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STATISTICAL REPORT

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OFFICE OF CRIME STATISTICS



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Attorney-General's Department

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CRIME AND JUSTICE
IN
SOUTH AUSTRALIA
1992

OFFICE OF CRIME STATISTICS
Attorney-General's Department

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PREFACE

This report includes statistics derived to a large extent from the Justice Information System (JIS) and the Courts Administration Authority (CAA) computer systems. The information that originates from these sources and the periods covered by them are as follows:

1. Offences reported or becoming known to police, and alleged offenders apprehended. 1 January to 31 December 1992. (Source: JIS)
2. Cases before the Supreme and District Criminal Courts and Courts of Summary Jurisdiction. 1 January to 31 December 1992. (Source: CAA)
3. Appearances before Children's Aid Panels. 1 January to 31 December 1992. (Source: JIS)
4. Community corrections data. 1 January to 31 December 1992. (Source: JIS)

All data is entered and maintained on these systems by the relevant Departments. Data on Children's Courts and Prisoners is derived from local databases maintained respectively by the Department for Family and Community Services and the Department of Correctional Services.

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

Frank Morgan
Director
Office of Crime Statistics
September 1993

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A large number of people have contributed to this Crime and Justice in South Australia report. The Office of Crime Statistics acknowledges the assistance of staff from other Departments, including the Crime Statistics Unit and JIS team of the Police Department, clerical staff, Clerks of Court and computing staff of the Court Services Department, the Corporate Services Division of the Department of Correctional Services and the Program Planning Division of the Department for Family and Community Services.

Individual officers of the Office of Crime Statistics involved in the production of the report were as follows

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INTRODUCTION

This report, covering the period 1 January to 31 December 1992, is the sixth Crime and Justice report to be based on a calendar year reporting period. Prior to the 1987 report, these publications were based on six-month reporting periods, whilst figures from courts of summary jurisdiction were published in a separate report.

Statistics in this report cover five main 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 Criminal 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.

Summary

- Violent offence comprised approximately 9% of total offences reported to police in 1992. Seven out of ten offences related to crimes against property. Nearly half the property crimes related to theft.
- Break and enter into a dwelling decreased by 19.5% in 1992. There were also decreases in larceny of a motor vehicle (14.7%) and fraud, forgery and false pretences (5.5%).
- The majority of offenders were male (83.8%) and a quarter of all offenders (25.3%) were aged under eighteen years.
- The rate of break and enter dwelling offences, and the rate of offences against the person for South Australian local government areas is provided in this report. Areas which had large numbers of stolen motor vehicles are also presented. Not surprisingly these are areas which have large numbers of vehicles parked during the day or night.

- 35,540 criminal matters were finalised in the Magistrates' courts, representing a 3.3% decrease over the 1991 total of 36,734. This decrease most likely reflects changes to data collection procedures rather than an actual decline in court workloads.
- Drug offences were the fastest growing offence category with an increase of 41.8% overall and individual increases as high as 61.1% and 67.7% for offences relating to the cultivation and selling of cannabis.
- 60.3% of all defendants appearing in the magistrates court were convicted on their major charge, whilst another 13.0% were found guilty but had no conviction recorded and 5.0% were committed for trial or sentence in the Supreme or District Criminal Court.
- 47.6% of convicted offenders received a fine as their most severe penalty, 25.8% received a driver's licence suspension and 8.6% received a suspended sentence. Direct imprisonment was imposed in 6.1% of all cases with the average period of 20 weeks and the maximum being five and a quarter years. Prison sentences were most likely handed down for offenders convicted of break and enter (36.5%) with their average length being 45 weeks.
- There were 4.9% more cases finalised in the Supreme and District Criminal Courts in 1992 than in 1991, which was a smaller increase than in the previous year. Cases numbers declined slightly in the Supreme Court, possibly as a result of changes in legislation and rules determining where criminal matters are heard.
- Slightly more cases were acquitted in 1992 than in the previous year, with 6.6% of the total cases and 36.3% of all trials resulting in acquittals, compared to 6.1% and 32.4% respectively in 1991.
- Fourteen cases received life sentences, all for murder. The longest non-parole period for murder was 28 years, with the average being slightly over 21 years.
- One case received a non-parole period of 25 years for two counts of rape of a female, committed whilst on parole for another offence.
- A number of cases received lengthy sentences for armed robbery. One was already serving a life sentence with a non-parole period of 30 years, which was not altered. Another serving prisoner received a head sentence of 16 years and seven months, and as the judge declined to set a non-parole period, the prisoner will have to serve all of this period. The third case received a non-parole period of 15 years for three counts of armed robbery committed whilst on probation for larceny and receiving.
- Prison numbers increased in 1992, with both the number of admissions to prison and daily averages in custody increasing. Prison admissions increased due to a rise in the number of admissions for fine default. In 1991 there were 1,758 admissions to prison for fine default, whilst in 1992 this increased to 4,571. Daily averages in custody increased from 1009 during 1991 to 1,143 during 1992 - a 13% increase.

- There was a significant increase of 49% between 1991 and 1992 in the number of community-based orders commenced caused mainly by an increase in the number community service as fine option undertakings.
- Appearances before Children's Courts or Aid Panels decreased by 15.2% in 1992. Most of the decline was due to a decrease in Aid Panel appearances by 24.6%. Increased use of formal police cautions may have contributed to the decline in Aid Panel appearances.
- Larceny (27.9%) and break and enter offences (21.8%) were the most common offence types for which children appeared. Serious crimes of violence were involved in 5.1% of cases.
- The most common penalties imposed by Children's Courts were bonds (in 31.8% of cases) and community service orders (22.3%). Children's Aid Panels were most likely to warn and counsel children (84.3%), reflecting that these bodies deal with less serious matters. Another 8.3% were referred on to Children's Courts, this represents a 15.9% increase of referred cases from the previous year.

As with all quantitative data, the tables in this publication can give rise to misunderstanding and confusion unless assessed carefully. The notes that 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 the explanatory notes in Appendix A.

Using crime and justice reports

Comprehensiveness

In using this 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

Reviewers 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 that 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, 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.

User survey and 1992 changes

The Office of Crime Statistics wishes to record its appreciation to those individuals who responded to the user survey accompanying its 1991 Crime and Justice report. There was a favourable response to the idea of the production of briefer summary reports on topics of interest. The office has responded by developing a new form of publication, *Justats*, the first dealing with the issue of break and enter offences and the second on sentencing trends, which accompanies this report for subscribers and regular recipients of these publications. Further issues are to follow.

Readers will note that all sections of the report apart from Correctional Services have offences classified according to the JANCO system, a refinement of the ANCO (*Australian National Classification of Offences, 1985*. ABS publication catalogue no. 1234.0). All sections of the report will be reported in this format when agency databases are transferred to the Justice Information System. At present data for all sections except Correctional Services and Children's courts are extracted from the Justice Information System or the Courts Administration Authority databases.

While there is no formal user survey for the 1992 report the Office of Crime Statistics welcomes any comments on these changes or the report in general.

PART 1 - OVERVIEW

1.1 Police Statistics

In 1992 there were 200,409 offences reported or becoming known to police. The data this year contains offences not previously covered by this report. Offences included for the first time include: additional traffic offences; offences against good order (eg. breaching an order, resist and hinder police, disorderly and offensive behaviour); environmental offences; and other offences such as breaching regulatory conditions, escape from custody, and dog control matters. It should be noted however, that offences dealt with by way of expiation notices such as traffic infringement notices, and cannabis expiation notices are not included in this report.

Table 1.1 shows the relative proportion of various offences. It is not possible to make direct comparisons with previous years due to the inclusion of additional offence groups. In 1992 violent offences comprised 9% of total offences reported to police. Property offences are the most prevalent group of offences, with nearly seven out of ten reported offences (69.6%) being in this category. The largest sub-category within property crimes was theft - nearly half the property crimes.

Offence codes

The method of categorising offences this year was based on the South Australian justice agencies' refinement of the Australian National Classification of Offences (JANCO). Previously the offences were categorised using codes developed by the South Australia Police Department. Although in most instances offence categories are comparable, there have been some classification changes. An offence category based on JANCO groupings might contain more (or fewer) laws than the same category under the old classifications. For example, before 1992 the offence category 'other assault' contained minor assault, assault police, and cause injury by driving. In 1992 these offences are included, but in addition there are offences dealing with administering a noxious substance, and assaulting people such as a fisheries' officer, or a clergyman. Such additions, or occasionally deletions, tend to have minimal impact on the figures. The changes mean however that care should be taken when comparing figures between years.

Table 1.1 Offences reported or becoming known to police, 1992

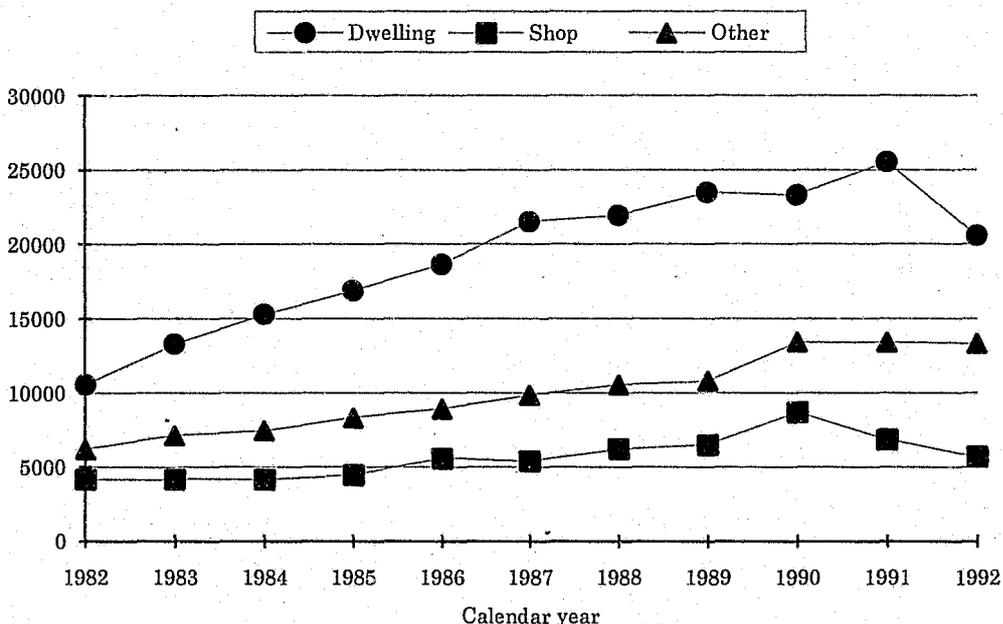
Offence group	Number	Percentage
Offences against person	13,790	6.9
Robbery and extortion	1,469	0.7
Sexual offences	2,753	1.4
Property offences	139,419	69.6
Driving offences*	19,140	9.5
Drug offences	3,936	2.0
Good order offences**	18,365	9.2
Other offences**	1,537	0.8
Total	200,409	100.0

*includes additional offences in 1992

**new category for 1992

Between 1991 and 1992 the number of property offences decreased (down 9.8%). This was the second year in a row that saw a decrease in property crime. Break and enter offences into a dwelling decreased by 19.5% from the previous year, and there were also small decreases in the number of break and enter offences into shops and other premises. Larceny of a motor vehicle declined by 14.7%. Fraud, forgery and false pretences decreased by 5.5%.

Figure 1.1 Break and enter offences, 1982 to 1992



Violent offences however, continue to increase. Offences against the person, robbery and sexual offences saw increases from the previous year of between 4% to 7%. There were fewer murders in 1992 than in the previous year (22 versus 30) whilst there were slightly more attempted murders (37 compared with 35). The number of cases of drive causing death increased by 10. There were fewer robberies

with a firearm or other weapon in 1992 compared to the previous year, but the number of 'other' robberies increased. Readers should be aware, however that there can be difficulty in distinguishing offences more commonly known as 'purse snatches' from robberies, depending on the circumstances of the offence. A 'purse snatch' is properly classed as a larceny from the person, since the legal definition of robbery requires that an actual confrontation and threat have occurred, rather than merely that the victim had been frightened.

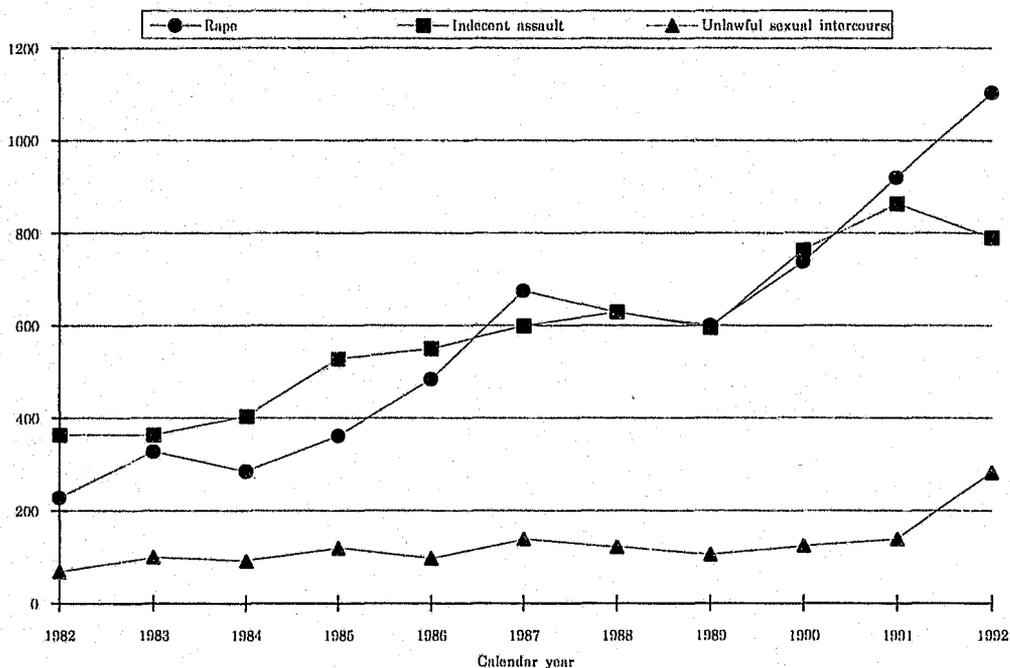
Figure 1.2 Robbery offences, 1982 to 1992



Rape offences increased by 19.9%, although the number of indecent assaults declined by 8.3%. There were significant increases in the number of reports of incest and unlawful sexual intercourse which were both more than double the level of the previous year. These increases are due perhaps to increased police operations targeting these offences such as Operation Paradox (a phone in held in August of each year).

Sexual offences are counted slightly different from other events. An individual, when reporting a sexual offence might also report several - or even many - incidents going back over time. All these events will be recorded by police. To illustrate, in 1992 there were 1,103 offences of rape recorded, but the actual number of reports made to police was only 658 - almost half the number of offences. For sexual assaults in general a similar pattern emerges. There were 1,878 reports of sexual offences generating 2,753 offences.

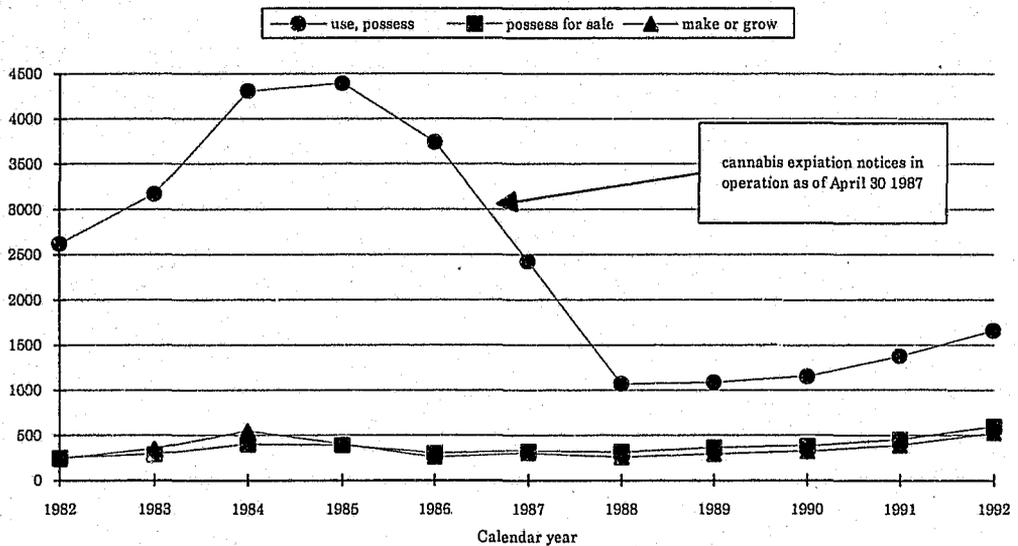
Figure 1.3 Selected sexual offences, 1982 to 1992



The number of drink driving offences declined by 2.2% from the previous year, while drug offences increased by 18.5%. The number of drug offences recorded is particularly reliant on police attention and enforcement practices. The incidence of drug use in the community is better understood through community surveys, such as those undertaken by Drug and Alcohol Services Council. These measure patterns of drug use and attitudes towards a variety of drugs.

The majority of drug offences reported or becoming known to police involve cannabis. As figure 1.4 illustrates the introduction of Cannabis Expiation Notices (CEN) in 1987 had a dramatic effect on the number of drug offences recorded. A recent report by the Drug and Alcohol Services Council compared pre and post CEN survey data between South Australia and New South Wales, a state which does not have an expiation system in place. The report found that there had been little change in use of and attitude towards cannabis by schoolchildren because of the expiation notices system (Christie, P. 1991, *The Effects of Cannabis Legislation in South Australia on Levels of Cannabis Use*, Drug and Alcohol Services Council).

Figure 1.4 Selected drug offences, 1982 to 1992



Alleged offenders

The age and sex of alleged offenders for the various offences are shown in tables 2.9 to 2.19. During 1992 there were 78,025 persons apprehended for offences. This figure is greater than previous years due to the addition in this report of offence categories not previously covered.

The majority of offenders were male (83.8%). Male offenders account for nearly all the sex offenders and break and enter offenders (97.2% and 91.6% respectively). Female offenders (15.5% of total offenders) were over represented among larceny offenders (28.7%) and fraud offenders (26.7%).

A quarter of all offenders (25.3%) were aged under eighteen years. Nearly half the offenders apprehended for the offence of break and enter (48.8%) however were juveniles. The offences of larceny of motor vehicle and shop theft also had a high proportion of juveniles apprehended (49.3% and 44% respectively). More than half the persons apprehended for drug offences were juvenile (57.5%). This figure is somewhat inflated because adults caught possessing cannabis for personal use and given a cannabis expiation notice are not included in the data. Juveniles are not able to receive cannabis expiation notices, this has the effect of inflating the juvenile rate of involvement in drug offences.

Very few juveniles are involved with fraud, forgery or false pretences (7.1%). Driving offences and sex offences also have low proportions of juvenile offenders (9.1% and 10.6% respectively).

Location of offences

For 1992 we present below a listing of Local Government Areas (LGAs) together with a number and rate of crime for selected offence groups (offences against the person, break and enter dwellings, and all offences). It is important to recognise the limitations of such a listing, particularly the calculation of offence rates. Rates provide some basis of comparison between LGAs with differing numbers of people, dwellings and businesses. However, the resulting rate comparisons will necessarily be crude. Care should also be taken when examining rates for country areas as some LGAs have small populations and few offences.

In the tables below personal offence rates are calculated by dividing the number of personal offences by the total population of each LGA at the time of the 1991 Australian Census. However, one should note that the LGA is determined by the location of the offence rather than the place of residence of the victim, so the rate does not indicate the relative risk of personal offences for residents of each LGA. For break and enter dwellings the rate is calculated by dividing offences by the number of dwellings in each LGA. When total offences are listed there is no rate calculation. The majority of reported offences are property offences (70%) but there is no obviously suitable denominator to generate a total crime rate. Some crimes are directed at dwellings, others at shops, others at individuals, and still others at specific kinds of property (e.g. theft of and from motor vehicles). For the benefit of readers the total population and also the number of dwellings in each LGA is listed so that rates using either base may be calculated.

These difficulties in selecting a suitable denominator for the calculation of a crime rate direct our attention to perspectives and theories that focus on the routine activities of individuals in a community to 'explain' variations in crime across space and time (see for example Sherman L, Gartin P and Buerger M (1989), 'Hot Spots of Predatory Crime: Routine Activities and the Criminology of Place', *Criminology* 27(1), 27-55).

It is not surprising, for example, that the Adelaide LGA exhibits high rates of both personal and property crime. The city attracts thousands of non-residents to work, shop and entertain themselves. Many victims of crime in the Adelaide LGA live in other areas. Because of this one should be wary of interpreting the crime rate in Adelaide as an indicator of personal risk of victimisation in the city. It is possible that one's personal risk of crime while working (or shopping or entertaining oneself) is lower in the city than in some other areas.

Table 1.4 indicates a number of small areas (collectors districts defined by the Australian Bureau of Statistics for the 1991 census) that exhibited high numbers of motor vehicle theft in 1992. Unsurprisingly, these are areas with large numbers of vehicles parked during the day or night, that present a concentration of targets for motor vehicle theft.

Table 1.2 Location of offences by Metropolitan Local Government Areas, 1992

Local Government Area	Population	Dwellings	Offences against person		Break & enter dwelling		All offences
			Number	Rate / 1,000 population	Number	Rate / 1,000 dwellings	
Adelaide (C)	14,863	4,636	912	128.6	325	70.1	20,758
Brighton (C)	18,440	7,455	116	6.3	239	32.1	2,085
Burnside (C)	37,600	14,703	200	5.3	682	46.4	4,075
Campbelltown (C)	43,577	15,731	321	7.4	511	32.5	3,618
East Torrens (DC)	6,504	2,066	24	3.7	82	39.7	369
Elizabeth (C)	28,942	10,540	740	25.6	803	76.2	6,309
Enfield (C) - Pt A	45,280	17,638	837	18.5	1,029	58.3	7,827
Enfield (C) - Pt B	16,257	6,243	481	29.6	467	74.8	3,653
Gawler (M)	15,045	5,540	172	11.4	215	38.8	1,887
Glenslg (C)	12,948	6,049	211	16.3	356	58.9	3,549
Happy Valley (C)	34,729	10,705	183	5.3	230	21.5	2,164
Henley & Grange (C)	14,196	5,962	126	8.9	220	36.9	1,681
Hindmarsh (M)*	8,094	3,379	221	27.3	394	116.6	2,352
Kensington & Norwood (C)	8,811	3,993	158	17.9	239	59.9	2,462
Marion (C)	73,899	29,099	608	8.2	977	33.6	9,087
Mitcham (C)	50,914	22,237	280	4.6	821	36.9	5,812
Munno Para (C)	31,891	10,147	569	17.8	651	64.2	4,389
Noarlunga (C)	80,899	27,442	1,019	12.6	894	32.6	11,309
Payneham (C)	15,343	6,171	148	9.6	283	45.9	1,733
Port Adelaide (C)	38,199	14,699	735	19.2	611	41.6	6,356
Prospect (C)	18,602	7,512	204	11.0	615	81.9	3,124
Salisbury (C)	106,008	34,990	1,458	13.8	1,950	55.7	13,632
St Peters (M)	8,146	3,235	83	10.2	188	58.1	1,387
Stirling (DC)	16,175	5,368	37	2.3	276	51.4	1,069
Tea Tree Gully (C)	83,955	27,541	662	7.9	834	30.3	6,474
Thebarton (M)	7,697	3,116	156	20.3	341	109.4	2,123
Unley (C)	35,679	14,285	321	9.0	892	62.4	6,202
Walkerville (M)	6,782	2,696	57	8.4	155	57.5	764
West Torrens (C)	42,846	17,725	422	9.8	877	49.5	6,271
Willunga	12,415	4,452	75	6.0	117	26.3	1,143
Woodville (C)*	78,791	29,738	791	10.0	1,290	43.4	10,546
TOTAL	1,023,527	375,093	12,327	12.0	17,564	46.8	154,210

* These two councils amalgamated in August 1993

Table 1.3 Location of offences Country Local Government areas, 1992

Local Government Area	Population	Dwellings	Offences against person		Break & enter dwelling		All offences
			Number	Rate / 1,000 population	Number	Rate / 1,000 dwellings	
Angaston (DC)	6,735	2,482	35	5.2	22	8.9	453
Barmera (DC)	4,322	1,581	33	7.6	31	19.6	582
Barossa (DC)	4,417	1,520	27	6.1	33	21.7	369
Beachport (DC)	1,680	594	6	3.6	7	11.8	211
Berri (DC)	6,676	2,382	135	20.2	78	32.7	1,414
Browns Well (DC)	289	95	-	-	2	21.1	11
Burra Burra (DC)	2,033	756	10	4.9	7	9.3	166
Bute (DC)	1,046	373	-	-	3	8.0	57
Carrieton (DC)	197	67	-	-	-	-	2
Clare (DC)	3,923	1,367	20	5.1	13	9.5	390
Cleve (DC)	1,983	698	4	2.0	3	4.3	59
Cooper Pedy (DC)	2,874	1,002	89	31.0	119	118.8	671
Coonalpyn Downs (DC)	1,524	510	2	1.3	4	7.8	61
Dudley (DC)	654	249	4	6.1	4	16.1	41
Elliston (DC)	1,323	453	5	3.8	1	2.2	43
Eudunda (DC)	1,294	457	10	7.7	3	6.6	79
Franklin Harbor (DC)	1,234	461	2	1.6	1	2.2	22
Gumeracha (DC)	5,733	1,896	30	5.2	47	24.8	405
Hallett (DC)	628	236	1	1.6	3	12.7	34
Hawker (DC)	512	180	3	5.9	2	11.1	61
Kanyaka - Quorn (DC)	1,402	492	4	2.9	3	6.1	52
Kapunda (DC)	3,203	1,145	17	5.3	17	14.8	253
Karoonda-East Murray (DC)	1,334	449	4	3.0	2	4.5	64
Kimba (DC)	1,276	481	3	2.4	5	10.4	77
Kingscote (DC)	3,247	1,157	11	3.4	12	10.4	184
Lacepede (DC)	2,270	808	6	2.6	10	12.4	128

Table 1.3 Continued

Local Government Area	Population	Dwellings	Offences against person		Break & enter dwelling		All offences
			Number	Rate / 1,000 population	Number	Rate / 1,000 dwellings	
Lameroo (DC)	1,331	480	3	2.3	2	4.2	83
Le Hunte (DC)	1,697	553	1	0.6	4	7.2	51
Light (DC)	5,248	1,621	23	4.4	37	22.8	259
Lincoln (DC)	3,705	1,302	18	4.9	11	8.4	224
Lexton (DC)	6,920	2,477	43	6.2	32	12.9	502
Lucindale (DC)	1,422	485	1	0.7	2	4.1	41
Mallala (DC)	5,727	1,901	30	5.2	52	27.4	413
Mannum (DC)	3,086	1,223	26	8.4	22	17.9	330
Meningie (DC)	3,888	1,338	65	16.7	41	30.6	530
Millicent (DC)	7,764	2,725	39	5.0	65	23.9	740
Minlaton (DC)	2,335	911	8	3.4	9	9.9	89
Morgan (DC)	1,404	489	19	13.5	7	14.3	158
Mount Barker (DC)	17,526	6,014	108	6.2	81	13.5	1,550
Mount Gambier (C)	21,151	7,668	186	8.8	206	26.9	3,038
Mount Gambier (DC)	5,008	1,567	20	4.0	18	11.5	264
Mount Pleasant (DC)	2,186	768	7	3.2	6	7.8	153
Mount Remarkable (DC)	3,035	1,092	18	5.9	14	12.8	219
Murat Bay (DC)	3,642	1,220	161	44.2	90	73.8	1,631
Murray Bridge (DC)	15,900	5,763	353	22.2	147	25.5	2,300
Naracoorte (DC)	1,954	651	6	3.1	5	7.7	107
Naracoorte (M)	4,718	1,710	25	5.3	17	9.9	462
Nth Yorke Peninsula (DC)	7,273	2,834	64	8.8	35	12.4	833
Onkaparinga (DC)	7,445	2,477	21	2.8	31	12.5	379
Orroroo (DC)	950	333	-	-	3	9.0	19
Paringa (DC)	1,524	564	13	8.5	11	19.5	281
Peake (DC)	909	285	2	2.2	-	-	32
Penola (DC)	3,381	1,214	40	11.8	4	3.3	294
Peterborough (DC)	383	112	-	-	4	35.7	26
Peterborough (M)	2,136	805	48	22.5	23	28.6	330
Pinnaroo (DC)	1,108	431	-	-	4	9.3	80
Pirie (DC)	1,894	451	4	2.9	18	39.9	83
Port Augusta (C)	14,971	5,308	517	34.5	235	44.3	4,179
Port Broughton (DC)	1,332	551	10	7.5	6	10.9	118
Port Elliot & Goolwa (DC)	6,724	2,697	36	5.4	97	36.0	651
Port Lincoln (C)	11,824	4,407	178	15.1	188	42.7	2,281
Port MacDonnell (DC)	2,379	862	15	6.3	17	19.7	147
Port Pirie (C)	14,413	5,390	161	11.2	95	17.6	2,107
Renmark (M)	7,561	2,676	80	10.6	56	20.9	1,042
Ridley (DC)	1,951	760	7	3.6	51	67.1	238
Riverton (DC)	1,561	562	14	9.0	9	16.0	172
Robe (DC)	1,184	465	4	3.4	8	17.2	141
Robertstown (DC)	795	266	3	3.8	3	11.3	48
Saddleworth & Auburn (DC)	2,052	765	4	1.9	3	3.9	106
Spalding (DC)	503	178	2	4.0	1	5.6	34
Strathalbyn (DC)	6,241	2,242	24	3.8	16	7.1	276
Streaky Bay (DC)	1,898	693	6	3.2	2	2.9	77
Tanunda (DC)	3,726	1,349	12	3.2	13	9.6	292
Tatiara (DC)	6,937	2,395	42	6.1	24	10.0	571
Truro (DC)	776	289	8	10.3	11	38.1	158
Tumby Bay (DC)	2,582	945	13	5.0	4	4.2	102
Victor Harbor (DC)	7,224	2,905	98	13.6	69	23.8	991
Waikerie (DC)	4,574	1,689	27	5.9	20	11.8	534
Wakefield Plains (DC)	4,496	1,655	33	3	19	11.5	398
Wallaroo (M)	2,272	931	13	5.7	12	12.9	188
Warooka (DC)	1,017	419	2	2.0	5	11.9	57
Whyalla (C)	25,725	9,380	428	16.6	315	33.6	3,560
Yankalilla (DC)	3,226	1,272	37	11.5	37	29.1	351
Yorketown (DC)	2,856	1,159	4	1.4	7	6.0	126
TOTAL	348,759	125,570	3,591	10.3	2,756	21.9	40,335

Note: Offences occurring in unincorporated areas of the state, such as the far north, have not been included in this table.

Table 1.4 Top twenty Census collectors districts* from which motor vehicles were stolen, 1992

Area	Collector District	Number of vehicles stolen	Percentage of total stolen vehicles
Hindley St / Casino	120902	248	2.1
Adelaide Parklands	120810	239	2.0
Elizabeth City Centre	141001	181	1.5
Rundle Mall / North Tce	121001	170	1.4
Currie / Waymouth / Franklin Sts	120903	133	1.1
Colonnades Shopping Centre	081308	122	1.0
Pirie / Flinders / Wakefield Sts	121002	116	1.0
Arndale Shopping Centre	101202	113	0.9
West Lakes Mall / Football Park	100911	110	0.9
Westfield Marion	091507	90	0.8
O-Bahn - Tea Tree Plaza	130809	77	0.6
Hindley St West / North Tce	120901	71	0.6
Parabanks / Salisbury Interchange	141702	71	0.6
Adelaide Council Area (n.e.c.)	900027	70	0.6
Tea Tree Plaza Shopping Centre	130609	63	0.5
Grote St West / Gouger St West	120904	62	0.5
Adelaide Entertainment Centre	111604	61	0.5
South West of Tea Tree Plaza**	130810	60	0.5
Central Market	120905	54	0.5
Salisbury Oval / Youth Centre	141703	49	0.4

* Census collectors districts are the smallest geographical unit from which Census information is collected. In the Adelaide metropolitan area these contain approximately 200 to 300 dwellings and from 300 to 900 people.

** This area appears to have been vacant land for 1992, but is now residential. Preliminary analysis of 1993 data shows a decrease in number of vehicles stolen

1.2 Magistrates Courts of South Australia

Overview

Tables 3.1 to 3.37 present statistics relating to the Magistrates Courts during 1992. A major change introduced to the report this year is the presentation of offences based on the JANCO classification system. JANCO, developed by the Office of Crime Statistics for use with the State's Justice Information System, is a hierarchically based system modelled on the Australian National Classification of Offences, ANCO (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 1985, Catalogue No. 1234.0). The use of JANCO will enable consistency in the classification of offences and eliminate one of the sources of difficulty in analysing statistics across agencies. As a consequence of moving to a JANCO based reporting structure there will be some slight differences in the composition of the major offence groups employed in this report compared to previous reports. Where major differences do occur they have been detailed as footnotes below the appropriate tables.

During 1992 there were 35,540 cases disposed of in Magistrates Courts which fell within the Office of Crime Statistics collection boundaries. This represents a 3.3% decrease over the 36,734 cases recorded in 1991.

This slight decrease was most likely due to procedural changes in the collection of the data. More specifically, the electronic collection of the data directly from the Courts Administration Authority's computer system allows for greater consolidation of cases than was possible with manual coding and thus lower number of cases as defined by OCS counting rules. For example, any matters which involved the same defendant and were finalised on the same day are grouped together and regarded as a single case, irrespective of the number of separate court files involved. (For further information regarding the counting rules employed throughout this report see Appendix A)

There were a number of offence groups which recorded decreases over the 1991 figures. For example decreases were recorded for fraud, forgery and false pretences (down 16.4%), property damage (down 16.0%) and driving offences (down 12.9%). (Note: driving offences do not include speeding offences or minor traffic offences) Within the property damage category non-arson offences decreased by 17.7%, however, arson offences rose from 38 to 59.

There were also notable increases amongst drug offences (up 41.8%) and robbery and extortion offences (up 35.6%). Of particular significance amongst drug offences were offences relating to the cultivation and selling of cannabis which increased by 62.2% and 67.7% respectively. The apparent 31.5% increase in sexual offences is due to the inclusion this year of indecent behaviour within the sexual offence grouping.

Outcomes

On average six out of every ten defendants appearing before a Magistrates Court were convicted on their major charge. For some offence categories such as drug and driving offences this figure was as high as eight and nine out of every ten respectively. For the more serious matters the conviction rate within the magistrates court was lower as a larger proportion of cases were sent to the District or Supreme Courts for trial or for sentencing. For example, amongst offence groups such as sexual offences and robbery and extortion only 10.4% and 0.7% respectively were convicted within the Magistrates courts.

A further 13.0% of all defendants were found guilty of their major charge but did not have a conviction recorded while 11.7% had the major charge dismissed and 9.9% had the charge withdrawn. Only 52 of the 35,540 defendants were acquitted of their major charge.

Penalties

Of the 22,023 individuals convicted during 1992, 47.6% received a fine, 25.8% received a driver's licence suspension, 8.6% received a suspended imprisonment and 6.1% received a period of direct imprisonment as their major penalty. Community service orders accounted for a further 4.6%, followed by bonds with 3.4%, and other orders accounting for 0.9% of cases. In 2.9% of cases the offender was convicted without penalty.

Compared with previous years, the percentage of offenders receiving a direct prison term has decreased from 7.4% in 1990 to 6.1% in 1992 although average sentence lengths have increased over the same period from 16 to 20 weeks. Direct imprisonment was most frequently utilised for break and enter offenders with 36.5% of such offenders receiving prison sentences and the average length of imprisonment being 45 weeks.

Fines on the other hand, were most commonly used amongst individuals convicted of drug offences (99.4% of those convicted received a fine as their major penalty), other offences (91.9%) and offences against good order (77.0%). The overall proportion of offenders receiving a fine as their major penalty increased slightly from 43.2% in 1991 to 47.6% during 1992, and the average amount of the fine (excluding court costs and criminal injuries compensation levies) also increased marginally over the last 12 months from \$159 to \$165.

Background of defendants

Nearly half of all defendants (48.1%) appearing in Magistrates courts were aged between twenty and twenty-nine, 28.7% being in the five years twenty to twenty four. Another 16.2% of defendants were aged 18 and 19 years old, and 13.6% were aged 30 to 34 years old. In order to get a more accurate idea of patterns of offending the rates of appearance per age specific population have also been

calculated (see tables 3.28 a,b,c). These rates reveal a clear relationship between age of defendant and likelihood of appearing before the magistrates court. Amongst individuals aged 18-19 the rate of appearance was 114.8 per 1,000 population of the same age, compared to 76.1 for individuals aged 20 - 24 and 53.0 for those aged 25 - 29 years old.

Female defendants account for approximately one in every seven defendants (14.8%) overall, although this proportion does increase to more than one in four amongst fraud offences (26.9%) and larceny and receiving offences (27.1%). Female defendants were also slightly older than their male counterparts with an average age of 30.6 years compared with that of 28.9 for males.

The majority of defendants appearing before the Magistrates Courts had never been married (60.4%) although this figure ranged from a high of 73.6% among defendants charged with robbery and extortion offences, down to 31.6% amongst individuals defending a restraint order application.

The employment status of defendants reflects the increasing number of unemployed in the community generally. During 1992 the percentage of defendants who were unemployed at the time of their arrest had increased to 48.9% compared with only 39.5% in 1990.

Overall 27 out of every 1,000 South Australians aged 18 years or over appeared before a Magistrates Court during 1992. For Aboriginal defendants the rate of appearance per 1,000 of the population has declined from 411 in 1990 to 290 per thousand in 1992. This rate, however, is still more than 10 times the rate of other Australian born defendants who recorded 28 appearances per 1,000 individuals.

Amongst other nationalities the rates varied considerable with Italians (10.1), Germans (12.9) and those from the United Kingdom (12.0) having the lowest rates. At the other end of the scale New Zealanders (40.7) and defendants born in the former Yugoslavia (32.5) had the highest rates per 1,000 individuals. As noted earlier, however, the likelihood of appearing before a magistrates court is strongly linked with age of an individual. Therefore these rates should be treated with some degree of caution as the age distribution of migrants varies dramatically from country to country. For example, as of June 30 1991, 19% of South Australia's New Zealand born residents were aged 15 - 24 compared to less than 2% of Italian born residents. Thus on the basis of age alone one would expect a higher appearance rate amongst New Zealanders than Italian born residents.

Rates of appearances per 1,000 of adult population were compared across the local government area in which the defendant resides (see tables 3.32, 3.33) Amongst metropolitan residents the areas with the lowest rates were East Torrens (14.2), Mitcham (15.2), Brighton (16.0), Stirling (16.3) and Walkerville (16.5). The highest rates of defendants per 1,000 adult residents were Elizabeth (64.0), Hindmarsh (62.5), Munno Para (62.2) and Thebarton (56.9). For country areas the rates were generally higher, with the overall country rate being 40.6 compared with 30.1 across the metropolitan local government areas. Coober Pedy recorded the highest rate of appearances at 112.3 per 1,000 adult population. Ceduna was next with a rate of 101.2 followed by Port Augusta with 85.6 per 1,000 adult population.

Approximately half of all defendants (53.9%) had a previous criminal history with the average number of prior convictions being seven. Prior convictions were most frequent amongst defendants charged with drug offences (67.9% having prior convictions) and break and enter (59.9%). Break and enter defendants were likely to have the greatest number of prior convictions with their average being 10.5 prior convictions per defendant compared with roughly half that number for defendants charged with sexual offences (5.5) or driving offences (5.7). With regard to previous adult imprisonment 15.1% of all defendants had previously been sentenced to a period of imprisonment with that percentage rising up to 24.1% of break and enter and 22.1% of robbery and extortion defendants.

The figures presented in tables 3.36 and 3.37 also reveal that the typical defendant will be represented by a private solicitor and will plead guilty to the major charge. More specifically, in approximately half (51.1%) of the 33,759 cases that were eventually finalised in the Magistrates Courts the defendant pleaded guilty to the major charge. This compares to only 8.8 percent amongst those cases that are sent to the District or Supreme courts for trial or sentence. As to legal representation at the time of the final hearing, 51.5% of defendants enlisted the services of a private solicitor, 5.3% were represented by a Duty Solicitor and 43.2% were not represented.

Some typical cases

Presented below are a number of case descriptions of matters convicted in a Magistrates Court during 1992, and which received an average penalty for their offence type. These 'average' cases are selected to give the reader an impression of the stories behind the statistics.

Break and Enter

Case 1

The defendant in this case was an unemployed widower in his early thirties and of no fixed place of abode. It was alleged that during January the defendant along with an accomplice broke into a private dwelling in a small country town. Entry was achieved by smashing a rear kitchen window and once inside the offenders stole a cassette player, bedspread, candles and food to the value of \$200. Five days later the defendant was witnessed stealing a car. As a result of the description given to the police the defendant was arrested and charged with illegal use of a motor vehicle. Once arrested he was also questioned over the break and enter offence but refused to answer any questions. Later that day police arrested the co-offender in the break and enter matter on a separate matter. During the course of that arrest the police observed in his possession the cassette player reported stolen from the earlier incident. After further questioning the second offender admitted to committing the break and enter, along with the other offender, and led police to the remaining property. Police then laid break and enter charges against the first defendant in addition to the charge of illegal use of a motor vehicle. The charges were heard in court six days later where the defendant represented by a duty solicitor pleaded guilty to both charges. With respect to the break and enter charge

he was given a 39 week imprisonment, suspended upon him entering into a 12 month good behaviour bond. For the charge of illegal use of a motor vehicle he was given a 13 week suspended sentence also under the condition he enter a 12 month good behaviour bond. Court costs were set at \$53 along with a \$20 criminal injuries compensation levy. The co-defendant pleaded guilty to a charge of break and enter and also received a 39 week suspended sentence and a 12 month good behaviour bond.

Case 2

The case involved a defendant charged with break and enter a dwelling and giving a false name and address. It was alleged that the defendant broke into his neighbour's flat and stole a video cassette player valued at \$600 during March 1992. It was further alleged that during the incident the offender left behind in the victim's flat a piece of clothing that the victim identified as belong to her neighbour. On initial questioning the offender gave a false name and denied all knowledge of the offence. Police bail was refused as the defendant was facing assault charges resulting from a separate matter, had no employment or family ties in South Australia and was wanted by Victorian police for questioning over an armed hold up. The court case involved 6 hearings in which the defendant was granted bail by the court. The defendant was represented by his own solicitor, had no previous convictions and pleaded guilty to the charges. A 39 week suspended imprisonment was handed down on the break and enter charge along with a 18 month good behaviour bond, 160 hours community service and \$94 dollars in costs and criminal injuries compensation levy. Although convicted on the charge of giving a false name to police no further penalty was imposed.

Common Assault

The offence occurred late one afternoon during March when a female visiting a friend was assault in the front yard by two males who were known to her. After verbally abusing her one defendant grabbed her around the neck while the second offender, a 30 year old unemployed male from New South Wales, elbowed the victim twice in the face. The victim did not seek medical attention nor did she seek compensation. The defendant was released on bail and represented by a private solicitor throughout the four hearings. The fourth and final hearing was set down as a trial, however, the defendant pleaded guilty to the charge of common assault. The court was told the defendant had no priors and an application for a non-conviction was made by the defendant's solicitor. The application was refused by the magistrate and the defendant was sentenced to perform 90 hours community service along with \$83 in court costs and criminal injuries compensation levy.

Larceny

Case 1

During November 1991 a female victim had her handbag and it's contents stolen from inside a local shop (total value \$310). The handbag was found a few hours later a short distance away from the shop. That same day police spoke to a 19 year old unemployed male about the incident although no action was taken at that time. Approximately six months later the same individual was interviewed at the local

police station and reported for the offence. The case was heard two months later and finalised in a single hearing. The defendant was represented by his own solicitor and pleaded guilty to the larceny charge. He was sentenced to serve 80 hours community service work and pay \$83 in costs and criminal injuries compensation levy. The defendant had 3 previous juvenile and 2 previous adult convictions for offences such as driving without due care, possessing liquor in a dry area, giving a false name and address, obtaining liquor as a minor and breaching a drivers licence condition.

Case 2

This case involved a 19 year unemployed, single male who had no previous convictions. The offender was seen interfering with a car by the owner and another witness who notified the police. The offender was apprehended a short distance from the vehicle and taken to the local police station. When searched the offender was found to be carrying a screwdriver, a knife and some items from the car. He was subsequently charged with illegally interfering with a motor vehicle, carrying an offensive weapon and larceny. The court case commenced two weeks later and involved eight separate hearings. He was sentenced to 80 hours community service on the larceny charge and an additional 40 hours with respect to the charge of illegal interference with a motor vehicle. The charge of carrying an offensive weapon was withdrawn by the prosecution.

Disorderly Behaviour

Case 1

Close to midnight on a Sunday evening during October 1992 police noted a group of 6-7 males outside a city nightclub. One male member of the group was yelling and swearing and as it was attracting the attention of other individuals in the vicinity the police officers intervened and arrested the individual. At that point, a friend of the individual, a single employed male in his early twenties, began yelling and jeering at the police officers. The officers then cautioned the male for his behaviour which was attracting even greater attention. The individual continued with his jeering and was subsequently arrested for disorderly behaviour. Upon arrival at the city watch-house the defendant apologised to the officers for his behaviour and stated that he had been drinking and was upset because one of his friends had been removed from the nightclub. The case was finalised two weeks later in a single hearing where the defendant was convicted and received a \$120 fine.

Case 2

It was alleged that in this case the defendant, a teacher in his mid thirties, entered a local fast food store early one evening in an intoxicated state. He proceeded to the staff side of the counter and pretended to take orders in front of approximately 40 patrons and 15 staff. When asked to leave by the manager he refused and began hitting the buttons on the cash register and yelling at the patrons. He then jumped up onto the counter and directed verbal abuse at an Asian customer. The store manager pressed the duress button as he feared for his own safety and the property within the restaurant. The matter was dealt with in the magistrates court 10 weeks later and the defendant who entered no plea was convicted and fined \$120 plus \$73 dollars costs and criminal injuries compensation levy. The defendant had no previous convictions.

1.3 Supreme and District Criminal Courts

This section includes all criminal cases before the Supreme and District Criminal Courts. In most instances a magistrate or other justice will have committed the defendant for trial or sentence after a committal hearing, although in a few cases the Attorney-General will have committed the defendant *ex-officio*.

In general, the offences involved in cases before these courts are those of a more serious nature than those in the summary courts and are referred to as indictable offences. These are subdivided into major and minor types, which are also known respectively as felonies and misdemeanours. In certain instances a judge in one of these courts may hear matters that would normally be dealt with summarily by a magistrate or other justice. This usually occurs when a defendant has a case involving such matters at the same time as one in the Supreme or District Criminal Court. Wherever possible such matters are consolidated and dealt with together by the judge hearing the indictable matters as this is more just and more efficient.

Overview

Slightly more cases were finalised in the 1992 calendar year than in 1991, with 2,039 cases completed, an increase of 96 or 4.9%. Numbers in the District Criminal Court increased by 127 cases (8.8%), whilst 31 fewer cases (6.2%) were dealt with in the Supreme Court. This reflects the changes in a number of pieces of legislation governing the distribution of cases among the Magistrates' Courts, the District Criminal Court and the Supreme Court. In part these have attempted to ensure that cases are dealt with at the lowest level of jurisdiction which can reasonably deal with them. See Appendix A for a more complete discussion of the intent of the changes.

Outcomes

The majority of defendants (58.3%) pleaded guilty to either the original or an alternative offence, whilst another 7.2% pleaded guilty to another offence after the Crown entered a *nolle prosequi* to the offence originally charged. Acquittals represented 6.6% of all cases and 36.6% of the total going to trial, an increase from the previous year, when the corresponding figures were 6.1% and 32.4%.

Overall 18.1% of cases involved a trial, with the others mostly involving a plea of guilty.

Penalties

The most frequently imposed penalty was one of suspended imprisonment, which was imposed in 41.7% of cases and for an average of 15.2 months, whilst direct imprisonment was imposed in 37.4% of cases. Fines were given less often in 1991 than the previous year, with 10.9% of cases receiving fines. Community service orders were given as the major penalty in 21 cases in 1992, compared to 34 the previous year.

Fourteen cases received life sentences in 1992, compared to 11 in 1991 (all were for murder in both years.) The average non-parole period was 253.7 months in 1992, compared to 303.3 months in 1991. The longest non-parole period was 33 years, which was received in a case of wounding with intent to cause grievous bodily harm. The individual concerned was already serving a life sentence and his non-parole period was not altered. Another prisoner serving a life sentence had his non-parole period extended by five years from 22 years to 27 years for a similar offence. Amongst the sexual offences, the longest sentence was applied in a case in which the defendant was convicted of two counts of rape whilst on parole for another offence receiving a total sentence of 31 years, 7 months and 18 days, with a non-parole period of 25 years. Another prisoner serving a life sentence was convicted of armed robbery, receiving a new non-parole period of 30 years. The next longest sentence was of 16 years and 7 months, in which the judge declined to set a non-parole period. This was also for a defendant already serving another sentence. A third case received a non-parole period of 15 years for three counts of armed robbery committed whilst on probation for larceny and unlawful possession.

Background of defendants

Nearly all defendants were males with an average age of approximately 30 years. The oldest defendants were in the sexual offences group (average age 34.5 years for males) and the youngest were in the burglary and break and enter group (average age 25.6 for males). Slightly over half of the defendants were unemployed at the time of apprehension (55.0%) and a similar percentage (52.4%) were single. Defendants born in Australia made up 79.7% of the total, and 6.7% of the total were of Aboriginal appearance (according to police records).

1.4 Correctional Services

Overview

Principal features of the 1992 correctional statistics are significant increases in the number of admissions to prison for fine default and significant increases in the number of community service fine option undertakings entered into in lieu of payment of a fine.

These increases are associated with a decision taken in December 1991 to change the arrangements for the processing of persons with outstanding fine default warrants. Prior to the changes persons taken into police custody for fine default were granted administrative discharge via the facsimile transmission of warrants between police stations and prisons. In effect, persons in default of fine payments were held in police custody for usually very short periods of time and were not physically transferred to a prison. The practice of granting administrative discharge in this way has been discontinued.

With respect to other community based sanctions the number of prisoners released to Home Detention nearly doubled from 1991 figures. During 1992 413 prisoners were released to Home Detention and as at 31 December 1992 90 prisoners were on Home Detention. This compares with 233 prisoners released to Home Detention during 1991 and 51 prisoners on Home detention as at 31 December 1991.

Imprisonment

Table 5.1 shows that there were 7,618 persons admitted to prison in 1992. The number of men received into custody was 6,866 (90% of receptions) and the number of women was 664 (9% of receptions). Total receptions for 1992 were 2,990 greater than in 1991, an increase of 65%. Male receptions increased by 2,634 (62%) while female receptions increased by 268 (68%).

Tables 5.6, 5.7 and 5.8 provide demographic details concerning persons received into custody. Persons admitted to prison are in the main young adults between the ages of 18-24 years old (39% of all admissions).

One thousand three hundred and eighty eight persons received into custody identified as being Aboriginal compared with 805 during 1991, an increase of 63%. (Table 5.7). This change is closely proportionate to the overall increase in persons received (65%). As a proportion of all persons received into custody in 1992, Aboriginal persons represented 18.2%, compared with 17.4% in 1991. Data relating to the employment status of persons received into custody is shown in Table 5.8. Consistent with previous years most persons (62%) received into custody are unemployed.

Tables 5.2 and 5.3 show the daily average number of prisoners during 1992 and the number of prisoners as at the 31 December 1992. Daily averages during 1992 were 1,143 compared with 1,009 during 1991, an increase of 13%. As at the 30 December 1992 there were 1,110 prisoners in custody, an increase of 4% over the 1,071 recorded as at 31 December 1991.

Community Corrections

Significant increases were recorded in the number of community based orders commencing during 1992 (Table 5.9). During 1992 a total of 13,943 orders commenced, compared with 9,375 during 1991 an increase of 49%. The main area of increase was in community service as fine option (209% increase).

Caseload data for the 31 December 1992 are presented in Table 5.10. This also shows an increase from the previous year (from 4,765 in 1991 to 5,881 in 1992).

The number of community based orders completed increased from 8,676 in 1991 to 12,383 in 1992 (Table 5.11). The manner of completion of orders remained constant overall with 73% of orders expired and 25% either revoked or estreated in 1992.

1.5 Children's Courts and Aid Panel Statistics

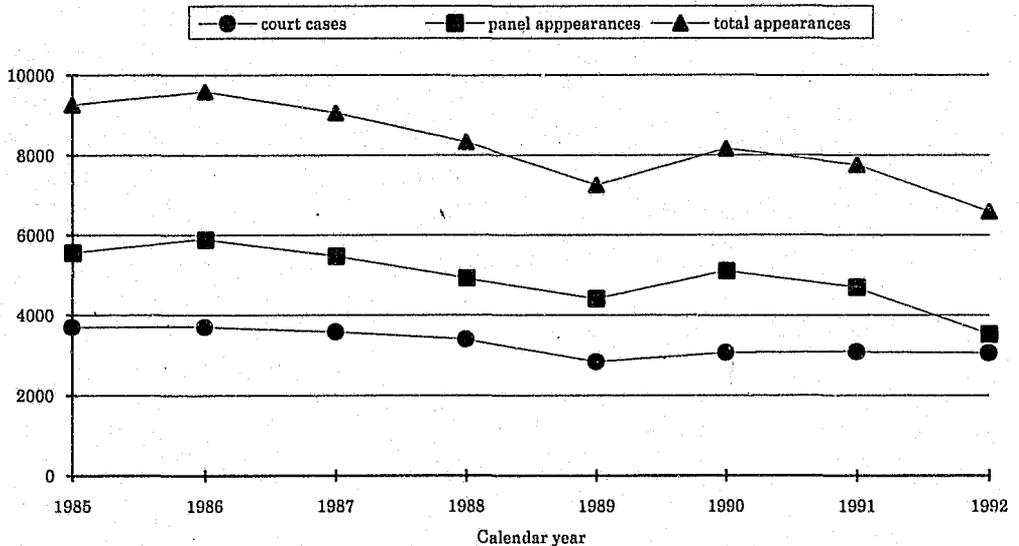
Statistics relating to juvenile offending are detailed in Tables 6.1 to 6.10. When examining juvenile statistics such as these one may be tempted to compare the figures produced by the Department for Family and Community Services (FACS) and those of the Police Department. Such an approach, however, can 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 apprehensions statistics whereas FACS data refers to appearances before the Children's Court 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 referred to a Children's Court or Aid Panel and therefore will not appear in FACS statistics. Moreover a child apprehended on more than one occasion by police may have all matters dealt with in the one appearance before a Children's Court or Children's Aid Panel.
- Differences also exist with respect to the offence descriptions used. This results because FACS data relate to allegations made at the court of panel hearing, whereas police data is based on charges preferred at the time of apprehension.
- Appearances before Children's Court and Aid Panels are in general the final appearance in relation a matter or group of matters. However if a child is given an undertaking and subsequently returns for a determination of the completion of the undertaking, both appearances are counted. Similarly if a bond is given and then breached, both the initial hearing and the subsequent one in relation to the breach are counted.
- 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. those offenders who are found not guilty or have had their charges dropped or withdrawn are excluded from these figures. This issue concerns only Children's Court appearances since those appearing before Children's Aid Panels can only do so if they accept the facts surrounding the offences for which they appear. If a child before an Aid Panel disputes the allegations or requests a Children's Court hearing the matter is referred to the Children's Court and an appearance is counted in both places. The Department of Family and Community Services estimate that this occurs in less than 1% of Aid Panel appearances.
- Finally, because FACS statistics are 'downstream' of the police statistics they may fall into different recording periods. For example, a juvenile apprehended in December 1991 and who then appeared before a Children's Court in January 1992 would be included in the 1991 police statistics and the 1992 FACS statistics.

During 1992 there were 6,586 cases appearing before a Children's Court or Aid Panel. This represents a decline of 15.2% from the previous year (1,178 fewer

cases). The reduction by a quarter (24.6%) in Aid Panel figures was the reason for the overall decline. This decline in panel appearances continues the trend noticed over the last few years. Children's Court appearance have been relatively stable over this period. There were only 28 fewer cases in the Children's Court in 1992 compared to the previous year.

Figure 1.5 Court and Panel appearances, 1985 to 1992



Larceny (27.9%) and break and enter offences (21.8%) were the most common offences for which juveniles appeared before a Children's Court or Aid Panel. Most of the larceny offences were dealt with by an Aid Panel (73.1%), while break and enter offences, being a more serious charge, were dealt with mainly in the Children's Court (77.2%).

Table 6.2 shows the major penalty imposed by a Children's Court for cases where the matter was proven. Detention was given in 4.4% of cases, mostly for break and enter offences (34.3%) or larceny and receiving (29.9%). Bonds with supervision, as part of a suspended detention, or other type of bond were the most imposed penalty type (31.8% of cases). Community service orders were also a frequently imposed penalty option for juvenile offenders (22.3%).

Aid Panel appearances generally resulted in warning and counselling the child (84.3%). There were 8.3% of cases which had to be referred to court, either because guilt was not admitted by the child (44.2% of cases referred to court), a breach of an undertaking (3.1%), or some other reason (52.7%).

Males comprised 90.2% of children appearing before a Children's Court, and 75.9% of those attending an Aid Panel. The most common ages for those appearing in Court were 16 and 17 year (57.0%), while Aid Panels had slightly younger clients, mainly 15 and 16 year olds (42.2%) Less than one percent of those making Children's Court appearances were aged under 12 years (0.5%), and only 2.7% of those appearing at an Aid Panel were in this young age category.

Of the total appearances 338 (5.1%) involved a serious crime of violence. This is a large increase from the previous year (68.2%).

There has recently been much interest and discussion on the issue of juvenile crime, and the justice system which would best deal with juvenile offenders. The Parliamentary Select Committee on the Juvenile Justice System has recommended, and Parliament has enacted, major changes to the existing system of Court and Aid Panels. The changes are expected to come into operation in January 1994. People interested in what the changes involve are invited to contact the Office of Crime Statistics.

PART 2

**OFFENCES REPORTED OR BECOMING
KNOWN TO POLICE**

Offences reported or becoming known to police - Number of offences
1 January - 31 December 1992

TABLE 2.1 Offences against the person

Offence	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	1 January - 31 December 1991	1 January - 31 December 1992
Murder	29	11	19	21	14	15	20	16	19	30	22
Attempted murder	20	23	26	39	18	28	39	41	30	35	37
Conspiracy to murder	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	-
Manslaughter/drive causing death											
- Manslaughter	-	3	-	2	2	-	-	-	1	2	4
- Drive causing death	36	25	24	19	36	37	31	33	31	26	36
Total manslaughter/drive causing death	36	28	24	21	38	37	31	33	32	28	40
Major assault											
- Occasioning grievous bodily harm	48	57	49	94	80	124	164	147	189	174	165
- Occasioning actual bodily harm	531	642	729	826	993	1,073	1,196	1,206	1,366	1,380	1,397
Total major assault	571	699	778	920	1,073	1,197	1,360	1,353	1,555	1,554	1,562
Other assault	5,371	5,767	5,590	6,054	6,552	7,159	8,090	8,434	9,404	9,866	10,239
Kidnapping and abduction	29	42	18	35	36	30	48	60	44	79	117
Ill treatment of children	2	1	1	-	-	1	2	1	5	1	-
Other	117	97	119	120	130	480	664	710	978	1,320	1,773
Total	6,175	6,668	6,576	7,211	7,861	8,947	10,254	10,648	12,069	12,926	13,790

Offences reported or becoming known to police - Number of offences
1 January - 31 December 1992

TABLE 2.2 Robbery and extortion

Offence	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	1 January - 31 December 1991	1 January - 31 December 1992
Robbery											
- with firearm	44	35	60	65	121	128	103	89	150	174	127
- with other weapon	53	77	87	132	147	168	172	203	272	321	265
- Other robbery	251	301	274	241	389	389	406	473	640	878	1,016
Total robbery	348	413	421	438	657	685	681	765	1,062	1,373	1,408
Extortion	30	23	18	53	29	43	23	38	51	40	61
Total	378	436	439	491	686	728	704	803	1,113	1,413	1,469

Offences reported or becoming known to police - Number of offences
1 January - 31 December 1992

TABLE 2.3 Sexual offences

Offence	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	1 January - 31 December 1991	1 January - 31 December 1992
Rape											
- of female	209	262	257	319	430	580	537	517	676	757	926
- of male	19	66	28	43	54	95	91	83	62	163	177
Total rape	228	328	285	362	484	675	628	600	738	920	1,103
Indecent assault											
- with female	310	302	343	435	466	499	515	495	651	691	654
- with male	54	62	61	93	84	100	114	100	113	172	137
Total indecent assault	364	364	404	528	550	599	629	595	764	863	791
Unlawful sexual intercourse											
- with female	55	78	75	70	73	119	83	71	83	124	157
- with male	14	22	17	49	24	20	39	35	41	15	126
Total unlawful sexual intercourse	69	100	92	119	97	139	122	106	124	139	283
Incest	5	16	16	35	37	92	92	24	56	29	72
Other sexual offences	608	651	597	605	569	605	568	593	599	619	504
Total	1,274	1,459	1,394	1,649	1,737	2,110	2,039	1,918	2,281	2,570	2,753

Offences reported or becoming known to police - Number of offences
1 January - 31 December 1992

TABLE 2.4 Offences against property

Offence	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	1 January - 31 December 1991	1 January - 31 December 1992
Fraud and deception											
Fraud, forgery and false pretences	2,714	2,442	2,816	3,862	5,137	4,249	5,471	5,287	5,291	6,108	5,773
Misappropriation	802	954	1,005	1,362	1,349	1,455	1,632	1,214	1,756	1,826	1,627
Total fraud and deception	3,516	3,396	3,821	5,224	6,486	5,704	7,103	6,501	7,047	7,934	7,400
Break and enter											
Dwelling	10,531	13,296	15,282	16,889	18,646	21,515	21,945	23,481	23,295	25,536	20,549
Shop	4,160	4,165	4,171	4,484	5,583	5,402	6,208	6,500	8,720	6,881	5,698
Other	6,193	7,138	7,453	8,335	8,944	9,850	10,546	10,788	13,395	13,429	13,343
Total break and enter	20,884	24,599	26,906	29,708	33,173	36,767	38,699	40,769	45,410	45,846	39,590
Other theft											
Larceny of motor vehicle	5,350	6,121	6,943	9,305	11,026	9,794	11,240	12,191	14,856	13,808	11,779
Shop theft	6,979	7,798	7,138	6,902	7,576	7,108	6,457	6,568	8,193	9,795	10,599
Steal from person	140	202	170	219	265	279	262	337	511	505	273
Other *	38,326	41,601	39,971	44,162	49,854	50,449	52,551	50,515	55,274	49,399	41,945
Total other theft	50,795	55,722	54,222	60,588	68,721	67,630	70,510	69,611	78,834	73,552	64,596
Unlawful possession of property											
Receiving	601	712	718	918	876	943	955	762	1,153	977	1,030
Unlawful possession	469	571	650	614	698	774	914	828	882	1,035	1,123
Total unlawful possession of property	1,070	1,283	1,368	1,532	1,574	1,717	1,869	1,590	2,035	2,012	2,153
Damage property											
Arson	505	512	565	577	675	835	843	941	1,180	1,405	1,374
Other	11,774	12,602	12,962	14,859	18,156	17,929	19,325	20,776	24,457	23,852	24,306
Total damage property	12,279	13,114	13,527	15,436	18,831	18,764	20,168	21,717	25,637	25,257	25,680
Total	88,544	98,114	99,844	112,488	128,785	130,582	138,349	140,188	158,963	154,601	139,419

Offences reported or becoming known to police - Number of offences
1 January - 31 December 1992

TABLE 2.5 Driving offences

Offence	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	1 January - 31 December 1991	1 January - 31 December 1992
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	5,990	6,029	6,383	6,909	7,010	8,125	8,711	8,116	7,743	7,282	7,125
Dangerous, reckless or negligent driving**	950	1,371	1,072	964	963	1,359	983	626	369	1,531	2,375
Driving licence offences	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3,069
Traffic offences	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3,473
Motor vehicle registration	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2,864
Parking and other motor vehicle offences	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	234
Total	6,940	7,400	7,455	7,873	7,973	9,484	9,694	8,742	8,112	8,813	19,140

These figures do not include traffic infringement notices

* Data not available for the years 1982 - 1991.

** The figures for this category are subject to under-enumeration up until the end of June 1992, when for the first time all such offences were captured on the Justice Information System. Prior to that date there had been an increasing loss of data caused by data not being fed back into the statistical recording system from the prosecution computer system.

Offences reported or becoming known to police - Number of offences
1 January - 31 December 1992

TABLE 2.6 Drug offences

Offence	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	1 January - 31 December 1991	1 January - 31 December 1992
Use/possess drugs											
Marijuana/Indian hemp, hashish	2,540	3,056	4,152	4,064	3,559	2,202	774	840	918	1,099	1,321
Narcotic	26	60	88	141	57	73	89	68	60	75	68
Other drug	52	56	66	189	126	151	206	178	179	203	273
Total use/possess drugs	2,618	3,172	4,306	4,394	3,742	2,426	1,069	1,086	1,157	1,377	1,662
Possess drug instruments	1,218	920	2,262	2,518	2,410	1,446	839	952	973	971	1,088
Obtaining drug by forgery	55	134	41	92	46	57	135	119	127	121	90
Possess for sale, sell drugs											
Marijuana/Indian hemp, hashish	215	245	358	304	254	271	234	287	304	345	420
Narcotic	13	20	30	34	24	30	35	50	56	60	60
Other drug	24	30	13	54	24	24	47	26	28	50	79
Total possess for sale, sell drugs	252	295	401	392	302	325	316	363	388	455	559
Make/grow drugs											
Marijuana/Indian hemp, hashish	239	353	548	398	250	296	254	292	315	378	512
Other drug	-	-	-	3	9	5	4	1	15	13	14
Total make/grow drugs	239	353	548	401	259	301	258	293	330	391	526
Other drug offences	7	14	7	-	1	5	2	7	10	7	11
Total	4,339	4,888	7,565	7,797	6,760	4,560	2,619	2,820	2,985	3,322	3,936

These figures do not include cannabis expiation notices which came into operation as of April 30, 1987 and can be issued to individuals aged 18 years and older.

Offences reported or becoming known to police - Number of offences
1 January - 31 December 1992

TABLE 2.7 Offences against good order

Offence	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	1 January - 31 December 1991	1 January - 31 December 1992
Offences against government security	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Offences against a court or court order	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1,853
Conspiracy and offences against police	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4,222
Offences against justice procedures	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	481
Unlawful possession of weapons	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1,823
Pornography and censorship	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	52
Other offences against good order	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9,928
Total	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	18,365

* Data not available for the years 1982 - 1991

Offences reported or becoming known to police - Number of offences
1 January - 31 December 1992

TABLE 2.8 Other offences

Offence	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	1 January - 31 December 1991	1 January - 31 December 1992
Environmental offences	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	203
Other offences	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1,334
Total	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1,537

* Data not available for the years 1982 - 1991

Offences reported or becoming known to police - Age and sex of alleged offenders involved in offences cleared
1 January - 31 December 1992

TABLE 2.9 Offences against the person

	Male									Total
	Under 14	14-17	18-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60 Plus	Unknown	
Murder	-	1	-	6	7	2	2	-	(1)	18 (1)
Attempted murder	-	1	8	8	20	3	4	1	-	45
Conspiracy to murder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manslaughter	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	4
Drive causing death	-	1	11	7	9	2	2	1	1	34
Assault occasioning grievous bodily harm	-	7 (1)	15	29	40	15	3	1	-	110 (2)
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	14	127	92 (2)	234	287 (2)	104	40	3	8 (1)	909 (5)
Other assault	112	532 (1)	428 (4)	917 (1)	1,339 (5)	654 (1)	287 (1)	49	48 (13)	4,366 (26)
Kidnapping and abduction	-	1	8	21	18	8 (1)	4	-	4	64 (1)
Ill treatment of children	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	4	72 (1)	64 (1)	135	200	102	60	7	3 (3)	647 (5)
Total	130	744 (3)	626 (7)	1,358 (1)	1,920 (7)	891 (2)	402 (1)	62	64 (19)	6,197 (40)

	Female									Total
	Under 14	14-17	18-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60 Plus	Unknown	
Murder	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Attempted murder	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
Conspiracy to murder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manslaughter	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Drive causing death	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3
Assault occasioning grievous bodily harm	-	4	-	2	6	2	1	-	-	15
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	1	23	9	19	21	13	5	3	4	98
Other assault	20	184	64	137	182	103	44	8	15	757
Kidnapping and abduction	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Ill treatment of children	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	4	4	9	15	19	-	1	-	52
Total	21	216	79	170	226	138	50	12	19	931

Where an offender is involved in a single clear-up or series of clear-ups within the same offence group, he or she is counted once. If the clear-up relates to more than one offence group, the offender is counted for each separate group. Age is at time of apprehension. Numbers recorded in brackets indicate additional cases where the sex of the alleged offender was not recorded by the police officer.

Offences reported or becoming known to police - Age and sex of alleged offenders involved in offences cleared

1 January - 31 December 1992

TABLE 2.10 Robbery and extortion

	Male									Total
	Under 14	14-17	18-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60 Plus	Unknown	
Robbery with firearm	-	2	4	14	16	5	-	-	-	41
Robbery with other weapon	8	18	11	19	11	2	2	-	-	71
Other robbery	17	118 (1)	48	66	53	11	3	-	1 (3)	317 (4)
Extortion	1	3	2	5	11	1	2	-	-	25
Total	26	141 (1)	65	104	91	19	7	-	1 (3)	454 (4)

	Female									Total
	Under 14	14-17	18-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60 Plus	Unknown	
Robbery with firearm	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	6
Robbery with other weapon	1	3	-	4	7	1	-	-	-	16
Other robbery	2	61	3	9	8	2	-	-	-	85
Extortion	-	1	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	5
Total	3	65	3	17	21	3	-	-	-	112

Where an offender is involved in a single clear-up or series of clear-ups within the same offence group, he or she is counted once. If the clear-up relates to more than one offence group, the offender is counted for each separate group. Age is at time of apprehension. Numbers recorded in brackets indicate additional cases where the sex of the alleged offender was not recorded by the police officer.

Offences reported or becoming known to police - Age and sex of alleged offenders involved in offences cleared
1 January - 31 December 1992

TABLE 2.11 Sexual offences

	Male									Total
	Under 14	14-17	18-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60 Plus	Unknown	
Rape (female)	6 (1)	36	22	32	83	133	43 (1)	24	2 (2)	381 (4)
Rape (male)	2	6	6	10	15	15	10	2	4	76
Indecent assault (female)	5	17	7	18	37	88	42	9	2	275
Indecent assault (male)	3	5	9	6	20	17	7	5	-	72
Unlawful sexual intercourse (female)	1	11	5	24	49	9	3	2	1	105
Unlawful sexual intercourse (male)	-	2	5	-	-	-	3	2	-	12
Incest	-	2	-	-	7	30	2	-	- (1)	41 (1)
Other sexual offences	5	12	5	19	45	30	11	10	-	137
Total	22 (1)	91	59	109	306	322	121 (1)	54	9 (3)	1093 (5)

	Female									Total
	Under 14	14-17	18-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60 Plus	Unknown	
Rape (female)	1	2	1	-	2	-	1	1	-	8
Rape (male)	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	10
Indecent assault (female)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indecent assault (male)	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Unlawful sexual intercourse (female)	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Unlawful sexual intercourse (male)	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Incest	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Other sexual offences	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	4
Total	2	3	2	1	15	2	1	1	-	27

Where an offender is involved in a single clear-up or series of clear-ups within the same offence group, he or she is counted once. If the clear-up relates to more than one offence group, the offender is counted for each separate group. Age is at time of apprehension. Numbers recorded in brackets indicate additional cases where the sex of the alleged offender was not recorded by the police officer.

Offences reported or becoming known to police - Age and sex of alleged offenders involved in offences cleared
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TABLE 2.12 Fraud offences

	Male									
	Under 14	14-17	18-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60 Plus	Unknown	Total
Fraud, forgery and false pretences	6	92 (1)	109 (4)	691	507	280 (1)	142	5 (40)	17 (11)	1,849 (57)
Misappropriation	2	54	25	41	193	349	205	11	14 (4)	894 (4)
Total	8	146 (1)	134 (4)	732	700	629 (1)	347	16 (40)	31 (15)	2,743 (61)

	Female									
	Under 14	14-17	18-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60 Plus	Unknown	Total
Fraud, forgery and false pretences	3	55	47	105	224	85	27	2	2	550
Misappropriation	-	60	32	159	130	42	12	-	34	469
Total	3	115	79	264	354	127	39	2	36	1019

Where an offender is involved in a single clear-up or series of clear-ups within the same offence group, he or she is counted once. If the clear-up relates to more than one offence group, the offender is counted for each separate group. Age is at time of apprehension. Numbers recorded in brackets indicate additional cases where the sex of the alleged offender was not recorded by the police officer.

Offences reported or becoming known to police - Age and sex of alleged offenders involved in offences cleared
1 January - 31 December 1992

TABLE 2.13 Break and enter

	Male									
	Under 14	14-17	18-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60 Plus	Unknown	Total
Break and enter dwelling	74	500 (1)	238 (1)	248	320 (1)	73	16	1	12 (7)	1,482 (10)
Break and enter shop	55	439	176	191	81	20	2	-	9 (2)	973 (2)
Break and enter other	243	735 (1)	224 (1)	235	184	39	6	4	17 (14)	1,687 (16)
Total	372	1,674 (2)	638 (2)	674	585 (1)	132	24	5	38 (23)	4,142 (28)

	Female									
	Under 14	14-17	18-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60 Plus	Unknown	Total
Break and enter dwelling	6	48	9	29	65	6	2	-	1	166
Break and enter shop	14	30	13	16	6	2	-	-	1	82
Break and enter other	15	48	9	11	18	1	2	-	1	105
Total	35	126	31	56	89	9	4	-	3	353

Where an offender is involved in a single clear-up or series of clear-ups within the same offence group, he or she is counted once. If the clear-up relates to more than one offence group, the offender is counted for each separate group. Age is at time of apprehension. Numbers recorded in brackets indicate additional cases where the sex of the alleged offender was not recorded by the police officer.

Offences reported or becoming known to police - Age and sex of alleged offenders involved in offences cleared
1 January - 31 December 1992

TABLE 2.14 Other property offences

	Male									Total
	Under 14	14-17	18-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60 Plus	Unknown	
Unlawful possession of property										
Receiving	53	283	134 (1)	170	272 (2)	76	14	2	9 (5)	1,013 (8)
Unlawful possession	24	239	128	208	258 (1)	90 (1)	29	2	9 (3)	987 (5)
Total unlawful possession of property	77	522	262 (1)	378	530 (3)	166 (1)	43	4	18 (8)	2,000 (13)
Damage property										
Arson	25	87	18	25	40	11	5	-	1 (3)	212 (3)
Other	218	1,041 (3)	491	660 (2)	657 (4)	219	79	9	25 (16)	3,399 (25)
Total damage property	243	1,128 (3)	509	685 (2)	697 (4)	230	84	9	26 (19)	3,611 (28)
Total	320	1,650 (3)	771 (1)	1,063 (2)	1,227 (7)	396 (1)	127	13	44 (27)	5,611 (41)
	Female									
	Under 14	14-17	18-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60 Plus	Unknown	Total
Unlawful possession of property										
Receiving	14	60	19	45	46	14	4	3	1	206
Unlawful possession	1	50	14	50	76	21	7	4	1	224
Total unlawful possession of property	15	110	33	95	122	35	11	7	2	430
Damage property										
Arson	-	1	5	-	-	2	-	-	-	8
Other	23	84	33	48	72	32	8	2	2	304
Total damage property	23	85	38	48	72	34	8	2	2	312
Total	38	195	71	143	194	69	19	9	4	742

Where an offender is involved in a single clear-up or series of clear-ups within the same offence group, he or she is counted once. If the clear-up relates to more than one offence group, the offender is counted for each separate group. Age is at time of apprehension. Numbers recorded in brackets indicate additional cases where the sex of the alleged offender was not recorded by the police officer.

Offences reported or becoming known to police - Age and sex of alleged offenders involved in offences cleared
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TABLE 2.15 Other larceny

	Male									
	Under 14	14-17	18-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60 Plus	Unknown	Total
Larceny of motor vehicle	51	886 (4)	320 (1)	258 (3)	287 (1)	60	23	1	18 (5)	1,904 (14)
Shop theft	461	1,406 (10)	336 (3)	422 (1)	675 (3)	308 (1)	248	294	29 (5)	4,179 (23)
Steal from person	2	14	4	3	6	5	-	-	-	34
Other	208	1,043 (6)	466 (3)	542 (1)	576 (1)	180 (1)	91	27	16 (14)	3,144 (26)
Total	717	3,349 (20)	1,126 (7)	1,225 (5)	1,544 (5)	553 (2)	362	322	63 (24)	9,261 (63)

	Female									
	Under 14	14-17	18-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60 Plus	Unknown	Total
Larceny of motor vehicle	5	89	7	25	13	2	1	-	-	142
Shop theft	407	1,082	219	405	614	283	233	186	14	3,443
Steal from person	2	1	1	1	4	1	-	-	-	10
Other	17	122	37	87	93	33	19	13	3	424
Total	431	1,294	264	518	724	319	253	199	17	4,019

Where an offender is involved in a single clear-up or series of clear-ups within the same offence group, he or she is counted once. If the clear-up relates to more than one offence group, the offender is counted for each separate group. Age is at time of apprehension. Numbers recorded in brackets indicate additional cases where the sex of the alleged offender was not recorded by the police officer.

Offences reported or becoming known to police - Age and sex of alleged offenders involved in offences cleared
1 January - 31 December 1992

TABLE 2.16 Driving offences

	Male									
	Under 14	14-17	18-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60 Plus	Unknown	Total
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	15	139	538 (3)	1,620 (7)	2,075 (4)	1,097 (4)	553 (3)	121	45 (22)	6,203 (43)
Dangerous, reckless or negligent driving	8	214 (5)	279 (1)	588 (2)	606 (3)	275 (1)	129 (1)	40	15 (7)	2,154 (20)
Driving licence offences	40	492 (2)	308 (1)	696 (3)	822 (5)	319	95	8	24 (16)	2,804 (27)
Traffic offences	26	232 (3)	315 (1)	867 (2)	969 (1)	441 (1)	228 (3)	47	19 (10)	3,144 (21)
Motor vehicle registration	49	368	263 (3)	645 (3)	843 (1)	337 (1)	114	16	17 (8)	2,652 (16)
Parking and other motor vehicle offences	-	21	28	60	59 (1)	19	6	2	2	197 (1)
Total	138	1,466 (10)	1,731 (9)	4,476 (17)	5,374 (15)	2,488 (7)	1,125 (7)	234	122 (63)	17,154 (128)

	Female									
	Under 14	14-17	18-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60 Plus	Unknown	Total
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	3	13	69	247	310	162	64	8	3	879
Dangerous, reckless or negligent driving	2	20	17	57	60	36	11	-	1	204
Driving licence offences	5	44	30	60	88	35	7	1	1	271
Traffic offences	1	21	25	97	112	50	23	3	1	333
Motor vehicle registration	2	12	30	57	76	32	8	2	2	221
Parking and other motor vehicle offences	-	4	3	9	12	4	1	-	-	33
Total	13	114	174	527	658	319	114	14	8	1,941

Where an offender is involved in a single clear-up or series of clear-ups within the same offence group, he or she is counted once. If the clear-up relates to more than one offence group, the offender is counted for each separate group. Age is at time of apprehension. Numbers recorded in brackets indicate additional cases where the sex of the alleged offender was not recorded by the police officer.

Offences reported or becoming known to police - Age and sex of alleged offenders involved in offences cleared
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TABLE 2.17 Drug offences

	Female									Total
	Under 14	14-17	18-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60 Plus	Unknown	
Use/possess drugs										
Marijuana/Indian hemp/hashish	13	111	4	8	20	3	1	-	2	162
Narcotic	-	-	-	5	11	3	-	-	-	19
Other drug	1	9	4	11	13	4	-	-	-	42
Total use/possess drugs	14	120	8	24	44	10	1	-	2	223
Possess drug instruments	2	75	2	5	13	-	-	-	1	98
Obtaining drugs by forgery	-	-	-	4	21	8	-	-	-	33
Possess for sale, sell drugs										
Marijuana/Indian hemp/hashish	-	8	7	3	29	12	8	-	-	72
Narcotic	-	-	1	4	16	2	1	-	-	24
Other drug	-	-	1	-	3	1	-	-	-	5
Total possess for sale, sell drugs	-	8	9	12	48	15	9	-	-	101
Make/grow drugs										
Marijuana/Indian hemp/hashish	1	7	2	9	31	10	3	-	-	63
Other drug	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2
Total make/grow drugs	1	7	2	10	31	11	3	-	-	65
Other drug offences	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Total	17	210	21	55	160	44	13	-	3	523

Where an offender is involved in a single clear-up or series of clear-ups within the same offence group, he or she is counted once. If the clear-up relates to more than one offence group, the offender is counted for each separate group. Age is at time of apprehension. Numbers recorded in brackets indicate additional cases where the sex of the alleged offender was not recorded by the police officer. The figures do not include individuals who had been issued with a cannabis expiation notice. Cannabis expiation notices can only be issued to offenders 18 years of age or older.

Offences reported or becoming known to police - Age and sex of alleged offenders involved in offences cleared
1 January - 31 December 1992

TABLE 2.17 Drug offences

	Male									Total
	Under 14	14-17	18-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60 Plus	Unknown	
Use/possess drugs										
Marijuana/Indian hemp/hashish	49	890 (1)	36	75	74 (2)	31	10	1	- (1)	1,166 (4)
Narcotic	-	-	4	8	25	12	-	-	-	49
Other drug	2	36	32	76	58	21	3	1	2 (2)	231 (2)
Total use/possess drugs	51	926 (1)	72	159	157 (2)	64	13	2	2 (3)	1,446 (6)
Possess drug instruments	27	846 (2)	24 (1)	40	33 (2)	12	4	1	3 (3)	990 (8)
Obtaining drugs by forgery	-	-	2	5	21	6	-	-	-	34
Possess for sale, sell drugs										
Marijuana/Indian hemp/hashish	9	53	20	81	122 (2)	35	21	5	3	349 (2)
Narcotic	-	-	-	3	29	14	-	-	-	46
Other drug	-	4	7	20 (1)	31 (1)	8	3	-	-	73 (2)
Total possess for sale, sell drugs	9	57	27	104 (1)	182 (3)	57	24	5	3	468 (4)
Make/grow drugs										
Marijuana/Indian hemp/hashish	5	117	19	71	128	65	31	9	1	446
Other drug	-	1	2	1	4	2	1	-	- (1)	11 (1)
Total make/grow drugs	5	118	21	72	132	67	32	9	1 (1)	457 (1)
Other drug offences	-	1	-	3	4	-	-	-	-	8
Total	92	1,948 (3)	146 (1)	383 (1)	529 (7)	206	73	17	9 (7)	3,403 (19)

Where an offender is involved in a single clear-up or series of clear-ups within the same offence group, he or she is counted once. If the clear-up relates to more than one offence group, the offender is counted for each separate group. Age is at time of apprehension. Numbers recorded in brackets indicate additional cases where the sex of the alleged offender was not recorded by the police officer. The figures do not include individuals who had been issued with a cannabis expiation notice. Cannabis expiation notices can only be issued to offenders 18 years of age or older.

Offences reported or becoming known to police - Age and sex of alleged offenders involved in offences cleared
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TABLE 2.18 Offences against good order

	Male									Total
	Under 14	14-17	18-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60 Plus	Unknown	
Offences against government security	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offences against a court or court order	37	184	62	163 (2)	406	236 (2)	108	20	11 (12)	1,227 (16)
Conspiracy and offences against police	37	552 (3)	501 (2)	1,037 (3)	1,089 (7)	336	104	23	45 (12)	3,724 (27)
Offences against justice procedures	6	40	32	67 (1)	106	26	6	2	3 (3)	288 (4)
Unlawful possession of weapons	23	364 (1)	204 (2)	350 (1)	371 (1)	229	100	22	10 (13)	1,673 (18)
Pornography and censorship	-	-	-	1	2	12	6	-	- (4)	21 (4)
Other offences against good order	139	1,612 (9)	976 (3)	1,567 (4)	1,390 (3)	550 (1)	263 (3)	60	99 (40)	6,656 (63)
Total	242	2,752 (14)	1,775 (7)	3,185 (11)	3,364 (11)	1,389 (3)	587 (3)	127	168 (84)	13,589 (132)

	Female									Total
	Under 14	14-17	18-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60 Plus	Unknown	
Offences against government security	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offences against a court or court order	6	17	32	22	40	16	20	1	3	157
Conspiracy and offences against police	20	121	58	149	206	40	13	-	14	621
Offences against justice procedures	1	12	12	20	34	14	2	1	1	97
Unlawful possession of weapons	1	17	13	27	38	5	7	1	3	112
Pornography and censorship	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	-	-	8
Other offences against good order	30	367	126	275	273	100	46	4	20	1,241
Total	58	534	241	493	592	178	92	7	41	2,236

Where an offender is involved in a single clear-up or series of clear-ups within the same offence group, he or she is counted once. If the clear-up relates to more than one offence group, the offender is counted for each separate group. Age is at time of apprehension. Numbers recorded in brackets indicate additional cases where the sex of the alleged offender was not recorded by the police officer.

Offences reported or becoming known to police - Age and sex of alleged offenders involved in offences cleared
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TABLE 2.19 Other offences

	Male									Total
	Under 14	14-17	18-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60 Plus	Unknown	
Environmental offences	2	4	6	12	87	75	4	1	1	192
Other offences	16	96 (1)	84 (1)	201 (1)	263 (4)	115	66	20	25 (13)	886 (20)
Total	18	100 (1)	90 (1)	213 (1)	350 (4)	190	70	21	26 (13)	1078 (20)

	Female									Total
	Under 14	14-17	18-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60 Plus	Unknown	
Environmental offences	-	1	1	5	11	-	2	-	1	21
Other offences	1	18	9	50	60	27	6	-	13	184
Total	1	19	10	55	71	27	8	-	14	205

Where an offender is involved in a single clear-up or series of clear-ups within the same offence group, he or she is counted once. If the clear-up relates to more than one offence group, the offender is counted for each separate group. Age is at time of apprehension. Numbers recorded in brackets indicate additional cases where the sex of the alleged offender was not recorded by the police officer.

PART 3

**MAGISTRATES COURTS OF SOUTH
AUSTRALIA**

Magistrates Courts of South Australia - Court outcome and major offence charged
1 January - 31 December, 1992

TABLE 3.1 All offence categories

Major charge	Committed for trial or sentence	Convicted		Guilty without conviction	Acquitted on major charge	Major charge withdrawn	Major charge dismissed	Other (eg defendant died)	Total	
		With penalty	Without penalty						Number	Percentage
Offences against the person	323	1320	44	415	21	265	1461	1	3850	10.8
Sexual offences	255	49	2	23	0	19	140	0	488	1.4
Robbery and extortion	136	2	0	1	0	5	149	0	293	0.8
Burglary and break and enter	241	648	4	20	4	49	545	1	1512	4.3
Fraud and misappropriation	105	496	15	115	3	69	172	0	975	2.7
Larceny and receiving	174	2486	144	1627	13	628	896	1	5969	16.8
Damage property and environmental offences	60	654	32	229	4	216	229	0	1424	4.0
Offences against good order	65	3221	349	826	3	962	234	0	5660	15.9
Drug offences	387	4607	10	66	0	262	262	1	5595	15.7
Driving offences	1	6879	18	6	4	565	40	0	7513	21.1
Other offences	34	448	9	17	0	78	28	0	614	1.7
Non-offence matters	0	0	0	1260	0	387	0	0	1647	4.6
Total	1781	20810	627	4605	52	3505	4156	4	35,540	
Percentage	5.0	58.6	1.8	13.0	0.1	9.9	11.7	0.0		100.0

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

Magistrates Courts of South Australia - Court outcome and major offence charged
1 January - 31 December, 1992

TABLE 3.2 Offences against the person (excluding sexual offences)

Major charge	Committed for trial or sentence	Convicted			Guilty without conviction	Acquitted on major charge	Major charge withdrawn	Major charge dismissed	Other (eg defendant died)	Total	
		With penalty	Without penalty							Number	Percentage
Murder	23	0	0	0	0	1	13	0	37	1.0	
Attempted murder	20	0	0	0	0	1	12	0	33	0.9	
Conspiracy to murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	
Manslaughter to murder	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	5	0.1	
Driving causing death	13	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	15	0.4	
Other homicide	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.0	
Assault occasioning grievous bodily harm	35	16	0	0	0	5	40	0	93	2.5	
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	31	282	4	32	5	13	225	0	592	15.3	
Other major assault	28	3	2	0	0	2	4	0	39	1.0	
Common assault											
- male victim	0	54	2	43	1	5	23	0	128	3.3	
- female victim	0	66	0	24	1	28	73	1	193	5.0	
- sex of victim unspecified	20	616	29	274	12	51	847	0	1849	47.9	
Other minor assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	
Assault police	0	269	7	39	2	150	27	0	494	12.8	
Kidnapping and abduction	14	0	0	0	0	1	15	0	30	.8	
Ill treatment of children	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	
Hijacking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	
Other offences against the person	135	14	0	3	0	8	178	0	338	8.8	
Total	323	1320	44	415	21	265	1461	1	3,850		
Percentage	8.4	34.3	1.1	10.8	0.5	6.9	37.9	0.0		99.8	

Prior to 1992 kidnapping was included under 'robbery and extortion'.

Magistrates Courts of South Australia - Court outcome and major offence charged
1 January - 31 December, 1992

TABLE 3.3 Sexual offences

Major charge	Committed for trial or sentence	Convicted		Guilty without conviction	Acquitted on major charge	Major charge withdrawn	Major charge dismissed	Other (eg defendant died)	Total	
		With penalty	Without penalty						Number	Percentage
Rape of a female										
- of a female	77	0	0	1	0	4	66	0	148	30.3
- of a male	8	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	17	3.5
- sex of victim unspecified	41	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	50	10.2
Attempted rape of a female										
- of a female	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0.4
- of a male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
- sex of victim unspecified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
Indecent assault of a female										
- of a female	47	6	0	0	0	1	27	0	81	16.6
- of a male	10	2	0	0	0	0	8	0	20	4.1
- sex of victim unspecified	36	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	40	8.2
Unlawful sexual intercourse										
- with a female	17	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	21	4.3
- with a male	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	7	1.4
- sex of victim unspecified	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1.0
Attempted unlawful sexual intercourse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
Incest	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	.8
Indecent behaviour/exposure	0	35	0	20	0	10	6	0	71	14.5
Gross indecency	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.4
Other sexual offences	3	5	2	2	0	4	4	0	20	4.1
Total	255	49	2	23	0	19	140	0	488	
Percentage	52.3	10.0	0.4	4.7	0.0	3.9	28.7	0.0		100.0

Prior to 1992 'indecent behaviour' was included under minor street offences.

Magistrates Courts of South Australia - Court outcome and major offence charged
1 January - 31 December, 1992

TABLE 3.4 Robbery and extortion

Major charge	Committed for trial or sentence	Convicted		Guilty without conviction	Acquitted on major charge	Major charge withdrawn	Major charge dismissed	Other (eg defendant died)	Total	
		With penalty	Without penalty						Number	Percentage
Robbery with a firearm										
- financial institution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
- other institution	17	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	40	13.7
Robbery with other weapon										
- financial institution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
- other institution	0	0	0	0	0	2	18	0	20	6.8
Unarmed robbery with violence										
- financial institution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
- other institution	87	0	0	0	0	3	106	0	190	64.8
Unarmed robbery with no violence										
- financial institution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
- other institution	27	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	32	10.9
Extortion	5	2	0	1	0	0	3	0	11	3.8
Total	136	2	0	1	0	5	149	0	293	
Percentage	46.4	.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.7	50.9	0.0		100.0

Kidnapping is now included under 'Offences against the person' (table 3.2).

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TABLE 3.5 Burglary and break and enter

Major charge	Committed for trial or sentence	Convicted		Guilty without conviction	Acquitted on major charge	Major charge withdrawn	Major charge dismissed	Other (eg defendant died)	Total	
		With penalty	Without penalty						Number	Percentage
Burglary	38	8	0	0	0	0	37	0	83	5.5
Break and enter dwellings	91	197	0	4	2	11	204	1	510	33.7
Break and enter dwelling with intent	9	37	0	0	0	3	39	0	88	5.8
Break and enter dwellings at night with intent	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.1
Break and enter shops	38	138	0	3	0	5	60	0	244	16.1
Break and enter shops with intent	1	20	1	0	0	1	17	0	40	2.6
Break and enter schools	6	35	0	0	0	2	13	0	56	3.7
Break and enter schools with intent	1	5	0	0	0	0	5	0	11	0.7
Break and enter other building	41	170	1	12	2	6	102	0	334	22.1
Break and enter other building with intent	1	27	1	0	0	2	22	0	53	3.5
Offences related to break and enter	14	11	1	1	0	19	46	0	92	6.1
Total	241	648	4	20	4	49	545	1	1,512	
Percentage	15.9	42.9	0.3	1.3	0.3	3.2	36.0	0.1		100.0

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TABLE 3.6 Fraud and misappropriation

Major charge	Committed for trial or sentence	Convicted		Guilty without conviction	Acquitted on major charge	Major charge withdrawn	Major charge dismissed	Other (eg defendant died)	Total	
		With penalty	Without penalty						Number	Percentage
False pretences										
- credit/debit cards	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	0.4
- cheques	0	19	0	8	0	10	24	0	61	6.3
- other	43	168	10	49	1	11	59	0	341	35.0
Forge and utter (excluding cheques)	10	11	0	2	0	0	1	0	24	2.5
False statement										
- unemployment benefit	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.1
- other social security benefit	0	146	1	3	0	35	2	0	187	19.2
- unspecified govt. benefit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
Other fraud with respect to government benefits	15	28	0	0	0	1	22	0	66	6.8
Other fraud	3	36	2	12	0	10	9	0	72	7.4
Misappropriation										
- by director/trustee/partner	18	18	1	4	2	0	21	0	64	6.6
- by employee	15	65	1	36	0	2	32	0	151	15.5
Counterfeiting	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	0.4
Total	105	496	15	115	3	69	172	0	975	
Percentage	10.8	50.9	1.5	11.8	0.3	7.1	17.6	0.0		100.0

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TABLE 3.7 Larceny and receiving

Major charge	Committed for trial or sentence	Convicted		Guilty without conviction	Acquitted on major charge	Major charge withdrawn	Major charge dismissed	Other (eg defendant died)	Total	
		With penalty	Without penalty						Number	Percentage
Receiving	61	208	6	41	1	28	202	0	547	9.2
Unlawful possession of stolen goods	5	216	20	51	2	273	39	0	606	10.2
Handling of stolen goods - other	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.0
Larceny of a motor vehicle	23	26	1	8	0	3	42	0	103	1.7
Illegal use of a motor vehicle	9	284	5	18	0	148	26	0	490	8.2
Interfere with a motor vehicle	0	74	4	17	0	85	14	0	194	3.3
Larceny or illegal use of other vehicle	0	19	0	12	0	1	7	0	39	0.7
Larceny from the person	12	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	17	0.3
Larceny of livestock	0	4	0	4	0	0	8	0	16	0.3
Larceny from shops	12	980	65	1141	8	46	274	0	2526	42.3
Other larceny	52	674	43	335	2	42	281	1	1430	24.0
Total	174	2486	144	1627	13	628	896	1	5,969	
Percentage	2.9	41.6	2.4	27.3	0.2	10.5	15.0	0.0		100.0

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TABLE 3.8 Damage property and environmental offences

Major charge	Committed for trial or sentence	Convicted		Guilty without conviction	Acquitted on major charge	Major charge withdrawn	Major charge dismissed	Other (eg defendant died)	Total	
		With penalty	Without penalty						Number	Percentage
Arson or damage by explosives										
- dwellings	0	1	0	0	0	2	8	0	11	0.8
- shops	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
- schools	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.1
- factory/warehouse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
- motor vehicle	0	1	0	1	0	1	3	0	6	0.4
- other	21	13	0	2	0	2	3	0	41	2.9
Damage property (not arson)										
- dwellings	0	109	7	48	1	48	44	0	257	18.0
- shops	0	63	5	20	0	10	17	0	115	8.1
- schools	0	2	0	4	0	1	3	0	10	0.7
- factory/warehouse	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0.1
- motor vehicle	0	103	5	39	0	44	35	0	226	15.9
- other	39	362	15	115	2	108	112	0	753	52.9
Other property damage offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0.1
Environmental offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
Total	60	654	32	229	4	216	229	0	1,424	
Percentage	4.2	45.9	2.2	16.1	0.3	15.2	16.1	0.0		100.0

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TABLE 3.9 Offences against good order

Major charge	Committed for trial or sentence	Convicted		Guilty without conviction	Acquitted on major charge	Major charge withdrawn	Major charge dismissed	Other (eg defendant, died)	Total	
		With penalty	Without penalty						Number	Percentage
Offences against govt. security and operations	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	3	0.1
Contempt of court	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
Perjury	3	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	7	0.1
Pervert the course of justice	6	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	16	0.3
Breach court order (CSO, bond, parole, bail, etc.)	0	38	21	6	0	51	9	0	125	2.2
Breach of summary protection order	0	122	33	27	0	155	31	0	368	6.5
Escape from custody (excluding prisons)	7	14	3	0	0	14	8	0	46	0.8
Resist/hinder police	2	548	78	120	1	169	23	0	941	16.6
Conspiracy	24	2	0	0	0	0	42	0	68	1.2
Offences against justice procedures	9	66	3	17	0	27	24	0	146	2.6
Possession/use of firearms	4	173	9	24	0	25	3	0	238	4.2
Possession/use of bombs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
Possession/use of other weapons	0	185	11	73	0	90	14	0	373	6.6
Other weapon offences	0	15	0	4	0	5	0	0	24	0.4
Pornography and censorship offences	0	2	2	0	0	9	0	0	13	0.2
Liquor licensing offences	0	236	22	13	0	25	1	0	297	5.2
Betting and gaming offences	0	38	1	12	0	9	2	0	62	1.1
Trespassing offences	3	171	25	77	1	107	8	0	392	6.9

TABLE 3.9 Offences against good order (continued)

Major charge	Committed for trial or sentence	Convicted		Guilty without conviction	Acquitted on major charge	Major charge withdrawn	Major charge dismissed	Other (eg defendant died)	Total	
		With penalty	Without penalty						Number	Percentage
Consorting	0	16	1	14	0	1	0	0	32	0.6
Prostitution offences	4	32	4	32	0	9	3	0	84	1.5
Defamation and libel	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.0
Found with intent to commit a crime	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
Indecent/offensive language	1	316	37	92	0	48	9	0	503	8.9
Disorderly behaviour	1	601	65	197	1	156	34	0	1055	18.6
Offensive behaviour	0	43	4	13	0	13	2	0	75	1.3
Loitering	0	104	12	71	0	15	6	0	208	3.7
Urinating/defecating in public	0	472	16	27	0	28	2	0	545	9.6
Other offences against good order	0	24	2	6	0	6	0	0	38	0.7
Total	65	3221	349	826	3	962	234	0	5,660	
Percentage	1.1	56.9	6.2	14.6	0.1	17.0	4.1	0.0		100.0

As of July 2nd 1992 restraint orders became known as 'summary protection orders'. Breaches refer to the nature of the original order, rather than the circumstances of the breach.

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TABLE 3.10 Drug offences

Major charge	Committed for trial or sentence	Convicted		Guilty without conviction	Acquitted on major charge	Major charge withdrawn	Major charge dismissed	Other (eg defendant died)	Total	
		With penalty	Without penalty						Number	Percentage
Possess/use cannabis	0	2477	4	25	0	127	16	0	2649	47.3
Possess/use other drug	0	68	2	5	0	13	42	0	130	2.3
Import/export cannabis										
- equal to or more than trafficable quantity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
- less than trafficable quantity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
- quantity not specified	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	3	0.1
Import/export other drug										
- equal to or more than trafficable quantity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
- less than trafficable quantity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
- quantity not specified	12	8	0	0	0	0	14	0	34	0.6
Sell/possess for sale cannabis										
- equal to or more than prescribed amount	2	0	0	0	0	1	9	0	12	0.2
- less than prescribed amount	145	3	0	0	0	1	2	0	151	2.7
- quantity not specified	0	8	0	1	0	6	45	0	60	1.1
Sell/possess for sale other drug										
- equal to or more than prescribed amount	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.0
- less than prescribed amount	107	1	0	0	0	2	7	0	117	2.1
- quantity not specified	1	0	0	2	0	0	52	0	55	1.0
Produce/manufacture cannabis										
- equal to or more than prescribed amount	3	77	0	1	0	5	7	0	93	1.7
- >= 1/5 but < prescribed amount	78	58	0	2	0	3	3	1	145	2.6
- less than 1/5 the prescribed amount	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
- quantity not specified	0	1049	0	16	0	41	27	0	1133	20.3
- for own use	0	7	0	0	0	2	0	0	9	0.2
Produce/manufacture other drug										
- equal to or more than prescribed amount	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0.1
- less than prescribed amount	31	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	34	0.6
- quantity not specified	0	10	0	2	0	3	20	0	35	0.6
Other drug offences	5	839	4	10	0	58	14	0	930	16.6
Total	387	4607	10	66	0	262	262	1	5,595	
Percentage	6.9	82.3	0.2	1.2	0.0	4.7	4.7	0.0		100.0

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TABLE 3.11 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					Number	Percentage
Driving under the influence of alcohol/drugs	0	948	2	0	0	131	5	0	1086	14.5
Exceed prescribed concentration of alcohol										
.001 to .049	0	19	0	1	0	1	0	0	21	0.3
.050 to .079	0	275	2	1	0	14	1	0	293	3.9
.080 to .149	0	2535	0	1	0	66	6	0	2608	34.7
.150 or more	0	1703	0	0	0	64	3	0	1770	23.6
Unknown	0	15	0	1	0	3	1	0	20	0.3
Refuse to supply blood sample	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
Refuse breath/alcotest	0	117	2	0	1	49	4	0	173	2.3
Dangerous or reckless driving	0	295	0	1	1	127	13	0	437	5.8
Negligent driving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
Driving while licence suspended or cancelled	1	873	11	0	2	99	7	0	993	13.2
Driving without a licence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
Other driving licence offences	0	99	1	1	0	11	0	0	112	1.5
Total	1	6879	18	6	4	565	40	0	7,513	
Percentage	0.0	91.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	7.5	0.5	0.0		100.0

Exceed prescribed content of alcohol '.001 to .049' relates specifically to drivers on a P-plate licence as it is an offence for such licence holders to drive with any concentration of alcohol in their blood.

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TABLE 3.12 Other offences

Major charge	Committed for trial or sentence	Convicted		Guilty without conviction	Acquitted on major charge	Major charge withdrawn	Major charge dismissed	Other (eg defendant died)	Total	
		With penalty	Without penalty						Number	Percentage
Banking, financial & insurance offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
Taxation and stamp duty (excluding excise)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
Posts, telegraphs and telecommunications	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.2
Customs, excise, imports/exports (non-drugs)	0	25	1	0	0	14	1	0	41	6.7
Immigration, passports, etc	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.2
Electoral offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
Air navigation, airports and aircraft operations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
Health, mental health, quarantine, food standards etc.	1	11	0	3	0	1	3	0	19	3.1
Bankruptcy	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	5	0.8
Copyright and patents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
Offences in custody (against prison rule)	28	3	4	0	0	3	10	0	48	7.8
Other offences	3	407	4	14	0	60	11	0	439	81.3
Total	34	448	9	17	0	78	28	0	614	
Percentage	5.5	73.0	1.5	2.8	0.0	12.7	4.6	0.0		100.0

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TABLE 3.13 Non-offence matters

Major charge	Committed for trial or sentence	Convicted		Guilty without conviction	Acquitted on major charge	Major charge withdrawn	Major charge dismissed	Other (eg defendant died)	Total	
		With penalty	Without penalty						Number	Percentage
Issuance of summary protection (restraint) order	0	0	0	1260	0	387	0	0	1647	100.0
Total	0	0	0	1260	0	387	0	0	1,647	
Percentage	0.0	0.0	0.0	76.5	0.0	23.5	0.0	0.0		100.0

As of July 2nd 1992 restraint orders were referred to as 'summary protection orders'. The granting of a summary protection order does not constitute a conviction for a criminal offence and for these purposes such cases are recorded in the column 'Guilty without conviction'. Due to an inability of court staff to accurately determine the reasons behind applications for summary protection orders the distinction between those resulting from an assault on a female and other reasons is not possible. Breaches of summary protection orders are now included under 'offences against good order' (table 3.9).

Magistrates Courts of South Australia - Major penalty for major charge convicted
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TABLE 3.14 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	46	12	0	456	30	300	1500	0	186	159	389	195	1	21	104	1443	6.6
Sexual offences	2	0	0	30	30	341	2500	0	1	10	6	2	17	48	78	51	0.2
Robbery and extortion	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	1	1	0	0	-	-	-	2	0.0
Burglary and break and enter	6	0	0	24	100	471	1000	0	32	24	354	253	4	45	212	693	3.1
Fraud and misappropriation	16	9	0	113	6	1187	25000	0	78	58	206	41	2	31	104	521	2.4
Larceny and receiving	147	24	0	1110	10	212	2000	7	363	276	436	328	1	21	275	2691	12.2
Damage property and environmental offences	32	125	0	348	5	182	2500	2	91	52	30	24	2	15	60	704	3.2
Offences against good order	361	29	0	2894	1	130	4500	13	200	145	78	40	1	10	78	3760	17.1
Drug offences	11	8	0	4606	10	97	750	0	2	5	2	0	-	-	-	4634	21.0
Driving offences	18	0	0	475	10	141	1500	5644	64	5	395	464	1	6	26	7065	32.1
Other offences	9	2	0	422	10	587	73311	15	5	3	0	3	2	24	43	459	2.1
Total	648	209	0	10478	1	165	73311	5681	1023	738	1896	1350	1	20	275	22,023	
Percentage	2.9	0.9	0.0	47.6				25.8	4.6	3.4	8.6	6.1					100.0

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

Magistrates Courts of South Australia - Major penalty for major charge convicted
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TABLE 3.15 Offences against the person (excluding 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
Murder	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0.0
Attempted murder	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0.0
Conspiracy to murder	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0.0
Manslaughter to murder	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0.0
Driving causing death	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0.0
Other homicide	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0.0
Assault occasioning grievous bodily harm	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	6	10	8	44	104	16	1.1
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	4	2	0	59	150	467	1500	0	29	23	133	61	3	28	65	311	21.6
Other major assault	2	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	2	1	39	39	39	5	0.3
Common assault																	
- male victim	2	0	0	30	75	291	1000	0	12	4	8	3	6	15	26	59	4.1
- female victim	0	0	0	22	100	311	800	0	9	15	15	7	1	22	78	68	4.7
- sex of victim unspecified	31	9	0	242	50	283	1000	0	93	91	156	66	2	14	53	688	47.7
Other minor assault	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0.0
Assault police	7	1	0	101	30	234	650	0	42	20	65	46	3	15	65	282	19.5
Kidnapping and abduction	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0.0
Ill treatment of children	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0.0
Hijacking	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0.0
Other offences against the person	0	0	0	2	280	890	1500	0	1	6	4	1	4	4	4	14	1.0
Total	46	12	0	456	30	300	1500	0	186	159	389	195	1	21	104	1,443	
Percentage	3.2	0.8	0.0	31.6				0.0	12.9	11.0	27.0	13.5					100.0

More than one penalty type may be imposed, but only the most severe penalty is shown in this table.
Prior to 1992 kidnapping was included under 'robbery and extortion'.

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TABLE 3.16 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 a female																	
- of a female	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	-
- of a male	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	-
- sex of victim unspecified	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	-
Attempted rape of a female																	
- of a female	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	-
- of a male	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	-
- sex of victim unspecified	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	-
Indecent assault of a female																	
- of a female	0	0	0	3	200	500	1000	0	0	2	0	1	78	78	78	6	11.8
- of a male	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	1	1	0	-	-	-	2	3.9
- sex of victim unspecified	0	0	0	1	300	300	300	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	1	2.0
Unlawful sexual intercourse																	
- with a female	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	-
- with a male	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	-
- sex of victim unspecified	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	-
Attempted unlawful sexual intercourse	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	-
Incest	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	-
Indecent behaviour/exposure	0	0	0	23	30	332	2500	0	0	7	5	0	-	-	-	35	68.6
Gross indecency	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	-
Other sexual offences	2	0	0	3	200	267	400	0	1	0	0	1	17	17	17	7	13.7
Total	2	0	0	30	30	341	2500	0	1	10	6	2	17	48	78	51	
Percentage	3.9	0.0	0.0	58.8				0.0	2.0	19.6	11.8	3.9					100.0

More than one penalty type may be imposed, but only the most severe penalty is shown in this table.
Prior to 1992 'indecent behaviour' was included under minor street offences.

Magistrates Courts of South Australia - Major penalty for major charge convicted
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TABLE 3.17 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 a firearm																	
- financial institution	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	-
- other institution	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	-
Robbery with other weapon																	
- financial institution	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	-
- other institution	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	-
Unarmed robbery with violence																	
- financial institution	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	-
- other institution	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	-
Unarmed robbery with no violence																	
- financial institution	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	-
- other institution	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	-
Extortion	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	1	1	0	0	-	-	-	2	100.0
Total	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	1	1	0	0	-	-	-	2	
Percentage	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				0.0	50.0	50.0	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. Kidnapping is now included under 'Offences against the person' (table 3.2). The two cases listed under the category extortion involved charges of 'demanding money with menace by force'.

Magistrates Courts of South Australia - Major penalty for major charge convicted
1 January - 31 December 1992

TABLE 3.18 Burglary and 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	1	800	800	800	0	0	0	6	1	34	34	34	8	1.2
Break and enter dwellings	1	0	0	4	400	700	1000	0	8	7	112	79	6	51	143	211	30.4
Break and enter dwelling with intent	0	0	0	3	150	167	200	0	1	1	20	15	4	38	78	40	5.8
Break and enter dwellings at night with intent	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	-
Break and enter shops	0	0	0	3	400	450	500	0	6	1	80	57	8	46	104	147	21.2
Break and enter shops with intent	1	0	0	1	150	150	150	0	0	2	11	9	6	38	52	24	3.5
Break and enter schools	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	2	1	20	14	8	43	78	37	5.3
Break and enter schools with intent	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	2	3	26	48	65	5	0.7
Break and enter other building	2	0	0	6	100	567	1000	0	8	9	91	60	6	43	78	176	25.4
Break and enter other building with intent	1	0	0	1	800	800	800	0	5	3	11	9	17	32	78	30	4.3
Offences related to break and enter	1	0	0	5	150	300	750	0	2	0	1	6	8	49	212	15	2.2
Total	6	0	0	24	100	471	1000	0	32	24	354	253	4	45	212	693	
Percentage	0.9	0.0	0.0	3.5				0.0	4.6	3.5	51.1	36.5					100.0

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

Magistrates Courts of South Australia - Major penalty for major charge convicted
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TABLE 3.19 Fraud and misappropriation

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
False pretences																	
- credit/debit cards	0	0	0	2	400	450	500	0	1	0	0	0	-	-	-	3	0.6
- cheques	0	0	0	7	200	704	2500	0	3	2	5	3	13	17	26	20	3.8
- other	11	5	0	38	100	381	2000	0	28	13	69	22	2	32	104	186	35.7
Forge and utter (excluding cheques)	0	0	0	1	18000	18000	18000	0	1	2	5	2	4	5	6	11	2.1
False statement																	
- unemployment benefit	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	1	21	21	21	1	0.2
- other social security benefit	1	1	0	10	1040	8024	25000	0	18	29	82	6	13	45	86	147	28.2
- unspecified govt. benefit	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	-
Other fraud with respect to government benefits	0	0	0	5	6	401	900	0	4	0	15	4	13	17	26	28	5.4
Other fraud	2	2	0	26	20	188	800	0	2	2	3	1	52	52	52	38	7.3
Misappropriation																	
- by director/trustee/partner	1	0	0	6	50	342	500	0	4	4	3	1	26	26	26	19	3.6
- by employee	1	1	0	18	50	370	850	0	17	6	23	1	73	73	73	67	12.9
Counterfeiting	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	1	0	-	-	-	1	0.2
Total	16	9	0	113	6	1187	25000	0	78	58	206	41	2	31	104	521	
Percentage	3.1	1.7	0.0	21.7				0.0	15.0	11.1	39.5	7.9					100.0

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

Magistrates Courts of South Australia - Major penalty for major charge convicted
1 January - 31 December 1992

TABLE 3.20 Larceny and receiving

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	7	1	0	59	50	304	1000	0	37	16	65	30	2	16	43	215	8.0
Unlawful possession of stolen goods	21	2	0	118	50	256	2000	0	32	21	25	26	2	16	52	245	9.1
Handling of stolen goods - other	0	0	0	1	250	250	250	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	1	0.0
Larceny of a motor vehicle	1	0	0	11	75	291	600	0	5	0	7	5	13	22	39	29	1.1
Illegal use of a motor vehicle	6	4	0	25	75	301	500	3	31	12	104	122	2	24	86	307	11.4
Interfere with a motor vehicle	4	2	0	14	75	208	490	3	11	3	28	18	2	15	26	83	3.1
Larceny or illegal use of other vehicle	0	0	0	7	50	229	500	0	4	5	2	1	8	8	8	19	0.7
Larceny from the person	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	-
Larceny of livestock	0	0	0	1	100	100	100	0	1	1	1	0	-	-	-	4	0.1
Larceny from shops	65	3	0	572	10	175	1200	0	131	138	101	43	1	13	53	1053	39.1
Other larceny	43	12	0	302	20	237	2000	1	111	80	103	83	1	23	275	735	27.3
Total	147	24	0	1110	10	212	2000	7	363	276	436	328	1	21	275	2,691	
Percentage	5.5	0.9	0.0	41.2				0.3	13.5	10.3	16.2	12.2					100.0

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

Magistrates Courts of South Australia - Major penalty for major charge convicted
1 January - 31 December 1992

TABLE 3.21 Damage property and environmental 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
Arson or damage by explosives																	
- dwellings	0	1	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	1	0.1
- shops	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	-
- schools	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	-
- factory/warehouse	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	-
- motor vehicle	0	0	0	1	100	100	100	0	0	0	1	0	-	-	-	2	0.3
- other	0	3	0	5	50	100	200	0	3	0	1	1	13	13	13	13	1.8
Damage property (not arson)																	
- dwellings	7	24	0	55	40	175	700	0	11	16	5	2	4	11	17	120	17.0
- shops	5	9	0	41	40	202	500	0	5	5	1	2	13	20	26	68	9.7
- schools	0	0	0	1	200	200	200	0	1	0	0	0	-	-	-	2	0.3
- factory/warehouse	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	-
- motor vehicle	5	24	0	46	50	232	1500	0	16	10	4	3	4	26	60	108	15.3
- other	15	64	0	199	5	171	2500	2	55	21	18	16	2	13	26	390	55.4
Other property damage offences	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	-
Environmental offences	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	-
Total	32	125	0	348	5	182	2500	2	91	52	30	24	2	15	60	704	
Percentage	4.5	17.5	0.0	49.4				0.3	12.9	7.4	4.3	3.4					100.0

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

Magistrates Courts of South Australia - Major penalty for major charge convicted
1 January - 31 December 1992

TABLE 3.22 Offences against good 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
Offences against govt. security and operations	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	-
Contempt of court	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	-
Perjury	0	0	0	1	300	300	300	0	0	1	0	0	-	-	-	2	0.1
Pervert the course of justice	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	-
Breach court order (CSO, bond, parole, bail, etc.)	21	1	0	29	25	182	500	0	2	1	1	5	2	9	17	60	1.6
Breach summary protection order	34	0	0	73	10	182	700	0	7	18	19	9	1	6	13	160	4.3
Escape from custody (excluding prisons)	3	0	0	5	150	190	250	0	3	2	3	2	4	4	4	18	0.5
Resist/hinder police	84	2	0	495	10	152	900	4	70	34	22	4	2	6	17	715	19.0
Conspiracy	0	0	0	2	80	665	1250	0	1	0	0	0	-	-	-	3	0.1
Offences against justice procedures	3	2	0	36	100	379	4500	1	7	15	6	4	4	32	78	74	2.0
Possession/use of firearms	10	5	0	174	20	111	500	0	2	1	1	1	3	3	3	194	5.2
Possession/use of bombs	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	-
Possession/use of other weapons	11	13	0	155	20	138	800	1	14	7	2	0	-	-	-	203	5.4
Other weapon offences	0	0	0	15	50	119	250	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	15	0.4
Pornography and censorship offences	2	0	0	2	400	2200	4000	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	4	0.1
Liquor licensing offences	22	0	0	236	10	55	250	0	1	0	0	0	-	-	-	259	6.9
Betting and gaming offences	1	0	0	39	20	104	500	1	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	41	1.1
Trespassing offences	25	3	0	114	10	177	1000	1	20	21	10	6	2	17	52	200	5.3

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

TABLE 3.22 Offences against good order (continued)

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
Consorting	1	0	0	16	17	74	200	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	17	0.5
Prostitution offences	4	0	0	32	25	176	1300	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	36	1.0
Defamation and libel	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	1	0	0	0	-	-	-	1	0.0
Found with intent to commit a crime	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	-
Indecent/offensive language	39	1	0	310	10	123	550	0	15	8	0	1	1	1	1	374	9.9
Disorderly behaviour	66	2	0	526	5	149	1000	5	50	31	12	6	3	7	8	698	18.6
Offensive behaviour	4	0	0	46	40	150	400	0	0	0	0	2	1	4	6	52	1.4
Loitering	13	0	0	95	20	126	500	0	6	4	1	0	-	-	-	119	3.2
Urinating/defecating in public	16	0	0	472	1	68	250	0	1	0	0	0	-	-	-	489	13.0
Other offences against good order	2	0	0	21	20	322	1600	0	0	2	1	0	-	-	-	26	0.7
Total	361	29	0	2894	1	130	4500	13	200	145	78	40	1	10	78	3,760	
Percentage	9.6	0.8	0.0	77.0				0.3	5.3	3.9	2.1	1.1					100.0

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

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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
Possess/use cannabis	5	3	0	2485	10	72	600	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	2493	53.8
Possess/use other drug	2	1	0	66	50	130	400	0	0	3	0	0	-	-	-	72	1.6
Import/export cannabis																	
>= trafficable quantity	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	-
< trafficable quantity	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	-
quantity not specified	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	-
Import/export other drug																	
>= trafficable quantity	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	-
< trafficable quantity	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	-
quantity not specified	0	0	0	6	100	308	500	0	0	0	2	0	-	-	-	8	0.2
Sell/possess for sale cannabis																	
>= prescribed amount	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	-
< prescribed amount	0	0	0	3	300	367	400	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	3	0.1
quantity not specified	0	0	0	8	150	171	300	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	8	0.2
Sell/possess for sale other drug																	
>= prescribed amount	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	-
< prescribed amount	0	0	0	1	75	75	75	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	1	0.0
quantity not specified	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	-
Produce/manufacture cannabis																	
>= prescribed amount	0	0	0	77	70	164	350	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	77	1.7
>=1/5 but < prescribed amount	0	0	0	58	50	168	450	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	58	1.3
< 1/5 prescribed amount	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	-
quantity not specified	0	1	0	1048	50	168	500	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	1049	22.6
for own use	0	0	0	7	150	159	200	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	7	0.2
Produce/manufacture other drug																	
>= prescribed amount	0	0	0	2	150	155	160	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	2	0.0
< prescribed amount	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	-
quantity not specified	0	0	0	10	150	221	750	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	10	0.2
Other drug offences	4	3	0	835	10	62	400	0	2	2	0	0	-	-	-	846	18.3
Total	11	8	0	4606	10	97	750	0	2	5	2	0	-	-	-	4,634	
Percentage	0.2	0.2	0.0	99.4				0.0	0.0	0.1	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.

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TABLE 3.24 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 of alcohol or drugs	2	0	0	12	50	394	1500	903	14	0	12	22	2	12	26	965	13.7
Exceed prescribed concentration of alcohol																	
.001 to .049	0	0	0	17	50	92	200	2	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	19	0.3
.050 to .079	2	0	0	271	32	113	350	5	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	278	3.9
.080 to .149	9	0	0	11	20	313	525	2558	8	0	0	0	-	-	-	2577	36.5
.150 or more	0	0	0	6	120	688	1200	1739	19	0	3	0	-	-	-	1767	25.0
Unknown	0	0	0	7	88	186	700	8	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	15	0.2
Refuse to supply blood sample	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	-
Refuse breath/alcotest	2	0	0	2	800	1150	1500	123	2	0	0	1	17	17	17	130	1.8
Dangerous or reckless driving	0	0	0	3	30	343	700	298	1	0	0	2	4	6	8	304	4.3
Negligent driving	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	-
Driving while licence suspended or cancelled	11	0	0	46	60	252	1000	8	20	5	380	439	1	6	26	909	12.9
Driving without a licence	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	-
Other driving licence offences	1	0	0	100	10	65	300	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	101	1.4
Total	18	0	0	475	10	141	1500	5644	64	5	395	464	1	6	26	7,065	
Percentage	0.3	0.0	0.0	6.7				79.9	0.9	0.1	5.6	6.6					100.0

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

Exceed prescribed content of alcohol '.001 to .049' relates specifically to drivers on a P-plate licence as it is an offence for such licence holders to drive with any concentration of alcohol in their blood. More detail breakdowns of the penalties handed down to individuals convicted of exceeding the prescribed concentration of alcohol are included in tables 3.26 and 3.27.

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TABLE 3.25 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
Banking, financial & insurance offences	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	-
Taxation and stamp duty (excluding excise)	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	-
Posts, telegraphs and telecommunications	0	0	0	1	100	100	100	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	1	0.2
Customs, excise, imports/exports (non-drugs)	1	0	0	25	100	7035	73311	0	0	1	0	0	-	-	-	27	5.9
Immigration, passports, etc	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	-
Electoral offences	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	-
Air navigation, airports and aircraft operations	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	-
Health, mental health, quarantine, food standards etc.	0	0	0	10	75	323	600	0	0	1	0	0	-	-	-	11	2.4
Bankruptcy	0	0	0	1	4000	4000	4000	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	1	0.2
Copyright and patents	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	-
Offences in custody (against prison rule)	4	0	0	1	150	150	150	0	0	0	0	2	2	14	26	7	1.5
Other offences	4	2	0	384	10	168	2500	15	5	1	0	1	43	43	43	412	89.8
Total	9	2	0	422	10	587	73311	15	5	3	0	3	2	24	43	459	
Percentage	2.0	0.4	0.0	91.9				3.3	1.1	0.7	0.0	0.7				459	100.0

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

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TABLE 3.26 Penalties imposed for offenders convicted of driving with more than the prescribed content of alcohol (PCA) and who have no previous convictions for such an offence

Blood alcohol level	Fine		Duration of licence suspension (months)												Av.	Until further order	Total licence suspension	CSO	Bond	Suspended imprisonment	Direct imprisonment	Total convicted
	No.	Av.	1-3	4-6	7-9	10-12	13-15	16-18	19-24	25-36	37-48	49-60	61-72	73+								
.001 to .049	13	189	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	15.0	0	2	0	0	0	0	13
.050 to .079	216	117	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.3	0	4	0	0	0	0	218
.080 to .099	597	522	7	503	45	29	4	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	11.5	3	594	0	0	0	0	600
.100 to .149	1343	596	2	506	601	163	37	21	9	6	0	0	0	0	14.6	9	1354	7	0	0	0	1358
.150 to .199	860	807	3	9	12	474	197	67	13	64	13	1	0	0	28.8	12	865	5	0	0	0	868
.200 to .249	311	916	0	1	0	55	86	95	26	34	8	2	0	0	55.7	12	319	5	0	0	0	319
.250+	73	972	0	1	1	3	14	14	25	7	3	3	1	0	62.2	3	75	3	0	0	0	76
Unknown	12	355	0	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	11.2	0	6	0	0	0	0	13
Total	3425	641	15	1021	661	727	339	201	73	112	24	6	1	0	23.0	39	3219	20	0	0	0	3465
Percentage	98.8		0.4	29.5	19.1	21.0	9.8	5.8	2.1	3.2	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.1	92.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

This table gives the penalties for those offenders who 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. Exceed prescribed content of alcohol '.001 to .049' relates specifically to drivers on a P-plate licence as it is an offence for such licence holders to drive with any concentration of alcohol in their blood.

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TABLE 3.27 Penalties imposed for offenders convicted of driving with more than the prescribed content of alcohol (PCA) and who have one or more previous convictions for such an offence

Blood alcohol level	Fine		Duration of licence suspension (months)													Av.	Until further order	Total licence suspension	CSO	Bond	Suspended		Direct Imprisonment	Total convicted
	No.	Av.	1-3	4-6	7-9	10-12	13-15	16-18	19-24	25-36	37-48	49-60	61-72	73+	imprisonment						Imprisonment			
.001 to .049	6	108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
.050 to .079	60	109	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	60
.080 to .099	171	547	0	126	18	19	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	18.8	2	171	0	0	0	0	0	0	173
.100 to .149	444	638	1	127	173	74	38	18	9	3	0	0	0	0	27.0	8	446	1	0	0	0	0	0	446
.150 to .199	311	898	3	3	2	141	59	27	5	57	13	0	0	1	34.3	5	316	4	3	3	0	0	0	320
.200 to .249	137	1652	0	0	0	13	21	30	21	27	15	2	0	0	94.6	10	139	1	0	0	0	0	0	139
.250 +	41	1001	0	0	1	7	8	4	10	6	3	1	0	1	91.1	3	44	3	0	0	0	0	0	45
Unknown	2	625	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	12.0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total	1172	725	5	257	194	254	130	76	46	93	31	3	0	2	38.7	28	1119	9	3	3	0	0	0	1191
Percentage	98.4		0.4	21.6	16.3	21.3	10.9	6.4	3.9	7.8	2.6	0.3	0.0	0.2		2.4	94.0	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

This table gives the penalties for those who had one or more 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.

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TABLE 3.28a Age, sex and offence charged for male defendants

Major charge (grouped)	Age of Males										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	Average age (years)	Number	Percentage	
Offences against the person	1	358	748	630	511	304	371	114	41	30.5	3078	11.7	396
Sexual offences	0	28	45	57	53	53	47	21	16	34.6	320	1.2	133
Robbery and extortion	0	60	79	32	22	5	7	3	0	24.6	208	0.8	54
Burglary and break and enter	1	337	395	206	134	70	30	5	2	25.0	1180	4.5	194
Fraud and misappropriation	0	43	128	104	110	85	93	35	7	32.6	605	2.3	99
Larceny and receiving	1	836	998	612	462	288	331	155	216	30.2	3899	14.9	442
Damage property and environmental offences	0	279	373	248	153	78	71	23	1	26.6	1226	4.7	88
Offences against good order	2	855	1493	873	536	357	354	131	62	28.0	4663	17.8	314
Drug offences	0	946	1644	974	558	257	162	29	11	25.7	4581	17.5	255
Driving offences	1	589	1426	1006	757	494	556	194	100	30.3	5123	19.5	1450
Other offences	0	57	115	64	44	23	40	14	40	32.7	397	1.5	75
Non-offence matters	5	47	180	200	165	121	149	63	15	33.2	945	3.6	515
Total	11	4435	7624	5006	3505	2135	2211	787	511	28.9	26225		3925
Percentage	0.0	16.9	29.1	19.1	13.4	8.1	8.4	3.0	1.9			100.0	
Rate per 1,000 of adult population		199.3	128.3	87.3	58.7	38.2	22.1	11.5	4.5		48.8		

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. Rates per 1000 adult population are derived from 'Estimated resident population by sex and age states and territories of Australia, June 1987 to June 1992' (Australian Bureau of Statistics: Catalogue no. 3201.0)

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TABLE 3.28b Age, sex and offence charged for female defendants

Major charge (grouped)	Age of Females										Total with information available		
	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50-59	60 plus	Average age (years)	Number	Percentage	Information not available
Offences against the person	0	54	107	77	71	43	46	10	4	29.8	412	9.0	49
Sexual offences	0	1	2	1	0	3	2	0	0	33.1	9	0.2	23
Robbery and extortion	0	4	6	8	2	0	1	0	0	25.8	21	0.5	9
Burglary and break and enter	0	15	39	43	7	3	0	1	0	25.0	108	2.4	27
Fraud and misappropriation	0	29	59	58	33	23	21	7	2	29.5	232	5.1	30
Larceny and receiving	2	191	344	281	194	120	163	129	110	33.5	1534	33.6	84
Damage property and environmental offences	0	22	20	24	17	12	6	0	0	27.3	101	2.2	9
Offences against good order	1	95	185	134	86	48	62	14	5	28.6	630	13.8	43
Drug offences	0	89	225	162	121	48	40	14	1	27.9	700	15.3	32
Driving offences	1	42	181	140	108	69	81	14	7	30.4	643	14.1	269
Other offences	0	7	15	13	10	13	8	7	6	36.1	79	1.7	36
Non-offence matters	4	5	13	21	21	12	16	2	0	31.8	94	2.1	75
Total	8	554	1196	962	670	394	446	198	135	30.6	4563		686
Percentage	0.2	12.1	26.2	21.1	14.7	8.6	9.8	4.3	3.0			100.0	
Rate per 1,000 of adult population		26.1	21.1	17.3	11.3	7.0	4.5	2.9	0.9		8.2		

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. Rates per 1000 adult population are derived from 'Estimated resident population by sex and age states and territories of Australia, June 1987 to June 1992' (Australian Bureau of Statistics: Catalogue no. 3201.0)

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TABLE 3.28c Age, sex and offence charged for all defendants

Major charge (grouped)	Age of all defendants										Total with information available		
	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50-59	60 plus	Average age (years)	Number	Percentage	Information not available
Offences against the person	1	412	856	707	583	347	417	124	46	30.4	3493	11.3	357
Sexual offences	0	29	47	58	54	56	49	21	16	34.5	330	1.1	158
Robbery and extortion	0	64	85	40	25	5	8	3	0	24.7	230	0.7	63
Burglary and break and enter	1	352	435	249	142	73	30	6	2	25.0	1290	4.2	222
Fraud and misappropriation	0	72	189	166	143	108	114	42	9	31.7	843	2.7	132
Larceny and receiving	3	1030	1342	895	657	409	494	285	327	31.2	5442	17.6	527
Damage property and environmental offences	0	301	393	272	170	90	77	23	1	26.6	1327	4.3	97
Offences against good order	3	950	1680	1009	623	406	418	145	67	28.1	5301	17.2	359
Drug offences	0	1036	1879	1141	682	307	205	44	12	26.0	5306	17.2	289
Driving offences	2	632	1614	1151	869	565	639	208	107	30.3	5787	18.7	1726
Other offences	0	64	134	78	55	40	49	23	47	33.4	490	1.6	124
Non-offence matters	9	52	196	222	188	133	166	65	15	33.0	1046	3.4	601
Total	19	4994	8850	5988	4191	2539	2666	989	649	29.2	30885		4655
Percentage	0.1	16.2	23.7	19.4	13.6	8.2	8.6	3.2	2.1			100.0	
Rate per 1,000 of adult population		114.8	76.1	53.0	35.2	22.7	13.4	7.3	2.5		28.2		

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. Rates per 1000 adult population are derived from 'Estimated resident population by sex and age states and territories of Australia, June 1987 to June 1992' (Australian Bureau of Statistics: Catalogue no. 3201.0)

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TABLE 3.29 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	1181	1567	229	94	108	23	3202	12.0	648
Sexual offences	169	148	65	7	5	5	399	1.5	89
Robbery and extortion	45	177	18	3	7	0	250	0.9	43
Burglary and break and enter	276	897	75	50	19	6	1323	5.0	189
Fraud and misappropriation	300	326	48	15	36	7	732	2.7	243
Larceny and receiving	1304	2515	630	171	346	20	4986	18.7	983
Damage property and environmental offences	426	665	51	46	20	10	1218	4.6	206
Offences against good order	1725	2498	249	152	91	40	4755	17.8	905
Drug offences	896	1598	134	68	86	18	2800	10.5	2795
Driving offences	3070	2041	306	173	130	60	5760	21.6	1753
Other offences	128	123	19	4	5	4	283	1.1	331
Non-offence matters	360	477	65	44	11	12	969	3.6	678
Total	9680	13032	1889	827	864	185	26677		8863
Percentage	37.0	48.9	7.1	3.1	3.2	0.7		100.0	

Due to differences in the definitions of unemployed used by the police and the Australian Bureau of Statistics, the fluctuating changes in employment rates, and the large time lag between date of arrest and the date chosen to provide the baseline employment statistics, it has been decided that the calculation of rates per 1,000 adult population are not appropriate for this table.

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TABLE 3.30 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	1229	401	445	172	117	12	2376	11.9	1474
Sexual offences	154	20	74	34	23	2	307	1.5	181
Robbery and extortion	145	30	12	4	6	0	197	1.0	96
Burglary and break and enter	719	133	77	43	36	1	1009	5.1	503
Fraud and misappropriation	281	58	142	53	23	3	560	2.8	415
Larceny and receiving	2222	393	860	215	161	67	3918	19.6	2051
Damage property and environmental offences	600	110	95	62	42	2	911	4.6	513
Offences against good order	2450	322	398	180	139	5	3494	17.5	2166
Drug offences	1362	247	192	105	64	4	1974	9.9	3621
Driving offences	2539	367	877	263	219	21	4286	21.5	3227
Other offences	119	17	34	15	5	3	193	1.0	421
Non-offence matters	231	108	187	111	92	1	730	3.7	917
Total	12051	2206	3393	1257	927	121	19955		15585
Percentage	60.4	11.1	17.0	6.3	4.6	0.6		100.0	
Rate	49.0		5.4	41.0	14.9	2	19.1		

Rates per 1,000 adult population have been derived from Australian Bureau of Statistics 1991 Census data.

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TABLE 3.31 Offence type and birthplace of defendant

Major charge (grouped)	State or country of birth													Total with information available		
	Australasia					Europe							Other			
	Aboriginal	South Australia	Interstate	Australia unspecified	New Zealand	United Kingdom	Germany	Greece	Italy	Yugoslavia	Other Europe	Asia				
Offences against the person	463	1675	481	117	58	211	21	29	35	29	101	82	22	3324	12.1	526
Sexual offences	20	215	77	8	2	37	2	4	7	4	23	15	2	416	1.5	72
Robbery and extortion	42	104	49	8	3	26	0	1	0	1	3	13	0	250	0.9	43
Burglary and break and enter	193	694	246	31	27	75	10	6	4	10	22	30	10	1358	4.9	154
Fraud and misappropriation	29	398	136	18	11	66	5	7	10	10	25	27	2	744	2.7	231
Larceny and receiving	321	2724	913	183	52	298	45	54	72	64	221	191	38	5176	18.8	793
Damage property and environmental offences	151	707	177	45	10	77	9	4	5	10	35	16	2	1248	4.5	176
Offences against good order	783	2635	684	161	46	252	29	54	51	36	87	61	16	4895	17.8	765
Drug offences	139	1905	488	80	29	188	14	33	28	25	56	42	17	3044	11.1	2551
Driving offences	384	3588	772	218	89	388	35	23	48	50	182	110	36	5923	21.5	1590
Other offences	21	169	44	5	6	19	4	4	5	5	10	5	3	300	1.1	314
Non-offence matters	36	396	188	28	7	42	5	8	25	42	31	14	4	826	3.0	821
Total	2582	15210	4255	902	340	1679	179	227	290	286	796	606	152	27504		8036
Percentage	9.4	55.3	15.5	3.3	1.2	6.1	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.0	2.9	2.2	0.6		100.0	
Rate	290		28.0		40.7	12.0	12.9	16.9	10.1	32.5	20.9	21.0	13.2	26.8		

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. Rates per 1,000 adult population have been derived from Australian Bureau of Statistics 1991 Census data. Yugoslavia is defined as its composition as of June 30, 1991.

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TABLE 3.32 Offence type and residence of defendant - local government area in metropolitan Adelaide*

Offence type	Adelaide	Brighton	Burnside	Campbell- town	East Torrens	Elizabeth	Enfield	Gawler	Glenelg	Happy Valley	Henley & Grange	Hindmarsh & Norwood	Kensington	Marion	Mitcham	Munno Para
Offences against the person	46	20	45	51	6	141	277	36	33	38	38	46	18	116	76	156
Sexual offences	5	3	4	7	0	25	23	3	4	2	4	4	1	15	4	20
Robbery and extortion	5	0	3	7	2	10	23	11	3	2	4	8	0	12	5	11
Burglary and break and enter	14	6	9	23	0	78	132	14	22	18	9	17	13	65	25	70
Fraud and misappropriation	19	5	27	24	0	36	74	13	7	12	9	12	5	42	16	47
Larceny and receiving	126	58	105	141	14	267	470	61	69	65	54	72	38	306	122	242
Damage property and environmental offences	27	5	15	23	2	51	96	21	13	20	11	23	5	57	26	61
Offences against good order	35	38	71	101	7	188	346	56	60	69	60	64	42	240	97	182
Drug offences	79	35	64	99	8	248	457	69	55	58	44	90	38	243	116	246
Driving offences	64	68	157	163	24	218	443	66	63	85	89	64	45	351	203	231
Other offences	6	10	19	19	6	21	49	5	6	8	5	5	6	32	23	21
Non-offence matters	21	11	28	34	1	84	84	22	13	20	21	24	16	76	36	75
Total	497	259	547	692	70	1367	2474	377	348	397	348	429	227	1555	749	1362
Percentage	2.1	1.1	2.3	2.9	0.3	5.7	10.3	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.8	0.9	6.4	3.1	5.6
Rate per 1,000 of adult population	49.8	16.0	17.5	19.5	14.2	64.0	49.7	32.8	31.3	16.4	28.9	62.5	29.7	25.9	15.2	62.2

* The local government area of "Happy Valley" is now identified separately. Prior to 1989 it was included in "other country"
Rates per 1000 adult population are derived from Australian Bureau of Statistics 1991 Census Data.

TABLE 3.32 (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	161	33	156	27	338	18	11	110	32	54	11	98	20	208	2420
Sexual offences	23	2	23	4	64	2	2	11	4	8	2	11	1	32	313
Robbery and extortion	22	3	17	1	33	1	0	6	4	0	0	13	0	25	231
Burglary and break and enter	60	14	58	21	109	3	7	36	11	14	4	45	7	80	984
Fraud and misappropriation	42	10	32	6	72	3	5	39	8	25	5	25	12	50	682
Larceny and receiving	302	69	249	62	550	27	26	156	50	137	17	178	36	377	4446
Damage property and environmental offences	75	11	35	15	131	6	1	47	17	16	1	34	8	72	925
Offences against good order	233	42	222	56	396	19	25	156	83	100	11	189	22	368	3628
Drug offences	244	41	256	80	445	26	25	154	64	122	13	172	24	317	3932
Driving offences	385	78	286	87	524	67	43	281	79	142	25	211	64	391	4997
Other offences	28	7	17	8	42	9	2	17	4	15	2	15	1	38	446
Non-offence matters	88	18	55	8	130	15	7	48	19	32	3	52	20	63	1124
Total	1663	328	1406	375	2834	196	154	1061	375	665	94	1043	215	2021	24128
Percentage	6.9	1.4	5.8	1.6	11.7	0.8	0.6	4.4	1.6	2.8	0.4	4.3	0.9	8.4	100.0
Rate per 1,000 of adult population	28.5	24.5	46.5	24.5	36.9	16.3	23.1	17.0	56.9	22.3	16.5	28.3	23.3	31.5	30.1

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TABLE 3.33 Offence type and residence of defendant - local government area outside metropolitan Adelaide

Offence type	Mount Gambier	Riverland	Port Lincoln	Port Augusta	Port Pirie	Whyalla	Cooper Pedy	Far North	Ceduna	Murray Bridge	Other country*	No fixed place of abode	Interstate or overseas	Unknown	Total
Offences against the person	64	109	56	172	52	153	30	98	46	90	347	101	69	43	1430
Sexual offences	7	23	14	25	6	14	0	2	1	15	47	13	7	1	175
Robbery and extortion	1	3	5	2	1	2	1	0	5	3	6	23	2	8	62
Burglary and break and enter	27	41	51	43	18	33	16	10	7	18	108	99	27	30	528
Fraud and misappropriation	16	19	15	20	10	37	4	1	2	20	93	25	20	11	293
Larceny and receiving	80	142	58	109	59	109	18	32	30	54	433	168	126	105	1523
Damage property and environmental offences	29	43	22	59	24	50	4	20	21	24	121	42	17	23	499
Offences against good order	143	175	82	219	62	184	45	137	69	132	442	167	89	86	2032
Drug offences	97	205	76	82	93	190	17	30	20	114	577	37	86	39	1663
Driving offences	178	264	150	149	113	194	47	64	48	131	957	40	142	39	2516
Other offences	14	29	8	4	1	8	3	3	1	13	62	11	4	7	168
Non-offence matters	17	54	21	35	27	70	7	9	7	35	185	36	12	8	523
Total	673	1107	558	919	466	1044	192	406	257	649	3378	762	601	400	11412
Percentage	5.9	9.7	4.9	8.1	4.1	9.1	1.7	3.6	2.3	5.7	29.6	6.7	5.3	3.5	100.0
Rate per 1,000 of adult population	34.6	43.2	62.4	85.6	38.6	54.4	112.3	56.1	101.2	54.6	20.9				40.6

Rates per 1000 adult population are derived from Australian Bureau of Statistics 1991 Census Data.

* Prior to 1989 this category included Happy Valley. This is now separately identified in Table 3.43 for metropolitan Adelaide. The local government areas of Ceduna and Murray Bridge are now identified separately. Previously they were included in "other country"

Magistrates Court Appearances
1 January - 31 December 1992

TABLE 3.34 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	1669	230	407	404	738	97	7.6	631	17.8	3545	11.8	
Sexual offences	252	35	54	31	69	9	5.5	52	11.6	450	1.5	38
Robbery and extortion	108	23	31	18	72	10	8.9	58	22.1	262	.9	31
Burglary and break and enter	557	98	158	167	335	75	10.5	335	24.1	1390	4.6	122
Fraud and misappropriation	412	66	112	97	147	24	6.8	141	16.4	858	2.8	117
Larceny and receiving	2991	405	596	459	940	133	6.4	794	14.4	5524	18.3	445
Damage property and environmental offences	614	97	156	158	268	33	7.2	214	16.1	1326	4.4	98
Offences against good order	2526	376	717	587	931	135	6.9	724	13.7	5272	17.5	388
Drug offences	1135	276	667	528	853	79	8.3	581	16.4	3538	11.7	2057
Driving offences	3086	550	1053	743	1085	109	5.7	842	12.7	6626	22.0	887
Other offences	133	26	58	48	64	9	7.3	60	17.8	338	1.1	276
Non-offence matters	407	106	178	133	152	35	7.5	132	13.1	1011	3.4	636
Total	13890	2288	4187	3373	5654	748	7.0	4564		30140		5400
Percentage	46.1	7.6	13.9	11.2	18.8	2.5		15.1			100.0	

Defendants with 100 or more previous convictions are recorded as 99. A 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.

Magistrates Court Appearances
1 January - 31 December 1992

TABLE 3.35 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												
Sexual offences												
Robbery and extortion												
Burglary and break and enter												
Fraud and misappropriation												
Larceny and receiving												
Damage property and environmental offences												
Offences against good order												
Drug offences												
Driving offences												
Other offences												
Non-offence matters												
Total												
Percentage												

The data necessary for this table was not available due to problems with the new electronically coded data. It is planned that the data will be available for the 1993 report.

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 determined by the court.

Magistrates Court Appearances
1 January - 31 December 1992

TABLE 3.36 Offence type and legal representation at final court appearance

Major charge (grouped)	Finalised in summary court			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	Number	Percentage	
Offences against the person	231	2288	681	13	275	28	3516	12.6	334
Sexual offences	16	151	40	17	225	5	454	1.6	34
Robbery and extortion	7	127	9	10	109	11	273	1.0	20
Burglary and break and enter	101	965	135	18	203	10	1432	5.1	80
Fraud and misappropriation	41	599	134	2	94	4	874	3.1	101
Larceny and receiving	388	2814	1663	10	144	9	5028	18.0	941
Damage property and environmental offences	83	584	474	7	46	3	1197	4.3	227
Offences against good order	249	2007	1955	3	57	3	4274	15.3	1386
Drug offences	46	378	2999	16	335	19	3793	13.6	1802
Driving offences	188	2589	2896	0	1	0	5674	20.3	1839
Other offences	10	122	210	5	24	3	374	1.3	240
Non-offence matters	27	252	788	0	0	0	1067	3.8	580
Total	1387	12876	11984	101	1513	95	27956		7584
Percentage	5.0	46.1	42.9	.4	5.4	.3		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.

Magistrates Appearances
1 January - 31 December 1992

TABLE 3.37 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	1383	0	149	1995	6	65	252	3850	10.8	0
Sexual offences	56	0	3	174	16	34	205	488	1.4	0
Robbery and extortion	2	0	0	155	9	17	110	293	.8	0
Burglary and break and enter	520	0	13	738	21	20	200	1512	4.3	0
Fraud and misappropriation	523	0	15	332	16	15	74	975	2.7	0
Larceny and receiving	3363	1	86	2345	15	24	135	5969	16.8	0
Damage property and environmental offences	690	1	18	655	8	5	47	1424	4.0	0
Offences against good order	2999	283	46	2267	9	9	47	5660	15.9	0
Drug offences	660	985	13	3550	41	70	276	5595	15.7	0
Driving offences	5382	104	55	1971	0	1	0	7513	21.1	0
Other offences	171	126	6	277	16	1	17	614	1.7	0
Non-offence matters	4	0	0	1643	0	0	0	1647	4.6	0
Total	15753	1500	404	16102	157	261	1363	35540		0
Percentage	44.3	4.2	1.1	45.3	.4	.7	3.8		100.0	

PART 4

SUPREME AND DISTRICT CRIMINAL
COURT APPEARANCES

Supreme and District Criminal Court appearances - major charge and case outcome
1 January - 31 December 1992

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			Other outcome	No.	Pct	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					
Offences against the person	137	1	47	8	11	0	45	49	68	2	368	18.0	78	290
Sexual offences	96	6	36	1	11	0	40	30	99	0	319	15.6	147	172
Robbery and extortion	89	1	19	0	4	0	4	13	12	0	142	7.0	86	56
Break and enter	143	1	13	1	1	0	14	12	31	2	218	10.7	14	204
Fraud and deception	92	0	8	0	0	0	7	6	18	0	131	6.4	10	121
Larceny and receiving	118	0	16	0	2	0	12	9	39	0	196	9.6	13	183
Property damage and environmental offences	40	0	3	0	0	0	4	2	1	0	50	2.5	17	33
Offences against good order	133	0	2	0	3	0	1	4	33	0	176	8.6	44	132
Drug offences	298	8	36	9	1	0	6	22	23	2	405	19.9	63	342
Other offences	27	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	34	1.7	1	33
Total	1173	17	182	19	33	0	135	147	327	6	2039		473	1566
Percentage	57.5	0.8	8.9	0.9	1.6	0.0	6.6	7.2	16.0	0.3	100.0		23.2	76.8

For each court appearance which was finalised during the twelve-month period only the outcome for the major charge is presented here. Excluded are procedural hearings, appeals and applications. Prior to the 1992 report cases consisting solely of breaches of bail or of bonds were excluded. As of the 1992 report these cases are included in the relevant section of the offences against good order.

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 and District Criminal Court appearances - major charge and case outcome
1 January - 31 December 1992

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				No.	Pct	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	4	0	10	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	18	4.9	18	0
Attempted murder	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	4	1	0	9	2.4	9	0
Conspiracy to murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Manslaughter	8	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	11	3.0	11	0
Cause death by dangerous driving	8	0	6	1	0	0	4	0	1	0	20	5.4	0	20
Other homicide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Assault occasioning GBH, victim under 12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Assault occasioning GBH, victim over 12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Assault occasioning GBH, other	14	0	5	2	1	0	3	6	5	0	36	9.8	17	19
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	19	0	9	1	1	0	14	6	18	1	69	18.8	7	62
Other major assault	13	1	5	3	3	0	3	2	2	0	32	8.7	6	26
Minor assault	17	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	10	1	31	8.4	3	28
Assault police	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1.1	0	4
Kidnapping and abduction	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	6	1.6	1	5
Ill-treatment of children	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Hijacking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Threats to kill	29	0	2	0	1	0	13	15	17	0	77	20.9	6	71
Threats to injure	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	6	0	16	4.3	0	16
Other offences	14	0	3	0	2	0	4	12	4	0	39	10.6	0	39
Total	137	1	47	8	11	0	45	49	68	2	368		78	290
Percentage	37.2	0.3	12.8	2.2	3.0	0.0	12.2	13.3	18.5	0.5	100.0		21.2	78.8

Supreme and District Criminal Court appearances - major charge and case outcome
1 January - 31 December 1992

TABLE 4.3 Sexual offences

Major charge	Type of case, plea and outcome										Total charged		Where case heard	
	Guilty plea		Trial				Nolle prosequi				No.	Pct.	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 of female	16	1	12	1	4	0	16	14	36	0	100	31.3	95	5
Rape of male	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	8	2.5	7	1
Rape, victim sex unspecified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Attempted rape	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0.9	1	2
Indecent assault, victim under 12	11	0	6	0	0	0	5	0	13	0	35	11.0	2	33
Indecent assault, victim 12-16	7	0	1	0	1	0	3	2	1	0	15	4.7	1	14
Indecent assault, victim over 16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Indecent assault, victim age unstated	19	2	7	0	3	0	12	6	18	0	67	21.0	1	66
Unlawful sexual intercourse, victim under 12	9	3	6	0	2	0	4	7	12	0	43	13.5	31	12
Unlawful sexual intercourse, victim 12 to 16	22	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	31	9.7	8	23
Unlawful sexual intercourse, other	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	1.3	0	4
Attempted unlawful sexual intercourse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.3	1	0
Incest	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.9	0	3
Other sexual offences	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	9	2.8	0	9
Total	96	6	36	1	11	0	40	30	99	0	319		147	172
Percentage	30.1	1.9	11.3	0.3	3.4	0.0	12.5	9.4	31.0	0.0	100.0		46.1	53.9

Supreme and District Criminal Court appearances - major charge and case outcome
1 January - 31 December 1992

TABLE 4.4 Robbery and extortion

Major charge	Type of case, plea and outcome										Total charged		Where case heard	
	Guilty plea		Trial				Nolle prosequi			No.	Pct	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														
- financial institution	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	7	4.9	7	0
- other location	16	0	3	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	23	16.2	23	0
Robbery with other weapon														
- financial institution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
- other location	27	0	5	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	36	25.4	29	7
Unarmed robbery with violence														
- financial institution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
- other location	27	1	4	0	2	0	1	5	8	0	48	33.8	18	30
Unarmed robbery, no violence														
- financial institution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
- other location	13	0	4	0	2	0	0	4	1	0	24	16.9	9	15
Extortion	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	2.8	0	4
Total	89	1	19	0	4	0	4	13	12	0	142		86	56
Percentage	62.7	0.7	13.4	0.0	2.8	0.0	2.8	9.2	8.5	0.0	100.0		60.6	39.4

Supreme and District Criminal Court appearances - major charge and case outcome
1 January - 31 December 1992

TABLE 4.5 Burglary and break and enter offences

Major charge	Type of case, plea and outcome											Total charged		Where case heard	
	Guilty plea		Trial				Nolle prosequi			No.	Pct	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	9	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	15	6.9	8	7	
Break and enter dwellings	56	0	3	1	1	0	5	1	16	2	85	39.0	2	83	
Break and enter dwellings with intent	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0.9	0	2	
Break and enter dwellings at night with intent	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.5	0	1	
Break and enter shops	42	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	4	0	51	23.4	0	51	
Break and enter shops with intent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	
Break and enter schools	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1.8	0	4	
Break and enter schools with intent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.5	1	0	
Break and enter other building	27	1	3	0	0	0	2	5	6	0	44	20.2	3	41	
Break and enter other building with intent	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	1.4	0	3	
Offences related to break and enter	3	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	12	5.5	0	12	
Total	143	1	13	1	1	0	14	12	31	2	218		14	204	
Percentage	65.6	0.5	6.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	6.4	5.5	14.2	0.9	100.0		6.4	93.6	

Supreme and District Criminal Court appearances - major charge and case outcome
1 January - 31 December 1992

TABLE 4.6 False pretences, fraud and forgery offences

Major charge	Type of case, plea and outcome										Total charged		Where case heard	
	Guilty plea		Trial				Nolle prosequi			No.	Pct	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
False pretences, cards	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
False pretences, cheques (including forge and utter)	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	8	6.1	2	6
False pretences, other	36	0	6	0	0	0	2	1	12	0	57	43.5	4	53
Forge and utter (not cheques)	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	2.3	1	2
Fraud, govt. benefits	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	15.3	1	19
Other fraud	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	3.1	0	4
Misappropriation by partners, trustees etc.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1.5	0	2
Misappropriation by employees	25	0	2	0	0	0	4	3	2	0	36	27.5	1	35
Counterfeiting	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.8	1	0
Total	92	0	8	0	0	0	7	6	18	0	131		10	121
Percentage	70.2	0.0	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	4.6	13.7	0.0	100.0		7.6	92.4

Supreme and District Criminal Court appearances - major charge and case outcome
 1 January - 31 December 1992

TABLE 4.7 Larceny and receiving

Major charge	Type of case, plea and outcome										Total charged		Where case heard	
	Guilty plea		Trial				Nolle prosequi				No.	Pct	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				
Receiving and unlawful possession	61	0	12	0	1	0	6	7	17	0	104	53.1	7	97
Larceny of motor vehicle	13	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	0	19	9.7	0	19
Illegal use, interference with motor vehicle	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	10	5.1	4	6
Larceny, illegal use of other vehicle	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1.0	0	2
Larceny from the person	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	3.1	0	6
Larceny of livestock	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Shop theft	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	10	5.1	0	10
Other larceny	26	0	3	0	1	0	5	1	9	0	45	23.0	2	43
Total	118	0	16	0	2	0	12	9	39	0	196		13	183
Percentage	60.2	0.0	8.2	0.0	1.0	0.0	6.1	4.6	19.9	0.0		100.0	6.6	93.4

Supreme and District Criminal Court appearances - major charge and case outcome
1 January - 31 December 1992

TABLE 4.8 Property damage and environmental offences

Major charge	Type of case, plea and outcome										Total charged		Where case heard	
	Guilty plea		Trial				Nolle prosequi			No.	Pct	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 or damage to property by explosives:														
- value under \$2,000	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	12.0	1	5
- value \$2,000 - \$25,000	16	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	20	40.0	15	5
- value over \$25,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
- value not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2.0	0	1
Property damage other than by fire or explosives:														
- value under \$2,000	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	10	20.0	1	9
- value \$2,000 - \$25,000	8	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	11	22.0	0	11
- value over \$25,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
- value not stated	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4.0	0	2
Other property damage offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Environmental offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Total	40	0	3	0	0	0	4	2	1	0	50		17	33
Percentage	80.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	4.0	2.0	0.0		100.0	34.0	66.0

Supreme and District Criminal Court appearances - major charge and case outcome
1 January - 31 December 1992

TABLE 4.9 Offences against good order

Major charge	Type of case, plea and outcome										Total charged		Where case heard	
	Guilty plea		Trial				Nolle prosequi				No.	Pct	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 govt. security and operations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Contempt of court	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1.1	2	0
Perjury	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Pervert the course of justice	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	10	5.7	4	6
Breach CSO, bond, parole, bail, court order	104	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	17	0	122	69.3	23	99
Escape custody (not jail)	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2.3	0	4
Conspiracy	9	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	8	0	20	11.4	7	13
Offences against justice procedures and the enforcement of order	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	8	4.5	4	4
Other offences against good order	6	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	10	5.7	4	6
Total	133	0	2	0	3	0	1	4	33	0	176		44	132
Percentage	75.6	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.6	2.3	18.8	0.0	100.0		25.0	75.0

Supreme and District Criminal Court appearances - major charge and case outcome
1 January - 31 December 1992

TABLE 4.10 Drug offences

Major charge	Type of case, plea and outcome										Total charged		Where case heard	
	Guilty plea		Trial				Nolle prosequi			No.	Pct	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
Possess, use cannabis	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1.0	0	4
Possess, use other drug	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.7	1	2
Import or export cannabis :														
- below trafficable quantity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
- above the trafficable quantity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
- unstated quantity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.2	0	1
Import, export other drug :														
- below trafficable quantity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
- above the trafficable quantity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
- unstated quantity	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	5	1.2	3	2
Sell, possess for sale cannabis :														
- above prescribed amount	13	0	5	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	22	5.4	0	22
- below prescribed amount	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
- amount unstated	80	6	7	9	0	0	1	7	5	1	116	28.6	6	110
Sell, possess for sale other drug														
- above prescribed amount	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	8	2.0	7	1
- below prescribed amount	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.2	0	1
- amount unstated	43	2	7	0	0	0	0	8	7	0	67	16.5	30	37
Produce cannabis :														
- above the prescribed amount	19	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	21	5.2	3	18
- above 1/5 but below prescribed amount	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.5	0	2
- below 1/5 prescribed amount	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.5	0	2
- amount unstated	111	0	10	0	0	0	2	2	7	0	132	32.6	12	120
Produce cannabis for own use	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.2	0	1
Produce other drug :														
- above prescribed amount	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
- below prescribed amount	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
- amount unstated	10	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	16	4.0	1	15
Other drug offences	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1.0	0	4
Total	298	8	36	9	1	0	6	22	23	2	405		63	342
Percentage	73.6	2.0	8.9	2.2	0.2	0.0	1.5	5.4	5.7	0.5		100.0	15.6	84.4

Supreme and District Criminal Court appearances - major charge and case outcome
 1 January - 31 December 1992

TABLE 4.11 Other offences

Major charge	Type of case, plea and outcome										Total charged		Where case heard	
	Guilty plea		Trial				Nolle prosequi			No.	Pct	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
Driving, motor vehicle, traffic etc offences	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	7	20.6	1	6
Company, banking, financial, insurance etc offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2.9	0	1
Misc. state and territory legislation	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	8.8	0	3
Escape prison	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	64.7	0	22
Other offences by prisoners	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.9	0	1
Total	27	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	34		1	33
Percentage	79.4	0.0	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.0	8.8	0.0		100.0	2.9	97.1

Supreme and District Criminal Court appearances - major penalty for major charge found guilty
1 January - 31 December 1992

TABLE 4.12 Summary of all convictions

Major charge convicted	Other penalty	Fine	Suspended imprisonment duration (months)				Immediate imprisonment: duration of sentence for major charge																Total		
			Suspension of driver's licence	Rising of the court	Bond with supervision	Bond without supervision	C.S.O.	No.	Min	Av.	Max	No.	Av. N.P.P. (mths)	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
Offences against the person	3	13	2	1	15	4	6	103	1	13.6	72	112	60.8	29.4	6	14	25	19	13	7	13	1	0	14	259
Sexual offences	0	4	0	0	12	3	0	84	2	18.9	60	68	37.2	54.5	0	3	6	7	10	13	25	4	0	0	171
Robbery and extortion	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	23	4	30.0	84	87	44.3	52.6	0	0	6	12	18	14	36	1	0	0	112
Break and enter	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	88	1	12.6	24	67	20.5	17.4	2	8	42	12	1	1	1	0	0	0	160
Fraud and deception	0	4	0	0	7	1	0	69	3	15.3	42	26	23.0	15.3	7	5	9	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	107
Larceny and receiving	1	6	0	0	6	4	3	81	3	15.1	240	52	23.3	18.1	7	9	22	6	6	0	2	0	0	0	153
Property damage and environmental offences	1	4	0	0	2	5	1	24	2	14.0	48	17	18.9	29.7	0	1	7	3	2	1	3	0	0	0	54
Offences against good order	8	5	0	1	14	16	1	37	1	11.0	36	63	18.3	18.3	7	12	28	9	4	1	2	0	0	0	145
Drug offences	0	132	0	0	12	3	9	144	1	14.7	84	71	34.8	40.4	4	11	9	7	7	14	17	2	0	0	371
Other offences	1	2	8	0	1	0	0	2	3	4.5	6	25	37.4	14.9	5	11	7	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	39
Total	16	172	10	2	70	37	21	655	1	15.2	240	588	36.3	32.4	38	74	161	78	62	52	100	9	0	14	1571
Percentage	1.0	10.9	0.6	0.1	4.5	2.4	1.3	41.7				37.4													100.0

** Average non-parole periods may occasionally exceed average sentence lengths where cases receive a sentence which is cumulative on another sentence or to be served at the expiration of another sentence. The sentence length shown in the average sentence length column is the sentence for the major offence convicted and thus excludes other sentences to be served in addition, whereas non-parole periods are set in relation to the total sentence for all offences convicted. Average sentence length excludes indeterminate sentences such as life imprisonment or imprisonment "until the Governor's pleasure be known". The average non-parole period includes data from cases with life sentences however, and so the numbers of cases on which these two averages are based may differ. Sentences of imprisonment "until the Governor's pleasure be known" are included with life sentences.

Major penalty is the most serious penalty handed down. Major charge found guilty is the charge receiving the most serious penalty. (See Appendix A for more details.)

Supreme and District Criminal Court appearances - major penalty for major charge found guilty
1 January - 31 December 1992

TABLE 4.13 Offences against the person

Major charge convicted	Other penalty	Fine	Suspension of driver's licence	Rising of the court	Bond with supervision	Bond without supervision	C.S.O.	Suspended imprisonment duration (months)				Immediate imprisonment: duration of sentence for major charge													Total			
								No.	Min	Av.	Max	No.	Av. N.P.P. (mths)	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				
Murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	14	253.7	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	14
Attempted murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	1	72.0	120.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Conspiracy to murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	72	72.0	72	10	36.0	60.0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	5	0	0	0	0	11	
Cause death by dangerous driving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	12	22.5	30	6	13.3	27.0	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	
Other homicide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assault occasioning GBH, victim under 12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assault occasioning GBH, victim over 12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	1	18.0	48.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Assault occasioning GBH, other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	9	20.2	30	20	74.2	46.9	0	0	2	4	4	2	8	0	0	0	0	0	25	
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	20	3	11.6	30	22	14.6	16.1	2	4	9	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	
Other major assault	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	9	6	21.2	42	8	18.8	28.9	0	0	3	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	
Minor assault	3	9	0	1	4	1	4	24	1	5.9	18	7	14.6	7.9	1	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53	
Assault police	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	6.5	12	3	9.0	5.3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	
Kidnapping and abduction	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	4	9.5	15	1	18.0	18.0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	
Ill-treatment of children	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Hijacking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Threats to kill	6	0	0	0	1	2	1	20	2	12.0	36	10	9.3	13.7	1	2	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	
Threats to injure	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	4	8.3	12	1	12.0	9.0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	
Other offences	0	3	0	0	1	0	1	7	8	25.0	42	8	36.5	24.6	1	1	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	
Total	3	13	2	1	15	4	6	103	1	13.6	72	112	60.8	29.4	6	14	25	19	13	7	13	1	0	14	0	259		
Percentage	1.2	5.0	0.8	0.4	5.8	1.5	2.3	39.8				43.2															100.0	

** Average non-parole periods may occasionally exceed average sentence lengths where cases receive a sentence which is cumulative on another sentence or to be served at the expiration of another sentence. The sentence length shown in the average sentence length column is the sentence for the major offence convicted and thus excludes other sentences to be served in addition, whereas non-parole periods are set in relation to the total sentence for all offences convicted. Average sentence length excludes indeterminate sentences such as life imprisonment or imprisonment "until the Governor's pleasure be known". The average non-parole period includes data from cases with life sentences however, and so the numbers of cases on which these two averages are based may differ. Sentences of imprisonment "until the Governor's pleasure be known" are included with life sentences. Major penalty is the most serious penalty handed down. Major charge found guilty is the charge receiving the most serious penalty. (See Appendix A for more details.)

Supreme and District Criminal Court appearances - major penalty for major charge found guilty
1 January - 31 December 1992

TABLE 4.14 Sexual offences

Major charge convicted	Other penalty	Fine	Suspension of driver's licence	Rising of the court	Bond with supervision	Bond without supervision	C.S.O	Suspended imprisonment duration (months)				Immediate imprisonment : duration of sentence for major charge													Total
								No.	Min	Av.	Max	No.	Av. N.P.P. (mths)	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	
Rape of male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	48	48.0	48	26	54.5	80.8	0	0	0	0	1	2	19	4	0	0	28
Rape of female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	48	48.0	48	1	36.0	48.0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Rape, victim sex unspecified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Attempted rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	60	60.0	60	1	18.0	36.0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Indecent assault, victim under 12	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	20	4	18.8	42	5	11.5	23.4	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	26
Indecent assault, victim 12-16	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	7	6	10.3	18	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Indecent assault victim over 16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indecent assault, victim age un stated	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	23	2	11.8	24	5	28.3	29.4	0	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	31
Unlawful sexual intercourse, victim under 12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	9	33.0	48	10	30.3	57.0	0	0	0	1	1	3	5	0	0	0	15
Unlawful sexual intercourse, victim 12 to 16	0	4	0	0	5	1	0	18	3	20.9	48	15	23.4	32.4	0	1	5	2	2	4	1	0	0	0	43
Unlawful sexual intercourse, victim over 16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	18	18.0	18	2	18.0	36.0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Unlawful sexual intercourse, other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Attempted unlawful sexual intercourse	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	36	36.0	36	3	40.0	44.0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	5
Incest	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	5	2	13.8	24	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Other sexual offences	0	4	0	0	12	3	0	84	2	18.9	60	68	37.2	54.5	0	3	6	7	10	13	25	4	0	0	171
Total	0	4	0	0	12	3	0	84	2	18.9	60	68	37.2	54.5	0	3	6	7	10	13	25	4	0	0	171
Percentage	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	7.0	1.8	0.0	49.1				39.8													100.0

** Average non-parole periods may occasionally exceed average sentence lengths where cases receive a sentence which is cumulative on another sentence or to be served at the expiration of another sentence. The sentence length shown in the average sentence length column is the sentence for the major offence convicted and thus excludes other sentences to be served in addition, whereas non-parole periods are set in relation to the total sentence for all offences convicted. Average sentence length excludes indeterminate sentences such as life imprisonment or imprisonment "until the Governor's pleasure be known". The average non-parole period includes data from cases with life sentences however, and so the numbers of cases on which these two averages are based may differ. Sentences of imprisonment "until the Governor's pleasure be known" are included with life sentences. Major penalty is the most serious penalty handed down. Major charge found guilty is the charge receiving the most serious penalty. (See Appendix A for more details.)

Supreme and District Criminal Court appearances - major penalty for major charge found guilty
1 January - 31 December 1992

TABLE 4.16 Burglary and break and enter offences

Major charge convicted	Other penalty	Fine	Suspended licence	Suspended of Rising driver's of the court	Bond with super-vision	Bond without super-vision	C.S.O.	Suspended imprisonment duration (months)				Immediate imprisonment: duration of sentence for major charge														Total
								No.	Min	Av.	Max	No.	Av. N.P.P. (mths)	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		
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	12	17.3	24	7	25.2	24.0	0	2	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	11
Break and enter dwellings	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	3	12.4	24	25	22.5	18.7	1	0	16	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	60
Break and enter dwellings with intent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	1	-	6.0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Break and enter dwellings at night with intent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	9.0	9	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Break and enter shops	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	25	6	12.6	24	17	18.5	15.3	0	3	13	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44
Break and enter shops with intent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Break and enter schools	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	8	11.7	15	1	15.0	18.0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Break and enter schools with intent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Break and enter other building	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	20	1	12.9	24	11	16.1	17.4	0	1	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32
Break and enter other building with intent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	1	22.0	10.0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Offences related to break and enter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	9	9.0	9	4	22.7	11.0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Total	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	88	1	12.6	24	67	20.5	17.4	2	8	42	12	1	1	1	0	0	0	160	
Percentage	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	55.0				41.9														100.0

** Average non-parole periods may occasionally exceed average sentence lengths where cases receive a sentence which is cumulative on another sentence or to be served at the expiration of another sentence. The sentence length shown in the average sentence length column is the sentence for the major offence convicted and thus excludes other sentences to be served in addition, whereas non-parole periods are set in relation to the total sentence for all offences convicted. Average sentence length excludes indeterminate sentences such as life imprisonment or imprisonment "until the Governor's pleasure be known". The average non-parole period includes data from cases with life sentences however, and so the numbers of cases on which these two averages are based may differ. Sentences of imprisonment "until the Governor's pleasure be known" are included with life sentences. Major penalty is the most serious penalty handed down. Major charge found guilty is the charge receiving the most serious penalty. (See Appendix A for more details.)

Supreme and District Criminal Court appearances - major penalty for major charge found guilty
1 January - 31 December 1992

TABLE 4.17 False pretences, fraud and forgery offences

Major charge convicted	Other penalty		Suspension of driver's licence	Rising court	Bond with super-vision	Bond without super-vision	C.S.O.	Suspended imprisonment duration (months)				Immediate imprisonment: duration of sentence for major charge															
	Fine							No.	Min	Av.	Max	No.	Av. N.P.P. (mths)	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	Total		
False pretences, cards	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
False pretences, cheques (including forge and utter)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	12	18.0	24	1	-	5.0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
False pretences, other	0	2	0	0	4	1	0	29	3	11.7	24	12	13.5	15.3	2	2	6	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	48
Forge and utter (not cheques)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	15	19.5	24	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Fraud, govt. benefits	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	14	3	16.5	36	5	-	4.6	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
Other fraud	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	20.0	42	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Misappropriation by partners, trustees etc.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	2	7.0	15.0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Misappropriation by employees	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	18	6	17.3	32	6	46.0	26.2	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	28
Counterfeiting	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	36	36.0	36	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	0	4	0	0	7	1	0	69	3	15.3	42	26	23.0	15.3	7	5	9	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	107	
Percentage	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	6.5	0.9	0.0	64.5				24.3															100.0

** Average non-parole periods may occasionally exceed average sentence lengths where cases receive a sentence which is cumulative on another sentence or to be served at the expiration of another sentence. The sentence length shown in the average sentence length column is the sentence for the major offence convicted and thus excludes other sentences to be served in addition, whereas non-parole periods are set in relation to the total sentence for all offences convicted. Average sentence length excludes indeterminate sentences such as life imprisonment or imprisonment "until the Governor's pleasure be known". The average non-parole period includes data from cases with life sentences however, and so the numbers of cases on which these two averages are based may differ. Sentences of imprisonment "until the Governor's pleasure be known" are included with life sentences. Major penalty is the most serious penalty handed down. Major charge found guilty is the charge receiving the most serious penalty. (See Appendix A for more details.)

Supreme and District Criminal Court appearances - major penalty for major charge found guilty
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TABLE 4.18 Larceny and receiving

Major charge convicted	Other penalty	Fine	Suspended imprisonment duration (months)					Immediate imprisonment : duration of sentence for major charge															Total				
			Suspension of driver's licence	Rising of the court	Bond with super-vision	Bond without super-vision	C.S.O.	No.	Min	Av.	Max	No.	Av. N.P.P. (mths)	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		
Receiving and unlawful possession	0	4	0	0	0	2	1	47	3	17.7	240	21	16.2	15.2	2	5	10	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75
Larceny of motor vehicle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	6	13.2	24	11	21.5	25.6	0	1	5	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	16
Illegal use, interference with motor vehicle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	5	36.8	3.6	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Larceny, illegal use of other vehicle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	1	21.0	12.0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Larceny from the person	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	3	15.6	30	1	84.0	72.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6
Larceny of livestock	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shop theft	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	3	6.0	12	2	56.0	10.0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Other larceny	0	2	0	0	5	2	2	21	3	11.0	24	11	22.4	19.7	1	1	5	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	
Total	1	6	0	0	6	4	3	81	3	15.1	240	52	23.3	18.1	7	9	22	6	6	0	2	0	0	0	0	153	
Percentage	0.7	3.9	0.0	0.0	3.9	2.6	2.0	52.9				34.0															100.0

** Average non-parole periods may occasionally exceed average sentence lengths where cases receive a sentence which is cumulative on another sentence or to be served at the expiration of another sentence. The sentence length shown in the average sentence length column is the sentence for the major offence convicted and thus excludes other sentences to be served in addition, whereas non-parole periods are set in relation to the total sentence for all offences convicted. Average sentence length excludes indeterminate sentences such as life imprisonment or imprisonment "until the Governor's pleasure be known". The average non-parole period includes data from cases with life sentences however, and so the numbers of cases on which these two averages are based may differ. Sentences of imprisonment "until the Governor's pleasure be known" are included with life sentences. Major penalty is the most serious penalty handed down. Major charge found guilty is the charge receiving the most serious penalty. (See Appendix A for more details.)

Supreme and District Criminal Court appearances - major penalty for major charge found guilty
1 January - 31 December 1992

TABLE 4.19 Property damage and environmental offences

Major charge convicted	Other penalty	Fine	Suspension of driver's licence	Rising of the court	Bond with super-vision	Bond without super-vision	C.S.O	Suspended imprisonment duration (months)				Immediate imprisonment : duration of sentence for major charge														Total				
								No.	Min	Av.	Max	No.	Av. N.P.P. (mths)	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						
Arson or damage to property by explosives:																														
- value under \$2,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	11.0	18	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
- value \$2,000 - \$25,000	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	18	38.0	48	11	21.5	38.5	0	0	2	3	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
- value over \$25,000	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
- value not stated	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
Property damage other than by fire or explosives :																														
- value under \$2,000	0	3	0	0	1	2	1	1	15	15.0	15	2	18.0	12.0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
- value \$2,000 - \$25,000	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	12	2	10.1	36	4	12.3	14.3	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
- value over \$25,000	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
- value not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	9	10.5	12	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
Other property damage 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
Environmental 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
Total	1	4	0	0	2	5	1	24	2	14.0	48	17	18.9	29.7	0	1	7	3	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54	
Percentage	1.9	7.4	0.0	0.0	3.7	9.3	1.9	44.4				31.5																	100.0	

** Average non-parole periods may occasionally exceed average sentence lengths where cases receive a sentence which is cumulative on another sentence or to be served at the expiration of another sentence. The sentence length shown in the average sentence length column is the sentence for the major offence convicted and thus excludes other sentences to be served in addition, whereas non-parole periods are set in relation to the total sentence for all offences convicted. Average sentence length excludes indeterminate sentences such as life imprisonment or imprisonment "until the Governor's pleasure be known". The average non-parole period includes data from cases with life sentences however, and so the number of cases on which these two averages are based may differ. Sentences of imprisonment "until the Governor's pleasure be known" are included with life sentences. Major penalty is the most serious penalty handed down. Major charge found guilty is the charge receiving the most serious penalty. (See Appendix A for more details.)

Supreme and District Criminal Court appearances - major penalty for major charge found guilty
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TABLE 4.20 Offences against good order

Major charge convicted	Other penalty	Fine	Suspension of driver's licence	Rising of the court	Bond with vision	Bond without super-vision	C.S.O.	Suspended imprisonment duration (months)				Immediate imprisonment: duration of sentence for major charge													Total				
								No.	Min	Av.	Max	No.	Av. N.P.P. (mths)	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					
Offences against govt. security and operations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Contempt of court	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1.0	1	1	-	1.0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Perjury	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pervert the course of justice	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	7.0	12	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Breach CSO, bond, parole, bail, court order	8	2	0	1	12	16	1	13	1	7.1	15	53	16.6	16.8	5	10	25	9	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	106
Escape custody (not jail)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	4.0	4	3	9.0	9.0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	
Conspiracy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	6	16.0	36	3	80.0	65.3	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	
Offences against justice procedures and the enforcement of order	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	8	12.0	18	2	14.0	8.5	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
Other offences against good order	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	3	8	18.7	30	1	9.0	18.0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	
Total	8	5	0	1	14	16	1	37	1	11.0	36	63	18.3	18.3	7	12	28	9	4	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	145	
Percentage	5.5	3.4	0.0	0.7	9.7	11.0	0.7	25.5				43.4																100.0	

** Average non-parole periods may occasionally exceed average sentence lengths where cases receive a sentence which is cumulative on another sentence or to be served at the expiration of another sentence. The sentence length shown in the average sentence length column is the sentence for the major offence convicted and thus excludes other sentences to be served in addition, whereas non-parole periods are set in relation to the total sentence for all offences convicted. Average sentence length excludes indeterminate sentences such as life imprisonment or imprisonment "until the Governor's pleasure be known". The average non-parole period includes data from cases with life sentences however, and so the numbers of cases on which these two averages are based may differ. Sentences of imprisonment "until the Governor's pleasure be known" are included with life sentences. Major penalty is the most serious penalty handed down. Major charge found guilty is the charge receiving the most serious penalty. (See Appendix A for more details.)

Supreme and District Criminal Court appearances - major penalty for major charge found guilty
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TABLE 4.22 Other offences

Major charge convicted	Other penalty	Fine	Suspended of driver's licence	Rising of the court	Bond with supervision	Bond without supervision	C.S.O	Suspended imprisonment duration (months)				Immediate imprisonment : duration of sentence for major charge													Total		
								No.	Min	Av.	Max	No.	Av. N.P.P. (mths)	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			
Driving, motor vehicle, traffic etc offences	1	1	8	0	0	0	0	1	3	3.0	3	2	-	2.0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
Company, banking, financial, insurance etc offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc. state and territory legislation	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	2	96.0	77.0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Escape prison	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	6	6.0	6	20	33.2	10.6	2	10	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
Other offences by prisoners	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	1	-	4.0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	1	2	8	0	1	0	0	2	3	4.5	6	25	37.4	14.9	5	11	7	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	39	
Percentage	2.6	5.1	20.5	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	5.1				64.1															100.0

** Average non-parole periods may occasionally exceed average sentence lengths where cases receive a sentence which is cumulative on another sentence or to be served at the expiration of another sentence. The sentence length shown in the average sentence length column is the sentence for the major offence convicted and thus excludes other sentences to be served in addition, whereas non-parole periods are set in relation to the total sentence for all offences convicted. Average sentence length excludes indeterminate sentences such as life imprisonment or imprisonment "until the Governor's pleasure be known". The average non-parole period includes data from cases with life sentences however, and so the numbers of cases on which these two averages are based may differ. Sentences of imprisonment "until the Governor's pleasure be known" are included with life sentences. Major penalty is the most serious penalty handed down. Major charge found guilty is the charge receiving the most serious penalty. (See Appendix A for more details.)

Supreme and District Criminal Court appearances
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TABLE 4.23 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	4.13	Threaten life	1 y	Common assault		2 mth	3 mth	1 y	2 mth			
		Manslaughter	7 y	Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for receiving is revoked		1 y	5 y	8 y				
		Cause death by dangerous driving	2 y	6 mth	Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for attempted false pretences is revoked		6 mth	1 y	8 mth	3 y		
		Wound with intent to do grievous bodily harm	5 y		Endangering life		3 y	5 y	6 mth	8 y		
		Cause grievous bodily harm with intent to do grievous bodily harm	6 y		Cumulative with sentence currently being served		1 y	6 mth	6 y	6 mth	7 y	6 mth
		Causing grievous bodily harm with intent to do grievous bodily harm	3 y		To be served concurrently with life sentence for murder currently being served			27 y		Life		
		Wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm	5 y		Existing non parole period of 22 years extended by 5 years							
		Wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm	5 y		To be served cumulatively upon sentence currently being served		Life	18 y		Life		
		Causing grievous bodily harm by dangerous driving	3 y		No alteration to non parole period set							
		Unlawful wounding	2 y		To be served cumulatively upon sentence currently being served		Life	33 y		Life		
		Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	3 mth		No alteration to non parole period set							
		Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	9 mth		Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for assault occasioning actual bodily harm is revoked		1 y	3 y		4 y	3 mth	
		Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	1 y	3 mth	Assault police							
		Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	2 y	6 mth	Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for assault occasioning actual bodily harm is revoked		1 y	3 mth	2 y	3 mth	3 y	6 mth
		Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	2 y		Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for illegal interference with a motor vehicle is revoked		3 mth		8 mth	1 y		
		Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	1 y	3 mth	Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for illegal use of a motor vehicle is revoked		2 y	10 mth	2 y	4 y	1 mth	
		Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	2 y	6 mth	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served		4 y	9 mth	3 y	10 mth	7 y	3 mth
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	2 y		Existing non parole period extended by 1 year									
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	1 y	6 mth	Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for common assault is revoked		6 mth	1 y		3 y	10 mth			
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	1 y	4 mth	Cumulative upon unexpired portion of sentence for which on parole at time of offence.		1 y	4 mth			21 days			
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	1 y	6 mth	Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for common assault is revoked		3 mth	1 y	4 mth	1 y	9 mth			
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	1 y	6 mth	Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for common assault is revoked		8 mth		9 mth	2 y				
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	1 y	6 mth	Cause death by dangerous driving		8 mth		11 mth	2 y	6 mth			
			Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for wilful damage is revoked		4 mth							

Table 4.23 (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					
Offences against the person (cont.)	4.13	Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	1 y	3 mth	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	1 y	9 mth	2 ys	3 mth			
		Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	1 y		Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for common assault is revoked	2 mth	1 mth	1 y	5 mth			
		Common assault	1 y			Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for assault police is revoked	3 mth	2 y	3 y			
						Damaging property	6 mth					
		Common assault	6 mth			Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	1 y	9 mth	8 mth	1 y	3 mth	
						Existing non parole period reviewed and set at 2 years	6 mth					
		Common assault	6 mth			Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	6 mth	1 y	1 y	9 mth	2 y	9 mth
						Common assault	6 mth					
		Common assault	6 mth			Cumulative upon sentences currently being served	2 y	3 mth	1 y	9 mth	2 y	9 mth
						Existing non parole period extended by a period of 3 months	3 mth					
		Common assault	1 y			Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for illegal use of a motor vehicle is revoked	1 y	6 mth	8 mth	2 y	6 mth	
						Larceny	6 mth					
		Assault police	6 mth			Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	9 mth	9 mth	9 mth	1 y	3 mth	
							2 days					
		False imprisonment	1 y	6 mth		Unlawful possession	2 mth	1 y	6 mth	2 y	8 mth	
						Illegal use of a motor vehicle	6 mth					
		Threatening life	1 y	6 mth		Robbery	6 mth	1 y	6 mth	3 y		
						Threatening life	6 mth					
		Threatening life	1 y			Threatening life	6 mth	3 mth	3 mth	2 y		
						Common assault	6 mth					
		Threatening life	1 y			Damaging property	7 mth	1 y	2 mth	1 y	7 mth	
						Building break and felony	5 mth					
		Threatening life	8 mth			Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for common assault is revoked	5 mth	4 mth	4 mth	1 y	1 mth	
Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for assault police is revoked	9 mth											
Threatening to cause harm	9 mth			Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	5 mth	2 y	2 y	2 y	11 mth			
					23 days							
Creating risk of grievous bodily harm	2 y				23 days	2 y	4 y	18 days				
					9 mth							
Endangering life	1 y	6 mth		Shop break & larceny	9 mth	2 y	4 y	18 days				
				Shop break & larceny	9 mth							
Endangering life	4 y			Larceny	6 mth	18 days	6 y	7 y	5 mth			
				Cumulative upon unexpired portion of sentence for which on parole at time of offence	6 mth							
Endangering life	4 y			Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	5 mth	3 y	6 y	7 y	9 days			
					9 days							
Endangering life	1 y	6 mth		Common assault	6 mth	4 y	7 mth	8 y				
				Cumulative upon sentences currently being served	6 y							
Sexual offences	4.14	Rape of female	14 y		The non parole period is extended by a period of 1 year	8 y	25 y	31 y	7 mth			
					Rape of female	9 y						
Rape of male	4 y			Cumulative upon unexpired portion of sentence for which on parole at time of offence	7 mth	18 days	18 days					
					9 y							
Indecent assault	3 y	2 mth		Indecent assault	1 y	3 y	5 y	6 mth				
				Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for wilful damage is revoked	6 mth							
Indecent assault	3 y	2 mth		Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	5 mth	4 y	5 y	7 mth	5 days			
					5 days							

Table 4.23 (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 (cont.)	4.14	Unlawful sexual intercourse with male under 12	3 y	Indecent assault of male under 12	2 y	1 y 3 mth	5 y	
		Unlawful sexual intercourse with female under 12	6 y	Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for indecent assault is revoked	1 y 6 mth	4 y 6 mth	7 y 6 mth	
		Unlawful sexual intercourse with female under 12	4 y	Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for house break and larceny is revoked	1 y 6 mth	2 y	5 y 6 mth	
		Unlawful sexual intercourse with female under 12	6 y	Gross indecency in the presence of a female under 16	1 y 6 mth	2 y 6 mth	7 y 6 mth	
		Unlawful sexual intercourse with male 12 - 16	4 y	Unlawful sexual intercourse with female under 12	3 y	6 y	11 y	
				Indecent assault with male under 12	2 y			
				Unlawful sexual intercourse with female under 12	2 y			
				Cumulative upon unexpired portion of sentence for which on parole at time of offence	8 mth 27 days	1 y 3 mth	2 y 8 mth 27 days	
				Indecent assault.	6 mth	1 y	2 y	
				Apply chloroform with intent to commit incest	4 y	3 y	10 y	
Robbery and extortion	4.15	Armed robbery	9 y	Unlawful sexual intercourse with female under 12	3 y	7 y	10 y	
				To be served cumulatively upon sentence currently being served	7 y 7 mth	Judge declines to set non parole period	16 y 7 mth	
		Armed robbery	4 y	To be served cumulatively upon sentence currently being served	1 y 9 mth 11 days	3 y	5 y 9 mth 11 days	
		Armed robbery	3 y	Armed robbery	3 y	3 y	7 y 8 mth	
		Armed robbery	5 y	Selling heroin	4 y	7 y	9 y 6 mth	
				Possessing heroin	6 mth	6 y	10 y	
		Armed robbery	6 y	Armed robbery	4 y	6 y	10 y	
		Armed robbery	4 y	Maliciously inflicting grievous bodily harm	2 y 6 mth	5 y 6 mth	7 y 6 mth	
				Cumulative upon unexpired portion of sentence for which on parole at time of offence.	1 y 14 days		14 days	
		Armed robbery	6 y	House break and larceny	1 y 6 mth	6 y	9 y	
				Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for break, enter and larceny is revoked	1 y 6 mth			
		Armed robbery	10 y	Armed robbery	8 y	12 y	18 y	
		Armed robbery	5 y	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	8 y 9 mth	8 y 6 mth	13 y 9 mth	
				Existing non parole period of 6 years 6 months extended by 2 years				
		Armed robbery	7 y	Armed robbery	6 y	13 y	19 y	
				Armed robbery	6 y			
		Armed robbery	5 y	Cumulative upon unexpired portion of sentence for which on parole at time of offence	2 y 4 mth 22 days	4 y 6 mth	7 y 4 mth 22 days	
Armed robbery	7 y	Armed robbery	7 y	15 y	22 y 6 mth			
		Armed robbery	7 y					
		Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for larceny is revoked	1 y	6 mth				
		Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for unlawful possession is revoked						
Armed robbery	3 y	To be served concurrently with sentence currently being served	Life	30 y	Life			
Assault with intent to commit a robbery	1 y	Assault with intent to resist lawful apprehension	3 mth	2 y	3 y 5 mth			
		Cumulative with sentences currently being served	2 y 2 mth					

Table 4.23 (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	
Robbery and extortion (cont.)	4.15	Assault with intent to rob whilst armed	4 y	Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for forgery and uttering is revoked	3 y 4 mth	6 y 6 mth	8 y 8 mth	
				Larceny by a servant	4 mth			
		Assault with intent to rob whilst armed	4 y 4 mth	Attempt escape lawful custody	3 mth			
				Building break and larceny	9 mth			
		Armed robbery	7 y	Escape from prison	6 mth	3 y	4 y 10 mth	
				Armed robbery	5 y	8 y	12 y	
		Armed robbery	5 y	Escape lawful custody	6 mth	2 y	5 y 6 mth	
				Armed robbery	3 y 3 mth	3 y	5 y 6 mth	
		Armed robbery	3 y	Cumulative upon unexpired portion for which on parole at time of offence	2 y 28 days	3 y	28 days	
				Armed robbery	4 y 6 mth		5 y 6 mth	
		Armed robbery	4 y	Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for break, enter and larceny is revoked	1 y	4 y 6 mth	10 y	
				Robbery with violence	2 y			
		Armed robbery	5 y	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	3 y	4 y 6 mth	10 y	
				Existing non parole period extended by 3 years				
		Armed robbery	7 y	Armed robbery	4 y 6 mth	8 y	12 y	
				Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for receiving is revoked	6 mth			
		Armed robbery	5 y 6 mth	Cumulative upon unexpired portion of sentence for which on parole at time of offence	1 y 7 mth	2 y 3 mth	7 y 1 mth	
				Armed robbery	1 day		1 day	
		Armed robbery	4 y 6 mth	Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for illegal use of a motor vehicle is revoked	4 mth	3 y	4 y 10 mth	
				Armed robbery	5 y		7 y	11 y 6 mth
		Armed robbery	5 y	Building break and felony	1 y 6 mth	5 y	9 y 3 mth	
				Armed robbery	1 y 3 mth			
		Armed robbery	8 y	Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for hotel break and larceny is revoked	1 y 3 mth	3 y 6 mth	7 y 4 mth	
				House break and larceny	2 y			
		Armed robbery	2 y	Receiving	8 mth	3 y 6 mth	7 y 4 mth	
				Larceny	2 y			
Armed robbery	5 y 8 mth	Larceny	6 mth	5 y 6 mth	6 y 11 mth			
		Unlawful possession	2 mth					
Robbery in company	4 y	Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for larceny is revoked	1 y 3 mth	4 y 6 mth	7 y 1 mth			
		Cumulative upon sentences currently being served	3 y 1 mth					
Robbery with violence	2 y 6 mth	Cumulative upon unexpired portion of sentence for which on parole at time of offence	2 y 3 mth	3 y	4 y 9 mth			
		Robbery with violence	3 y 6 mth			2 y 9 mth	4 y	
Robbery with violence	3 y	Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for larceny is revoked	3 mth	1 y 3 mth	3 y 3 mth			
		Larceny	3 mth					
Robbery with violence	3 y 3 mth	Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	3 mth	3 y 2 mth	4 y 9 mth			
		Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for assault police is revoked	4 mth					
Robbery with violence	3 y	Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for larceny is revoked	2 mth	1 y 3 mth	3 y 3 mth			
		House break and larceny	1 y					
Robbery with violence	3 y	Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	3 mth	1 y 6 mth	3 y 9 mth			
		House break and larceny	9 mth					
Robbery with violence	3 y	Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for resist arrest is revoked	2 mth	4 y	5 y 9 mth			
		Cumulative upon sentences currently being served	2 y 7 mth					
Robbery with violence	5 y 2 mth	Assault causing grievous bodily harm	4 y	4 y	9 y 2 mth			

Table 4.23 (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			
Robbery and extortion (cont.)	4.15	Robbery with violence	3 y	Demand property menaces with intent to steal	1 y	3 y	4 y			
		Robbery with violence	2 y	Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for shop break and larceny of 1 year and 2 months is to be served concurrently with penalty for robbery with violence			1 y	2 y	9 mth	
		Robbery with violence	3 y	Existing non parole period of 10 months reviewed and extended by 2 months			2 y	10 mth	4 y	
		Robbery from person	2 y	Demand property menaces with intent to steal						3 y
Robbery	1 y	3 mth	Attempted false pretences	3 mth	10 mth	1 y	9 mth			
Burglary and break and enter	4.16	Robbery	6 y	Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for larceny is revoked	6 y	7 y	12 y			
		Burglary	3 y	Robbery			3 mth	6 y	3 mth	
		Burglary	6 mth	Attempted false pretences	1 y	Attempted false pretences	1 y	4 y	6 y	
				Cumulative upon unexpired portion of sentence for which on parole at time of offence		9 mth			2 days	
				Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for common assault is revoked		28 days			8 mth	
				Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for house break and larceny is revoked		6 mth			4 mth	1 y
		Burglary	5 y	House break and larceny	1 y	Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for assault occasioning actual bodily harm is revoked	1 y	6 mth	9 y	
				Burglary		1 y			House break and larceny	6 mth
		Burglary	1 y	3 mth	1 y	Cumulative upon unexpired portion of sentence for which on parole at time of offence	1 y	6 mth	1 y 9 mth	
						Attempt break and enter			9 mth	5 days
		House break and larceny	2 y	3 mth	2 y	Cumulative upon unexpired portion of sentence for which on parole at time of offence	2 y	8 mth	4 y	
						Building break and larceny			3 mth	5 days
		House break and larceny	1 y	6 mth	3 y	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	2 y	7 mth	4 y 3 mth	
		House break and larceny	1 y	6 mth	1 y	Cumulative upon unexpired portion of sentence for which on parole at time of offence	2 y	2 mth	2 y 8 mth	
		House break and larceny	4 y		3 y	Cumulative upon unexpired portion of sentence for which on parole at time of offence	3 y	6 mth	3 y 6 mth	
		House break and larceny	2 y		9 mth	Receiving	1 y	6 mth	2 y 9 mth	
House break and larceny	1 y	3 mth	9 mth	Larceny	1 y	6 mth	4 y 7 mth			
			6 mth	Unlawful possession						
			6 mth	Possess heroin						
			9 mth	Larceny						
			2 mth	Forge prescriptions						
			6 mth	Larceny						
			2 mth	Forge prescriptions						

Table 4.23 (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	
Burglary and break and enter (cont.)	4.16	Dwelling house break and larceny	1 y	Larceny Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for building break with intent to commit a felony is revoked	9 mth 9 mth	1 y 8 mth	2 y 6 mth	
		House break and larceny	2 y	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	3 y 28 days	5 y 28 days		
		House break and larceny	1 y	4 mth House break with intent to commit felony	9 mth	1 y 3 mth	2 y 1 mth	
		House break and larceny	1 y	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	1 y 4 mth	1 y 6 mth	2 y 4 mth	
		House break and larceny	1 y	6 mth Existing non parole period reviewed and fixed at 1 year 6 months	24 days		24 days	
		House break and larceny	1 y	6 mth Driving whilst disqualified	2 mth	1 y 2 mth	2 y 4 mth	
		House break and larceny	1 y	6 mth Driving under the influence of alcohol	6 mth			
		House break and larceny	1 y	6 mth Drive with excess blood alcohol level	2 mth			
		House break and larceny	1 y	To be served concurrently with sentence currently being served		5 y	7 y 3 mth	
		House break and larceny	1 y	6 mth Existing non parole period reviewed and extended to 5 years				
		Building break and felony	1 y	6 mth Damaging property	6 mth	2 y	8 y 6 mth	
		Building break and felony	1 y	6 mth Common assault	6 mth			
		Building break and felony	1 y	6 mth Building break and felony	6 mth			
		Building break and felony	1 y	6 mth Building break and felony	6 mth			
		Building break and felony	1 y	6 mth Building break and felony	6 mth			
		House break and larceny	1 y	1 mth Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	2 y 11 mth	2 y 6 mth	4 y 11 days	
		House break and larceny	1 y	6 mth Shed break and larceny	1 y 6 mth	3 y	4 y	
		House break and larceny	1 y	6 mth Unlawful possession	1 y			
		House break and larceny	1 y	6 mth Cumulative upon sentences currently being served	1 y 10 mth	2 y	3 y 4 mth	
		House break and larceny	1 y	3 mth Cumulative upon unexpired portion of sentence for which on parole at time of offence	16 days 8 mth	2 y	16 days 2 y 11 mth	
		Flat break and larceny	1 y	3 mth Cumulative upon unexpired portion of sentence for which on parole at time of offence	12 days 7 mth	1 y 6 mth	2 y 10 mth	
		Shop break and larceny	1 y	6 mth Cumulative upon sentences currently being served	28 days 3 y 6 mth	3 y 3 mth	5 y	
		Shop break and larceny	1 y	3 mth Shop break and larceny	1 y 3 mth	2 y 11 mth	3 y 9 mth	
		Shop break and larceny	1 y	3 mth Shop break and larceny	1 y 3 mth			
		Shop break and larceny	1 y	Existing non parole period reviewed and extended by 9 months		2 y 9 mth	4 y 9 mth	
		Shop break and larceny	1 y	6 mth Receiving	1 y			
		Shop break and larceny	1 y	6 mth Receiving	1 y			
Shop break and larceny	1 y	6 mth Receiving	1 y					
Shop break and larceny	1 y	6 mth Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for receiving is revoked	9 mth					
Shop break and larceny	1 y	6 mth Shop break and larceny	1 y 6 mth	2 y	3 y			
Shop break and larceny	1 y	6 mth Unit break and larceny	1 y	1 y 6 mth	2 y			
Shop break and larceny	1 y	6 mth Building break and larceny	1 y 6 mth	1 y 6 mth	4 y 4 mth			
Shop break and larceny	1 y	6 mth Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for illegal use of motor vehicle is revoked	1 y 4 mth					
Shop break and larceny	10 mth	Damaging property	8 mth	9 mth	2 y			
Shop break and larceny	1 y	Illegal use of motor vehicle	6 mth					
Shop break and larceny	1 y	Building break and larceny	1 y	1 y	2 y			

Table 4.23 (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	
Burglary and break and enter (cont.)	4.16	Shop break and larceny	6 mth	Larceny	6 mth	1 y 2 mth	2 y	
				Larceny	6 mth			
				Larceny	6 mth			
		Shop break and larceny	1 y 3 mth	Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for building break with intent to commit a felony is revoked	1 y 2 mth	2 y	2 y 5 mth	
		Hotel break and larceny	9 mth	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	11 mth	1 y 1 mth	1 y 8 mth	
		School break and larceny	1 y 6 mth	Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for clubroom break and larceny is revoked	10 mth	1 y 3 mth	2 y 4 mth	
		Shed break and larceny	1 y 3 mth	Building break and larceny	3 mth	6 mth	1 y 6 mth	
		Shed break and larceny	1 y 6 mth	Accessory after the fact to felony	9 mth	1 y 9 mth	3 y 3 mth	
				Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for attempted false pretences is revoked	1 y			
		Factory break and larceny	2 y	Accessory after the fact to felony	1 y	1 y	3 y	
		Factory break and larceny	8 mth	Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for break, enter and larceny is revoked	4 mth	7 mth	1 y	
		Shop break and larceny	1 y 10 mth	Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for building break and larceny is revoked	10 mth	1 y 9 mth	3 y 6 mth	
				Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for building break and larceny is revoked	10 mth			
		Office break and larceny	2 y	False pretences	1 y	2 y 6 mth	4 y 6 mth	
				Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for break, enter and larceny is revoked	1 y 6 mth			
		Workshop break and larceny	1 y 8 mth	Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for building break and larceny is revoked	9 mth	1 y 8 mth	2 y 5 mth	
		Storeroom break and larceny	4 y	Garage break and larceny	2 y	7 y	10 y	
				Shed break with intent to commit a felony	2 y			
				Larceny	1 y			
				Larceny	1 y			
		Building break and larceny	1 y 6 mth	False pretences	10 mth	2 y 10 mth	5 y 6 mth	
				Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	3 y 2 mth			
				Existing non parole period reviewed and extended by 10 months				
		Attempted shed break with intent to steal	10 mth	Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for storeroom break and larceny is revoked	1 y 5 mth	1 y 10 mth	2 y 6 mth	
				Unlawful possession	3 mth			
		Possess house breaking implements at night	1 y 3 mth	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	2 y 9 mth	2 y 8 mth	4 y	
		Possess house breaking implements at night	1 y	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	2 y 10 mth	2 y 6 mth	3 y 10 mth	
				Existing non parole period reviewed and extended by 6 months	17 days			
		Attempted false pretences	1 y	Cumulative with sentences currently being served	1 y 6 mth	1 y 6 mth	2 y 6 mth	
		False pretences	3 mth	Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for larceny as a bailee is revoked	2 mth		5 mth	
False pretences	1 y 6 mth	False pretences	9 mth	1 y 3 mth	3 y 3 mth			
		False pretences	1 y					

Table 4.23 (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, forgery and false pretences	4.17	Fraudulent conversion	3 y	Fraudulent conversion	2 y	6 y	8 y	9 mth		
				Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for fraudulent conversion revoked	3 y					
				Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	9 mth					
		Fraudulent conversion	5 y	Fraudulent conversion	3 y	7 y	6 mth	11 y		
Larceny and receiving	4.18	Receiving	3 y	Fraudulent conversion	3 y					
				Cumulative upon unexpired portion of sentence for which on parole at time of offence	2 y	1 mth	2 y	6 mth	5 y	
		Receiving	1 y	Receiving	1 y	26 days			26 days	
				Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	1 y	2 mth	2 y		3 y	
				Existing non parole period reviewed and extended to 2 years	1 y	2 mth			2 mth	
		Receiving	9 mth	Garage break and larceny	1 y		1 y	2 mth	1 y	
		Receiving	1 y	False pretences		6 mth	1 y	6 mth	2 y	
		Receiving	9 mth	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served		11 mth	1 y	3 mth	1 y	
		Receiving	1 y	Larceny		6 mth		9 mth	1 y	
		Receiving	2 y	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	4 y	3 mth	2 y	2 mth	6 y	
						16 days			3 mth	
		Receiving	1 y	Receiving	1 y	6 mth	1 y		2 y	
		Receiving	1 y	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	2 y	10 mth	2 y	5 mth	3 y	
				Existing non parole period reviewed and extended by 5 months		20 days			10 mth	
		Larceny of motor vehicle	1 y	To be served concurrently with sentence currently being served	2 y	2 mth	1 y	8 mth	2 y	
				Existing non parole period reviewed and extended to 1 year and 8 months					20 days	
		Larceny of motor vehicle	2 y	6 mth	Concurrent with sentence currently being served	5 y		3 y	4 mth	5 y
					Existing non parole period reviewed and extended to 3 y and 4 months					
		Illegal use of motor vehicle	3 mth	3 mth	State false name		2 mth	3 y	8 mth	7 y
					2 wks		6 days	8 mth		
				Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	7 y			2 wks		
					3 mth			6 days		
					6 days					
Illegal use of motor vehicle	3 mth	3 mth	Existing non parole period reviewed and extended by 2 months		2 mth	2 y	9 mth	3 y		
			Escape from institution		2 mth			11 mth		
			Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	3 y	6 mth					
Illegal use of motor vehicle	3 mth	3 mth	Existing non parole period was reviewed and extended by 3 months		2 mth	4 y		5 y		
			Escape from institution		4 mth			9 mth		
			Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	5 y	11 days			11 days		
Illegal use of motor vehicle	3 mth	3 mth	Existing non parole period reviewed and extended by 3 months		2 mth	1 y	9 mth	2 y		
			Escape from institution		5 mth			10 mth		
			Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	2 y	25 days			25 days		
Illegal use of motor vehicle	10 mth	10 mth	Existing non parole period reviewed and extended by 3 months		10 mth	2 y	6 mth	3 y		
			Illegal use of motor vehicle		10 mth			6 mth		
			Illegal use of motor vehicle		10 mth					
			Unlawful Possession		10 mth					
			Hinder police		2 mth					

Table 4.23 (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 and receiving (cont.)	4.18	Larceny	1 y	Receiving	9 mth	1 y	9 mth	3 y	1 mth						
				Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for factory break and larceny is revoked	10 mth										
				Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for receiving is revoked	6 mth										
		Larceny from shop	1 y	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	8 y	9 mth	4 y	6 mth	9 y	9 mth					
				Existing non parole period reviewed and extended by 60 days		60 days									
		Larceny	1 y	6 mth	Clubroom break with intent to commit larceny	1 y	1 y	8 mth	6 y	4 mth					
					Fraud other than false pretences	6 mth									
					Cumulative upon unexpired portion of sentence for which on parole at time of offence	3 y					4 mth	18 days			
		Larceny	1 y		Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	2 y	7 mth	2 y	3 y	7 mth					
		Larceny	1 y	6 mth	Existing non parole period was reviewed and extended by 6 months	1 y	3 y				9 mth	6 y	3 mth		
		Property damage and environmental	4.19	Larceny	1 y	False pretences	6 mth								
						False pretences	1 y					6 mth			
						False pretences	6 mth								
				Arson	2 y	6 mth	False pretences	1 y							
							Illegal use of a motor vehicle	3 mth							
Arson	2 y			6 mth	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	6 y	4 mth	3 y	6 mth	7 y	4 mth				
					Shed break and larceny	1 y	6 mth					2 y	4 mth	3 y	6 mth
					Attempted arson	1 y	6 mth					1 y	4 mth	4 y	
Arson	2 y			6 mth	Endangering life	2 y	4 y		4 y	6 mth	9 y	3 mth			
					Arson	4 y									
					Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for house break and larceny is revoked	9 mth									
Arson	10 mth				Arson	10 mth	1 y	4 mth	1 y	8 mth	3 y				
					Arson	1 y									
Damaging property	1 y			6 mth	Larceny	1 y	1 y	6 mth	1 y	6 mth	6 y	9 mth			
					Larceny	6 mth									
		Larceny	9 mth												
Damaging property	1 y	3 mth	Larceny	1 y	1 y	6 mth		6 mth	2 y	1 mth					
			Larceny	6 mth											
			Larceny	6 mth											
Damaging property	1 y	6 mth	Illegal use of a motor vehicle	1 y	1 y	28 days		6 mth	2 y	1 mth					
			To be served cumulatively upon sentence currently being served	1 y							28 days				
			Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for attempt building break and larceny is revoked	10 mth											
Damaging property	1 y	6 mth	Larceny	1 y	1 y	1 mth	3 y		7 y	11 mth					
			Contravene order	2 mth											
			Hinder police	6 mth											
			Unlawful use of a motor vehicle	1 y											
			Larceny	1 y											
			Larceny	1 y											
Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	2 y	8 mth	9 days												

Table 4.23 (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	
Property damage and environmental (cont.)	4.19	Damaging property	1 y	Cumulative upon unexpired portion of sentence for which on parole at time of offence	11 mth 8 days	10 mth	1 y 11 mth 8 days	
	4.20	Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for burglary is revoked	1 y 9 mth	Assault police	1 mth	1 y 2 mth	1 y 10 mth	
Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for damage property is revoked		1 y 3 mth	House break and larceny	1 y	1 mth	1 y 6 mth	2 y 7 mth	
			Escape lawful custody		3 mth			
Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for robbery with violence is revoked		1 y 8 mth	Damaging property	2 mth	1 y 3 mth	3 y 4 mth		
			Damaging property	3 mth				
			Assault police	6 mth				
			Assault police	6 mth				
			Unlawful possession	3 mth				
			Unlawful possession	3 mth	6 mth	1 y 2 mth		
Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for supplying lysergic acid diethylamide is revoked		11 mth	Unlawful possession	3 mth				
Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for burglary is revoked		1 y 7 mth	Larceny	6 mth	1 y 8 mth	2 y 7 mth		
			Larceny	6 mth				
Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for robbery with violence is revoked		3 y	Unlawful possession	1 mth	8 mth	3 y 1 mth		
Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for building break and larceny is revoked		2 y	Cumulative upon unexpired portion of sentence for which on parole at time of offence	2 y 6 mth	3 y	4 y 6 mth		
Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for break, enter and larceny is revoked		1 y 2 mth	Indecent assault	2 days				
Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for larceny is revoked		3 y 6 days	Supplying cannabis	6 mth	3 y	6 y 3 mth		
			Illegal use of a motor vehicle	9 mth				
		Building break and larceny	2 mth	1 y	6 days			
		Attempted break and enter house	10 mth					
Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for building break and felony is revoked	3 mth	Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for building break and felony is revoked	3 mth		6 mth			
Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for receiving is revoked	8 mth	House break with intent to commit a felony	6 mth	9 mth	1 y 2 mth			
Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for shop break with intent to commit a felony is revoked	1 y 6 mth	Receiving	3 mth	1 y 2 mth	1 y 9 mth			
Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for resist arrest is revoked	7 mth	Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for unlawful use of motor vehicle is revoked	4 mth	1 y 9 mth	2 y 2 mth			
		Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for unlawful use of motor vehicle is revoked	4 mth					
		Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for unlawful use of motor vehicle is revoked	4 mth					
		Receiving	4 mth					
		Resist arrest	3 mth					
Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for shop break and larceny is revoked	1 y 6 mth	House break and larceny	1 y 6 mth	1 y 8 mth	2 y 6 mth			

Table 4.23 (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	
Offences against good order (cont.)	4.20	Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for house break and larceny is revoked	2 y 6 mth	Building break and larceny	1 y 3 mth	2 y	3 y 9 mth	
		Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for threatening life is revoked	9 mth	Common assault	9 mth	9 mth	1 y 6 mth	
		Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for house break and larceny is revoked	1 y 6 mth	Unlawfully on premises	2 mth	11 mth	1 y 8 mth	
		Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for false pretences is revoked	9 mth	Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for receiving is revoked	1 y 6 mth	2 y 6 mth	5 y 6 mth	
		Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for possess house breaking implements at night is revoked	1 y 6 mth	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served Larceny	3 y 3 mth 9 mth	9 mth	2 y 3 mth	
		Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for shop break with intent to commit a larceny is revoked	1 y 9 mth	Possess house breaking implements with intent at night	9 mth	1 y 6 mth	2 y 6 mth	
		Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for building break and larceny is revoked	6 mth	Larceny	1 y 3 mth	1 y	2 y 3 mth	
		Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for office break and larceny is revoked	1 y 6 mth	Unlawful use of motor vehicle Attempt shed break with intent to steal	6 mth 10 mth	1 y 10 mth	2 y 6 mth	
		Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for flat break and larceny is revoked	2 y	Unlawfully on premises House break and larceny	2 mth 1 y 6 mth	2 y 7 mth	3 y 6 mth	
		Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for larceny is revoked	9 mth	Cumulative upon unexpired portion of sentence for which on parole at time of offence	1 y 4 mth		2 y 1 mth	
		Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for damaging property is revoked	4 mth	Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for receiving is revoked Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for unlawful use of motor vehicle is revoked	4 mth 4 mth	6 mth	1 y	
		Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for building break and larceny is revoked	1 y 6 mth	Drive whilst disqualified	5 mth	1 y 2 mth	1 y 11 mth	
		Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for building break and larceny is revoked	3 mth	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	6 y 4 days	2 y 1 mth	6 y 3 mth	
		Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for larceny is revoked	7 mth	Existing non parole period of 2 years extended by 1 month Unlawful possession	4 mth		4 days 11 mth	
		Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for producing cannabis for sale is revoked	3 mth	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	2 y	1 y 2 mth	2 y 3 mth	
		Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for possess house breaking implements at night is revoked	2 y 8 mth	Accessory after the fact to felony	1 y 6 mth	2 y	4 y 2 mth	
		Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for receiving is revoked	1 y	Drive whilst disqualified Unregistered vehicle Unlawful possession	3 mth 3 mth 6 mth	1 y	2 y	
		Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for damaging property is revoked	4 mth	Resist arrest	8 mth	1 mth	1 y	
		Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for building break and larceny is revoked	2 y	False pretences	6 mth	1 y 6 mth	2 y 6 mth	

Table 4.23 (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	
Offences against good order (cont.)	4.20	Conspiracy to commit armed robbery	6 y	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	7 y 11 mth 15 days	8 y 10 mth	13 y 11 mth 15 days	
		Conspiracy to commit armed robbery	3 y 6 mth	Cumulative upon unexpired portion of sentence for which on parole at time of offence	3 y 8 mth 3 days	4 y 6 mth	7 y 2 mth 3 days	
		Accessory after the fact to felony	9 mth	Receiving Cumulative upon the unexpired portion of sentence for which on parole at time of offence	1 y 10 mth 2 mth 8 days	1 y 10 mth	2 y 9 mth 8 days	
Drug offences	4.21	Accessory after the fact to felony	8 mth	Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for clubroom break and larceny is revoked	6 mth	6 mth	1 y 2 mth	
		Possess prohibited import	5 y	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	1 y 1 mth 14 days	1 y 6 mth	6 y 1 mth 14 days	
		Possessing cannabis for sale	3 mth	Existing non parole period reviewed and extended to 1 year and 6 months Cumulative upon unexpired portion of sentence for which on parole at time of offence	8 mth 20 days	10 mth	11 mth 20 days	
		Possessing cannabis for sale	2 y	Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for producing cannabis is revoked	9 mth	1 y 2 mth	2 y 9 mth	
		Possessing cannabis for sale	6 mth	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served Existing non parole period reviewed and extended by a further 2 months	8 y	6 y 2 mth	8 y 6 mth	
		Producing cannabis	1 y	Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for house break and larceny is revoked	1 y	1 y 6 mth	2 y	
		Selling cannabis	1 y 6 mth	Receiving	9 mth	1 y 6 mth	2 y 3 mth	
		Take part in the sale of cannabis	9 mth	Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for assault occasioning actual bodily harm is revoked	4 mth	1 y	1 y 10 mth	
		Possessing cannabis for sale	10 mth	Larceny Attempted false pretences	9 mth 4 mth	7 mth	1 y 2 mth 10 mth	
		Possessing cannabis for sale	8 mth	Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for fighting in public place is revoked	2 mth			
		Possessing cannabis for sale	3 mth	Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for common assault is revoked	1 mth		4 mth	
		Selling heroin	4 y 6 mth	Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for possessing heroin for sale is revoked	3 y	4 y	7 y 6 mth	
		Possessing heroin for sale	2 y	Selling heroin	3 y	3 y	5 y	
		Take part in the sale of heroin	4 y	Selling heroin	3 y	4 y	7 y	
		Selling heroin	4 y	Selling cocaine	2 y	7 y	10 y	
		Take part in the sale of heroin	5 y	Selling heroin Possessing heroin for sale Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for receiving is revoked	4 y 3 y 8 mth 4 mth	5 y 8 mth	9 y	
		Producing cannabis	9 mth	Perjury	6 mth	10 mth	1 y 3 mth	
Producing cannabis	2 y	Possessing cannabis for sale	2 y	2 y 6 mth	4 y			
Producing cannabis	5 y	Producing cannabis	1 y 3 mth	4 y	6 y 3 mth			
Producing cannabis	4 y	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served Existing non parole period reviewed and extended by 1 year and 6 months	3 y 5 mth	3 y 6 mth	7 y 5 mth			
Producing cannabis	3 y	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served Existing non parole period of 4 years reviewed and extended by 1 year and 3 months	5 y	5 y 3 mth	8 y			

Table 4.23 (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	4.22	Escape from prison	1 y 6 mth	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	13 y 1 mth	11 y 3 mth	14 y 7 mth		
		Escape from prison	1 y 3 mth	Unlawful use of motor vehicle	6 mth	3 y 7 mth	4 y 11 mth		
		Escape custody	1 y 6 mth	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	3 y 2 mth	3 y 4 mth	4 y 8 mth		
				Illegal use of motor vehicle	6 mth				
		Escape from prison	1 y	Cumulative upon unexpired portion of sentence for which on parole at time of offence	2 y 8 mth	5 y 4 mth	4 y 6 mth	6 y 4 mth	
				Cumulative upon sentence currently being served					
		Escape from prison	6 mth	Existing non parole period reviewed and extended by 6 months		10 y	7 y	10 y 6 mth	
				Cumulative upon sentence currently being served					
		Escape from custody	9 mth	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	2 y	1 y 9 mth	2 y 9 mth		
		Escape from correctional institution	6 mth	Existing non parole period reviewed and extended by a further 3 months		2 y 9 mth	2 y 3 mth	3 y 3 mth	
				Cumulative upon sentence currently being served					
		Escape from correctional institution	1 y 6 mth	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served		1 mth	1 y 7 mth	1 y 7 mth	
		Escape from correctional institution	1 y	6 mth	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	24 days		24 days	
11 mth	1 y					1 y 11 mth			
Escape from correctional institution	1 y		Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	3 y 9 mth	1 y 2 mth	4 y 9 mth			
Prisoner unlawfully at large	6 mth		Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	11 mth	1 y 1 mth	1 y 5 mth			

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TABLE 4.24 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	61	7	4	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	77	12.3
Less than 6 months	3	11	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	14.3
6 months up to 1 year	0	62	16	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	81	18.2
1 year up to 2 years	0	30	78	33	15	7	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	167	32.6
2 years up to 3 years	0	0	3	36	22	16	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	83	50.0
3 years up to 4 years	0	0	0	0	21	19	12	9	1	0	0	0	0	62	65.6
4 years up to 5 years	0	0	0	0	0	3	10	9	3	4	1	0	0	30	85.8
5 years up to 6 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	7	2	0	0	0	17	91.0
6 years up to 7 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	2	3	0	0	13	104.2
7 years up to 8 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	12	0	0	14	127.9
8 years up to 9 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	5	153.0
9 years up to 10 years	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	1	3	1	5	199.8
15 years or more	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	15	17	325.0
Total	64	110	104	71	59	46	33	28	17	10	22	6	18	588	45.2
Average non-parole period (months)	1.7	9.1	15.0	21.5	27.7	31.3	40.4	50.5	60.2	65.2	87.5	182.4	271.3	36.3	

The average head sentence excludes cases sentenced to life imprisonment and the average non-parole period excludes cases where a non-parole period was set. 'Governor's pleasure' is treated as life imprisonment for the purposes of this table. As there is no non-parole period for such cases, they are included in the 'not set' category for non-parole period.

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TABLE 4.25a Age and sex of defendant 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	37	80	77	49	28	46	17	6	30.6	341	18.4	0
Sexual offences	2	22	47	53	48	49	58	25	10	34.5	314	17.0	0
Robbery and extortion	0	15	57	28	14	7	3	1	0	24.9	125	6.8	0
Burglary and break and enter	0	35	69	48	30	14	7	1	0	25.6	204	11.0	0
Fraud, forgery and false pretences	1	4	15	14	16	16	21	10	3	35.4	100	5.4	1
Larceny and receiving	0	18	56	22	34	22	16	6	1	29.5	175	9.5	0
Property damage and environmental offences	0	8	16	6	8	4	4	0	1	27.3	47	2.5	0
Offences against good order	0	11	61	31	15	20	12	3	2	28.0	155	8.4	1
Drug offences	0	19	74	85	75	39	44	13	8	31.5	357	19.3	0
Other offences	0	5	12	4	7	1	2	1	0	27.4	32	1.7	1
Total	4	174	487	368	296	200	213	77	31	30.3	1850		3
Percentage	0.2	9.4	26.3	19.9	16.0	10.8	11.5	4.2	1.7			100.0	
Rate per 1,000 of adult population		7.8	8.2	6.4	5.0	3.6	2.1	1.1	0.3		3.4		

Age is at date of offence.

Rate per 1000 of adult population is based on ABS figures for the estimated mean resident population of SA at 30 June 1992.

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TABLE 4.25b Age and sex of defendant 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	0	8	7	2	3	5	0	1	32.0	26	14.1	1
Sexual offences	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	37.6	5	2.7	0
Robbery and extortion	6	5	4	8	0	0	0	0	0	23.7	17	9.2	0
Burglary and break and enter	0	3	2	5	2	1	1	0	0	27.0	14	7.6	0
Fraud, forgery and false pretences	0	2	8	9	2	2	4	2	1	31.6	30	16.2	0
Larceny and receiving	0	2	7	6	4	0	1	1	0	27.7	21	11.4	0
Property damage and environmental offences	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	27.3	3	1.6	0
Offences against good order	0	2	6	6	4	1	1	0	0	26.7	20	10.8	0
Drug offences	0	2	11	14	9	5	5	1	1	30.2	48	25.9	0
Other offences	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	21.2	1	0.5	0
Total	0	17	48	55	25	13	20	4	3	29.3	185		1
Percentage	0.0	9.2	25.9	29.7	13.5	7.0	10.8	2.2	1.6			100.0	
Rate per 1,000 of adult population		0.8	0.8	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0		0.3		

Age is at date of offence.

Rate per 1000 of adult population is based on ABS figures for the estimated mean resident population of SA at 30 June 1992.

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TABLE 4.25c Age of defendant 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	37	88	84	51	31	51	17	7	30.7	367	18.0	1
Sexual offences	2	22	47	53	50	50	60	25	10	34.6	319	15.7	0
Robbery and extortion	0	20	61	36	14	7	3	1	0	24.8	142	7.0	0
Burglary and break and enter	0	38	71	53	32	15	8	1	0	25.7	218	10.7	0
Fraud, forgery and false pretences	1	6	23	23	18	18	25	12	4	34.5	130	6.4	1
Larceny and receiving	0	20	63	28	38	22	17	7	1	29.3	196	9.6	0
Property damage and environmental offences	0	9	17	6	8	4	5	0	1	27.3	50	2.5	0
Offences against good order	0	13	67	37	19	21	13	3	2	27.8	175	8.6	1
Drug offences	0	21	85	99	84	44	49	14	9	31.3	405	19.9	0
Other offences	0	5	13	4	7	1	2	1	0	27.2	33	1.6	1
Total	4	191	515	423	321	213	233	81	34	30.2	2035		4
Percentage	0.2	9.4	26.3	20.8	15.8	10.5	11.4	4.0	1.7			100.0	
Rate per 1,000 of adult population		4.4	4.6	3.7	2.7	1.9	1.2	0.6	0.1		1.9		

*The total in this table may be slightly greater than the sum of the male and female totals as sex is not always known even though age may be known.
Rate per 1000 of adult population is based on ABS figures for the estimated mean resident population of SA at 30 June 1992.

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TABLE 4.26 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	107	183	33	9	7	8	347	18.4	21
Sexual offences	122	118	42	3	2	9	296	15.7	23
Robbery and extortion	17	104	5	5	4	1	136	7.2	6
Burglary and break and enter	37	147	16	3	5	1	209	11.1	9
Fraud, forgery and false pretences	50	49	4	1	4	3	111	5.9	20
Larceny and receiving	52	107	13	1	3	6	182	9.6	14
Property damage and environmental offences	9	32	4	0	1	2	48	2.5	2
Offences against good order	42	99	7	2	2	3	155	8.2	21
Drug offences	125	180	34	8	18	12	377	19.9	28
Other offences	4	21	0	1	0	3	29	1.5	5
Total	565	1040	158	33	46	48	1890		149
Percentage	29.9	55.0	8.4	1.7	2.4	2.5		100.0	

Note: Rates per thousand population are not calculated as employment status can fluctuate widely over the course of a year. In addition, as the information on occupational status is collected at the time of apprehension, which may be two or more years prior to the date of disposition, the discrepancy between the employment situation in effect then compared to the date of the ABS figures could be significant. Furthermore, ABS employment status categories do not correspond to those in use here. For example the ABS would classify some of those reporting themselves as unemployed at the time of apprehension as being not in the workforce, whilst the categories Pensioner, Student and Home duties are not separately available in published ABS reports. Readers who wish to perform their own rate calculations can obtain the required population figures from the ABS.

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TABLE 4.27 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	152	46	49	23	20	1	291	18.3	77
Sexual offences	105	32	76	23	23	1	260	16.3	59
Robbery and extortion	82	16	12	7	2	2	121	7.6	21
Burglary and break and enter	113	33	23	9	3	1	182	11.4	36
Fraud, forgery and false pretences	41	5	27	6	9	0	88	5.5	43
Larceny and receiving	80	28	28	15	1	0	152	9.5	44
Property damage and environmental offences	24	6	7	2	1	0	40	2.5	10
Offences against good order	64	16	22	7	6	0	115	7.2	61
Drug offences	159	52	73	21	16	4	325	20.4	80
Other offences	16	4	0	0	0	0	20	1.3	14
Total	836	238	317	113	81	9	1594		445
Percentage	52.4	14.9	19.9	7.1	5.1	0.6		100.0	
Rate per 1,000 of adult population	3.4		0.5	3.7	1.3	0.1	1.5		

Rate per 1000 of adult population is based on 1991 Census figures.

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TABLE 4.28 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								No.	Pct	
	Aboriginal	South Australia	Interstate	Australia unspecified	New Zealand	United Kingdom	Germany	Greece	Italy	Yugoslavia*	Other Europe	Asia	Other			
Offences against the person	49	175	49	11	6	29	4	8	6	2	7	9	5	360	18.1	8
Sexual offences	18	168	64	5	1	37	1	4	2	4	6	5	1	316	15.9	3
Robbery and extortion	19	56	41	4	0	14	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	139	7.0	3
Burglary and break and enter	18	107	50	5	5	17	0	1	1	3	4	1	4	216	10.8	2
Fraud, forgery and false pretences	2	60	19	2	2	17	3	2	2	3	4	1	3	120	6.0	11
Larceny and receiving	11	102	35	4	2	14	0	3	2	3	9	4	5	194	9.7	2
Property damage and environmental offences	4	31	10	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	50	2.5	0
Offences against good order	6	108	31	4	0	12	0	3	0	0	1	2	1	168	8.4	8
Drug offences	4	219	60	9	4	39	7	15	9	6	14	8	2	396	19.9	9
Other offences	3	22	2	1	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	32	1.6	2
Total	134	1048	361	45	22	184	15	36	24	21	46	32	23	1991		48
Percentage	6.7	52.6	18.1	2.3	1.1	9.2	0.8	1.8	1.2	1.1	2.3	1.6	1.2		100.0	
Rate per 1,000 of adult population	15.1		2.0		2.6	1.3		2.7	0.8	2.4	1.2	1.1	2.0	1.9		

Rate per 1000 of adult population is based on 1991 Census figures.

* Yugoslavia is defined as it existed at 1 January 1990.

Aboriginality is taken from the Police record of apprehension. This indicates whether in the opinion of the apprehending police officer the individual is of Aboriginal appearance. As such it does not correspond precisely with the method used by the ABS to define this.

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TABLE 4.29 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	79	22	53	56	118	35	17.0	132	33.4	363	18.1	5
Sexual offences	106	29	56	43	71	8	8.3	77	24.6	313	15.7	6
Robbery and extortion	28	9	18	16	50	18	18.7	62	44.6	139	7.0	3
Burglary and break and enter	17	12	32	30	97	25	21.0	96	45.1	213	10.7	5
Fraud, forgery and false pretences	55	6	18	13	30	6	9.6	26	20.3	128	6.4	3
Larceny and receiving	40	11	28	20	74	20	18.1	75	38.9	193	9.7	3
Property damage and environmental offences	7	2	13	6	21	1	12.5	19	38.0	50	2.5	0
Offences against good order	16	9	23	26	81	16	18.3	70	40.9	171	8.6	5
Drug offences	119	38	60	71	101	10	8.6	91	22.8	399	20.0	6
Other offences	1	0	4	1	16	9	37.5	23	74.2	31	1.6	3
Total	468	138	305	282	659	148	14.5	671	33.5	2000		39
Percentage	23.4	6.9	15.3	14.1	32.9	7.4					100.0	

Supreme and District Criminal Court appearances
1 January - 31 December 1992

TABLE 4.30. 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	188	120	308	18.7	60
Sexual offences	196	67	263	15.9	56
Robbery and extortion	40	85	125	7.6	17
Burglary and break and enter	106	71	177	10.7	41
Fraud, forgery and false pretences	85	15	100	6.1	31
Larceny and receiving	110	43	153	9.3	43
Property damage and environmental offences	32	10	42	2.5	8
Offences against good order	130	26	156	9.5	20
Drug offences	241	63	304	18.4	101
Other offences	4	17	21	1.3	13
Total	1132	517	1649		390
Percentage	68.6	31.4		100.0	

Supreme and District Criminal Court appearances
1 January - 31 December 1992

TABLE 4.31 Final plea of accused

Major charge (grouped)	Final plea			Total	
	Guilty	Not guilty	No plea	Number	Percentage
Offences against the person	139	189	40	368	18.0
Sexual offences	91	185	43	319	15.6
Robbery and extortion	83	48	11	142	7.0
Burglary and break and enter	139	65	14	218	10.7
Fraud, forgery and false pretences	91	32	8	131	6.4
Larceny and receiving	120	51	25	196	9.6
Property damage and environmental offences	40	8	2	50	2.5
Offences against good order	28	16	132	176	8.6
Drug offences	286	98	21	405	19.9
Other offences	27	4	3	34	1.7
Total	1044	696	299	2039	
Percentage	51.2	34.1	14.7		100.0

Supreme and District Criminal Court appearances
1 January - 31 December 1992

TABLE 4.32 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	2	17	19	10	18	25	27	16	12	9	30	16	201	42.5
Not guilty	1	7	16	17	20	17	27	18	10	21	30	21	205	43.3
No plea	1	8	8	12	4	10	8	1	1	4	4	6	67	14.2
Total	4	32	43	39	42	52	62	35	23	34	64	43	473	
Percentage	0.8	6.8	9.1	8.2	8.9	11.0	13.1	7.4	4.9	7.2	13.5	9.1		100.0

Supreme and District Criminal Court appearances
1 January - 31 December 1992

TABLE 4.33 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	57	66	58	70	71	57	83	96	74	61	72	78	843	53.8
Not guilty	20	31	33	49	44	51	44	51	48	28	45	47	491	31.4
No plea	19	14	42	14	15	9	17	20	27	29	18	8	232	14.8
Total	96	111	133	133	130	117	144	167	149	118	135	133	1566	
Percentage	6.1	7.1	8.5	8.5	8.3	7.5	9.2	10.7	9.5	7.5	8.6	8.5		100.0

PART 5

CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

Correctional Services
1 January - 31 December 1992

TABLE 5.1 Persons received into custody

Type of receipt	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	
				Number	Percentage
Remand	1767	124	24	1915	25.1
Sentenced	5099	540	64	5703	74.9
Total	6866	664	88	7618	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 1992

TABLE 5.2 Daily averages in custody

Type of receipt	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	
				Number	Percentage
Remand	239	15	0	254	22.2
Sentenced	843	46	0	889	77.8
Total	1082	61	0	1143	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 1992

TABLE 5.3 Persons in custody at 31 December 1992

Type of receipt	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	
				Number	Percentage
Remand	170	18	0	188	16.9
Sentenced	872	50	0	922	83.1
Total	1042	68	0	1110	100.0

Correctional Services
1 January - 31 December 1992

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	942	3233	379	605	387	5	337	833	4	4	14	9	30	53	6835
Female	50	411	20	34	31	1	22	72	1	0	2	1	1	3	649
Unknown	13	29	0	5	0	0	6	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	62
Total	1005	3673	399	644	418	6	365	914	5	4	16	10	31	56	7546

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 1992

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 and parole	Offensive behaviour	Drug related	Drink driving	Driving-related	Other	Total
Remand	44	93	357	121	77	645	67	110	72	94	48	80	9	63	34	1914
Sentenced	26	70	200	80	80	405	38	128	141	218	12	53	41	382	6	1870
Fine default	0	0	200	0	52	280	159	451	491	0	275	403	689	1384	187	4571

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 1992

TABLE 5.6 Persons received into custody by age at reception

Type of receipt	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	4	276	527	409	313	154	141	45	8	38	1915
Sentenced	2	427	1716	1302	889	528	464	149	36	190	5703
Total	6	703	2243	1711	1202	682	605	194	44	228	7618

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

Correctional Services
1 January - 31 December 1992

TABLE 5.7 Persons received into custody by race

Race	Remand	Under sentence	Total
Aboriginal	349	1039	1388
Non-Aboriginal	1506	4357	5863
Unknown	60	307	367
Total	1915	5703	7618

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

Correctional Services
1 January - 31 December 1992

TABLE 5.8 Persons received into custody by employment status

Employment status	Remand	Under sentence	Total
Employed	370	1308	1678
Unemployed	1271	3463	4734
Home duties	13	79	92
Other	196	567	763
Unknown	65	286	351
Total	1915	5703	7618

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

Correctional Services
1 January - 31 December 1992

TABLE 5.9 Number and type of supervision orders commenced

Type of case	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	
				Number	Percentage
Bail	211	28	1	240	1.7
Probation	1115	304	4	1423	10.2
Community service order	2411	404	11	2826	20.3
CSO as fine option	6529	1799	21	8349	59.9
Parole	651	39	2	692	4.9
Home detention	390	23	0	413	2.9
Total	11307	2597	39	13943	100.0

There were 419 dual orders commenced during 1992. 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 1992

Table 5.10 Number of persons supervised under each order type and total number of persons supervised at 31 December 1992

Type of case	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	
				Number	Percentage
Bail	51	6	0	57	1.0
Probation	1282	381	2	1665	28.3
Community service order	1333	198	7	1538	26.2
CSO as fine option	1767	511	10	2288	38.9
Parole	1031	69	2	1102	18.7
Home detention	83	7	0	90	1.5
Total	4819	1043	19	5881	1.15

The total number of individuals 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.

The number of persons with dual orders as at December 1992 was 547. Since these orders involve both probation supervision and the performance of community service they are counted in *both* the probation and community service categories.

Correctional Services
1 January - 31 December 1992

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
Bail	157	21	1	57	10	0	0	0	0	246	2.0
Probation	764	220	4	172	25	0	146	38	0	1369	11.1
Community Service order	1606	266	4	702	82	5	41	1	0	2707	21.9
CSO as fine option	4154	1211	11	1379	340	1	5	0	0	7101	57.3
Parole	357	19	0	170	11	0	27	2	0	586	4.7
Home detention	268	18	0	86	2	0	0	0	0	374	3.0
Total	7306	1755	20	2566	470	6	219	41	0	12383	100.0

There were 398 dual orders completed during 1992. 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 1992

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

Offence	1 January - 30 June 1992		1 July - 31 December 1992		Total		Total	
	In court	Before panel	In court	Before panel	In court	Before panel	Number	Percentage
Offences against the person (excl. sexual)	223	105	197	114	420	219	639	9.7
Sexual offences	11	8	11	9	22	17	39	0.6
Robbery and extortion	19	10	25	13	44	23	67	1.0
Burglary and break and enter	549	159	560	169	1109	328	1437	21.8
Fraud, forgery and false pretences	6	32	13	30	19	62	81	1.2
Larceny and receiving	262	740	233	605	495	1345	1840	27.9
Property damage and environmental	111	231	110	155	221	386	607	9.2
Offences against Good order	182	322	132	234	314	556	870	13.2
Drug offences	153	233	119	183	272	416	688	10.4
Other offences	61	92	78	87	139	179	318	4.8
Total	1577	1932	1478	1599	3055	3531	6586	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 1992

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	Community service order	Other under-taking	Total
Offences against the person (excl sexual)	-	31	41	37	86	59	67	3	1	94	1	420
Sexual offences	-	-	1	9	5	2	3	-	-	2	-	22
Robbery and extortion	-	7	15	2	9	2	-	-	-	9	-	44
Burglary and break and enter	-	46	82	123	227	124	204	23	1	279	-	1109
Fraud, forgery and false pretences	-	-	2	1	8	2	3	-	-	3	-	19
Larceny and receiving	-	40	26	49	108	56	78	8	-	130	-	495
Property damage and environmental	-	4	4	17	36	28	60	2	-	70	-	221
Offences against good order	-	-	2	9	30	104	108	5	1	55	-	314
Drug offences	-	-	1	4	20	177	49	1	-	20	-	272
Other offences	-	6	-	6	11	61	24	2	9	20	-	139
Total		134	174	257	540	615	596	44	12	682	1	3055

Both offence and outcome categories have been determined by Department for Family and Community Services. The offences listed in this table represent the major charged for a particular case cross tabulated by the major penalty handed down for that case. Thus the penalty listed in this table may not necessarily have been assigned to the major charge, however the major charge would have been taken into consideration when determining the penalty.

Juvenile Offenders
1 January - 31 December 1992

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					
Offences against the person (excl sexual)	12	-	13	183	9	2	-	219
Sexual offences	4	-	-	10	2	1	-	17
Robbery and extortion	2	1	3	14	2	1	-	23
Burglary and break and enter	9	1	11	273	22	12	-	328
Fraud, forgery and false pretences	3	-	6	52	1	-	-	62
Larceny and receiving	42	3	49	1178	55	18	-	1345
Property damage and environmental	33	3	17	265	54	14	-	386
Offences against good order	20	1	31	465	26	13	-	556
Drug offences	1	-	21	370	20	4	-	416
Other offences	3	-	3	167	6	-	-	179
Total	129	9	154	2977	197	65	-	3531

Both offence and outcome categories have been determined by Department for Family and Community Services. The offences listed in this table represent the major charged for a particular case cross tabulated by the major penalty handed down for that case. Thus the penalty listed in this table may not necessarily have been assigned to the major charge, however the major charge would have been taken into consideration when determining the penalty.

Juvenile Offenders
1 January - 31 December 1992

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	2	3	28	69	145	156	114	94	4	3	618
Unemployed	3	3	11	36	123	294	443	505	20	10	1448
Employed	-	-	-	1	2	21	48	75	4	2	153
Not in workforce	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	-	3	9	30	49	101	146	181	13	5	537
Total	5	9	48	136	319	572	751	855	41	20	2756

Females											
Employment status	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Over 17	Unknown	Total
Student/apprentice	-	-	1	10	20	16	10	4	1	1	63
Unemployed	1	-	2	7	15	54	44	46	3	-	172
Employed	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	3	-	-	8
Not in workforce	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	-	1	3	4	7	14	12	14	-	1	56
Total	1	1	6	21	42	87	68	67	4	2	299

Total											
Employment status	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Over 17	Unknown	Total
Student/apprentice	2	3	29	79	165	172	124	98	5	4	681
Unemployed	4	3	13	43	138	348	487	551	23	10	1620
Employed	-	-	-	1	2	24	50	78	4	2	161
Not in workforce	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	-	4	12	34	56	115	158	195	13	6	593
Total	6	10	54	157	361	659	819	922	45	22	3055

Age and employment status are at time of appearance.

Juvenile Offenders
1 January - 31 December 1992

TABLE 6.5 Children's Aid Panels: 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	29	48	130	261	404	419	359	172	2	71	1895
Unemployed	4	2	5	21	33	97	158	175	2	28	525
Employed	-	-	-	-	3	20	62	135	3	13	236
Not in workforce	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	1	-	-	7	5	3	4	2	-	3	25
Total	34	50	135	289	445	539	583	484	7	115	2681

Females											
Employment status	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Over 17	Unknown	Total
Student/apprentice	5	7	27	89	142	137	92	54	4	27	584
Unemployed	-	-	3	4	12	55	62	68	1	11	216
Employed	-	-	-	-	1	5	16	21	-	-	43
Not in workforce	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	3	-	-	7
Total	5	7	30	95	155	198	171	146	5	38	850

Total											
Employment status	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Over 17	Unknown	Total
Student/apprentice	34	55	157	350	546	556	451	226	6	98	2479
Unemployed	4	2	8	25	45	152	220	243	3	39	741
Employed	-	-	-	-	4	25	78	156	3	13	279
Not in workforce	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	1	-	-	9	5	4	5	5	-	3	32
Total	39	57	165	384	600	737	754	630	12	153	3531

Age and employment status are at time of appearance

Juvenile Offenders
1 January - 31 December 1992

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	4	7	34	98	254	500	659	773	36	15	2380
Aboriginal	1	2	14	38	64	71	92	82	5	5	374
Unknown	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
Total	5	9	48	136	319	572	751	855	41	20	2756

Females											
Race	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Over 17	Unknown	Total
Non-Aboriginal	1	-	4	13	28	66	65	57	3	2	239
Aboriginal	-	1	2	8	14	21	3	10	1	-	60
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1	1	6	21	42	87	68	67	4	2	299

Total											
Race	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Over 17	Unknown	Total
Non-Aboriginal	5	7	38	111	282	566	724	830	39	17	2619
Aboriginal	1	3	16	46	78	92	95	92	6	5	434
Unknown	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
Total	6	10	54	157	361	659	819	922	45	22	3055

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 1992

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	28	36	120	259	415	498	531	442	6	94	2429
Aboriginal	6	10	10	18	15	22	18	19	-	17	135
Unknown	-	4	5	12	15	19	34	23	1	4	117
Total	34	50	135	289	445	539	583	484	7	115	2681

Females											
Race	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Over 17	Unknown	Total
Non-Aboriginal	3	4	19	77	137	177	154	130	5	31	737
Aboriginal	2	3	9	15	14	12	10	11	-	6	82
Unknown	-	-	2	3	4	9	7	5	-	1	31
Total	5	7	30	95	155	198	171	146	5	38	850

Total											
Race	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Over 17	Unknown	Total
Non-Aboriginal	31	40	139	336	552	675	685	572	11	125	3166
Aboriginal	8	13	19	33	29	34	28	30	-	23	217
Unknown	-	4	7	15	19	28	41	28	1	5	148
Total	39	57	165	384	600	737	754	630	12	153	3531

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 1992

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	201	47.5	894	34.9	1095	36.7
Summons	222	52.5	1669	65.1	1891	63.3
Total	423	100.0	2562	100.0	2986	100.0

* Cases where the appearance was an "application hearing" (55), a "progress report" (2) or unknown (1) have been omitted.

Juvenile Offenders
1 January - 31 December 1992

TABLE 6.9 Children's Courts: appearances by secure care and race

Race	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
Non-Aboriginal	2621	85.8	329	10.8	128	28.9	107	4.1
Aboriginal	434	14.2	114	3.7	32	7.2	27	6.2
Total	3055	100.0	443	14.5	160	36.1	134	4.4

Juvenile Offenders
1 January - 31 December 1992

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	Total Appearances	Number of appearances where the major charge was a serious crime of violence
NORTHERN METRO				
Elizabeth	302	204	506	28
Salisbury	260	268	528	30
Ingle Farm	-	-	-	7
Tea Tree Gully	107	144	251	21
Enfield	270	199	469	25
Prospect	28	31	59	6
Gawler	62	65	127	9
Campbelltown	82	79	161	8
Total Northern Metro Region	1111	990	2101	134
CENTRAL METRO				
Adelaide	45	22	67	2
Norwood	11	57	68	2
St Peters	26	5	31	-
Thebarton	17	21	38	1
Hindmarsh	21	30	51	4
Woodville	114	156	270	23
Pt Adelaide	105	104	209	16
The Parks	-	-	-	-
Total Central Metro Region	339	395	734	48

TABLE 6.10 continued

Family and Community Services district where child normally resides	Total court appearances	Total panel appearances	Total appearances	Number of appearances where the major charge was a serious crime of violence
SOUTHERN METRO				
Marion	198	186	384	26
Noarlunga	263	395	658	28
Victor Harbour	22	40	62	3
Kangaroo Island	-	2	2	-
Mitcham	120	149	269	8
Goodwood	52	-	52	-
Glenelg	53	43	96	2
West Torrens	57	107	164	5
Total Southern Metro Region	765	922	1687	72
SOUTHERN COUNTRY				
Nurioopta	11	26	37	1
Clare	10	3	13	1
Berri	31	91	122	-
Renmark	44	15	59	1
Waikerie	13	13	26	1
Mount Gambier	32	123	155	8
Millicent	13	17	30	1
Naracoorte	6	17	23	-
Murray Bridge	68	91	159	5
The Hills	45	139	184	9
Total Southern Country Region	273	535	808	27

TABLE 6.10 continued

Family and Community Services district where child normally resides	Total court appearances	Total panel appearances	Total appearances	Number of appearances where the major charge was a serious crime of violence
NORTHERN COUNTRY				
Pt Pirie	96	133	229	5
Peterborough	25	15	40	1
Pt Augusta	92	99	191	19
Whyalla	65	99	164	8
Pt Lincoln	22	70	92	10
Cooper Pedy	18	11	29	-
Ceduna	34	-	34	1
Northern Flinders	14	-	14	-
Kadina	19	43	62	2
Roxby Downs	-	8	8	1
Total Northern Country Region	385	478	863	47
Unknown	182	211	393	10
Total	3055	3531	6586	338

* 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 that may later result in a summons¹. 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.

To prosecute alleged offenders, a hierarchy of courts of criminal jurisdiction is 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).

Courts of Summary Jurisdiction (see Part 3) constitute those courts that 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.

¹ 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.

On 6 July 1992 a number of pieces of legislation came into effect, altering the coverage and processing of cases in these courts. The changes were designed to streamline the processing of cases, in order to reduce both the costs and delays in the processing of cases. The strategy has been to hear as many cases as possible at the less expensive levels of court and to introduce procedural changes which maximize the proportion of the court's time spent in dealing with the substantive issues of the case.

The jurisdiction of each level of court is set out below.

1. Magistrates court

The cases dealt with by these courts are :

- committal hearings for indictable offences
- hearing and determination of charges involving minor indictable offences
- hearing and determination of charges involving summary offence

Although it was intended that as many minor indictable offences as possible be heard in magistrates' courts, defendants have the right to elect to a trial by a judge, but in general this must be done as early as possible.

2. District court

This court is designed to hear the bulk of cases not heard by the Magistrates Court.

It can try any charge except

- treason
- murder
- attempts, conspiracies or assaults with intent to commit these offences.

3. Supreme court

This hears the cases which the District Court cannot hear (defined above) and any cases deemed by a Magistrate or District Court judge which are deemed to be of an unusually serious nature or are likely to involve very difficult issues of fact or law.

Both the Supreme Court and the District Court may transfer cases between them as they see fit.

Minor indictable offences include a variety of offences comprising :

- those not punishable by imprisonment but for which the fine is more than twice that set for a Division One offence ;
- the term of imprisonment for which does not exceed five years;
- the term of imprisonment exceeds five years and which involve
 - a third or fourth schedule offence not being an offence of violence and involving \$25,000 or less;
 - an offence involving interference with, damage to or destruction of property where the resultant loss does not exceed \$25,000;
 - malicious wounding or assault occasioning actual bodily harm;
 - indecent assault;
 - burglary, breaking an entering or being found by night in possession of weapons, disguise, break and enter implements or being found by night in a building with intent to commit a felony therein where the intended felony involves \$25,000 or less and the defendant is not alleged to have been armed or in the company of someone who was armed.

A major indictable offence is an indictable offence not included in the above list.

Summary offences are offences which :

- are not punishable by imprisonment, or
- are punishable by imprisonment of two years or less, or
- is a "Third Schedule" offence involving \$2,000 or less and which is not an offence of violence or an offence forming part of a series of similar offences involving a total of more than \$2,000

Notwithstanding the above, any offence involving a maximum fine more than twice a Division 1 fine is not a summary offence.

New rules of practice came into effect at the same time which were designed to streamline the processing of cases involving indictable offences. They require more setting out of positions by both prosecution and defence at as early a stage as possible, on paper and outside of court where possible. This is intended to allow the court to spend less of its time discovering the issues and more on deciding upon them.

The criteria for assessing whether to commit for trial have been tightened from the previous rule of whether there was a prima facie case to whether the evidence is sufficient to prove every element of the offence. This is designed to reduce the number of cases reaching trial in a higher court which have little chance of a conviction.

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 stage 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.

POLICE STATISTICS

Introduction

The statistics in this section encompass offences reported or becoming known to police and also persons apprehended in the relevant year. Offences are grouped in offence categories that were developed by the Australian Bureau of Statistics, in conjunction with the Federal Police and Police Departments in each state. Statistics in these tables were extracted from the Justice Information System computer. Information is entered onto the computer by police staff who work from the completed incident forms filled out by operational police. 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).

Police statistics for 1992 contain similar offence classifications as previous years. However, there have been some changes. Offences included for the first time include: additional traffic offences; offences against good order (eg. breaching an order, resist and hinder police,

disorderly and offensive behaviour); environmental offences; and 'other' offences such as breaching regulatory conditions, escape from custody, and dog control matters. The offence categories used in this report are similar to those used in previous years, however the offence category might now contain more (or fewer) laws than the same category previously. For example, the offence category 'other assault' used to contain the offences of minor assault, assault police, and cause injury by driving. As of the 1992 report in addition to these offences are offences dealing with administering a noxious substance, and assaulting people such as a fisheries' officer, or a clergyman. For these reasons care must be taken when comparing figures between years.

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 that are occurring in this area.

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 - 2.8 Statistics of 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 that is never cleared. One theft would be registered for a car stolen by a single offender or multiple offenders.

Tables 2.9 - 2.19 Age and sex of alleged offenders

The term 'alleged offender' describes persons allegedly involved in offences cleared and

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.

MAGISTRATES COURTS OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Introduction

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

These tables deal only with selected offences appearing before the Magistrates 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.

Data sources

The data in these tables are extracted from the computer used by the Courts Administration Authority for its own case-management purposes. The data reflect what was available on the database at the time of extraction and are at least as accurate as the original data. Discrepancies may result from correction by OCS to errors detected in the supplied data or where omissions are made up by locating the missing information in paper court files or in records held by other departments. Apparent discrepancies with court records may result from the consolidation of cases by the Office of Crime Statistics because they are related matters (see below). Any changes to existing cases or addition of new cases relevant to the reporting period made by Courts Administration Authority staff after the date of extraction will not in general be available to the OCS in time for these reports. Data relating to defendant characteristics are manually extracted by OCS staff from Police records. In a few dozen instances data are extracted from the department of Correctional Services' records where court records do not show the new total sentence for serving prisoners who receive an additional period of

imprisonment.

For the purposes of these statistics, a case is regarded as a group of matters involving the one defendant (co-defendants are assigned their own case), which were all finalised before the same magistrate or special justice, in the same court on the same day. This leads to a smaller count of cases than when using the definition of all the matters assigned the same file-number by the court. Administrative convenience can lead to the same group of matters being listed under a number of different file-numbers as the prosecution refines its case.

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 3.13 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 that 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'. The ranking of severity used by the Office of Crime Statistics for this process is set out below under (vi) Penalty.

(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 that 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 twelve major types (see Table 3.1). These groups correspond to the JANCO classifications system implemented on the Justice Information System and administered by the Office of Crime Statistics. JANCO is an adaptation of the Australian Bureau of Statistics' ANCO (*Australian National Classification of Offences, 1985*. Catalogue No. 1234.0) classification system. JANCO adheres to ANCO to the most detailed level of ANCO and extends this to more detailed levels to highlight items of interest obscured by the generality of ANCO. Although the tables in other sections of this report also adhere to

JANCO, different areas show different amounts of detail according to factors such as the frequency of the offence in that area and the relative interest or seriousness of the offence. Hence less detail is given in the Supreme and District Criminal Courts in the areas of JANCO dealing with minor offences than is given in the Magistrates Courts since these are negligible in number in the former. The JANCO system was introduced in *Crime and Justice* in the 1992 issue when this became possible with the adoption of this system throughout the Justice Information System and the Courts Administration Authority. In most instances it will be apparent where offences have been placed from the older system used in previous reports, but readers wishing to know where particular offences are located in the old and the new systems should contact the Office of Crime Statistics.

Tables 3.2 to 3.13 and 3.15 to 3.25 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 3.2 to 4.25 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 3.2 to 3.25 group attempts with the offence attempted (eg an attempted armed robbery is grouped with armed robbery). Under the previous classification system in use prior to the 1992 report, inciting the commission of an offence, which is itself a common law offence, was included in the category of the offence incited, rather than being listed separately, as were accessories before or after the fact. Under the JANCO classification system, accessories, aiding and abetting and inciting the commission of offences are all grouped together under level 5496, regardless of the type of substantive offence involved.

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

(iv) *Outcomes*: In Tables 3.1 to 3.13 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. Before 1988 Section 4 of the *Offenders Probation Act* prohibited the imposition of a fine in these circumstances.

- *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 prosecutor's 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 Magistrates Court, 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 *Summary Procedure 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).

(viii) *Lower court*: Refers to Magistrates Courts.

(ix) *Higher court*: Refers to Supreme and District Criminal Courts.

Tables

Tables 3.1 - 3.13 Case outcome and major charge

For each court appearance that 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 '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 in 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 offences against good order. 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 3.14).

Tables 3.14 - 3.25 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. Before 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 3.26 - 3.27 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: 0.001 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 3.26 gives the penalties for those defendants with no previous convictions for such an offence while Table 3.27 is for those who have had one or more 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 3.28 to 3.37 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 3.28 to 3.33 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 3.32) and non metropolitan Adelaide (Table 3.33). The category 'Happy Valley' was new in 1989, as previously it was assigned to the 'Other Country' group. Likewise the categories Ceduna and Murray Bridge were new in 1991 and consequently numbers in the 'Other Country' group are lower from 1989 onwards.

Australian Bureau of Statistics population statistics

Tables 3.28, and 3.30, to 3.33 give a rate of appearances per 1,000 in the relevant South Australian population. The population figures used in calculating these rates are derived from the 1991 Census. During non-census years the rate of appearances for age, sex and residence of defendants is calculated from ABS estimated population as of 30th June.

Table 3.34 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. A 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 3.35 and 3.36 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. During 1992 the data on bail status was not available and therefore Table 3.35 was not published. '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. As a consequence of moving from manual to electronically collected data some of the information relating to the number of hearings was unavailable. Thus for 1992 Table 3.36 only distinguishes between the legal representation of defendants in matters which were finalised in the summary court and those which were committed to the District or Supreme Court for sentence or trial.

Table 3.37 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 3.37 distinguishes pleas given by defendants committed for trial or sentence.

SUPREME AND DISTRICT CRIMINAL COURTS

Data sources

The data in these tables are extracted from the computer used by the Courts Administration Authority for its own case-management purposes. The data reflect what was available on the database at the time of extraction and are at least as accurate as the original data. Discrepancies may result from correction by OCS to errors detected in the supplied data or where omissions are made up by locating the missing information in paper court files or in records held by other departments. Apparent discrepancies with court records may result from the consolidation of cases by the Office of Crime Statistics because they are related matters (see below). Any changes to existing cases or addition of new cases relevant to the reporting period made by Courts Administration Authority staff after the date of extraction will not in general be available to the OCS in time for these reports. Data relating to defendant characteristics are manually extracted by OCS staff from Police records. In a few dozen instances data are

extracted from the Department of Correctional Services' records where court records do not show the new total sentence for serving prisoners who receive an additional period of imprisonment.

Introduction

Tables 4.1 to 4.34 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. For the purposes of these statistics, a case is regarded as a group of matters involving the one defendant (co-defendants are assigned their own case), which were all finalised before the same judge, in the same court on the same day. This leads to a smaller count of cases than when using as the criterion of a 'case' all the matters assigned the same file-number by the court. Administrative convenience can lead to the same group of matters being listed under a number of different file-numbers as the prosecution refines its case, as each time the prosecution lays a fresh Information to replace a set of charges already laid, a new file-number will be generated by court staff. During 1991 the maximum number of file-numbers relating to the one individual and which were consolidated using the above rule was 13.

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 4.22 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 that 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'. The ranking of severity used by the Office of Crime Statistics for this process is set out below under (vi) *Penalty*.
 - (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 that 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 nine major types (see Table 4.1). These groups correspond to the JANCO classifications system implemented on the Justice Information System and administered by the Office of Crime Statistics. JANCO is an adaptation of the Australian Bureau of Statistics' ANCO (*Australian National Classification of Offences, 1985*. Catalogue No. 1234.0) classification system. JANCO adheres to ANCO to the most detailed level of ANCO and extends this to more detailed levels to highlight items of interest obscured by the generality of ANCO. Although the tables in other sections of this report also adhere to JANCO, different areas show different amounts of detail according to factors such as the frequency of the offence in that area and the relative interest or seriousness of the offence. Hence less detail is given in the Supreme and District Criminal Courts in the areas of JANCO dealing with minor offences than is given in the Courts of Summary Jurisdiction since these are negligible in number in the former. The JANCO system was introduced in *Crime and Justice* in the 1992 issue when this became possible with the adoption of this system throughout the Justice Information System and the Courts Administration Authority. In most instances it will be apparent where offences have been placed from the older system used in previous reports, but readers wishing to know where particular offences are located in the old and the new systems should contact the Office of Crime Statistics.

Tables 4.2 to 4.11 and 4.13 to 4.22 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 4.22 group attempts with the offence attempted (eg an attempted armed robbery is grouped with armed robbery). Under the previous classification system in use prior to the 1992 report, inciting the commission of an offence, which is itself a common law offence, was included in the category of the offence incited, rather than being listed separately, as were accessories before or after the fact. Under the JANCO classification system, accessories, aiding and abetting and inciting the commission of offences are all grouped together under level 5496, regardless of the type of substantive offence involved.

Copies of the current version of JANCO and of 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 4.11, pleas and outcomes for major charges are defined as follows:

- *Guilty plea (n.b. these two groups do not involve trials)*

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. Frequently the accused has pleaded not guilty to the major offence, but a plea of guilty to another offence has been accepted by the prosecution in satisfaction of the original Information.

- *Not guilty plea (trial). These five groups comprise all the instances in which a trial was held.*

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 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.

- *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.

The accused may or may not have entered a plea by this stage. It should also be noted that the above two groups do not comprise all the instances of a *nolle prosequi*, as these only denote instances where a *nolle prosequi* was entered for the major charge; charges other

than the major charge may be dropped even though the major charge is still contested in a trial.

Other outcomes that can occur are:

- the accused died;
- no verdict taken;
- the accused is found unfit to plead;
- a 'hung jury', i.e. 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;
- the court quashes the Information laid by the Crown;
- the Director of Public Prosecutions declines to file an Information in relation to a matter committed to a higher court. This outcome is grouped with the *nolle prosequi* outcomes above;

With the exception of refusals to file Informations, reports before 1990 did not include these outcomes in tables 4.1 to 4.11.

(v) *Plea*

Pleas in Tables 4.1 to 4.11 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. In such circumstances the non-parole period shown in the tables is the new non-parole period. This can lead to some apparently very long non-parole periods for offences where one would not expect to find them if a prisoner already serving a very long sentence is convicted of a further offence of a less serious nature.

(x) *Lower court*: Refers to Courts of Summary Jurisdiction.

(xi) *Higher court*: Refers to Supreme and District Criminal Courts.

Tables

Tables 4.1 - 4.11 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 4.12 - 4.22 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 4.12 is a summary table of major penalties for major charges convicted (if any).

Tables 4.12 - 4.22 give a detailed breakdown of the major penalties in the subgroups within each offence group. Each of these tables, and Table 4.12 (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 (e.g. the major charge may have been 'injure by negligent driving', but the defendant was 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 4.12 to 4.22 refers *only* to the sentence for the *major charge convicted*. However, 'cumulative' head sentences are included in Table 4.23, which shows cases where the total imprisonment was greater than the imprisonment for the major charge convicted.

Table 4.23 Cases where total imprisonment was greater than that imposed for the single charge receiving the highest penalty

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

Table 4.24 Total head sentence and non-parole period for all imprisonments

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 4.25 - 4.28 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 4.29 Prior convictions

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

Tables 4.30 - 4.31 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 4.32 - 4.33 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 before 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 Corporate Services Division of the Department of Correctional Services. Tables on prison statistics were 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 the Justice Information System ('JIS').

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 are included in this table who have completed a sentence but, rather than being released, are immediately remanded in custody to face new charges.

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 before reception into prison.

Tables 5.9 Number and type of supervision orders commenced

Table 5.9 shows the number of probation, community service orders, 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 reporting 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 before 1986 those orders administratively discharged or discharged by variation were included in the 'Expired' category.

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, composed 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 both Children's Courts and Children's Aid Panels represent finalised cases, although there are a few exceptions to this in the case of Children's Aid Panels. A child who is given an undertaking which they then complete will be counted once when the undertaking is given and again at the subsequent appearance at which they report on their completion of the undertaking. Similarly if a bond is given and then breached, both the initial hearing and the subsequent one in relation to the breach are counted. Appearances for charges of neglect, truancy, breach of bond, and applications are not 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 to 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, and race

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

Country²

Berri	Mount Gambier	Port Lincoln
Ceduna	Murray Bridge	Port Pirie
Coober Pedy	Naracoorte	Tanunda

² These courts serve as administrative centres for other smaller country courts where sittings are held only when required.

APPENDIX C 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. The principal sources of crime data outside these reports derive from occasional surveys of the general population. These surveys collect information about victimisation and also about public attitudes to and opinions on matters of crime and safety.

In 1991 the Office of Crime Statistics and the Crime Prevention Unit of the Attorney-General's Department commissioned a crime survey that was conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. The survey involved approximately 4,000 South Australian households. Information was collected about the prevalence of assault, robbery, break-ins and attempted break-ins and about the reporting of these offences to police and perceptions of individual respondents of crime problems. These results are reported in *Crime and Safety in South Australia*, April 1991, Australian Bureau of Statistics (Catalogue No. 4509.4). Some more detailed analyses of break and enter offences reported in this survey are contained in Thomas P (1993), *S.A. Crime and Safety Survey, 1991: Break and Enter Offences*, Adelaide: Attorney-General's Department. This report was the first in a new *JUSTATS* series commenced by the Office of Crime Statistics.

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 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 information about 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 (AIC).

Information about offenders under community-based correctional supervision is contained in a monthly publication *Australian Community-based Corrections Trends*. This is also published by the AIC, as are occasional publications of a census of offenders under correctional supervision. The first of these was entitled *Australian Community Based Corrections 1985-86*.

Greater difficulties are encountered in making valid comparisons between States in rates of reported crime. In 1991 a National Crime Statistics Unit (NCSU) was established within the Australian Bureau of Statistics in Melbourne. The Director, Office of Crime Statistics, is a member of the National Crime Statistics Advisory Group, which advises the NCSU on priorities and user requirements for national crime statistics. The NCSU is expected to produce its first statistical report towards the end of 1993.

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.

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.

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 reported 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). Field work has been completed for a further large scale national survey conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. A report on the results of this survey is expected by April 1994.

International Sources

The Australian Institute of Criminology has participated in two international crime victim surveys (ICS) in 1989 and 1992. These surveys administered a standard set of questions to respondents in a number of countries (thirteen in 1992 and fourteen in 1989). In most countries the survey was conducted by telephone. Since a standard survey instrument is administered in every country, the ICS can lay claim to being the most reliable means of comparison of crime levels for those countries and those crimes covered. The results of the surveys are described in the following publications.

Walker J (1993), *Crime in Australia: as measured by the Australian component of the International Crime Victim Survey 1992*, Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology.

Walker J (1990), *Crime in Australia: as measured by the Australian component of the International Crime Victim Survey 1989*, Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology.

Van Dijk J and Mayhew P (1992), *Criminal Victimization in the Industrialized World: key findings of the 1989 and 1992 International Crime Surveys*, Netherlands: Directorate of Crime Prevention, Ministry of Justice

Van Dijk J, Mayhew P and Killias M (1990), *Experiences of Crime around the World: key findings of the 1989 International Crime Survey*, Davenport, Netherlands: Kluwer

In general however, 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 police generated crime 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 have occurred in the way crime statistics are collected in Canada and the United States. Both countries are moving towards the implementation of 'incident-based' reporting

systems based on 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 1991* (US Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics).

APPENDIX D 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).

(Subsequent 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
No. 28 Crime and Justice in South Australia 1991
No. 29 Crime and Justice in South Australia 1992

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)
No. 6 Juvenile Justice I (May 1992)

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)

- No. 1 Homicide in South Australia: Rates and Trends in Comparative Perspective (July 1979)
- No. 2 Law and Order in South Australia: An Introduction to Crime and Criminal Justice Policy (First Edition) (September 1979)
- No. 3 Robbery in South Australia (February 1980)
- No. 4 Statistics from Courts of Summary Jurisdiction: Selected Returns from Adelaide Magistrate's Court:
1 January - 30 June 1979 (March 1980)
- No. 5 Statistics from Courts of Summary Jurisdiction: Selected Returns from South Australian Courts:
1 July - 31 December 1979 (September 1980)
- No. 6 Statistics from Courts of Summary Jurisdiction: Selected Returns from South Australian Courts:
1 January - 30 June 1980 (December 1980)
- No. 7 Statistics from Courts of Summary Jurisdiction: Selected Returns from South Australian Courts:
1 July - 31 December 1980 (September 1981)
- No. 8 Statistics from Supreme Court and District Criminal Courts:
1 July 1980 - 30 June 1981 (November 1981)
- No. 9 Homicide and Serious Assault in South Australia (November 1981)

Justats Occasional bulletins on criminal justice issues

- No. 1 S.A. Crime and Safety Survey, 1991: Break and Enter Offences. (March 1993)