298	1131	1224	1023
	%	39.50	24.64	23.40	16.49	20.12	17.94	17.63	14.21
SOUTH AUSTRALIA	N	730	832	1022	927	955	984	894	950
	%	18.70	15.39	19.02	16.40	21.38	18.47	18.48	14.84
TASMANIA	N	104	80	150	180	134	77	175	174
	%	22.96	15.69	28.52	42.45	23.93	14.45	25.36	32.58
NORTHERN TERRITORY	N	579	433	499	571	211	177	200	169
	%	112.87	73.64	81.27	82.75	35.17	28.46	35.09	31.65
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY	N	115	183	104	133	156	143	77	114
	%	28.12	38.53	19.81	19.16	21.31	17.70	12.11	10.67
AUSTRALIA	N	8089	7833	7166	6912	7543	7260	8117	8931
	%	14.57	13.40	11.48	9.80	11.80	11.81	13.09	13.78

*Comparability acceptable

Table 9.15

Fraudulent Offences*
Reported/Becoming Known To Police
and Rate Per 100 000 Population
January 1985 - December 1988

		1985		1986		1987		1988	
		Jan/ Jun	Jul/ Dec	Jan/ Jun	Jul/ Dec	Jan/ Jun	Jul/ Dec	Jan/ Jun	Jul/ Dec
NEW SOUTH WALES	N	7024	8826	7325	9163	36493	5809	7834	5410
	R	129.07	161.23	133.06	165.29	675.56	103.63	137.89	94.65
VICTORIA	N	12861	18254	21237	25452	19506	25973	36565	35292
	R	313.71	442.90	512.82	611.14	485.28	617.27	860.90	825.68
QUEENSLAND	N	9961	9746	10439	10173	8275	11521	14237	7595
	R	394.28	382.74	406.63	392.39	319.83	430.64	522.21	275.03
WESTERN AUSTRALIA	N	4581	4559	5123	6362	7669	5298	5045	6538
	R	328.62	323.91	360.37	441.62	545.88	354.12	329.16	420.18
SOUTH AUSTRALIA	N	2838	3606	3912	4496	3406	3409	3574	4032
	R	208.94	264.58	286.07	327.43	253.06	244.58	254.40	285.65
TASMANIA	N	728	786	648	561	738	1075	584	963
	R	165.61	177.79	145.88	125.53	169.15	242.61	130.33	214.62
NORTHERN TERRITORY	N	331	440	574	662	492	277	237	342
	R	234.25	305.98	391.54	447.00	317.83	174.87	151.83	219.23
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY	N	958	544	486	837	663	806	681	895
	R	386.76	214.93	187.79	316.57	265.84	306.23	250.46	326.64
AUSTRALIA	N	39282	46761	49744	57706	77242	54168	68757	61067
	R	251.02	296.87	313.80	361.25	495.13	333.36	417.51	367.92

Table 9.16

Fraudulent Offences*
Cleared and Clearance Rate
January 1985 - December 1988

		1985		1986		1987		1988	
		Jan/ Jun	Jul/ Dec	Jan/ Jun	Jul/ Dec	Jan/ Jun	Jul/ Dec	Jan/ Jun	Jul/ Dec
NEW SOUTH WALES	N	4499	3019	3828	3414	4532	3720	3483	2975
	%	64.05	34.21	52.26	37.26	12.42	64.04	44.46	54.99
VICTORIA	N	10493	10249	13074	13368	12604	14275	11051	23230
	%	81.59	56.15	61.56	52.52	64.62	54.96	30.22	65.82
QUEENSLAND	N	5802	5629	7461	6402	5743	6798	9669	5877
	%	58.25	57.76	71.47	62.93	69.40	59.01	67.91	77.38
WESTERN AUSTRALIA	N	2788	2999	3227	3633	5253	3367	3336	3711
	%	60.86	65.78	62.99	57.10	68.50	63.55	66.12	56.76
SOUTH AUSTRALIA	N	2174	2096	2598	2297	3135	2023	1809	2737
	%	76.60	58.13	66.41	51.09	92.04	59.34	50.62	67.88
TASMANIA	N	427	375	450	359	625	684	411	838
	%	58.65	47.71	69.44	63.99	84.69	63.63	70.38	87.02
NORTHERN TERRITORY	N	252	170	349	422	402	168	155	179
	%	76.13	38.64	60.80	63.75	81.71	60.65	65.40	52.34
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY	N	784	488	402	628	325	475	414	547
	%	81.84	89.71	82.72	75.03	49.02	58.93	60.79	61.12
AUSTRALIA	N	27219	25025	31389	30523	32619	31510	30328	40094
	%	69.29	53.52	63.10	52.89	42.23	58.17	44.11	65.66

*Danger in comparison

Table 9.17

Other Theft*
Reported/Becoming Known To Police
and Rate Per 100 000 Population
January 1985 - December 1988

		1985		1986		1987		1988	
		Jan/ Jun	Jul/ Dec	Jan/ Jun	Jul/ Dec	Jan/ Jun	Jul/ Dec	Jan/ Jun	Jul/ Dec
NEW SOUTH WALES	N	55911	54078	64154	68394	69459	64983	68012	66901
	R	1027.40	987.85	1165.40	1233.77	1285.83	1159.31	1197.14	1170.44
VICTORIA	N	48462	51677	54430	58771	57582	60151	58266	60439
	R	1182.09	1253.84	1314.35	1411.17	1432.57	1429.55	1371.84	1414.01
QUEENSLAND	N	27503	27118	28925	30484	31586	31867	32845	33304
	R	1088.62	1064.95	1126.71	1175.81	1220.81	1191.16	1204.75	1206.01
WESTERN AUSTRALIA	N	21302	23064	22486	29004	26768	26514	26338	28172
	R	1528.12	1638.65	1581.74	2013.33	1905.33	1772.21	1718.41	1810.54
SOUTH AUSTRALIA	N	20573	22545	23759	25642	23086	25621	24461	25229
	R	1514.61	1654.19	1737.40	1867.45	1715.28	1838.21	1741.12	1787.39
TASMANIA	N	3591	3311	3198	3202	3903	3303	3412	3137
	R	816.88	748.93	719.95	716.49	894.57	745.43	761.44	699.13
NORTHERN TERRITORY	N	2724	3085	3182	3461	3828	3944	3527	2985
	R	1927.81	2145.34	2170.53	2336.93	2472.87	2489.90	2259.45	1913.46
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY	N	3215	3087	3021	4158	4108	3975	3576	3934
	R	1297.94	1219.68	1167.31	1572.62	1647.15	1510.26	1315.19	1435.77
AUSTRALIA	N	183281	187965	203155	223116	220320	220358	220437	224101
	R	1171.20	1193.31	1281.57	1396.75	1412.29	1356.14	1338.54	1350.18

Table 9.18

Other Theft*
Cleared and Clearance Rate
January 1985 - December 1988

		1985		1986		1987		1988	
		Jan/ Jun	Jul/ Dec	Jan/ Jun	Jul/ Dec	Jan/ Jun	Jul/ Dec	Jan/ Jun	Jul/ Dec
NEW SOUTH WALES	N	8681	7790	11979	12498	12859	10426	10949	11062
	%	15.53	14.41	18.67	18.27	18.51	16.04	16.10	16.53
VICTORIA	N	9795	12546	11914	14337	12259	12950	13063	16563
	%	20.21	24.28	21.89	24.39	21.29	21.53	22.42	27.40
QUEENSLAND	N	9191	8420	9849	10408	10353	10717	11143	10732
	%	33.42	31.05	34.05	34.14	32.78	33.63	33.93	32.22
WESTERN AUSTRALIA	N	5599	5770	5462	6350	6072	3482	5668	5969
	%	26.28	25.02	24.29	21.89	22.68	13.13	21.52	21.19
SOUTH AUSTRALIA	N	5136	5155	5421	6094	5427	5918	4965	5247
	%	24.96	22.87	22.82	23.77	23.51	23.10	20.30	20.80
TASMANIA	N	1260	902	1153	1062	960	1146	853	1017
	%	35.09	27.24	36.05	33.17	24.60	34.70	25.00	32.42
NORTHERN TERRITORY	N	984	502	872	884	717	610	638	526
	%	36.12	16.27	27.40	25.54	18.73	15.47	18.09	17.62
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY	N	597	462	530	653	426	659	509	616
	%	18.57	14.97	17.54	15.70	10.37	16.58	14.23	15.66
AUSTRALIA	N	41243	41547	47180	52286	49073	45908	47788	51732
	%	22.50	22.10	23.22	23.43	22.27	20.83	21.68	23.08

*Comparability acceptable

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