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Attorney-General's Department

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IN
SOUTH AUSTRALIA
1990**

OFFICE OF CRIME STATISTICS
Attorney-General's Department

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**U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice**

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CONTENTS

	Page
PREFACE	vii
INTRODUCTION	1
PART 1 - OVERVIEW	10
1.1 Police Statistics	10
1.2 Courts of Summary Jurisdiction	19
. Overview	19
. Outcomes	20
. Penalties	21
. Background of defendants	22
. Dry area offences	24
. Some typical cases	26
1.3 Supreme and District Criminal Courts	29
. Overview	29
. Outcomes	29
. Penalties	30
. Trends in penalties for selected offences	31
. Background of defendants	37
1.4 Correctional Services	37
1.5 Children's Court and Aid Panel Statistics	43
PART 2 - SELECTED OFFENCES REPORTED OR BECOMING KNOWN TO POLICE	49
Tables 2.1-2.6	Offences reported or becoming known
Tables 2.7-2.16	Age and sex of alleged offenders

**PART 3 - COURT OF SUMMARY JURISDICITON
APPEARANCES**

67

Tables 3.1-3.18	Court outcome and major offence charged
Tables 3.19-3.36	Major penalty for major charge convicted
Table 3.37	Penalties imposed upon all offenders convicted of driving with more than the prescribed content of alcohol (PCA)
Table 3.38	Penalties imposed upon offenders with no previous convictions for any offence convicted of driving with more than the prescribed content of alcohol (PCA)
Tables 3.39a,b,c	Age, sex and offence charged
Table 3.40	Offence type and employment status of defendant
Table 3.41	Offence type and marital status of defendant
Table 3.42	Offence type and birthplace of defendant
Table 3.43	Offence type and residence of defendant - local government area in metropolitan Adelaide
Table 3.44	Offence type and residence of defendant - local government area
Table 3.45	Offence type and previous criminal record
Table 3.46	Offence type and bail status at final court appearance
Table 3.47	Offence type and legal representation at final court appearance
Table 3.48	Offence type and plea at final court appearance

**PART 4 - SUPREME AND DISTRICT CRIMINAL
COURT APPEARANCES**

119

Table 4.1-4.8	Major charge and case outcome
Table 4.9-4.16	Major penalty for major charge found guilty
Table 4.17	Cases where total imprisonment was greater than that imposed for the single charge receiving the highest penalty
Table 4.18	Total head sentence and non-parole period for all imprisonments (includes cumulative imprisonment penalties)
Tables 4.19a,b,c	Age and sex of accused and offence type
Table 4.20	Occupational status of accused and offence type
Table 4.21	Marital status of accused and offence type
Table 4.22	State or country of birth of accused and offence type

Table 4.23	Prior criminal convictions of accused
Table 4.24	Bail status following the final committal hearing
Table 4.25	Final plea of accused
Table 4.26	Final plea and month case finalised, Supreme Court
Table 4.27	Final plea and month case finalised, District Court

PART 5 - CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

161

Table 5.1	Persons received into custody
Table 5.2	Daily averages in custody
Table 5.3	Persons in custody at 31 December 1990
Table 5.4	Persons discharged from custody by form of discharge
Table 5.5	Persons received into custody by offence charged
Table 5.6	Persons received into custody by age at reception
Table 5.7	Persons received into custody by race
Table 5.8	Persons received into custody by employment status
Table 5.9	Number and type of supervision orders commenced
Table 5.10	Number and type of supervision orders current at 31 December 1990
Table 5.11	Community corrections orders completed by type and manner of completion

PART 6 - JUVENILE OFFENDERS

175

Table 6.1	Courts and Panels: type of offence and where appeared
Table 6.2	Children's Court: appearances by offence and outcome
Table 6.3	Children's Aid Panels: appearances by offence and outcome
Table 6.4	Children's Courts: employment status, age and sex of persons appearing
Table 6.5	Children's Aid Panels: employment status, age and sex of persons appearing
Table 6.6	Children's Court: age, sex and race of persons appearing
Table 6.7	Children's Aid Panels: age, sex and race of persons appearing

Table 6.8	Type of apprehension by race, in Children's Courts
Table 6.9	Children's Courts: appearances by secure care, race and Department of Family and Community Services region
Table 6.10	Aid Panel and Court appearances by district of residence

APPENDIX A -	EXPLANATORY NOTES	A1
	. Criminal Justice in South Australia	A1
	. Police Statistics	A3
	. Courts of Summary Jurisdiction	A4
	. Supreme and District Criminal Courts	A9
	. Correctional Services	A14
	. Juvenile Offenders	A16
APPENDIX B -	LIST OF CONTRIBUTING COURTS (COURTS OF SUMMARY JURISDICTION COLLECTION)	B1
APPENDIX C -	STATISTICAL COLLECTION FROM (COURTS OF SUMMARY JURISDICTION COLLECTION)	C1
APPENDIX D -	STATISTICAL COLLECTION FORM (SUPREME AND DISTRICT CRIMINAL COURT COLLECTION)	D1
APPENDIX E -	SELECTED SOURCES OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICAL INFORMATION	E1
	. South Australia	E1
	. Interstate and Australia	E1
	. International Sources	E2
APPENDIX F -	PUBLICATIONS OF THE OFFICE OF CRIME STATISTICS	F1

PREFACE

A large number of people have contributed to this *Crime and Justice in South Australia* report. Police figures were compiled by the Police Crime Statistics Unit, whilst clerical staff and Clerks of Court collected and coded cases heard in Courts of Summary Jurisdiction across the State. Criminal record and background data on the defendants in these cases were collected and coded from police records by Callen Medhurst, Jill Kielow, Tristan Newby and Paul Utry under the supervision of Theo Sarantaugas. Similar information on Commonwealth offenders is supplied by the Commonwealth Police.

Higher courts data were collected and coded by Louise Guest and Paul Utry under the supervision of Jane Cook and Robin Green. Background details and criminal records of defendants were provided by the Police Witness Scheduling Unit. Staff in the Clerk of Arraignment offices in both the Supreme and District Criminal Courts assisted with obtaining relevant data from court files, as did staff in the Attorney-General's Department Prosecutions Section. Information on young offenders is processed by the Office of Crime Statistics from the Department for Family and Community Services' young offenders data file. Correctional Services information is supplied by the Research and Planning Unit of the Department of Correctional Services. Computer processing of the data was carried out by Adrian Barnett, Julie Gardner and Paul Thomas. The overview was prepared by Adrian Barnett, Julie Gardner, Paul Thomas, Robin Green and Frank Morgan. Text and table typing and layout were undertaken by Natalie Barrett, Colleen Baker and Irene Shaw.

I wish to thank all those who have contributed to this report.

Frank Morgan
Director
OFFICE OF CRIME STATISTICS

June 1991

INTRODUCTION

This report, encompassing 1 January to 31 December 1990 is the fourth *Crime and Justice* publication to present figures on a calendar year basis. Issues prior to 1987 covered six monthly periods, with data on cases in Courts of Summary Jurisdiction analysed in a separate volume from other justice information.

Statistics in this report encompass five major areas:

- . offences reported or becoming known to South Australian Police, and alleged offenders apprehended;
- . criminal matters finalised in Courts of Summary Jurisdiction ('Magistrates' Courts');
- . criminal matters finalised in the Supreme and District Courts ('Higher Courts');
- . adult offenders subject to programs administered by the Department of Correctional Services;
- . appearances before Children's Courts and Children's Aid Panels by alleged juvenile offenders.

Summary

- . There was an increase of 12.4% in the number of selected offences reported or becoming known to police in 1990. The greatest increase in 1990 occurred for the offence category of robbery and extortion where the increase was 38.6% over the 1989 figures.

Property crime such as larceny, break and enter, fraud or property damage made up 85.7% of the selected offences reported. Robbery and extortion represented 0.6% of offences, while all violent crimes, including robbery and extortion, offences against the person and sexual offences made up 8.3% of offences.

In 1990 there was a small decrease (0.8%) in the number of dwellings broken into. However there were increases of 34.2% and 24.2% in the categories of 'break and enter shop' and 'break and enter other' respectively. The decrease in dwelling break-ins was the first recorded since 1982.

During 1990 there were 35 551 finalised cases in Courts of Summary Jurisdiction falling within the Office of Crime Statistics collection boundaries. This represents a 20% increase over the 1989 figures. The increase represents both an increase in general court workload and an increase in throughput of cases to reduce waiting times for hearings. In addition 'dry area' offences under section 132 of the Liquor Licensing Act were included in the collection for the first time in 1990.

Approximately two thirds (66.3%) of all lower court defendants were convicted of their major charge. A further 12.2% of defendants were found guilty but did not have a conviction recorded and 2.5% were committed for trial at the District or Supreme Courts.

Sentences of direct imprisonment were awarded to 7.4% of offenders convicted by Courts of Summary Jurisdiction. Prison sentences were most likely to be handed down for offenders convicted for motor vehicle theft (39.1% imprisoned) and break and enter (38.8%) with the average sentences being 18.3 and 44.2 weeks respectively.

Approximately two thirds of lower court defendants were under the age of 30, 84.5% were male, 39.5% were unemployed and 10.7% were Aboriginal.

In 1990 the number of cases before the Supreme and District Courts increased by 271 (19.2%) over 1989. The extra cases were nearly all from the District Criminal Courts, where additional court sittings and an extra judge were deployed to clear a growing backlog of cases.

The profile of case outcomes altered in 1990 with slightly fewer cases involving a plea of guilty (60.9%). Just over one in five cases (20.9%) went to trial. Among trials 37.0% of cases led to an acquittal and these represented 7.7% of all higher court cases. In a further 13.5% of cases the accused was discharged after a nolle prosequi.

In the higher court cases the most frequent penalties imposed were suspended imprisonment (44.6% of penalties), followed by direct imprisonment (34.2%).

The number of new admissions to prison in 1990 was 3 805, a decrease of 108 (2.8%) from 1989. However, the daily average prison population rose to 928, an increase of 7.9% over 1989. The decrease in admissions was due to a substantial reduction in fine defaulters, who spend very short terms in custody, while there was an increase in intakes of prisoners with a specific prison sentence, and also those remanded in custody.

Of sentenced prisoners released from custody in the second half of 1984 one third (33.4%) returned to prison in the six years from January 1985 to December 1990, with a fresh sentence of imprisonment.

However, when fine-default episodes are included the rate of re-imprisonment of these 1984 releases is 59.5%.

In 1990 there was an increase of 12.6% compared with 1989 in the number of appearances before the Children's Court and Children's Aid Panels. In particular, Children's Court appearances increased by 7.9% and Aid Panel appearances by 15.6%.

Almost two thirds (65.8%) of all appearances before the Court or Aid Panels related to property offences.

For appearances before the Children's Court the most frequent outcomes were bonds (33.6%) or fines (32.2%). Detention was used in 3.2% of cases, and in approximately one quarter of cases (24.6%) the defendant was discharged. Children's Aid Panels were most likely to warn and counsel offenders (87.2%) while in 6.2% of appearances the matter was referred to the Children's Court and 3.6% of appearances resulted in the child entering into an undertaking.

As with all quantitative data, the tables in this publication can give rise to misunderstanding and confusion unless assessed carefully. Indeed a recent Home Office report recommended that all criminal statistics should carry a prominent 'health warning' (Standing Conference on Crime Prevention, 1989, *Report of the Working Group On The Fear of Crime, Great Britain*). The notes which follow are designed to assist understanding of the data in this *Crime and Justice* report and to give a brief overview of the South Australian criminal justice system. Readers are also asked to read the footnotes appended to individual tables and also the explanatory notes in Appendix A.

Using crime and justice reports

Comprehensiveness

In using this *Crime and Justice* report it is important to understand that, although it encompasses five major areas of administration, it does not purport to provide a totally comprehensive picture. The section on Police Department statistics, for example, shows only 'selected' offences reported and offenders apprehended, and victim surveys have indicated that even in these selected categories many incidents do not come to the attention of police. Moreover while criminal court data on matters finalised in the Supreme, District and Children's Courts are based on all cases finalised, resource constraints have meant that the Summary Court section does not include prosecutions for minor traffic offences, breaches of local government by-laws, etc. Before attempting to derive conclusions from Parts 2 to 6 of this report readers should review the relevant appendices and take careful note of the scope of each collection.

'Snapshot' rather than 'flow' statistics

Readers also should not see this report as a source of information about the 'flow' of business through the justice system. It would be tempting, for example, to try to use figures in Parts 2 (Police), 3 (Summary Court), 4 (Supreme and District) and 6 (Children's Court) to construct indicators of this State's success (or otherwise) in 'clearing up' crime and prosecuting offenders. However this would not be a valid exercise. Many offences and offenders which came to the attention of the Police Department during the year would have been cleared up or taken to court in subsequent years. In other words, this publication is analogous to a 'snapshot' of the relevant

operations of each agency rather than to a 'motion picture' of the processing of offences or defendants through the system.

Differences between agencies

Counting and classification differences between agencies also affect the statistics. For example, Police Department figures on rapes (see Table 2.3) include attempts, whereas the Supreme and District Court tables show each category separately. Moreover, whereas police 'crimes reported' data count *all offences* alleged, court figures are based on individual *defendants* appearing, with only the most serious charge shown. Because a single defendant may have committed a number of offences, police statistics for any category invariably will be much higher than court figures. Appendix A summarises the counting rules and definitions employed for each criminal justice collection. Readers who want to make proper use of this publication are, once again, urged to read this section, and to take proper account of footnotes to tables.

Interpreting Crime Statistics

Another factor which should be borne in mind in assessing these Crime and Justice figures is that they derive from operational records and are affected by changes to the criminal law or justice administration. The number of driving offences in a given year will rise significantly if the Police Department dedicates more resources to enforcing motor traffic legislation. In South Australia police statistics on drink driving offences show increases since the introduction of random breath testing in 1981 until 1988 and particularly sharp increases in 1987 when the number of drivers given a random breath test was doubled (see Table 2.5). Survey data collected by the NRMA Road Accident Research Unit at Adelaide

University indicate, however, that the proportion of individuals driving 'over the limit' has actually been reducing since 1982. Publicity about drink driving and increased levels of enforcement have served to reduce its incidence, but the number of recorded drink driving offences has reflected the greater enforcement activity by police rather than the reduced incidence indicated by the surveys.

Cannabis legislation provides a further example. On 30 April 1987 South Australia introduced an expiation notice system covering the possession, cultivation or use of small amounts of cannabis by adults. This largely explains the 50% decrease between 1986 and 1988 in recorded drug offences. Those interested in actual usage of cannabis in the community, rather than the enforcement of cannabis legislation, are best served by reference to the occasional self-report surveys of adults or secondary students.

Police statistics for some offences, such as larceny of a motor vehicle, are likely to represent quite accurately the actual incidence of these offences in the community. Public surveys of victims of crime show that over ninety percent of motor vehicle thefts are reported to police. In other types of offence such as sexual or non-sexual assaults the rate of reporting of offences is much lower. In the 1983 crime survey conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Victims of Crime Australia 1983*, catalogue no. 4506.0, the rate of reporting of sexual assaults was 24.7% and for non sexual assaults it was 33.6%, but governments in all states have introduced a range of measures aimed at encouraging the reporting of sexual assaults and domestic violence, and the provision of more comprehensive support for victims. A 1991 research report by the New South Wales Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (Bonney, R. & Kery, L., 1991 *Police Reports of Non-Aggravated Assault in New South Wales*,

NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, Sydney) concluded that it was unlikely that there had been any increase in the frequency of non-aggravated assaults in the community even though police statistics showed an increase from 6 401 in 1982/83 to 21 132 in 1989/90. The researchers attributed the bulk of the recorded increases to:

- . an increase in willingness to report incidents of domestic violence; and
- . an increased willingness on the part of police to record incidents of assault upon themselves.

User survey and 1990 changes

The Office of Crime Statistics wishes to record its appreciation to those individuals who responded to a user survey accompanying its 1989 *Crime and Justice* report. It is clear that the report is put to a number of uses including criminal justice research and planning, as an information source for lobby groups and as a resource to assist with public enquiries.

Respondents suggested several changes to the format of the report and some of these have been incorporated in 1990. While some suggestions cannot be incorporated at present readers are reminded that more detailed breakdowns of data are available than can be incorporated in this report. This comment applies particularly to data from the higher and lower courts. Those interested in further tabulations may wish to contact the Information Officer, Office of Crime Statistics, Box 464 GPO Adelaide, or ring (08) 2071513.

Changes made to the report in 1990 include:

- . a larger typeface for the descriptive text and larger table headings;
- . some case descriptions for 'typical' cases in two offence groups (Part 1.2);

- . an explanation of some differences between Police Department and Department for Family and Community Services statistics on young offenders (Part 1.6);
- . an improved format for drink driving offences (Tables 3.12, 3.30, 3.37 and 3.38);
- . the inclusion for the first time of court cases involving 'dry area' offences (Tables 3.15 and 3.33)

While there is no formal user survey in 1990 the Office of Crime Statistics welcomes any comments on these changes or the report in general.

PART 1 - OVERVIEW

1.1 Police Statistics

There were 185 523 selected offences reported or becoming known to South Australian police in 1990. The six offence categories and their relative proportions which comprised these reported offences are illustrated in Figure 1. More than 8 out of 10 selected offences related to a property crime such as larceny, break and enter, fraud, or damage to property (85.7%). The least frequent occurring offence type was robbery and extortion with less than 1% of selected crimes falling within this category (0.6%). Violent crimes (offences against the person, robbery and extortion, and sexual offences) represented less than one in ten offences (8.3%).

In 1990 there was an overall increase of 12.4% of selected offences reported or becoming known to police compared with 1989 (Table 1.1). The largest percent increase occurred for robbery and extortion offences which saw an increase of 38.6% over the year (an additional 310 cases). The decline by 7.2% of driving offences was due to the exclusion, in the last half of 1990, of dangerous, reckless or negligent driving offences from the collection. Due to the shift from a manual to an automatic collection system these offences are no longer able to be isolated from other traffic offences, and consequently are unable to be shown in our tables. Drink driving offences however, remain identified as a "selected" crime.

Figure 1.1 Percentages by category for selected offences reported or becoming known to police, 1990.

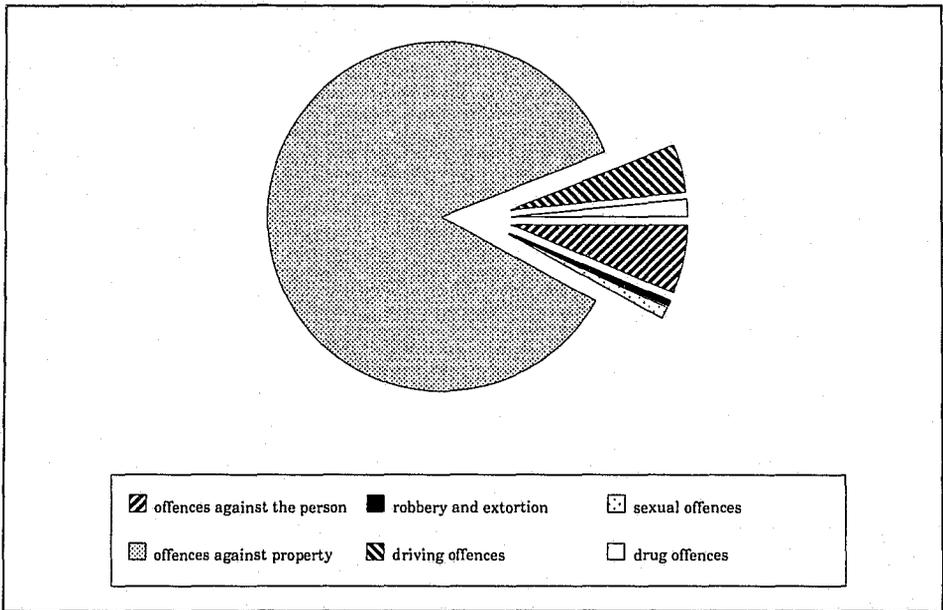


Table 1.1 Selected Offences Reported or Becoming Known to Police: 1989 and 1990

	1989	1990	% Change
Offences against the person	10648	12069	+13.3
Robbery and extortion	803	1113	+38.6
Sexual offences	1918	2281	+18.9
Property offences	140188	158963	+13.4
Driving offences	8742	8112	-7.2
Drug offences	2820	2985	+5.9
Total	165119	185523	+12.4

Tables 2.1 to 2.6 show the number of offences reported or becoming known to police over the past ten years. Table 1.2 shows the percentage of change in the number of offences between 1981 and 1990 for each offence category, while Figures 1.2 and 1.3 show the trend over time. All offence categories except drug offences have increased over time. Recorded drug offences declined substantially in 1987 and 1988 due to the introduction in 1987 of Cannabis Expiation Notices (CENs). These notices, used in a similar way to traffic fines, are for simple possession of cannabis offences. The introduction of CENs had the effect of removing many offences of "possession of cannabis or instruments for own use" from the selected offences statistics, and such cases are now recorded in expiation notice figures released by the police. In addition, in 1985 the introduction of the Controlled Substances Act allowed for finding an alleged offender guilty of a lesser or other charge, thus the need to record multiple offences to ensure a conviction was removed, and consequently led to a decline in numbers.

Figure 1.2 Selected offences (excluding property), 1981 to 1990.

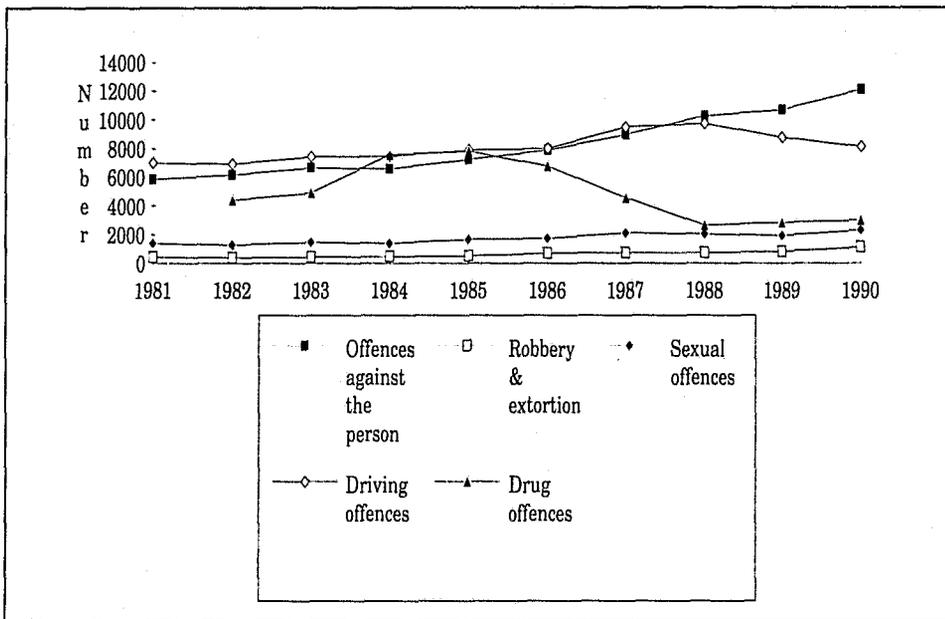
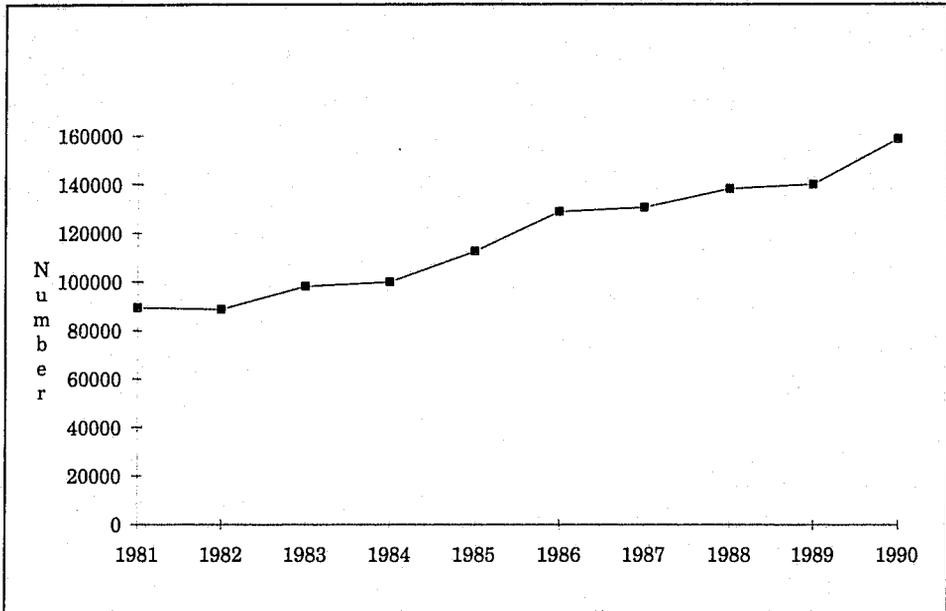


Figure 1.3 Number of property offences, 1981 to 1990.



When comparing the increase between 1981 and 1990, violent offences (offences against person, robbery and sexual offences) show a greater increase than do the property offences (102.8% -v- 77.7%). While there has been an increase in the overall population of South Australia over that period, this increase is an estimated 8.6%. Thus the rate of offences per head of population has increased. The degree of increase in reported crime varies considerably between years and between offence categories. Recent research by the United Kingdom Home Office Research and Planning Unit into trends in crime suggests that economic circumstances have a vital role in explaining the fluctuations in growth of crime. Personal crimes such as sexual offences and offences against the person appear to increase when there is rapid personal consumption, while property crimes increase more in years when consumption declines (Fields, S. 1990, *Trends in crime and their interpretation*, Home Office

Research Study, London). It is not clear how applicable these explanations are to South Australian crime trends. The New South Wales Bureau of Crime Statistics has recently investigated the reasons behind substantial increases in assault in that State over the last few years. The findings suggest that the combination of an increased willingness of victims to report domestic violence incidents, and an increased willingness to record assaults on police account for the upward trend of assaults (Bonney, R & Kery, L. 1991, *Police Reports of Non-aggravated assault in New South Wales*, NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics & Research, Sydney).

Table 1.2 Selected Offences Reported or Becoming Known to Police: 1981 and 1990

	1981	1990	% Change
Offences against the person	5849	12069	+106.3
Robbery and extortion	421	1113	+164.4
Sexual offences	1356	2281	+68.2
Property offences	89450	158963	+77.7
Driving offences	6990	8112	+16.1
Drug offences *	4389	2985	-32.0
Total	108455	185523	+71.1

* Drug figures begin in 1982

Offences against the person

In 1990 there were 12 069 offences against the person reported to police. There were 49 recorded murders and attempted murders (8 fewer than in 1989), and 32 cases of either manslaughter or drive causing death. Major

assaults numbered 1 555 offences, nearly three times the recorded number 10 years previously (520). The largest proportion of offences in the category offences against the person are 'other assaults' (9 404 offences).

Robbery and extortion

There were 1 113 robbery and extortion offences reported or becoming known to police in 1990. The largest proportion of these were in the "other" robbery category, this category contains robbery offences which occurred without a weapon. Whether an offence is a robbery or a larceny from the person can sometimes be unclear. Handbag snatching and pickpocketing can fall in either category depending upon the degree of violence or threat of violence involved. Although the number of cases which represented a robbery with a firearm was relatively small there was an increase of 61 cases compared to the previous 12 months (89 offences in 1989, vs 150 offences in 1990).

Sexual offences

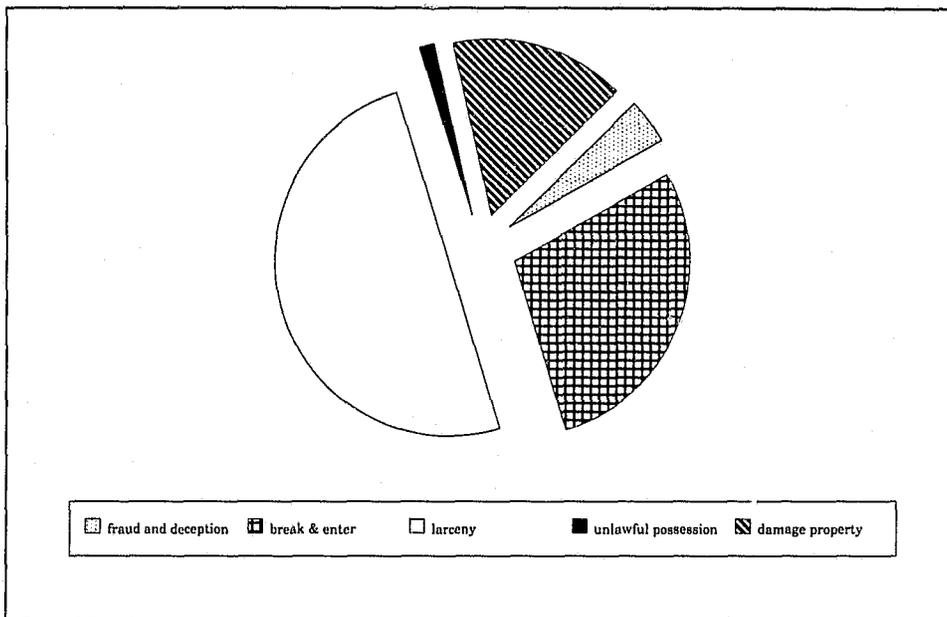
Care should be taken when interpreting sexual offence statistics as the number of incidents recorded can include multiple offences committed by one offender against one victim. An example from the 1989/90 SA Police Annual Report illustrates this point. In 1989/90 there were 643 recorded incidents of rape/attempted rape, arising out of 540 separate offences. In December 1985 the definition of what activities constituted rape was expanded and this affects the interpretation of trends in rape offences.

In 1990 there were 2 281 sexual offences reported or becoming known to police, an increase of 18.9% from the previous year. The category of indecent assault showed the largest increase (169 offences, 28.4%).

Offences against property

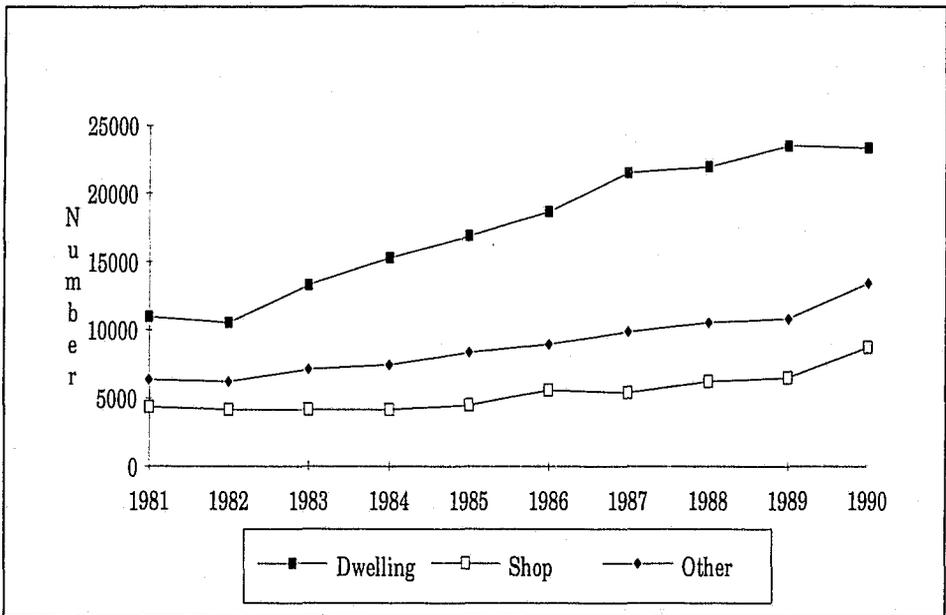
The largest number of offences reported or becoming known to police appear in the offences against property category, and of these, it is the larceny category which contains the largest number of offences (see Figure 1.4). Nearly half the property crimes are larceny offences (49.6%); break and enter (28.6%) and damage to property (16.1%) offences are the next most frequent categories. Within the larceny category there was an increase in 'larceny from the person' in the 12 months 1989 to 1990 of 51.6%.

Figure 1.4 Percentage of offences within property offences group, 1990.



There was a small decline in the number of dwellings broken into over the 12 month period (-0.8%). This is the first time there has been a decline in the number of break and enter dwellings since 1982. There were however, increases of 34.2% and 24.2% in the categories 'break and enter shop' and 'break and enter other' respectively, which counteracted the decline in dwelling break and enters, and led to an increase of 11.4% in the category as a whole (Figure 1.5).

Figure 1.5 Number of break and enter offences reported or becoming known to police, 1981 to 1990.

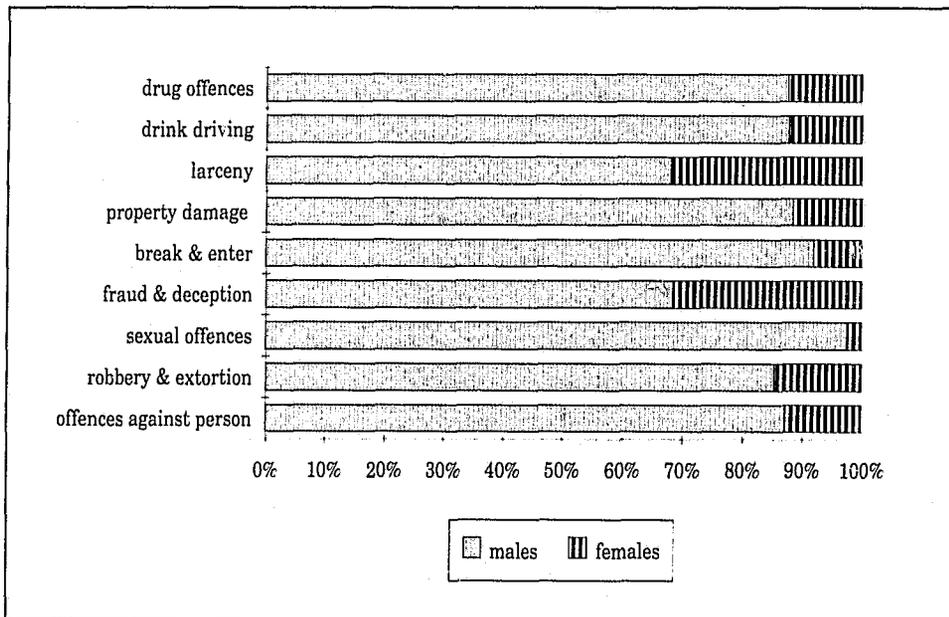


Property damage is divided into arson and other property damage. The number of arson offences increased by 25.4% over the year, while other property damage increased by 17.7%.

Alleged offenders

Tables 2.7 to 2.16 show details about the age and sex of alleged offenders involved in cleared offences during 1990. There were 38 147 alleged offenders in 1990, 11.2% more than in 1989. For every offence category there were more males than females. Overall more than 8 out of 10 alleged offenders were male (Figure 1.6). The two offence categories which had a greater than average proportion of females were larceny and fraud offences (both with 32% of alleged offenders being female). Within the larceny category nearly half of the shop theft offenders were female (46%).

Figure 1.6 Percentage of male and female alleged offenders within offence categories, 1990.



Juvenile offenders were more involved in property crimes such as larceny (50%) and break and enter (51.2%) than in violent crimes such as offences against the person (16.5%) or sexual offences (13.4%). Nearly 4 out of 10 (39%) alleged offenders involved in cleared robbery offences however, were aged under 18 years (139 out of 356). Over two thirds of these offenders (67.6%) were associated with 'other robbery' rather than armed robbery offences.

1.2 Courts of Summary Jurisdiction

Overview

During 1990 there were 35 551 finalised cases in the Courts of Summary Jurisdiction which fell within the Office of Crime Statistics collection boundaries. This represents a 20% increase over the 1989 figure of 29 615 cases.

While reflecting a general increase in the workload of the courts, the large increase may partly be due to the improvements made by Court Services to reduce the delays in having criminal matters heard. Also contributing to this increase is the inclusion, for the first time, of the 'dry area' offences as contained in section 132 of the *Liquor Licensing Act*. This legislation which prevents the possession or consumption of alcohol in proclaimed public places accounted for an additional 522 cases, or 8.8% of the 1990 increase. A detailed discussion of the dry area offences is presented below.

Within the individual offence categories driving offences were the most frequently occurring offences (26.5%), followed by offences against the person (10.4%) and minor street offences (9.9%). The greatest increase in 1990 occurred with drug offences which accounted for 9.1% of all cases and resulted in a 44.8% increase over the previous year. Of particular significance here was the increase in cases involving the cultivation of Indian hemp which increased by 95.9% over the 1989 figures.

One offence group which saw a decrease in the numbers of cases appearing before the courts was the fraud and deception category. In total there were 949 cases during 1990, down 14.9% on the 1989 figure of 1 115 and continuing a decrease in frequency which has occurred since the 1986 figure of 1 230.

Outcomes

As in recent years approximately two thirds (66.3%) of all defendants were convicted of their major charge, including 63.6% who were convicted with penalty and 2.7% who were convicted without penalty. A further 12.2% of defendants were found guilty but did not have a conviction recorded and 2.5% were committed for trial at the District or Supreme Courts. The highest rates of conviction were associated with driving offences (91.7%), minor street offences (82.9%) and drug offences (79.4%).

Overall an additional one in six cases ended in the major charge being dismissed (10.1%) or withdrawn (7.1%), while less than 0.1% of all defendants were acquitted of their major charge.

Penalties

In those cases where a conviction was recorded a fine was most commonly utilised as the major penalty (43.3% of all cases), followed by suspensions of driver's licence (31.1% of cases).

The most frequent use of a fine as the major penalty was for drug offences (given to 97.7% of convicted drug offenders) with amounts ranging from \$10 to \$1,000 and the average being \$92. Other offence categories where fines were used as the primary penalty included 'other offences' (93.3%), minor street offences (89.3%), and firearm offences (85.3%).

With respect to driving offences 84.6% of convicted offenders had their licence suspended with the average suspension lasting 30 months. It should be noted that virtually all of these offenders (99.2%) received a fine as well as their licence suspension.

Sentences of direct imprisonment were employed with 7.4% of all convicted offenders and ranged from one to 210 weeks, the average being 16.0 weeks. Prison sentences were most likely to be handed down for offenders convicted of motor vehicle theft (39.1% receiving a prison sentence) or break and enter (38.8%), with the average duration being 18.3 and 44.2 weeks respectively.

Community service orders constituted the major penalty in only 4.0% of all convicted cases, however, their use was greatest amongst offenders convicted of unlawful possession of property (13.3%), offences against the person (12.0%), or fraud and deception (11.0%).

Background of defendants

During 1990 the number of male defendants outweighed female defendants by a ratio of over 5 to 1 in the Courts of Summary Jurisdiction. While male defendants were most likely to appear on matters relating to driving offences (25.5%), offences against the person (12.2%) or minor street offences (11.8%), females were most frequently appearing on shop theft charges (28.0%) or driving charges (17.6% of all charges against women).

As with previous years approximately two thirds (65.2%) of defendants are under 30 years of age, including 28.4% within the five year range 20 - 24 years. This bias towards the younger age group was reflected in the rates of defendants appearing per thousand of the adult population, such that males aged 18 - 29 appeared at a rate of 119 compared to 22.6 aged 30 years and older. Similarly for females the rate amongst 18 - 29 year olds was 20.7, while the rate for defendants aged 30 or older was only 5.1.

With respect to occupational status the largest proportion of defendants were 46.1% employed, compared with 39.5% unemployed, however, the unemployed appear at a greater rate (221 per 1 000) based on their proportion within the population than employed individuals (28.8 per 1 000). The offence categories in which the unemployed outnumbered the employed to the greatest extent were motor vehicle theft, break and enter, and robbery.

Only 25.5% of defendants were living in a relationship as either a married (18.6%) or defacto (6.9%) couple while the majority (64.5%) had never been married. Married defendants were most likely to be charged with driving

offences or shop theft, and least likely to be charged with robbery, unlawful use or theft of a motor vehicle and sexual offences.

Aboriginals, while accounting for 10.7% of all defendants, appeared before a Court of Summary Jurisdiction at a rate of 411 per thousand. This rate is 6.7 times larger than that found amongst the next highest group New Zealand born defendants (61.6) which in turn is double the rate of non-Aboriginal Australian born defendants (30.8). The group with the lowest rate of appearance was Italian-born defendants (10.7).

Across the state there were higher rates of appearances per thousand population by defendants residing in country areas (45.4) compared to those residing in the Adelaide Statistical Division (29.3). In particular the country areas of Coober Pedy and Port Augusta were extremely high with rates of 119 and 80.8 respectively. Within the Adelaide Statistical Division the local government areas of Elizabeth (62.6), Hindmarsh (62.2), Thebarton (51.2) and Port Adelaide (50.0) recorded the highest rates of appearances per thousand residents.

1990 saw the lowest proportion of first offenders (42.0%) since 1986 (39.6%) and represents a decrease of 10.5 percentage points over the 1989 figure of 52.5%. Consequently the average number of prior convictions rose from 6.1 in 1989 to 8.2 in 1990 and likewise the proportion of defendants who had served a prior prison sentence rose from 14.4% of all defendants to 18.1%.

At the time of their final court appearance 91.6% of defendants were either allowed at large (36.8% of all defendants) or on bail (54.8%). A little over half (54.2%) of the defendants had legal representation, including 4.2% who utilised the services of a duty solicitor, with the

remaining 45.8% being unrepresented. Finally, 70.9% of defendants had entered a guilty plea for their major charge and only 2.9% entered a not guilty plea. The additional 26.1% of defendants were not required to enter a plea as their charge had been withdrawn or their case had been committed to the District or Supreme Court.

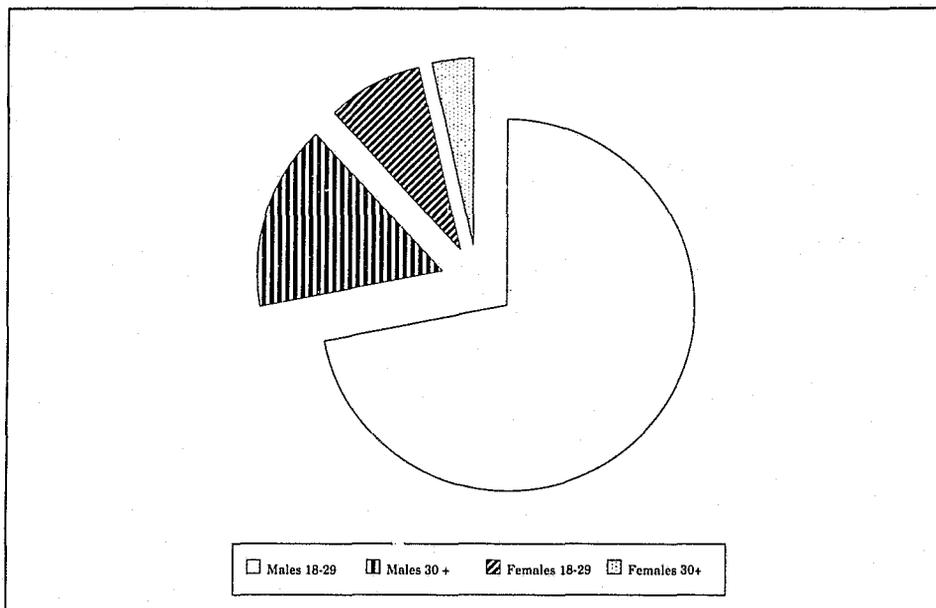
Dry area offences

In 1989 provisions were made under the *Liquor Licensing Act* to charge people for consuming or possessing liquor in a public place in contravention of a regulation. Regulations were passed to proclaim various areas as 'dry areas' or 'alcohol free zones'. The number of proclaimed dry areas has been increasing and currently includes a number of the inner city streets of Adelaide, areas of Brighton, Glenelg, Noarlunga, Port Adelaide and Woodville as well as parts of the country towns of Berri, Ceduna, Mount Gambier, Port Augusta, Port Lincoln and Port Pirie.

Looking at defendants charged with these dry area offences we see that of the 522 cases where this was their major charge 499 were convicted, 11 were found guilty but had no conviction recorded, and 12 had the charge withdrawn or dismissed. Interestingly, all of the defendants who were convicted with penalty received a fine as their major penalty. The fines ranged in amount from \$20 to \$200 with the average being \$51.

An examination of the profiles of these defendants reveals that in 88.2% of cases they are male and 80.6% of the time they are between 18 and 29 years of age. In fact 18 to 19 year old males account for 72.1% of all defendants charged with these offences (see Figure 1.7)

Figure 1.7 Percentage of defendants charged with dry area offences by age and sex.



Almost half of these defendants (49.9%) were unemployed at the time of the offence. Another 41.4% were in the workforce as either an employee or a self employed person, while the remaining 8.7% was made up of pensioners, students or individuals undertaking home duties.

Aboriginals account for 27.3% of these defendants, or expressed as a rate per thousand of the adult population one finds 18.6 per thousand. This compares to 55.8% non-Aboriginal Australian born defendants or a rate of only 0.4 per thousand of the adult population. It is noted, however, that these figures are inflated due to a number of Aboriginal communities being proclaimed as dry areas. In addition it is well known that Aboriginals choose to meet in public places and are therefore, more likely to be in the public view and result more easily in police attention.

Some typical cases: Break and enter and common assault

Detailed below are three cases which were convicted in a Summary Court in 1990, and which received an average penalty for their type of offence. These 'average' cases were selected in order to give the reader an impression of the stories behind the statistics. A break and enter case and two common assault cases were chosen as examples of property and violent crimes which are regularly heard in Magistrate's Courts throughout South Australia.

The following method was used to determine which cases contained the middle (median) penalty imposed for the offence. For each offence type the cases were ranked in order of penalty seriousness, ranging from no penalty to direct imprisonment (see Appendix A for actual ranking of seriousness). The penalty type which held the median case was then chosen. For common assault this was a fine and for break and enter this was a suspended imprisonment sentence. The median amount or duration of that penalty type was then identified (\$250.00 for common assault, 9 month suspended sentence for break and enter). Three cases were then chosen which fell in these categories.

Break and enter

Case 'A' involved a 24 year old single male defendant who had no recorded previous convictions. He was employed at the time of the offence. There were no co-defendants. He was charged with two counts;

- (1) attempt to break and enter (section 171 *Criminal Law Consolidation Act* (1935)).
- (2) break and enter and larceny (section 170 *Criminal Law Consolidation Act* (1935)).

Under count 2 he entered domestic premises and stole jewellery to the value of \$700.00. The offences came to the notice of police after a witness noticed the defendant walking into a neighbour's yard. When the witness heard the dog barking and saw that the front window had been opened she telephoned both the police and the neighbour. Police located the offender within half an hour. The jewellery was found in the defendant's possession and subsequently returned to the victim. The method of entry onto the premises was through a window forced open with a screwdriver. Approximate costs of repair in one house was \$50.00.

The court case began in June 1990 and ended in December of that year, during which time there were six hearings. The defendant who was on bail throughout the court case appeared at every hearing. He pleaded guilty to both counts and was given two 9 month imprisonment sentences, both suspended. There was a two and a half year good behaviour bond for the attempted break and enter. For the second count of actual break and enter he was given a two year supervised bond plus ordered to perform 150 hours of community service. In addition the defendant had to pay \$20.00 and \$50.00 compensation to the victims in the first and second counts respectively. He was also ordered to forfeit implements to the Crown. Court costs and criminal injuries compensation levy combined amounted to \$114.00 which he had to pay within 4 calendar months.

Common assault

Case 'B' involved a 27 year old single male defendant who had nine prior convictions. He was employed and was born in South Australia. The assault took place during the day, and occurred after a minor traffic accident. The offender assaulted the male victim by punching him in the face and by kicking him in the stomach and back. Injuries sustained by

the victim were cuts, bruises and abrasions. The offender was charged with one count of assault (section 39 *Criminal Law Consolidation Act (1935)*).

The assault took place in September 1989 and the first court hearing began in October of that year. The case was finalised in March 1990. There were four hearings in all. The defendant who was on bail attended each hearing. He was not legally represented at any of the four hearings. He pleaded guilty to the charge and was fined \$250.00. Court costs and criminal injuries compensation levy came to \$70.00. The total amount of \$320.00 had to be paid within 7 days of the final hearing.

Case 'C' involved a male defendant, aged 24 years, single, employed and with no prior convictions. The defendant verbally abused and physically assaulted two male parking inspectors after receiving a parking fine. The offender grabbed one victim's wrist and the other victim's shirt while swearing at them. Both victims were afraid that the offender was going to punch them. The offender was charged with two counts of assault (section 39 *Criminal Law Consolidation Act (1935)*).

The offence took place in January 1990, the first court hearing was in March and the last hearing in April. There were 2 hearings, both of which the defendant attended, he was legally represented at both. The defendant pleaded guilty to one count, the prosecution tendered no evidence on the second count and the charge was dismissed. On the convicted charge the defendant was ordered to pay a fine, court fees, and criminal injuries compensation levy to the total amount \$323.00. The time to pay was 3 months.

1.3 Supreme and District Criminal Courts

Overview

There were 1 656 cases finalised during the 1990 calendar year, 271 or 19.6% more than in 1989. The extra cases were nearly all from the District Criminal Courts, where extra court sittings and an extra judge have been deployed to clear a growing backlog of cases. The Supreme Court heard 457 cases (453 last year) whilst the District Court heard 1 199 (932 in 1989).

The extra cases were fairly evenly distributed across the seven categories of offence, with the exception of the robbery and extortion group, which remained relatively constant.

The largest group of cases are those in the drug offences group, accounting for 20.6% of cases. The bulk of these offences involve the cultivation of cannabis, comprising 43.1% of drug offences and 8.9% of all offences. The next most common group is "other" offences, a mixed group of offences, mainly characterized by larceny (30.9%) and receiving (29.2%).

Outcomes

The profile of case outcomes altered in 1990, with slightly fewer cases involving pleas of guilty (60.9% vs 64.4% in 1989) and more findings of guilt at trials. 7.7% of all cases resulted in acquittals in 1990 versus 9.0% in 1989. The reduction in the percentage of acquittals was offset by more cases being discharged after the Crown entered a *nolle prosequi* to the charges.

Just over one in five cases (20.9%) went to trial, whilst the remainder were mainly (65.2%) settled after a plea of guilty, either to the original charge or a lesser charge.

Penalties

The most frequent penalty imposed was suspended imprisonment (44.6%), followed by direct imprisonment (34.2%).

In thirteen cases the defendant was convicted without penalty, whilst another 19 cases received community service orders. Three cases which had resulted in convictions did not proceed to the setting of a penalty after the defence mounted successful appeals against sentence.

For sentences of direct imprisonment, average sentence lengths declined. The only category which did not decline was the drug offences. The decline in sentence lengths in part reflects the influx of cases from the backlog of matters in the District Court, which deals with less serious cases than those heard in the Supreme Court.

For the most serious matters - those involving life sentences - non-parole periods did not decline. The median was 22 years in 1990, compared to 17 years in 1989. The maximum in 1990 was 27 years, compared to 33 years the previous year.

Legal argument over the proper interpretation of the *Criminal Law (Sentencing) Act* resulted in an appeal to the High Court which ruled on 30th June 1989 that judges may not add to non-parole periods to account for remissions. This should have had the effect of reducing sentences imposed after that date by approximately one third. An amendment to

the Act on 31 August 1989 to allow judges to follow the practice will not begin to show its effects until 1991 as it only applies to offences committed after the amendment.

Trends in penalties for selected offences

1. Sexual Offences

(a) Rape and attempted rape.

The upward trend in sentence lengths noted in previous reports has shown signs of greater unsteadiness in recent years, with a decline in imprisonment duration, and non-parole periods in 1990.

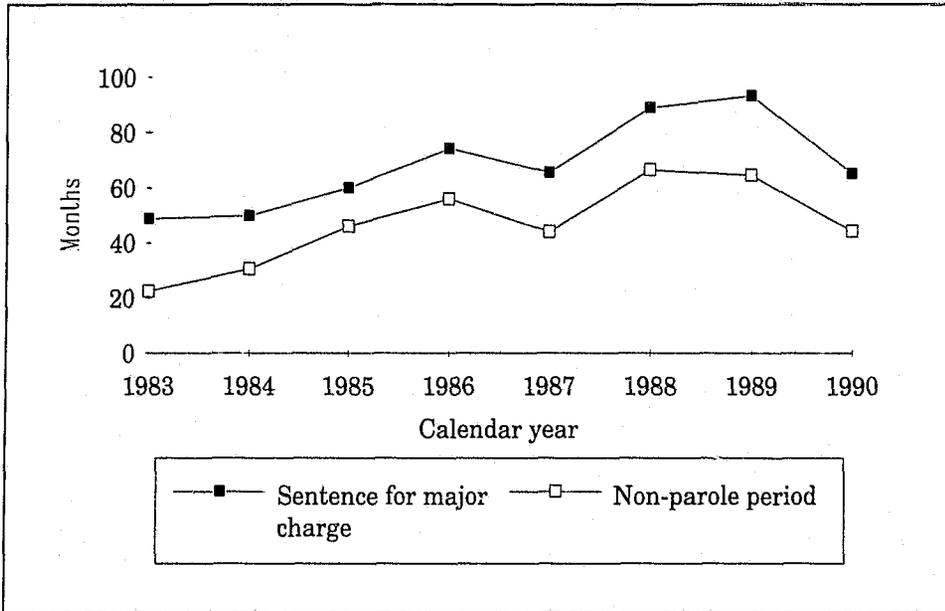
Table 1.3 Average length of sentences of imprisonment for rape (and attempts), 1983 to 1990.

	Calendar year							
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Sentence for major charge (mths)	48.8	49.7	60.0	74.1*	65.5	88.8	93.1	65.0
Non parole period (mths)	22.5	30.4	45.9	55.8	44.0	66.4	64.5	44.3
Number of cases imprisoned	20	21	20	27	30	15	27**	20

* One case excluded from average where the prisoner was sentenced to be imprisoned 'until the Governor's pleasure be known.'

** In three of these cases the judge declined to set a non parole period.

Figure 1.8 Average sentence and non-parole period for cases imprisoned on a major charge of rape or attempted rape, 1983 to 1990.



(b) Unlawful sexual intercourse.

This offence involves sexual intercourse with a person below the age of sixteen or with a person deemed to be "mentally defective".

Non-parole periods remained approximately at the same level as in the previous two years, although nearly twice as many cases were imprisoned.

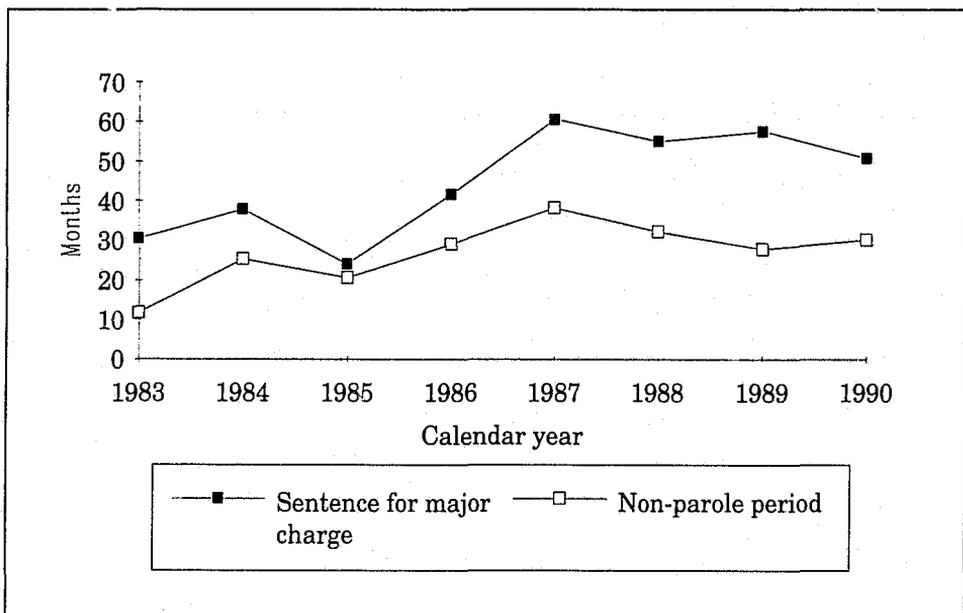
Table 1.4 Average sentences for cases imprisoned for unlawful sexual intercourse (and attempts), 1983 to 1990.

	Calendar year							
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Sentence for major charge (mths)	30.5	37.8	24.0	41.6	60.6*	54.9	57.5	50.7
Non parole period (mths)	11.8	25.3	20.5	29.1	38.2	32.2	27.8	30.2
Number of cases imprisoned	12	12	7	10	16	13	9**	20

* In one case the sentence was imprisonment "until the Governor's pleasure be known" and thus no non-parole period or head sentence was set.

** In one case the judge declined to set a non-parole period.

Figure 1.9 Average sentence and non-parole period for cases imprisoned on major charge of unlawful sexual intercourse (or attempt), 1983 to 1990.



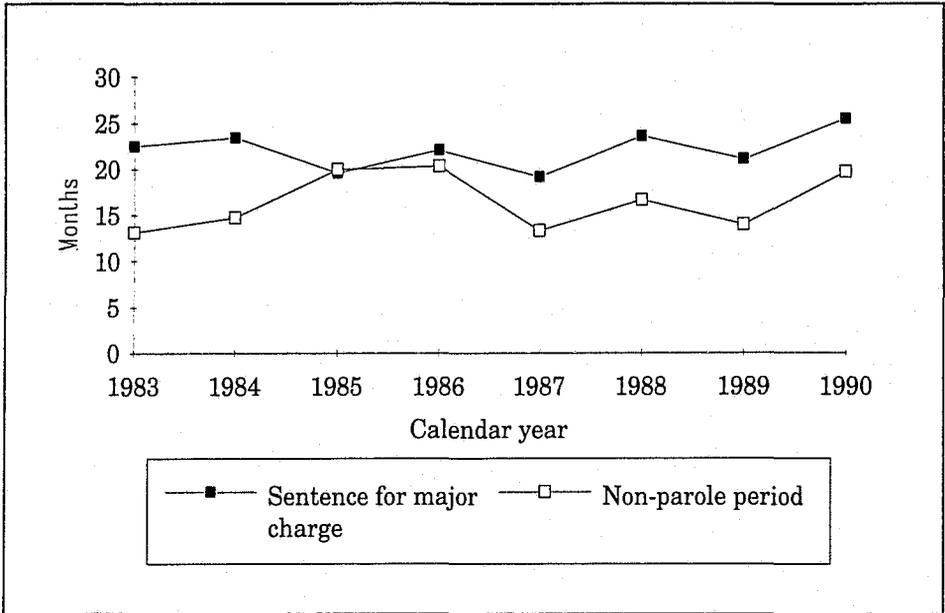
(c) Indecent assault.

Sentence lengths were slightly higher for this offence, averaging 19.7 months for non-parole periods, compared to 14 months in 1989. However since the number of cases imprisoned declined from 18 to 6, the 1990 figure is based on too few cases to be a stable indicator.

Table 1.5 Average sentence lengths for indecent assault (and attempts), 1983 to 1990.

	Calendar year							
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Sentence for major charge (mths)	22.5	23.4	19.6	22.1	19.2	23.6	21.1	25.5
Non parole period (mths)	13.1	14.7	20.0	20.3	13.3	16.7	14.0	19.7
Number of cases imprisoned	27	17	24	15	10	10	18	6

Figure 1.10 Average sentence and non-parole period for cases imprisoned on a major charge of indecent assault (or attempt), 1983 to 1990.



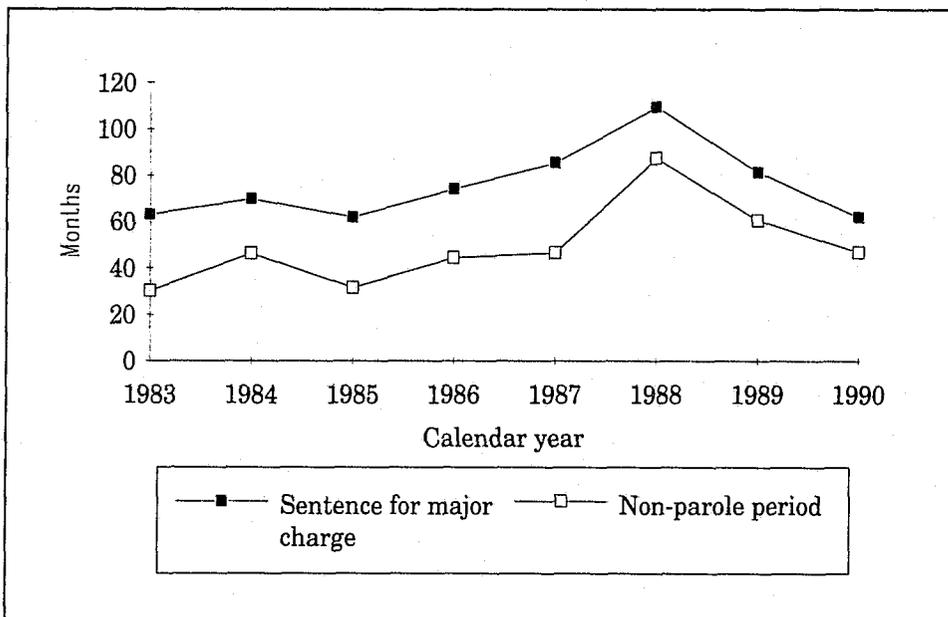
2. Armed robbery

Average non-parole periods fell from just over 5 years in 1989 to just under 4 years in 1990. This follows another decline in 1989 from a peak of just over 7 years in 1988, when three very long non-parole periods were set, the longest of which was 21.5 years.

Table 1.6 Average length of sentences of imprisonment for armed robbery, 1983 to 1990.

	Calendar year							
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Sentence for major charge (mths)	62.9	69.6	61.9	74.1	85.3	109.4	81.2	61.9
Non parole period (mths)	30.2	46.3	31.6	44.5	46.6	87.1	60.6	46.9
Number of cases imprisoned	20	18	19	36	35	42	45	45

Figure 1.11 Average sentence and non-parole period for cases imprisoned on a major charge of armed robbery (or attempt), 1983 to 1990.



Background of defendants

The majority of defendants were male (89.8%), 73.3% of whom were between 18 and 34 years of age. The largest employment category was unemployed, with 43.2% of defendants, whilst single defendants occupied the largest marital status category, at 52.6%. Most were born in Australia. Aboriginal defendants appeared at a rate over three times that of non-Aboriginal persons born in Australia (6.1 per thousand versus 1.7 per thousand). Both in terms of absolute numbers and rate per thousands of population, Australasian-born defendants were the largest national grouping appearing before higher criminal courts. This is a stable pattern which has been the case for some years. The largest percentage (29.5) of defendants had between 10 and 49 previous convictions, although 25.0% had no prior convictions.

One third of all defendants had been imprisoned at least once before, with 60.9% of defendants in robbery cases and 47.3% of those in break and enter cases having been imprisoned before.

1.4 Correctional Services

Correctional statistics are presented in Tables 5.1 to 5.11. In addition to these published tables the Department of Correctional Services has provided access to additional computer files to enable more detailed analysis of trends from 1985 to 1990.

Table 5.1 shows that the number of new admissions to custody was 3 805, a decrease from the previous year of 108 (2.8%). The number of women admitted to prison dropped from 486 to 362, a decrease of 26%, while the number of men admitted to prison increased (by 16 or 0.5%) from 3 427 in 1989 to 3 443 in 1990.

Table 1.7 Number of prison admissions by sex, 1985 to 1990

	Year					
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Men	3922	3825	4281	3870	3427	3443
Women	363	363	380	425	486	362
Total	4285	4188	4661	4295	3913	3805

Table 1.7 shows that 1990 was the first year since 1985 to show a decline in female prison admissions. However, the decline was so substantial that the 1990 admissions of women were lower than any in the past six years. Male admissions have shown considerable variation over the past six years but 1990 admissions were 12.2% lower than admissions for 1985.

There was a growth in the number of individuals whose legal status on admission to prison was unsentenced, from 1 309 in 1989 to 1 688 in 1990, while those under sentence at time of admission declined from 2 604 to 2 117. The principal reason for the reduction of the number of admissions under sentence was the continued decline in the number of fine defaulters among sentenced prisoners.

Table 5.5 indicates the number of individuals who came under sentence or were remanded during the year, including those who were initially received on remand but later received a prison sentence. This table shows that the number receiving a prison sentence during 1990 was 1 447 and the number of fine defaulters was 1 203. The number receiving a specific prison sentence increased from the previous year by 179 (14.1%) while the number of fine defaulters decreased by 666 (35.6%).

Fine defaulters comprised 45.4% of all prisoners receiving a sentence in 1990. The proportion of fine defaulters from 1985 onwards has been at or

above 60% of all sentenced receptions so the results for 1990 represent a substantial change. It should be noted that fine defaulters, by contrast with prisoners specifically sentenced to imprisonment, spend very short terms in custody. This means that fine defaulters contribute only a small percentage of the sentenced prisoners in custody on any particular day. On June 30 1990, for example, South Australian data produced for the national prison census show that only five fine defaulters were in custody and this represents only 0.7% of sentenced prisoners in custody and 0.5% of all prisoners in custody (Walker J, 1991, *Australian Prisoners 1990*, Australian Institute of Criminology, Canberra).

One reason for the reduction in the number of fine-defaulters admitted to prison is the growth of the fine option scheme. The number of fine option undertakings has grown rapidly since the first full year of its operation in 1987. Table 5.9 shows that there were 3 279 such undertakings entered into in 1990. Since 1987 the number of fine-defaulters admitted to prison has dropped by 1 176, from 2 379 to 1 203. A direct comparison of these alternative ways of 'cutting out' fines is not possible since one individual may enter into more than one fine option undertaking.

In 1990 the number of admissions of Aboriginal prisoners dropped by 7.0% from 1989 to 739 while the number of non-Aboriginal admissions to prison dropped by 2.2% to 2 984. Aboriginal prisoners contributed 19.8% of all known race admissions to prison in 1990. This figure is the lowest for six years but remains a high proportion, given that Aboriginals make up only 1.1% of the South Australian population. In fact 18.5% of men admitted to prison are Aboriginal while the figure for women is 28.1%.

Table 5.6 shows that the number of admissions under the age of twenty was 470, or 12.4% of 1990 admissions. Admissions in this age group

increased while those in all other age categories either declined or remained constant. The increase in intakes for the under twenties reverses a trend which saw the percentage of admissions in this age group drop from 15.0% in 1985 to 9.9% in 1989. The average age of individuals admitted to prison in 1990 was 28.6 years compared with an average age of 28.7 years in 1989. In 1990 male admissions had an average age of 28.5 while females admitted had an average of 29.1 years.

From the additional tabulations provided by the Department of Correctional Services it is possible to provide information on the number of distinct persons admitted to prison as well as the number of separate occasions on which individuals are admitted to prison. Standard Office of Crime Statistics figures on admissions (Tables 5.1, 5.5, 5.6, 5.7 and 5.8) count an individual each time she or he is admitted to prison.

In 1990 there were 3 805 admissions to prison but these involved 3 160 distinct individuals. The breakdown of these admissions by sex and race is shown in Table 1.8. These figures are not a true indication of repeat offending since they include remand episodes of imprisonment as well as imprisonments under sentence.

Table 1.8 Admissions to prison and distinct individuals admitted in 1990

Prisoner Category	Admissions	Distinct Individuals	Average admissions per individual
Male	3443	2866	1.20
Female	362	294	1.23
Aboriginal	739	556	1.33
Non-Aboriginal	2984	2531	1.18

The average number of admissions per individual depends on the time period covered and for the prisoner database of the Department of Correctional Services the maximum time possible for analysis is from June 30 1984 to December 31 1990, an interval of six and a half years. Over this period the average number of admissions per category of prisoner is as follows:

Male	1.92	admissions
Female	1.66	admissions
Aboriginal	2.82	admissions
Non Aboriginal	1.77	admissions
All prisoners	1.89	admissions

Thus, over time there are many repeat admissions to prison with men experiencing more repeat admissions than women and Aboriginal prisoners more than non Aboriginal prisoners. Again it should be emphasised that repeat admissions may include episodes where a prisoner is remanded in custody, released on bail and then imprisoned for the same offence resulting in the original remand episode. Also an offender imprisoned for a very serious offence is likely to be imprisoned only once because of the limited time for release allowed by the six and a half year follow-up period.

A more effective way of examining recidivism is to look at prisoners released after serving a sentence and to search for any return to prison under sentence. It is instructive to establish two criteria for recidivism. The first counts any return to prison under sentence, regardless of whether the prisoner is returned as a fine defaulter or with a specific sentence of imprisonment. The second criterion counts as recidivism only a return to prison with a prison sentence and ignores any fine default episodes. Using the computer files supplied by the Department of Correctional Services it was possible to identify 1 330 distinct individuals released from prison in the second half of 1984. These were the earliest releases available on

files. These releases could then be tracked from 1985 through to December 31, 1990 to test for any re-admission to prison under sentence. This follow up period of six years is long by comparison with most recidivism studies.

The results of the analysis for various prisoner sub groups are shown in Table 1.9.

Table 1.9 Recidivism rates of prisoner sub-groups

Sub-Group	Any return to prison (including fine default)	Return with a specific prison sentence
Sex		
Male	60.7%	34.6%
Female	44.0%	19.0%
Race		
Aboriginal	82.0%	45.7%
Non-Aboriginal	54.8%	31.1%
Age at release		
Under 25	65.4%	40.6%
25-34	57.2%	30.7%
35 and over	48.0%	19.5%
All prisoners	59.5%	33.4%

The table indicates that male prisoners have higher rates of return to prison than women, Aboriginal prisoners have higher rates than non-Aboriginals, and that younger prisoners return at a higher rate than older prisoners. It is also obvious that fine default was an extremely significant means of re-admission for prisoners released in 1984. It increased the rate of re-admission to prison by an average factor of 1.8 but was even more significant for women (a factor of 2.3) and for prisoners aged 35 and over (a factor of 2.5). For these latter groups there are low rates of return to prison if fine defaulting is excluded.

Patterns of re-imprisonment evident from this data are consistent with previous research on recidivism in Australia and elsewhere. A detailed

study of recidivism was conducted as part of a joint Office of Crime Statistics and Department of Correctional Services study into the parole system (Attorney-General's Department and Department of Correctional Services, 1989, *The Impact of Parole Legislation Changes in South Australia*, Attorney-General's Department, Adelaide). Extensive research into recidivism in Western Australia was conducted by Broadhurst et. al. and the results published in the *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, 25:83-108.

1.5 Children's Courts and Aid Panel Statistics¹

Part 6 of this report provides statistics on appearances before the Children's Courts and the Children's Aid Panels by offenders aged 10 to 17 years old. When examining juvenile statistics such as these one may be tempted to compare the figures produced by Family and Community Services (FACS) and those of the Police Department. Such an approach, however, can be misleading as the statistics provided by these two organisations reflect different information. The differences between these two sets of statistics are outlined below.

The police data relates to *apprehension* statistics whereas FACS data refers to *appearances* before the Children's Courts and Children's Aid Panels. As a consequence an individual apprehended by the police for several offences may be counted several times in their apprehension figures, yet only once in the Court or Aid Panel figures. Also a juvenile may be apprehended and thus included in Police figures but not

1. Figures in this section are derived from Family and Community Services youth offender data files, and were extracted on 29 May 1991.

referred to a Children's Court or Aid Panel and therefore will not appear in FACS statistics.

Differences also exist with respect to the offence descriptions used. This results because FACS data relate to charges laid at the court or panel hearing, whereas police data is based on charges preferred at the time of apprehension.

Within the FACS statistics there are differences between the unit of measurement used to record Children's Court data and Aid Panel data. With the Children's Court data the unit of measurement is a finalised case, however, for Aid Panel data the unit of measurement is a single appearance. Thus within a court situation multiple appearances on the same matter will be counted only once, whereas more than one appearance before an Aid Panel (on the same matter) will result in multiple counts.

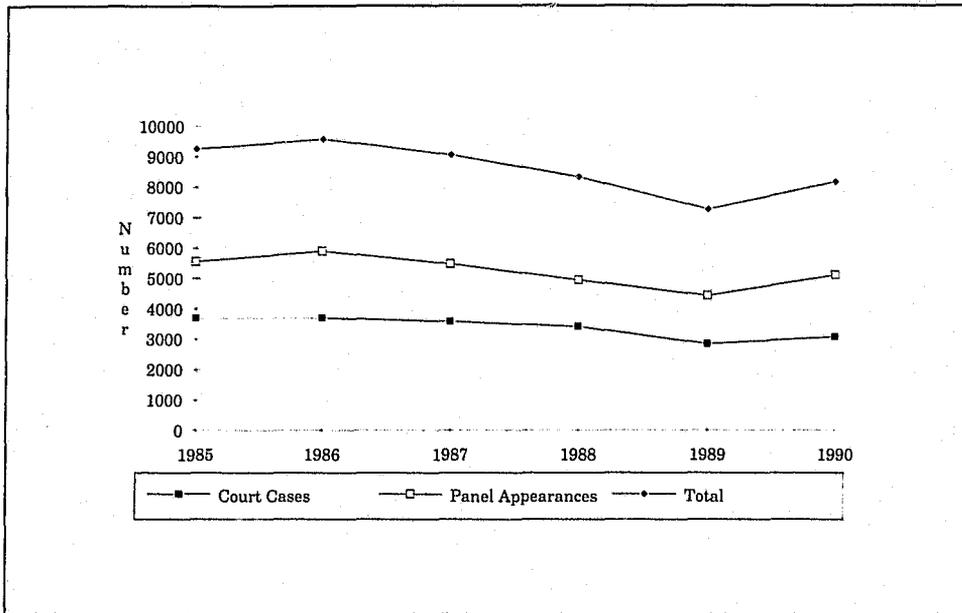
Of particular significance with the Children's Court statistics is the point that the data only includes those offenders who have had their case proven, ie excluded are those offenders who are found not guilty or have had their charges dropped or withdrawn. This issue concerns only Children's Court appearances since those appearing before panels can only do so if they accept the facts surrounding the offences for which they appear.

Finally, because FACS statistics are 'downstream' of the police statistics they may fall into different recording periods. For example, a juvenile apprehended in December 1990 and who then appeared before the Children's Court in January 1991 would be included in the 1990 Police statistics but in the 1991 FACS statistics.

Many of these issues relating to the statistics on juvenile offenders have been examined by the Children's Protection and Young Offenders Working Party. In its report (September 1989) the Working Party recommended a number of changes be undertaken to improve the collection and recording of statistics on young offenders. One of these recommendations was that the Office of Crime Statistics implement an Offender Tracking project on the Justice Information System. This project is currently being developed and while it will be several years before meaningful figures are available, the project will enable statistics to be produced about the progress of apprehended individuals through the justice system.

Turning then to the 1990 data (presented in Tables 6.1 to 6.10), it can be seen that there was an overall increase of 12.6% in the number of appearances before the Children's Court and Aid Panels. Specifically there were 3 059 cases before the Children's Court (7.9% increase over 1989), and 5 104 appearances before an Aid Panel (up to 15.6%). These figures reveal a reversal of recent trends which have seen a gradual decrease in the number of appearances by juveniles since 1986 (see Figure 1.12). This 12.6% increase over the 1989 figures is lower than the corresponding increases recorded in 1990 by the Courts of Summary Jurisdiction (20.0%) and the District and Supreme Courts (19.6%).

Figure 1.12 Number of appearances before Children's Courts and Children's Aid Panels, 1985 to 1990.



Almost two thirds (65.8%) of all appearances related to property offences, the bulk of which (51.9%) were relatively minor property crimes such as shop theft. The remaining 13.9% were break and enter offences. The number of serious crimes of violence, as defined by the Family and Community Services researchers (see Table 6.10), was only 130 thus indicating that such crimes are relatively infrequent amongst juvenile offenders.

For appearances before the Children's Court the most frequent outcomes were bonds (33.6%) or fines (32.3%). Detention was used in only 3.2% of cases and were most likely for offences of robbery or rape. In approximately one quarter (24.6%) of Children's Court cases the defendant was discharged.

Children's Aid Panels were most likely to warn and counsel offenders (87.2%), although 6.2% were referred to the Children's Court and 3.6% of appearances resulted in the child entering into an undertaking.

Age, sex, unemployment status and Aboriginality of the defendants are detailed in Tables 6.4 to 6.7. As has been the trend in previous years 80.2% of all appearances are by males, including 88.8% of Court cases and 75.1% of Aid Panel appearances. On the whole children appearing before the Children's Court were more likely to be older (56.6% were aged 16 years or more) and unemployed (42.3%) than were those offenders appearing before an Aid Panel (38.1% aged 16 years or more, and 14.8% unemployed).

While Aboriginals account for 1.7% of South Australian children aged 10-17 years old they are disproportionately represented in these statistics, making up 15.3% of Court and 7.2% of Aid Panel appearances. They also tend to be younger with 26.9% of Aboriginal defendants being aged 10-13 years, compared with only 14.6% of non-Aboriginal defendants.

The majority of appearances before the Children's Courts and Aid Panels were handled by the Northern Metro region (31.4%). Appearances per thousand of the age specific population in each FACS region are shown in Table 6.10. The Northern Country region had the highest rate (57.7 per thousand) and the districts with the highest rates per thousand were Enfield (119), Hindmarsh (92.1) and Elizabeth (85.0).

PART 2 -

SELECTED OFFENCES
REPORTED OR BECOMING
KNOWN TO POLICE

Selected Offences Reported or Becoming Known to Police - Number
1 January - 31 December 1990

TABLE 2.1 Offences against the person

Offence	1 January - 31 December 1981	1 January - 31 December 1982	1 January - 31 December 1983	1 January - 31 December 1984	1 January - 31 December 1985	1 January - 31 December 1986	1 January - 31 December 1987	1 January - 31 December 1988	1 January - 31 December 1989	1 January - 31 December 1990
Murder	12	29	11	19	21	14	15	20	16	19
Attempted murder	18	20	23	26	39	18	28	39	41	30
Conspiracy to murder	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
Manslaughter/drive causing death										
Manslaughter	1	-	3	-	2	2	-	-	-	1
Drive causing death	18	36	25	24	19	36	37	31	33	31
Total manslaughter/drive causing death	19	36	28	24	21	38	37	31	33	32
Major assault										
Occasioning grievous bodily harm	48	48	57	49	94	80	124	164	147	189
Occasioning actual bodily harm	472	531	642	729	826	993	1073	1196	1206	1366
Total major assault	520	571	699	778	920	1073	1197	1360	1353	1555
Other assault	5121	5371	5767	5590	6054	6552	7159	8' 30	8434	9404
Kidnapping and abduction	28	29	42	18	35	36	30	48	60	44
Ill treatment of children	1	2	1	1	-	-	1	2	1	5
Other	130	117	97	119	120	130	480	664	710	978
Total	5849	6175	6668	6576	7211	7861	8947	10254	10648	12069

**Selected Offences Reported or Becoming Known to Police - Number
1 January - 31 December 1990**

TABLE 2.2 Robbery and extortion

Offence	1 January - 31 December 1981	1 January - 31 December 1982	1 January - 31 December 1983	1 January - 31 December 1984	1 January - 31 December 1985	1 January - 31 December 1986	1 January - 31 December 1987	1 January - 31 December 1988	1 January - 31 December 1989	1 January - 31 December 1990
Robbery										
with firearm	42	44	35	60	65	121	128	103	89	150
with other weapon	56	53	77	87	132	147	168	172	203	272
other robbery	291	251	301	274	241	389	389	406	473	640
Total robbery	389	348	413	421	438	657	685	681	765	1062
Extortion	32	30	23	18	53	29	43	23	38	51
Total	421	378	436	439	491	686	728	704	803	1113

Selected Offences Reported or Becoming Known to Police - Number
1 January - 31 December 1990

TABLE 2.3 Sexual offences

Offence	1 January - 31 December 1981	1 January - 31 December 1982	1 January - 31 December 1983	1 January - 31 December 1984	1 January - 31 December 1985	1 January - 31 December 1986	1 January - 31 December 1987	1 January - 31 December 1988	1 January - 31 December 1989	1 January - 31 December 1990
Rape										
of female	235	209	262	257	319	430	580	537	517	676
of male	21	19	66	28	43	54	95	91	83	62
Total rape	256	228	328	285	362	484	675	628	600	738
Indecent assault										
with female	323	310	302	343	435	466	499	515	495	651
with male	53	54	62	61	93	84	100	114	100	113
Total indecent assault	376	364	364	404	528	550	599	629	595	764
Unlawful sexual intercourse										
with female	42	55	78	75	70	73	119	83	71	83
with male	15	14	22	17	49	24	20	39	35	41
Total unlawful sexual intercourse	57	69	100	92	119	97	139	122	106	124
Incest	44	5	16	16	35	37	92	92	24	56
Other sexual offences	623	608	651	597	605	569	605	568	593	599
Total	1356	1274	1459	1394	1649	1737	2110	2039	1918	2281

Selected Offences Reported or Becoming Known to Police - Number
1 January - 31 December 1990

TABLE 2.4 Offences against property

Offence	1 January - 31 December 1981	1 January - 31 December 1982	1 January - 31 December 1983	1 January - 31 December 1984	1 January - 31 December 1985	1 January - 31 December 1986	1 January - 31 December 1987	1 January - 31 December 1988	1 January - 31 December 1989	1 January - 31 December 1990
Fraud and deception										
Fraud, forgery and false pretences	2471	2714	2442	2816	3862	5137	4249	5471	5287	5291
Misappropriation	1018	802	954	1005	1362	1349	1455	1632	1214	1756
Total fraud and deception	3489	3516	3396	3821	5224	6486	5704	7103	6501	7047
Break and enter										
Dwelling	10958	10531	13296	15282	16889	18646	21515	21945	23481	23295
Shop	4331	4160	4165	4171	4484	5583	5402	6208	6500	8720
Other	6371	6193	7138	7453	8335	8944	9850	10546	10788	13395
Total break and enter	21606	20884	24599	26906	29708	33173	36767	38699	40769	45410
Other theft										
Larceny of motor vehicle	5598	5350	6121	6943	9305	11026	9794	11240	12191	14856
Shop theft	6843	6979	7798	7138	6902	7576	7108	6457	6568	8193
Steal from person	209	140	202	170	219	265	279	262	337	511
Other	39034	38326	41601	39971	44162	49854	50449	52551	50515	55274
Total other theft	51684	50795	55722	54222	60588	68721	67630	70510	69611	78834
Unlawful possession of property										
Receiving	576	601	712	718	918	876	943	955	762	1153
Unlawful possession	483	469	571	650	614	698	774	914	828	882
Total unlawful possession of property	1059	1070	1283	1368	1532	1574	1717	1869	1590	2035
Damage property										
Arson	509	505	512	565	577	675	835	843	941	1180
Other	11103	11774	12602	12962	14859	18156	17929	19325	20776	24457
Total damage property	11612	12279	13114	13527	15436	18831	18764	20168	21717	25637
Total	89450	88544	98114	99844	112488	128785	130582	138349	140188	158963

**Selected Offences Reported or Becoming Known to Police - Number
1 January - 31 December 1990**

TABLE 2.5 Driving offences

Offence	1 January - 31 December 1981	1 January - 31 December 1982	1 January - 31 December 1983	1 January - 31 December 1984	1 January - 31 December 1985	1 January - 31 December 1986	1 January - 31 December 1987	1 January - 31 December 1988	1 January - 31 December 1989	1 January - 31 December 1990
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	5772	5990	6029	6383	6909	7010	8125	8711	8116	7743
Dangerous, reckless or negligent driving	1218	950	1371	1072	964	963	1359	983	626	369
Total	6990	6940	7400	7455	7873	7973	9484	9694	8742	8112

Selected Offences Reported or Becoming Known to Police - Number
1 January - 31 December 1990

TABLE 2.6 Drug offences

Offence	1 January - 31 December 1981	1 January - 31 December 1982	1 January - 31 December 1983	1 January - 31 December 1984	1 January - 31 December 1985	1 January - 31 December 1986	1 January - 31 December 1987	1 January - 31 December 1988	1 January - 31 December 1989	1 January - 31 December 1990
<i>Use/possess drugs</i>										
Marijuana/indian hemp, hashish	*	2540	3056	4152	4064	3559	2202	774	840	918
Narcotic	*	26	60	88	141	57	73	89	68	60
Other drug	*	52	56	66	189	126	151	206	178	179
Total use/possess drugs	*	2618	3172	4306	4394	3742	2426	1069	1086	1157
<i>Possess drug instruments</i>	*	1218	920	2262	2518	2410	1446	839	952	973
<i>Obtaining drug by forgery</i>	*	55	134	41	92	46	57	135	119	127
<i>Possess for sale, sell drugs</i>										
Marijuana/indian hemp, hashish	*	215	245	358	304	254	271	234	287	304
Narcotic	*	13	20	30	34	24	30	35	50	56
Other drug	*	24	30	13	54	24	24	47	26	28
Total possess for sale, sell drugs	*	252	295	401	392	302	325	316	363	388
<i>Make/grow drugs</i>										
Marijuana/indian hemp, hashish	*	239	353	548	398	250	296	254	292	315
Other drug	*	-	-	-	3	9	5	4	1	15
Total make/grow drugs	*	239	353	548	401	259	301	258	293	330
<i>Other drug offences</i>	*	7	14	7	-	1	5	2	7	10
Total	*	4389	4888	7565	7797	6760	4560	2619	2820	2985

* Data not available for the year 1981

Selected Offences Reported or Becoming Known to Police - Age and Sex of Alleged Offenders Involved in Offences Cleared
1 January - 31 December 1990

TABLE 2.7 Offences against the person

Offence	Male								Total
	Under 14	14-17	18-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60 Plus	
Murder	-	-	1	5	3	5	2	-	16
Attempted murder	-	2	2	6	11	3	1	-	25
Conspiracy to murder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manslaughter	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Drive causing death	-	2	3	9	3	2	3	1	23
Assault occasioning grievous bodily harm.	-	16	13	27	28	11	1	1	97
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	9	81	95	180	234	99	30	7	735
Other assault	72	525	362	736	1102	536	217	50	3600
Kidnapping and abduction	-	1	1	1	3	3	2	-	11
Ill treatment of children	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	3
Other	4	21	17	41	81	59	12	8	243
Total	85	648	494	1006	1467	719	268	67	4754

Offence	Female								Total
	Under 14	14-17	18-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60 Plus	
Murder	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	6
Attempted murder	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	3
Conspiracy to murder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manslaughter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drive causing death	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
Assault occasioning grievous bodily harm	-	-	2	5	7	3	-	-	17
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	1	14	7	15	20	9	1	1	68
Other assault	22	118	65	116	159	73	21	2	576
Kidnapping and abduction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ill treatment of children	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	2	9	2	1	11	3	-	-	28
Total	25	142	77	139	199	92	23	3	700

The term 'alleged offender' describes persons allegedly involved in offences cleared and apprehended by the police during the relevant period. An individual will be reported once for every offence for which that offender is alleged to be involved. Age is at time of apprehension.

**Selected Offences Reported or Becoming Known to Police - Age and Sex of Alleged Offenders Involved in Offences Cleared
1 January - 31 December 1990**

TABLE 2.8 Robbery and extortion

Offence	Male								Total
	Under 14	14-17	18-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60 Plus	
Robbery with firearm	-	5	5	13	16	3	-	-	42
Robbery with other weapon	3	25	16	12	18	4	1	-	79
Other robbery	5	72	34	25	28	6	1	-	171
Extortion	1	4	-	1	5	1	-	-	12
Total	9	106	55	51	67	14	2	-	304

Offence	Female								Total
	Under 14	14-17	18-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60 Plus	
Robbery with firearm	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Robbery with other weapon	-	6	2	2	6	2	-	-	18
Other robbery	3	14	2	4	4	4	-	-	31
Extortion	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Total	3	21	5	7	10	6	-	-	52

The term 'alleged offender' describes persons allegedly involved in offences cleared and apprehended by the police during the relevant period. An individual will be reported once for every offence for which that offender is alleged to be involved. Age is at time of apprehension.

Selected Offences Reported or Becoming Known to Police - Age and Sex of Alleged Offenders Involved in Offences Cleared
1 January - 31 December 1990

TABLE 2.9 Sexual offences

Offence	Male								Total
	Under 14	14-17	18-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60 Plus	
Rape (female)	7	25	13	27	57	46	23	8	206
Rape (male)	1	4	3	2	9	5	4	2	30
Indecent assault (female)	6	22	3	19	43	35	21	13	162
Indecent assault (male)	3	1	-	3	6	7	4	1	25
Unlawful sexual intercourse (female)	1	5	3	9	5	4	2	1	30
Unlawful sexual intercourse (male)	1	4	1	-	1	-	2	-	9
Incest	-	1	-	-	3	9	1	-	14
Other sexual offences	-	4	11	30	58	24	17	8	152
Total	19	66	34	90	182	130	74	33	628

Offence	Female								Total
	Under 14	14-17	18-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60 Plus	
Rape (female)	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Rape (male)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indecent assault (female)	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	3
Indecent assault (male)	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Unlawful sexual intercourse (female)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unlawful sexual intercourse (male)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sexual offences	-	1	-	2	3	5	-	-	11
Total	-	1	2	2	5	6	-	-	16

The term 'alleged offender' describes persons allegedly involved in offences cleared and apprehended by the police during the relevant period. An individual will be reported once for every offence for which that offender is alleged to be involved. Age is at time of apprehension.

**Selected Offences Reported or Becoming Known to Police - Age and Sex of Alleged Offenders Involved in Offences Cleared
1 January - 31 December 1990**

TABLE 2.10 Fraud offences

Offence	Male								Total
	Under 14	14-17	18-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60 Plus	
Fraud, forgery and false pretences	6	76	70	135	184	95	49	5	620
Misappropriation	-	39	20	43	47	47	24	3	223
Total	6	115	90	178	231	142	73	8	843

Offence	Female								Total
	Under 14	14-17	18-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60 Plus	
Fraud, forgery and false pretences	6	34	26	50	83	43	19	4	265
Misappropriation	-	45	27	17	16	14	4	1	124
Total	6	79	53	67	99	57	23	5	389

The term 'alleged offender' describes persons allegedly involved in offences cleared and apprehended by the police during the relevant period. An individual will be reported once for every offence for which that offender is alleged to be involved. Age is at time of apprehension.

**Selected Offences Reported or Becoming Known to Police - Age and Sex of Alleged Offenders Involved in Offences Cleared
1 January - 31 December 1990**

TABLE 2.11 Break and enter

Offence	Male								Total
	Under 14	14-17	18-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60 Plus	
Break and enter dwelling	85	437	174	241	277	83	10	3	1310
Break and enter shop	89	483	173	146	85	29	7	-	1012
Break and enter other	158	398	127	118	76	23	7	-	907
Total	332	1318	474	505	438	135	24	3	3229

Offence	Female								Total
	Under 14	14-17	18-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60 Plus	
Break and enter dwelling	9	65	24	24	37	8	-	-	167
Break and enter shop	8	32	9	10	3	6	-	-	68
Break and enter other	5	28	2	3	8	2	-	-	48
Total	22	125	35	37	48	16	-	-	283

The term 'alleged offender' describes persons allegedly involved in offences cleared and apprehended by the police during the relevant period. An individual will be reported once for every offence for which that offender is alleged to be involved. Age is at time of apprehension.

**Selected Offences Reported or Becoming Known to Police - Age and Sex of Alleged Offenders Involved in Offences Cleared
1 January - 31 December 1990**

TABLE 2.13 Other larceny

Offence	Male								Total
	Under 14	14-17	18-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60 Plus	
Larceny of motor vehicle	61	854	296	279	178	36	12	-	1715
Shop theft	645	1478	196	253	388	220	199	273	3652
Steal from person	3	27	1	2	3	1	1	-	38
Other	234	864	342	397	305	111	37	15	2305
Total	943	3223	835	931	874	387	249	288	7710

Offence	Female								Total
	Under 14	14-17	18-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60 Plus	
Larceny of motor vehicle	15	119	18	19	12	4	-	-	187
Shop theft	322	923	184	333	512	293	293	248	3168
Steal from person	1	3	2	2	3	2	-	-	13
Other	24	86	36	42	67	38	5	2	300
Total	362	1131	240	396	594	337	298	250	3608

The term 'alleged offender' describes persons allegedly involved in offences cleared and apprehended by the police during the relevant period. An individual will be reported once for every offence for which that offender is alleged to be involved. Age is at time of apprehension.

**Selected Offences Reported or Becoming Known to Police - Age and Sex of Alleged Offenders Involved in Offences Cleared
1 January - 31 December 1990**

TABLE 2.14 Driving offences

Offence	Male								Total
	Under 14	14-17	18-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60 Plus	
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	10	248	715	1816	2237	1013	610	134	6783
Dangerous, reckless or negligent driving	Data not available								
Total	10	248	715	1816	2237	1013	610	134	6783
	Female								
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	1	28	76	234	367	176	56	15	953
Dangerous, reckless or negligent driving	Data not available								
Total	1	28	76	234	367	176	56	15	953

The term 'alleged offender' describes persons allegedly involved in offences cleared and apprehended by the police during the relevant period. An individual will be reported once for every offence for which that offender is alleged to be involved. Age is at time of apprehension.

Selected Offences Reported or Becoming Known to Police - Age and Sex of Alleged Offenders Involved in Offences Cleared
1 January - 31 December 1990

TABLE 2.15 Drug offences

Offence	Male								Total
	Under 14	14-17	18-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60 Plus	
Use/possess drugs									
Marijuana/indian hemp, hashish	22	655	29	43	68	26	4	1	848
Narcotic	-	-	-	2	20	5	-	-	27
Other drug	2	17	5	28	58	11	1	-	122
Total use/possess drugs	24	672	34	73	146	42	5	1	997
Possess drug instruments	13	562	20	28	50	11	-	-	684
Obtaining drugs by forgery	-	2	-	3	10	1	-	-	16
Possess for sale, sell drugs									
Marijuana/indian hemp, hashish	2	36	19	57	101	34	7	2	258
Narcotic	-	-	-	5	18	4	3	-	30
Other drug	1	-	2	2	7	3	-	-	15
Total possess for sale, sell drugs	3	36	21	64	126	41	10	2	303
Make/grow drugs									
Marijuana/indian hemp, hashish	1	33	4	31	71	43	20	2	205
Other drug	-	-	-	1	2	2	-	-	5
Total make/grow drugs	1	33	4	32	73	45	20	2	210
Other drug offences	-	-	-	1	2	-	2	-	5
Total	41	1305	79	201	407	140	37	5	2215

The term 'alleged offender' describes persons allegedly involved in offences cleared and apprehended by the police during the relevant period. An individual will be reported once for every offence for which that offender is alleged to be involved. Age is at time of apprehension.

**Selected Offences Reported or Becoming Known to Police - Age and Sex of Alleged Offenders Involved in Offences Cleared
1 January - 31 December 1990**

TABLE 2.16 Drug offences

Offence	Female								Total
	Under 14	14-17	18-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60 Plus	
Use/possess drugs									
Marijuana/indian hemp, hashish	3	52	5	6	9	2	-	-	77
Narcotic	-	-	2	4	10	2	-	-	18
Other drug	-	2	6	11	12	1	-	-	32
Total use/possess drugs	3	54	13	21	31	5	-	-	127
Possess drug instruments	1	40	11	15	10	2	-	-	79
Obtaining drugs by forgery	-	-	2	1	10	5	1	-	19
Possess for sale, sell drugs									
Marijuana/indian hemp, hashish	1	-	2	6	19	3	2	-	33
Narcotic	-	-	-	3	4	4	-	-	11
Other drug	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Total possess for sale, sell drugs	1	-	2	9	25	7	2	-	46
Make/grow drugs									
Marijuana/indian hemp, hashish	-	4	1	2	21	5	3	-	36
Other drug	-	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	5
Total make/grow drugs	-	5	1	2	25	5	3	-	41
Other drug offences	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Total	5	99	29	48	101	25	6	-	313

The term 'alleged offender' describes persons allegedly involved in offences cleared and apprehended by the police during the relevant period. An individual will be reported once for every offence for which that offender is alleged to be involved. Age is at time of apprehension.

**PART 3 - COURT OF SUMMARY
JURISDICTION APPEARANCES**

Court of Summary Jurisdiction Appearances - Court Outcome and Major Offence Charged 1 January - 31 December 1990

TABLE 3.1 All offence categories

Major charge	Committed for trial or sentence	Convicted					Acquitted on major charge	Major charge withdrawn	Major charge dismissed	Other (eg defendant died)	Total				
		With penalty	Without penalty	Guilty without conviction	Guilty of lesser or other offence	Number					Percentage				
Offences against the person	140	1541	58	376	(5)	123	7	159	(90)	1285	(26)	6	(1)	3695	10.4
Robbery and extortion	50	0	0	0		2	0	2		70	(2)	0		124	0.3
Sexual offences	141	4	0	1		1	0	6		98	(1)	1		252	0.7
Drug offences	207	2544	23	40		4	0	155	(3)	238	(1)	22		3233	9.1
Fraud and deception	74	438	32	117	(2)	4	3	59	(1)	219	(1)	3		949	2.7
Break and enter	115	592	16	24		38	5	30	(4)	355	(33)	8	(1)	1183	3.3
Unlawful use, theft of vehicle	16	597	27	66		18	1	151	(15)	60	(3)	4		940	2.6
Shop theft	7	1110	78	1090		3	3	10	(2)	313	(1)	1		2615	7.4
Other larceny	33	932	59	244	(1)	8	2	70	(3)	279	(4)	3		1630	4.6
Unlawful possession of property	62	528	34	84	(2)	47	1	219	(28)	218	(17)	2		1195	3.4
Driving offences	3	8628	25	8		137	3	547	(124)	70	(4)	12		9431	26.5
Unlawful use or possession of guns or explosives	2	472	38	88	(1)	8	1	79	(5)	13	(2)	1		702	2.0
Damage property	33	897	130	195	(5)	45	1	197	(35)	171	(5)	1		1670	4.7
Minor street offences	1	2752	167	411	(1)	6	0	140	(5)	44		2		3523	9.9
Offences against order	21	1317	206	304	(10)	84	0	220	(69)	106	(5)	6		2264	6.4
Restraint orders, breaches	0	132	64	1259		1	1	457	(1)	28		0		1942	5.5
Other offences	0	143	3	25		0	0	25		7		0		203	0.6
Total	905	22625	960	4332		529	28	2526		3574		72		35551	
Percentage	2.5	63.6	2.7	12.2		1.5	0.1	7.1		10.1		0.2			100.0

Numbers in brackets denote cases where defendant was not convicted of major charge, but convicted of a lesser charge. These cases also appear in the "Guilty of Lesser or other offence" outcome column.

Some of these 'lesser' charges may be for offences in groups other than the major charge - eg. a person charged with assault (an offence against ~~the~~ person) may eventually be found guilty only of offensive language. In such instances cases are shown in the penalty tables for the offence group which they were convicted.

These tables deal only with selected offences, many traffic offences, council matters and most regulations are not included.

**Court of Summary Jurisdiction Appearances - Court Outcome and Major Offence Charged
1 January - 31 December 1990**

TABLE 3.2 Offences against the person

Major charge	Committed for trial or sentence	Convicted					Acquitted on major charge	Major charge withdrawn	Major charge dismissed	Other (eg defendant died)	Total	
		With penalty	Without penalty	Guilty without conviction	Guilty of lesser or other offence	Number					Percentage	
Murder	14	0	0	0	0	0	2	21	0	37	1.0	
Attempted murder	8	0	0	0	0	0	1	20	0	29	0.8	
Accessory to murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.0	
Manlaughter	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.0	
Cause death by driving	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	16	0.4	
Assault, major	36	274	4	28	6	2	24 (2)	271 (3)	2	647	17.5	
Assault police	0	347	11	38 (4)	96	0	45 (84)	17 (7)	2 (1)	556	15.0	
Assault, common												
- on female	12	279	11	99	0	2	23	317	1	744	20.1	
- on male	12	583	24	194	0	3	44	509	0	1369	37.1	
Assault with intent	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.0	
Abduction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0.1	
Other offences	43	58	8	17 (1)	21	0	20 (4)	124 (16)	1	292	7.9	
Total	140	1541	58	376	123	7	159	1285	6	3695		
Percentage	3.8	41.7	1.6	10.2	3.3	0.2	4.3	34.8	0.2		100.0	

* Numbers in brackets denote cases where defendant was not convicted of major charge, but convicted of a lesser charge. These cases also appear in the "Guilty of lesser or other offence" outcome column.

**Court of Summary Jurisdiction Appearances - Court Outcome and Major Offence Charged
1 January - 31 December 1990**

TABLE 3.3 Robbery and extortion

Major charge	Committed for trial or sentence	Convicted		Guilty without conviction	Guilty of lesser or other offence	Acquitted on major charge	Major charge withdrawn	Major charge dismissed	Other (eg defendant died)	Total	
		With penalty	Without penalty							Number	Percentage
Robbery with major assault	46	0	0	0	2	0	1	60 (2)	0	109	87.9
Assault, intent to rob	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	2.4
Kidnapping	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.8
Other offences	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	0	11	8.9
Total	50	0	0	0	2	0	2	70	0	124	
Percentage	40.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.6	56.5	0.0		100.0

* Numbers in brackets denote cases where defendant was not convicted of major charge, but convicted of a lesser charge. These cases also appear in the "Guilty of lesser or other offence" outcome column.

**Court of Summary Jurisdiction Appearances - Court Outcome and Major Offence Charged
1 January - 31 December 1990**

TABLE 3.4 Sexual offences

Major charge	Committed for trial or sentence	Convicted					Acquitted on major charge	Major charge withdrawn	Major charge dismissed	Other (eg defendant died)	Total	
		With penalty	Without penalty	Guilty without conviction	Guilty of lesser or other offence	Number					Percentage	
Rape of female	63	0	0	0	0	0	4	41	1	109	43.3	
Rape of male	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	20	7.9	
Attempted rape of female	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	6	2.4	
Attempted rape of male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	
Unlawful sexual intercourse	6	1	0	0	0	0	1	7	0	15	6.0	
- with female	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0.8	
- with male												
Indecent assault of female	44	3	0	1	1	0	0	30 (1)	0	79	31.3	
Indecent assault of male	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	14	5.6	
Gross indecency	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.4	
Other offences	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	6	2.4	
Total	141	4	0	1	1	0	6	98	1	252		
Percentage	58.0	1.6	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	2.4	38.9	0.4		100.0	

* Numbers in brackets denote cases where defendant was not convicted of major charge, but convicted of lesser charge. These cases also appear in the "Guilty of lesser or other offence" outcome column.

Court of Summary Jurisdiction Appearances - Court Outcome and Major Offence Charged 1 January - 31 December 1990

TABLE 3.5 Drug offences

Major charge	Committed for trial or sentence	Convicted		Guilty without conviction	Guilty of lesser or other offence	Acquitted on major charge	Major charge withdrawn	Major charge dismissed	Other (eg defendant died)	Total	
		With penalty	Without penalty							Number	Percentage
Heroin											
- import, possess imports	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	27	0.8
- sell offences	13	0	0	0	0	0	1	35	0	49	1.5
- use offences	0	27	3	0	0	0	2	18	12	62	1.9
- other offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Amphetamines											
- use offences	0	11	0	0	0	0	1	3	6	21	0.6
- other offences	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	9	0.3
Hashish											
- use offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
- other offences	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	13	0.4
Indian hemp											
- import, possess imports	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	6	0.2
- sell offences	88	6	0	0	0	0	4	58	0	156	4.8
- cultivate	82	371	0	5	4	0	21	47	1	531	16.4
- use, possess	7	1475	12	20	0	0	88	25	0	1627	50.3
- possess instruments	0	609	8	12	0	0	35	4	1	669	20.7
Other drugs											
- import, possess imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
- sell offences	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	10	0.3
- manufacture	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	12	0.4
- use offences	1	18	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	24	0.7
- forge, utter prescription	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	12	1	16	0.5
- other offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.0
Total	207	2544	23	40	4	0	155	238	22	3233	
Percentage	6.4	78.7	0.7	1.2	0.1	0.0	4.8	7.4	0.7		100.0

* Numbers in brackets denote cases where defendant was not convicted of major charge, but convicted of a lesser charge. These cases also appear in the "Guilty of lesser or other offence" outcome column.

**Court of Summary Jurisdiction Appearances - Court Outcome and Major Offence Charged
1 January - 31 December 1990**

TABLE 3.6 Fraud and deception

Major charge	Committed for trial or sentence	Convicted		Guilty without conviction	Guilty of lesser or other offence	Acquitted on major charge	Major charge withdrawn	Major charge dismissed	Other (eg defendant died)	Total	
		With penalty	Without penalty							Number	Percentage
Forge and utter	10	11	1	4	2	0	0 (1)	20 (1)	0	48	5.1
Conspire to defraud	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.1
Embezzlement as a servant	3	5	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	14	1.5
Falsification of accounts	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	9	8	0.8
Larceny as a servant	10	57	1	25	0	1	3	25	0	122	12.9
Fraud offences	14	51	9	16 (2)	2	0	23	36	0	151	15.9
False pretences	28	183	14	57	0	0	9	94	3	388	40.9
False statement											
- unemployed benefit	1	55	0	2	0	2	12	3	0	75	7.9
- other benefit	2	27	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	35	3.7
Other offences	3	47	6	11	0	0	7	33	0	107	11.3
Total	74	438	32	117	4	3	59	219	3	949	
Percentage	7.8	46.2	3.4	12.3	0.4	0.3	6.2	23.1	0.3		100.0

* Numbers in brackets denote cases where defendant was not convicted of major charge, but convicted of lesser charge. These cases also appear in the "Guilty of lesser or other offence" outcome column.

**Court of Summary Jurisdiction Appearances - Court Outcome and Major Offence Charged
1 January - 31 December 1990**

TABLE 3.7 Break and enter

Major charge	Committed for trial or sentence	Convicted				Acquitted on major charge	Major charge withdrawn	Major charge dismissed	Other (eg defendant died)	Total	
		With penalty	Without penalty	Guilty without conviction	Guilty of lesser or other offence					Number	Percentage
Burglary	18	0	0	0	4	0	1	35 (4)	0	58	4.9
Break and enter dwelling	40	186	5	6	8	0	8 (1)	116 (7)	2	371	31.4
Break and enter dwelling with intent	1	15	2	0	5	0	4	24 (5)	1	52	4.4
Break and enter other	43	327	6	17	6	5	6 (1)	112 (5)	3	525	44.4
Break and enter other with intent	0	46	0	0	4	0	4 (1)	32 (3)	2	88	7.4
Possess break and enter implements	13	18	3	1	11	0	7 (1)	36 (9)	0 (1)	89	7.5
Other offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Total	115	592	16	24	38	5	30	355	8	1183	
Percentage	9.7	50.0	1.4	2.0	3.2	0.4	2.5	30.0	0.7		100.0

* Numbers in brackets denote cases where defendant was not convicted of major charge, but convicted of a lesser charge. These cases also appear in the "Guilty of lesser or other offence" outcome column.

**Court of Summary Jurisdiction Appearances - Court Outcome and Major Offence Charged
1 January - 31 December 1990**

TABLE 3.8 Unlawful use, theft of vehicle

Major charge	Committed for trial or sentence	Convicted		Guilty without conviction	Guilty of lesser or other offence	Acquitted on major charge	Major charge withdrawn	Major charge dismissed	Other (eg defendant died)	Total	
		With penalty	Without penalty							Number	Percentage
Larceny of motor vehicle	12	7	1	2	0	0	0	14	0	36	3.8
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	4	431	20	28	11	1	86 (9)	38 (2)	3	622	66.2
Interfere with motor vehicle	0	155	4	32	7	0	65 (6)	8 (1)	1	272	28.9
Other offences	0	4	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	10	1.1
Total	16	597	27	66	18	1	151	60	4	940	
Percentage	1.7	63.5	2.9	7.0	1.9	0.1	16.1	6.4	0.4		100.0

* Numbers in brackets denote cases where defendant was not convicted of major charge, but convicted of a lesser charge. These cases also appear in the "Guilty of lesser or other offence" outcome column.

**Court of Summary Jurisdiction Appearances - Court Outcome and Major Offence Charged
1 January - 31 December 1990**

TABLE 3.9 Shop theft

Major charge	Committed for trial or sentence	Convicted			Guilty of lesser or other offence	Acquitted on major charge	Major charge withdrawn	Major charge dismissed	Other (eg defendant died)	Total	
		With penalty	Without penalty	Guilty without conviction						Number	Percentage
Shop theft	7	1110	78	1090	3	3	10 (2)	313 (1)	1	2615	100.0
Other offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Total	7	1110	78	1090	3	3	10	313	1	2615	
Percentage	0.3	42.4	3.0	41.7	0.1	0.1	0.4	12.0	0.0		100.0

* Numbers in brackets denote cases where defendant was not convicted of major charge, but convicted of a lesser charge. These cases also appear in the "Guilty of lesser or other offences" outcome column.

**Court of Summary Jurisdiction Appearances - Court Outcome and Major Offence Charged
1 January - 31 December 1990**

TABLE 3.10 Other larceny

Major charge	Committed for trial or sentence	Convicted					Acquitted on major charge	Major charge withdrawn	Major charge dismissed	Other (eg defendant died)	Total	
		With penalty	Without penalty	Guilty without conviction	Guilty of lesser or other offence	Number					Percentage	
Other theft offences	33	932	59	244 (1)	8	2	70 (3)	279 (4)	3	1630	100.0	
Total	33	932	59	244	8	2	70	279	3	1630		
Percentage	2.0	57.2	3.8	15.0	0.5	0.1	4.3	17.1	0.2		100.0	

* Numbers in brackets denote cases where defendant was not convicted of major charge, but convicted of a lesser charge. These cases also appear in the "Guilty of lesser or other offence" outcome column.

**Court of Summary Jurisdiction Appearances - Court Outcome and Major Offence Charged
1 January - 31 December 1990**

TABLE 3.11 Unlawful possession of property

Major charge	Committed for trial or sentence	Convicted					Acquitted on major charge	Major charge withdrawn	Major charge dismissed	Other (eg defendant died)	Total	
		With penalty	Without penalty	Guilty without conviction	Guilty of lesser or other offence	Number					Percentage	
Receiving	59	201	12	33	27	1	12 (12)	177 (15)	1	523	43.8	
Unlawful possession of property	3	327	22	51 (2)	20	0	207 (16)	41 (2)	1	672	56.2	
Other offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	
Total	62	528	34	84	47	1	219	218	2	1195		
Percentage	5.2	44.2	2.8	7.0	3.9	0.1	18.3	18.2	0.2		100.0	

* Numbers in brackets denote cases where defendant was not convicted of major charge, but convicted of a lesser charge. These cases also appear in the "Guilty of lesser or other offence" outcome column.

Court of Summary Jurisdiction Appearances - Court Outcome and Major Offence Charged
1 January - 31 December 1990

TABLE 3.12 Driving offences

Major charge	Committed for trial or sentence	Convicted				Acquitted on major charge	Major charge withdrawn	Major charge dismissed	Other (eg defendant died)	Total	
		With penalty	Without penalty	Guilty without conviction	Guilty of lesser or other offence					Number	Percentage
Driving under the influence	1	1047	1	1	97	0	55 (86)	6 (2)	2	1210	12.8
Prescribed content of alcohol - blood alcohol level ¹											
- .001 to .049	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.0
- .05 to .079	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0.0
- .08 to .149	0	3020	0	1	2	1	99 (2)	13	1	3137	33.3
- .15 or more	1	2330	0	0	2	0	86 (2)	3	2	2424	25.7
- unknown blood alcohol level	0	47	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	52	0.6
Refuse breath test	0	128	0	0	0	0	22	9	2	161	1.7
Drive whilst disqualified	1	1019	17	2	10	1	96 (9)	11 (1)	3	1160	12.3
Fail to stop and report accident	0	120	4	2	3	0	23 (3)	1	1	154	1.6
Drive in manner dangerous	0	873	0	1	23	1	155 (22)	26 (1)	1	1080	11.5
Other offences	0	37	3	1	0	0	6	1	0	48	0.5
Total	3	8626	25	8	137	3	547	70	12	9431	
Percentage	0.0	91.5	0.3	0.1	1.5	0.0	5.8	0.7	0.1		100.0

* Numbers in brackets denote cases where defendant was not convicted of major charge, but convicted of a lesser charge. These cases also appear in the "Guilty of lesser or other offence" outcome column.

**Court of Summary Jurisdiction Appearances - Court Outcome and Major Offence Charged
1 January - 31 December 1990**

TABLE 3.13 Unlawful use or possession of guns or explosives

Major charge	Committed for trial or sentence	Convicted		Guilty without conviction	Guilty of lesser or other offence	Acquitted on major charge	Major charge withdrawn	Major charge dismissed	Other (eg defendant died)	Total	
		With penalty	Without penalty							Number	Percentage
Possess dangerous guns of explosives	2	229	29	59 (1)	8	1	67 (5)	12 (2)	0	407	58.0
Other offences	0	243	9	29	0	0	12	1	1	295	42.0
Total	2	472	38	88	8	1	79	13	1	702	
Percentage	0.3	67.2	5.4	12.5	1.1	0.1	11.3	1.9	0.1		100.0

* Numbers in brackets denote cases where defendant was not convicted of major charge, but convicted of a lesser charge. These cases also appear in the "Guilty of lesser or other offence" outcome column.

**Court of Summary Jurisdiction Appearances - Court Outcome and Major Offence Charged
1 January - 31 December 1990**

TABLE 3.14 Damage property

Major charge	Committed for trial or sentence	Convicted			Guilty of lesser or other offence	Acquitted on major charge	Major charge withdrawn	Major charge dismissed	Other (eg defendant died)	Total	
		With penalty	Without penalty	Guilty without conviction						Number	Percentage
Arson	9	5	0	0	0	0	1	9	0	24	1.4
Malicious damage	20	834	124	174 (5)	43	1	191 (34)	152 (4)	1	1540	92.2
Wilful damage of vehicle	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.1
Wilful damage (other)	0	21	3	7	1	0	3 (1)	6	0	41	2.5
Other offences	4	35	3	14	1	0	2	4 (1)	0	63	3.8
Total	33	897	130	195	45	1	197	171	1	1670	
Percentage	2.0	53.7	7.8	11.7	2.7	0.1	11.8	10.2	0.1		100.0

* Numbers in brackets denote cases where defendant was not convicted of major charge, but convicted of a lesser charge. These cases also appear in the "Guilty of lesser or other offence" outcome column.

Court of Summary Jurisdiction Appearances - Court Outcome and Major Offence Charged
1 January - 31 December 1990

TABLE 3.15 Minor street offences

Major charge	Committed for trial or sentence	Convicted			Guilty of lesser or other offence	Acquitted on major charge	Major charge withdrawn	Major charge dismissed	Other (eg defendant died)	Total	
		With penalty	Without penalty	Guilty without conviction						Number	Percentage
Indecent behaviour	1	78	4	22	0	19	7	0	131	3.7	
Disorderly behaviour	0	793	69	132 (1)	4	0	54 (3)	19	1	1072	30.4
Offensive or indecent language	0	572	48	136	2	0	23 (2)	12	0	793	22.5
Urinate in public place	0	541	9	22	0	0	11	0	1	584	16.6
Loitering	0	175	14	71	0	0	11	2	0	273	7.7
Dry area offences	0	484	15	11	0	0	11	1	0	522	14.8
Other offences	0	109	8	17	0	0	11	3	0	148	4.2
Total	1	2752	167	411	6	0	140	44	2	3523	
Percentage	0.0	78.1	4.7	11.7	0.2	0.0	4.0	1.2	0.1		100.0

* Numbers in brackets denote cases where defendant was not convicted of major charge, but convicted of a lesser charge. These cases also appear in the "Guilty of lesser or other offence" outcome column.

**Court of Summary Jurisdiction Appearances - Court Outcome and Major Offence Charged
1 January - 31 December 1990**

TABLE 3.16 Offences against order

Major charge	Committed for trial or sentence	Convicted					Acquitted on major charge	Major charge withdrawn	Major charge dismissed	Other (eg defendant died)	Total	
		With penalty	Without penalty	Guilty without conviction	Guilty of lesser or other offence	Number					Percentage	
Escape prison offences	3	42	6	1 (1)	6	0	4 (5)	3	0	65	2.9	
Other prison offences	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	0.2	
Resist arrest	0	513	37	69 (7)	46	0	32 (36)	10 (3)	2	709	31.3	
Hinder police	0	165	6	37	8	0	11 (8)	12	0	239	10.6	
Refuse name to police	0	229	71	57 (1)	19	0	42 (16)	13 (2)	1	432	19.1	
Perjury and bribery	1	5	0	1	0	0	0	7	0	14	0.6	
Contempt offences	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	9	0.4	
Unlawfully on premises	0	224	24	87 (1)	3	0	78 (2)	24	0	440	19.4	
Accessory before or after the fact	13	15	3	4	0	0	0	15	0	50	2.2	
Other offences	2	120	59	48	2	0	52 (2)	16	3	302	13.3	
Total	21	1317	206	304	84	0	220	106	6	2264		
Percentage	0.9	58.2	9.1	13.4	3.7	0.0	9.7	4.7	0.3		100.0	

* Numbers in brackets denote cases where defendant was not convicted of major charge, but convicted of a lesser charge. These cases also appear in the "Guilty of lesser or other offence" outcome column.

**Court of Summary Jurisdiction Appearances - Court Outcome and Major Offence Charged
1 January - 31 December 1990**

TABLE 3.17 Restraint orders, breaches

Major charge	Committed for trial or sentence	Convicted		Guilty without conviction	Guilty of lesser or other offence	Acquitted on major charge	Major charge withdrawn	Major charge dismissed	Other (eg defendant died)	Total	
		With penalty	Without penalty							Number	Percentage
Order or restraint	0	0	0	529	0	0	143	0	0	672	34.6
- assault female	0	0	0	688	0	0	222	0	0	910	46.9
- other	0	0	0								
Breach of order of restraint	0	27	12	13	0	0	20	6	0	78	4.0
- assault female	0	105	52	29	1	1	72 (1)	22	0	282	14.5
- other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Other offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Total	0	132	64	1259	1	1	457	28	0	1942	
Percentage	0.0	6.8	3.3	64.8	0.1	0.1	23.5	1.4	0.0		100.0

* Numbers in brackets denote cases where defendant was not convicted of major charge but convicted of a lesser charge. These cases also appear in the "Guilty of lesser or other offence" outcome column.

Breaches refer to the nature of the original order, rather than the circumstances of the breach.

**Court of Summary Jurisdiction Appearances - Court Outcome and Major Offence Charged
1 January - 31 December 1990**

TABLE 3.18 Other offences

Major charge	Committed for trial or sentence	Convicted				Acquitted on major charge	Major charge withdrawn	Major charge dismissed	Other (eg defendant died)	Total	
		With penalty	Without penalty	Guilty without conviction	Guilty of lesser or other offence					Number	Percentage
Prostitution offences	0	23	3	13	0	0	7	2	0	48	23.6
Restricted publications	0	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	5	2.5
Customs offences, non drugs	0	22	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	24	11.8
Listening device offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Betting offences	0	19	0	2	0	0	7	1	0	29	14.3
Other offences	0	77	0	8	0	0	8	4	0	97	47.8
Total	0	143	3	25	0	0	25	7	0	203	
Percentage	0.0	70.4	1.5	12.3	0.0	0.0	12.3	3.4	0.0		100.0

* Numbers in brackets denote cases where defendant was not convicted of major charge, but convicted of a lesser charge. These cases also appear in the "Guilty of lesser or other offence" outcome column.

Court of Summary Jurisdiction Appearances - Major Penalty For Major Charge Convicted
1 January - 31 December 1990

TABLE 3.19 All offence categories

Major charge convicted	No penalty	Order	Rising of the court	Fine (\$)				Suspension of driver's licence	Community service orders	Bond	Suspended imprisonment	Imprisonment (weeks)				Total	
				No.	Min	Av	Max					No.	Min	Av	Max	Number	Percentage
Offences against the person	59	5	0	725	30	273	2000	2	197	165	259	235	2	15.4	80	1647	6.8
Robbery and extortion	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0.0
Sexual offences	0	0	0	1	150	150	150	0	0	2	1	0	-	-	-	4	0.0
Drug offences	23	21	1	2513	10	92	1000	1	5	6	2	1	1	1.0	1	2573	10.7
Fraud and deception	33	13	0	181	25	408	4000	0	53	63	112	48	1	27.4	104	483	2.0
Break and enter	16	1	0	40	50	408	1500	0	36	22	270	244	4	44.2	210	629	2.6
Unlawful use, theft of vehicle	28	5	0	114	30	252	800	10	66	23	142	249	2	18.3	100	637	2.6
Shop theft	78	1	0	702	10	163	1300	0	97	143	103	69	1	9.1	36	1195	4.9
Other larceny	61	14	0	553	15	183	2000	6	82	64	104	128	1	12.0	52	1012	4.2
Unlawful possession of property	34	6	2	258	20	317	3000	0	75	32	72	84	1	15.8	52	563	2.3
Driving offences	28	0	0	299	20	253	1500	7469	88	28	351	570	1	8.3	52	8833	36.8
Unlawful possession of guns or explosives	40	17	0	447	20	111	500	0	6	7	1	6	2	7.0	16	524	2.2
Damage property	130	92	1	580	10	169	1200	4	87	51	29	60	1	9.7	52	1034	4.3
Minor street offences	173	3	2	2874	10	96	1000	8	55	57	11	13	1	3.5	12	2996	12.4
Offences against order	216	1	0	1130	10	145	1000	2	105	63	40	79	1	7.9	32	1636	6.8
Restraint orders, breaches	64	1	0	98	40	150	500	0	7	18	8	6	1	2.5	4	200	0.8
Other offences	3	0	0	140	40	495	5500	0	2	3	2	0	-	-	-	150	0.6
Total	986	180	6	10435	10	150	5500	7502	961	747	1505	1792	1	16.0	210	24114	
Percentage	4.1	0.7	0.0	43.3				31.1	4.0	3.1	6.2	7.4				100.0	

More than one penalty type may be imposed, but only the most severe penalty is shown in this table.

**Court of Summary Jurisdiction Appearances - Major Penalty for Major Charge Convicted
1 January - 31 December 1990**

TABLE 3.20 Offences against the person

Major charge convicted	No penalty	Order	Rising of the court	Fine (\$)			Suspension of driver's licence	Community service orders	Bond	Suspended imprisonment	Imprisonment (weeks)				Total		
				No.	Min	Av					Max	No.	Min	Av	Max	Number	Percentage
Murder	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0.0	
Attempted murder	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0.0	
Accessory to murder	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0.0	
Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0.0	
Cause death by driving	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0.0	
Assault major	4	0	0	86	40	417	2000	0	32	27	81	57	4	26.2	80	287	17.4
Assault police	11	0	0	139	50	239	1250	0	45	19	66	80	2	11.0	54	360	21.9
Assault, common	11	0	0	143	50	250	1000	0	27	43	39	36	2	14.4	60	299	18.2
- on female	25	4	0	312	50	280	1000	2	88	73	72	57	3	10.6	24	633	38.4
- on male																	
Assault with intent	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0.0
Abduction	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0.0
Other offences	8	1	0	45	30	123	350	0	5	3	1	5	4	24.0	52	68	4.1
Total	59	5	0	725	30	273	2000	2	197	165	259	235	2	15.4	80	1647	
Percentage	3.6	0.3	0.0	44.0				0.1	12.0	10.0	15.7	14.3					100.0

More than one penalty type may be imposed, but only the most severe penalty is shown in this table.

**Court of Summary Jurisdiction Appearances - Major Penalty for Major Charge Convicted
1 January - 31 December 1990**

TABLE 3.21 Robbery and extortion

Major charge convicted	No penalty	Order	Rising of the court	Fine (\$)				Suspension of driver's licence	Community service orders	Bond	Suspended imprisonment	Imprisonment (weeks)				Total	
				No.	Min	Av	Max					No.	Min	Av	Max	Number	Percentage
Robbery with major	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0.0
Assault with intent to rob	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0.0
Kidnapping	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0.0
Other offences	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0.0
Total	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	
Percentage	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0					100.0

More than one penalty type may be imposed, but only the most severe penalty is shown in this table.

**Court of Summary Jurisdiction Appearances - Major Penalty for Major Charge Convicted
1 January - 31 December 1990**

TABLE 3.22 Sexual offences

Major charge convicted	No penalty	Order	Rising of the court	Fine (\$)				Suspension of driver's licence	Community service orders	Bond	Suspended imprisonment	Imprisonment (weeks)				Total	
				No.	Min	Av	Max					No.	Min	Av	Max	Number	Percentage
Rape of female	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0.0
Rape of male	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0.0
Attempted rape of female	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0.0
Attempted rape of male	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0.0
Unlawful sexual intercourse																	
- with female	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	1	0	-	-	-	1	25.0
- with male	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0.0
Indecent assault of female	0	0	0	1	150	150	150	0	0	2	0	0	-	-	-	3	75.0
Indecent assault of male	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0.0
Gross indecency	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0.0
Other offences	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0.0
Total	0	0	0	1	150	150	150	0	0	2	1	0	-	-	-	4	
Percentage	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0				0.0	0.0	50.0	25.0	0.0					100.0

More than one penalty type may be imposed, but only the most severe penalty is shown in this table.

Court of Summary Jurisdiction Appearances - Major Penalty for Major Charge Convicted
1 January - 31 December 1990

TABLE 3.23 Drug offences

Major charge convicted	No penalty	Order	Rising of the court	Fine (\$)				Suspension of driver's licence	Community service orders	Bond	Suspended imprisonment	Imprisonment (weeks)				Total	
				No.	Min	Av	Max					No.	Min	Av	Max	Number	Percentage
Heroin																	
- import, possess imports	0	0	0	9	100	443	1000	0	0	2	1	0	-	-	-	12	0.5
- sell offences	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0.0
- use offences	3	2	0	23	50	136	500	0	0	1	0	1	1	1.0	1	30	1.2
- other offences	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0.0
Amphetamine																	
- use offences	0	0	0	10	50	195	500	0	0	0	1	0	-	-	-	11	0.4
- other offences	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0.0
Hashish																	
- use offences	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0.0
- other offences	0	0	0	4	55	139	290	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	4	0.2
Indian hemp																	
- import, possess import	0	0	0	2	400	450	500	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	2	0.1
- sell offences	0	0	0	8	70	117	160	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	6	0.2
- cultivate	0	0	0	369	60	167	450	1	1	0	0	0	-	-	-	371	14.4
- use, possess offences	12	9	1	1467	15	80	850	0	1	1	0	0	-	-	-	1491	57.9
- possess instruments	8	10	0	600	10	61	200	0	1	0	0	0	-	-	-	619	24.1
Other drugs																	
- import, possess import	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0.0
- sell offences	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0.0
- manufacture	0	0	0	9	180	209	300	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	9	0.3
- use offences	0	0	0	14	50	113	200	0	2	2	0	0	-	-	-	18	0.7
- forge, utter prescription	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0.0
Other offences	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0.0
Total	23	21	1	2513	10	92	1000	1	5	6	2	1	1	1.0	1	2573	
Percentage	0.9	0.8	0.0	97.7				0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0					100.0

More than one penalty type may be imposed, but only the most severe penalty is shown in this table.

**Court of Summary Jurisdiction Appearances - Major Penalty for Major Charge Convicted
1 January - 31 December 1990**

TABLE 3.24 Fraud and deception

Major charge convicted	No penalty	Order	Rising of the court	Fine (\$)				Suspension of driver's licence	Community service orders	Bond	Suspended imprisonment	Imprisonment (weeks)				Total	
				No.	Min	Av	Max					No.	Min	Av	Max	Number	Percentage
Forge and utter	1	0	0	7	100	564	1800	0	0	4	0	0	-	-	-	12	2.5
Conspiracy to defraud	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	3	-	-	-	0	0.0
Embezzlement as a servant	0	0	0	3	400	467	600	0	0	0	2	0	-	-	-	5	1.0
Falsification of accounts	1	0	0	1	400	400	400	0	0	1	0	0	-	-	-	3	0.6
Larceny as a servant	1	0	0	26	100	410	2000	0	15	4	13	0	-	-	-	59	12.2
Fraud offences	9	8	0	23	25	173	1000	0	5	3	9	3	3	10.3	24	60	12.4
False pretences	15	3	0	68	50	401	2200	0	26	19	48	28	4	35.9	104	207	42.9
False statement	0	0	0	7	200	350	500	0	3	15	22	8	1	13.9	32	55	11.4
- unemployment benefit	0	0	0	2	1000	1900	2800	0	1	10	12	2	4	9.0	14	27	5.6
- other benefit	0	0	0	2	1000	1900	2800	0	1	10	12	2	4	9.0	14	27	5.6
Other offences	6	2	0	24	40	475	4000	0	3	7	6	7	4	21.1	60	55	11.4
Total	33	19	0	161	25	405	4000	0	53	63	112	48	1	27.4	104	483	
Percentage	6.8	2.7	0.0	33.3				0.0	11.0	13.0	23.2	9.9					100.0

More than one penalty type may be imposed, but only the most severe penalty is shown in this table.

**Court of Summary Jurisdiction Appearances - Major Penalty for Major Charge Convicted
1 January - 31 December 1990**

TABLE 3.25 Break and enter

Major charge convicted	No penalty	Order	Rising of the court	Fine (\$)			Suspension of driver's licence	Community service orders	Bond	Suspended imprisonment	Imprisonment (weeks)				Total		
				No.	Min	Av					Max	No.	Min	Av	Max	Number	Percentage
Burglary	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0.0	
Break and enter dwelling	5	0	0	13	250	704	1500	0	11	5	82	82	4	49.3	210	198	31.5
Break and enter dwelling with intent	2	0	0	1	150	150	150	0	2	1	8	3	36	37.3	40	17	2.7
Break and enter other	6	0	0	15	50	198	400	0	21	13	156	131	4	42.6	104	342	54.4
Break and enter other with intent	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	1	3	24	23	24	43.6	104	51	8.1
Possess break and enter implements	3	1	0	11	100	368	1250	0	1	0	0	5	4	8.4	16	21	3.3
Other offences	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0.0
Total	18	1	0	40	50	408	1500	0	36	22	270	244	4	44.2	210	629	
Percentage	2.5	0.2	0.0	8.4				0.0	5.7	3.5	42.9	38.8				100.0	

More than one penalty type may be imposed, but only the most severe penalty is shown in this table.

**Court of Summary Jurisdiction Appearances - Major Penalty for Major Charge Convicted
1 January - 31 December 1990**

TABLE 3.26 Unlawful use, theft of vehicle

Major charge convicted	No penalty	Order	Rising of the court	Fine (\$)				Suspension of driver's licence	Community service orders	Bond	Suspended imprisonment	Imprisonment (weeks)				Total	
				No.	Min	Av	Max					No.	Min	Av	Max	Number	Percentage
Larceny of motor vehicle	2	0	0	2	150	275	400	0	1	0	2	2	52	52.0	52	9	1.4
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	20	4	0	62	50	272	800	6	46	20	105	193	2	18.8	100	456	71.6
Interfere with motor vehicle	4	1	0	46	30	233	750	4	19	3	35	54	2	15.1	48	166	26.1
Other offences	2	0	0	4	100	150	200	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	6	0.9
Total	28	5	0	114	30	252	800	10	66	23	142	249	2	18.3	100	637	
Percentage	4.4	0.8	0.0	17.9				1.6	10.4	3.6	22.3	39.1					100.0

More than one penalty type may be imposed, but only the most severe penalty is shown in this table.

**Court of Summary Jurisdiction Appearances - Major Penalty for Major Charge Convicted
1 January - 31 December 1990**

TABLE 3.27 Shop theft

Major charge convicted	No penalty	Order	Rising of the court	Fine (\$)				Suspension of driver's licence	Community service orders	Bond	Suspended imprisonment	Imprisonment (weeks)				Total	
				No.	Min	Av	Max					No.	Min	Av	Max	Number	Percentage
Shop theft	78	1	0	702	10	163	1300	0	97	143	103	69	1	9.1	36	1193	100.0
Other offences	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0.0
Total	78	1	0	702	10	163	1300	0	97	143	103	69	1	9.1	36	1193	
Percentage	6.5	0.1	0.0	58.8				0.0	8.1	12.0	8.6	5.8					100.0

More than one penalty type may be imposed, but only the most severe penalty is shown in this table.

**Court of Summary Jurisdiction Appearances - Major Penalty for Major Charge Convicted
1 January - 31 December 1990**

TABLE 3.28 Other larceny

Major charge convicted	No penalty	Order	Rising of the court	Fine (\$)				Suspension of driver's licence	Community service orders	Bond	Suspended imprisonment	Imprisonment (weeks)				Total	
				No.	Min	Av	Max					No.	Min	Av	Max	Number	Percentage
Other theft offences	61	14	0	553	15	183	2000	6	82	64	104	128	1	12.0	52	1012	100.0
Total	61	14	0	553	15	183	2000	6	82	64	104	128	1	12.0	52	1012	100.0
Percentage	6.0	1.4	0.0	54.6				0.6	8.1	6.3	10.3	12.6					100.0

More than one penalty type may be imposed, but only the most severe penalty is shown in this table.

**Court of Summary Jurisdiction Appearances - Major Penalty for Major Charge Convicted
1 January - 31 December 1990**

TABLE 3.29 Unlawful possession of property

Major charge convicted	No penalty	Order	Rising of the court	Fine (\$)			Suspension of driver's licence	Community service orders	Bond	Suspended imprisonment	Imprisonment (weeks)				Total		
				No.	Min	Av					Max	No.	Min	Av	Max	Number	Percentage
Receiving	12	0	1	86	50	347	2000	0	33	9	36	36	1	17.6	52	213	37.6
Unlawful possession of property	22	6	1	172	20	302	3000	0	42	23	36	48	1	14.5	52	350	62.2
Other offences	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0.0
Total	34	6	2	258	20	317	3000	0	75	32	72	84	1	15.8	52	563	
Percentage	6.0	1.1	0.4	45.8				0.0	13.3	5.7	12.8	14.9					100.0

More than one penalty type may be imposed, but only the most severe penalty is shown in this table.

**Court of Summary Jurisdiction Appearances - Major Penalty for Major Charge Convicted
1 January - 31 December 1990**

TABLE 3.30 Driving offences

Major charge convicted	No penalty	Order	Rising of the court	Fine (\$)				Suspension of driver's licence	Community service orders	Bond	Suspended imprisonment	Imprisonment (weeks)				Total	
				No.	Min	Av	Max					No.	Min	Av	Max	Number	Percentage
Driving under the influence (D.U.I.)	1	0	0	19	75	424	1000	983	16	2	14	20	2	8.2	14	1055	11.9
Prescribed content of alcohol																	
- .001 to .049	0	0	0	1	50	50	50	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	1	0.0
- .050 to .079	0	0	0	3	80	127	150	1	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	4	0.0
- .080 to .149	0	0	0	20	100	438	700	3041	9	0	0	0	-	-	-	3070	34.8
- .150 or more	0	0	0	21	400	591	1400	2362	20	0	0	0	-	-	-	2403	27.2
- Unknown blood alcohol level	0	0	0	3	500	767	1200	44	1	0	0	0	-	-	-	48	0.5
Refuse breath test	0	0	0	3	100	300	400	135	2	1	0	0	-	-	-	141	1.6
Drive whilst disqualified	17	0	0	60	40	308	1500	38	39	23	336	545	1	6.1	26	1058	12.0
Fail to stop and report accident	6	0	0	108	30	136	1000	14	0	1	0	1	52	52.0	52	130	1.5
Drive in manner dangerous	0	0	0	24	100	308	600	850	1	1	1	4	3	9.7	24	881	10.0
Other offences	4	0	0	37	20	64	150	1	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	42	0.5
Total	28	0	0	299	20	253	1500	7469	88	28	351	570	1	6.3	52	8833	
Percentage	0.3	0.0	0.0	3.4				84.6	1.0	0.3	4.0	6.5					100.0

More than one penalty type may be imposed, but only the most severe penalty is shown in this table.

**Court of Summary Jurisdiction Appearances - Major Penalty for Major Charge Convicted
1 January - 31 December 1990**

TABLE 3.31 Unlawful use or possession of guns or explosives

Major charge convicted	No penalty	Order	Rising of the court	Fine (\$)				Suspension of driver's licence	Community service orders	Bond	Suspended imprisonment	Imprisonment (weeks)				Total	
				No.	Min	Av	Max					No.	Min	Av	Max	Number	Percentage
Possess dangerous guns or explosives	29	13	0	203	25	126	500	0	5	6	1	6	2	7.0	16	263	50.2
Other offences	11	4	0	244	20	99	500	0	1	1	0	0	-	-	-	261	49.8
Total	40	17	0	447	20	111	500	0	6	7	1	6	2	7.0	16	524	
Percentage	7.6	3.2	0.0	85.3				0.0	1.1	1.3	0.2	1.1					100.0

More than one penalty type may be imposed, but only the most severe penalty is shown in this table.

**Court of Summary Jurisdiction Appearances - Major Penalty for Major Charge Convicted
1 January - 31 December 1990**

TABLE 3.32 Damage property

Major charge convicted	No penalty	Order	Rising of the court	Fine (\$)				Suspension of driver's licence	Community service orders	Bond	Suspended imprisonment	Imprisonment (weeks)				Total	
				No.	Min	Av	Max					No.	Min	Av	Max	Number	Percentage
Arson	0	0	0	4	80	120	200	0	0	1	0	0	-	-	-	5	0.5
Malicious damage	124	91	1	535	10	168	1200	4	81	47	26	56	1	9.4	52	965	93.3
Wilful damage - of vehicle	0	0	0	2	100	300	500	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	2	0.2
- other	3	1	0	13	50	242	1200	0	1	2	1	3	4	6.7	8	24	2.3
Other offences	3	0	0	28	20	174	500	0	5	1	2	1	36	36.0	36	38	3.7
Total	130	92	1	580	10	169	1200	4	87	51	29	60	1	9.7	52	1034	
Percentage	12.6	8.9	0.1	58.1				0.4	8.4	4.9	2.8	5.8					100.0

More than one penalty type may be imposed, but only the most severe penalty is shown in this table.

**Court of Summary Jurisdiction Appearances - Major Penalty for Major Charge Convicted
1 January - 31 December 1990**

TABLE 3.33 Minor street offences

Major charge convicted	No penalty	Order	Rising of the court	Fine (\$)			Suspension of driver's licence	Community service orders	Bond	Suspended imprisonment	Imprisonment (weeks)				Total		
				No.	Min	Av					Max	No.	Min	Av	Max	Number	Percentage
Indecent behaviour	4	0	0	54	25	213	550	0	2	19	3	1	4	4.0	4	83	2.8
Disorderly behaviour	71	1	2	733	10	122	1000	8	34	27	7	9	1	2.7	8	892	29.8
Offensive or indecent language	56	0	0	577	20	112	600	0	9	9	1	3	1	5.7	12	649	21.7
Urine in public place	11	0	0	543	20	70	250	0	1	0	0	0	-	-	-	555	18.5
Loitering	14	0	0	177	25	111	250	0	8	0	0	0	-	-	-	197	6.6
Dry area offences	15	0	0	487	20	51	200	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	502	16.8
Other offences	8	2	0	103	20	82	250	0	3	2	0	0	-	-	-	118	3.9
Total	173	3	2	2874	10	98	1000	8	55	57	11	13	1	3.5	12	2996	
Percentage	5.8	0.1	0.1	89.3				0.3	1.8	1.9	0.4	0.4					100.0

More than one penalty type may be imposed, but only the most severe penalty is shown in this table.

**Court of Summary Jurisdiction Appearances - Major Penalty for Major Charge Convicted
1 January - 31 December 1990**

TABLE 3.34 Offences against order

Major charge convicted	No penalty	Order	Rising of the court	Fine (\$)				Suspension of driver's licence	Community service orders	Bond	Suspended imprisonment	Imprisonment (weeks)				Total	
				No.	Min	Av	Max					No.	Min	Av	Max	Number	Percentage
Escape lawful custody offences	6	0	0	18	50	173	400	1	7	3	1	12	2	10.2	26	48	2.9
Other prison offences	0	0	0	3	50	150	250	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	3	0.2
Resist arrest	41	0	0	436	10	159	600	2	56	25	23	29	1	5.9	16	611	37.3
Hinder police	6	0	0	161	30	135	500	0	10	4	3	2	4	8.0	12	186	11.4
Refuse name to police	76	0	0	246	20	108	750	0	3	1	0	0	-	-	-	326	19.9
Perjury and bribery	0	0	0	3	300	517	750	0	0	2	0	0	-	-	-	5	0.3
Contempt etc offences	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	1	0	-	-	-	1	0.1
Unlawfully on premises	24	1	0	186	20	144	800	0	18	14	6	9	4	9.8	24	258	15.8
Accessory before or after the fact	4	0	0	5	40	208	400	0	1	4	3	2	26	29.0	32	19	1.2
Other offences	59	0	0	72	25	191	1000	0	10	10	3	25	1	6.6	26	179	10.9
Total	218	1	0	1130	10	145	1000	2	105	63	40	79	1	7.9	32	1636	
Percentage	13.2	0.1	0.0	69.1				0.1	6.4	3.9	2.4	4.8					100.0

More than one penalty type may be imposed, but only the most severe penalty is shown in this table.

**Court of Summary Jurisdiction Appearances - Major Penalty for Major Charge Convicted
1 January - 31 December 1990**

TABLE 3.35 Restraint orders, breaches

Major charge convicted	No penalty	Order	Rising of the court	Fine (\$)			Suspension of driver's licence	Community service orders	Bond	Suspended imprisonment	Imprisonment (weeks)				Total		
				No.	Min	Av					Max	No.	Min	Av	Max	Number	Percentage
Breach of order of restraint																	
- assault female	12	1	0	18	40	184	300	0	2	4	2	1	1	1.0	1	40	20.0
- other	52	0	0	80	40	153	500	0	5	14	4	5	1	2.8	4	160	80.0
Other Offences	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0.0
Total	64	1	0	98	40	150	500	0	7	18	6	6	1	2.5	4	200	
Percentage	32.0	0.5	0.0	49.0				0.0	3.5	9.0	3.0	3.0					100.0

More than one penalty type may be imposed, but only the most severe penalty is shown in this table.

**Court of Summary Jurisdiction Appearances - Major Penalty for Major Charge Convicted
1 January - 31 December 1990**

TABLE 3.36 Other offences

Major charge convicted	No penalty	Order	Rising of the court	Fine (\$)				Suspension of driver's licence	Community service orders	Bond	Suspended imprisonment	Imprisonment (weeks)				Total	
				No.	Min	Av	Max					No.	Min	Av	Max	Number	Percentage
Prostitution offences	3	0	0	25	50	212	1000	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	28	18.7
Restricted publications	0	0	0	2	100	200	300	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	2	1.3
Customs offences, non drugs	0	0	0	22	100	568	2070	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	22	14.7
Listening device offences	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0.0
Betting offences	0	0	0	19	40	140	500	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	19	12.7
Other offences	0	0	0	72	50	674	5500	0	2	3	2	0	-	-	-	79	52.7
Total	3	0	0	140	40	495	5500	0	2	3	2	0	-	-	-	150	
Percentage	2.0	0.0	0.0	93.3				0.0	1.3	2.0	1.3	0.0					100.0

More than one penalty type may be imposed, but only the most severe penalty is shown in this table.

**Court of Summary Jurisdiction Appearances
1 January - 31 December 1990**

TABLE 3.38 Penalties imposed upon offenders with no previous convictions for any offence convicted of driving with more than the prescribed content of alcohol (PCA)

Blood alcohol level	Total convicted	Fine imposed		Licence suspension when no prison sentence															Imprisonment duration (weeks)					
		No.	Av.	Duration of licence suspension (months)															Total licence suspension	No.	Min.	Av.	Max.	
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7-9	10-12	13-15	16-18	19-24	25-36	Over 36	Av.	Until further order						
.050 to .079	4	4	158	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.0	0	1	0	-	-	-
.080 to .099	658	657	374	9	0	1	1	0	562	59	9	3	1	6	4	0	6.5	0	655	0	-	-	-	
.100 to .149	1831	1828	420	2	1	2	0	1	661	894	209	17	11	3	10	1	7.8	6	1812	0	-	-	-	
.150 to .199	1216	1208	533	1	1	0	2	1	14	8	657	332	108	19	36	16	14.3	8	1195	0	-	-	-	
.200 to .249	398	396	594	0	0	1	0	0	3	1	72	87	137	69	12	7	17.4	4	389	0	-	-	-	
.25+	100	99	634	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	15	16	20	30	14	2	20.3	0	99	0	-	-	-	
Unknown	39	39	526	0	0	0	0	0	13	6	9	6	1	0	1	0	10.2	0	36	0	-	-	-	
Total	4246	4229	467	12	2	5	3	2	1253	970	971	461	278	127	77	28	10.7	18	4187	0	-	-	-	
Percentage	100.0	99.6		0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	29.5	22.8	22.9	10.9	6.5	3.0	1.8	0.6		0.4	98.6	0.0				

**Court of Summary Jurisdiction Appearances
1 January - 31 December 1990**

TABLE 3.39a Age and offence charged for male defendants

Major charge (grouped)	Age of Males									Average age (years)	Total of information available		Information not available
	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50-59	60 plus		Number	Percentage	
Offences against the person	7	398	845	676	541	284	302	98	49	29.7	3199	12.2	79
Robbery and extortion	0	21	29	25	19	7	5	2	0	27.2	108	0.4	1
Sexual offences	1	18	50	42	28	35	42	18	14	34.9	248	0.9	3
Drug offences	9	479	845	549	325	128	71	20	6	25.9	2432	9.3	348
Fraud and deception	3	60	151	128	80	63	78	27	11	30.9	601	2.3	32
Break and enter	5	333	338	177	117	51	45	9	3	25.0	1078	4.1	14
Unlawful use, theft of vehicle	8	364	305	107	51	19	18	3	0	22.8	875	3.3	14
Shop theft	6	159	183	127	129	96	139	108	205	38.6	1152	4.4	38
Other larceny	14	304	344	199	131	60	72	32	23	27.2	1179	4.5	118
Unlawful possession of property	3	205	285	182	140	58	59	10	4	26.8	946	3.6	15
Driving offences	12	770	1845	1368	898	589	744	305	140	30.5	6671	25.5	1692
Unlawful use or possession of guns or explosives	1	131	199	95	78	42	53	23	17	28.7	639	2.4	12
Damage property	3	340	467	281	165	88	101	18	3	26.3	1466	5.6	31
Minor street offences	4	701	1051	564	297	189	177	80	25	26.7	3088	11.8	56
Offences against order	10	405	638	362	204	132	110	32	10	26.5	1903	7.3	49
Restraint orders, breaches	3	15	52	73	97	66	85	24	13	35.0	428	1.6	1280
Other offences	0	10	11	9	12	17	29	18	10	40.4	116	0.4	12
Total	89	4711	7639	4964	3312	1924	2130	827	533	28.7	26129		3794
Percentage	0.3	18.0	29.2	19.0	12.7	7.4	8.2	3.2	2.0			100.0	
Rate per 1,000 of adult population		191.9	128.5	79.9	55.6	35.2	22.5	12.5	4.8		49.2		

NB Rate per 1000 adult population derived from estimates of resident population for 30 June 1990 (Australian Bureau of Statistics: Catalogue no. 3201.0)

One entry appears in each of these tables for each appearance by a defendant. These background items refer to the status of the defendant at the time of arrest.

**Court of Summary Jurisdiction Appearances
1 January - 31 December 1990**

TABLE 3.39b Age and offence charged for female defendants

Major charge (grouped)	Age of females									Average age (years)	Total with information available		
	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50-59	60 plus		Number	Percentage	Information not available
Offences against the person	1	66	108	70	61	46	35	12	1	28.7	400	8.0	9
Robbery and extortion	0	2	3	5	1	1	2	0	0	28.4	14	0.3	0
Sexual offences	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	35.1	1	0.0	0
Drug offences	0	44	140	98	59	20	11	2	0	26.6	374	7.5	54
Fraud and deception	1	38	62	58	55	33	40	7	3	30.7	297	6.0	11
Break and enter	0	24	24	19	8	3	5	1	0	25.7	84	1.7	5
Unlawful use, theft of vehicle	2	19	11	8	6	0	0	0	0	22.8	46	0.9	3
Shop theft	2	137	227	199	184	120	192	157	179	37.8	1397	28.0	23
Other larceny	1	46	66	64	36	27	29	13	13	30.9	295	5.9	27
Unlawful possession of property	0	42	59	69	24	14	13	6	3	27.8	230	4.6	2
Driving offences	0	90	248	192	120	93	98	21	16	30.1	878	17.6	156
Unlawful use or possession of guns or explosives	0	15	14	11	7	2	0	1	0	25.2	50	1.0	1
Damage property	0	39	37	31	31	14	10	1	1	27.6	164	3.3	5
Minor street offences	1	75	106	68	44	49	22	4	1	27.4	370	7.4	6
Offences against order	0	59	88	58	29	24	22	7	4	27.8	291	5.8	18
Restraint orders, breaches	0	1	3	4	11	7	5	3	2	37.2	36	0.7	181
Other offences	0	4	17	9	9	9	8	4	1	32.4	61	1.2	6
Total	8	701	1213	963	685	463	492	239	224	31.3	4988		507
Percentage	0.2	14.1	24.3	19.3	13.7	9.3	9.9	4.8	4.5			100.0	
Rate per 1,000 of adult population		29.8	21.5	16.4	11.8	8.4	5.4	3.7	1.6		9.1		

NB Rate per 1000 adult population derived from estimates of resident population for 30 June 1990 (Australian Bureau of Statistics: Catalogue no. 3201.0)

**Court of Summary Jurisdiction Appearances
1 January - 31 December 1990**

TABLE 3.39c Age and offence charged for all defendants

Major charge (grouped)	Age of all defendants									Average age (years)	Total with information available		Information not available
	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50-59	60 plus		Number	Percentage	
Offences against the person	8	463	954	746	602	330	337	110	50	29.5	3600	11.6	95
Robbery and extortion	0	23	32	30	20	8	7	2	0	27.4	122	0.4	2
Sexual offences	1	18	50	42	28	36	42	18	14	34.9	249	0.8	3
Drug offences	9	523	985	648	384	148	82	22	6	26.0	2807	9.0	426
Fraud and deception	4	98	214	189	137	96	118	35	14	30.8	905	2.9	44
Break and enter	5	357	362	196	125	54	56	10	3	25.1	1162	3.7	21
Unlawful use, theft of vehicle	10	383	316	115	57	19	18	3	0	22.8	921	3.0	19
Shop theft	8	296	410	326	313	216	331	265	384	38.1	2549	8.2	66
Other larceny	15	350	410	263	167	87	101	45	36	27.9	1474	4.7	156
Unlawful possession of property	3	247	345	251	164	72	72	16	7	27.0	1177	3.8	18
Driving offences	12	860	2093	1560	1018	682	842	326	156	30.5	7549	24.2	1882
Unlawful use or possession of guns or explosives	1	146	213	106	85	44	53	24	17	28.4	689	2.2	13
Damage property	3	379	504	312	196	102	111	19	4	26.5	1630	5.2	40
Minor street offences	5	776	1158	632	341	238	199	84	26	26.8	3459	11.1	64
Offences against order	10	464	726	420	233	156	132	39	14	26.7	2194	7.0	70
Restraint orders, breaches	3	16	55	77	108	73	90	27	15	35.2	464	1.5	1478
Other offences	0	14	28	20	26	26	37	22	11	37.4	184	0.6	19
Total	97	5413	8855	5933	4004	2387	2622	1067	757	29.1	31135		4416
Percentage	0.3	17.4	28.4	19.4	12.9	7.7	8.4	3.4	2.4			100.0	
Rate per 1,000 of adult population		112.6	76.5	49.0	34.0	21.8	14.1	8.1	3.0		28.9		

NB Rate per 1000 population derived from estimates of resident population for 30 June 1990 (Australian Bureau of Statistics: Catalogue no. 3201.0)

**Court of Summary Jurisdiction Appearances
1 January - 31 December 1990**

TABLE 3.40 Offence type and employment status of defendant

Major charge (grouped)	Occupational status						Total with information available		Information not available
	Employed	Unemployed	Pensioner	Student	Home duties	Self employed	Number	Percentage	
Offences against the person	1585	1509	251	41	114	14	3514	11.7	181
Robbery and extortion	30	79	11	1	1	0	122	0.4	2
Sexual offences	113	91	40	0	0	1	245	0.8	7
Drug offences	927	1313	140	74	98	5	2557	8.5	676
Fraud and deception	384	281	64	16	64	5	804	2.7	145
Break and enter	274	755	74	19	13	1	1136	3.8	47
Unlawful use, theft of vehicle	234	597	31	24	5	0	891	3.0	49
Shop theft	616	652	596	117	455	50	2486	8.3	129
Other larceny	461	696	152	38	82	3	1432	4.8	198
Unlawful possession of property	369	621	77	12	58	0	1137	3.8	58
Driving offences	5220	1478	328	167	135	30	7358	24.6	2073
Unlawful use or possession of guns or explosives	313	281	48	11	10	2	665	2.2	37
Damage property	647	779	73	43	31	3	1576	5.3	94
Minor street offences	1527	1434	176	99	60	8	3304	11.0	219
Offences against order	807	1081	117	49	47	1	2102	7.0	162
Restraint orders, breaches	187	173	63	9	18	3	453	1.5	1489
Other offences	117	28	18	3	11	1	178	0.6	25
Total	13811	11848	2249	723	1202	127	29960		5591
Percentage	46.1	39.5	7.5	2.4	4.0	0.4		100.0	
Rate per 1,000 of adult population	28.8	221.3		11.3		2.1	31.0		

NB Rate per 1000 adult population derived from Australian Bureau of Statistics 1986 Census data

**Court of Summary Jurisdiction Appearances
1 January - 31 December 1990**

TABLE 3.41 Offence type and marital status of defendant

Major charge (grouped)	Marital status						Total with information available		Information not available
	Never married	Defacto	Married	Permanently separated	Divorced	Widowed	Number	Percentage	
Offences against the person	1809	370	686	192	124	14	3195	12.2	500
Robbery and extortion	80	9	11	8	4	1	113	0.4	11
Sexual offences	105	15	54	32	17	7	230	0.9	22
Drug offences	1004	158	171	67	39	1	1440	5.5	1793
Fraud and deception	314	54	196	42	29	7	642	2.4	307
Break and enter	828	80	76	46	34	3	1067	4.1	116
Unlawful use, theft of vehicle	714	55	45	18	13	2	847	3.2	93
Shop theft	1002	86	904	125	140	100	2357	9.0	258
Other larceny	875	102	217	55	47	15	1311	5.0	319
Unlawful possession of property	691	108	170	49	45	2	1065	4.1	130
Driving offences	4181	319	1433	391	326	51	6701	25.5	2730
Unlawful use or possession of guns or explosives	403	48	102	33	19	4	609	2.3	93
Damage property	1047	90	163	72	51	3	1426	5.4	244
Minor street offences	2327	153	302	68	65	6	2921	11.1	602
Offences against order	1357	132	217	76	50	9	1841	7.0	423
Restraint orders, breaches	168	22	80	64	41	1	376	1.4	1566
Other offences	61	3	65	10	8	3	150	0.6	53
Total	16966	1804	4892	1348	1052	229	26291		9260
Percentage	64.5	6.9	18.6	5.1	4.0	0.9		100.0	
Rate per 1,000 of adult population	79.5		7.9	51.0	20.7	3	26.8		

NB Rate per 1000 adult population derived from Australian Bureau of Statistics 1986 Census data

Court of Summary Jurisdiction Appearances
1 January - 31 December 1990

TABLE 3.42 Offence type and birthplace of defendant

Major charge (grouped)	State or country of birth														Total with information available		Unknown
	Australasia					Europe								Other	Number	Percentage	
	Aboriginal	South Australia	Interstate	Australia unspecified	New Zealand	United Kingdom	Germany	Greece	Italy	Yugoslavia	Other Europe	Asia					
Offences against the person	636	1568	484	33	54	239	32	45	44	25	144	98	24	3426	11.6	269	
Robbery and extortion	12	60	31	1	2	3	0	1	0	1	4	1	0	116	0.4	8	
Sexual offences	17	147	38	0	4	11	5	1	5	4	8	1	1	242	0.8	10	
Drug offences	149	1520	424	40	49	206	11	25	25	14	67	39	13	2582	8.7	651	
Fraud and deception	32	425	137	15	8	56	7	8	17	14	31	25	3	778	2.6	171	
Break and enter	187	587	229	9	10	53	4	2	3	10	37	12	2	1145	3.9	38	
Unlawful use, theft of vehicle	180	479	139	11	18	35	2	0	1	3	20	10	3	901	3.1	39	
Shop theft	80	1123	342	40	32	215	61	49	86	43	244	119	34	2468	8.4	147	
Other larceny	119	798	236	15	20	89	6	11	13	8	60	33	11	1419	4.8	211	
Unlawful possession of property	92	590	232	15	12	89	7	13	6	14	44	31	6	1151	3.9	44	
Driving offences	281	4522	916	102	105	570	54	26	62	74	305	100	34	7151	24.2	2280	
Unlawful use or possession of guns or explosives	52	390	83	11	10	36	8	6	7	14	20	18	1	656	2.2	46	
Damage property	211	893	227	23	20	89	8	6	7	11	30	21	6	1552	5.3	118	
Minor street offences	709	1784	360	51	26	161	18	10	11	11	100	38	9	3268	11.1	255	
Offences against order	378	1037	312	20	28	134	12	10	8	12	63	32	15	2061	7.0	203	
Restraint orders, breaches	17	259	60	6	4	29	12	6	8	5	26	5	6	443	1.5	1499	
Other offences	0	76	31	3	1	11	0	13	11	4	7	10	2	169	0.6	34	
Total	3152	16238	4281	395	403	2026	247	232	314	267	1210	593	170	29528		6023	
Percentage	10.7	55.0	14.5	1.3	1.4	6.9	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.9	4.1	2.0	0.6		100.0		
Rate per 1,000 of adult population	411		30.8		61.8	14.6	17.5	17.5	10.7	31.3	32.6	27.7	17.7	30.6			

NB Rate per 1000 adult population derived from Australian Bureau of Statistics 1986 Census data
The source of 'Aboriginality' data of a defendant is the police officer's judgement based upon the appearance of the defendant. The group 'Australia Unspecified' denotes that the defendant was born in Australia, but that the particular state was not recorded.

Court of Summary Jurisdiction Appearances
1 January - 31 December 1990

TABLE 3.43 Offence type and residence of defendant - local government area in metropolitan Adelaide

Offence type	Adelaide	Brighton	Burnside	Campbelltown	East Torrens	Elizabeth	Enfield	Gawler	Glenside	Happy Valley	Henley & Grange	Hindmarsh	Kensington & Norwood	Marion	Mitcham	Munno Para
Offences against the person	49	22	49	54	6	137	256	18	28	19	29	40	22	132	59	104
Robbery and extortion	4	1	3	3	0	5	7	0	0	3	0	3	0	6	3	2
Sexual offences	3	1	1	4	0	9	13	2	2	0	0	6	0	8	5	5
Drug offences	25	24	23	43	5	143	198	21	38	21	31	36	39	232	76	91
Fraud and deception	13	11	18	18	1	39	57	4	15	9	16	9	13	50	13	32
Break and enter	14	2	10	12	3	48	90	7	16	3	10	18	3	58	25	37
Unlawful use, theft of vehicle	12	1	6	12	4	59	59	7	12	2	8	8	1	47	21	32
Shop theft	46	21	77	73	8	97	218	11	38	33	38	39	47	171	82	67
Other larceny	16	9	26	21	3	106	100	20	20	12	9	30	12	94	32	67
Unlawful possession of property	14	4	15	16	0	76	85	5	16	4	13	13	14	56	25	31
Driving offences	91	60	160	195	32	262	517	73	103	122	98	78	70	430	282	190
Unlawful use or possession of guns or explosives	9	6	7	12	1	36	51	0	7	6	4	3	4	37	23	14
Damage property	25	11	19	21	5	70	102	21	9	12	12	24	11	67	31	33
Minor street offences	48	21	49	72	6	122	208	12	42	28	54	34	23	153	86	88
Offences against order	32	11	20	25	4	100	152	13	20	15	18	24	16	97	34	54
Restraint orders, breaches	59	13	22	26	2	38	108	16	24	10	20	33	15	89	49	21
Other offences	7	0	4	6	1	2	13	2	4	3	3	6	3	9	8	3
Total	467	238	507	613	81	1349	2232	232	394	302	357	404	293	1736	854	871
Percentage	2.0	1.0	2.2	2.7	0.4	5.9	9.8	1.0	1.7	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.3	7.6	3.7	3.8
Rate per 1,000 of adult population	42.4	15.1	16.5	17.7	18.0	62.6	45.0	21.8	34.1	13.3	29.3	62.2	36.7	30.5	17.7	42.3

The local government area of "Happy Valley" is now identified separately. Prior to 1989 it was included in "other country"

NB Rate per 1000 adult population from estimated resident population in South Australia, June 1989, (Australian Bureau of Statistics: Catalogue no. 3204.4)

TABLE 3.43 (continued)

Offence type	Noarlunga	Payneham	Port Adelaide	Prospect	Salisbury	Stirling	St Peters	Tea Tree Gully	Thebarton	Unley	Walkerville	West Torrens	Willunga	Woodville	Total
Offences against the person	188	31	138	21	248	12	16	72	36	50	6	74	25	224	2165
Robbery and extortion	3	2	6	0	8	0	2	1	2	0	0	2	1	5	72
Sexual offences	21	0	3	6	18	1	1	4	2	5	0	2	3	9	134
Drug offences	204	35	174	23	190	9	30	46	51	58	3	63	23	172	2127
Fraud and deception	33	20	33	10	72	7	4	40	3	19	3	19	5	67	645
Break and enter	56	14	65	15	70	3	7	15	11	16	0	27	2	70	727
Unlawful use, theft of vehicle	38	12	45	3	74	3	3	12	5	17	0	24	2	57	588
Shop theft	149	27	134	27	168	18	26	93	27	85	12	76	14	220	2142
Other larceny	67	14	66	12	119	6	9	33	21	31	2	36	6	77	1076
Unlawful possession of property	67	10	45	13	75	4	2	25	26	24	0	20	3	84	785
Driving offences	498	92	345	91	631	75	63	405	66	179	34	259	55	479	6055
Unlawful use or possession of guns or explosives	30	7	24	6	50	2	2	21	12	8	1	17	3	36	439
Damage property	78	11	75	17	90	6	11	51	36	28	1	39	5	78	979
Minor street offences	99	41	176	36	229	12	15	108	26	62	6	94	10	193	2151
Offences against order	77	23	101	27	164	6	9	54	29	36	4	70	7	158	1400
Restraint orders, breaches	124	25	69	10	92	20	16	48	21	39	4	70	10	132	1225
Other offences	5	3	4	1	11	5	3	4	5	3	1	8	0	10	137
Total	1737	367	1503	318	2309	189	219	1032	359	660	77	900	174	2071	22845
Percentage	7.6	1.6	6.6	1.4	10.0	0.8	1.0	4.5	1.6	2.9	0.3	3.9	0.8	9.1	100.0
Rate per 1,000 of adult population	32.3	27.1	50.0	20.7	31.0	16.2	31.8	17.8	51.2	22.0	13.7	24.3	20.7	32.7	29.3

**Court of Summary Jurisdiction Appearances
1 January - 31 December 1990**

TABLE 3.44 Offence type and residence of defendant - local government area

Offence type	Mount Gambier	Riverland	Port Lincoln	Port Augusta	Port Pirie	Whyalla	Cooper Pedy	Far North	Other country	No fixed place of abode	Interstate or overseas	Unknown	Total
Offences against the person	44	94	69	163	45	181	30	107	565	141	58	33	1530
Robbery and extortion	4	4	1	3	1	2	0	1	11	20	2	3	52
Sexual offences	4	5	2	10	6	26	2	5	49	6	1	2	118
Drug offences	67	138	62	49	46	162	11	7	473	33	37	21	1106
Fraud and deception	8	9	14	22	31	37	1	6	89	50	24	13	304
Break and enter	18	29	32	23	28	36	7	22	132	91	21	17	456
Unlawful use, theft of vehicle	9	18	16	18	5	21	5	21	120	91	18	12	354
Shop theft	46	12	14	20	30	58	1	4	189	52	30	17	473
Other larceny	28	36	37	34	23	31	4	3	201	107	30	15	554
Unlawful possession of property	13	29	5	25	26	21	5	23	130	89	25	19	410
Driving offences	249	354	166	154	136	275	55	78	1527	86	227	69	3376
Unlawful use or possession of guns or explosives	7	22	4	23	11	37	9	12	110	20	3	5	263
Damage property	32	63	27	50	25	77	10	24	260	84	21	18	691
Minor street offences	65	100	46	173	31	113	36	56	512	159	52	29	1372
Offences against order	31	60	33	86	23	109	8	58	234	148	41	33	864
Restraint orders, breaches	18	58	60	39	40	113	6	5	308	33	9	28	717
Other offences	8	5	3	0	1	3	0	0	37	3	6	0	66
Total	651	1036	591	892	508	1302	190	437	4947	1213	605	334	12706
Percentage	5.1	8.2	4.7	7.0	4.0	10.0	1.5	3.4	38.9	9.5	4.8	2.6	100.0
Rate per 1,000 of adult population	33.4	40.2	48.9	80.8	41.6	66.9	119.0	73.4	28.7				45.4

NB Rate per 1000 adult population from estimated resident population in South Australia, June 1989, (Australian Bureau of Statistics: Catalogue no. 3204.4)

* Prior to 1989 this category included Happy Valley. This is now separately identified in Table 3.43 for metropolitan Adelaide.

**Court of Summary Jurisdiction Appearances
1 January - 31 December 1990**

TABLE 3.45 Offence type and previous criminal record

Major charge (grouped)	Prior criminal record											
	Number of prior criminal convictions							One or more previous imprisonments		Total with information available		Information not available
	No prior convictions	1	2-4	5-9	10-49	50 or more	Average	Number	Percentage of offence group	Number	Percentage	
Offences against the person	1174	255	501	433	919	152	10.5	807	23.5	3434	11.4	261
Robbery and extortion	30	4	16	13	45	10	15.5	47	39.8	118	0.4	6
Sexual offences	99	17	33	31	54	4	7.4	56	23.5	238	0.8	14
Drug offences	559	191	543	508	848	74	10.1	596	21.9	2723	9.0	510
Fraud and deception	428	46	97	70	133	17	5.7	102	12.9	791	2.6	158
Break and enter	291	43	156	147	402	79	14.7	392	35.1	1118	3.7	65
Unlawful use, theft of vehicle	253	31	111	116	308	74	15.0	307	34.4	893	3.0	47
Shop theft	1715	157	205	127	258	37	3.9	231	9.2	2499	8.3	116
Other larceny	605	78	192	142	352	60	9.5	309	21.6	1429	4.7	201
Unlawful possession of property	361	67	145	172	330	66	11.4	320	28.0	1141	3.8	54
Driving offences	3980	525	1135	840	894	76	4.2	686	9.2	7450	24.8	1981
Unlawful use or possession of guns or explosives	284	55	97	101	115	24	7.2	105	15.5	676	2.2	26
Damage property	519	104	227	218	447	53	9.8	336	21.4	1568	5.2	102
Minor street offences	1402	231	475	365	689	138	8.6	535	16.2	3300	11.0	223
Offences against order	714	125	284	281	605	110	11.2	507	23.9	2119	7.0	145
Restraint orders, breaches	132	33	82	69	110	6	8.4	88	20.3	434	1.4	1508
Other offences	107	12	23	11	12	1	2.6	11	6.6	166	0.6	37
Total	12653	1974	4322	3644	6521	983	8.2	5435	18.1	30097		5454
Percentage	42.0	6.6	14.4	12.1	21.7	3.3		18.1			100.0	

Defendants with 100 or more previous convictions are recorded as 99. Where a defendant is charged with a Commonwealth offence, the previous convictions of that defendant include all previous Commonwealth offences (both adult and juvenile), and exclude all State offences. Where a defendant is charged with a State offence the defendant's previous convictions include both adult and juvenile offences in South Australia, and, if the South Australian Police are advised of them, interstate and Commonwealth offences.

**Court of Summary Jurisdiction Appearances
1 January - 31 December 1990**

TABLE 3.46 Offence type and bail status at final court appearance

Major charge (grouped)	One court hearing			Two or more court hearings			Committed for trial or sentence			Total with information available		Information not available
	Allowed at large	Police custody	In custody on another matter	On bail	Remanded in custody	In custody on another matter	On bail	Remanded in custody	In custody on another matter	Number	Percentage	
Offences against the person	530	39	2	2526	245	58	108	29	1	3538	10.4	157
Robbery and extortion	2	1	0	41	20	0	27	20	1	112	0.3	12
Sexual offences	6	0	0	89	14	2	128	11	2	252	0.7	0
Drug offences	1945	15	6	583	57	26	200	6	0	3115	9.1	118
Fraud and deception	156	7	0	583	45	13	67	3	0	874	2.6	75
Break and enter	77	16	0	628	239	46	81	28	5	1120	3.3	63
Unlawful use, theft of vehicle	84	11	5	534	166	62	11	2	2	877	2.6	63
Shop theft	1231	38	4	1139	96	21	4	0	1	2534	7.4	81
Other larceny	507	45	6	800	117	48	29	3	1	1556	4.6	74
Unlawful possession of property	153	21	4	696	99	38	47	11	1	1070	3.1	125
Driving offences	3972	49	14	5000	135	50	2	1	0	9223	27.1	208
Unlawful use or possession of guns or explosives	299	5	2	313	27	12	1	0	0	659	1.9	43
Damage property	473	32	3	911	91	43	25	7	0	1585	4.6	85
Minor street offences	2184	55	7	989	148	39	1	0	0	3423	10.0	100
Offences against order	660	61	10	1058	197	49	17	2	1	2055	6.0	209
Restraint orders, breaches	210	14	1	1634	32	14	0	0	0	1905	5.6	37
Other offences	74	1	0	117	3	0	0	0	0	195	0.6	3
Total	12563	410	64	17918	1731	521	748	123	15	34093		1458
Percentage	36.8	1.2	0.2	52.6	5.1	1.5	2.2	0.4	0.0		100.0	

For defendants with only one court hearing bail status refers to police bail. For those with two or more hearings the bail status has been accorded by the court.

Court of Summary Jurisdiction Appearances
1 January - 31 December 1990

TABLE 3.47 Offence type and legal representation at final court appearance

Major charge (grouped)	One court hearing			Two or more court hearings			Committed for trial or sentence			Total with information available		Information not available
	Duty solicitor	Other legal representation	No legal representation	Duty solicitor	Other legal representation	No legal representation	Duty solicitor	Other legal representation	No legal representation	Number	Percentage	
Offences against the person	27	276	286	146	2370	402	2	127	11	3647	10.6	48
Robbery and extortion	0	1	2	3	62	8	2	48	0	124	0.4	0
Sexual offences	1	0	5	5	96	4	5	133	3	252	0.7	0
Drug offences	10	94	1813	26	432	522	6	187	14	3104	9.0	129
Fraud and deception	10	91	72	28	563	104	0	71	3	942	2.7	7
Break and enter	9	60	33	67	809	78	4	106	4	1170	3.4	13
Unlawful use, theft of vehicle	14	43	49	53	656	103	1	14	1	934	2.7	6
Shop theft	86	321	845	94	874	326	0	6	0	2552	7.4	63
Other larceny	39	117	414	66	727	213	1	31	1	1609	4.7	21
Unlawful possession of property	18	92	80	54	751	122	5	51	4	1177	3.4	18
Driving offences	91	993	2799	173	3103	1862	0	2	1	9024	26.1	407
Unlawful use or possession of guns or explosives	8	47	237	18	245	114	0	1	1	671	1.9	31
Damage property	17	141	333	73	741	283	4	24	5	1621	4.7	49
Minor street offences	45	269	1917	50	699	472	1	0	0	3453	10.0	70
Offences against order	23	204	527	96	1011	347	2	19	0	2229	6.5	35
Restraint orders, breaches	9	30	174	32	415	1180	0	0	0	1840	5.3	102
Other offences	1	19	52	1	106	19	0	0	0	198	0.6	5
Total	408	2798	9638	985	13660	6157	33	820	48	34547		1004
Percentage	1.2	8.1	27.9	2.9	39.5	17.8	0.1	2.4	0.1		100.0	

The term 'Duty Solicitor' refers to solicitors rostered to service courts under the Law Society's Duty Solicitor Scheme, and to solicitors from Legal Services Commission who also provide a duty solicitor service. 'Other' legal representation refers to solicitors from legal aid organisations appearing on occasions other than as duty solicitors, and private solicitors.

**Court of Summary Jurisdiction Appearances
1 January - 31 December 1990**

TABLE 3.48 Offence type and plea at final court appearance

Major charge (grouped)	Finalised in summary court				Committed for trial or sentence			Total with information available		Unknown
	Guilty	Guilty 4A	Not guilty	No plea	Guilty	Not guilty	No plea	Number	Percentage	
Offences against the person	1842	8	319	1386	5	11	124	3695	10.4	0
Robbery and extortion	0	0	0	74	7	0	43	124	0.3	0
Sexual offences	5	0	1	105	6	3	132	252	0.7	0
Drug offences	872	1185	12	957	10	2	195	3233	9.1	0
Fraud and deception	554	3	36	282	9	2	63	949	2.7	0
Break and enter	601	0	41	426	21	4	90	1183	3.3	0
Unlawful use, theft of vehicle	649	2	46	227	4	0	12	940	2.6	0
Shop theft	2214	14	96	284	0	1	6	2615	7.4	0
Other larceny	1102	109	63	323	5	1	27	1630	4.6	0
Unlawful possession of property	616	4	50	463	6	1	55	1195	3.4	0
Driving offences	8318	87	155	868	1	0	2	9431	26.5	0
Unlawful use or possession of guns or explosives	516	33	12	139	1	0	1	702	2.0	0
Damage property	1149	17	52	419	4	1	28	1670	4.7	0
Minor street offences	2411	702	43	366	0	0	1	3523	9.9	0
Offences against order	1729	41	49	424	1	0	20	2264	6.4	0
Restraint orders, breaches	207	3	13	1719	0	0	0	1942	5.5	0
Other offences	160	2	9	32	0	0	0	203	0.6	0
Total	22945	2210	997	8494	80	26	799	35551		0
Percentage	64.5	6.2	2.8	23.9	0.2	0.1	2.2		100.0	

**PART 4 - SUPREME AND DISTRICT
CRIMINAL COURT APPEARANCES**

Supreme & District Criminal Court Appearances - Major Charge & Case Outcome

1 January - 31 December 1990

TABLE 4.1 Summary of all offences

Major charge (grouped)	Type of case, plea and outcome											Total charged		Where case heard	
	Guilty plea		Trial					Nolle prosequi			Number	Percentage	Supreme court	District court	
	Guilty as charged	Guilty of other offence	Guilty as charged	Guilty of lesser offence	Guilty of other offence	Not guilty on grounds of insanity	Acquitted	Guilty of other offence	Accused discharged	Other Outcome					
Offences against the person	110	11	44	9	3	0	30	16	50	0	273	16.5	55	218	
Robbery and extortion	56	1	12	1	3	0	3	10	8	0	94	5.7	78	16	
Sexual offences*	79	4	20	3	7	0	40	15	88	3	259	15.6	146	113	
Drug offences	261	7	29	9	3	0	9	1	22	0	341	20.6	68	273	
Fraud and deception	109	0	17	0	1	0	17	4	12	1	161	9.7	32	129	
Break and enter	165	0	14	0	5	0	15	15	14	2	230	13.9	23	207	
Other offences	205	0	34	0	4	0	14	11	30	0	298	18.0	55	243	
Total	985	23	170	22	26	0	128	72	224	6	1656		457	1199	
Percentage	59.5	1.4	10.3	1.3	1.6	0.0	7.7	4.3	13.5	0.4	100.0		27.6	72.4	

* Three cases in this group which were convicted appealed successfully prior to the setting of a penalty. They are included in this table but do not appear in the penalty tables.

For each court appearance which was finalised during the twelve-month period only the outcome for the major charge is recorded.

Each table refers to appearances by individual defendants. For example, if four co-defendants were tried and convicted jointly for an offence which they committed together, each would be recorded separately in the case outcome and sentencing tables. An individual tried or sentenced on two separate occasions within the same reporting period would be recorded twice.

Supreme & District Criminal Court Appearances - Major Charge & Case Outcome
1 January - 31 December 1990

TABLE 4.2 Offences against the person

Major charge	Type of case, plea and outcome										Total charged		Where case heard	
	Guilty plea		Trial					Nolle prosequi			Number	Percentage	Supreme court	District court
	Guilty as charged	Guilty of other offence	Guilty as charged	Guilty of lesser offence	Guilty of other offence	Not guilty on grounds of insanity	Acquitted	Guilty of other offence	Accused discharged	Other Outcome				
Murder	2	0	3	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	8	2.9	8	0
Manslaughter	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.4	1	0
Cause death by dangerous driving	10	1	8	6	2	0	2	1	0	0	30	11.0	0	30
Other homicide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Attempted murder	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	5	1.8	4	1
Wound or assault, grievous bodily harm	9	5	8	1	0	0	6	2	4	0	35	12.8	25	10
Assault, actual bodily harm	20	3	11	1	0	0	10	1	11	0	57	20.9	1	56
Other assault	26	0	2	0	0	0	7	1	16	0	52	19.0	4	48
Other offences	42	2	11	1	0	0	4	8	17	0	85	31.1	12	73
Total	110	11	44	9	3	0	30	16	50	0	273		55	218
Percentage	40.3	4.0	16.1	3.3	1.1	0.0	11.0	5.9	18.3	0.0		100.0	20.1	79.9

Supreme & District Criminal Court Appearances - Major Charge & Case Outcome
1 January - 31 December 1990

TABLE 4.3 Robbery and extortion

Major charge	Type of case, plea and outcome										Total charged		Where case heard	
	Guilty plea		Trial					Nolle prosequi			Number	Percentage	Supreme court	District court
	Guilty as charged	Guilty of other offence	Guilty as charged	Guilty of lesser offence	Guilty of other offence	Not guilty on grounds of insanity	Acquitted	Guilty of other offence	Accused discharged	Other Outcome				
Robbery - with firearm	20	0	7	0	0	0	2	3	1	0	33	35.1	33	0
- other weapon	17	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	20	21.3	20	0
- in company	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	3	2	0	7	7.4	7	0
- with violence	12	0	2	1	1	0	1	2	4	0	23	24.5	13	10
Conspiracy to rob	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Assault with intent to rob	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	5.3	5	0
Other offences	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6.4	0	6
Total	56	1	12	1	3	0	3	10	8	0	94		78	16
Percentage	59.6	1.1	12.8	1.1	3.2	0.0	3.2	10.6	8.5	0.0		100.0	83.0	17.0

Supreme & District Criminal Court Appearances - Major Charge & Case Outcome 1 January - 31 December 1990

TABLE 4.4 Sexual offences

Major charge	Type of case, plea and outcome											Total charged		Where case heard	
	Guilty plea		Trial					Nolle prosequi			Number	Percentage	Supreme court	District court	
	Guilty as charged	Guilty of other offence	Guilty as charged	Guilty of lesser offence	Guilty of other offence	Not guilty on grounds of insanity	Acquitted	Guilty of other offence	Accused discharged	Other Outcome					
Rape - female	13	2	6	1	5	0	21	8	37	1	94	36.3	94	0	
- male*	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	1.2	3	0	
- attempted	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0.8	1	1	
Unlawful sexual intercourse															
- person under 12*	8	1	4	0	0	0	3	3	12	1	32	12.4	30	2	
- attempted, person under 12	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	5	1.9	4	1	
- person 12 to 16	13	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	15	5.8	6	9	
- other unlawful sexual* intercourse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	
Indecent assault															
- person under 12	14	0	1	0	2	0	5	0	10	0	32	12.4	2	30	
- person 12 to 16	23	0	6	2	0	0	6	2	22	0	61	23.6	4	57	
- other indecent assault	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.4	1	0	
Gross indecency	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	4	1.5	0	4	
Incest	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	4	1.5	0	4	
Other offences	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	6	2.3	1	5	
Total	79	4	20	3	7	0	40	15	88	3	259		146	113	
Percentage	30.5	1.5	7.7	1.2	2.7	0.0	15.4	5.8	34.0	1.2		100.0	56.4	43.6	

* One case from each group was convicted but appealed successfully prior to the setting of a penalty. They are included in this table but omitted from the penalty table for this group.

Supreme & District Criminal Court Appearances - Major Charge & Case Outcome
1 January - 31 December 1990

TABLE 4.5 Drug offences

Major charge	Type of case, plea and outcome										Total charged		Where case heard	
	Guilty plea		Trial					Nolle prosequi		Other Outcome	Number	Percentage	Supreme court	District court
	Guilty as charged	Guilty of other offence	Guilty as charged	Guilty of lesser offence	Guilty of other offence	Not guilty on grounds of insanity	Acquitted	Guilty of other offence	Accused discharged					
Heroin offences														
- importing	7	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	10	2.9	10	0
- sell	14	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	4.7	14	2
- possess for sale	8	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	3.5	12	0
- other	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	1.2	3	1
Haashiah														
- sell	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
- possess for sale	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.3	0	1
- other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Indian hemp														
- sell	30	0	4	0	2	0	3	0	8	0	47	13.8	2	45
- possess for sale	62	6	5	7	0	0	1	0	4	0	85	24.9	1	84
- cultivate	125	0	11	0	0	0	3	0	8	0	147	43.1	10	137
- other	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.3	1	0
Other drug														
- sell	5	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	8	2.3	8	0
- possess for sale	4	1	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	9	2.6	6	3
- other	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.3	1	0
Forge, utter, prescription	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Total	261	7	29	9	3	0	9	1	22	0	341		68	273
Percentage	78.5	2.1	8.5	2.6	0.9	0.0	2.6	0.3	6.5	0.0		100.0	19.9	80.1

Supreme & District Criminal Court Appearances - Major Charge & Case Outcome
1 January - 31 December 1990

TABLE 4.6 Fraud and deception

Major charge	Type of case, plea and outcome										Total charged		Where case heard	
	Guilty plea		Trial					Nolle prosequi			Number	Percentage	Supreme court	District court
	Guilty as charged	Guilty of other offence	Guilty as charged	Guilty of lesser offence	Guilty of other offence	Not guilty on grounds of insanity	Acquitted	Guilty of other offence	Accused discharged	Other Outcome				
Forge and utter	13	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	16	9.9	8	8
Conspiracy to defraud	10	0	1	0	0	0	3	1	5	0	20	12.4	12	8
Embezzlement as a servant	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	2.5	0	4
Falsification of accounts	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	1.9	0	3
Larceny as a servant	6	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	11	6.8	0	11
Fraudulent conversion	10	0	5	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	19	11.8	1	18
False pretences	36	0	5	0	0	0	3	1	4	1	50	31.1	1	49
Alter cheques	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.6	1	0
Other offences	31	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	37	23.0	9	28
Total	109	0	17	0	1	0	17	4	12	1	161		32	129
Percentage	67.7	0.0	10.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	10.6	2.5	7.5	0.6	100.0		19.9	80.1

Supreme & District Criminal Court Appearances - Major Charge & Case Outcome
1 January - 31 December 1990

TABLE 4.7 Break and enter

Major charge	Type of case, plea and outcome											Total charged		Where case heard	
	Guilty plea		Trial					Nolle prosequi			Number	Percentage	Supreme court	District court	
	Guilty as charged	Guilty of other offence	Guilty as charged	Guilty of lesser offence	Guilty of other offence	Not guilty on grounds of insanity	Acquitted	Guilty of other offence	Accused discharged	Other Outcome					
Burglary/attempted burglary	14	0	1	0	4	0	1	6	3	0	29	12.6	16	13	
Break and enter dwelling	58	0	6	0	0	0	7	1	6	2	80	34.8	3	77	
Break and enter dwelling with intent	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	1.3	0	3	
Break and enter other premises	86	0	7	0	1	0	4	7	2	0	107	46.5	4	103	
Break and enter other premises with intent	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	2.2	0	5	
Possess housebreaking implements	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	6	2.6	0	6	
Total	165	0	14	0	5	0	15	15	14	2	230		23	207	
Percentage	71.7	0.0	6.1	0.0	2.2	0.0	6.5	6.5	6.1	0.9		100.0	10.0	90.0	

Supreme & District Criminal Court Appearances - Major Charge & Case Outcome
1 January - 31 December 1990

TABLE 4.8 Other offences

Major charge	Type of case, plea and outcome										Total charged		Where case heard	
	Guilty plea		Trial					Nolle prosequi			Number	Percentage	Supreme court	District court
	Guilty as charged	Guilty of other offence	Guilty as charged	Guilty of lesser offence	Guilty of other offence	Not guilty on grounds of insanity	Acquitted	Guilty of other offence	Accused discharged	Other Outcome				
Arson	24	0	4	0	0	0	4	3	2	0	37	12.4	28	9
Arson related offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Malicious damage	20	0	3	0	1	0	2	1	2	0	29	9.7	3	26
Larceny - motor vehicle	14	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	17	5.7	0	17
- shop theft	13	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	17	5.7	1	16
- other larceny	43	0	8	0	0	0	1	1	5	0	58	19.5	4	54
Receiving	56	0	12	0	3	0	5	5	6	0	87	29.2	3	84
Accessory before or after the fact	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	10	3.4	3	7
Other offences	28	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	10	0	43	14.4	13	30
Total	205	0	34	0	4	0	14	11	30	0	298		55	243
Percentage	68.8	0.0	11.4	0.0	1.3	0.0	4.7	3.7	10.1	0.0		100.0	18.5	81.5

Supreme & District Criminal Court Appearances - Major Penalty for Major Charge Found Guilty 1 January - 31 December 1990

TABLE 4.9 Summary of all convictions*

Major charge convicted	Fine	Suspension of driver's licence	Rising of the court	Bond with supervision	Bond without supervision	Suspended imprisonment duration (months)				Immediate imprisonment duration of sentence for major charge													Charge convicted			
						No	Min	Av	Max	No	Avg sentence (mths)	Less than 6 mths	6 mths up to 1 yr	1 yr up to 2 yrs	2 yrs up to 3 yrs	3 yrs up to 4 yrs	4 yrs up to 5 yrs	5 yrs up to 10 yrs	10 yrs up to 15 yrs	15 yrs or more	Life	Major	Lesser	Other	Total	
																										No
Offences against the person	27	4	1	6	2	87	1	14.8	72	66	27.3	5	0	15	18	9	1	4	0	1	5	147	5	41	193	
Robbery and extortion	0	0	0	0	0	12	4	27.8	60	59	54.0	1	1	4	4	11	12	25	1	0	0	68	0	3	71	
Sexual offences	6	0	0	11	3	46	1	13.6	48	47	53.0	0	1	4	8	5	8	20	1	0	0	95	1	17	113	
Drug offences	124	0	0	3	2	128	2	12.7	60	44	34.7	4	1	14	3	5	7	10	0	0	0	282	9	10	301	
Fraud and deception	4	0	1	4	10	68	1	15.1	48	43	22.1	5	6	18	4	3	4	3	0	0	0	122	0	8	130	
Break and enter	1	0	0	6	1	79	3	13.7	48	95	19.6	4	12	49	18	9	2	1	0	0	0	178	0	4	182	
Other offences	31	6	0	11	4	143	1	13.5	72	78	18.7	13	15	22	12	10	4	2	0	0	0	233	7	33	273	
Total	193	10	2	41	22	563	1	14.1	72	432	30.8	32	44	126	67	52	38	65	2	1	5	1125	22	116	1262	
Percentage	15.3	0.8	0.2	3.2	1.7	44.6					34.2											89.1	1.7	9.2	100.0	

* A total of 32 additional cases received penalty types not provided for in this table. There were 19 Community Service Orders and 13 cases which were convicted without penalty.

They were distributed as follows:

- Offences against the person 5 CSO, 4 no penalty
- Sexual offences 2 CSO
- Drug offences 7 CSO, 2 no penalty
- Fraud and deception 3 CSO, 1 no penalty
- Break and enter 1 no penalty
- Other offences 2 CSO, 5 no penalty

A further three cases were convicted but appealed successfully against conviction prior to being sentenced. These are shown in the outcome tables as convictions but do not appear in the penalty tables.

The major penalty is the most serious penalty handed down. Average sentence refers only to the sentence for the major charge convicted, cumulative head sentences are shown in Table 4.17.

Supreme & District Criminal Court Appearances - Major Penalty for Major Charge Found Guilty 1 January - 31 December 1990

TABLE 4.10 Offences against the person

Major charge convicted	Fine	Suspension of driver's licence	Rising of the court	Bond with supervision	Bond without supervision	Suspended imprisonment duration (months)				Immediate imprisonment duration of sentence for major charge											Charge convicted								
						No	Min	Av.	Max	No	Av sentence (mths)	Less than 6 mths	6 mths up to 1 yr	1 yr up to 2 yrs	2 yrs up to 3 yrs	3 yrs up to 4 yrs	4 yrs up to 5 yrs	5 yrs up to 10 yrs	10 yrs up to 15 yrs	15 yrs or more	Life	Major	Lesser	Other	Total				
Murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	5
Manlaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	84.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Cause death by dangerous driving	0	2	0	0	0	9	12	24.0	36	7	22.9	0	0	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	18
Other homicide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	36.0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Attempted murder	0	0	0	0	0	1	72	72.0	72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Wound or assault, grievous bodily harm	0	0	0	0	0	10	3	21.4	48	14	36.6	0	0	2	4	5	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	1	6	24
Assault, actual bodily harm*	5	0	0	0	1	24	3	13.1	42	11	15.1	0	4	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	0	11	41
Other assault**	19	0	1	3	0	13	1	5.6	11	9	8.2	5	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	4	20	45
Other offences+	3	2	0	3	1	30	3	13.4	36	18	35.2	0	1	5	8	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	53	0	5	57	
Total	27	4	1	6	2	87	1	14.8	72	66	27.3	5	8	15	18	9	1	4	0	1	5	154	5	43	193	79.8	2.6	22.3	100.0
Percentage	14.0	2.1	0.5	3.1	1.0	45.1				34.2																			

* One case excluded where the penalty was a community service order

** Three cases excluded where the penalty was a community service order and four others where the defendant was convicted without penalty

+ One case excluded where the penalty was a community service order

The major penalty is the most serious penalty handed down. Average sentence refers only to the sentence for the major charge convicted, cumulative head sentences are shown in Table 4.17.

Supreme & District Criminal Court Appearances - Major Penalty for Major Charge Found Guilty 1 January - 31 December 1990

TABLE 4.11 Robbery and extortion

Major charge convicted	Fine	Suspension of driver's licence	Rising of the court	Bond with supervision	Bond without supervision	Suspended imprisonment duration (months)				Immediate imprisonment duration of sentence for major charge													Charge convicted			
						No	Min	Av	Max	No	Avg sentence (mths)	Less than 6 mths	6 mths to 1 yr	1 yr up to 2 yrs	2 yrs up to 3 yrs	3 yrs up to 4 yrs	4 yrs up to 5 yrs	5 yrs up to 10 yrs	10 yrs up to 15 yrs	15 yrs or more	Life	Major	Lesser	Other	Total	
Robbery - with firearm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	63.1	0	0	1	2	4	7	14	1	0	0	27	0	2	29	
- with other weapon	0	0	0	0	0	1	60	60.0	60	16	59.6	0	0	0	0	3	2	11	0	0	0	17	0	0	17	
- in company	0	0	0	0	0	1	24	24.0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	
- with violence	0	0	0	0	0	4	18	40.5	54	10	29.2	1	1	1	1	4	2	04	0	0	0	14	0	0	14	
Conspiracy to rob	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	4.0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Assault with intent to rob	0	0	0	0	0	1	24	24.0	24	2	39.0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	
Other offences	0	0	0	0	0	4	9	14.8	18	2	16.0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	6	
Total	0	0	0	0	0	12	4	27.8	60	59	54.0	1	1	4	4	11	12	25	1	0	0	68	0	3	71	
Percentage	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.9				83.1											95.8	0.0	4.2	100.0		

The major penalty is the most serious penalty handed down. Average sentence refers only to the sentence for the major charge convicted, cumulative head sentences are shown in Table 4.17.

Supreme & District Criminal Court Appearances - Major Penalty for Major Charge Found Guilty 1 January - 31 December 1990

TABLE 4.12 Sexual offences

Major charge convicted	Fine	Suspension of driver's licence	Rising of the court	Bond with supervision	Bond without supervision	Suspended imprisonment duration (months)				Immediate imprisonment duration of sentence for major charge													Charge convicted			
						No	Min	Av	Max	No	Avg sentence (mths)	Less than 6 mths	6 mths up to 1 yr	1 yr to 2 yrs	2 yrs to 3 yrs	3 yrs to 4 yrs	4 yrs to 5 yrs	5 yrs to 10 yrs	10 yrs to 15 yrs	15 yrs or more	Life	Major	Lesser	Other	Total	
Rape - female*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	65.9	0	0	0	1	3	3	11	1	0	0	19	0	0	19	
Rape - male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
Rape - attempt*	0	0	0	0	0	1	30	30.0	30	1	48.0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	
Unlawful sexual intercourse - person under 12	0	0	0	0	0	2	36	42.0	48	9	63.3	0	0	0	1	1	1	6	0	0	0	12	0	0	11	
- attempted, person under 12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	84.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	
- person 12 to 16	2	0	0	2	0	5	10	18.8	30	10	36.0	0	0	3	2	1	3	1	0	0	0	13	0	6	19	
- other unlawful sexual intercourse*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Indecent assault - person under 12	1	0	0	0	2	15	1	12.1	24	2	18.0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	5	20	
- person 12 to 16**	3	0	0	6	0	18	2	9.9	30	3	31.0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	29	0	3	30	
- other indecent assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	24.0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	
Gross indecency	0	0	0	2	0	1	9	9.0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	3	
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	3.0	3	1	24.0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	
Other offences	0	0	0	1	1	3	6	16.0	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	5		
Total	6	0	0	11	3	46	1	13.6	48	47	53.0	0	1	4	8	5	8	20	1	0	0	99	1	18	113	
Percentage	5.3	0.0	0.0	9.7	2.7	40.7				41.6											87.6	0.9	15.9	100.0		

* One case from each group excluded where the defendant was convicted but appealed successfully against conviction prior to sentencing

** Two cases excluded where the penalty was a community service order

The major penalty is the most serious penalty handed down. Average sentence refers only to the sentence for the major charge convicted, cumulative head sentences are shown in Table 4.17.

Supreme & District Criminal Court Appearances - Major Penalty for Major Charge Found Guilty 1 January - 31 December 1990

TABLE 4.13 Drug offences

Major charge convicted	Fine	Suspension of driver's licence	Rising of the court	Bond with supervision	Bond without supervision	Suspended imprisonment duration (months)															Immediate imprisonment duration of sentence for major charge				Charge convicted			
						No	Min	Av	Max	No	Avg sentence (mths)	Less than 6 mths	6 mths up to 1 yr	1 yr up to 2 yrs	2 yrs up to 3 yrs	3 yrs up to 4 yrs	4 yrs up to 5 yrs	5 yrs up to 10 yrs	10 yrs up to 15 yrs or more	Life	Major	Lesser	Other	Total				
Heroin - importing offences	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	21.0	48	6	54.0	0	0	1	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	9		
- sell	0	0	0	1	0	7	12	28.3	60	8	44.3	0	0	2	0	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	16		
- possess for sale	0	0	0	0	0	6	24	37.0	60	6	50.3	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	12		
- other	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	6.0	6	1	12.0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2		
Hashish - sell	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
- possess for sale	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	8.0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1		
- other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Indian hemp - sell	10	0	0	0	0	18	2	10.6	36	6	11.8	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	0	0	34		
- possess for sale	27	0	0	1	0	36	2	7.9	18	2	15.0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	67	1	1	66		
- cultivate*	74	0	0	1	0	47	2	8.3	24	11	24.4	2	1	3	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	136	1	1	133		
- other**	11	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	72.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	6	8	14		
Other drug - sell+	1	0	0	0	0	4	18	39.0	64	2	42.0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	7		
- possess for sale	0	0	0	0	0	4	15	24.8	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4		
- other	1	0	0	0	0	1	6	6.0	6	1	12.0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3		
Forge, utter, prescription	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	124	0	0	3	2	128	2	12.7	60	44	34.7	4	1	14	3	5	7	10	0	0	0	290	9	11	301			
Percentage	41.2	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.7	42.5					14.6											96.3	3.0	3.7	100.0			

* Three cases excluded where the penalty was a community service order

** Three cases excluded where the penalty was a community service order and two others excluded where the defendant was convicted without penalty

+ One case excluded where the penalty was a community service order

The major penalty is the most serious penalty handed down. Average sentence refers only to the sentence for the major charge convicted, cumulative head sentences are shown in Table 4.17.

Supreme & District Criminal Court Appearances - Major Penalty for Major Charge Found Guilty 1 January - 31 December 1990

TABLE 4.14 Fraud and deception

Major charge convicted	Fine	Suspension of driver's licence	Rising of the court	Bond with supervision	Bond without supervision	Suspended imprisonment duration (months)			Immediate imprisonment duration of sentence for major charge											Charge convicted							
						No	Av sentence (mths)	Less than 6 mths	6 mths up to 1 yr	1 yr to 2 yrs	2 yrs to 3 yrs	3 yrs to 4 yrs	4 yrs to 5 yrs	5 yrs to 10 yrs	10 yrs to 15 yrs	15 yrs or more	Life	Major	Lesser	Other	Total						
																						No	Min	Av	Max		
Forge and utter	0	0	0	2	1	8	4	23.4	48	4	27.0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	15
Conspiracy to defraud	0	0	0	0	4	3	24	24.0	24	4	18.0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	11
Embezzlement as a servant	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	13.0	18	1	18.0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
Falsification of accounts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Larceny as a servant	0	0	0	0	0	5	12	15.0	18	1	12.0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	6
Fraudulent conversion	0	0	1	0	1	8	9	16.1	24	7	37.1	1	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	2	17
False pretences*	1	0	0	2	2	22	2	10.1	24	14	17.3	2	2	7	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	0	4	41
Alter cheque	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	6.0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Other offences	3	0	0	0	2	19	1	16.3	30	12	19.9	2	4	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	0	2	36
Total	4	0	1	4	10	68	1	15.1	48	43	22.1	5	6	18	4	3	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	126	0	8	130
Percentage	3.1	0.0	0.8	3.1	7.7	52.3					33.1													96.9	0.0	6.2	100.0

* Three cases excluded where the penalty was a community service order and one case excluded where the defendant was convicted without penalty

The major penalty is the most serious penalty handed down. Average sentence refers only to the sentence for the major charge convicted, cumulative head sentences are shown in Table 4.17.

Supreme & District Criminal Court Appearances - Major Penalty for Major Charge Found Guilty 1 January - 31 December 1990

TABLE 4.15 Break and enter

Major charge convicted	Fine	Suspension of driver's licence	Rising of the court	Bond with supervision	Bond without supervision	Suspended imprisonment duration (months)			Immediate imprisonment duration of sentence for major charge													Charge convicted									
						No	Min	Av	Max	No	Av sentence (mths)	Less than 6 mths	6 mths up to 1 yr	1 yr up to 2 yrs	2 yrs up to 3 yrs	3 yrs up to 4 yrs	4 yrs up to 5 yrs	5 yrs up to 10 yrs	10 yrs up to 15 yrs	15 yrs or more	Life	Major	Lesser	Other	Total						
																										No	Min	Av	Max	No	Av
Burglary/attempted burglary	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	24.0	48	9	23.0	0	0	5	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	15
Break and enter dwelling*	0	0	0	2	0	22	3	13.4	36	39	20.2	2	2	23	7	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	64	0	0	63	
Break and enter dwelling with intent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10.0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	
Break and enter other premises	1	0	0	4	1	50	3	12.5	30	41	19.2	1	8	19	7	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	93	0	4	97		
Break and enter other premises, with intent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	15.8	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4		
Possess housebreaking implements	0	0	0	0	0	1	18	18.0	18	1	6.0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2		
Total	1	0	0	6	1	79	3	13.7	48	95	19.6	4	12	49	18	9	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	179	0	4	182		
Percentage	0.5	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.5	43.4					52.2															98.4	0.0	2.2	100.0		

* One case excluded where the defendant was convicted without penalty

The major penalty is the most serious penalty handed down. Average sentence refers only to the sentence for the major charge convicted, cumulative head sentences are shown in Table 4.17.

Supreme & District Criminal Court Appearances - Major Penalty for Major Charge Found Guilty 1 January - 31 December 1990

TABLE 4.16 Other offences

Major charge convicted	Fine	Suspension of driver's licence	Rising of the court	Bond with supervision	Bond without supervision	Suspended imprisonment duration (months)				Immediate imprisonment duration of sentence for major charge													Charge convicted						
						No	Min	Av	Max	No	Av sentence (mths)	Less than 6 mths	6 mths up to 1 yr	1 yr up to 2 yrs	2 yrs up to 3 yrs	3 yrs up to 4 yrs	4 yrs up to 5 yrs	5 yrs up to 10 yrs	10 yrs up to 15 yrs	15 yrs or more	Life	Major	Lesser	Other	Total				
																										No	Min	Av	Max
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	17	9	28.8	72	11	36.0	0	0	1	2	5	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	0	0	28
Arson related offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malicious damage*	2	0	0	4	0	9	3	10.0	20	8	17.8	3	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	2	23	
Larceny - motor vehicle	0	0	0	1	0	10	6	11.1	24	8	20.7	0	0	5	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	4	19	
- shop theft**	7	0	0	2	2	1	1	1.0	1	2	5.0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	14	
- other larceny	5	0	0	2	1	47	1	11.3	30	12	11.6	4	2	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51	0	16	67	
Receiving	1	0	0	2	1	43	2	13.1	48	21	18.7	1	6	7	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	68	0	0	68	
Accessory before or after the fact	1	0	0	0	0	4	6	13.5	18	4	15.5	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	2	9	
Other offences+	15	6	0	0	0	12	2	8.1	18	12	12.5	4	3	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	7	10	45	
Total	31	6	0	11	4	143	1	13.5	72	78	18.7	13	15	22	12	10	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	239	7	34	273	
Percentage	11.4	2.2	0.0	4.0	1.5	52.4					28.6														87.5	2.6	12.5	100.0	

* Two cases excluded where the defendant was convicted without penalty

** One case excluded where the penalty was a community service order

+ One case excluded where the penalty was a community service order and one other where the defendant was convicted without penalty

The major penalty is the most serious penalty handed down. Average sentence refers only to the sentence for the major charge convicted, cumulative head sentences are shown in Table 4.17.

Supreme and District Criminal Court Appearances
1 January - 31 December 1990

TABLE 4.17 Cases where total imprisonment was greater than that imposed for the single charge receiving the highest penalty

Type of charge	Penalty table number	Major charge and penalty		Additional charges and cumulative penalties		Total sentence					
		Charge	Duration of imprisonment	Charge	Duration of imprisonment	Non-parole period		Duration of imprisonment			
Offences against the person	4.10	Causing death by dangerous driving	2 yrs		Causing grievous bodily harm by dangerous driving	1 yr					
					Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	1 mth	2 yrs	3 yrs	1 mth		
		Wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm	2 yrs	3 mths	Larceny	2 mths	1 yr	2 yrs	5 mths		
		Wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm	3 yrs	6 mths	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	1 yr	2 mths	1 yr	4 yrs	8 mths	
		Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	1 yr	6 mths	Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	9 mths					
					Common assault	3 mths	2 yrs	3 mths	2 yrs	6 mths	
		Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	1 yr	6 mths	Larceny	9 mths	1 yr	6 mths	2 yrs	3 mths	
		Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	2 yrs		Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	6 mths	1 yr	8 mths	2 yrs	6 mths	
		Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	1 yr		Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	8 yrs	4 mths	5 yrs	9 mths	9 yrs	4 mths
		Common assault		5 mths	Breach of recognizance: suspension of sentence revoked	1 yr	5 mths	1 yr	1 yr	10 mths	
		Assault police		8 mths	Cumulative upon unexpired portion of non-parole period for which on parole at time of offences	1 yr	8 mths	1 yr	3 mths	2 yrs	4 mths
		Common assault		9 mths	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	9 mths		8 mths	1 yr	6 mths	
		Common assault		3 mths	Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	2 yrs	1 yr	8 mths	2 yrs	3 mths	
		False imprisonment		2 yrs	6 mths	Break and enter with intent	9 mths	2 yrs	3 yrs	3 mths	
		False imprisonment		1 yr	6 mths	Cumulative upon unexpired portion of sentence for which on parole at time of offence	11 mths	1 yr	6 mths	2 yrs	5 mths
		Wound with intent to resist lawful apprehension	1 yr	6 mths	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	2 mths	1 yr	3 mths	1 yr	8 mths	
		Threaten a person with a firearm		6 mths	Cumulative upon unexpired portion of sentence for which on parole at time of offences	2 yrs	2 mths	1 yr	8 mths	2 yrs	2 mths
		Robbery and extortion	4.11	Armed robbery	4 yrs	6 mths	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	4 yrs	6 mths	5 yrs	9 yrs

Table 4.17 continued

Type of charge	Penalty table number	Major charge and penalty		Additional charges and cumulative penalties		Total sentence		
		Charge	Duration of imprisonment	Charge	Duration of imprisonment	Non-parole period		Duration of imprisonment
		Armed robbery	12 yrs	Armed robbery Housebreak and larceny	6 yrs 2 yrs 6 mths	15 yrs		20 yrs 6 mths
		Armed robbery	7 yrs 6 mths	Armed robbery	7 yrs 6 mths	12 yrs		15 yrs
		Armed robbery	6 yrs	Armed robbery Illegal use of motor vehicle	4 yrs 6 mths	5 yrs 6 mths		10 yrs 6 mths
		Armed robbery	4 yrs	Armed robbery Armed robbery Armed robbery Attempted armed robbery	4 yrs 4 yrs 4 yrs 4 yrs	13 yrs		20 yrs
		Attempted armed robbery	3 yrs 6 mths	Uttering	9 mths	2 yrs 6 mths		4 yrs 3 mths
		Armed robbery	5 yrs	Disorderly behaviour Assault occasioning actual bodily harm Criminal damage Shedbreak with intent Unlawful possession Breach of restraint order Breach of bond	1 mth 2 mths 1 mth 2 mths 1 mth 2 mths 3 mths	3 years 6 mths		6 yrs
		Armed robbery	6 yrs 3 mths	Cumulative upon unexpired portion of sentence for which he was on parole at time of offence	2 yrs 9 mths	7 yrs		9 yrs
		Armed robbery	5 yrs	Common assault	6 mths	1 yr 4 mths		5 yrs 6 mths
		Robbery with violence	4 yrs 9 mths	Larceny	1 yr	2 yrs 9 mths		5 yrs 9 mths
		Armed robbery	3 yrs	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	8 yrs	6 yrs 4 mths		11 yrs
		Armed robbery	6 yrs	Breach of recognizance: suspension of sentence revoked	4 mths	3 yrs 2 mths		6 yrs 4 mths
		Armed robbery	7 yrs	Pharmacy breaking and larceny Attempted pharmacy break with intent Larceny Larceny False pretences	1 yr 6 mths 6 mths 6 mths 1 yr 1 yr 6 mths	8 yrs		12 yrs
		Armed robbery	4 yrs 2 mths	Larceny Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	3 mths 1 yr	4 yrs		5 yrs 5 mths
		Armed robbery	5 yrs 3 mths	Armed robbery	5 yrs 3 mths	8 yrs		10 yrs 6 mths
		Armed robbery	5 yrs	Cumulative upon unexpired portion of sentence for which on parole at time of offence	10 mths	2 yrs 9 mths		5 yrs 10 mths
		Robbery with violence	6 mths	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	1 mth			7 mths
		Robbery with violence	3 yrs	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	2 yrs 5 mths	3 yrs		5 yrs 5 mths

Table 4.17 continued

Type of charge	Penalty table number	Major charge and penalty		Additional charges and cumulative penalties		Total sentence			
		Charge	Duration of imprisonment	Charge	Duration of imprisonment	Non-parole period		Duration of imprisonment	
Sexual offences	4.12	Robbery	1 yr 2 mths	Illegal use of motor vehicle Breach of recognizance: suspension of sentence revoked	1 yr 9 mths	2 yrs	2 yrs	11 mths	
		Robbery with violence	2 mths	Breach of recognizance: suspension of sentence revoked Breach of recognizance: suspension of sentence revoked All sentences cumulative upon sentence currently being served	6 mths 9 mths 10 mths	1 yr 6 mths	2 yrs 3 mths		
		Robbery with violence	4 yrs	Forgery All sentences cumulative upon sentence currently being served	3 yrs 12 yrs 5 mths	10 yrs	19 yrs 5 mths		
		Armed robbery	4 yrs	Shopbreaking and larceny Receiving False pretences Storeroom break and larceny	2 yrs 2 mths 6 mths 1 yr	5 yrs 6 mths 8 yrs 2 mths			
		Assault with intent to rob in company	2 yrs 6 mths	Assault with intent to rob in company	1 yr	1 yr	3 yrs 6 mths		
		Demand money with menaces	1 yr 6 mths	Breach of recognizance: suspension of sentence revoked	6 mths	1 yr 6 mths	2 yrs		
		Rape	4 yrs	Rape	2 yrs	3 yrs 6 mths	6 yrs		
		Rape	4 yrs 11 mths	Rape	7 yrs	8 yrs	11 yrs 11 mths		
		Rape	7 yrs	Rape	4 yrs 11 mths	8 yrs	11 yrs 11 mths		
		Rape	3 yrs 6 mths	Rape	3 yrs 6 mths	3 yrs	7 yrs		
		Rape	2 yrs	Breach of recognizance: suspension of sentence revoked	1 mth	9 mths	2 yrs 1 mth		
		Unlawful sexual intercourse with a person under 12	2 yrs 6mths	Breach of recognizance: suspension of sentence revoked	4 yrs	3 yrs 6 mths	6 yrs 6 mths		
		Unlawful sexual intercourse	2 yrs 8 mths	Unlawful sexual intercourse Indecent assault	2 yrs 1 yr 6 mths	3 yrs 10 mths	6 yrs 10 mths		
		Unlawful sexual intercourse	4 yrs 6 mths	Cumulative upon unexpired portion of sentence for which on parole at time of offences	1 mth	3 yrs 9 mths	4 yrs 7 mths		
		Unlawful sexual intercourse	4 yrs	Indecent assault Indecent assault	2 yrs 2 yrs	2 yrs 3 mths	8 yrs		
		Unlawful sexual intercourse	2 yrs 6 mths	Indecent assault	6 mths	1 yr 6 mths	3 yrs		
		Indecent assault	2 yrs	Indecent assault	2 yrs	1 yr 4 mths	4 yrs		
		Indecent assault	9 mths	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	5 mths	10 mths	1 yr 2 mths		
		Indecent assault	2 yrs	Indecent assault	2 yrs	1 yr 6 mths	4 yrs		
		Indecent assault	2 yrs	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	3 yrs	2 yrs 6 mths	5 yrs		

Table 4.17 continued

Type of charge	Penalty table number	Major charge and penalty		Additional charges and cumulative penalties		Total sentence	
		Charge	Duration of imprisonment	Charge	Duration of imprisonment	Non-parole period	Duration of imprisonment
Drug offences	4.13	Possess heroin	4 yrs 6 mths	Cumulative upon unexpired portion of sentence for which on parole at time of offences	2 yrs 7 mths	2 yrs	7 yrs 1 mth
		Take part in sale of heroin	5 yrs 6mths	Break and enter with intent to steal Larceny from person	1 yr 3 mths	4 yrs	6 yrs 10 mths
		Take part in sale of heroin	4 yrs	Cumulative on sentence currently being served	6 yrs	5 yrs	10 yrs
		Take part in sale of heroin	3 yrs 6 mths	Cumulative on sentence currently being served	4 yrs 3 mths	4 yrs	7 yrs 9 mths
		Possess heroin for sale	4 yrs 8 mths	Cumulative on unexpired portion of sentence for which on parole at time of offences	3 yrs 8 mths	4 yrs	8 yrs 4 mths
		Selling Heroin	3 yrs	Cumulative on sentence currently being served	8 mths	1 yr 3 mths	3 yrs 8 mths
		Possess heroin for sale	6 yrs	Breach of recognizance: suspension of sentence revoked Break & enter with intent Possess dangerous article	2 mths 2 mths 1 mth	4 yrs	6 yrs 5mths
		Possess prohibited substance	1 yr	Cumulative on sentence currently being served	3 yrs 10 mths	4 yrs	4 yrs 10 mths
		Selling cannabis	2 mths	Cumulative on sentence currently being served	6 yrs 6 mths	4 yrs	6 yrs 8 mths
		Take part in sale and supply of cannabis	5 mths	Cumulative on sentence currently being served	1 yr 7 mths	1 yr 1 mth	2 yrs
		Possess cannabis for sale	1 yr 6 mths	Cumulative on sentence currently being served	12 yrs 3 mths	2 yrs 3 mths	3 yr 6 mths
		Possess cannabis for sale	5 mths	Cumulative on sentence currently being served	12 yrs 3 mths	8 yrs	12 yrs 8 mths
		Producing cannabis	4 yrs 6 mths	Cumulative on sentence currently being served	3 yrs 3 mths	5 yrs 6 mths	7 yrs 9 mths
		Producing cannabis	2 yrs	Possess prohibited import Cumulative on sentence currently being served	2 yrs 1 yr 3 mths	2 yrs 3 mths	5 yrs 3 mths

Table 4.17 continued

Type of charge	Penalty table number	Major charge and penalty		Additional charges and cumulative penalties		Total sentence						
		Charge	Duration of imprisonment	Charge	Duration of imprisonment	Non-parole period		Duration of imprisonment				
Fraud & deception	4.14	Producing cannabis	4 yrs	6 mths	Cumulative upon unexpired portion of sentence for which on parole at time of offence	2 yrs		3 yrs	6 yrs	6 mths		
		Producing cannabis		2 mths	Breach of recognizance: suspension of sentence revoked		4 mths			6 mths		
		Possess prohibited import	2 yrs		Cumulative upon unexpired portion of sentence for which on parole at time of offence	2 yrs	3 mths	1 yr	4 yrs	3 mths		
		Forgery	2 yrs		Forgery Breach of recognizance: suspension of sentence revoked	2 yrs	6 mths	4 yrs	8 yrs	6 mths		
		Forgery	4 yrs		Illegally interfere with motor vehicle Attempted false pretences Breach of recognizance: suspension of sentence revoked	2 yrs	6 mths	3 yrs	6 mths	8 yrs	10 yrs	
		Attempted false pretences	1 yr	6 mths	All sentences cumulative upon sentence currently being served	8 yrs	3 mths	1 yr	6 mths	9 yrs	9 mths	
		Larceny as a servant	1 yr		Breach of recognizance: suspension of sentence revoked		8 mths	1 yr	1 yr	8 mths		
		Fraudulent conversion	5 yrs		Fraudulent conversion	5 yrs		7 yrs	10 yrs			
		False pretences		7 mths	Sentence cumulative on unexpired portion of sentence for which on parole at time of offence		8 mths		7 mths	1 yr	3 mths	
		Attempted false pretences	1 yr	3 mths	Receiving	1 yr	6 mths	2 yrs	2 mths	2 yrs	9 mths	
		False pretences	2 yrs		Cumulative on sentence currently being served	3 yrs	8 mths		6 mths	5 yrs	8 mths	
		False pretences		3 mths	Receiving		6 mths				9 mths	
		False pretences	1 yr	3 mths	All sentences cumulative on sentence currently being served False pretences	2 yrs	1 mth	1 yr	2 yrs	3 mths	4 yrs	4 mths

Table 4.17 continued

Type of charge	Penalty table number	Major charge and penalty		Additional charges and cumulative penalties			Total sentence				
		Charge	Duration of imprisonment	Charge	Duration of imprisonment	Non-parole period	Duration of imprisonment				
		False pretences	3 yrs	Cumulative on sentence currently being served	10 yrs	10 yrs	13 yrs				
		False pretences	1 yr 3 mths	False pretences Possess cannabis	9 mths 3 mths	1 yr 6 mths	2 yrs	3 mths			
		Attempted false pretences	4 mths	Cumulative on sentence currently being served	1 yr 7 mths	1 yr 3 mths	1 yr	11 mths			
		Defraud the Commonwealth	1 yr 3 mths	Defraud the Commonwealth	1 yr 3 mths	2 yrs	8 yrs				
				Defraud the Commonwealth	1 yr 3 mths						
				Defraud the Commonwealth	1 yr 3 mths						
				Defraud the Commonwealth	1 yr 3 mths						
				Attempt to defraud the Commonwealth	6 mths						
Break & enter	4.15	Burglary	2 yrs	Assault	4 mths	1 yr 9 mths	2 yrs	8 mths			
				Breach of recognizance: Suspension of sentence revoked	3 mths						
				Breach of recognizance: Suspension of sentence revoked	1 mth						
				Burglary	2 yrs 6 mths	Shopbreaking and larceny	1 mth	1 yr 6 mths	2 yrs	7 mths	
				Attempted burglary	1 yr 6 mths	Sentence cumulative on unexpired portion of sentence for which on parole at time of offence	1 yr 4 mths	1 yr 7 mths	2 yrs	10 mths	
				Burglary	1 yr 3 mths	Breach of recognizance: suspension of sentence revoked	9 mths	1 yr 2 mths	2 yrs	7 mths	
						Breach of recognizance: suspension of sentence revoked	6 mths				
						Breach of recognizance: suspension of sentence revoked	1 mths				
				Burglary	1 yr 6 mths	Attempted burglary	1 yr 6 mths	7 mths	3 yrs		
				Burglary	3 yrs	Burglary	3 yrs	10 yrs	12 yrs		
						Housebreaking & larceny	1 yr 6 mths				
						Housebreaking & larceny	1 yr 6 mths				
						Housebreaking & larceny	1 yr 6 mths				
						Housebreaking & Larceny	1 yr 6 mths				
				Dwelling housebreaking & larceny	1 yr	Breach of bond: suspension of sentence revoked	1 yr 6 mths	1 yr	2 yrs	6 mths	
		Housebreak, enter and larceny	3 mths	Unlawful wounding	1 yr 3 mths	1 yr	1 yr	6 mths			
		Housebreaking and larceny	2 yrs	Conspiracy to defraud	1 yr 6 mths	1 yr 8 mths	9 yrs	9 mths			
				Attempt housebreaking with intent to commit a felony	1 yr 6 mths						
				Contempt of Court	2 mths						
		Housebreaking and larceny	1 yr	All sentences cumulative on sentence currently being served	4 yrs 7 mths	1 yr 8 mths	9 yrs	9 mths			
				Sentence cumulative on unexpired portion of sentence period for which on parole at time of offence	3 yrs 3 mths	2 yrs 6 mths	4 yrs	3 mths			

Table 4.17 continued

Type of charge	Penalty table number	Major charge and penalty		Additional charges and cumulative penalties			Total sentence		
		Charge	Duration of imprisonment	Charge	Duration of imprisonment	Non-parole period	Duration of imprisonment		
		Housebreaking and larceny	2 yrs 6 mths	Cumulative on sentence currently being served	Life	8 yrs*	Life		
		Housebreaking and larceny	1 yr 6 mths	Breach of recognizance: suspension of sentence revoked	1 yr 6 mths	1 yr	3 mths	3 yrs	
		Housebreaking and larceny	1 yr 3 mths	Assault police	3 mths	1 yr		1 yr 6 mths	
		Housebreak enter with intent	1 yr	Sentence cumulative on unexpired portion of sentence for which on parole at time of offence	6 mths		4 mths	1 yr 6 mths	
		Housebreaking and larceny	1 yr 3 mths	Cumulative on sentence currently being served	1 yr 8 mths	2 yrs		2 yrs 11 mths	
		Housebreaking and larceny	2 yrs 6 mths	Breach of bond: suspension of sentence revoked	1 yr 6 mths				
		Housebreaking and larceny	1 yr 6 mths	Housebreaking and larceny	1 yr 6 mths	3 yrs		5 yrs 6 mths	
		Housebreaking and larceny	1 yr 6 mths	Housebreaking & larceny All sentences cumulative on sentence currently being served	1 yr 5 mths	1 yr	9 mths	3 yrs 1 mth	
		Housebreaking and larceny	3 yrs	Sentence cumulative on unexpired portion of sentence for which on parole at time of offence	5 yrs				
		Dwellinghousebreaking and larceny	2 yrs 6 mths	Dwelling housebreaking and larceny	2 yrs 6 mths	4 yrs		8 yrs	
		Housebreaking and larceny	1 yr	Housebreaking and larceny	1 yr 6 mths	3 yrs	6 mths	7 yrs	
		Housebreaking and larceny	1 yr	Larceny Housebreaking and larceny Larceny of motor vehicle	1 yr 6mths 6mths	1 yr	8 mths	3 yrs	
		Housebreaking and larceny	1 yr 6 mths	Sentence cumulative on unexpired portion of sentence for which on parole at time of offence	1 yr 5 mths	2 yrs		2 yrs 11 mths	
		Housebreaking and larceny	1 yr 6 mths	Cumulative on sentence currently being served	1 yr 4 mths	2 yrs	3 mths	2 yrs 10 mths	
		Dwellinghousebreaking and larceny	1 yr 3 mths	Housebreak and enter with intent All sentences cumulative on sentence currently being served	2 yrs 10 mths 5 mths	2 yrs	6 mths	4 yrs 6 mths	
		Dwellinghousebreaking and larceny	2 yrs	Attempt housebreaking with intent to commit a felony	1 yr 6 mths				
				Conspiracy to defraud	1 yr 6 mths				
				Contempt of Court	2 mths				
				All sentences cumulative on unexpired portion of sentence for which on parole at time of offence	4 yrs 7 mths	1 yr	8 mths	9 yrs 9 mths	
		Housebreak and larceny	1 yr	Breach of recognizance: suspended sentence revoked	2 yrs	2 yrs		3 yrs	

* Non-Parole period of 4 yrs set, backdated 1 year and to be served cumulatively on 5 yrs already served

Table 4.17 continued

Type of charge	Penalty table number	Major charge and penalty		Additional charges and cumulative penalties		Total sentence						
		Charge	Duration of imprisonment	Charge	Duration of imprisonment	Non-parole period		Duration of imprisonment				
		Housebreaking and larceny	1 yr	False pretences False pretences False pretences False pretences Unlawful possession of personal property	1 yr 9 mths 6 mths 6 mths 1 mth							
		Flatbreaking and larceny	6 mths	Cumulative on sentence currently being served	2 yrs	2 mths	1 yr	4 mths	2 yrs	8 mths		
		Break and enter dwelling	1 yr	Cumulative with sentence currently being served	2 yrs		1 yr	6 mths	3 yrs			
		Break and enter dwelling	3 mths	Receiving Receiving Larceny All sentences cumulative with sentence currently being served		3 mths 3 mths 3 mths						
		Break and enter dwelling	2 yrs	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	3 yrs	6 mths	4 yrs		6 yrs			
		Break and enter dwelling	1 yr	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	2 yrs	10 mths	3 yrs	6 mths	5 yrs	6 mths		
		Attempt housebreaking with intent to steal	10 mths	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	2 yrs	8 mths	1 yr	6 mths	3 yrs	10 mths		
		Shedbreaking and larceny	11 mths	Breach of recognizance: suspension of sentence revoked	3 yrs		2 yrs	6 mths	4 yrs	6 mths		
		Shopbreaking and larceny	4 yrs	Cumulative upon unexpired portion of sentence for which on parole at time of offence		2 mths	2 yrs	10 mths	3 yrs	11 mths		
		Burglary	1 yr	Larceny		1 mth	1 yr	9 mths	4 yrs	7 mths		
		Officebreak and larceny	3 yrs	Break and enter building Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	3 yrs		1 yr	1 mth	1 yr	7 mths		
		Shopbreak and larceny	2 yrs	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	8 yrs	2 mths	5 yrs	6 mths	6 yrs	3 mths		
		Buildingbreak and larceny	1 yr	Breach of recognizance: suspension of sentence revoked	1 yr		5 yrs	6 mths	10 yrs	8 mths		
		Housebreak and larceny	2 yrs	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	6 yrs	6 mths	3 yrs		8 yrs	6 mths		
		Shopbreak and larceny	1 yr	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	3 yrs	3 mths	2 yrs	6 mths	4 yrs	6 mths		
		Workshopbreak and larceny	2 yrs	Larceny of motor vehicle All sentences cumulative upon unexpired portion of sentence for which on parole at time of offence	2 yrs							
					1 yr	8 mths	5 yrs		6 yrs	2 mths		

Table 4.17 continued

Type of Charge	Penalty table number	Major charge and penalty		Additional charges and cumulative penalties		Total sentence						
		Charge	Duration of imprisonment		Charge	Duration of imprisonment		Non-parole period		Duration of imprisonment		
		Shopbreak and larceny	2 yrs	9 mths	Larceny Assault All sentences cumulative upon expired portion of sentence for which on parole at time of offence	5 mths 1 mth						
		Storeroom break and larceny	1 yr		Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	2 yrs	7 mths	4 yrs		5 yrs	10 mths	
		Storeroom break and larceny	1 yr		Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	2 yrs	6 mths	1 yr	3 mths	3 yrs	6 mths	
		Attempt servicestation break with intent	1 yr		Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	2 yrs		1 yr	3 mths	3 yrs		
		Warehouse break and enter	2 yrs		Interfere with motor vehicle		6 mths	1 yr	8 mths	2 yrs	6 mths	
		Building break and larceny	3 yrs		Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	1 yr	6 mths	3 yrs		4 yrs	6 mths	
		Officebreak and larceny	1 yr		Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	1 yr		1 yr	6 mths	2 yrs		
		Hotelbreak and larceny	4 yrs		Cumulative upon sentence currently being served		9 mths	3 yrs	2 mths	4 yrs	9 mths	
		Shopbreak and larceny	2 yrs		Receiving All sentences cumulative upon unexpired portion of sentence for which on parole at time of offences	2 yrs						
		Garagebreak and larceny		6 mths	Damage property Assault with intent to resist lawful apprehension	3 yrs	1 mth	4 yrs	2 mths	7 yrs	1 mth	
		Shopbreak and larceny	3 yrs		Cumulative upon sentence currently being served		3 mths		10 mths	1 yr	3 mths	
		Officebreak and larceny	3 yrs		Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	3 yrs	7 mths	4 yrs		6 yrs	7 mths	
		Officebreak and larceny	1 yr	6 mths	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	5 yrs		4 yrs		6 yrs	6 mths	
		Officebreak and larceny	1 yr		Cumulative upon sentence currently being served		6 mths	1 yr		1 yr	6 mths	
		Shopbreak and larceny		4 mths	Larceny Larceny All sentences cumulative upon sentence currently being served		4 mths 4 mths					
		Break enter and larceny	3 yrs		Receiving Larceny False pretences Unlawfully on premises False pretences False pretences All sentences cumulative upon sentence currently being served	1 yr	2 yrs 2 yrs 2 yrs 1 yr 2 yrs	1 yr		2 yrs		
		Shopbreak and larceny	1 yr		Cumulative upon unexpired portion of sentence for which on parole at time of offence	6 yrs	3 mths	10 yrs		19 yrs	6 mths	
		Shopbreak and larceny	1 yr		Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	2 yrs	3 mths	2 yrs		3 yrs	3 mths	

Table 4.17 continued

Type of charge	Penalty table number	Major charge and penalty		Additional charges and cumulative penalties			Total sentence				
		Charge	Duration of imprisonment	Charge	Duration of imprisonment		Non-parole period		Duration of imprisonment		
Other offences	4.16	Surgerybreak with intent to steal	9 mths	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	2 yrs	4 mths	1 yr	1 mth	3 yrs	1 mth	
		Schoolbreak and larceny	1 yr	2 mths	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	2 yrs	2 mths	1 yr	3 mths	3 yrs	4 mths
		Hotelbreak and larceny	1 yr	3 mths	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	1 yr	11 mths	1 yr	3 mths	3 yrs	2 mths
		Schoolbreak with intent to steal	2 yrs		Breach of recognizance: suspension of sentence revoked All sentences cumulative upon sentence currently being served	1 yr	6 mths	2 yrs	6 mths	4 yrs	
		Building break with intent to steal	3 mths		Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	6 yrs	3 mths	4 yrs		6 yrs	6 mths
		Pharmacy break with intent to steal	1 yr	9 mths	Breach of recognizance: suspension of sentence revoked	1 yr	3 mths	2 yrs		3 yrs	
		Possess housebreaking instruments at night	6 mths		Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	2 yrs	11 mths	1 yr	2 mths	3 yrs	5 mths
		Receiving	6 mths		Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	2 yrs	6 mths	1 yr	6 mths	3 yrs	
		Accessory after the fact to felony	6 mths		Breach of recognizance: suspension of sentence revoked	1 yr	8 mths	1 yr	2 mths	2 yrs	2 mths
		Accessory after the fact to felony	2 yrs	6 mths	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	9 yrs		10 yrs		11 yrs	6 mth
		Conspiracy to escape lawful custody	3 yrs		Break, enter and larceny False pretences		9 mths 3 mths	1 yr	3 mths	4 yrs	
		Illegal interference	2 mths		Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	1 yr	6 mths	1 yr	3 mths	1 yr	8 mths
		Escape custody	3 mths		Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	5 yrs	7 mths	4 yrs	8 mths	5 yrs	10 mths
		Illegal use of a motor vehicle	4 mths		Larceny		2 mths				6 mths
		Escape custody	1 yr	6 mths	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	3 yrs	6 mths	3 yrs	8 mths	5 yrs	
		Illegal use of a motor vehicle	1 yr		Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	1 yr	11 mths	2 yrs		2 yrs	11 mths
		Escape custody	1 yr	6 mths	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	2 yrs	7 mths	1 yr	10 mths	4 yrs	1 mth
		Arson	4 yrs		Breach of recognizance: suspension of sentence revoked	2 yrs	11 mths	3 yrs	4 mths	6 yrs	11 mths
		Arson	3 yrs		Housebreak and larceny		3 mths	2 yrs	9 mths	3 yrs	3 mths
		Arson	2 yrs		Arson Damage property		3 mths 1 mth	1 yr	6 mths	2 yrs	4 mths
Arson	3 yrs		Cumulative upon unexpired portion of sentence for which on parole at time of offence	3 yrs	8 mths	2 yrs	6 mths	6 yrs	8 mths		

Table 4.17 continued

Type of charge	Penalty table number	Major charge and penalty		Additional charges and cumulative penalties		Total sentence		
		Charge	Duration of imprisonment	Charge	Duration of imprisonment	Non-parole period	Duration of imprisonment	
		Arson	5 yrs	Arson Larceny Larceny	1 yr 1 yr 1 mth	6 yrs	7 yrs	7 mths
		Arson	2 yrs	Arson Damage property	3 mths 1 mth	1 yr	6 mths	2 yrs 4 mths
		Arson	4 yrs	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	5 yrs	3 mths	5 yrs	9 yrs 3 mths
		Damage property	4 yrs	Produce cannabis	3 yrs	3 mths	6 yrs	6 mths 7 yrs 9 mths
		Damage property	1 yr	Illegal use of motor vehicle	9 mths		9 mths	2 yrs 3 mths
		Damage property	3 yrs	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	3 yrs	6 mths	4 yrs	6 yrs 6 mths
		Wilful damage (C/wlth)	1 yr	Illegal use of motor vehicle Unlawful possession		1 mth 6 mths	Not	Set 2 yrs 3 mths
		Damage property		Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	1 yr		8 mths	1 yr 1 mth
		Damage property		Breach of recognizance		4 mths		7 mths
		Larceny of motor vehicle	1 yr	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	1 yr	8 mths	1 yr	9 mths 3 yrs 2 mths
		Larceny of motor vehicle	2 yrs	Breach of recognizance: suspension of sentence revoked Breach of recognizance: suspension of sentence revoked Breach of recognizance: suspension of sentence revoked Breach of recognizance: suspension of sentence revoked All sentences cumulative upon sentence currently being served		2 mths 1 mth 1 mth 9 mths 6 mths	1 yr	6 mths 3 yrs 7 mths
		Larceny of motor vehicle	2 yrs	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	2 yrs	6 mths	3 yrs	4 yrs 6 mths
		Larceny - shop		Breach of recognizance: suspension of sentence revoked Refuse name to police Larceny	1 yr	1 mth 2 mths		7 mths 1 yr 6 mths
		Larceny	1 yr	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	1 yr	6 mths	1 yr	6 mths 2 yrs 6 mths
		Larceny		Receiving		6 mths		9 mths
		Larceny		Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	1 yr		1 yr	1 yr 6 mths
		Larceny		Breach of recognizance: suspension of sentence revoked		10 mths	6 mths	1 yr

Table 4.17 continued

Type of charge	Penalty table number	Major charge and penalty		Additional charges and cumulative penalties		Total sentence			
		Charge	Duration of imprisonment	Charge	Duration of imprisonment	Non-parole period		Duration of imprisonment	
		Larceny	2 yrs 6 mths	Larceny Assault Threaten life	4 mths 10 mths	2 yrs	6 mths	4 yrs	8 mths
		Receiving	8 mths	Receiving Receiving	8 mths 8 mths		10 mths	2 yrs	
		Receiving	10 mths	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	2 yrs 9 mths	1 yr	4 mths	3 yrs	7 mths
		Receiving	3 yrs	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	1 yr 7 mths	3 yrs		4 yrs	7 mths
		Receiving	1 yr	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	3 yrs 1 mth	2 yrs	4 mths	4 yrs	1 mth
		Receiving	6 mths	Housebreaking and larceny	6 mths		9 mths	1 yr	
		Receiving	2 yrs	Forgery Uttering Robbery with violence All sentences cumulative upon sentence currently being served	3 yrs 3 yrs 4 yrs 7 yrs				
		Receiving	3 mths	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	6 mths 6 mths	10 yrs		19 yrs	6 mths
		Receiving	1 yr	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	6 yrs	4 yrs	6 mths	7 yrs	

Supreme & District Criminal Court Appearances
1 January - 31 December 1990

TABLE 4.18 Total head sentence and non-parole period for all imprisonments (includes cumulative imprisonment penalties)

Non-parole period	Duration of sentence													Total	Average head sentence (months)	
	Up to 1 year	1 year up to 2 years	2 years up to 3 years	3 years up to 4 years	4 years up to 5 years	5 years up to 6 years	6 years up to 7 years	7 years up to 8 years	8 years up to 9 years	9 years up to 10 years	10 years up to 15 years	15 years or more	Life			
Not specified	30	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	9.4
Less than 6 months	0	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	22.3
6 months up to 1 year	1	49	9	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	64	18.6
1 year up to 2 years	0	31	50	47	13	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	148	34.1
2 years up to 3 years	0	0	7	18	17	11	6	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	62	51.7
3 years up to 4 years	0	0	0	1	12	12	11	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	39	64.4
4 years up to 5 years	0	0	0	0	1	7	15	10	1	1	0	0	0	0	35	78.2
5 years up to 6 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	2	4	3	0	0	0	15	101.7
6 years up to 7 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	4	105.3
7 years up to 8 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	4	125.0
8 years up to 9 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	6	133.0
9 years up to 10 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
10 years up to 15 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	0	0	10	203.9
15 years or more	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	6	246.0
Total	31	85	67	71	43	32	38	19	7	9	14	9	6	432	48.2	
Av non-parole period (mths)	6.0	9.8	18.1	18.9	27.7	36.6	39.9	50.7	54.0	49.3	89.0	141.1	244.0	32.2	-	

The overall average head sentence excludes life sentences and the overall average non-parole period excludes cases where a non-parole period was not set.

Supreme & District Criminal Court Appearances
1 January - 31 December 1990

TABLE 4.19a Age and sex of accused and offence type

Major charge (grouped)	Age of males									Average age (years)	Total with information available		Information not available
	Under 18	18 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59	60 plus		Number	Percentage	
Offences against the person	1	13	79	64	37	20	18	9	8	29.8	254	17.3	2
Robbery and extortion	2	7	24	30	15	4	2	2	0	26.8	86	5.9	0
Sexual offences	2	10	42	45	43	29	47	21	16	35.4	255	17.4	1
Drug offences	0	10	54	82	74	43	19	7	3	30.6	292	19.9	2
Fraud and deception	0	5	17	21	22	20	26	10	1	34.4	122	8.3	7
Break and enter	0	40	65	47	31	14	11	1	0	25.9	209	14.2	1
Other offences	0	41	68	53	32	26	20	6	4	28.5	250	17.0	5
Total	5	131	349	342	254	155	143	56	32	30.4	1468		18
Percentage	0.3	8.9	23.8	23.3	17.3	10.6	9.7	3.8	2.2			100.0	
Rate per 1 000 adult population		5.3	5.9	5.5	4.3	2.9	1.5	0.8	0.3		2.8		

Age is at date of alleged offence.

Rate per 1 000 adult population derived from estimates of resident population for 30 June 1990 (Australian Bureau of Statistics: Catalogue no. 3201.0)

Supreme & District Criminal Court Appearances
1 January - 31 December 1990

TABLE 4.19b Age and sex of accused and offence type

Major charge (grouped)	Age of females									Average age (years)	Total with information available		Information not available
	Under 18	18 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59	60 plus		Number	Percentage	
Offences against the person	0	3	7	2	2	0	2	1	0	27.3	17	10.2	0
Robbery and extortion	0	0	3	0	2	2	0	0	0	29.5	7	4.2	1
Sexual offences	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	20.9	3	1.8	0
Drug offences	0	2	4	13	14	5	5	3	0	32.3	46	27.7	1
Fraud and deception	0	3	4	12	3	4	6	0	0	30.8	32	19.3	0
Break and enter	0	3	6	4	1	5	0	0	0	26.5	19	11.4	0
Other offences	0	3	11	16	6	3	1	1	1	28.0	42	25.3	1
Total	0	16	35	48	28	19	14	5	1	29.4	166		3
Percentage	0.0	9.6	21.1	28.9	16.9	11.4	8.4	3.0	0.6			100.0	
Rate per 1 000 adult population		0.7	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0		0.3		

Age is at date of offence.

Rate per 1 000 adult population derived from estimates of resident population for 30 June 1990 (Australian Bureau of Statistics: Catalogue no. 3201.0)

Supreme & District Criminal Court Appearances
1 January - 31 December 1990

TABLE 4.19c Age of accused and offence type*

Major charge (grouped)	Age of all defendants									Average age (years)	Total with information available		Information not available
	Under 18	18 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59	60 plus		Number	Percentage	
Offences against the person	1	21	86	66	39	20	20	10	8	29.7	271	16.6	2
Robbery and extortion	2	7	27	30	17	6	2	2	0	27.0	93	5.7	1
Sexual offences	2	12	42	46	43	29	47	21	16	35.3	258	15.8	1
Drug offences	0	12	58	95	88	48	24	10	3	30.9	338	20.7	3
Fraud and deception	0	8	21	33	25	24	32	10	1	33.6	154	9.4	7
Break and enter	0	44	71	51	32	19	11	1	0	25.9	229	14.0	1
Other offences	0	44	79	69	38	29	21	7	5	28.5	292	17.9	6
Total	5	148	384	390	282	175	157	61	33	30.3	1635		21
Percentage	0.3	9.1	23.5	23.9	17.2	10.7	9.6	3.7	2.0			100.0	
Rate per 1 000 adult population		3.1	3.3	3.2	2.4	1.6	0.8	0.5	0.1		1.5		

* The total in this table may exceed the sum of the totals of the previous two tables due to the inclusion of cases whose gender is unknown

Rate per 1 000 adult population derived from estimates of resident population for 30 June 1990 (Australian Bureau of Statistics: Catalogue no. 3201.0)

Supreme & District Criminal Court Appearances
1 January - 31 December 1990

TABLE 4.20 Occupational status of accused and offence type

Major charge (grouped)	Occupational status						Total with information available		Information not available
	Employed	Unemployed	Pensioner	Student	Home duties	Self employed	Number	Percentage	
Offences against the person	111	93	30	1	5	13	253	16.4	20
Robbery and extortion	15	65	7	1	2	0	90	5.8	4
Sexual offences	100	76	49	1	1	23	250	16.2	9
Drug offences	116	134	27	1	19	29	326	21.1	15
Fraud and deception	65	38	11	2	4	6	126	8.2	35
Break and enter	65	131	13	3	3	3	218	14.1	12
Other offences	87	130	35	1	10	19	282	18.3	16
Total	559	667	172	10	44	93	1545		111
Percentage	36.2	43.2	11.1	0.6	2.8	6.0		100.0	
Rate per 1 000 adult population	1.2	12.5		0.6		1.5	1.6		

Occupational status is at the date of apprehension and as defined by the defendant.

Rate per 1 000 adult population derived from Australian Bureau of Statistics 1986 Census data

**Supreme & District Criminal Court Appearances
1 January - 31 December 1990**

TABLE 4.21 Marital status of accused and offence type

Major charge (grouped)	Marital status						Total with information available		Information not available
	Single	Defacto	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed	Number	Percentage	
Offences against the person	134	19	46	20	14	2	235	15.8	38
Robbery and extortion	68	12	2	5	3	0	88	5.9	6
Sexual offences	108	22	63	29	19	4	245	16.5	14
Drug offences	150	53	79	20	15	2	319	21.5	22
Fraud and deception	38	11	50	7	11	1	118	7.9	43
Break and enter	145	23	23	9	13	0	213	14.3	17
Other offences	140	36	61	15	14	1	267	18.0	31
Total	781	176	324	105	89	10	1485		171
Percentage	52.6	11.9	21.8	7.1	6.0	0.7		100.0	
Rate per 1 000 adult population	3.7		0.5	4.0	1.8	0.1	1.5		

Marital status is at the date of apprehension and as defined by the defendant.

Rate per 1 000 adult population derived from Australian Bureau of Statistics 1986 Census data

Supreme & District Criminal Court Appearances
1 January - 31 December 1990

TABLE 4.22 State or country of birth of accused and offence type

Major charge (grouped)	State or country of birth													Total with information available		Information not available	
	Australasia					Europe							Asia	Other	Number		Percentage
	Aboriginal	South Australia	Interstate	Australia unspecified	New Zealand	United Kingdom	Germany	Greece	Italy	Yugoslavia	Other Europe						
Offences against the person	11	108	50	16	3	19	3	2	2	8	8	3	4	237	15.7	36	
Robbery and extortion	4	36	25	7	1	6	0	2	0	1	1	3	0	86	5.7	8	
Sexual offences	10	123	45	13	2	18	2	3	10	1	14	1	3	247	16.4	12	
Drug offences	5	178	51	24	2	24	1	9	12	2	6	7	3	324	21.5	17	
Fraud and deception	0	59	19	9	2	13	2	1	5	1	2	4	4	124	8.2	37	
Break and enter	11	103	46	23	1	18	0	0	3	1	4	2	2	215	14.3	15	
Other offences	7	135	59	24	3	19	0	3	6	3	5	5	3	272	18.1	26	
Total	48	741	295	116	14	120	8	20	38	17	40	25	19	1505		151	
Percentage	3.1	49.4	19.7	7.7	0.9	8.0	0.5	1.3	2.5	1.1	2.7	1.7	1.3		100.0		
Rate per 1 000 adult population	6.1		1.7		2.1	0.9	0.6	1.5	1.3	2.0	1.1	1.2	2.0	1.6			

The category "Australia unspecified" denotes instances where the birthplace was recorded in Australia, but the state was not given.

Rate per 1 000 adult population derived from Australian Bureau of Statistics 1986 Census data

Supreme & District Criminal Court Appearances
1 January - 31 December 1990

TABLE 4.23 Prior criminal convictions of accused

Major charge (grouped)	Number of prior convictions as juvenile or adult							One or more previous imprisonments		Total with information available		Information not available
	No prior convictions	1	2 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 49	50 or more	Average	Number	Percentage of offence group	Number	Percentage	
Offences against the person	60	25	49	42	78	13	11.9	90	33.7	267	16.6	6
Robbery and extortion	7	2	9	13	48	13	23.1	56	60.9	92	5.7	2
Sexual offences	88	25	48	32	60	2	6.8	65	25.5	255	15.9	4
Drug offences	78	38	72	68	74	4	7.3	77	23.1	334	20.8	7
Fraud and deception	69	9	16	19	27	7	8.1	32	21.8	147	9.2	14
Break and enter	41	7	31	28	99	18	17.7	106	47.3	224	14.0	6
Other offences	58	29	42	47	88	22	14.0	108	37.8	286	17.8	12
Total	401	135	267	249	474	79	11.6	534	33.3	1605		51
Percentage	25.0	8.4	16.6	15.5	29.5	4.9					100.0	

**Supreme & District Criminal Court Appearances
1 January - 31 December 1990**

TABLE 4.24 Bail status following the final committal hearing

Major charge (grouped)	On bail	In custody	Total with information available		Information not available
			Number	Percentage	
Offences against the person	221	52	273	16.5	0
Robbery and extortion	43	51	94	5.7	0
Sexual offences	228	31	259	15.7	0
Drug offences	325	15	340	20.6	1
Fraud and deception	143	18	161	9.7	0
Break and enter	153	77	230	13.9	0
Other offences	249	48	297	18.0	1
Total	1362	292	1654		2
Percentage	82.3	17.7		100.0	

The bail status set at the final committal hearing is given since this is the most clearly and accurately recorded entry on bail in Higher Court files.

**Supreme & District Criminal Court Appearances
1 January - 31 December 1990**

TABLE 4.25 Final plea of accused

Major charge (grouped)	Final plea			Total	
	Guilty	Not guilty	No plea	Number	Percentage
Offences against the person	111	108	54	273	16.5
Robbery and extortion	56	25	13	94	5.7
Sexual offences	80	89	90	259	15.6
Drug offences	261	62	18	341	20.6
Fraud and deception	109	39	13	161	9.7
Break and enter	166	36	28	230	13.9
Other offences	205	61	32	298	18.0
Total	988	420	248	1656	
Percentage	59.7	25.4	15.0		100.0

**Supreme & District Criminal Court Appearances
1 January - 31 December 1990**

TABLE 4.26 Final plea and month case finalised, Supreme court

Final plea	Month case finalised												Total	
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Number	Percentage
Guilty	4	16	21	15	15	16	23	16	15	23	41	28	233	51.0
Not guilty	4	12	14	7	15	15	13	10	2	12	13	10	127	27.8
No plea	8	13	9	2	4	6	19	3	3	13	13	4	97	21.2
Total	16	41	44	24	34	37	55	29	20	48	67	42	457	
Percentage	3.5	9.0	9.6	5.3	7.4	8.1	12.0	6.3	4.4	10.5	14.7	9.2		100.0

The month of court disposition is the month in which the case was disposed of (ie the accused sentenced, acquitted, etc). The disposition month is not necessarily the court session month, since most defendants are remanded for sentence after being found guilty.

**Supreme & District Criminal Court Appearances
1 January - 31 December 1990**

TABLE 4.27 Final plea and month case finalised, District court

Final plea	Month case finalised												Total	
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Number	Percentage
Guilty	51	48	62	91	46	49	75	88	52	63	82	48	755	63.0
Not guilty	15	25	22	21	18	20	43	36	14	28	35	16	293	24.4
No plea	10	21	12	8	5	14	11	16	7	12	26	9	151	12.6
Total	76	94	96	120	69	83	129	140	73	103	143	73	1195	
Percentage	6.3	7.8	8.0	10.0	5.8	6.9	10.8	11.7	6.1	8.6	11.9	6.1		100.0

PART 5 - CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

**Correctional Services
1 January - 31 December 1990**

TABLE 5.1 Persons received into custody

Type of receipt	Male	Female	Total	
			Number	Percentage
Remand	1557	131	1688	44.4
Sentenced	1886	231	2117	55.6
Total	3443	362	3805	100.0

All men and women admitted from outside the South Australian prison system are recorded in this table. 'Type of receipt' reports the legal status of prisoners at time of reception. The table does not count transfers from one prison to another, prisoners already in custody whose legal status changes, or who complete one sentence and immediately begin serving another.

**Correctional Services
1 January - 31 December 1990**

TABLE 5.2 Daily averages in custody

Type of receipt	Male	Female	Total	
			Number	Percentage
Remand	210	12	222	23.9
Sentenced	675	31	706	76.1
Total	885	43	928	100.0

This table gives a picture of the prison population for the year by averaging each day's population over the twelve-month period. Daily averages are rounded to the nearest whole number.

**Correctional Services
1 January - 31 December 1990**

**TABLE 5.3 Persons in custody at
31 December 1990**

Type of receipt	Male	Female	Total	
			Number	Percentage
Remand	183	11	194	21.0
Sentenced	700	32	732	79.0
Total	883	43	926	100.0

**Correctional Services
1 January - 31 December 1990**

TABLE 5.4 Persons discharged from custody by form of discharge

Sex	Sentence served	Sentence served in lieu of fine	Released to home detention	Fine paid	To parole	To licence	To bail	Off court	Appeal upheld	Died	Deported	Extradited	Escaped	Other	Total
Male	964	844	117	18	366	1	250	674	-	3	30	17	17	21	3322
Female	52	138	13	1	31	-	30	77	-	-	1	1	-	2	346
Total	1016	982	130	19	397	1	280	751	0	3	31	18	17	23	3668

This table reports the type of discharge for all men and women released from prison during the year. It does not count transfers from one prison to another, prisoners whose legal status changes or who complete one sentence and immediately begin serving another. Some prisoners released to home detention will later commence parole supervision, but are recorded only as a home detention discharge in this table.

Correctional Services
1 January - 31 December 1990

TABLE 5.5 Persons received into custody by offence charged

Type of receipt	Homicide	Sexual assault	Assault	Robbery & extortion	Fraud & forgery	Theft break & enter	Property damage	Against good order	Breach of recognizance	Breach of probation	Offensive behaviour	Drug related	Drink driving	Driving related	Other	Total
Remand	59	93	265	98	88	690	59	110	53	101	20	57	20	41	4	1758
Sentenced	16	42	164	40	55	369	17	96	101	104	7	30	19	369	18	1447
Fine default	-	-	78	-	27	87	40	173	131	-	58	52	269	249	39	1203

This table uses a different counting base from Tables 5.1, 5.6, 5.7 and 5.8. As well as counting prisoners newly received into custody it counts prisoners who change legal status. This occurs principally where a prisoner initially received on remand later commences serving a sentence. If this happens the prisoner will be counted in both the remand and sentenced categories so it is not appropriate to calculate a total across receipt types for this table. The 'fine default' category covers prisoners serving default terms of imprisonment alone. Prisoners receiving a specified term of imprisonment as well as 'cutting out' fines are counted only once in the 'sentenced' category. A prisoner who is serving a sentence and also remanded on further charges is classified as a sentenced prisoner.

**Correctional Services
1 January - 31 December 1990**

TABLE 5.6 Persons received into custody by age at reception

Type of reception	Age of all receptions										Total
	Under 18	18 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59	60 plus	Unknown	
Remand	3	282	489	389	237	135	118	29	6	-	1688
Sentenced	1	184	624	624	346	182	166	63	26	1	2117
Total	4	466	1113	913	583	317	284	92	32	1	3805

This table is based on all new receptions throughout the reporting period (see footnote to Table 5.1).

**Correctional Services
1 January - 31 December 1990**

**TABLE 5.7 Persons received into
custody by race**

Race	Remand	Under Sentence	Total
Aboriginal	346	393	739
Non-aboriginal	1303	1681	2984
Unknown	39	43	82
Total	1688	2117	3805

This table is based on all new receptions throughout the reporting period (see footnote to Table 5.1).

**Correctional Services
1 January - 31 December 1990**

**TABLE 5.8 Persons received
into custody by
employment status**

Employment status	Remand	Under sentence	Total
Employed	556	724	1080
Unemployed	1118	1134	2252
Home duties	16	43	59
Other	158	188	346
Unknown	40	28	68
Total	1688	2117	3805

This table is based on all new receptions throughout the reporting period (see footnote to Table 5.1). 'Employment status' refers to the prisoners status immediately prior to reception into prison.

Correctional Services
1 January - 31 December 1990

TABLE 5.9 Number and type of supervision orders commenced

Type of case	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	
				Number	Percentage
Bail	175	25	0	200	2.7
Probation	876	275	0	1151	15.3
Community service order	1945	286	1	2232	29.6
CSO as fine option	2508	764	7	3279	43.5
Parole	523	40	1	564	7.5
Home detention	109	10	0	119	1.6
Total	6136	1400	9	7545	100.0

There were 380 dual orders commenced during 1990. Since these orders involve both probation supervision and the performance of community service they are counted in both the Probation and Community service order categories. In 1989 dual orders were listed separately. Dual orders aside, several orders (e.g. two probation orders) applying to the same individual will be counted separately.

**Correctional Services
1 January - 31 December 1990**

**TABLE 5.10 Number of persons supervised
under each order type and
total number of persons
supervised at 31 December
1990**

Type of case	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	
				Number	Percentage
Bail	42	8	0	50	1.2
Probation	1190	351	0	1541	36.7
Community service order	1397	199	1	1597	38.0
CSO as fine option	690	222	2	914	21.8
Parole	844	62	1	907	21.6
Home detention	36	1	0	37	0.9
Total persons	3488	708	4	4200	

The total number of individuals supervised is less than the total for each order type as some individuals are supervised under more than one type of order. Because of this, percentages add to more than 100.

Correctional Services
1 January - 31 December 1990

TABLE 5.11 Community Corrections orders completed by type, sex of offender and manner of completion

Type of supervision	Expired			Revoked/Estreated			Other			Total	
	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown	Number	Percentage
Probation	602	248	1	137	29	0	95	31	0	1143	16.9
Parole	287	19	0	110	8	0	26	1	0	451	6.7
Community Service order	1214	205	2	479	68	0	28	3	0	1999	29.5
Bail	127	18	0	59	3	0	2	0	0	209	3.1
CSO as fine option	1675	531	5	519	125	1	1	1	0	2858	42.2
Home detention	91	9	0	17	2	0	1	0	0	120	1.8
Total	3996	1030	8	1321	235	1	153	36	0	6780	100.0

There were 183 dual orders completed during 1990. Since these orders involve both probation supervision and the performance of community service they are counted in both the Probation and Community service order categories.

'Expired' includes orders terminated by completion of community service hours or where a fine option order was satisfied by fine payment.

'Revoked/Estreated' includes orders terminated after a breach report had been submitted as well as orders actually estreated or cancelled.

'Other' includes those discharged administratively or through court ordered variation to the order as well as interstate transfers, or deaths.

Audendum

TABLE 5.11 in the 1989 Crime and Justice report was included without the usual breakdown by sex of offender. In addition several rows of figures were transposed. The revised table is included here.

Correctional Services 1 January - 31 December 1989

Table 5.11 Community Corrections orders completed by type, sex of offender and manner of completion

Type of supervision	Expired			Revoked/Estreated			Other			Total	
	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown	Number	Percentage
Probation	654	222	0	97	20	0	123	35	0	1151	22.1
Parole	257	18	0	100	3	0	23	3	0	404	7.8
Community Service order	1107	200	2	328	53	1	20	4	0	1715	32.9
Bail	106	25	0	39	5	0	1	0	0	176	3.4
CSO as fine option	1129	315	1	178	34	1	0	1	0	1659	31.8
Home detention	80	4	0	19	2	0	0	0	0	105	2.0
Total	3333	784	3	761	117	2	167	43	0	5210	100.0

There were 20 dual orders completed during 1989. Since these orders involve both probation supervision and the performance of community service they are counted in both the Probation and Community service order categories.

'Expired' includes orders terminated by completion of community service hours or where a fine option order was satisfied by fine payment.

'Revoked/Estreated' includes orders terminated after a breach report had been submitted as well as orders actually estreated or cancelled.

'Other' includes those discharged administratively or through court ordered variation to the order as well as interstate transfers, or deaths.

PART 6 - JUVENILE OFFENDERS

Juvenile Offenders
1 January - 31 December 1990

TABLE 6.1 Courts and Panels: type of offence and where appeared

Offence	1 January - 30 June 1990		1 July - 31 December 1990		Total		Total	
	In court	Before panel	In court	Before panel	In court	Before panel	Number	Percentage
Offences against the person	147	127	156	93	303	220	523	6.4
Robbery	11	1	30	7	41	8	49	0.6
Sexual	10	11	12	10	22	21	43	0.5
Drugs	123	247	129	205	252	452	704	8.6
Break and enter	306	212	325	291	631	503	1134	13.9
Other property offences	616	1294	640	1688	1256	2982	4238	51.9
Driving and traffic	47	85	41	61	88	146	234	2.9
Drunk and disorderly, other liquor, offensive behaviour, unlawfully on premises	188	297	167	277	355	574	929	11.4
Other offences	43	83	68	115	111	198	309	3.8
Total	1491	2357	1568	2747	3059	5104	8163	100.0

The numbers for the Children's Court represent finalised cases, whereas for Children's Aid Panels they represent all appearances. Thus for Children's Aid Panels, a person who appears twice in relation to the one matter will be counted twice. Appearances for charges of neglect, truancy, breach of bond, and applications are not included in the tables.

Juvenile Offenders
1 January - 31 December 1990

TABLE 6.2 Children's Court: appearances where charges are proven by offence and outcome

Offence	Referral to adult court	Detention	Detention suspended with other bonds	Bond with supervision	Other bonds	Fine	Discharge	Recognizance hearing	Application hearing	Total
Homicide	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Assault	-	19	27	40	71	67	71	5	1	301
Robbery	-	7	10	10	5	4	3	2	-	41
Rape	-	2	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	6
Other sexual offences	-	-	1	6	5	1	3	-	-	16
Drug offences	-	-	-	1	8	184	56	3	-	252
Fraud	-	-	1	1	10	9	8	-	-	29
Break and enter	-	39	60	103	231	110	85	3	-	631
Vehicle theft	-	26	34	59	156	105	73	10	-	463
Theft	-	3	2	34	146	137	121	9	2	454
Receiving	-	1	1	5	15	17	17	4	-	60
Wilful damage	-	1	5	11	41	60	86	1	3	208
Driving and traffic	-	-	-	1	4	50	30	3	-	88
Liquor	-	-	-	-	1	74	62	1	-	138
Disorderly, drunk	1	-	1	5	29	88	71	1	1	197
Indecent behaviour	-	-	-	1	2	9	7	1	-	20
Unlawfully on premises	-	-	-	-	4	16	22	-	-	42
Transport and communication	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Other offences	-	-	-	6	14	54	36	-	-	110
Total	2	98	142	284	745	987	751	43	7	3059

Both offence and outcome categories have been determined by Department for Family and Community Services.

Juvenile Offenders
1 January - 31 December 1990

TABLE 6.3 Children's Aid Panels: appearances by offence and outcome

Offence	Refer to court			Warning and counselling	Undertaking by child	Undertaking completed	Other undertaking	Total
	Guilt not admitted	Breach of undertaking	Other					
Assault	21	3	14	159	12	16	1	220
Robbery	-	-	-	6	1	1	-	8
Rape	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	4
Other sexual offences	3	-	-	12	-	2	-	17
Drug offences	9	-	16	417	5	5	-	452
Fraud	4	-	2	58	2	4	-	70
Break and enter	11	3	21	402	37	28	1	503
Vehicle theft	8	3	12	237	10	9	1	280
Theft	23	7	65	1825	48	40	4	2012
Receiving	3	-	2	73	1	1	-	80
Wilful damage	16	3	9	332	41	29	1	431
Driving and traffic	-	-	7	137	1	1	-	146
Liquor	2	-	7	333	6	5	1	354
Disorderly, drunk	5	-	10	171	6	3	1	196
Indecent behaviour	2	-	2	19	-	1	-	24
Unlawfully on premises	2	-	5	99	1	2	-	109
Transport and communication	-	-	-	6	-	1	-	7
Other offences	6	1	8	165	10	1	-	191
Total	117	20	180	4451	182	144	10	5104

Both offence and outcome categories have been determined by Department for Family and Community Services.

Juvenile Offenders
1 January - 31 December 1990

TABLE 6.4 Children's Courts: employment status, age and sex of persons appearing

Males											
Employment status	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Over 17	Unknown	Total
Student/apprentice	8	25	26	112	199	159	122	72	1	7	731
Unemployed	-	2	2	27	107	248	377	360	5	10	1138
Employed	-	1	-	1	15	82	144	219	3	3	468
Not in workforce	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	1	4	7	18	33	54	103	156	-	4	378
Total	9	32	35	158	354	543	746	805	9	24	2715

Females											
Employment status	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Over 17	Unknown	Total
Student/apprentice	-	-	12	20	18	28	11	11	1	1	102
Unemployed	-	-	2	8	15	44	51	32	-	3	155
Employed	-	-	-	1	2	4	12	18	-	-	37
Not in workforce	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Not stated	-	1	-	3	4	7	12	21	1	-	49
Total	-	1	14	32	39	83	86	83	2	4	344

Total											
Employment status	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Over 17	Unknown	Total
Student/apprentice	8	25	38	132	217	187	133	83	2	8	833
Unemployed	-	2	4	35	122	292	428	392	5	13	1293
Employed	-	1	-	2	17	86	156	237	3	3	505
Not in workforce	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Not stated	1	5	7	21	37	61	115	175	1	4	427
Total	9	33	49	190	393	626	832	888	11	28	3059

Age and employment status are at time of appearance.

Juvenile Offenders
1 January - 31 December 1990

TABLE 6.5 Children's Aid Panels: employment status, age and sex of persons appearing

Employment status	Males										Total
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Over 17	Unknown	
Student/apprentice	45	98	198	392	680	610	395	176	10	18	2622
Unemployed	-	-	3	8	39	107	182	171	6	6	522
Employed	-	2	3	1	18	86	188	316	3	1	618
Not in workforce	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	-	-	2	7	11	13	22	16	1	-	72
Total	45	100	208	408	748	816	787	679	20	25	3834

Employment status	Females										Total
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Over 17	Unknown	
Student/apprentice	6	12	67	164	240	205	122	67	2	7	892
Unemployed	-	-	-	5	20	47	94	65	2	2	235
Employed	-	-	1	1	-	22	33	50	4	-	111
Not in workforce	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	-	-	-	1	5	5	8	13	-	-	32
Total	6	12	68	171	265	279	257	195	8	9	1270

Employment status	Total										Total
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Over 17	Unknown	
Student/apprentice	51	110	265	558	920	815	517	243	12	25	3514
Unemployed	-	-	3	13	59	154	276	236	8	8	757
Employed	-	2	4	2	18	108	221	366	7	1	729
Not in workforce	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	-	-	2	8	16	18	30	29	1	-	104
Total	51	112	274	579	1013	1095	1044	874	28	34	5104

Age and employment status are at time of appearance

Juvenile Offenders
1 January - 31 December 1990

TABLE 6.6 Children's Court: age, sex and race of persons appearing

Males											
Race	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Over 17	Unknown	Total
Non-Aboriginal	3	16	23	123	291	455	654	740	8	22	2335
Aboriginal	6	16	12	35	63	88	92	65	1	2	380
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	9	32	35	158	354	543	746	805	9	24	2715
Females											
Race	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Over 17	Unknown	Total
Non-Aboriginal	-	1	5	22	34	64	64	64	1	2	257
Aboriginal	-	-	9	10	5	19	22	19	1	2	87
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	1	14	32	39	83	86	83	2	4	344
Total											
Race	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Over 17	Unknown	Total
Non-Aboriginal	3	17	28	145	325	519	718	804	9	24	2592
Aboriginal	6	16	21	45	68	107	114	84	2	4	467
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	9	33	49	190	393	626	832	888	11	28	3059

The classification 'aboriginal' has been assigned by social workers, not by individuals themselves.
 Age is at time of appearance.

Juvenile Offenders
1 January - 31 December 1990

TABLE 6.7 Children's Aid Panels: age, sex and race of persons appearing

Males											
Race	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Over 17	Unknown	Total
Non-Aboriginal	34	82	181	370	708	782	755	649	17	22	3600
Aboriginal	11	18	25	38	40	34	32	30	3	3	234
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	45	100	206	408	748	816	787	679	20	25	3834

Females											
Race	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Over 17	Unknown	Total
Non-Aboriginal	4	12	49	148	240	251	243	179	5	7	1138
Aboriginal	2	-	19	23	25	28	14	16	3	2	132
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	6	12	68	171	265	279	257	195	8	9	1270

Total											
Race	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Over 17	Unknown	Total
Non-Aboriginal	38	94	230	518	948	1033	998	828	22	29	4738
Aboriginal	13	18	44	61	65	62	46	46	6	5	366
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	51	112	274	579	1013	1095	1044	874	28	34	6104

The classification 'aboriginal' has been assigned by social workers, not by individuals themselves.
 Age is at time of appearance.

**Juvenile Offenders
1 January - 31 December 1990**

TABLE 6.8 Type of apprehension by race, in Children's Courts*

Type of Apprehension	Aboriginal		Non-Aboriginal		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Arrest	166	38.8	810	32.9	976	33.7
Summons	262	61.2	1655	67.1	1917	66.3
Total	428	100.0	2465	100.0	2893	100.0

* Cases where the appearance was an "application hearing" (60), a "progress report" (1) or unknown (105) have been omitted.

Juvenile Offenders
1 January - 31 December 1990

TABLE 6.9 Children's Courts: appearances by secure care, race and Department of Family and Community Services region

Regional office	All defendants							
	Children's court appearances		Remands in custody		Custodial remands where child is on 1st court appearance		Appearances involving a detention order	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage of court appearance	Number	Percentage of custodial remands	Number	Percentage of court appearance
Northern metro	970	31.7	126	13.0	16	12.7	17	1.8
Central metro	527	17.2	90	17.1	15	16.7	11	2.1
Southern metro	665	21.7	77	11.6	18	23.4	5	0.8
Southern country	272	8.9	23	8.5	6	26.1	4	1.5
Northern country	374	12.2	15	4.0	3	20.0	4	1.1
Unknown	251	8.2	83	33.1	27	32.5	18	7.2
Total	3059	100.0	414	13.5	85	20.5	59	1.9
	Aboriginal defendants							
Northern metro	110	23.6	23	20.9	3	13.0	7	6.4
Central metro	98	21.0	25	25.5	3	12.0	1	1.0
Southern metro	29	6.2	8	27.6	3	37.5	-	0.0
Southern country	51	10.9	12	23.6	2	16.7	3	5.9
Northern country	128	27.4	10	7.8	2	20.0	2	1.6
Unknown	51	10.9	24	47.1	7	29.2	7	13.7
Total	467	100.0	102	21.8	20	19.6	20	4.3
	Non-Aboriginal defendants							
Northern metro	860	33.2	103	12.0	13	12.6	10	1.2
Central metro	429	16.6	65	15.2	12	18.5	10	2.3
Southern metro	636	24.5	69	10.8	15	21.7	5	0.8
Southern country	221	8.5	11	5.0	4	36.4	1	0.5
Northern country	246	9.5	5	2.0	1	20.0	2	0.8
Unknown	200	7.7	59	29.5	20	33.9	11	5.5
Total	2592	100.0	312	12.0	65	20.8	39	1.5

Entries in this table refer to the region where the young person resided at the time of the Court appearance. Readers should contact the Office of Crime Statistics for detailed information on geographical locations of offices and regions.

**Juvenile Offenders
1 January - 31 December 1990**

TABLE 6.10 Aid Panel and Court appearances by district of residence

Family and Community Services district where child normally resides	Total court appearances	Total panel appearances	Number of appearances where the major charge was a serious crime of violence	Court and panel: total appearance per 1000 age specific population
NORTHERN METRO				
Elizabeth	307	396	9	85.0
Salisbury	250	348	14	55.9
Ingle Farm	101	129	7	55.9
Tea Tree Gully	77	229	2	24.6
Enfield	139	194	6	119.1
Prospect	26	36	1	25.9
Gawler	31	55	1	25.4
Campbelltown	39	121	-	20.6
Total Northern Metro Region	970	1508	40	47.8
CENTRAL METRO				
Adelaide	22	11	1	40.3
Norwood	38	91	1	23.4
St Peters	12	9	-	24.4
Thebarton	75	147	5	46.2
Hindmarsh	40	25	1	92.1
Woodville	152	214	8	37.6
Pt Adelaide	114	177	3	73.4
The Parks	74	87	2	82.0
Total Central Metro Region	527	761	21	45.4

TABLE 6.10 continued

Family and Community Services district where child normally resides	Total court appearances	Total panel appearances	Number of appearances where the major charge was a serious crime of violence	Court and panel: total appearances per 1000 age specific population
SOUTHERN METRO				
Marion	215	414	8	52.4
Noarlunga	231	466	5	57.6
Victor Harbor	24	41	2	41.8
Kangaroo Island	6	1	-	13.8
Mitcham	84	183	1	33.0
Goodwood	32	46	4	22.2
Glenelg	46	79	3	42.4
West Torrens	27	37	1	28.3
Total Southern Metro Region	685	1267	24	44.9
SOUTHERN COUNTRY				
Nurioopta	3	33	1	18.7
Clare	8	34	-	19.5
Berri	44	81	-	42.2
Renmark	17	34	-	49.0
Waikerie	8	18	-	32.1
Mount Gambier	62	158	-	48.4
Millicent	11	44	3	34.5
Naracoorte	20	43	-	28.1
Murray Bridge	63	133	4	44.9
The Hills	36	173	1	32.1
Total Southern Country Region	272	751	9	38.3

TABLE 6.10 continued

Family and Community Services district where child normally resides	Total court appearances	Total panel appearances	Number of appearances where the major charge was a serious crime of violence	Court and panel: total appearances per 1000 age specific population
NORTHERN COUNTRY				
Pt Pirie	85	141	2	74.7
Peterborough	7	21	-	22.0
Pt Augusta	55	144	14	66.0
Whyalla	101	267	2	74.9
Pt Lincoln	41	70	2	36.5
Cooper Pedy	15	36	-	78.9
Ceduna	28	40	-	67.3
Northern Flinders	2	5	-	18.0
Kadina	39	54	-	33.1
Roxby Downs	1	9	-	n/a
Total Northern Country Region	374	787	20	57.7
Unknown	251	30	16	n/a
Total	3059	5104	130	45.3

Rate of appearance excludes cases in which area of residence is interstate, no fixed place of abode or unknown

'Serious Crimes of Violence' can include the following:

- . murder;
- . attempted murder;
- . manslaughter;
- . cause death by negligent driving;
- . malicious wounding;
- . inflict grievous bodily harm;
- . assault occasioning actual bodily harm;
- . rape;
- . attempted rape;
- . robbery;
- . assault with intent to rob;
- . demand money with menaces.

PART 7 - APPENDICES

APPENDIX A - EXPLANATORY NOTES

CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Most serious criminal offences in this State are defined in the *Criminal Law Consolidation Act*, the *Summary Offences Act* and the *Controlled Substances Act*. However reported crime and offender data in *Crime and Justice* reports are not confined to this legislation. Serious breaches of Commonwealth or State Acts (eg drink-driving contraventions of the *Road Traffic Act*) also are included. Readers requiring detailed information on specific Acts covered by the *Crime and Justice* report are advised to contact the Office of Crime Statistics.

Once police officers become aware of the identity of an alleged offender they may initiate proceedings either by effecting an arrest or by filing a report which may later result in a summons². An arrest generally implies that a person is detained by a law enforcement officer and that he or she is taken to a police station. A summons involves the alleged offender's being sent a legal document detailing the charges and requiring attendance at court at a specified time. In the case of juvenile offenders there is yet a third option: being invited to attend a Children's Aid Panel. Generally, but not always, children appearing before Aid Panels have been reported rather than arrested. Readers should be aware that the majority of offender statistics in this publication encompass *both* individuals arrested and those subject to a report. They should also note that an individual appears in the police statistics once for every cleared offence for which that individual is alleged to be involved (Tables 2.7 to 2.16). This is not generally the case for police statistics in other States where an individual may be recorded only once against the offence for which the individual was first charged. It is not appropriate to say that one approach is better than another - different purposes will be served by each - but it is necessary to be aware of such differences in order to avoid invalid comparisons between States.

To prosecute alleged offenders, a hierarchy of courts of criminal jurisdiction are available, details of which are discussed below.

The *Children's Court* (for which outcome, penalty and defendant background tables are presented in Part 6) is constituted by:

- . those judges holding office under the Local and District Criminal Courts Act who are specifically designated as judges of the Children's Court;
- . special magistrates designated by the Governor as members of the Children's Court;
- . every special justice and justice of the peace (it is necessary for two justices of the peace to sit to exercise this jurisdiction).

Court of Summary Jurisdiction (see Part 3) constitute those courts which are in most cases presided over by a magistrate and do not have juries. Justices of the peace can preside in these courts and judges of higher courts (see below) can sit as justices in summary courts when necessary.

District Criminal Courts and the Supreme Court (see Part 4) are presided over by a judge and can hear defended matters before a judge and jury, or by judge alone if an accused elects to have a trial in that form.

² A third option - issuing an expiation notice - may be used for adults involved in some traffic or simple cannabis offences.

Once an adult (ie person aged eighteen or more at the time of offence) has been charged, the nature of the most serious offence alleged determines which court will deal with the matter. Legislation divides offences into the following three major classes.

(i) *Indictable offences*

These are generally the more serious crimes (for example, rape, murder or break and enter where the property loss has exceeded \$2000). Indictable offences can themselves be further divided into:

- . *Group I offences* being those with a maximum term of imprisonment exceeding fifteen years;
- . *Group II* are those with a maximum term of imprisonment exceeding five years but not exceeding fifteen years;
- . *Group III offences* are those with a maximum term of imprisonment not exceeding five years.

There is no time limit within which a charge for an indictable offence must be laid.

Group I offences are dealt with by the Supreme Court.

Group II offences are dealt with by either the District Criminal Court or the Supreme Court. Depending on such matters as the gravity of the offence and the complexity of evidence.

Group III offences are dealt with in the District Criminal Court.

Before people charged with indictable offences can be tried or sentenced there must generally be a preliminary hearing - known as a 'committal' - in a Court of Summary Jurisdiction, at which evidence against them is presented.

(ii) *'Simple' or 'Summary' offences*

These offences are generally less serious offences than indictable offences - eg disorderly behaviour, wilful damage to property - and are heard and decided by a magistrate in a Court of Summary Jurisdiction. There is a time limit of six months within which most complaints must be laid.

(iii) *Minor Indictable offences*

Minor indictable offences fall between indictable and summary offences and are the less serious types of indictable offences, eg possessing prohibited drugs, or simple larceny where the value of the property does not exceed \$2000.

An adult charged with a minor indictable offence can choose to have the matter dealt with by a magistrate or in the District Criminal Court.

Separate rules - set out in the *Children's Protection and Young Offenders Act* - determine how to deal with people who were seventeen or less at the time of the alleged offence. Generally, juvenile offenders appear either before a Children's Court or a Children's Aid Panel. However, a child charged with murder must be tried in the Supreme Court, and people under eighteen charged with indictable offences and pleading not guilty are entitled to request trial by jury in an adult court. Provisions also exist for the Attorney-General to apply for a juvenile who is alleged to have committed a very grave crime, or who previously has been found guilty of more than one serious offence, to be tried and sentenced in an appropriate adult court. These provisions are rarely invoked. It also should be noted that Children's Aid Panels cannot deal with road traffic offences by juveniles who are over sixteen.

The final aspect of crime and justice encompassed by this report is the corrections system. Readers should note that statistics in Part 5 relate only to adults subject to programs administered by the Department of Correctional Services. *Crime and Justice* reports do not, as yet, contain data on juvenile offenders who have been sentenced by the Children's Courts and are under the supervision of the Department for Family and Community Services. Another factor to be borne in

mind in interpreting Correctional Services figures is that they exclude some individuals required to spend relatively short periods on remand or under sentence in police prisons. In some States quite large numbers of prisoners may be held, at times, in police cells because places are not available within the correctional services system.

POLICE STATISTICS

Introduction

The statistics in this section encompass selected offences reported or becoming known to police and also persons apprehended in the relevant year. Offences are grouped in offence categories which were developed by the Australian Bureau of Statistics, in conjunction with the Federal Police and Police Departments in each state. Statistics in these tables are generated by offence coders in the Police Crime Statistics Unit who count offences using copies of crime reports completed by police operational staff. Each offence on a crime report is examined and allocated to a particular offence category. Detailed definitions and counting procedures are contained in the publication A Revised Statistical Collection of Offences Reported or Becoming Known to Police (Australian Bureau of Statistics, July 1980 Canberra).

Although valid interstate comparisons of trends and yearly numbers of offences are possible for certain offences (eg murder, motor vehicle theft) this is not possible for all offence categories and great caution needs to be used when interpreting the data. See Appendix E for references to interstate comparative crime statistics and developments which are occurring in this area.

This collection is selective in that not all offences brought to police attention are included. Offences such as minor street offences, and numerous driving offences are omitted (a more extensive collection is available in the Police Commissioner's annual reports). In addition, the police statistics necessarily contain only offences reported or becoming known to police. It has been shown through victimisation surveys that a proportion of crime is never reported, although reporting rates vary greatly between different offences. The 1983 Australian Bureau of Statistics survey *Victims of Crime*, found that 42% of total household offences and 60% of total personal offences were unreported. Nearly three quarters of sexual assaults were unreported whereas only 6% of motor vehicle thefts were not brought to the attention of police. Care needs to be taken when examining these figures as the definitions of crime used in ABS surveys are different from those used by the police. Victimisation surveys are however, an important reminder of the gap between reported offences and the actual incidence of crime in the community.

Tables

Tables 2.1 - 2.6 Statistics of selected crimes reported or becoming known to police

Generally, in South Australia, one offence is recorded for each victim of a particular type of crime regardless of the number of instances (counts) in the one report. Here, 'victim' may mean an individual or a household (eg for break-ins) or other depending on the crime. However, in a few offence categories each count of an offence is recorded separately. An example of this is welfare fraud where it is common for the offence to occur a number of times with each false drawing of benefits. Instead of recording such instances as one offence, every instance of fraud is recorded separately. A similar procedure is followed for sexual offences, in which as many offences as the victim can recall are recorded. As offences against children are likely to go undetected for some time, this procedure can lead

to remarkably high numbers of offences being added for individual victims. In 1988, for example, 70 offences relating to the same victim were recorded.

The number of offenders involved is generally immaterial and is never known in many offences, for example, in a motor vehicle theft which is never cleared. One theft would be registered for a car stolen by a single offender or multiple offenders.

Tables 2.7 - 2.16 Age and sex of alleged offenders

The term 'alleged offender' describes persons allegedly involved in offences cleared and apprehended by the police during the relevant period. Not all of these people would subsequently have been found guilty of an offence in court. The Police Department's 'clearup rate' is divided into offences 'cleared by charge' and 'cleared otherwise'. An offence is cleared 'by charge' when an information or complaint has been laid against at least one person. In those instances where no action is initiated to have the matter brought to the notice of a court for adjudication or consideration, an offence is counted as 'cleared otherwise'. This includes circumstances involving the death of an offender, the complainant's refusal to prosecute or the death of an essential witness. Offences may be cleared in a period other than that in which they became apparent. For this reason, offences allegedly committed by persons apprehended do not necessarily correspond to those reported or becoming known in any recording period.

Age of offender is at time of apprehension.

Readers should be cautious in comparing these statistics with alleged offender figures for other States, since some other Australian jurisdictions differ from South Australia in the reporting of individuals linked to more than one offence. In Victoria, for example, an individual will be reported once only, against the offence for which he or she is first identified. (*Victoria Police Statistical Review*, pp 3,4). In South Australia, however, an individual will be reported once for every offence for which that offender is alleged to be involved.

COURTS OF SUMMARY JURISDICTION

Introduction

This section is concerned with selected criminal cases which were finalised during the reporting period in Courts of Summary Jurisdiction. These courts, sometimes referred to as the lower courts or Magistrates' Courts, are presided over by a magistrate or other justice.

These tables deal only with selected offences appearing before the Summary Courts. Many traffic offences, except those of a more serious nature (eg driving in a manner dangerous and drink driving), council matters and most regulations are not included. Only finalised cases are included. Cases where the defendant absconded indefinitely or the case did not continue for another reason (eg complaint to lie on file) are not included.

A data collection form (see Appendix C) for each defendant involved in a case finalised in a Criminal Court of Summary Jurisdiction and which involved at least one charge falling within the Office's collections is coded by Court Services Department staff. This form is then sent to the Office of Crime Statistics. The first 23 questions contain information derived from court files, which is punched and added to a data base.

The second half of the form relates to the defendant's social background and previous convictions, and is sent on to the Police Department for completion. After being returned from the Police Department and punched, this information also is merged with the data base.

Definitions

- (i) *Offence codes*: Offence codes are based on the Act and Section under which the defendant was charged and represent the finest level of detail about the offence. Sometimes the same Act and Section will be further subdivided into several offence codes to convey additional information about the offence eg age of victim, type of premises broken into, type of weapon used in robbery.

These are assigned to broader groupings of similar offences for presentation in the tables in this report. See below for a description of offence groups.

- (ii) *Major charge*: The 'major charge' in Tables 3.1 to 3.18 is the major offence for which a defendant was charged or convicted. This is determined by the following procedures:

- (a) Out of the charges, if any, for which the defendant was convicted, select the one which received the highest penalty. If two charges received the same (highest) penalty, select the one for which the highest maximum penalty is prescribed in the statutes. If all statutory penalties are the same, select the first charge listed on the coded form. The charge selected by this method is the 'major charge convicted'.
- (b) Out of the charges, if any, for which the defendant was not convicted, select the one with the highest maximum statutory penalty. If two or more charges not convicted have the same maximum statutory penalty, select the first listed on the coded form. The charge selected by this method is the 'major charge not convicted'.
- (c) From the 'major charge convicted' and the 'major charge not convicted', select the charge which has the higher maximum statutory penalty. If the 'major charge convicted' and the 'major charge not convicted' have the same maximum statutory penalty select the major charge convicted. The charge selected by these rules becomes the major charge.

- (iii) *Offence group*: To enable broad comparisons, offences have been grouped into seventeen major groups (see Table 3.1) which are further subdivided into subgroups (see Tables 3.2 - 3.18). A list of the offence codes assigned to each offence group and subgroup can be obtained from the Office of Crime Statistics.

The category 'Restraint Orders and Breaches' refer to restraint orders laid under Section 99 of the *Justices Act* which came into effect on 3 June 1982, and to breaches of these orders. Note that details of breaches refer to the nature of the original order, rather than the circumstances of the breach (eg 'Breach, Assault Female' refers to breach of an order originally imposed after an alleged assault on a female).

- (iv) *Outcomes*: In Tables 3.1 to 3.18 the case outcome is defined as follows.

- Committed for trial or sentence: The defendant was committed for trial or sentence in the Supreme or District Criminal Court (see Part 4 of this report for details of penalties, etc in these cases).
- Convicted with penalty/without penalty: The defendant was found guilty and a criminal conviction recorded. In most of these cases a penalty is awarded, but in some no penalty is imposed but the defendant pays court costs.
- Guilty without conviction: The defendant was found guilty but no conviction was recorded. In these circumstances the defendant can be given a penalty, such as a bond, or a monetary fine. Prior to 1988 Section 4 of the *Offenders Probation Act* prohibited the imposition of a fine in these circumstances.

- Guilty of lesser or other offence: The defendant was found not guilty of the major charge but guilty of either a lesser offence of the same type or of an entirely different offence with which he or she had also been charged. A sentence was then handed down.
 - Acquitted on major charge: The defendant pleaded not guilty to the major charge and was acquitted.
 - Major charge withdrawn: The major charge was withdrawn by the complainant or by prosecutors application.
 - Major charge dismissed: The magistrate decided, after hearing the evidence, that there was no case to answer and dismissed the charge, or dismissed the charge for want of prosecution.
 - Other (eg 'defendant died'): The case was finalised when the defendant died or was found to be unfit to plead.
- (v) *Plea*: A defendant can enter:
- a guilty plea: in these cases a defendant may be found guilty (with or without a conviction recorded) in the Court of Summary Jurisdiction, or may be committed for sentence in the Supreme or District Criminal Court;
 - a guilty 4A plea: in these cases the defendant sends the court a 'Guilty 4A' form which admits guilt, and sentence is passed without the defendant being required to appear in court (see Section 57A of the *Justices Act* for details of this procedure);
 - a not guilty plea: in these cases a trial takes place before a magistrate who determines both outcome and sentence, or if the defendant wishes to be tried before a judge he or she can be committed for trial in the Supreme or District Criminal Court;
 - no plea: in these cases the complainant has withdrawn the charge, or a magistrate finds no case to answer, or the defendant has 'reserved' his or her defence and been committed to the Supreme or District Criminal Court.
- (vi) *Penalty*: Once a defendant has been found guilty, the following penalties - listed in order of severity - may be imposed:
- immediate imprisonment;
 - suspended imprisonment;
 - bond with supervision;
 - bond without supervision;
 - community service order;
 - suspension of driver's licence;
 - monetary fine;
 - other order (eg restitution, confiscation of drugs);
 - sentenced to the rising of the court;
 - no penalty.

More than one of these may be applied at once eg suspended imprisonment plus a bond plus a community service order.

(vii) *Major penalty*: The major penalty is the most severe penalty handed down (see above for order of severity).

Tables

Tables 3.1 - 3.18 Case outcome and major charge

For each court appearance which was finalised during the twelve month period covered in this report, only the outcome for the major charge is recorded (see earlier definition of major charge).

Each table refers to appearances by individual defendants. For example, if four co-defendants were tried and convicted jointly for an offence which they committed together, each would be recorded separately in the case outcome and sentencing tables. An individual tried or sentenced on two separate occasions within the same reporting period would be recorded twice. It also is possible that in some instances (namely committals) the Crown may have formulated charges against an individual, withdrawn them, but then subsequently re-charged the same person for the same or additional offences. These cases also would appear more than once in the tables.

Where defendants have not been convicted on the major charge but were convicted on another less serious charge, the number of cases involving lesser charges is shown in brackets. Some of those 'lesser' charges may be for offences in groups other than the major charge - eg a person charged with assault (an offence against the person) may eventually be found guilty only of offensive language. In such instances cases are shown in the penalty tables for the offence group which they were convicted. Thus in the example given the case would appear in the outcome tables for offences against the person, but in the penalty tables for minor street offences. This is a change from reports prior to July-December 1985, when cases always appeared in the same offence group for both outcome and penalty tables. This means that it is no longer possible to compare totals in corresponding outcome and penalty tables except for overall totals in the two summary tables (Tables 3.1 and 3.19).

Tables 3.19 - 3.36 Major penalty for major charge convicted

For each defendant convicted, the most serious penalty is recorded (order of severity given earlier). The numbers receiving each type of penalty are recorded, as well as the minimum, average and maximum for direct imprisonment (weeks) and monetary fines (dollars).

The penalty category 'Community service order' was new in 1989. Prior to the introduction of the *Criminal Law (Sentencing) Act*, community service orders were given as conditions of bonds and were thus unable to be major penalties (as the bond is regarded as more serious - see earlier explanation of major penalty). Since 1988 it has been possible to give a community service order on its own and to avoid making the tables too cumbersome, the two categories of bond have been combined.

Tables 3.37 - 3.38 Penalties for defendants convicted of driving with more than the prescribed content of alcohol (PCA)

These two tables summarise the penalties imposed, and blood alcohol content, of persons convicted of PCA offences. Blood alcohol content (BAC) is broken down into: 0.010 up to 0.049; 0.050 up to 0.079; 0.080 up to 0.099; 0.100 up to 0.149; 0.150 up to 0.199; 0.200 up to 0.249; 0.250 and over, and Unknown BAC.

Table 3.37 gives the penalties for all defendants and Table 3.38 for those who have had no prior convictions for drink drive offences. Although the *Road Traffic Act* sets different penalties for first offenders and those with prior drink-drive convictions within the last five years, this table does not distinguish between convictions more and less recent than five years prior. Thus defendants classed as having no prior convictions will never have been convicted of a drink-drive offence, whilst those with prior convictions will include some whose offences were more than five years previous.

Table 3.39 to 3.48 Demographic details of offenders and procedural details of cases

In this section are found background details of offenders, as well as certain details about the case procedures. Cases are classified according to the offence group of the major charge.

Tables 3.39 to 3.44 Sex, age, occupation, marital status, country of birth and residence of the defendant

One entry appears in each of these tables for each appearance by a defendant. These background items refer to the status of the defendant at the time of arrest (as recorded by the Police Department). The country of birth table distinguishes defendants with aboriginal backgrounds from all other persons born in Australia (please note that the source of aboriginality data of a defendant is the police officer's judgment based upon the appearance of the defendant). The group 'Australia Unspecified' denotes that the defendant was born in Australia, but that the particular state was not recorded. Residences of defendants are grouped into local government areas in metropolitan Adelaide (Table 3.43) and non metropolitan Adelaide (Table 3.44). The category 'Happy Valley' was new in 1989, as previously it was assigned to the 'Other Country' group. Consequently numbers in the latter group are lower from 1989 onwards.

Australian Bureau of Statistics population statistics

Tables 3.39 - 3.44 give a rate of appearances per 1 000 in the relevant South Australian population (eg Aboriginals, unemployed people, etc). The population figures used in calculating these rates are derived from the 1986 Census. Rate of appearances for age and sex of defendants was calculated from ABS estimated population as of 30 June 1990.

Table 3.45 Prior convictions of defendant

For each appearance by a defendant, a summary is given of previous convictions and previous imprisonment. Defendants with 100 or more previous convictions are recorded as 99. Where a defendant is charged with a Commonwealth offence, the previous convictions of that defendant include all previous Commonwealth offences (both adult and juvenile), and exclude all State offences. Where a defendant is charged with a State offence the defendant's previous convictions include both adult and juvenile offences in South Australia, and, if the South Australian Police are advised of them, interstate and Commonwealth offences.

Tables 3.46 and 3.47 Bail status and legal representation of defendant

'Bail Status' is at the final court appearance. For defendants with only one court hearing, therefore, this refers to police bail. For those with two or more hearings the bail status has been accorded by the court. 'Legal Representation' refers to whether the defendant was legally represented at the final court appearance. The term 'Duty Solicitor' refers to solicitors rostered to service courts under the Law

Society's Duty Solicitor Scheme, and to solicitors from Legal Services Commission who also provide a duty solicitor service. 'Other' legal representation refers to solicitors from legal aid organisations appearing on occasions other than as duty solicitors, and private solicitors. Tables 3.46 and 3.47 distinguish between cases which required only one court hearing, those needing two or more court appearances, and defendants committed for trial or sentence.

Table 3.48 Offence type and final plea

The 'Final Plea' refers to the plea entered to the major charge at the final court appearance. This can be either 'Guilty', 'Guilty 4A', 'Not Guilty' or 'No Plea'. Table 3.48 distinguishes pleas given by defendants committed for trial or sentence.

SUPREME AND DISTRICT CRIMINAL COURTS

Introduction

Tables 4.1 to 4.27 cover all criminal cases finalised in the Supreme and District Criminal Courts during the reporting period. These cases have in most instances been committed for trial or sentence by a magistrate or other justice after committal proceedings; other cases are committed ex-officio by the Crown through the Attorney-General. Cases appearing before the Supreme and District courts are generally those of a more serious nature, and the classes of offences covered are explained earlier in this appendix. A matter is finalised when it is removed from the lists of a particular court by being dealt with in that court. Cases transferred to another venue of the same level of court are not regarded as finalised and neither are convictions still awaiting sentence.

Definitions

- (i) *Offence codes:* Offence codes are based on the Act and Section under which the defendant was charged and represent the finest level of detail about the offence. Sometimes the same Act and Section will be further subdivided into several offence codes to convey additional information about the offence eg age of victim, type of premises broken into, type of weapon used in robbery.
- (ii) *Major charge:* The 'major charge' in Tables 4.1 to 4.16 is the major offence for which a defendant was charged or convicted. This is determined by the following procedures:
 - (a) Out of the charges, if any, for which the defendant was convicted, select the one which received the highest penalty. If two charges received the same (highest) penalty, select the one for which the highest maximum penalty is prescribed in the statutes. If all statutory penalties are the same, select the first charge listed on the coded form. The charge selected by this method is the 'major charge convicted'.
 - (b) Out of the charges, if any, for which the defendant was not convicted, select the one with the highest maximum statutory penalty. If two or more charges not convicted have the same maximum statutory penalty, select the first listed on the coded form. The charge selected by this method is the 'major charge not convicted'.
 - (c) From the 'major charge convicted' and the 'major charge not convicted', select the charge which has the higher maximum statutory penalty. If the 'major charge convicted' and the 'major charge not convicted' have the same maximum statutory penalty select the major

charge convicted. The charge selected by these rules becomes the major charge.

- (iii) Offence group: To enable broad comparisons, offences have been grouped into seven major types (see Table 4.1). Tables 4.2 to 4.8 show which specific offence categories are contained in each of these broader types. As mentioned in (i) above, the Office codes the Act and Section for each charge finalised in a Supreme or District Criminal Court. In some instances, it uses further sub-categories to distinguish particular subsections or to provide information on the characteristics of the victim (ie age-group, sex), relationship between victim and offender, type of premises victimised, type of weapon used, etc. Offence categories used in Tables 4.2 to 4.16 correspond roughly to these codes, but in some instances a single category includes two or more Acts and Sections (eg 'Other Assault' includes both *CLCA 39* - Common Assault - and *CLCA 43* - Assault With Intent to Resist Apprehension). Use of these broader categories means that in some instances, detail coded by the Office cannot be included in the tables - however readers are welcome to make special requests for such information.

Most attempted felonies are dealt with under Section 270 of the *Criminal Law Consolidation Act*. Generally speaking, Tables 4.2 to 4.16 group attempts with the offence attempted (eg an attempted armed robbery is grouped with armed robbery). Similarly, inciting the commission of an offence, which is itself a common law offence, is included in the category of the offence incited, rather than being listed separately. The same applies to accessories before or after the fact.

The individual offences comprising each category and sub-category used in the tables are available from the Office of Crime Statistics.

- (iv) Pleas and outcomes: In Tables 4.1 to 4.8, pleas and outcomes for major charges are defined as follows:

· Guilty plea

Guilty as charged: The accused pleads guilty to, and is sentenced for, the major charge.

Guilty of other offence: The accused pleads guilty to, and is sentenced for, an offence other than the major charge. In this type of case, the major charge is not proceeded with, nor is a nolle prosequi entered by the Crown.

· Not guilty plea (trial)

Guilty as charged: The accused pleads not guilty, goes to trial, is found guilty of the major charge and sentence is handed down.

Guilty of lesser: The accused is found not guilty of the major charge (eg murder) but guilty of a lesser offence (eg manslaughter) and a sentence is handed down.

Guilty of other offence: The accused is found not guilty of the major charge (eg rape) but is found guilty as charged of another offence (eg indecent assault). In these cases, the accused has been charged with a number of offences, has been acquitted of the major charge but still has been found guilty of another less serious offence.

Not guilty on grounds of insanity: The accused has been found not guilty of the major charge (eg murder) on grounds of insanity. However, the accused is then detained at the Governor's pleasure, until such time that it is determined that he or she is fit to be released.

Acquitted: The accused has pleaded not guilty, gone to trial and been acquitted on all charges.

No plea (Crown enters a nolle prosequi on the major charge)

Guilty of other offence: The Crown has entered a nolle prosequi to the major charge (eg possess indian hemp for sale) but the accused has pleaded guilty to another less serious charge (eg possess indian hemp).

Accused discharged: The Crown has entered a nolle prosequi to all charges and the accused has been discharged.

Other outcomes which can occur are:

- . the accused died;
- . no verdict taken;
- . the accused is found unfit to plead;
- . a 'hung jury' ie the jury was unable to return a verdict;
- . a juvenile defendant is referred to a Children's Court;
- . the court finds it has no jurisdiction in the matter.

Response prior to 1990 did not include these outcomes in tables 4.1 to 4.8.

(v) *Plea*

Pleas in Tables 4.1 to 4.8 are at the hearing where the case outcome was decided.

A defendant can plead:

- . guilty, in which case he or she appears in a Higher Court for sentence;
- . not guilty - a trial takes place;
- . no plea - if the Crown enters a nolle prosequi, accused died, etc.

(vi) *Penalty*

Once a defendant has been found guilty, the following penalties - listed in order of severity - can be imposed:

- . immediate imprisonment;
- . suspended imprisonment;
- . bond with supervision;
- . bond without supervision;
- . community service order;
- . suspension of driver's licence;
- . monetary fine;
- . other order (eg restitution, confiscation of drugs)
- . sentenced to the rising of the court;
- . no penalty.

More than one of these can be imposed at once eg suspended imprisonment, plus a bond plus a community service order.

Defendants can also be referred to a Children's Court for sentencing. These cases are not included in the penalty tables. On rare occasions a conviction may occur but a successful appeal is lodged prior to a penalty being set. Such cases are included in the outcome tables but excluded from the penalty tables.

(vii) *Major penalty:* The major penalty is the most severe penalty handed down.

(viii) *Total sentence:* The total sentence is the overall period of imprisonment imposed on the defendant for all the charges convicted. Prison sentences can be either cumulative (ie one commences when the other expires) or concurrent (ie two or more served at the same time). A sentence also can be served at the expiration of a current sentence already being served. In such instances the total sentence will show the total of the original sentence plus whatever was added in the current case. Total sentence is shown in Table 4.18.

- (ix) *Non parole period*: When a prison sentence is given, the judge may also specify a period the prisoner must serve before being eligible for parole. Where a prisoner was already serving a sentence a new non parole period must be set if the sentence was extended.
- (x) *Lower court*: Refers to Courts of Summary Jurisdiction.
- (xi) *Higher court*: Refers to Supreme and District Criminal Courts.

Tables

Tables 4.1 - 4.8 Case outcome and major charge

For each court appearance which was finalised during the twelve-month period covered in this report, only the outcome for the major charge is recorded (see earlier definition of major charge).

Each table refers to appearances by individual defendants. For example, if four co-defendants were tried and convicted jointly for an offence which they committed together, each would be recorded separately in the case outcome and sentencing tables. An individual tried or sentenced for different sets of charges on two separate occasions within the same reporting period would be recorded twice.

Tables 4.9 - 4.16 Major penalty for major charge convicted, and average sentence

The major charge convicted is the charge for which the highest penalty was received. (See earlier definition for the severity of penalties) If two or more offences received the same penalty, the major charge convicted is the one with the highest penalty in the statutes. If statutory penalties are the same, the first charge on the information is selected. Major charge convicted is not always the same as major charge (because some accused are convicted of an 'other' or a 'lesser' offence).

Table 4.9 is a summary table of major penalties for major charges convicted (if any).

Tables 4.10 - 4.16 give a detailed breakdown of the major penalties in the subgroups within each offence group. Each of these tables, and Table 4.9 (the summary), also shows how many convictions were for:

- the 'Major' charge: The accused has been convicted on the major charge and the major penalty refers to this charge.
- a 'Lesser' offence: The accused has been acquitted on the major charge (eg murder) but found guilty of lesser offence (eg manslaughter).
- an 'Other' offence: The accused has been found guilty of a less serious offence and the major charge was not proceeded with, he or she received a not guilty verdict, or the Crown entered a nolle prosequi.

Major penalty tables are grouped according to the major charge convicted. This need not necessarily be the same offence type as the major offence charged, because an accused can be found guilty of an 'other' or a 'lesser' offence (eg major charge injure by negligent driving, convicted of driving in a manner dangerous). As a result, numbers of convictions in outcome tables are not always equal to numbers in penalty tables for the same offence group or subgroup.

The major penalty is defined as the most serious penalty handed down. For example, if the accused received a six-month suspended sentence and was placed

on a two-year bond and received a fine for the major offence the major penalty would be the suspended sentence, and only this penalty would be included in the table.

Note, however, that the 'average sentence' in Tables 4.9 to 4.16 refers only to the sentence for the major charge convicted. However, 'cumulative' head sentences are included in Table 4.17, which shows cases where the total imprisonment was greater than the imprisonment for the major charge convicted.

Table 4.17

Tabulates cases involving prison sentences where the total sentence handed down for all charges exceeded the sentence imposed for the major charge convicted.

Table 4.18

Tabulates non parole periods and total terms of imprisonment (head sentence) for all charges. Note that the head sentence and the non parole period are for the total sentence, not just the sentence for the major charge convicted.

Tables 4.19 - 4.22 Sex, age, occupation, marital status and country of birth of the accused

For each accused, only one entry is made in each of these tables. For birthplace, a high percentage is in the category 'Australia Unspecified'. This denotes that the accused is born in Australia, but that the particular state was not recorded. Age is at date of alleged offence. Occupation and marital status are at date charged. As of the report for 1987 the country of birth table includes a column showing the number of Aboriginal defendants amongst those born in Australia. This information is derived from police apprehension reports and reflects the appearance of the person to the apprehending police officer. It may slightly underestimate the true number where the person's appearance is not obviously Aboriginal. The category 'unemployed' contains persons who stated that they were not employed at the date of apprehension. The definition used by the Australian Bureau of Statistics in its employment figures uses a stricter definition of unemployment, and would classify some of those listed here as unemployed as being 'not in the workforce'. Comparisons of unemployment rates between ABS and these figures should therefore be done with caution.

Table 4.23 Prior convictions

For each accused, a summary is given of the number of previous convictions and the number who have previously been imprisoned.

Tables 4.24 and 4.25 Bail status, and final plea of the accused

These two tables are based on one entry for each accused. The bail status set at the final committal hearing is given since this is the most clearly and accurately recorded entry on bail in Higher Court files. The plea of the accused was the final plea entered at a Higher Court appearance.

Table 4.26 and 4.27 Final plea and month case finalised for the Supreme and District Criminal Courts

The month of court disposition is the month in which the case was disposed of (ie the accused sentenced, acquitted, etc). The disposition month is not necessarily the court session month, since most defendants are remanded for sentence after being found guilty. The totals for each month are also broken down according to the final plea entered.

In reports prior to the 1987 report, tables showing duration of proceedings were included. Due to the difficulty in obtaining sufficient accurate information on all stages of proceedings and that there was no indication of any interest in these tables, the practice of collecting and tabulating the information was discontinued. If sufficient interest is shown in having these data, consideration will be given to reinstating the tables.

CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

Introduction

Correctional statistics are provided by the Research and Planning Unit of the Department of Correctional Services. Tables on prison statistics are extracted from a prisoner information database ('Offtrak') which contains data on all admissions and discharges since July 1984. Tables on persons placed on community supervision were extracted from two separate databases in 1989. Information for the first six months was extracted from the Community Corrections Statistical System ('CCSTATS') while information from the second six months was extracted from the Justice Information System ('JIS'). Both systems are based on the individual records of those placed under community supervision.

Tables

Table 5.1 Persons received into custody

Only new admissions to prison from outside the system of prisoners received on remand or under sentence are recorded. Prisoners whose legal status changes from remand to sentenced or vice versa, or who complete one sentence and immediately begin serving a new sentence, are not included in this table unless they are physically discharged and later re-admitted to prison. Prisoners who are transferred from one Department of Correctional Services prison to another are not included in the table but those who are transferred from the custody of another authority (eg an interstate department) are included. "Type of receipt" reports the legal status of a prisoner at the time of reception.

Table 5.2 Daily averages in custody

This table gives a snapshot of the total prison population for each day, averaged over the twelve-month period. The daily averages are rounded to the nearest whole number.

Table 5.3 Persons in custody at end of period

This table contains a snapshot of the total gaol population at the end of the reporting period.

Table 5.4 Persons discharged from custody by form of discharge

The reasons for a prisoner being released from prison are tabulated. However, the table does not distinguish discharges of prisoners on remand from discharges of prisoners under sentence. Transfers to other prisons within the state are not counted as discharges but prisoners transferred to the custody of another authority (eg an interstate department) are counted.

The category 'Released Home Detention' was introduced in 1987 and comprises people who served the last part of their sentence in home detention. These discharges would have been included in the 'Sentence Served' category prior to 1987. Prisoners released to home detention consist of both short-term (less than 12 months) and longer term sentenced prisoners. If a longer term prisoner is released to home detention and later comes under parole supervision the discharge, will be counted once, under the 'Released Home Detention' category.

Table 5.5 Persons received into custody by offence charged

This table uses a different counting base than Table 5.1. As well as counting prisoners received into custody on remand or under sentence it includes prisoners who were initially admitted on remand but who received a prison sentence during the year. Also, a small number of prisoners, who have completed a sentence but who are immediately remanded in custody without release to face new charges, are included in this table.

From 1987 the 'Sentenced' category was subdivided to show fine defaulters separately. The 'Fine Default' and 'Sentenced' categories indicate the most serious offence for which the individual is imprisoned, which is based on length of sentence. This criterion will mean that, in the vast majority of cases, persons received as fine defaulters will not be serving a concurrent prison sentence. However the 'Sentenced' category may include persons who are concurrently serving a period of imprisonment for fine default in addition to a lengthier prison sentence for a different offence.

Tables 5.6 - 5.8 Persons received into custody by age, race and employment status

These tables are based on all new receptions throughout the reporting period (refer to the comments on Table 5.1). 'Age' refers to the prisoner's age at the date of reception. 'Employment Status' refers to status immediately prior to reception into prison.

Tables 5.9 Number and type of supervision orders commenced

Table 5.9 shows the number of probation, community service orders, dual, bail and fine option orders that commenced during the reporting period and the number of offenders commencing home detention supervision, either by release from prison or under court ordered supervision as a condition of bail. Statistics reflect actual orders commenced so if a person receives two or more probation orders each of these orders will be counted separately.

Probation, community service orders or parole are types of agreements between an offender and a Court or the Parole Board requiring that the offender abide by one or more conditions. Probation and community service orders are often used as alternative penalties to imprisonment whereas parole allows prisoners to be released from prison to complete their sentences under the supervision of a parole officer.

The categories 'CSO as Fine Option' and 'Home Detention' were introduced in 1987. Persons in these categories were not previously included elsewhere and thus represent additional cases. Some prisoners who successfully complete home detention will then transfer to parole supervision, and where this happens in the same time period these prisoners will appear in both categories.

The category 'Dual' was introduced in 1989 as a result of the *Criminal Law (Sentencing) Act* which came into effect on January 1 1989. Dual orders require offenders to accept probation supervision as well as perform a specified number of hours in unpaid community service projects.

Table 5.10 Number of persons supervised under each order type

Table 5.10 gives the number of persons supervised within each supervision category on the last day of the period. Persons with more than one type of order current are counted in each category of order and persons with two of the same type of order are counted only once. The notes for 'CSO as Fine Option' and 'Home Detention' for Table 5.9 apply to Table 5.10.

The final row indicates the total number of individuals under supervision. Because a single individual may appear in more than one category (eg a person may be under probation supervision and also be supervised under 'CSO as Fine Option') this total is less than the total for the individual categories.

Individuals serving 'Dual' orders are included in each of the 'Probation' and 'Community Service order' categories but appear only once in 'Total persons' category.

Table 5.11 Community corrections orders completed by type, sex of offender and manner of completion

This table refers to all orders completed during the period covered by the publication. The reason for orders being completed is shown. 'Expired' is when the period of probation, parole or community service order is over. If a person breaks a condition of the probation, parole or community service order, he or she returns to court where the probation, parole or community service order may be revoked. 'Other' covers those who have left the State, been transferred interstate, died or ceased voluntary supervision and those orders administratively discharged or discharged by variation (Court or Parole Board). In reports prior to 1986 those orders administratively discharged or discharged by variation were included in the 'Expired' category.

The category 'Dual' was introduced in 1989 as a result of the *Criminal Law (Sentencing) Act* which came into effect on January 1 1989. Dual orders require offenders to accept probation supervision as well as perform a specified number of hours in unpaid community service projects.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS

Introduction

Data in this section has been supplied by the Department for Family and Community Services. The *Children's Protection and Young Offenders Act, 1979*, provides two procedures for dealing with children alleged to have committed a criminal offence. The child can appear before a Children's Aid Panel or a Children's Court. However, there are the following exceptions:

- children charged with homicide must appear before a Supreme Court;
- children charged with indictable offences and pleading not guilty may request trial by jury in an adult Court (see Section 46 of Act);
- children over 16 years of age charged with offences under the *Motor Vehicles Act* or the *Road Traffic Act* must appear before a Children's Court;
- under Section 47, the Attorney-General may apply that a child who allegedly has committed a particularly grave offence, or already has been found guilty of more than one serious offence, should appear before an adult Court.

For all other cases a Screening Panel, comprised of a member of the Police Force and an officer of the Department for Family and Community Services, meets to decide whether the Court or Aid Panel option will be used. If the Screening Panel cannot agree, the decision is made by a Judge or Special Magistrate. Children

originally scheduled to appear before an Aid Panel, but who deny the charges, automatically are referred to a Children's Court.

Tables

Table 6.1 Courts and Panels, type of offence and where appeared

Table 6.1 summarises the number of juveniles appearing before Children's Courts or Children's Aid Panels, and the type of major charge. The numbers for the Children's Court represent finalised cases, whereas for Children's Aid Panels they represent all appearances. Thus for Children's Aid Panels, a person who appears twice in relation to the one matter will be counted twice. Appearances for charges of neglect, truancy, breach of bond, and applications are no longer included in the tables.

Table 6.2 and 6.3 Children's Court and Panel: appearances by offence and outcome

Both offence and outcome categories have been determined by Department for Family and Community Services researchers.

Tables 6.4 - 6.7 Sex, age, employment status and race for Courts and Panels

Age and employment status are at the time of appearance. The classification 'Aboriginal' has been assigned by social workers, not by individuals themselves.

Table 6.8 Type of apprehension by race, in Children's Court

The mode of apprehension - by arrest or summons - is given for Aboriginal and non Aboriginal people appearing in the Children's Court only (Panel appearances not included).

Table 6.9 Children's Courts: appearances by secure care, race and Department for Family and Community Services region

Entries in this table refer to the region where the young person resided at the time of the Court appearance. Readers should contact the Office of Crime Statistics for detailed information on geographical locations of offices and regions. For each Department for Family and Community Services regional office, Table 6.9 shows the number and percentage of appearances resulting in a detention order.

Table 6.10 Aid Panel and Court appearance by district of residence

The number of Court and Panel appearances are given for children normally residing in each Family and Community Services district. The number of appearances where the major charge was a serious crime of violence is also given.

APPENDIX B - LIST OF CONTRIBUTING
COURTS (COURTS OF
SUMMARY JURISDICTION
COLLECTION)

Metropolitan Adelaide

Adelaide	Holden Hill	Para Districts
Christies Beach	Mount Barker	Port Adelaide

Country³

Berri	Mount Gambier	Port Lincoln
Ceduna	Murray Bridge	Port Pirie
Cooper Pedy	Naracoorte	Tanunda
Kadina	Port Augusta	Whyalla

³ These courts serve as administrative centres for other smaller country courts where sittings are held only when required.

APPENDIX C - STATISTICAL COLLECTION FORM (COURTS OF SUMMARY JURISDICTION COLLECTION)

OFFICE OF CRIME STATISTICS—ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT
STATISTICS FROM COURTS OF SUMMARY JURISDICTION
289301

1. Court code													
2. File number													
3. Alpha code													
4. Period pending													
5. Number of re-arrests													
6. Date of last court hearing													
7. Date of disposition													
8. Legal Representation		1. Duty Solicitor 2. None—declined by defendant 3. Not known 4. Other Solicitor 5. None—advised against											
9. Bail		0. In custody on another matter 1. Bail (cash only) 2. In custody—bail not applied for 3. Bail (non-cash) 4. Bail (cash of recognizance) 5. In custody—bail not raised 6. In custody—bail raised 7. In custody—bail refused 8. In custody—bail refused 9. Other											
10. Amount of cash bail only, in dollars (if applicable)													
11. Number of court hearings													
12. Non-appearances by defendant		1. No 2. Yes 3. Not known											
13. Date of occurrence of offence													
14. Type of case		1. Arrest case 2. Summons case											
15. Complainant		1. Police 2. Private 3. State 4. Commonwealth 5. Other 6. Not known											
16. Blood Alcohol level (Drink-driving offences only) gms/100 ml.													
17. Defendant's usual residence													
18. Total reasons charged													
19. Type of matter		1. Summary—criminal 2. Summary—civil 3. Ordinal 4. Declaratory criminal											
20. Date of institutional commenced (if relevant)													
21. Length of institutional (if relevant)													
22. Date of institutional finished (if relevant)													
23. Offences charged													
Offence Code	Counts	Pen	Outcome	Penalty 1	Duration 1	Penalty 2	Duration 2	Penalty 3	Duration 3	Fine in dollars			
(A) 1.													
(A) 2.													
(A) 3.													
PLEA	1. Guilty	2. Not guilty	3. No plea	4. Civilly (A)	5. Charge withdrawn (Attorney's application)	6. Charge withdrawn (Defendant's application)	7. Dismissed—for want of prosecution	8. Dismissed—court finds no case to answer	9. Unfit to plead (Attorney's application)	10. Accused died	11. Convicted for another offence	12. Refused to give statement and bail	99. Not known
OUTCOME	1. Convicted	2. Not guilty	3. Guilty of lesser offence	4. Civilly—no conviction recorded	5. Charge withdrawn (Attorney's application)	6. Charge withdrawn (Defendant's application)	7. Dismissed—for want of prosecution	8. Dismissed—court finds no case to answer	9. Unfit to plead (Attorney's application)	10. Accused died	11. Convicted for another offence	12. Refused to give statement and bail	99. Not known
1. SEX 1 = Male 2 = Female 9 = Unknown	2. DATE OF BIRTH/INCOMP.	3. COUNTRY/STATE OF BIRTH (court code)	4. RACE 1 = Caucasian 2 = Aboriginal 3 = Oriental 4 = Other 9 = Unknown	5. EMPLOYMENT STATUS AT DATE OF ARREST 1 = Employed 2 = Unemployed 3 = Part-time 4 = Student 5 = Home duties 6 = Other 9 = Unknown	6. MARITAL STATUS 1 = Never married 2 = Married 3 = Previously married 4 = Divorced 5 = Widowed 6 = De-facto 9 = Unknown								

APPENDIX E - SELECTED SOURCES OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICAL INFORMATION

This appendix provides a selection of sources of criminal justice statistics with key reference documents. In 1986 the Australian Institute of Criminology, in association with the Australian Bureau of Statistics published a report, *Current Sources of Australian Criminal Justice Statistics* (Australian Institute of Criminology, Canberra) which gives a very detailed account of available sources of criminal statistics in Australia. This document is organised into six sections dealing with: police; courts; prisons; community-based corrections; juveniles; and victim surveys. Each source of statistics is described under the following headings:

- frequency;
- reference period;
- data sources and collection;
- scope;
- coverage;
- tables/statistics;
- definitions of variables; and
- comments.

Readers interested in a detailed listing of statistical sources should consult this document.

South Australia

In South Australia the principal sources of statistics, apart from the publications of the Office of Crime Statistics, are the annual reports of the Commissioner of Police, the Department of Correctional Services and the Department for Family and Community Services. A quarterly statistical report 'Offences Becoming Known to Police and Cases Cleared' is supplied by the Police Department for the publication in the *South Australian Government Gazette*.

The Australian Bureau of Statistics produces statistical information on the higher and lower courts based on data files supplied by the South Australian Office of Crime Statistics. The publications involved are *Higher Courts: Criminal Matters, South Australia* (catalogue number 4502.4) and *Lower Courts: Criminal Matters, South Australia* (catalogue number 4505.4).

In 1985 the Australian Bureau of Statistics conducted a household survey of the incidence of break and enter offences, perceived crime problems, crime prevention precautions and the willingness of individuals to be involved in community policing activities. This survey was reported in *Crime and Prevention of Crime in the Community, Adelaide, Statistical Division* (catalogue number 4504.4).

Interstate and Australia

Because of differences in legislation between States and also differences in counting rules from one State to another it is, in general, inappropriate to make direct comparisons between criminal justice sectors in different States. It is often of interest, however, to examine trends in other States to see if common patterns emerge across Australia.

Problems of comparison are least evident with correctional statistics, and several publications of the Australian Institute of Criminology are of interest within this sector. *Australian Prisoners* is a publication of the results of a national prison census conducted on 30 June of each year since 1982. This publication contains very detailed breakdowns of offences and individuals in each State.

Trend information on prisoners, but containing less detail than the census, is available in the monthly information sheet, *Australian Prison Trends*, also published by the Australian Institute of Criminology. To date the Institute has produced results of one census of individuals under community supervision, *Australian Community-Based Correction 1985-86*.

Greater difficulties are encountered in making valid comparisons between States in rates of reported crime. Currently the Police Commissioner's Australian Crime Statistics Sub-Committee (PCACSS) produces reports covering six-monthly time periods entitled *Selected Crime Statistics, Australia*. After receiving reports on statistical comparability prepared by the National Police Research Unit the PCACSS adopted, in 1987, a ratings system which designates whether the statistics in various categories of crime have comparability which is rated as 'acceptable', 'compare with caution' or 'danger in comparison'.

Comprehensive police statistics for each State are produced in either the annual reports of Police Departments or statistical supplements to these reports. Data from Police Department annual reports in each State are incorporated in *The Size of the Crime Problem* (Mukherjee, S.K., et al, 1987 Australian Institute of Criminology, Canberra). While this document consolidates trend data from different States in one location it does not adequately discuss the differences in collection practices between States. Readers referring to this document should use it only to examine trends within an individual State and not to make comparisons between one State and another.

Issues associated with the generation of interstate and national crime statistics are comprehensively discussed in the report *Measuring Crime*, produced in 1989 by the National Uniform Crime Statistics Committee, and on which the South Australian Office of Crime Statistics was represented.

Various reports are available covering court statistics in each State. These reports are referenced in *Current Sources of Australian Criminal Justice Statistics*, or in the catalogue of publications of the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

There have only been two large scale national crime surveys conducted in Australia, although regular crime surveys are now conducted in Britain and the United States. Both surveys were conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics, in 1975 and the last in 1983. The report of the 1983 survey was entitled *Victims of Crime, Australia* (catalogue number 4506.0).

International Sources

International comparisons of crime statistics face even greater difficulties than interstate comparisons. Legislation differs from one country to another and counting rules for offences may also vary considerably. Individuals wishing to examine the statistics for countries other than Australia should examine carefully the definitions of the offence categories used and counting rules employed. Crime statistics for England and Wales, Canada and the United States are to be found in the following publications:

Criminal Statistics, England and Wales
London, HMSO

Offence definitions and counting rules used in these statistics are contained in the publication:
Counting Rules for Serious Offences (1979)
Home Office, Statistical Department

Crime in the United States: Uniform Crime Reports, Washington, US Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Offence details and counting rules used by the FBI are described in:
Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook (1984)
US Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Canadian Crime Statistics
Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.
These statistics should be studied along with:
Uniform Crime Reporting Manual (1987)
Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics

Major changes are being proposed in the way crime statistics are collected in Canada and the United States. Both countries are moving towards the establishment of 'incident-based' reporting systems which will collect individual records of offences rather than aggregate or summary statistics. These changes are described in various documents produced by the US Department of Justice and the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

Regular crime surveys are conducted in Britain (biennial surveys) and in the United States (annual surveys). These are reported in the following documents:

Criminal Victimization in the United States
US Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics

The British Crime Survey
London, HMSO

The US Bureau of Justice statistics released a special report, *International Crime Rates*, (US Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics) in 1988. The report examined crime rates for selected offences in various countries. This report also contains a discussion of the difficulties encountered by those who wish to make meaningful international comparisons of crime rates.

International imprisonment rate comparisons face fewer problems than crime rate comparisons, although the minimum age of offenders reported as prisoners will vary from one country to another. Imprisonment rates for European countries are reported in the *Prison Information Bulletin* published twice yearly by the Council of Europe. Imprisonment rates in the United States are available in a number of documents including *Prisoners in (1987)* (US Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics).

APPENDIX F - PUBLICATIONS OF THE OFFICE OF CRIME STATISTICS

Series A: Statistical Reports

No. 1 to 23 Odd numbered reports cover 6 monthly statistics from Courts of Summary Jurisdiction (from 1 January 1981). Even numbered reports cover 6 monthly Crime and Justice in South Australia (from 1 July 1981).

(Future Crime and Justice reports cover a 12 month period and incorporate Courts of Summary Jurisdiction collection)

- No. 24 Crime and Justice in South Australia 1987
- No. 25 Crime and Justice in South Australia 1988
- No. 26 Crime and Justice in South Australia 1989
- No. 27 Crime and Justice in South Australia 1990

Series B: Research Bulletins

- No. 1 Shoplifting in South Australia (September 1982)
- No. 2 Law and Order in South Australia, An Introduction to Crime and Criminal Justice Policy (Second Edition) (October 1986)
- No. 3 Bail Reform in South Australia (July 1986)
- No. 4 Decriminalising Drunkenness in South Australia (November 1988)
- No. 5 Criminal Injuries Compensation in South Australia (February 1989)

Series C: Research Reports

- No. 1 Sexual Assault in South Australia (July 1983)
- No. 2 Evaluating Rehabilitation: Community Service Orders in South Australia (May 1984)
- No. 3 Victims of Crime: An Overview of Research and Policy (November 1988)
- No. 4 Cannabis: The Expiation Notice Approach (July 1989)
- No. 5 Victims and Criminal Justice (April 1990)

Series D: Social Issues Series

- No. 1 Random Breath Tests and the Drinking Driver (November 1983)
- No. 2 The Impact of Parole Legislation Change in South Australia (August 1989)

Series 1: Crime and Justice in South Australia - Quarterly Reports (Discontinued)

- Vol. 1 Report for the period ending 31 December 1978 (February 1979)
- Vol. 1 Report for the period ending 31 March 1979 (June 1979)
- Vol. 1 Report for the period ending 30 June 1979 (September 1979)
- Vol. 2 Report for the period ending 30 September 1979 (December 1979)
- Vol. 2 Report for the period ending 31 December 1979 (March 1980)
- Vol. 2 Report for the period ending 31 March 1980 (July 1980)
- Vol. 2 Report for the period ending 30 June 1980 (September 1980)
- Vol. 3 Report for the period ending 30 September 1980 (December 1980)
- Vol. 3 Report for the period ending 31 December 1980 (May 1981)
- Vol. 3 Report for the period ending 31 March 1981 (July 1981)
- Vol. 3 Report for the period ending 30 June 1981 (September 1981)

Series 11: Summary Jurisdiction and Special Reports (Discontinued)

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