

30

STATISTICAL REPORT

F1224

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
OFFICE OF CRIME STATISTICS

OFFICE OF CRIME STATISTICS



Attorney-General's Department

SERIES A

151224

No. 30
JULY 1994

NCJRS

NOV 16 1994

ACQUISITIONS

CRIME AND JUSTICE
IN
SOUTH AUSTRALIA
1993

151224

U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

This document has been reproduced exactly as received from the person or organization originating it. Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the National Institute of Justice.

Permission to reproduce this copyrighted material has been granted by

South Australian Office of the
Attorney General

to the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS).

Further reproduction outside of the NCJRS system requires permission of the copyright owner.

OFFICE OF CRIME STATISTICS
Attorney-General's Department

First published 1994 by

Office of Crime Statistics
South Australian Attorney-General's Department
45 Pirie Street
ADELAIDE SA 5000

Copyright 1994 South Australian Attorney-General's Department

All rights reserved

ISSN: 0810-7505

Printed on re-cycled paper

CONTENTS

PREFACE	vii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	ix
INTRODUCTION	1
Summary	1
Using crime and justice reports	3
Comprehensiveness	3
'Snapshot' rather than 'flow' statistics.....	4
Differences between agencies	4
Interpreting Crime Statistics	4
PART 1 - OVERVIEW	6
1.1 Police Statistics	6
Offence codes	6
Alleged offenders.....	11
Location of offences.....	12
1.2 Magistrates Courts of South Australia	15
Overview	15
Outcomes	16
Penalties	16
Background of defendants	17
Some typical cases	18
<i>Break and Enter</i>	18
<i>Common Assault</i>	19
<i>Shop Theft</i>	20
<i>Disorderly Behaviour</i>	20
1.3 Supreme and District Criminal Courts	21
Overview	21
Outcomes	21
Penalties	22
Background of defendants	22
1.4 Correctional Services	23
Overview	23
Imprisonment.....	23
Community Corrections	23
1.5 Children's Courts and Aid Panel Statistics	25

PART 2 - OFFENCES REPORTED OR BECOMING KNOWN TO POLICE

- Tables 2.1-2.8 Offences reported or becoming known.
Tables 2.9-2.19 Age and sex of alleged offenders involved in offences cleared.

PART 3 - COURT OF SUMMARY JURISDICTION APPEARANCES

- Table 3.1 Case outcome by major offence charged - summary of all offence groups.
Tables 3.2-3.13 Case outcome by major offence charged - offence groups in detail
Table 3.14 Major penalty for major charge convicted - summary of all offence groups.
Tables 3.15-3.25 Major penalty for major charge convicted - offence groups in detail.
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, by PCA level.
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, by PCA level.
Tables 3.28a,b,c Age and sex by major offence group.
Table 3.29 Occupational status of defendant by major offence group.
Table 3.30 Marital status of defendant by major offence group.
Table 3.31 Birthplace of defendant by major offence group.
Table 3.32 Residence of defendant by major offence group - local government areas in metropolitan Adelaide
Table 3.33 Residence of defendant by major offence group - local government areas outside metropolitan Adelaide.
Table 3.34 Prior criminal record by major offence group.
Table 3.35 Bail status at final court appearance by major offence group.
Table 3.36 Legal representation at final court appearance by major offence group.
Table 3.37 Plea at final court appearance by major offence group.

PART 4 - SUPREME AND DISTRICT CRIMINAL COURT APPEARANCES

- Table 4.1 Major charge by case outcome - summary of all offence groups.
Tables 4.2-4.11 Major charge by case outcome - offence groups in detail.
Table 4.12 Major penalty for major charge found guilty - summary of all offence groups.
Tables 4.13-4.22 Major penalty for major charge found guilty - offence groups in detail.
Table 4.23 Cases where the total imprisonment was greater than that imposed for the single charge receiving the highest penalty.
Table 4.24 Total head sentence and non-parole period for all imprisonments (includes cumulative imprisonment penalties).
Tables 4.25a,b,c Age and sex of accused by major offence group.
Table 4.26 Occupational status of accused by major offence group.
Table 4.27 Marital status of accused by major offence group.

Table 4.28	State or country of birth of accused by major offence group.
Table 4.29	Prior criminal convictions of accused by major offence group.
Table 4.30	Bail status following the final committal hearing by major offence group.
Table 4.31	Final plea of accused by major offence group.
Table 4.32	Month case finalised by final plea, Supreme Court.
Table 4.33	Month case finalised by final plea, District Court.

PART 5 - CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

Table 5.1	Prison receptions by legal status and sex.
Table 5.2	Daily averages in custody by legal status and sex.
Table 5.3	Persons in custody at 31 December 1991 by legal status and sex.
Table 5.4	Type of discharge from custody by sex.
Table 5.5	Prison receptions by offence charged and legal status.
Table 5.6	Prison receptions by age and legal status.
Table 5.7	Prison receptions by race and legal status.
Table 5.8	Prison receptions by employment status and legal status.
Table 5.9	Number and type of supervision orders commenced by sex.
Table 5.10	Number of persons supervised under each type of order and total number of persons under supervision at 31 December 1991 by sex.
Table 5.11	Community corrections orders completed by type, sex of offender and manner of completion.

PART 6 - JUVENILE OFFENDERS

Table 6.1	Courts and Panels: type of offence and where appeared.
Table 6.2	Children's Court: appearances where charges are proven, by offence and outcome.
Table 6.3	Children's Aid Panels: appearances by offence and outcome.
Table 6.4	Children's Courts: employment status, age and sex of persons appearing.
Table 6.5	Children's Aid Panels: employment status, age and sex of persons appearing.
Table 6.6	Children's Court: age, sex and race of persons appearing.
Table 6.7	Children's Aid Panels: age, sex and race of persons appearing.
Table 6.8	Type of apprehension by race, in Children's Courts.
Table 6.9	Children's Courts: appearances by secure care and race.
Table 6.10	Aid Panel and Court appearances by Local Government area of residence.
Table 6.11	Juveniles admitted into custody: age, sex and race of children admitted.
Table 6.12	Juveniles in custody on 30 June 1993: age of children by custodial status.

APPENDIX A - EXPLANATORY NOTES ON TABLES

- . Police Statistics
- . Courts of Summary Jurisdiction
- . Supreme and District Criminal Courts
- . Correctional Services
- . Juvenile Offenders

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

APPENDIX C - SELECTED SOURCES OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICAL INFORMATION

- . South Australia
- . Interstate and Australia
- . International Sources

APPENDIX D - PUBLICATIONS OF THE OFFICE OF CRIME STATISTICS

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 1993 (Source: JIS)
2. Cases before the Supreme and District Criminal Courts and Courts of Summary Jurisdiction. 1 January to 31 December 1993. (Source: CAA)
3. Appearance before Children's Aid Panels. 1 January to 31 December 1993. (Source: JIS)
4. Correctional Services data. 1 January to 31 December 1993. (Source: JIS)

All data are entered and maintained on these systems by the relevant Departments. Data on Children's Courts are derived from a local database maintained by the Department for Family and Community Services.

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

Frank Morgan
Director
Office of Crime Statistics
July 1994

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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 Courts Administration Authority, 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

Data entry, coding and auditing:	Jill Kielow, Joanne Rossiter
Systems design and programming:	Maire Mannik, Adrian Barnett, Paul Thomas, Justine Doherty
Data tabulation:	Adrian Barnett, Paul Thomas, Maire Mannik, Justine Doherty
JIS codes maintenance:	Carol Castle, Joanne Rossiter, Tristan Newby
Commentary and explanatory notes:	Adrian Barnett, Paul Thomas, Leigh Roeger, Julie Gardner,
Table layout and typing:	Adrian Barnett, Paul Thomas, Julie Gardner

INTRODUCTION

This report, covering the period 1 January to 31 December 1993, is the seventh 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 magistrates courts 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 Magistrates' Courts of South Australia ("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

Police statistics

- The number of crimes reported or becoming known to police in 1993 increased by 4.7% over the previous 12 months.
- Property offences, which comprised seven out of ten offences, increased by 2.3%. The three sub-categories of violent offences: offences against the person; robbery; and sexual offences all increased by between 14 and 18 percent. For violent offences in particular, part of the increase is due to greater reporting by the public and improved recording by police and not simply because of increased incidence of offending in the community.
- The majority of offenders apprehended in 1993 were male (82.9%), but there were a significant number of females apprehended for shop theft (47.4%) and fraud offences (33.4%).
- The rate of offences against the person in metropolitan local government areas was 14.6 per 1,000 population, somewhat higher than the rate for country local government areas of 11.6 per 1,000. The rate of break and enter dwellings in

metropolitan areas was 51.9 per 1,000 dwellings, double the rate for country local government areas (25.1 per 1,000).

Magistrates Courts

- During 1993 there were 36,271 criminal matters finalised in the Magistrates courts, a 2.1% increase over the 1992 total of 35,540.
- Offence groups recording the largest increases were other offences (up 29.2%), drug offences (up 15.3%) and applications for summary protection orders (up 11.6%).
- Five offence groups recorded decreases over the 1992 figures, including robbery and extortion (down 23.9%) and sexual offences (down 19.9%).
- The impact of legislative changes governing the distribution of cases to the higher courts was observed with a reduction in the number of cases being committed to the District or Supreme court for trial or sentence. For example, amongst break and enter cases only 4.3% of 1993 cases were sent to the higher courts (down from 15.9% in 1992), and amongst sexual offences figure was 36.7% (down from 52.3% in 1992).
- 63.4% of all defendants in the magistrates court were convicted of their major charge. A further 13.3% were found guilty but did not have a conviction recorded and 2.6% were committed for trial or sentence to the Supreme or District court.
- Half of all convicted offenders received a fine as their major penalty (the average being \$174), 24.3% received driver's licence suspensions and 9.1% received a suspended imprisonment. The percentage of offenders receiving a direct period of imprisonment was similar to last year (6.1%) although the average period of imprisonment increased from 20 to 23 weeks.

Higher Courts

- There was an overall drop of 24% in the number of cases finalised before the Supreme and District Criminal Courts. Cases declined by 62% in the Supreme Court and 13% in the District Criminal Court. The changes to the Magistrates' Courts Act and the District Court Act in July 1992 resulted in more cases being dealt with in magistrates' courts.
- Approximately 60% of defendants pleaded guilty to either the major charge or another charge.
- Nearly 40% of those cases going to trial were acquitted of the major charge. This represented nearly 7% of all cases.
- Of cases convicted, 41% were imprisoned in higher courts, for an average of 32.8 months.
- Five new life imprisonment penalties were imposed, with an average non-parole period of just over 20 years (246 months).

metropolitan areas was 51.9 per 1,000 dwellings, double the rate for country local government areas (25.1 per 1,000).

Magistrates Courts

- During 1993 there were 36,271 criminal matters finalised in the Magistrates courts, a 2.1% increase over the 1992 total of 35,540.
- Offence groups recording the largest increases were other offences (up 29.2%), drug offences (up 15.3%) and applications for summary protection orders (up 11.6%).
- Five offence groups recorded decreases over the 1992 figures, including robbery and extortion (down 23.9%) and sexual offences (down 19.9%).
- The impact of legislative changes governing the distribution of cases to the higher courts was observed with a reduction in the number of cases being committed to the District or Supreme court for trial or sentence. For example, amongst break and enter cases only 4.3% of 1993 cases were sent to the higher courts (down from 15.9% in 1992), and amongst sexual offences figure was 36.7% (down from 52.3% in 1992).
- 63.4% of all defendants in the magistrates court were convicted of their major charge. A further 13.3% were found guilty but did not have a conviction recorded and 2.6% were committed for trial or sentence to the Supreme or District court.
- Half of all convicted offenders received a fine as their major penalty (the average being \$174), 24.3% received driver's licence suspensions and 9.1% received a suspended imprisonment. The percentage of offenders receiving a direct period of imprisonment was similar to last year (6.1%) although the average period of imprisonment increased from 20 to 23 weeks.

Higher Courts

- There was an overall drop of 24% in the number of cases finalised before the Supreme and District Criminal Courts. Cases declined by 62% in the Supreme Court and 13% in the District Criminal Court. The changes to the Magistrates' Courts Act and the District Court Act in July 1992 resulted in more cases being dealt with in magistrates' courts.
- Approximately 60% of defendants pleaded guilty to either the major charge or another charge.
- Nearly 40% of those cases going to trial were acquitted of the major charge. This represented nearly 7% of all cases.
- Of cases convicted, 41% were imprisoned in higher courts, for an average of 32.8 months.
- Five new life imprisonment penalties were imposed, with an average non-parole period of just over 20 years (246 months).

Correctional Services

- Daily average prison numbers remained constant between 1992 (1,143 prisoners) and 1993 (1,149 prisoners). The number of persons admitted to prison decreased from 7,618 persons in 1992 to 5,947 persons in 1993. The main reason for this decrease was a reduction in the number of fine defaulters taken into custody.
- There was a significant increase in the number of community based orders commencing during 1993. The main area of increase was in community service as fine option. There was also a significant increase in the number of these orders not being completed successfully. In 1993 just under 34% of these orders were not completed successfully compared with only 24% in 1992.

Juvenile Justice

- The number of appearances before a Children's Court or Aid Panel declined by 6.4% from the previous year.
- The offences of larceny (26.3%) and break and enter (24.8%) were the most common offence types for which juveniles appeared before a Children's Court or Aid Panel. Larceny was mainly dealt with by an Aid Panel (76.1%), while most of the break and enter offences were dealt with by the Children's Court (69.6%).
- During 1993 there were 1,532 children admitted into custody. The majority of children were aged 16 years or over (58.4%), with the youngest child admitted being aged 11 years.

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

'Snapshot' rather than 'flow' statistics

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 since 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 1993 crime survey conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Crime and Safety Australia, April 1993*, (catalogue no. 4509.0), the rate of reporting of sexual assaults was 25.0% and for non sexual assaults it was 32.1%. 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, however the crime survey results reveal little apparent change in the reporting of assaults or sexual assaults over the past 10 years.

PART 1 - OVERVIEW

1.1 Police Statistics

In 1993 there were 213,830 offences reported or becoming known to police. This represents an increase from the previous 12 months of data of nearly five percent (4.7%). Table 1.1 shows the number of offences in 1993 and compares this with the number in 1992.

In 1993 violent offences comprised 9.2% of total offences reported to police. Property offences were most prevalent, with seven out of ten reported offences (69.8%) being in this category. The largest sub-category within property crimes was theft - nearly half (47.0%) of the property crimes. It should be noted, that offences dealt with by way of expiation notices such as traffic infringement notices, and cannabis expiation notices are not included in this report.

There has been a significant change in the manner in which sexual offences are counted in this year's report. Sexual offences are now counted in the same way as other violent events, that is based on the number of victims rather than the number of offences. Sexual assaults, particularly those on children, may be perpetrated repeatedly over a period of years, and prior to 1993 an individual who reported multiple events to police would have had all such offences recorded and reported in the data. To illustrate, in 1992 there were 1,103 offences of rape recorded, but the actual number of victims was 658 - almost half the number of offences. The change in counting rules introduced for the 1993 report brings South Australia in line with national counting rules for sexual assaults established by the National Crime Statistics Unit of the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

Offence codes

The method of categorising offences was altered in the 1992 report and utilises the South Australian justice agencies' refinement of the Australian National Classification of Offences (JANCO). Prior to 1992 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. 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 before and after 1992.

Table 1.1 Offences reported or becoming known to police, 1992 and 1993

Offence group	1992	1993	% change
Offences against person	13,790	15,725	+14.0
Robbery and extortion	1,469	1,739	+18.4
Sexual offences*	1,871	2,166	+15.8
Property offences**	145,910	149,287	+2.3
Driving offences	19,140	17,882	-6.6
Drug offences	3,936	4,487	+14.0
Good order offences	18,365	21,192	+15.4
Other offences	1,537	1,352	-12.0
Total	204,147	213,830	+4.7

* For purposes of comparison 1992 sex offence data used in this table has been calculated using the same counting rules as the 1993 data, it is therefore different from previously published 1992 sexual offence data.

** 'Interfere with motor vehicle' has been added to 1992 property offences to make it similar to the 1993 category. The 1992 total is therefore different from previously published data.

Between 1992 and 1993 the number of recorded offences in six out of eight categories increased. The exceptions were driving offences (down 6.6%) and 'other' offences (down 12.0%). Property offences, which had declined in the previous two years, increased slightly by 2.3%, while violent offence categories increased by between 14 and 18 percent.

The following graphs show changes in reported offences for driving, break and enter, robbery and sexual offences over the past eleven years. The number of drink driving offences declined by 5.7% from the previous year. This is the fifth consecutive year where numbers of reports of driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs has declined.

The decline in break and enter offences which was noted in the 1992 report was not sustained in 1993. Break and enter dwelling offences increased by 11.4%, but there was a decline in break and enter shop offences of 5.2% and 'other' break and enter offences increased by only 1.8%. Break and enter offences in 1993 remain below levels recorded by police in 1991. The decrease in break and enter dwelling offences is supported by the evidence of crime surveys conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) in 1991 and 1993. The questions about crime trends raised by ABS and other surveys are discussed in some detail in a forthcoming publication by the Office of Crime Statistics in its *JUSTATS* series.

All categories of robbery offences increased in 1993. The largest number of offences were recorded in the 'other' robbery category. This category of offences has been increasing steadily since about 1989. With regard to robberies and assaults there is conflicting evidence about trends arising from the results of surveys of the general public about victimisation. Surveys conducted by ABS in 1991 and 1993 indicate decreases in robbery and assault victimisation in South Australia between these years.

As mentioned previously, the number of sexual offences has been calculated in a different way for this report. Figure 1.4 shows the effect of the new counting rules on the 1992 data. Between 1992 and 1993 the number of rape and indecent assaults

increased by 13.0% and 13.9% respectively, following the upward trend noted under the old counting rule system. There were fewer cases of unlawful sexual intercourse reported to police in 1993 compared to the previous 12 months. With regard to sexual offences one must be cautious about interpreting changes in recorded offences as indicating changes in current rates of sexual offending in the community. One reason for providing such a caution is that there are many sexual assaults which are reported in the current year but which occurred in previous years. The breakdown of sexual offences by offence type and date of occurrence of the offence is provided in Table 1.2.

Table 1.2 Sexual offences reported in 1993 by year of occurrence

Offence	1993	1992	1991	1990	Earlier than 1990	No date recorded	Total
Rape	516	65	16	13	78	53	741
Indecent assault	488	111	30	14	50	46	739
Unlawful sexual intercourse	34	19	5	0	6	7	71
Incest	8	1	4	2	10	3	28
Other sexual offences	536	20	3	8	14	6	587
Total	1582	216	58	37	158	115	2166
Percent	73.0	10.0	2.7	1.7	7.3	5.3	100.0

The table shows that over one quarter of sexual offences reported in 1993 occurred in earlier years. The effect is less significant for 'other' sexual offences such as indecent exposure (only 9% in earlier years) but is important for all other offences such as incest (71% in earlier years), unlawful sexual intercourse (52%), indecent assault (34%) and rape (30%). The fact that large numbers of sexual offences are reported after some gap in time makes it difficult to draw meaningful conclusions about trends in these offences over time. A further difficulty in determining trends is that crime surveys of the general public have shown that only one quarter of sexual offences are reported to the police. Thus the level of reported sex offences may be particularly susceptible to changes in the willingness of victims to report to police.

It is also of interest to note that the majority of victims of sexual offences are under the age of 18 (50.1% of victims with recorded ages). For the offences of rape, indecent assault, unlawful sexual intercourse and incest the percentage of victims aged under 18 was 56% whereas for the 'other' sexual offences (such as indecent exposure) the figure was 32%.

Figure 1.1 Driving under the influence, 1982 to 1993

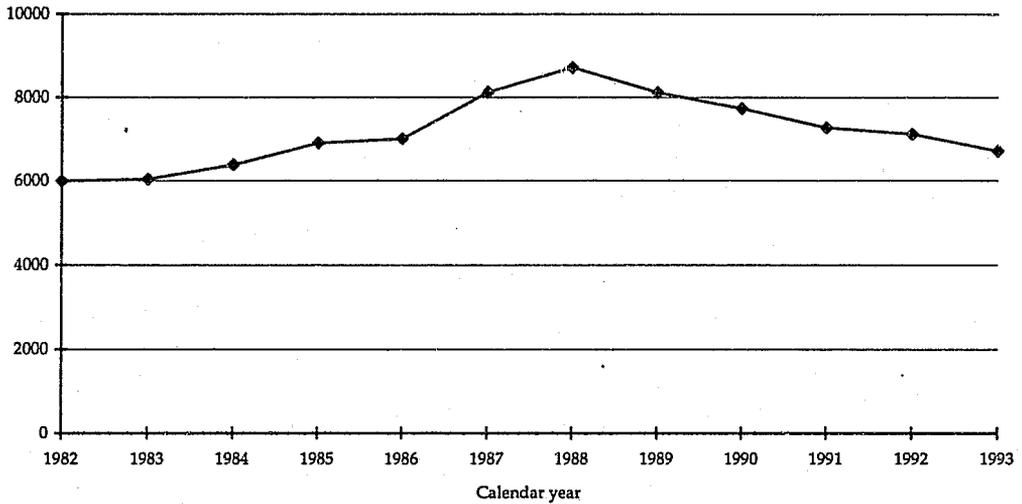


Figure 1.2 Break and enter offences, 1982 to 1993

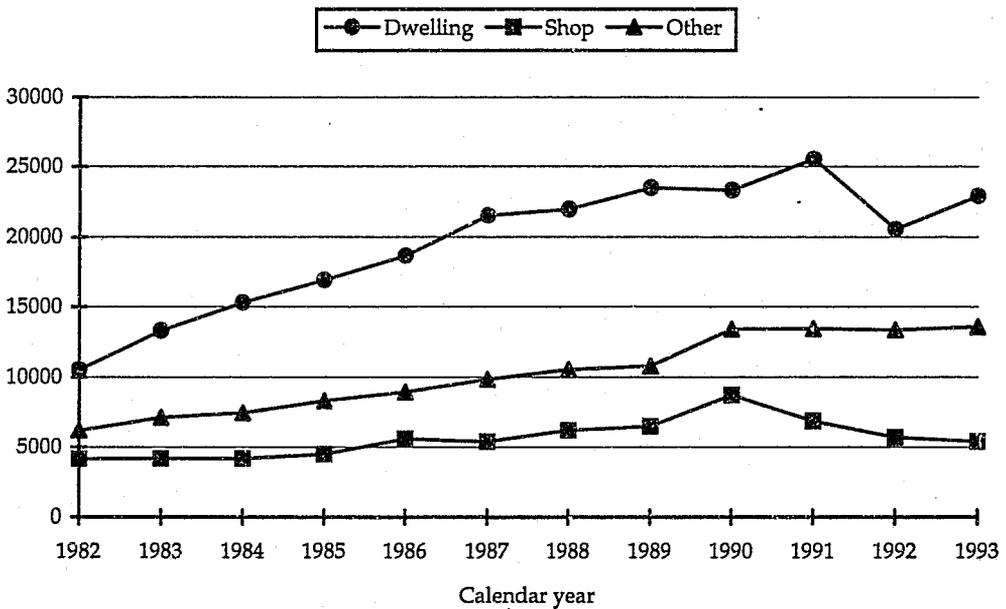
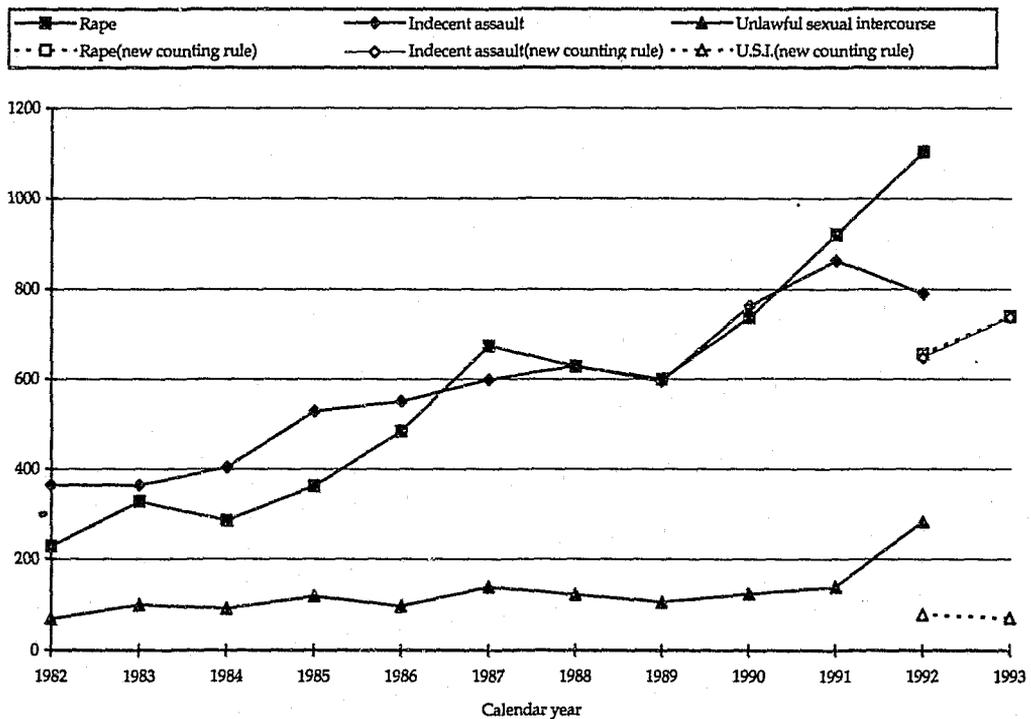


Figure 1.3 Robbery offences, 1982 to 1993

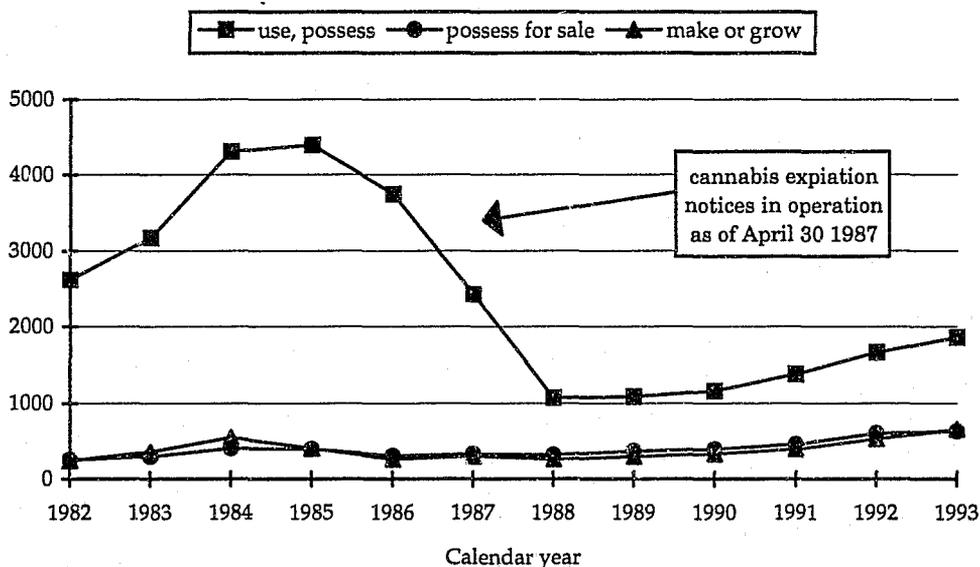


Figure 1.4 Sexual offences, 1982 to 1993



Drug offences increased by 14.0% in 1993. As with driving offences the number of drug offences recorded is particularly reliant on police attention and enforcement practices. The majority of drug offences reported or becoming known to police involve cannabis. As figure 1.5 illustrates the introduction of Cannabis Expiation Notices (CEN) in 1987 had a dramatic effect on the number of drug offences recorded. A 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 1.5 Selected drug offences, 1982 to 1993



Alleged offenders

The age and sex of alleged offenders for the various offences are shown in tables 2.9 to 2.19. During 1993 there were 79,649 persons apprehended for offences. This figure is slightly higher (2.1%) than the previous year's total of 78,025.

The majority of offenders were male (82.9%). Male offenders account for nearly all the sex offenders and break and enter offenders (98.5% and 91.6% respectively). Although females were the minority of offenders in all offence groups they were most prevalent among shop theft offenders (47.4%) and fraud offenders (33.4%).

A quarter of all offenders (25.2%) were aged under eighteen years. For the offence of break and enter 46.9% of apprehensions were juveniles. The offences of shop theft and larceny of motor vehicle also had a high proportion of juveniles apprehended (43.5% and 40.1% respectively). More than half the persons apprehended for drug offences were juvenile (54.6%). This figure is somewhat misleading 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, and so this has the effect of artificially inflating the juvenile rate of involvement in drug offences.

Location of offences

The number and rate of crime occurring in Local Government Areas (LGAs) is provided in Tables 1.3 and 1.4. It is important to recognise the limitations of such a listing, particularly the calculation of offence *rates*. Rates provide a 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 country rates 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. The total crime rate is presented as a rate per population, however readers should be aware that the majority of reported offences are property offences and 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 (eg. theft of and from motor vehicles).

The 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 1.5 indicates a number of areas that exhibited high numbers of motor vehicle theft in 1993. 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. These locations are similar to the ones listed in the 1992 report. In fact all but one of the twenty 'hot spots' mentioned in this years report are the same as for the 1992 report, only the order has changed over the past twelve months.

Table 1.3 Location of offences by Metropolitan Local Government Areas, 1993

Local Government Area	Population*	Dwellings*	Offences against person		Break & enter dwelling		All offences	Rate / 1,000 population
			Number	Rate / 1,000 population	Number	Rate / 1,000 dwellings		
Adelaide (C)	14,863	4,636	2,158	145.2	513	110.7	20,961	1,410.3
Brighton (C)	18,440	7,455	132	7.2	305	40.9	2,405	130.4
Burnside (C)	37,600	14,703	214	5.7	656	44.6	3,602	95.8
Campbelltown (C)	43,577	15,731	410	9.4	610	38.8	4,496	103.2
East Torrens (DC)	6,504	2,066	24	3.7	109	52.8	396	60.9
Elizabeth (C)	28,942	10,540	855	29.5	694	65.8	6,616	228.6
Enfield (C) - Pt A	45,280	17,638	935	20.6	1,265	71.7	8,058	178.0
Enfield (C) - Pt B	16,257	6,243	481	29.6	546	87.5	3,520	216.5
Gawler (M)	15,045	5,540	187	12.4	241	43.5	2,069	137.5
Glenside (C)	12,948	6,049	283	21.9	396	65.5	4,188	323.4
Happy Valley (C)	34,729	10,705	187	5.4	245	22.9	2,644	76.1
Henley & Grange (C)	14,196	5,962	155	10.9	219	36.7	1,640	115.5
Hindmarsh & Woodville (M)	86,885	33,117	1,193	13.7	2,166	65.4	13,345	153.6
Kensington & Norwood (C)	8,811	3,993	161	18.3	303	75.9	2,405	237.0
Marion (C)	73,899	29,099	683	9.2	1,015	34.9	10,053	136.0
Mitcham (C)	60,914	22,237	331	5.4	813	36.6	5,517	90.6
Munno Para (C)	31,891	10,147	656	20.6	587	57.8	4,224	132.5
Noarlunga (C)	80,899	27,442	1,124	13.9	1,024	37.3	11,493	142.1
Payneham (C)	15,343	6,171	166	10.8	317	51.4	2,040	133.0
Fort Adelaide (C)	38,199	14,699	814	21.3	826	56.2	7,144	187.0
Prospect (C)	18,602	7,512	240	12.9	686	91.3	3,008	161.7
Salisbury (C)	106,008	34,990	1,580	14.9	2,093	59.8	13,743	129.6
St Peters (M)	8,146	3,235	100	12.3	205	63.4	1,356	166.5
Stirling (DC)	16,175	5,368	51	3.2	113	21.1	992	61.3
Tea Tree Gully (C)	83,955	27,541	616	7.3	828	30.1	6,969	83.0
Thebarton (M)	7,697	3,116	199	14.2	224	71.9	1,343	174.5
Unley (C)	35,679	14,285	313	8.8	1,015	71.1	5,318	149.1
Walkerville (M)	6,782	2,696	53	7.8	200	74.2	823	121.4
West Torrens (C)	42,846	17,725	607	14.2	1,051	59.3	7,016	163.7
Willunga	12,415	4,452	115	9.3	190	42.7	1,329	107.0
TOTAL	1,023,527	375,093	14,933	14.6	19,455	51.9	158,713	155.1

*population (place of enumeration) and dwelling data based on 1991 Census (CDATA91, Australian Bureau of Statistics).

Table 1.4 Location of offences by Country Local Government Areas, 1993

Local Government Area	Population*	Dwellings*	Offences against person		Break & enter dwelling		All offences	Rate / 1,000 population
			Number	Rate / 1,000 population	Number	Rate / 1,000 dwellings		
Angaston (DC)	6,735	2,482	39	5.8	20	8.1	523	77.7
Barnera (DC)	4,322	1,581	53	12.3	41	25.9	591	136.7
Barossa (DC)	4,417	1,520	15	3.4	34	22.4	347	78.6
Beachport (DC)	1,680	594	15	8.9	3	5.1	165	98.2
Berri (DC)	6,676	2,382	152	22.8	79	33.2	1,440	215.7
Browns Well (DC)	289	95	1	3.5	3	31.6	36	124.6
Burra Burra (DC)	2,033	756	5	2.5	5	6.6	149	73.3
Bute (DC)	1,046	373	-	-	6	16.1	55	52.6
Carrieton (DC)	197	67	-	-	-	-	2	10.2
Clare (DC)	3,923	1,367	34	8.7	20	14.6	444	113.2
Cleve (DC)	1,983	698	-	-	-	-	35	17.7
Cooper Pedy (DC)	2,874	1,002	114	39.7	69	68.9	718	249.8
Coonalpyn Downs (DC)	1,524	510	7	4.6	7	13.7	72	47.2
Dudley (DC)	654	249	1	1.5	1	4.0	40	61.2
Elliston (DC)	1,323	453	12	9.1	3	6.6	70	52.9
Eudunda (DC)	1,294	457	7	5.4	2	4.4	50	38.6
Franklin Harbor (DC)	1,234	461	-	-	-	-	21	17.0
Gumeracha (DC)	5,733	1,896	38	6.6	80	42.2	505	88.1
Hallett (DC)	628	236	4	6.4	4	16.9	60	95.5
Hawker (DC)	512	180	3	5.9	-	-	72	140.6
Kanyaka - Quorn (DC)	1,402	492	19	13.6	3	6.1	81	57.8
Kapunda (DC)	3,203	1,145	37	11.6	13	11.4	251	78.4
Karoonda-East Murray (DC)	1,334	449	8	6.0	2	4.5	115	86.2
Kimba (DC)	1,276	481	-	-	4	8.3	64	50.2
Kingscote (DC)	3,247	1,157	12	3.7	14	12.1	205	63.1
Lacepede (DC)	2,270	808	5	2.2	7	8.7	128	56.4
Lameroo (DC)	1,331	480	4	3.0	6	12.5	79	59.4
Le Hunte (DC)	1,697	553	3	1.8	1	1.8	41	24.2
Light (DC)	5,248	1,621	27	5.1	45	27.8	290	55.3

Table 1.4 Continued

Local Government Area	Population*	Dwellings*	Offences against person		Break & enter dwelling		All offences	
			Number	Rate / 1,000 population	Number	Rate / 1,000 dwellings	Number	Rate / 1,000 population
Lincoln (DC)	3,705	1,302	17	4.6	21	16.1	219	59.1
Loxton (DC)	6,920	2,477	57	8.2	25	10.1	548	79.2
Lucindale (DC)	1,422	485	4	2.8	2	4.1	52	36.6
Mallala (DC)	5,727	1,901	29	5.1	65	34.2	467	81.5
Mannum (DC)	3,086	1,228	19	6.2	18	4.7	303	98.2
Meningie (DC)	3,888	1,338	62	15.9	31	23.2	446	114.7
Millicent (DC)	7,764	2,725	63	8.1	43	15.8	680	87.6
Minlaton (DC)	2,335	911	8	3.4	6	6.6	98	42.0
Morgan (DC)	1,404	489	48	34.2	6	12.3	194	138.2
Mount Barker (DC)	17,526	6,014	120	6.8	89	14.8	1,540	87.9
Mount Gambier (C)	21,151	7,668	220	10.4	291	37.9	2,971	140.5
Mount Gambier (DC)	5,008	1,567	26	5.2	45	28.7	318	63.5
Mount Pleasant (DC)	2,186	768	8	3.7	11	14.3	87	39.8
Mount Remarkable (DC)	3,035	1,092	19	6.3	3	2.7	161	53.0
Murat Bay (DC)	3,642	1,220	217	59.6	180	147.5	1,925	528.6
Murray Bridge (DC)	15,900	5,763	383	24.1	236	41.0	2,822	177.5
Naracoorte (DC)	1,954	651	6	3.1	3	4.6	88	45.0
Naracoorte (M)	4,718	1,710	42	8.9	23	13.5	498	105.6
Nth Yorke Peninsula (DC)	7,273	2,834	56	7.7	29	10.2	672	92.4
Orkaringa (DC)	7,445	2,477	24	3.2	31	12.5	280	37.6
Ororoo (DC)	950	333	1	1.1	1	3.0	18	18.9
Paringa (DC)	1,524	564	20	13.1	5	8.9	260	170.6
Peake (DC)	909	285	1	1.1	1	3.5	27	29.7
Penola (DC)	3,381	1,214	8	2.4	5	4.1	138	40.8
Peterborough (DC)	383	112	-	-	1	8.9	29	75.7
Peterborough (M)	2,136	805	17	8.0	17	21.1	218	102.1
Pinnaroo (DC)	1,108	431	3	2.7	3	7.0	46	41.5
Pirie (DC)	1,394	451	-	-	-	-	-	-
Port Augusta (C)	14,971	5,308	577	38.5	271	51.1	4,489	299.8
Port Broughton (DC)	1,332	551	6	4.5	1	1.8	115	86.3
Port Elliot & Goolwa (DC)	6,724	2,697	40	5.9	82	30.4	633	94.1
Port Lincoln (C)	11,824	4,407	184	15.6	329	74.7	2,489	210.5
Port MacDonnell (DC)	2,379	862	8	3.4	3	3.5	134	56.3
Port Pirie (C)	14,413	5,390	248	17.2	122	22.6	2,489	172.7
Renmark (M)	7,561	2,676	85	11.2	47	17.6	1,156	152.9
Ridley & Truro (DC)	2,727	1,049	31	11.4	33	31.5	406	148.9
Riverton (DC)	1,561	562	8	5.1	2	3.6	76	48.7
Robe (DC)	1,184	465	4	3.4	9	19.4	137	115.7
Robertstown (DC)	795	266	-	-	1	3.8	35	44.0
Saddleworth & Auburn (DC)	2,052	765	10	4.9	2	2.6	105	51.2
Spalding (DC)	503	178	1	2.0	1	5.6	26	51.7
Strathalbyn (DC)	6,241	2,242	16	2.6	18	8.0	260	41.7
Streaky Bay (DC)	1,898	693	11	5.8	4	5.8	88	46.4
Tanunda (DC)	3,726	1,349	21	5.6	12	8.9	320	85.9
Tatiara (DC)	6,937	2,395	53	7.6	8	3.3	393	56.7
Tumby Bay (DC)	2,582	945	4	1.5	5	5.3	85	32.9
Victor Harbor (DC)	7,224	2,905	51	7.1	65	22.4	1,018	140.9
Waikerie (DC)	4,574	1,689	37	8.1	28	16.6	629	137.5
Wakefield Plains (DC)	4,496	1,655	33	7.3	23	13.9	411	91.4
Wallaroo (M)	2,272	931	33	18.9	13	14.0	259	114.0
Waroooka (DC)	1,017	419	6	5.9	3	7.2	55	54.1
Whyalla (C)	25,725	9,380	457	17.8	347	37.0	4,131	160.6
Yankalilla (DC)	3,226	1,272	30	9.3	49	38.5	329	102.0
Yorkestown (DC)	2,856	1,159	12	4.2	5	4.3	125	43.8
TOTAL	348,759	125,570	4,059	11.6	3,146	25.1	42,147	120.8

*population (place of enumeration) and dwelling data based on 1991 Census. (CDATA91, ABS).

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

Table 1.5 Top twenty areas from which motor vehicles were stolen*, 1993

Area	Collector District	Number of vehicles stolen	Percentage of total stolen vehicles
Hindley St / Casino	120902	236 (248)	2.3
Adelaide Parklands	120810	216 (239)	2.1
Rundle Mall / North Tce	121001	207 (170)	2.0
Pirie / Flinders / Wakefield Sts	121002	143 (116)	1.4
Elizabeth City Centre	141001	139 (181)	1.3
Noarlunga City Centre / Colonnades	081308	124 (122)	1.2
Currie / Waymouth / Franklin Sts	120903	121 (133)	1.2
Hindley St West / North Tce	120901	110 (71)	1.1
Arndale Shopping Centre	101202	109 (113)	1.1
West Lakes Mall / Football Park	100911	93 (110)	0.9
Grote St West / Gouger St West	120904	74 (62)	0.7
Tea Tree Plaza Shopping Centre	130609	66 (63)	0.6
O-Bahn - Tea Tree Plaza	130809	58 (77)	0.6
Parabanks / Salisbury Interchange	141702	58 (71)	0.6
Westfield Marion	091507	57 (90)	0.6
Salisbury Oval / Youth Centre	141703	55 (49)	0.5
Central Market	120905	54 (54)	0.5
Adelaide Council Area (n.e.c.)	900027	52 (70)	0.5
Cross Rd / South Rd SW corner	091102	50 (27)	0.5
South West of Tea Tree Plaza	130810	49 (60)	0.5

* This includes the offences 'larceny of a motor vehicle', and 'illegal use of a motor vehicle'.
Number in brackets shows the number of vehicles stolen in 1992

1.2 Magistrates Courts of South Australia

Overview

During 1993 there were 36,271 cases which fell within the Office of Crime Statistics' collection boundaries disposed of in Magistrates Courts. This represents a 2.1% increase over the 35,540 cases recorded in 1992.

Of the offence groups which increased during 1993, other offences (up 29.2%) and drug offences (up 15.3%) recorded the largest increases. There was also an 11.6% increase in the number of applications for summary protection (restraint) orders. Amongst the drug offences there was a 40.5% increase in sell or possess for sale drugs (not cannabis) offences, a 17.8% rise in produce/manufacture cannabis offences, and a 14.5% jump in offences relating to the possession and/or use of cannabis.

There were five offence groups which recorded decreases over the 1992 figures. The greatest decreases were in robbery and extortion offences (down 23.9%), burglary and break and enter offences (down 19.9%) and sexual offences (down 15.2%). For break and enter and sexual offences the decrease was generally across the whole offence group, however, within the robbery and extortion group offences of robbery with a

weapon (other than a firearm) went against the trend increasing from 20 to 52 during 1993.

Outcomes

The effect of legislative changes governing the distribution of cases to the higher courts have been reflected in the outcome distribution within the Magistrates Courts. The purpose of the changes, introduced in July 1992, was to streamline the processing of cases and to ensure they are heard at the lowest level of jurisdiction which could reasonably deal with them. As a result of the changes a greater proportion of offences such as break and enter, minor sexual offences etc., were dealt with in the Magistrates Court. A comparison of Magistrates Court cases committed to the District or Supreme Court for trial or sentence reveals a reduction overall (5.0% of cases in 1992 and 2.6% in 1993). However, amongst those offence groups for which the changes were particularly directed, there were greater decreases. For example, amongst break and enter cases only 4.3% of 1993 cases were sent to the higher courts compared with 15.9% in 1992. For sexual offences 36.7% of 1993 cases were committed compared with 52.3% during 1992, and for indecent assault in particular, the percentage committed reduced from 66.0% in 1992 to 23.9% in 1993. Other offence groups to record a decrease in the percentage of cases committed to the District or Supreme Courts included fraud and misappropriation (10.8% down to 4.5%), damage property and environmental offences (4.2% down to 0.7%), drug offences (6.9% down to 3.3%) and larceny and receiving (2.9% down to 0.7%).

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.

A further 13.3% of all defendants were found guilty of their major charge but did not have a conviction recorded while 7.7% had the major charge dismissed and 10.8% had the charge withdrawn. Only 19 of the 36,271 defendants (0.1%) were acquitted of their major charge.

Penalties

Of the 23,753 individuals convicted during 1993, 50.2% received fines, 24.3% had their driver's licence suspended, 9.1% received a suspended imprisonment and 6.1% received a period of direct imprisonment as their major penalty. Community service orders accounted for a further 4.3%, followed by bonds with 2.9%, and other orders accounting for 0.8% of cases. In 2.3% of cases the offender was convicted without penalty.

The percentage of offenders receiving a direct prison term (6.1%) was the same as last year after reaching a high point of 7.4% in 1990. The average length of direct prison sentences continued to increase being 23 weeks in 1993 compared to 20 weeks in 1992 and only 16 weeks in 1990. Direct imprisonment was most frequently utilised for robbery and extortion (42.9%) and burglary and break and enter offenders (41.4%) with such offenders receiving an average prison sentence of 7 and 54 weeks respectively.

The majority of the robbery offences were committed for trial or sentence in the Supreme or District courts, leaving the less serious offences for sentencing in the Magistrates Courts. This accounts for the average sentence for robbery being lower than that for burglary and break and enter.

Fines were most commonly used amongst individuals convicted of drug offences (98.8%), other offences (91.0%) and offences against good order (79.2%). The overall proportion of offenders receiving a fine as their major penalty increased slightly from 47.6% in 1992 to 50.2% during 1993, and the average amount of the fine (excluding court costs and criminal injuries compensation levies) also increased marginally over the last 12 months from \$165 to \$174.

Background of defendants

Nearly half of all defendants (47.4%) appearing in Magistrates Courts were aged between twenty and twenty-nine, 28.4% being in the five year age group twenty to twenty four. Another 14.8% of defendants were aged 18 and 19 years old, and 13.8% were aged 30 to 34 years old. In order to more accurately describe the relationship between age and offending, age specific offending rates are shown in tables 3.28 (a,b,c). These rates reveal an association between the age of defendants and likelihood of appearing before the Magistrates Court. Amongst individuals aged 18 to 19 the rate of appearance was 106.1 per 1,000 population of the same age, compared to 73.8 for individuals aged 20 to 24 and 51.3 for those aged 25 to 29 years old.

Female defendants accounted for approximately one in every six defendants (15.9%) overall, although this proportion increased to more than one in four amongst fraud offences (25.1%) and almost one in three amongst larceny and receiving offences (31.0%). Female defendants were also slightly older than their male counterparts with an average age of 31.0 years compared with 29.4 for males.

The majority of defendants appearing before the Magistrates Courts had never been married (63.8%) although this figure ranged from a high of 79.7% among defendants charged with robbery and extortion offences, down to 41.3% amongst individuals defending a summary protection (restraint) order application.

The employment status of defendants reflects the increasing number of unemployed in the community generally. During 1993 the percentage of defendants who were unemployed at the time of their arrest had increased to 50.9% compared with only 39.5% in 1990.

Aboriginal defendants appeared before the Magistrates Court at a rate of 381 per 1,000 of the population, an increase from the 290 per thousand recorded in 1992. This rate is more than 14 times the rate of other Australian born defendants who recorded 27 appearances per 1,000 individuals in 1993.

Amongst defendants born outside Australia the rates varied considerably with those born in Italy (8.9), Germany (10.2) and the United Kingdom (10.1) having the lowest rates. At the other end of the scale, defendants born in New Zealand (36.7) and in the former Yugoslavia (24.0) had the highest rates per 1,000 individuals. As noted earlier,

however, the likelihood of appearing before a Magistrates Court is strongly linked with the 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, data from the 1991 Population Census revealed that as of June 30 1991, 19% of South Australia's New Zealand born residents were aged 15 to 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 Zealand rather 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). The metropolitan areas with the lowest rates were Walkerville (14.4), Stirling (15.1), East Torrens (16.2), and Happy Valley (16.5). The highest rates of defendants per 1,000 adult residents were Adelaide (61.6), Thebarton (61.5), Elizabeth (56.7) and Enfield (55.3). For country areas the rates were generally higher, with the overall country rate being 40.9 compared with 30.2 across the metropolitan local government areas. Ceduna recorded the highest rate of appearances at 137.1 per 1,000 adult population. Coober Pedy was next with a rate of 128.9 followed by Port Augusta with 94.1 per 1,000 adult population. Ceduna recorded a 31.1% increase in appearances with 337 cases during 1993 compared with only 257 in 1992.

The figures presented in tables 3.35 - 3.37 reveal that the typical defendant will be represented by a private solicitor, plead guilty to the major charge and will be free without bail at the time of their final hearing. More specifically, in half (50.7%) of the 35,284 cases that were eventually finalised in the Magistrates Courts the defendant pleaded guilty to the major charge. This compares to only 9.6 percent amongst those cases that are sent to the District or Supreme Courts for trial or sentence. At the final hearing 78.1% of all defendants were free with no bail required, 19.6% were on bail and 2.3% were in custody. As to legal representation, 54.9% of defendants enlisted the services of a private solicitor, 4.7% were represented by a Duty Solicitor and 40.3% were not represented.

Some typical cases

Presented below are a number of case descriptions of matters convicted in a Magistrates Court during 1993, 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

The defendant, a single, unemployed male in his early twenties, was charged with three counts of break and enter. His arrest took place nearly 11 months after the incidents and was based on fingerprint evidence located within the home of one of the victims. The defendant, who was granted police bail later the same day, was alleged to have stolen from the three houses a microwave oven, a portable radio cassette player, two bottles of wine and a kneeboard, with a total value of \$806. The court case commenced approximately one month after his arrest and involved a total of 13 separate hearings. The defendant failed to appear at the second hearing and was

subsequently arrested and remanded in custody for a total of four and a half months until the case was finalised. He was represented throughout the case and pleaded guilty at the final hearing to one count of break and enter. The remaining two counts were dismissed for want of prosecution. The offender had a history of involvement with the police including 11 prior convictions for offences ranging from disorderly behaviour through to break and enter, larceny and illegal use of a motor vehicle. He had previously served a period of 6 weeks imprisonment for convictions of larceny from a motor vehicle and breach of recognisance. With respect to the current matter he was given a 9 month suspended sentence, placed on a two year good behaviour bond and ordered to perform 108 hours of community service. In addition he was ordered to pay \$66 in court costs, \$30 criminal injuries compensation (CIC) levy and to forfeit \$500 for breaching his bail conditions.

Common Assault

Case 1

This case involved a 22 year old female who was charged with one count of assaulting her ex-defacto and one count of property damage. It was alleged the defendant became abusive towards to her ex-defacto at their child's birthday party. The victim claimed to have been punched 6 times to his body and then had a Walkman style radio ripped from his belt and smashed on the ground. No injuries were sustained by the victim but the radio was damaged beyond repair. Police interviewed the defendant the same day who admitted to the two charges. The court case commenced two months later and involved 9 separate hearings over a 10 week period. The defendant failed to appear at the first hearing and was subsequently arrested but then granted bail by the court. At the final hearing the defendant pleaded guilty and was convicted on the assault charge. The damaging property charge and a subsequent charge of breach of bail were withdrawn. She was ordered to enter into a 12 month good behaviour bond, pay \$79.90 compensation to the victim for damage of the radio and \$25 CIC levy. Court costs were waived and a subsequent application for the cancellation of the forfeiture of \$500 for the breach of bail was granted.

Case 2

In August 1993 the defendant, a 36 year old single male pensioner was arrested and charged with two counts of common assault. The incident occurred when two ambulance officers responded to a call late one evening at the defendant's home. Examination of the defendant revealed that he was not in need of medical treatment at which point the defendant became abusive and threatened the ambulance officers with a knife. The officers retreated to their ambulance and called police. After unsuccessful attempts by the local police to persuade the defendant to respond to requests to answer the door, the STAR force was called. The STAR force arrived approximately one hour later and eventually entered and arrested the defendant. It was noted that the defendant was moderately affected by alcohol and/or drugs at the time of the incident. He was subsequently granted police bail the following morning. The first court hearing occurred two weeks later at which point the defendant failed to appear. A warrant was issued for his arrest and he was then remanded in custody for the final four weeks of his case. A later application for bail was refused. After 6 hearings the defendant pleaded guilty to both counts and was sentenced to serve a 12 month

unsupervised good behaviour bond, pay \$64 court costs and \$50 (2 x \$25) CIC levy. Prior to his final court hearing the defendant wrote a letter of apology to the St. John's Ambulance Service. The defendant had 15 previous convictions for offences ranging from giving a false name and address through to larceny, receiving and resisting arrest.

Shop Theft

Case 1

A department store security officer observed a 50 year old unemployed married male walking through the store with an empty store bag. After several minutes observation the defendant was seen to have placed a number of compact disks under his arm and eventually into the bag. He then proceeded to the small electrical goods department where he distracted a sales assistant and then placed a coffee maker into the same bag. After leaving the store he was stopped by security staff at which point he became agitated and started pushing the security staff. A search of the defendant and his bag revealed goods to the value of \$179.55 as well as a shirt from another store to the value of \$34.95. He was charged by police with one count of larceny and one count of unlawful possession. The court case commenced two and a half months later and involved 5 separate hearings over a 5 month period. During the middle of the case the defendant was required to serve a gaol order for another matter. On the larceny charge the defendant was convicted and fined \$150 along with \$82 court costs and \$20 CIC levy. He was convicted without further penalty on the unlawful possession charge.

Case 2

This case involved an unemployed single male in his mid fifties who had no previous convictions. He allegedly entered a supermarket and concealed a tin of ham in his jacket before approaching the checkout with a jar of mayonnaise. The value of the ham was \$5.35 and at the time the defendant had approximately \$5 in his possession. The case went to court two months later and was settled in one hearing in which the defendant, unrepresented, pleaded guilty. He was convicted and ordered to pay a \$150 fine, \$66 in court costs and \$20 CIC levy.

Disorderly Behaviour

The defendant in this case was an unemployed male who was celebrating New Year's Eve in the city. Police observed the defendant stumbling along the footpath and across the road into on-coming traffic. A number of cars had to brake suddenly to avoid him and in one instance he leaned on to the bonnet of a car. He then proceeded to walk on the footpath bumping into at least three other groups of people, and then back onto the road waving his arms at on-coming traffic. Police took hold of the defendant and restrained him on the footpath. He offered passive resistance and appeared to be grossly intoxicated. He was arrested by the officers to stop a continuation of the offence. After being taken to the City Watch house he was charged with disorderly behaviour and released on bail seven hours later. The matter was heard in court 3 weeks later and adjourned to a second hearing a month later. At the second hearing the defendant appeared with a duty solicitor and pleaded guilty to the charge. He had no prior convictions and was convicted and fined \$100 and ordered to pay \$64 in court costs and \$20 CIC levy.

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 efficient.

Overview

There was a drop of 491 (or 24.1%) in the number of cases finalised in 1993. Of these, 291 fewer were heard in the Supreme Court (a decline of 61.5%) and 200 fewer in the District Criminal Court (a 12.8% drop). This reflects the changes in a number of pieces of legislation governing the distribution of cases between 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 (53.0%) pleaded guilty to either the original or an alternative offence, whilst a further 6.8% pleaded guilty to another offence after the Crown entered a *nolle prosequi* to the offence originally charged. Acquittals represented 6.5% of all cases and 39.2% of the total going to trial.

Overall 16.5% of cases involved a trial, whilst in most of the others the defendant was sentenced after pleading guilty either to the major charge or another charge.

Some care should be exercised when comparing the percentages of particular outcome types with those of previous years. The diversion of cases to magistrates' courts has not been uniform across offence categories and as different offences have different patterns of outcomes, this means that valid comparisons between this year's data and those of previous years are not possible in many instances as the profiles of case types are different.

Penalties

The most frequently imposed penalty was one of direct imprisonment, which was imposed in 40.8% of cases and for an average of 36.2 months for the major charge, with a non-parole period averaging 32.8 months, whilst suspended imprisonment was imposed in 39.3% of cases. This was the first time since 1986 that direct imprisonments have outnumbered suspended sentences. This is a result of the diversion of less serious offences to magistrates' courts referred to earlier. Fines were again given less often than in the previous year, with 8.6% of cases receiving fines as their major penalty. Community service orders were given as the major penalty in 18 cases in 1993, compared to 21 the previous year.

Five cases received life sentences in 1993, compared to 14 in 1992. It is usual for life sentences to be confined to murder offences, although this year one life sentence was given for attempted murder. This involved the stabbing of a young woman in a railway-station underpass and was deemed by the court to be at the worst end of the scale of seriousness and the judge declined to set a non-parole period. The average non-parole period for a new sentence of life imprisonment was 20 years and 6 months, compared to 20 years and 2 months in 1992 and 25 years and 3 months in 1991. The longest non-parole period was slightly over 26 years, which was received in a case of manslaughter. The individual concerned was already serving a life sentence and his non-parole period was extended by ten years.

Amongst the sexual offences, the longest sentence was applied in a case in which the defendant was convicted of rape whilst on parole for another offence. The defendant received a total sentence of 11 years, 5 months and 18 days, with a non-parole period of 10 years.

A prisoner serving a 15-year sentence was convicted of escaping custody, larceny of a motor vehicle and illegal use of a motor vehicle. He received a new non-parole period of 13 years and 3 months.

Background of defendants

Nearly all defendants were males with an average age of approximately 30 years. The oldest defendants were in the fraud, forgery and false pretences group (average age 35.4 years for males) and the youngest were in the burglary and break and enter group (average age 24.8 for males). The largest offence group for males (23.6%) was the offences against the person, whilst for females the largest group was the drug offences (34.5%). Slightly over half of the defendants were unemployed at the time of apprehension (58.3%) and a similar percentage (50.3%) was single. Defendants born in Australia made up 81.6% of the total, and 9.9% of the total were of Aboriginal appearance (according to police records).

1.4 Correctional Services

Overview

Principal features of the 1993 correctional statistics are significant decreases 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.

Daily average prisoner numbers remained constant between 1992 (1,143 prisoners) and 1993 (1,149 prisoners). Little or no growth in prisoner numbers was recorded for either remand, sentenced, male or female prisoners.

With respect to community based sanctions the number of persons converting fines to community service increased dramatically from around 8,500 undertakings during 1992 to just under 13,000 during 1993. The number of offenders commencing other types of orders remained stable.

Imprisonment

Table 5.1 shows that there were 5,947 persons admitted to prison in 1993. Total receptions in 1993 were 1,671 less than in 1992 (7,618). This decrease is attributable mainly to a decrease in the number of fine defaulters admitted to prison. In 1993 2,764 fine defaulters were imprisoned (Table 5.5) whereas in 1992 this figure was 4,571.

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 18-29 years old (60% of all admissions).

Of receptions to prison 1,261 persons were identified as being Aboriginal compared with 1,388 during 1992 (Table 5.7). Although the total number of Aboriginal receptions decreased, the proportion of Aboriginal receptions actually increased from 19% to 22%.

Data relating to the employment status of persons received into custody is shown in Table 5.8. Consistent with previous years most persons (66%) received into custody are unemployed.

Tables 5.2 and 5.3 show the daily average number of prisoners during 1993 and the number of prisoners as at 31 December 1993. The daily average during 1993 was 1,149 compared with 1,143 during 1992. As at 30 December 1993 there were 1,170 prisoners in custody compared with 1,110 recorded as at 31 December 1992.

Community Corrections

Significant increases were recorded in the number of community based orders commencing during 1993 (Table 5.9). During 1993 a total of 18,661 orders commenced,

compared with 13,943 during 1992, an increase of 34%. The main area of increase was in community service as fine option (55% increase).

Caseload data for 31 December 1993 are presented in Table 5.10. This also shows an increase from the previous year (from 5,881 in 1992 to 7,468 in 1993).

The number of community based orders completed increased from 12,383 in 1992 to 16,558 in 1993 (Table 5.11). There was also a significant increase in the number of Fine Option orders being breached, estreated or cancelled. Just under 4,000 (or 34%) of these orders were completed unsuccessfully. This compares with 24% of Fine Option orders unsuccessfully completed during 1992.

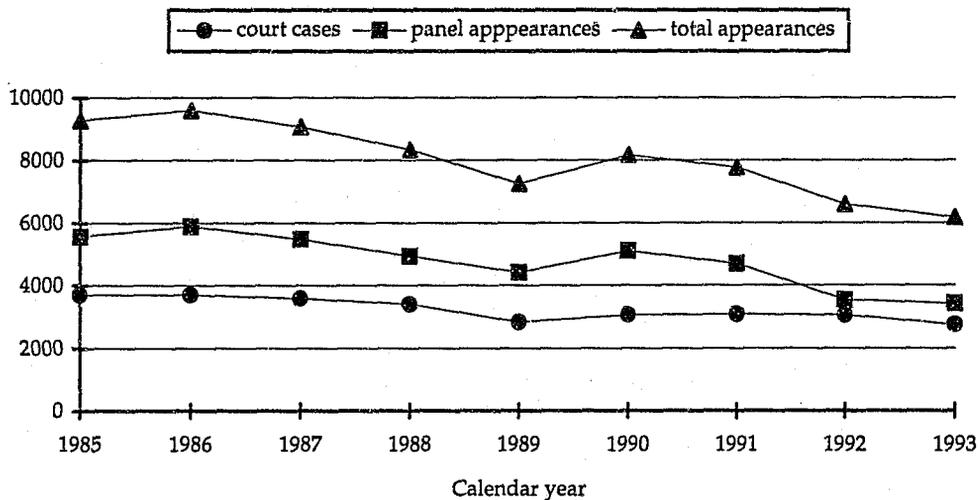
1.5 Children's Courts and Aid Panel Statistics

Statistics relating to juvenile offending are detailed in Tables 6.1 to 6.12. 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 major differences between these two sets of statistics are outlined below.

- The police data relates to apprehension statistics whereas FACS data refers to appearances before the Children's Court and Children's Aid Panels. As a consequence an individual apprehended on a given occasion by the police for several offences may be counted several times in their apprehension figures, yet appear 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 occurs 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 Courts 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 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.
- Finally, because FACS statistics are 'downstream' of the police statistics they may fall into different recording periods. For example, a juvenile apprehended in December 1992 and who then appeared before a Children's Court in January 1993 would be included in the 1992 police statistics and the 1993 FACS statistics.

During 1993 there were 6,165 cases appearing before a Children's Court or Aid Panel. This represents a decline of 6.4% from the previous year (421 fewer cases). Both Children's Court and Aid Panel appearances declined over the period, although most of the decline was in Children's Court appearances (down by 10.0%).

Figure 1.6 Court and Panel appearances, 1985 to 1993



Larceny (26.3%) and burglary and break and enter offences (24.8%) 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 (76.1%), while break and enter offences, being a more serious charge, were dealt with mainly in the Children's Court (69.6%).

Table 6.2 shows the major penalty imposed by a Children's Court for cases where the matter was proven. Detention was given in 6.0% of cases, mostly for break and enter offences (40.9%). Bonds, either alone or in combination with suspended detention, comprised 30.8% of penalties. Fines were also a frequently imposed penalty option for juvenile offenders (21.6%).

Aid Panel appearances generally resulted in warning and counselling the child (77.3%). There were 10.3% of cases which had to be referred to court, either because guilt was not admitted by the child (43.7% of cases referred to court), a breach of an undertaking (6.9%), or some other reason (49.4%).

Males comprised 89.6% of children appearing before a Children's Court, and 78.6% of those attending an Aid Panel. The most common ages for those appearing in Court were 16 and 17 year (57.2%), while Aid Panels had slightly younger children, mainly 15 and 16 year olds (42.8%). Less than one percent of those making Children's Court appearances were aged under 12 years (0.6%), and children aged under 12 years comprised only 3.9% of those appearing at an Aid Panel.

There has been an alteration to Table 6.10 which shows the area of residence of the young offender. In past reports this table showed the Department of Family and Community Services district where the child normally resided. For the 1993 report however, residence is shown according to Local Government Area. In addition, the

column in Table 6.10 which gave the number of appearances involving a serious crime of violence is no longer produced, since information on type of offences is more effectively provided in Table 6.1 which shows all offence types.

Two tables dealing with juveniles in custody have been added to this report. Table 6.11 shows the number of admissions into custody during 1993 by the age, sex and race of the child, while Table 6.12 provides a snapshot of the number of children in custody on a particular day, 30 June 1993. In 1993 there were 1,532 admissions into custody; the majority were males (85.1%), and most of the children were aged 16 years or over (58.4%). There were however 26 admissions into custody of children aged 12 years or less. Overall, Aboriginal youth comprised over one in five admissions (22.1%), but nearly four out of ten females admitted into custody were Aboriginal (37.9%). There were 96 children held in custody on 30 June 1993, the majority of whom were serving a detention order (61.5%). As with the admission data, most of the children were aged 16 years or over (64.6%).

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 came into operation in January 1994. People interested in further details on the changes are invited to contact the Office of Crime Statistics. As a consequence of the changes the format of the tables shown in the 1994 report will differ from that shown in this report.

PART 2

OFFENCES REPORTED OR BECOMING
KNOWN TO POLICE

Offences reported or becoming known to police - Number of offences
1 January - 31 December 1993

TABLE 2.1 Offences against the person

Offence	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	1 January - 31 December 1993
Murder	11	19	21	14	15	20	16	19	30	22	32
Attempted murder	23	26	39	18	28	39	41	30	35	37	52
Conspiracy to murder	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	3
Manslaughter/drive causing death											
- Manslaughter	3	-	2	2	-	-	-	1	2	4	5
- Drive causing death	25	24	19	36	37	31	33	31	26	36	17
Total manslaughter/drive causing death	28	24	21	38	37	31	33	32	28	40	22
Major assault											
- Occasioning grievous bodily harm	57	49	94	80	124	164	147	189	174	165	184
- Occasioning actual bodily harm	642	729	826	993	1,073	1,196	1,206	1,366	1,380	1,397	1,476
Total major assault	699	778	920	1,073	1,197	1,360	1,353	1,555	1,554	1,562	1,660
Other assault	5,767	5,590	6,054	6,552	7,159	8,090	8,434	9,404	9,866	10,239	11,583
Kidnapping and abduction	42	18	35	36	30	48	60	44	79	117	124
Ill treatment of children	1	1	-	-	1	2	1	5	1	-	-
Other	97	119	120	130	480	664	710	978	1,320	1,773	2,249
Total	6,668	6,576	7,211	7,861	8,947	10,254	10,648	12,069	12,926	13,790	15,725

Offences reported or becoming known to police - Number of offences
1 January - 31 December 1993

TABLE 2.2 Robbery and extortion

Offence	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	1 January - 31 December 1993
Robbery											
- with firearm	35	60	65	121	128	103	89	150	174	127	182
- with other weapon	77	87	132	147	168	172	203	272	321	265	307
- Other robbery	301	274	241	389	389	406	473	640	878	1,016	1,202
Total robbery	413	421	438	657	685	681	765	1,062	1,373	1,408	1,691
Extortion	23	18	53	29	43	23	38	51	40	61	48
Total	436	439	491	686	728	704	803	1,113	1,413	1,469	1,739

Offences reported or becoming known to police - Number of offences
1 January - 31 December 1993

TABLE 2.3 Sexual offences

Offence	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	1 January - 31 December 1993*
Rape											
- of female	262	257	319	430	580	537	517	676	757	926	667
- of male	66	28	43	54	95	91	83	62	163	177	74
Total rape	328	285	362	484	675	628	600	738	920	1,103	741
Indecent assault											
- with female	302	343	435	466	499	515	495	651	691	654	595
- with male	62	61	93	84	100	114	100	113	172	137	144
Total indecent assault	364	404	528	550	599	629	595	764	863	791	739
Unlawful sexual intercourse											
- with female	78	75	70	73	119	83	71	83	124	157	49
- with male	22	17	49	24	20	39	35	41	15	126	22
Total unlawful sexual intercourse	100	92	119	97	139	122	106	124	139	283	71
Incest	16	16	35	37	92	92	24	56	29	72	28
Other sexual offences	651	597	605	569	635	568	593	599	619	504	587
Total	1,459	1,394	1,649	1,737	2,110	2,039	1,918	2,281	2,570	2,753	2,166

*The counting rules used to calculate the number of sexual offences changed in 1993. Rather than counting multiple offences of the same type in a report, each report is counted singularly.

Offences reported or becoming known to police - Number of offences
1 January - 31 December 1993

TABLE 2.4 Offences against property

Offence	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	1 January - 31 December 1993
Fraud and deception											
Fraud, forgery and false pretences	2,442	2,816	3,862	5,137	4,249	5,471	5,287	5,291	6,108	5,773	5,966
Misappropriation	954	1,005	1,362	1,349	1,455	1,632	1,214	1,756	1,826	1,627	1,662
Total fraud and deception	3,396	3,821	5,224	6,486	5,704	7,103	6,501	7,047	7,934	7,400	7,628
Break and enter											
Dwelling	13,296	15,282	16,889	18,646	21,515	21,945	23,481	23,295	25,536	20,549	22,894
Shop	4,165	4,171	4,484	5,583	5,402	6,208	6,500	8,720	6,881	5,698	5,403
Other	7,138	7,453	8,335	8,944	9,850	10,546	10,788	13,395	13,429	13,343	13,577
Total break and enter	24,599	26,906	29,708	33,173	36,767	38,699	40,769	45,410	45,846	39,590	41,874
Motor vehicle theft											
Larceny of motor vehicle	6,121	6,943	9,305	11,026	9,794	11,240	12,191	14,856	13,808	11,825	10,307
Interfere with motor vehicle	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6,445	6,524
Total motor vehicle theft	6,121	6,943	9,305	11,026	9,794	11,240	12,191	14,856	13,808	18,270	16,831
Other theft											
Shop theft	7,798	7,138	6,902	7,576	7,108	6,457	6,568	8,193	9,795	10,599	9,328
Steal from person	202	170	219	265	279	262	337	511	505	273	204
Other	41,601	39,971	44,162	49,854	50,449	52,551	50,515	55,274	49,399	41,945	43,844
Total other theft	49,601	47,279	51,283	57,695	57,836	59,270	57,420	63,978	59,744	52,817	53,376
Unlawful possession of property											
Receiving	712	718	918	876	943	955	762	1,153	977	1,030	789
Unlawful possession	571	650	614	698	774	914	828	882	1,035	1,123	1,225
Total unlawful possession of property	1,283	1,368	1,532	1,574	1,717	1,869	1,590	2,035	2,012	2,153	2,014
Damage property											
Arson	512	565	577	675	835	843	941	1,180	1,405	1,374	1,363
Other	12,602	12,962	14,859	18,156	17,929	19,325	20,776	24,457	23,852	24,306	26,201
Total damage property	13,114	13,527	15,436	18,831	18,764	20,168	21,717	25,637	25,257	25,680	27,564
Total	98,114	99,844	112,488	128,785	130,582	138,349	140,188	158,963	154,601	**145,910	149,287

* Data not available for years 1983 - 1991

** Total is different from that previously published due to the addition of 'interfere with motor vehicle'

Offences reported or becoming known to police - Number of offences
1 January - 31 December 1993

TABLE 2.5 Driving offences

Offence	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	1 January - 31 December 1993
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	6,029	6,383	6,909	7,010	8,125	8,711	8,116	7,743	7,282	7,125	6,718
Dangerous, reckless or negligent driving**	1,371	1,072	964	963	1,359	983	626	369	1,531	2,375	2,141
Driving licence offences	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3,069	2,972
Traffic offences	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3,473	3,240
Motor vehicle registration	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2,864	2,631
Parking and other motor vehicle offences	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	234	180
Total	7,400	7,455	7,873	7,973	9,484	9,694	8,742	8,112	8,813	19,140	17,882

These figures do not include traffic infringement notices

* Data not available for the years 1983 - 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 1993

TABLE 2.6 Drug offences

Offence	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	1 January - 31 December 1993
Use/possess drugs											
Marijuana/Indian hemp, hashish	3,056	4,152	4,064	3,559	2,202	774	840	918	1,099	1,321	1,357
Narcotic	60	88	141	57	73	89	68	60	75	68	113
Other drug	56	66	189	126	151	206	178	179	203	273	389
Total use/possess drugs	3,172	4,306	4,394	3,742	2,426	1,069	1,086	1,157	1,377	1,662	1,859
Possess drug instruments	920	2,262	2,518	2,410	1,445	839	952	973	971	1,088	1,246
Obtaining drug by forgery	134	41	92	46	57	135	119	127	121	90	85
Possess for sale, sell drugs											
Marijuana/Indian hemp, hashish	245	358	304	254	271	234	287	304	345	420	433
Narcotic	20	30	34	24	30	35	50	56	60	60	91
Other drug	30	13	54	24	24	47	26	28	50	79	105
Total posses for sale, sell drugs	295	401	392	302	325	316	363	388	455	559	629
Make/grow drugs											
Marijuana/Indian hemp, hashish	353	548	398	250	296	254	292	315	378	512	601
Other drug	-	-	3	9	5	4	1	15	13	14	54
Total make/grow drugs	353	548	401	259	301	258	293	330	391	526	655
Other drug offences	14	7	-	1	5	2	7	10	7	11	13
Total	4,888	7,565	7,797	6,760	4,560	2,619	2,820	2,985	3,322	3,936	4,487

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 1993

TABLE 2.7 Offences against good order

Offence	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	1 January - 31 December 1993
Offences against government - security	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6	207
Offences against a court or court order	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1,853	2,365
Conspiracy and offences against police	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4,222	4,268
Offences against justice procedures	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	481	457
Unlawful possession of weapons	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1,823	2,108
Pornography and censorship	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	52	53
Other offences against good order	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9,928	11,734
Total	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	18,365	21,192

* Data not available for the years 1983 - 1991

Offences reported or becoming known to police - Number of offences
1 January - 31 December 1993

TABLE 2.8 Other offences

Offence	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	1 January - 31 December 1993
Environmental offences	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	203	72
Other offences	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1,334	1,280
Total	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1,537	1,352

* Data not available for the years 1983 - 1991

Age and sex of alleged offenders involved in offences cleared by police
1 January - 31 December 1993

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	-	-	-	5	8	12	1	-	3	29
Attempted murder	-	5	1	10	12	7	8	-	(2)	43 (2)
Conspiracy to murder	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	3
Manslaughter	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Drive causing death	-	1	3	8	4	-	-	-	-	16
Assault occasioning grievous bodily harm	-	13	5	34	38	15	10	1	2 (4)	118 (4)
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	3	77 (1)	88	185 (3)	286 (1)	129 (1)	40	4	4 (11)	816 (17)
Other assault	97	584 (3)	410 (2)	947 (10)	1,482 (9)	731 (2)	330 (2)	56 (1)	40 (58)	4,677 (87)
Kidnapping and abduction	-	2	1	9	26	13	2	-	1	54
Ill treatment of children	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	6	129 (1)	72 (6)	172	240 (3)	149 (1)	93	17	4 (13)	882 (24)
Total	106	811 (5)	581 (8)	1,370 (13)	2,097 (13)	1,057 (4)	485 (2)	79 (1)	54 (88)	6,640 (134)

	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	2	-	-	-	3
Conspiracy to murder	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Manslaughter	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Drive causing death	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assault occasioning grievous bodily harm	-	-	-	11	4	1	4	1	2	23
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	-	17	11	19	38	12	3	-	3	103
Other assault	25	161	72	154	246	124	39	7	19	847
Kidnapping and abduction	-	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	5
Ill treatment of children	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	2	8	2	8	18	13	4	-	1	56
Total	27	188	86	193	309	152	52	8	25	1,040

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.

Age and sex of alleged offenders involved in offences cleared by police
1 January - 31 December 1993

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	-	3	6	19	27	6 (3)	3	-	1	65 (3)
Robbery with other weapon	3	22	8	22	12	8	1	1	10 (3)	87 (3)
Other robbery	26	132	57 (1)	64	36	16	-	1	5 (3)	337 (4)
Extortion	-	-	5	5	7	-	1	-	-	18
Total	29	157	76 (1)	110	82	30 (3)	5	2	16 (6)	507 (10)

	Female									Total
	Under 14	14-17	18-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60 Plus	Unknown	
Robbery with firearm	-	-	3	2	7	1	-	-	-	13
Robbery with other weapon	-	3	2	4	1	-	-	-	-	10
Other robbery	13	58	3	11	10	4	-	-	6	105
Extortion	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Total	13	61	9	17	18	5	-	-	7	130

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.

Age and sex of alleged offenders involved in offences cleared by police
1 January - 31 December 1993

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)	1	22	16	38 (1)	74	53	32	6	2	244 (1)
Rape (male)	3	7	1	2	7	5 (1)	6	1	1 (2)	33 (3)
Indecent assault (female)	9	24	18	12	53	55	39	15	2 (1)	227 (1)
Indecent assault (male)	2	9	3	2	7	10	16	3	1	53
Unlawful sexual intercourse (female)	-	2	5	5	8	6	2	-	1	29
Unlawful sexual intercourse (male)	2	4	-	-	1	3	1	4	-	15
Incest	-	4	-	-	3	1	3	1	- (1)	12 (1)
Other sexual offences	-	10	17	27	50	51	29	10	- (3)	194 (3)
Total	17	82	60	86 (1)	203	184 (1)	128	40	7 (7)	807 (9)

	Female									Total
	Under 14	14-17	18-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60 Plus	Unknown	
Rape (female)	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
Rape (male)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indecent assault (female)	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Indecent assault (male)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unlawful sexual intercourse (female)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unlawful sexual intercourse (male)	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Incest	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Other sexual offences	-	-	1	2	1	-	1	-	-	5
Total	2	-	1	2	5	1	1	-	-	12

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.

Age and sex of alleged offenders involved in offences cleared by police
1 January - 31 December 1993

TABLE 2.12 Fraud offences

	Male									Total
	Under 14	14-17	18-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60 Plus	Unknown	
Fraud, forgery and false pretences	9	109	75 (2)	447 (3)	528 (2)	330	227	46	17 (49)	1,788 (56)
Misappropriation	1	21	46	134	99	216 (1)	214	5	1 (1)	737 (2)
Total	10	130	121 (2)	581 (3)	627 (2)	546 (1)	441	51	18 (50)	2,525 (58)

	Female									Total
	Under 14	14-17	18-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60 Plus	Unknown	
Fraud, forgery and false pretences	2	74	40	252	405	92	15	2	3	885
Misappropriation	1	30	106	91	94	49	8	-	4	383
Total	3	104	146	343	499	141	23	2	7	1,268

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.

Age and sex of alleged offenders involved in offences cleared by police
1 January - 31 December 1993

TABLE 2.13 Break and enter

	Male									Total
	Under 14	14-17	18-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60 Plus	Unknown	
Break and enter dwelling	77 (1)	514 (8)	201	258	341 (2)	66	30	-	30 (29)	1,517 (40)
Break and enter shop	53	358 (11)	159 (1)	160 (1)	91 (1)	18	3	-	14 (9)	856 (23)
Break and enter other	207 (1)	629 (7)	237 (2)	246 (4)	147	34 (1)	5	-	18 (25)	1,523 (40)
Total	337 (2)	1,501 (26)	597 (3)	664 (5)	579 (3)	118 (1)	38	-	62 (63)	3,896 (103)

	Female									Total
	Under 14	14-17	18-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60 Plus	Unknown	
Break and enter dwelling	12	43	22	42	85	8	1	-	9	222
Break and enter shop	5	17	3	7	6	2	-	3	-	43
Break and enter other	6	31	12	18	20	2	-	-	4	93
Total	23	91	37	67	111	12	1	3	13	358

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.

Age and sex of alleged offenders involved in offences cleared by police
1 January - 31 December 1993

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	49	277 (3)	177 (2)	249 (3)	301 (2)	74	32	3	7 (25)	1,169 (35)
Unlawful possession	33 (1)	250 (4)	140	248 (1)	306 (4)	99 (1)	35	2	8 (21)	1,121 (32)
Total unlawful possession of property	82 (1)	527 (7)	317 (2)	497 (4)	607 (6)	173 (1)	67	5	15 (46)	2,290 (67)
Damage property										
Arson	33	74 (1)	25	29	31 (2)	8	4	-	4 (2)	208 (5)
Other	178 (2)	1,071 (8)	518 (3)	759 (13)	788 (11)	263 (2)	98 (3)	10	70 (37)	3,755 (79)
Total damage property	211 (2)	1,145 (9)	543 (3)	788 (13)	819 (13)	271 (2)	102 (3)	10	74 (39)	3,963 (84)
Total	293 (3)	1,672 (16)	860 (5)	1,285 (17)	1,426 (19)	444 (3)	169 (3)	15	89 (85)	6,253 (151)
	Female									
	Under 14	14-17	18-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60 Plus	Unknown	Total
Unlawful possession of property										
Receiving	9	71	22	48	121	11	7	2	4	295
Unlawful possession	4	56	26	60	141	16	8	2	1	314
Total unlawful possession of property	13	127	48	108	262	27	15	4	5	609
Damage property										
Arson	4	3	8	7	3	3	-	-	-	28
Other	22	95	41	65	92	29	8	2	9	363
Total damage property	26	98	49	72	95	32	8	2	9	391
Total	39	225	97	180	357	59	23	6	14	1,000

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.

Age and sex of alleged offenders involved in offences cleared by police
1 January - 31 December 1993

TABLE 2.15 Other larceny

	Male									Total
	Under 14	14-17	18-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60 Plus	Unknown	
Larceny of motor vehicle	53	494 (4)	224 (2)	309	251 (6)	49 (2)	13	-	18 (27)	1,411 (41)
Interfere with motor vehicle	36	326	141	163 (4)	83	26	2	5	2 (21)	784 (25)
Shop theft	572	1,389 (12)	348 (4)	468 (3)	575 (8)	344 (2)	200 (3)	276	22 (35)	4,194 (67)
Steal from person	3	15	10	5	4	3	1	-	1	42
Other	213	1,022 (11)	446 (2)	573 (8)	519 (7)	169	75	22	44 (51)	3,083 (79)
Total	877	3,246 (27)	1,169 (8)	1,518 (15)	1,432 (21)	591 (4)	291 (3)	303	87 (134)	9,514 (212)

	Female									Total
	Under 14	14-17	18-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60 Plus	Unknown	
Larceny of motor vehicle	12	72	12	40	39	2	-	1	2	180
Interfere with motor vehicle	-	18	8	12	11	-	1	1	-	51
Shop theft	366	1,123	229	420	646	424	254	299	22	3,783
Steal from person	1	5	1	5	2	3	-	-	-	17
Other	47	136	52	96	137	57	23	4	8	560
Total	426	1,354	302	573	835	486	278	305	32	4,591

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.

Age and sex of alleged offenders involved in offences cleared by police
1 January - 31 December 1993

TABLE 2.16 Driving offences

	Male									Total
	Under 14	14-17	18-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60 Plus	Unknown	
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	-	131	420	1,515 (10)	2,020 (14)	988 (3)	572 (4)	116	49 (58)	5,811 (89)
Dangerous, reckless or negligent driving	10	172	216 (3)	547 (3)	565 (2)	222	122 (1)	42	12 (19)	1,908 (28)
Driving licence offences	36	353 (2)	277 (1)	614 (6)	919 (10)	307 (2)	108 (1)	13	25 (38)	2,652 (60)
Traffic offences	18	223 (1)	248 (2)	735 (8)	969 (5)	415 (1)	210 (3)	31	20 (30)	2,869 (50)
Motor vehicle registration	40	272 (3)	205	560 (3)	819 (14)	305 (1)	126	18	21 (28)	2,366 (49)
Parking and other motor vehicle offences	-	21	22	43 (2)	46	14	2	-	3 (4)	151 (6)
Total	104	1,172 (6)	1,388 (6)	4,014 (32)	5,338 (45)	2,251 (7)	1,140 (9)	220	130 (177)	15,757 (282)

	Female									Total
	Under 14	14-17	18-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60 Plus	Unknown	
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	-	15	42	194	320	170	58	12	10	821
Dangerous, reckless or negligent driving	1	11	13	49	78	36	14	6	3	211
Driving licence offences	1	50	13	71	95	30	3	-	6	269
Traffic offences	1	12	11	92	119	61	20	2	3	321
Motor vehicle registration	-	10	5	65	101	25	7	-	6	219
Parking and other motor vehicle offences	-	3	3	7	5	5	-	-	1	23
Total	3	101	87	478	718	327	102	20	29	1,865

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.

Age and sex of alleged offenders involved in offences cleared by police
1 January - 31 December 1993

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	56	877 (5)	42	78	103	30	9	3	5 (14)	1,203 (19)
Narcotic	-	1	4	18	34 (1)	18	1	-	- (3)	76 (4)
Other drug	6	66	36	81	74	32	1	-	3 (13)	299 (13)
Total use/possess drugs	62	944 (5)	82	177	211 (1)	80	11	3	8 (30)	1,578 (26)
Possess drug instruments	34	916 (2)	25	44	67	16	1	-	9 (9)	1,112 (11)
Obtaining drugs by forgery	-	-	2	10	11	4	-	-	-	27
Possess for sale, sell drugs										
Marijuana/Indian hemp/hashish	17	60	30	80	120 (1)	43 (1)	17	2	3 (2)	372 (4)
Narcotic	-	-	2	8	15	23	3	-	2 (8)	53 (8)
Other drug	-	3	5	28	26	11	3	-	2 (1)	80 (1)
Total possess for sale, sell drugs	17	63	37	116	163 (1)	77 (1)	23	2	7 (11)	505 (13)
Make/grow drugs										
Marijuana/Indian hemp/hashish	3	106	18	89	179 (1)	71	39	13	5 (5)	523 (6)
Other drug	-	8	4	6	14	9	2	1	3 (1)	47 (1)
Total make/grow drugs	3	114	22	95	193 (1)	80	41	14	8 (6)	570 (7)
Other drug offences	-	1	2	2	4	1	1	-	-	11
Total	116	2,038 (7)	170	444	649 (3)	258 (1)	77	19	32 (56)	3,803 (67)

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.

Age and sex of alleged offenders involved in offences cleared by police
1 January - 31 December 1993

TABLE 2.17 Drug offences (continued)

	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	8	92	6	12	8	5	-	-	4	135
Narcotic	-	-	-	4	22	5	-	1	1	33
Other drug	1	11	12	22	23	6	-	-	1	76
Total use/possess drugs	9	103	18	38	53	16	-	1	6	244
Possess drug instruments	3	88	5	10	15	4	-	-	1	126
Obtaining drugs by forgery	-	4	1	4	22	20	-	-	-	51
Possess for sale, sell drugs										
Marijuana/Indian hemp/hashish	2	8	4	12	18	9	3	-	-	56
Narcotic	-	-	1	2	12	9	6	-	-	30
Other drug	-	4	1	7	6	5	-	-	-	23
Total possess for sale, sell drugs	2	12	6	21	36	23	9	-	-	109
Make/grow drugs										
Marijuana/Indian hemp/hashish	-	11	4	13	28	12	3	1	-	72
Other drug	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	3	-	6
Total make/grow drugs	-	11	4	14	29	13	3	4	-	78
Other drug offences	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Total	14	218	34	89	155	76	12	5	7	610

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.

Age and sex of alleged offenders involved in offences cleared by police
1 January - 31 December 1993

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	-	1	-	3	9	5	161	-	-	179
Offences against a court or court order	23	191 (2)	73 (1)	300 (5)	487 (3)	284 (7)	149	33 (1)	37 (21)	1,577 (40)
Conspiracy and offences against police	31	519 (2)	482 (4)	991 (8)	998 (15)	341 (1)	114 (2)	14	39 (58)	3,529 (90)
Offences against justice procedures	8	35	41	43	57 (1)	28 (1)	12	-	2 (6)	226 (8)
Unlawful possession of weapons	35	404 (4)	253 (2)	389 (4)	486 (2)	208	120 (3)	18	5 (22)	1,918 (37)
Pornography and censorship	-	-	-	5	2	8	5	1	- (4)	21 (4)
Other offences against good order	184 (1)	1,773 (23)	960 (4)	1,482 (7)	1,336 (15)	592 (6)	296 (1)	58 (2)	88 (100)	6,769 (159)
Total	281 (1)	2,923 (31)	1,809 (11)	3,213 (24)	3,375 (36)	1,466 (15)	857 (6)	124 (3)	171 (211)	14,219 (338)

	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	7	29	12	36	42	33	28	1	9	197
Conspiracy and offences against police	9	129	57	159	205	60	25	5	13	662
Offences against justice procedures	2	16	10	22	20	6	9	1	1	87
Unlawful possession of weapons	1	25	13	24	42	23	3	1	1	133
Pornography and censorship	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	4
Other offences against good order	20	290	113	268	367	147	61	2	33	1,301
Total	39	489	205	509	676	271	128	10	57	2,384

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.

Age and sex of alleged offenders involved in offences cleared by police
1 January - 31 December 1993

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	-	4	7	11	20	8	5	-	1	56
Other offences	9	123 (1)	87	236 (1)	250 (3)	79 (1)	53	16	21 (12)	874 (18)
Total	9	127 (1)	94	247 (1)	270 (3)	87 (1)	58	16	22 (12)	930 (18)

	Female									Total
	Under 14	14-17	18-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60 Plus	Unknown	
Environmental offences	-	-	-	-	6	1	1	-	-	8
Other offences	2	18	13	38	48	13	8	2	8	150
Total	2	18	13	38	54	14	9	2	8	158

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 - Case outcome by major offence charged
1 January - 31 December, 1993

TABLE 3.1 Summary of all offence groups

Major charge	Committed for trial or sentence	Convicted					Acquitted on major charge	Major charge withdrawn	Major charge dismissed	Other (eg defendant died)	Total	
		With penalty	Without penalty	Guilty without conviction	Guilty of lesser or other offence	Number					Percentage	
Offences against the person	238 (7)	1,351	37	398 (8)	156	7 (2)	753 (96)	935 (43)	2	3,877	10.7	
Sexual offences	152 (1)	78	2	28	4	2	21 (3)	127	0	414	1.1	
Robbery and extortion	116 (6)	6	0	0	11	0	2 (1)	88 (4)	0	223	0.6	
Burglary and break and enter	52 (6)	627	10	14 (1)	63	1	51 (15)	393 (41)	0	1,211	3.3	
Fraud and misappropriation	48	618	6	119	4	0	92	174 (4)	0	1,061	2.9	
Larceny and receiving	37	2,508	123	1,586 (25)	172	5 (1)	777 (94)	431 (52)	1	5,640	15.5	
Damage property and environmental offences	10	736	21	223 (4)	42	0	264 (36)	83 (2)	0	1,379	3.8	
Offences against good order	82 (2)	3,298	266	865 (7)	126	2	815 (104)	242 (13)	2	5,698	15.7	
Drug offences	214 (9)	5,538	12	107 (3)	60	0	300 (37)	222 (11)	0	6,453	17.8	
Driving offences	0	7,091	13	10	120	2	392 (114)	55 (6)	1	7,684	21.2	
Other offences	7	636	10	27	8	0	77 (7)	28 (1)	0	793	2.2	
Non-offence matters	0	0	0	1,450	0	0	388	0	0	1,838	5.1	
Total	956	22,487	500	4,827	766	19	3,932	2,778	6	36,271		
Percentage	2.6	62.0	1.4	13.3	2.1	0.1	10.8	7.7	0.0		100.0	

These tables only deal with selected offences; many traffic offences, council matters and most regulations are not included. Numbers in brackets denote cases where the defendant was not convicted of the major charge, but convicted of a lesser or other charge. These cases also appear in the 'Guilty of lesser or other offence' outcome column. Some of these 'lesser' charges may be for offences in groups other than the major charge - eg. a person charged with assault (an offence against the person) may eventually be found guilty of only offensive language. In such instances cases are shown in the penalty tables for the offence group which they were convicted.

Magistrates Courts of South Australia - Case outcome by major offence charged
1 January - 31 December, 1993

TABLE 3.2 Offences against the person (excluding sexual offences)

Major charge	Committed for trial or sentence	Convicted					Acquitted on major charge	Major charge withdrawn	Major charge dismissed	Other (eg defendant died)	Total	
		With penalty	Without penalty	Guilty without conviction	Guilty of lesser or other offence	Number					Percentage	
Murder	25	0	0	0	0	0	1	13	0	39	1.0	
Attempted murder	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	31	0.8	
Conspiracy to murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.0	
Manslaughter	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	0.1	
Driving causing death	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	14	0.4	
Other homicide	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0.1	
Assault occasioning grievous bodily harm	34 (2)	11	0	0	4	0	1 (1)	42 (1)	0	92	2.4	
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	19 (2)	282	1	33	7	2 (2)	32	258 (3)	0	634	16.4	
Other major assault	24	13	1	1	1	0	0	14 (1)	0	54	1.4	
Common assault	6	740	26	330 (6)	39	5	641 (23)	423 (10)	1	2,211	57.0	
Other minor assault	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.0	
Assault police	0	259	7	26 (1)	79	0	61 (70)	11 (8)	1	444	11.5	
Kidnapping and abduction	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	9	0.2	
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	95 (3)	44	2	7 (1)	26	0	14 (2)	153 (20)	0	341	8.8	
Total	238	1,351	37	398	156	7	753	935	2	3,877		
Percentage	6.1	34.8	1.0	10.3	4.0	0.2	19.4	24.1	0.1		100.0	

Numbers in brackets denote cases where the defendant was not convicted of the major charge, but convicted of a lesser or other charge. These cases also appear in the 'Guilty of lesser or other offence' outcome column. Some of these 'lesser' charges may be for offences in groups other than the major charge - eg. a person charged with assault (an offence against the person) may eventually be found guilty of only offensive language. In such instances cases are shown in the penalty tables for the offence group which they were convicted.

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

Magistrates Courts of South Australia - Case outcome by major offence charged
1 January - 31 December, 1993

TABLE 3.3 Sexual offences

Major charge	Committed for trial or sentence	Convicted			Guilty without conviction	Guilty of lesser or other offence	Acquitted on major charge	Major charge withdrawn	Major charge dismissed	Other (eg defendant died)	Total	
		With penalty	Without penalty								Number	Percentage
Rape												
- of a female	73	0	0	0	0	0	1	57	0	131	31.6	
- of a male	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	16	3.9	
- sex of victim unspecified	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	34	8.2	
Attempted rape												
- of a female	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.2	
- of a male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	
- sex of victim unspecified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0.5	
Indecent assault												
- of a female	12	20	0	3	2	0	4 (2)	30	0	71	17.1	
- of a male	9	3	0	1	1	1	0 (1)	3	0	18	4.3	
- sex of victim unspecified	5	7	0	0	0	1	2	5	0	20	4.8	
Unlawful sexual intercourse												
- with a female	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	15	3.6	
- with a male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0.5	
- sex of victim unspecified	4 (1)	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	7	1.7	
Attempted unlawful sexual intercourse	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.2	
Incest	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	1.0	
Indecent behaviour/exposure	0	43	2	23	0	0	13	2	0	83	20.0	
Gross indecency	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.7	
Other sexual offences	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	6	1.4	
Total	152	78	2	28	4	2	21	127	0	414		
Percentage	36.7	18.8	0.5	6.8	1.0	0.5	5.1	30.7	0.0		100.0	

Numbers in brackets denote cases where the defendant was not convicted of the major charge, but convicted of a lesser or other charge. These cases also appear in the 'Guilty of lesser or other offence' outcome column. Some of these 'lesser' charges may be for offences in groups other than the major charge - eg. a person charged with assault (an offence against the person) may eventually be found guilty of only offensive language. In such instances cases are shown in the penalty tables for the offence group which they were convicted.

Magistrates Courts of South Australia - Case outcome by major offence charged
1 January - 31 December, 1993

TABLE 3.4 Robbery and extortion

Major charge	Committed for trial or sentence	Convicted		Guilty without conviction	Guilty of lesser or other offence	Acquitted on major charge	Major charge withdrawn	Major charge dismissed	Other (eg defendant died)	Total	
		With penalty	Without penalty							Number	Percentage
Robbery with a firearm											
- financial institution	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.4
- other institution	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	29	13.0
Robbery with other weapon											
- financial institution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
- other institution	23 (1)	0	0	0	2	0	1	26 (1)	0	52	23.3
Unarmed robbery with violence											
- financial institution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
- other institution	60 (4)	1	0	0	8	0	1 (1)	41 (3)	0	111	49.8
Unarmed robbery with no violence											
- financial institution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
- other institution	12 (1)	4	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	22	9.9
Extortion	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	8	3.6
Total	116	6	0	0	11	0	2	88	0	223	
Percentage	52.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.9	39.5	0.0		100.0

Numbers in brackets denote cases where the defendant was not convicted of the major charge, but convicted of a lesser or other charge. These cases also appear in the 'Guilty of lesser or other offence' outcome column. Some of these 'lesser' charges may be for offences in groups other than the major charge - eg. a person charged with assault (an offence against the person) may eventually be found guilty of only offensive language. In such instances cases are shown in the penalty tables for the offence group which they were convicted. Since 1992 Kidnapping has been included under 'Offences against the person' (table 3.2)

Magistrates Courts of South Australia - Case outcome by major offence charged
1 January - 31 December, 1993

TABLE 3.5 Burglary and break and enter

Major charge	Committed for trial or sentence	Convicted		Guilty without conviction	Guilty of lesser or other offence	Acquitted on major charge	Major charge withdrawn	Major charge dismissed	Other (eg defendant died)	Total	
		With penalty	Without penalty							Number	Percentage
Burglary	23 (3)	7	0	0	8	0	1	36 (5)	0	75	6.2
Break and enter dwellings	11 (1)	215	3	8	21	0	16 (6)	143 (14)	0	417	34.4
Break and enter dwellings with intent	2	17	0	0 (1)	6	0	2 (1)	25 (4)	0	52	4.3
Break and enter dwellings at night with intent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Break and enter shops	4	131	2	0	3	0	8 (1)	56 (2)	0	204	16.8
Break and enter shops with intent	0	12	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	18	1.5
Break and enter schools	1	33	0	1	1	0	1	13 (1)	0	50	4.1
Break and enter schools with intent	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	4	0.3
Break and enter other building	8 (1)	172	2	2	10	1	12 (2)	77 (7)	0	284	23.5
Break and enter other building with intent	0	20	1	1	1	0	0	18 (1)	0	41	3.4
Offences related to break and enter	3 (1)	19	2	2	13	0	9 (5)	18 (7)	0	66	5.5
Total	52	627	10	14	63	1	51	393	0	1,211	
Percentage	4.3	51.8	0.8	1.2	5.2	0.1	4.2	32.5	0.0		100.0

Numbers in brackets denote cases where the defendant was not convicted of the major charge, but convicted of a lesser or other charge. These cases also appear in the 'Guilty of lesser or other offence' outcome column. Some of these 'lesser' charges may be for offences in groups other than the major charge - eg, a person charged with assault (an offence against the person) may eventually be found guilty of only offensive language. In such instances cases are shown in the penalty tables for the offence group which they were convicted.

Magistrates Courts of South Australia - Case outcome by major offence charged
1 January - 31 December, 1993

TABLE 3.6 Fraud and misappropriation

Major charge	Committed for trial or sentence	Convicted		Guilty without conviction	Guilty of lesser or other offence	Acquitted on major charge	Major charge withdrawn	Major charge dismissed	Other (eg defendant died)	Total	
		With penalty	Without penalty							Number	Percentage
False pretences											
- credit/debit cards	0	5	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	7	0.7
- cheques	3	39	0	6	0	0	9	9	0	66	6.2
- other	14	145	5	42	1	0	23	49 (1)	0	279	26.3
Forge and utter (excluding cheques)	3	11	0	4	1	0	0	8 (1)	0	27	2.5
False statement											
- unemployment benefit	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.2
- other social security benefit	1	223	0	2	0	0	24	22	0	272	25.6
- unspecified government benefit	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.3
Other fraud with respect to government benefits	4	31	0	0	0	0	7	19	0	61	5.7
Other fraud	6	43	0	14	0	0	16	7	0	86	8.1
Misappropriation											
- by director/trustee/partner	7	34	0	4	1	0	9	22 (1)	0	77	7.3
- by employee	10	82	1	46	1	0	3	35 (1)	0	178	16.8
Counterfeiting	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	0.3
Total	48	618	6	119	4	0	92	174	0	1,061	
Percentage	4.5	58.2	0.6	11.2	0.4	0.0	8.7	16.4	0.0		100.0

Numbers in brackets denote cases where the defendant was not convicted of the major charge, but convicted of a lesser or other charge. These cases also appear in the 'Guilty of lesser or other offence' outcome column. Some of these 'lesser' charges may be for offences in groups other than the major charge - eg. a person charged with assault (an offence against the person) may eventually be found guilty of only offensive language. In such instances cases are shown in the penalty tables for the offence group which they were convicted.

Magistrates Courts of South Australia - Case outcome by major offence charged
1 January - 31 December, 1993

TABLE 3.7 Larceny and receiving

Major charge	Committed for trial or sentence	Convicted						Total		Other (eg defendant died)	Number	Percentage
		With penalty	Without penalty	Guilty without conviction	Guilty of lesser or other offence	Acquitted on major charge	Major charge withdrawn	Major charge dismissed				
Receiving	18	252	13	38 (1)	58	0	64 (28)	114 (29)	0	557	9.9	
Unlawful possession of stolen goods	0	218	24	56 (4)	17	0	221 (12)	31 (1)	0	567	10.1	
Handling of stolen goods - other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	
Larceny of a motor vehicle	3	32	1	11	1	0	5 (1)	16	0	69	1.2	
Illegal use of a motor vehicle	3	243	1	8 (1)	21	0 (1)	92 (16)	31 (3)	0	399	7.1	
Interfere with a motor vehicle	0	77	1	9 (1)	6	0	49 (4)	8 (1)	0	150	2.7	
Larceny or illegal use of other vehicle	0	17	1	13	0	0	5	3	0	39	0.7	
Larceny from the person	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	8	0.1	
Larceny of livestock	0	5	0	4 (1)	1	0	1	1	0	12	0.2	
Larceny from shops	2	957	54	1,056 (10)	15	4	181 (5)	89	0	2,358	41.8	
Other larceny	6	706	28	391 (7)	53	1	159 (28)	136 (18)	1	1,481	26.3	
Total	37	2,508	123	1,586	172	5	777	431	1	5,640		
Percentage	0.7	44.5	2.2	28.1	3.0	0.1	13.8	7.6	0.0		100.0	

Numbers in brackets denote cases where the defendant was not convicted of the major charge, but convicted of a lesser or other charge. These cases also appear in the 'Guilty of lesser or other offence' outcome column. Some of these 'lesser' charges may be for offences in groups other than the major charge - eg. a person charged with assault (an offence against the person) may eventually be found guilty of only offensive language. In such instances cases are shown in the penalty tables for the offence group which they were convicted.

Magistrates Courts of South Australia - Case outcome by major offence charged
1 January - 31 December, 1993

TABLE 3.8 Damage property and environmental offences

Major charge	Committed for trial or sentence	Convicted		Guilty without conviction	Guilty of lesser or other offence	Acquitted on major charge	Major charge withdrawn	Major charge dismissed	Other (eg defendant died)	Total	
		With penalty	Without penalty							Number	Percentage
Arson or damage by explosives											
- dwellings	5	5	1	3	0	0	1	4	0	19	1.4
- shops	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.1
- schools	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
- factory/warehouse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
- motor vehicle	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.1
- other	2	10	0	0	1	0	3	4 (1)	0	20	1.5
Damage property (not arson or explosives)											
- dwellings	2	159	4	51 (2)	11	0	52 (9)	22	0	301	21.8
- shops	0	63	1	26	4	0	20 (4)	0	0	114	8.3
- schools	0	5	0	3	1	0	1 (1)	1	0	11	0.8
- factory/warehouse	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	0.4
- motor vehicle	0	118	7	37	7	0	53 (6)	24 (1)	0	246	17.8
- other	1	341	8	96 (2)	18	0	128 (16)	26	0	618	44.8
Other property damage offences	0	5	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	9	0.7
Environmental offences	0	25	0	5	0	0	3	0	0	33	2.4
Total	10	736	21	223	42	0	264	83	0	1,379	
Percentage	0.7	53.4	1.5	16.2	3.0	0.0	19.1	6.0	0.0		100.0

Numbers in brackets denote cases where the defendant was not convicted of the major charge, but convicted of a lesser or other charge. These cases also appear in the 'Guilty of lesser or other offence' outcome column. Some of these 'lesser' charges may be for offences in groups other than the major charge - eg. a person charged with assault (an offence against the person) may eventually be found guilty of only offensive language. In such instances cases are shown in the penalty tables for the offence group which they were convicted.

Magistrates Courts of South Australia - Case outcome by major offence charged
1 January - 31 December, 1993

TABLE 3.9 Offences against good order

Major charge	Committed for trial or sentence	Convicted		Guilty without conviction	Guilty of lesser or other offence	Acquitted on major charge	Major charge withdrawn	Major charge dismissed	Other (eg defendant died)	Total	
		With penalty	Without penalty							Number	Percentage
Offences against govt. security and operations	8	5	0	0	3	1	0	1 (3)	0	18	0.3
Contempt of court	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	5	0.1
Perjury	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0.1
Pervert the course of justice	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	14	0.2
Breach court order (CSO,bond,parole,bail, etc.)	0	37	14	10	10	0	62 (9)	9 (1)	0	142	2.5
Breach summary protection/restraint order	2	134	37	48	5	0	131 (4)	21 (1)	0	378	6.6
Escape from custody (excluding prisons)	26 (2)	5	1	1	5	0	3	17 (3)	0	58	1.0
Resist/hinder police	0	522	62	123 (3)	49	0	95 (43)	19 (3)	1	871	15.3
Conspiracy	19	2	0	0	0	0	3	31	0	55	1.0
Offences against justice procedures	6	79	4	25 (1)	2	0	29 (1)	22	0	167	2.9
Possession/use of firearms	3	195	4	39	1	0	21	0 (1)	1	264	4.6
Possession/use of bombs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Possession/use of other weapons	0	244	7	62	11	0	61 (11)	11	0	396	6.9
Other weapon offences	0	17	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	23	0.4
Pornography and censorship offences	0	12	0	1	1	0	6 (1)	0	0	20	0.4
Liquor licensing offences	0	387	14	10	0	0	29	3	0	443	7.8
Betting and gaming offences	0	56	2	17	8	0	7 (8)	0	0	90	1.6
Trespassing offences	0	231	15	79	16	1	160 (15)	19 (1)	0	521	9.1

continued over the page

Numbers in brackets denote cases where the defendant was not convicted of the major charge, but convicted of a lesser or other charge. These cases also appear in the 'Guilty of lesser or other offence' outcome column. Some of these 'lesser' charges may be for offences in groups other than the major charge - eg, a person charged with assault (an offence against the person) may eventually be found guilty of only offensive language. In such instances cases are shown in the penalty tables for the offence group which they were convicted.

Magistrates Courts of South Australia - Case outcome by major offence charged
1 January - 31 December, 1993

TABLE 3.9 Offences against good order (continued)

Major charge	Committed for trial or sentence	Convicted		Guilty without conviction	Guilty of lesser or other offence	Acquitted on major charge	Major charge withdrawn	Major charge dismissed	Other (eg defendant died)	Total	
		With penalty	Without penalty							Number	Percentage
Consorting	0	59	2	44	0	0	14	0	0	119	2.1
Prostitution offences	4	34	2	25 (1)	2	0	16 (1)	7	0	90	1.6
Defamation and libel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Found with intent to commit a crime	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.0
Indecent/offensive language	0	299	38	100 (1)	3	0	50 (2)	9	0	499	8.8
Disorderly behaviour	8	439	48	186 (1)	7	0	75 (6)	57	0	820	14.4
Offensive behaviour	0	42	2	16	0	0	12	0	0	72	1.3
Loitering	0	54	5	48	0	0	3	6	0	116	2.0
Urinating/defecating in public	0	407	8	23	0	0	26	0	0	464	8.1
Graffiti and related offences	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0.1
Other offences against good order	0	25	1	5	3	0	6 (3)	3	0	43	0.8
Total	82	3,298	266	865	126	2	815	242	2	5,698	
Percentage	1.4	57.9	4.7	15.2	2.2	0.0	14.3	4.2	0.0		100.0

Numbers in brackets denote cases where the defendant was not convicted of the major charge, but convicted of a lesser or other charge. These cases also appear in the 'Guilty of lesser or other offence' outcome column. Some of these 'lesser' charges may be for offences in groups other than the major charge - eg. a person charged with assault (an offence against the person) may eventually be found guilty of only offensive language. In such instances cases are shown in the penalty tables for the offence group which they were convicted.

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

Magistrates Courts of South Australia - Case outcome by major offence charged
1 January - 31 December, 1993

TABLE 3.10 Drug offences

Major charge	Convicted									Total	
	Committed for trial or sentence	With penalty	Without penalty	Guilty without conviction	Guilty of lesser or other offence	Acquitted on major charge	Major charge withdrawn	Major charge dismissed	Other (eg defendant died)	Number	Percentage
Possess/use cannabis	1	2,839	3	35	0	0	142	12	0	3,032	47.0
Possess/use other drug	0	74	1	4 (1)	3	0	34 (2)	20	0	136	2.1
Import/export cannabis											
- equal to or more than trafficable quantity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
- less than trafficable quantity	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.0
- quantity not specified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.0
Import/export other drug											
- equal to or more than trafficable quantity	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.0
- less than trafficable quantity	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.0
- quantity not specified	1	4	0	1	0	0	0	16	0	22	0.3
Sell/possess for sale cannabis											
- equal to or more than prescribed amount	7	5	0	2	3	0	0 (3)	2	0	19	0.3
- less than prescribed amount	3	4	0	1	2	0	1 (1)	1 (1)	0	12	0.2
- quantity not specified	40	83	1	6	17	0	9 (16)	48 (1)	0	204	3.2
Sell/possess for sale other drug											
- equal to or more than prescribed amount	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	0.1
- less than prescribed amount	4 (1)	2	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	9	0.1
- quantity not specified	80 (5)	38	0	5	19	0	15 (8)	72 (6)	0	229	3.5
Produce/manufacture cannabis											
- equal to or more than prescribed amount	3 (1)	9	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	16	0.2
- >=1/5 but < the prescribed amount	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0.1
- less than 1/5 the prescribed amount	1	81	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	86	1.3
- quantity not specified	53 (2)	1,329	2	38 (2)	12	0	45 (6)	36 (2)	0	1,515	23.5
- for own use	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0.1
Produce/manufacture other drug											
- equal to or more than prescribed amount	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0.0
- less than prescribed amount	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
- quantity not specified	13	32	1	0	1	0	0	7 (1)	0	54	0.8
Other drug offences	0	1,029	4	14	1	0	48 (1)	2	0	1,098	17.0
Total	214	5,538	12	107	60	0	300	222	0	6,453	
Percentage	3.3	85.8	0.2	1.7	0.9	0.0	4.6	3.4	0.0		100.0

Numbers in brackets denote cases where the defendant was not convicted of the major charge, but convicted of a lesser or other charge. These cases also appear in the 'Guilty of lesser or other offence' outcome column. Some of these 'lesser' charges may be for offences in groups other than the major charge.

Magistrates Courts of South Australia - Case outcome by major offence charged
1 January - 31 December, 1993

TABLE 3.11 Driving offences

Major charge	Committed for trial or sentence	Convicted		Guilty without conviction	Guilty of lesser or other offence	Acquitted on major charge	Major charge withdrawn	Major charge dismissed	Other (eg defendant died)	Total	
		With penalty	Without penalty							Number	Percentage
Driving under the influence of alcohol/drugs	0	1,006	0	1	85	0	43 (80)	6 (5)	1	1,142	14.9
Exceed prescribed concentration of alcohol											
.001 to .049	0	60	0	1	1	0	3 (1)	0	0	65	0.8
.050 to .079	0	356	2	1	0	0	21	0	0	380	4.9
.080 to .149	0	2,574	0	0	0	1	48	7	0	2,630	34.2
.150 or more	0	1,590	0	1	2	0	63 (2)	7	0	1,663	21.6
Unknown	0	6	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	8	0.1
Refuse to supply blood sample	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	0.1
Refuse breath/alcotest	0	118	1	0	1	0	25 (1)	8	0	153	2.0
Dangerous or reckless driving	0	296	0	0	23	0	88 (23)	11	0	418	5.4
Negligent driving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Driving while licence suspended or cancelled	0	952	9	5	8	1	94 (7)	15 (1)	0	1,084	14.1
Driving without a licence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Other driving licence offences	0	129	1	1	0	0	5	0	0	136	1.8
Total	0	7,091	13	10	120	2	392	55	1	7,684	
Percentage	0.0	92.3	0.2	0.1	1.6	0.0	5.1	0.7	0.0		100.0

Numbers in brackets denote cases where the defendant was not convicted of the major charge, but convicted of a lesser or other charge. These cases also appear in the 'Guilty of lesser or other offence' outcome column. Some of these 'lesser' charges may be for offences in groups other than the major charge - eg. a person charged with assault (an offence against the person) may eventually be found guilty of only offensive language. In such instances cases are shown in the penalty tables for the offence group which they were convicted.

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.

Magistrates Courts of South Australia - Case outcome by major offence charged
1 January - 31 December, 1993

TABLE 3.12 Other offences

Major charge	Committed for trial or sentence	Convicted					Major charge withdrawn	Major charge dismissed	Other (eg defendant died)	Total	
		With penalty	Without penalty	Guilty without conviction	Guilty of lesser or other offence	Acquitted on major charge				Number	Percentage
Banking, financial & insurance offences	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0.3
Taxation and stamp duty (excluding excise)	0	47	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	57	7.2
Posts, telegraphs and telecommunications	0	1	0	0	1	0	1 (1)	0	0	3	0.4
Customs, excise, imports/exports (non-drugs)	0	14	0	2	0	0	5	3	0	24	3.0
Immigration, passports, etc.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.1
Electoral offences	0	135	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	145	18.3
Air navigation, airports and aircraft operations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Health, mental health, quarantine, food standards etc.	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	26	3.3
Bankruptcy	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0.3
Copyright and patents	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0.3
Offences in custody (against prison rules)	7	1	2	0	0	0	1	3	0	14	1.8
Other offences	0	417	8	25	7	0	49 (6)	11 (1)	0	517	65.2
Total	7	636	10	27	8	0	77	28	0	793	
Percentage	0.9	80.2	1.3	3.4	1.0	0.0	9.7	3.5	0.0		100.0

Numbers in brackets denote cases where the defendant was not convicted of the major charge, but convicted of a lesser or other charge. These cases also appear in the 'Guilty of lesser or other offence' outcome column. Some of these 'lesser' charges may be for offences in groups other than the major charge - eg. a person charged with assault (an offence against the person) may eventually be found guilty of only offensive language. In such instances cases are shown in the penalty tables for the offence group which they were convicted.

Magistrates Courts of South Australia - Case outcome by major offence charged
1 January - 31 December, 1993

TABLE 3.13 Non-offence matters

Major charge	Committed for trial or sentence	Convicted		Guilty without conviction	Guilty of lesser or other offence	Acquitted on major charge	Major charge withdrawn	Major charge dismissed	Other (eg defendant died)	Total	
		With penalty	Without penalty							Number	Percentage
Issuance of summary protection (restraint) order	0	0	0	1,450	0	0	388	0	0	1,838	100.0
Total	0	0	0	1,450	0	0	388	0	0	1,838	
Percentage	0.0	0.0	0.0	78.9	0.0	0.0	21.1	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 those from other reasons is not possible. Breaches of summary protection orders are included under 'offences against good order' (table 3.9).

Magistrates Courts of South Australia - Major penalty for major charge convicted
1 January - 31 December, 1993

TABLE 3.14 Summary of all offence groups

Major charge convicted	No penalty	Order	Rising of the court	Fine (\$)				Suspension of driver's licence	Community service order	Bond	Suspended imprisonment	Imprisonment (weeks)				Total	
				No.	Min	Av	Max					No.	Min	Av	Max	Number	Percentage
Offences against the person	38	5	0	507	25	314	2,000	3	173	162	388	183	1	21	104	1,459	6.1
Sexual offences	2	0	0	22	50	302	1,000	1	2	12	31	12	4	63	156	82	0.3
Robbery and extortion	0	0	0	1	250	250	250	0	0	1	2	3	4	7	13	7	0.0
Burglary and break and enter	10	4	0	19	50	384	2,000	0	31	20	311	279	4	54	208	674	2.8
Fraud and misappropriation	7	9	0	126	20	1,313	28,000	1	111	60	274	52	3	33	208	640	2.7
Larceny and receiving	130	12	0	1,062	20	220	2,000	42	379	235	503	375	1	22	104	2,738	11.5
Damage property and environmental offences	22	99	0	418	1	186	1,000	6	85	73	38	38	1	20	130	779	3.3
Offences against good order	291	50	0	3,026	4	143	10,500	22	178	112	98	46	1	11	52	3,823	16.1
Drug offences	12	10	0	5,521	5	108	1,500	0	14	9	18	5	1	11	21	5,589	23.5
Driving offences	13	0	0	621	10	145	2,000	5,682	43	6	479	464	1	6	26	7,308	30.8
Other offences	12	0	0	595	20	513	27,500	24	6	4	10	3	4	10	13	654	2.8
Total	537	189	0	11,918	1	174	28,000	5,781	1,022	694	2,152	1,460	1	23	208	23,753	
Percentage	2.3	0.8	0.0	50.2				24.3	4.3	2.9	9.1	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
1 January - 31 December, 1993

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 order	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	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	1	8	2	26	46	65	11	0.8
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	1	0	0	43	50	387	850	0	25	19	144	56	4	31	104	288	19.7
Other major assault	1	0	0	4	50	163	300	0	0	0	5	7	4	26	65	17	1.2
Common assault	27	5	0	344	25	311	2,000	1	97	116	151	73	1	15	52	814	55.8
Other minor assault	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	1	0	0	-	-	-	1	0.1
Assault police	7	0	0	105	60	300	1,600	2	45	15	65	38	1	14	69	277	19.0
Kidnapping and abduction	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	1	0	-	-	-	1	0.1
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	2	0	0	11	100	273	600	0	6	10	14	7	8	26	65	50	3.4
Total	38	5	0	507	25	314	2,000	3	173	162	388	183	1	21	104	1,459	
Percentage	2.6	0.3	0.0	34.7				0.2	11.9	11.1	26.6	12.5					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'.

Magistrates Courts of South Australia - Major penalty for major charge convicted
1 January - 31 December, 1993

TABLE 3.16 Sexual offences

Major charge convicted	No penalty	Order	Rising of the court	Fine (\$)				Suspension of driver's licence	Community service order	Bond	Suspended imprisonment	Imprisonment (weeks)				Total	
				No.	Min	Av	Max					No.	Min	Av	Max	Number	Percentage
Rape																	
- of a female	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0.0
- of a male	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0.0
- sex of victim unspecified	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0.0
Attempted rape																	
- of a female	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0.0
- of a male	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0.0
- sex of victim unspecified	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0.0
Indecent assault																	
- of a female	0	0	0	1	700	700	700	0	0	0	12	7	52	84	156	20	24.4
- of a male	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	2	1	65	65	65	3	3.7
- sex of victim unspecified	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	1	2	2	2	8	43	78	7	8.5
Unlawful sexual intercourse																	
- with a female	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0.0
- with a male	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0.0
- sex of victim unspecified	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0.0
Attempted unlawful sexual intercourse	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0.0
Incest	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0.0
Indecent behaviour/exposure	2	0	0	20	50	287	1,000	1	1	9	11	2	4	6	8	46	56.1
Gross indecency	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	1	2	0	-	-	-	3	3.7
Other sexual offences	0	0	0	1	200	200	200	0	0	0	2	0	-	-	-	3	3.7
Total	2	0	0	22	50	302	1,000	1	2	12	31	12	4	63	156	82	
Percentage	2.4	0.0	0.0	26.8				1.2	2.4	14.6	37.8	14.6					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, 1993

TABLE 3.17 Robbery and extortion

Major charge convicted	No penalty	Order	Rising of the court	Fine (\$)				Suspension of driver's licence	Community service order	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	0.0
- other institution	0	0	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	0.0
- other institution	0	0	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	0.0
- other institution	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	1	0	-	-	-	1	14.3
Unarmed robbery with no violence																	
- financial institution	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0.0
- other institution	0	0	0	1	250	250	250	0	0	0	1	2	4	9	13	4	57.1
Extortion	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	1	0	1	4	4	4	2	28.6
Total	0	0	0	1	250	250	250	0	0	1	2	3	4	7	13	7	
Percentage	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3				0.0	0.0	14.3	28.6	42.9					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, 1993

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 order	Bond	Suspended imprisonment	Imprisonment (weeks)				Total		
				No.	Min	Av					Max	No.	Min	Av	Max	Number	Percentage
Burglary	0	0	0	1	50	50	50	0	0	0	1	5	34	55	91	7	1.0
Break and enter dwellings	3	2	0	4	350	413	500	0	10	11	100	97	17	62	208	227	33.7
Break and enter dwellings with intent	0	0	0	1	300	300	300	0	0	1	9	8	17	35	78	19	2.8
Break and enter dwellings at night with intent	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0.0
Break and enter shops	2	1	0	2	150	325	500	0	4	6	66	60	4	51	156	141	20.9
Break and enter shops with intent	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	2	1	8	3	17	49	78	14	2.1
Break and enter schools	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	3	0	18	14	12	49	104	35	5.2
Break and enter schools with intent	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	1	2	65	72	78	3	0.4
Break and enter other building	2	0	0	3	300	900	2,000	0	8	0	93	77	13	52	208	183	27.2
Break and enter other building with intent	1	1	0	0	-	-	-	0	1	1	9	9	26	54	104	22	3.3
Offences related to break and enter	2	0	0	8	150	244	500	0	3	0	6	4	8	19	34	23	3.4
Total	10	4	0	19	50	384	2,000	0	31	20	311	279	4	54	208	674	
Percentage	1.5	0.6	0.0	2.8				0.0	4.6	3.0	46.1	41.4					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, 1993

TABLE 3.19 Fraud and misappropriation

Major charge convicted	No penalty	Order	Rising of the court	Fine (\$)			Suspension of driver's licence	Community service order	Bond	Suspended imprisonment	Imprisonment (weeks)				Total			
				No.	Min	Av					Max	No.	Min	Av	Max	Number	Percentage	
False pretences																		
- credit/debit cards	0	1	0	0	-	-	-	0	2	1	1	0	-	-	-	5	0.8	
- cheques	0	1	0	11	100	486	2,000	0	7	4	14	3	21	39	52	40	6.2	
- other	6	1	0	38	100	701	5,500	0	22	16	53	24	3	33	208	160	25.0	
Forge and utter (excluding cheques)	0	0	0	4	200	975	2,000	0	4	2	0	1	26	26	26	11	1.7	
False statement																		
- unemployment benefit	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	1	0	-	-	-	1	0.2	
- other social security benefit	0	0	0	14	500	4,429	11,000	0	35	18	144	14	8	24	52	225	35.2	
- unspecified govt. benefit	0	0	0	1	900	900	900	0	0	0	2	0	-	-	-	3	0.5	
Other fraud with respect to government benefits	0	0	0	7	100	1,207	2,250	0	10	4	8	2	13	26	39	31	4.8	
Other fraud	0	6	0	27	20	1,614	28,000	1	5	1	5	1	13	13	13	46	7.2	
Misappropriation																		
- by director/trustee/partner	0	0	0	7	100	379	750	0	8	5	11	3	17	58	104	34	5.3	
- by employee	1	0	0	17	50	703	4,200	0	17	9	35	4	17	48	78	83	13.0	
Counterfeiting	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	1	0	0	0	-	-	-	1	0.2	
Total	7	9	0	126	20	1,313	28,000	1	111	60	274	52	3	33	208	640		
Percentage	1.1	1.4	0.0	19.7				0.2	17.3	9.4	42.8	8.1					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
1 January - 31 December, 1993

TABLE 3.20 Larceny and receiving

Major charge convicted	No penalty	Order	Rising of the court	Fine (\$)				Suspension of driver's licence	Community service order	Bond	Suspended imprisonment	Imprisonment (weeks)				Total	
				No.	Min	Av	Max					No.	Min	Av	Max	Number	Percentage
Receiving	14	1	0	67	50	311	900	0	53	14	81	40	2	34	78	270	9.9
Unlawful possession of stolen goods	26	3	0	116	50	319	1,500	0	26	21	45	35	4	22	104	272	9.9
Handling of stolen goods - other	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0.0
Larceny of a motor vehicle	2	0	0	9	100	267	500	0	5	1	14	10	6	24	52	41	1.5
Illegal use of a motor vehicle	1	0	0	5	50	260	500	18	20	9	88	113	2	25	78	254	9.3
Interfere with a motor vehicle	1	0	0	4	150	288	600	21	10	3	24	25	1	21	60	88	3.2
Larceny or illegal use of other vehicle	1	1	0	8	50	214	500	0	5	1	1	2	8	11	13	19	0.7
Larceny from the person	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	1	0	-	-	-	1	0.0
Larceny of livestock	0	0	0	5	75	301	700	0	0	1	0	0	-	-	-	6	0.2
Larceny from shops	56	2	0	547	35	179	2,000	0	136	105	115	68	1	13	78	1,029	37.6
Other larceny	29	5	0	301	20	233	2,000	3	124	80	134	82	1	19	104	758	27.7
Total	130	12	0	1,062	20	220	2,000	42	379	235	503	375	1	22	104	2,738	
Percentage	4.7	0.4	0.0	38.8				1.5	13.8	8.6	18.4	13.7					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, 1993

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 order	Bond	Suspended imprisonment	Imprisonment (weeks)				Total		
				No.	Min	Av	Max					No.	Min	Av	Max	Number	Percentage	
Arson or damage by explosives																		
- dwellings	1	1	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	3	1	52	52	52	6	0.8	
- shops	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	1	0	-	-	-	1	0.1	
- schools	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0.0	
- factory/warehouse	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0.0	
- motor vehicle	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	1	0	-	-	-	1	0.1	
- other	0	1	0	4	100	238	400	0	0	1	1	3	8	16	26	10	1.3	
Damage property (not arson)																		
- dwellings	4	18	0	98	1	177	1,000	1	18	17	8	7	1	9	17	171	22.0	
- shops	1	6	0	38	50	165	500	0	3	10	3	3	8	33	78	64	8.2	
- schools	0	1	0	2	100	175	250	0	1	1	0	0	-	-	-	5	0.6	
- factory/warehouse	0	0	0	1	150	150	150	0	1	0	0	2	26	35	43	4	0.5	
- motor vehicle	7	14	0	66	50	202	800	0	20	4	8	10	3	16	52	129	16.6	
- other	9	58	0	182	25	195	800	5	40	40	12	12	1	24	130	358	46.0	
Other property damage offences	0	0	0	3	100	133	200	0	1	0	1	0	-	-	-	5	0.6	
Environmental offences	0	0	0	24	25	146	800	0	1	0	0	0	-	-	-	25	3.2	
Total	22	99	0	318	1	186	1,000	6	85	73	38	38	1	20	130	779		
Percentage	2.8	12.7	0.0	53.7				0.8	10.9	9.4	4.9	4.9					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, 1993

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 order	Bond	Suspended imprisonment	Imprisonment (weeks)				Total	
				No.	Min	Av	Max					No.	Min	Av	Max	Number	Percentage
Offences against government security and operations	0	0	0	1	200	200	200	0	3	1	0	0	-	-	-	5	0.1
Contempt of court	0	0	0	1	800	800	800	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	1	0.0
Perjury	0	0	0	2	150	275	400	0	0	1	2	0	-	-	-	5	0.1
Pervert the course of justice	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	1	1	1	0	-	-	-	3	0.1
Breach court order (CSO, bond, parole, bail, etc.)	16	0	0	31	50	215	900	0	2	4	1	0	-	-	-	54	1.4
Breach restraint order	37	0	0	84	20	321	6,700	0	8	15	20	9	2	9	26	173	4.5
Escape from custody (excluding prisons)	1	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	1	1	2	1	13	13	13	6	0.2
Resist/hinder police	71	7	0	482	25	162	900	15	63	27	19	9	1	8	17	693	18.1
Conspiracy	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	1	0	0	1	39	39	39	2	0.1
Offences against justice procedures	4	5	0	41	20	338	2,500	1	19	8	7	3	13	20	26	88	2.3
Possession/use of firearms	6	9	0	198	20	176	2,000	0	1	2	2	0	-	-	-	218	5.7
Possession/use of bombs	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0.0
Possession/use of other weapons	8	22	0	206	25	142	400	1	15	7	6	12	2	18	52	279	7.3
Other weapon offences	0	0	0	17	40	124	300	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	17	0.4
Pornography and censorship offences	0	0	0	12	150	688	2,500	0	0	0	1	0	-	-	-	13	0.3
Liquor licensing offences	14	4	0	383	10	63	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	401	10.5
Betting and gaming offences	6	2	0	58	4	258	6,000	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	66	1.7
Trespassing offences	19	0	0	187	20	123	500	0	21	9	18	6	1	4	8	260	6.8

continued on the next page

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, 1993

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 order	Bond	Suspended imprisonment	Imprisonment (weeks)				Total	
				No.	Min	Av	Max					No.	Min	Av	Max	Number	Percentage
Consorting	2	0	0	61	20	81	180	0	0	0	1	1	4	4	4	65	1.7
Prostitution offences	2	0	0	35	50	145	800	0	0	1	0	0	-	-	-	38	1.0
Defamation and libel	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0.0
Found with intent to commit a crime	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0.0
Indecent/offensive language	40	0	0	288	15	129	1400	2	14	9	3	1	13	13	13	357	9.3
Disorderly behaviour	49	1	0	404	25	172	10,500*	3	25	22	12	3	1	2	4	519	13.6
Offensive behaviour	2	0	0	43	20	181	500	0	2	2	0	0	-	-	-	49	1.3
Loitering	5	0	0	57	30	139	500	0	1	0	0	0	-	-	-	63	1.6
Urinating/defecating in public	8	0	0	409	5	75	200	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	417	10.9
Graffiti and related offences	0	0	0	3	80	168	275	0	1	0	0	0	-	-	-	4	0.1
Other offences against good order	1	0	0	23	10	304	1200	0	0	2	1	0	-	-	-	27	0.7
Total	291	50	0	3,026	4	143	10,500	22	178	112	98	46	1	11	52	3,823	
Percentage	7.6	1.3	0.0	79.2				0.6	4.7	2.9	2.6	1.2					100.0

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

* This case relates to a charge of causing menace with a telecommunications device.

Magistrates Courts of South Australia - Major penalty for major charge convicted
1 January - 31 December, 1993

TABLE 3.23 Drug offences

Major charge convicted	No penalty	Order	Rising of the court	Fine (\$)				Suspension of driver's licence	Community service order	Bond	Suspended imprisonment	Imprisonment (weeks)				Total	
				No.	Min	Av	Max					No.	Min	Av	Max	Number	Percentage
Possess/use cannabis	3	4	0	2,855	5	74	1,000	0	2	1	0	0	-	-	-	2,865	51.3
Possess/use other drug	1	1	0	71	50	127	500	0	2	3	0	0	-	-	-	78	1.4
Import/export cannabis																	
>= trafficable quantity	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0.0
< trafficable quantity	0	0	0	1	300	300	300	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	1	0.0
quantity not specified	0	0	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	0.0
< trafficable quantity	0	0	0	1	750	750	750	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	1	0.0
quantity not specified	0	0	0	4	400	475	500	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	4	0.1
Sell/possess for sale cannabis																	
>= prescribed amount	0	0	0	4	300	650	1,200	0	0	0	1	0	-	-	-	5	0.1
< prescribed amount	0	0	0	2	1,000	1,050	1,100	0	0	0	2	0	-	-	-	4	0.1
quantity not specified	1	0	0	71	100	375	1,500	0	5	1	4	2	8	11	13	84	1.5
Sell/possess for sale other drug																	
>= prescribed amount	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0.0
< prescribed amount	0	0	0	1	100	100	100	0	0	0	1	0	-	-	-	2	0.0
quantity not specified	0	0	0	30	150	429	800	0	1	0	6	1	21	21	21	38	0.7
Produce/manufacture cannabis																	
>= prescribed amount	0	0	0	9	150	152	160	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	9	0.2
>=1/5 but < prescribed amount	0	0	0	1	150	150	150	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	1	0.0
< 1/5 prescribed amount	0	0	0	82	100	186	500	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	82	1.5
quantity not specified	2	1	0	1,329	50	181	1,500	0	3	1	0	0	-	-	-	1,336	23.9
for own use	0	0	0	6	55	176	250	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	6	0.1
Produce/manufacture other drug																	
>= prescribed amount	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0.0
< prescribed amount	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0.0
quantity not specified	1	0	0	35	150	243	1,000	0	0	1	0	0	-	-	-	37	0.7
Other drug offences	4	4	0	1,019	10	61	620	0	1	2	4	1	13	13	13	1,035	18.5
Total	12	10	0	5,521	5	108	1,500	0	14	9	18	5	1	11	21	5,589	
Percentage	0.2	0.2	0.0	98.8				0.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1					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
1 January - 31 December, 1993

TABLE 3.24 Driving offences

Major charge convicted	No penalty	Order	Rising of the court	Fine (\$)				Suspension of driver's licence	Community service order	Bond	Suspended imprisonment	Imprisonment (weeks)				Total	
				No.	Min	Av	Max					No.	Min	Av	Max	Number	Percentage
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	0	0	0	13	50	468	2,000	951	6	0	17	37	1	10	26	1,024	14.0
Exceed prescribed concentration of alcohol																	
.001 to .049	0	0	0	55	40	126	300	5	1	0	0	0	-	-	-	61	0.8
.050 to .079	2	0	0	341	10	126	450	16	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	359	4.9
.080 to .149	0	0	0	7	19	256	850	2,611	3	0	0	2	4	11	17	2,623	35.9
.150 or more	0	0	0	8	110	565	1,200	1,633	10	0	1	1	13	13	13	1,653	22.6
Unknown	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	7	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	7	0.1
Refuse to supply blood sample	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	4	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	4	0.1
Refuse breath/alcotest	1	0	0	1	700	700	700	139	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	141	1.9
Dangerous or reckless driving	0	0	0	6	100	225	300	294	2	0	0	0	-	-	-	302	4.1
Negligent driving	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0.0
Driving while licence suspended or cancelled	9	0	0	61	50	248	750	19	21	6	461	424	1	5	26	1,001	13.7
Driving without a licence	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0.0
Other driving licence offences	1	0	0	129	10	82	500	3	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	133	1.8
Total	13	0	0	621	10	145	2,000	5,682	43	6	479	464	1	6	26	7,308	
Percentage	0.2	0.0	0.0	8.5				77.8	0.6	0.1	6.6	6.3					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.

Magistrates Courts of South Australia - Major penalty for major charge convicted
1 January - 31 December, 1993

TABLE 3.25 Other offences

Major charge convicted	No penalty	Order	Rising of the court	Fine (\$)				Suspension of driver's licence	Community service order	Bond	Suspended imprisonment	Imprisonment (weeks)				Total	
				No.	Min	Av	Max					No.	Min	Av	Max	Number	Percentage
Banking, financial & insurance offences	0	0	0	1	16,500	16,500	16,500	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	1	0.2
Taxation and stamp duty (excluding excise)	0	0	0	46	200	4,025	27,500	0	1	0	0	0	-	-	-	47	7.2
Posts, telegraphs and telecommunications	0	0	0	1	500	500	500	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	1	0.2
Customs, excise, imports/exports (non-drugs)	0	0	0	14	100	1,010	5,000	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	14	2.1
Immigration, passports, etc	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0.0
Electoral offences	0	0	0	135	20	38	141	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	135	20.6
Air navigation, airports and aircraft operations	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0.0
Health, mental health, quarantine, food standards etc.	0	0	0	18	100	678	2,250	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	18	2.8
Bankruptcy	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	1	0	0	0	-	-	-	1	0.2
Copyright and patents	0	0	0	1	3,500	3,500	3,500	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	1	0.2
Offences in custody (against prison rule)	2	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	1	13	13	13	3	0.5
Other offences	10	0	0	379	20	180	2,500	24	4	4	10	2	4	9	13	433	66.2
Total	12	0	0	595	20	513	27,500	24	6	4	10	3	4	10	13	654	
Percentage	1.8	0.0	0.0	91.0				3.7	0.9	0.6	1.5	0.5					100.0

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

Magistrates Court Appearances
1 January - 31 December, 1993

TABLE 3.28a Age and sex by major offence group for male defendants

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	0	309	757	584	470	321	364	113	40	30.7	2,958	11.9	410
Sexual offences	0	27	56	64	39	51	60	27	18	35.2	342	1.4	55
Robbery and extortion	0	28	59	31	21	12	5	0	0	26.0	156	0.6	35
Burglary and break and enter	6	252	269	143	97	40	24	4	1	24.8	836	3.4	214
Fraud and misappropriation	0	36	115	93	93	64	101	27	8	32.8	537	2.2	245
Larceny and receiving	3	711	851	525	425	252	272	137	203	30.5	3,379	13.6	463
Damage property and environmental offences	0	236	344	217	117	75	68	14	5	26.8	1,076	4.3	140
Offences against good order	5	804	1,322	702	524	337	387	141	61	28.6	4,283	17.2	483
Drug offences	2	716	1,471	852	501	241	152	41	14	26.2	3,990	16.0	1,553
Driving offences	0	616	1,677	1,193	813	565	727	229	114	30.6	5,934	23.9	755
Other offences	0	41	106	55	42	32	30	12	14	30.5	332	1.3	316
Non-offence matters	4	45	199	215	195	150	169	50	24	33.4	1,051	4.2	547
Total	20	3,821	7,226	4,674	3,337	2,140	2,359	795	502	29.4	24,874		5,216
Percentage	0.1	15.4	29.1	18.8	13.4	8.6	9.5	3.2	2.0			100.0	
Rate per 1,000 of adult population		178.1	122.6	82.6	55.9	37.9	23.0	11.4	4.3		46.0		

One entry appears in each of these tables for each appearance by a defendant. These background items refer to the status of the defendant at the time of arrest.
Rates per 1,000 adult population are derived from 'Estimated Resident Population by Sex and Age, States and Territories of Australia, Preliminary June 1992 and June 1993' (Catalogue No. 3201.0)

Magistrates Court Appearances
1 January - 31 December, 1993

TABLE 3.28b Age and sex by major offence group 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	1	46	86	94	63	36	39	9	4	29.7	378	8.0	84
Sexual offences	0	2	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	33.3	5	0.1	6
Robbery and extortion	0	2	9	5	2	2	0	0	0	25.8	20	0.4	7
Burglary and break and enter	0	21	28	31	14	1	3	1	0	25.7	99	2.1	42
Fraud and misappropriation	0	29	58	37	31	27	33	5	4	30.5	224	4.7	38
Larceny and receiving	0	206	334	287	216	132	167	135	132	34.0	1,609	34.0	116
Damage property and environmental offences	0	19	31	27	23	11	8	1	0	27.9	120	2.5	24
Offences against good order	0	97	206	156	105	58	81	9	3	28.8	715	15.1	132
Drug offences	0	72	169	134	111	48	38	1	3	28.0	576	12.2	251
Driving offences	0	60	228	167	136	92	102	13	10	30.4	808	17.1	106
Other offences	0	8	10	12	15	7	8	2	5	34.2	67	1.4	55
Non-offence matters	2	7	13	24	19	15	26	5	5	35.1	116	2.4	103
Total	3	569	1,172	974	736	429	507	181	166	31.0	4,737		964
Percentage	0.1	12.0	24.7	20.6	15.5	9.1	10.7	3.8	3.5			100.0	
Rate per 1,000 of adult population		27.9	20.8	17.9	12.3	7.6	5.0	2.6	1.2		8.4		

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 1,000 adult population are derived from 'Estimated Resident Population by Sex and Age, States and Territories of Australia, Preliminary June 1992 and June 1993' (Catalogue No. 3201.0)

Magistrates Court Appearances
1 January - 31 December, 1993

TABLE 3.28c Age and sex by major offence group for all defendants

Major charge (grouped)	Age of all defendants										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	360	850	685	536	360	406	124	44	30.6	3,366	11.2	511
Sexual offences	0	29	58	65	40	51	62	28	18	35.1	351	1.2	63
Robbery and extortion	0	32	68	36	23	17	5	0	0	26.1	181	0.6	42
Burglary and break and enter	6	278	302	175	112	42	29	5	1	24.9	950	3.2	261
Fraud and misappropriation	0	67	175	133	125	94	135	32	12	32.1	773	2.6	288
Larceny and receiving	3	925	1,200	823	650	390	446	274	336	31.6	5,047	16.8	593
Damage property and environmental offences	0	257	379	245	144	88	76	17	5	26.9	1,211	4.0	168
Offences against good order	5	910	1,556	866	639	398	475	150	64	28.6	5,063	16.9	635
Drug offences	2	803	1,658	992	620	291	193	43	17	26.4	4,619	15.4	1,834
Driving offences	0	678	1,928	1,374	957	668	835	246	124	30.6	6,810	22.7	874
Other offences	0	50	119	68	59	42	39	15	21	31.3	413	1.4	380
Non-offence matters	6	52	212	241	215	166	198	55	29	33.6	1,174	3.9	664
Total	23	4,441	8,505	5,703	4,120	2,607	2,899	989	671	29.6	29,958		6,313
Percentage	0.1	14.8	28.4	19.0	13.8	8.7	9.7	3.3	2.2			100.0	
Rate per 1,000 of adult population		106.1	73.8	51.3	34.5	23.1	14.2	7.2	2.6		27.2		

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 1,000 adult population are derived from 'Estimated Resident Population by Sex and Age, States and Territories of Australia, Preliminary June 1992 and June 1993' (Catalogue No. 3201.0)

Magistrates Court Appearances
1 January - 31 December, 1993

TABLE 3.29 Occupational status of defendant by major offence group

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	904	1,397	176	61	68	49	2,655	10.9	1,222
Sexual offences	98	114	30	7	2	1	252	1.0	162
Robbery and extortion	22	124	8	4	0	3	161	0.7	62
Burglary and break and enter	147	661	47	29	9	10	903	3.7	308
Fraud and misappropriation	237	343	35	19	24	9	667	2.7	394
Larceny and receiving	901	2,063	432	171	225	46	3,838	15.8	1,802
Damage property and environmental offences	299	557	49	24	21	14	964	4.0	415
Offences against good order	1,346	2,044	263	165	60	64	3,942	16.2	1,756
Drug offences	1,320	2,506	224	152	73	35	4,310	17.7	2,143
Driving offences	2,768	1,798	209	164	70	65	5,074	20.9	2,610
Other offences	157	226	24	10	8	5	430	1.8	363
Non-offence matters	385	542	95	31	36	19	1,108	4.6	730
Total	8,584	12,375	1,592	837	596	320	24,304		11,967
Percentage	35.3	50.9	6.6	3.4	2.5	1.3		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.

Magistrates Court Appearances
1 January - 31 December, 1993

TABLE 3.30 Marital status of defendant by major offence group

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	1,170	332	322	134	74	10	2,042	10.8	1,835
Sexual offences	105	21	41	17	14	0	198	1.1	216
Robbery and extortion	102	12	8	2	4	0	128	0.7	95
Burglary and break and enter	538	101	50	37	18	0	744	3.9	467
Fraud and misappropriation	248	68	127	34	27	4	508	2.7	553
Larceny and receiving	1,876	331	524	159	122	36	3,048	16.2	2,592
Damage property and environmental offences	534	74	61	41	27	1	738	3.9	641
Offences against good order	2,022	329	329	163	123	8	2,974	15.8	2,724
Drug offences	2,395	444	271	144	112	14	3,380	17.9	3,073
Driving offences	2,486	357	657	241	186	29	3,956	21.0	3,728
Other offences	219	37	51	12	13	1	333	1.8	460
Non-offence matters	334	157	134	130	47	6	808	4.3	1,030
Total	12,029	2,263	2,575	1,114	767	109	18,857		17,414
Percentage	63.8	12.0	13.7	5.9	4.1	0.6		100.0	
Rate	48.9		4.1	36.3	12.3	1.0	18.1		

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

Magistrates Court Appearances
1 January - 31 December, 1993

TABLE 3.31 Birthplace of defendant by major offence group

Major charge (grouped)	State or country of birth													Total with information available		
	Australasia					Europe						Asia	Other	Number	Percentage	Unknown
	Aboriginal	South Australia	Interstate	Australia unspecified	New Zealand	United Kingdom	Germany	Greece	Italy	Yugoslavia	Other Europe					
Offences against the person	587	1,263	321	412	43	177	18	29	25	26	63	62	19	3,045	11.4	832
Sexual offences	47	150	40	44	1	23	1	4	5	2	8	6	5	336	1.3	78
Robbery and extortion	46	61	22	22	0	4	2	0	1	1	2	6	0	167	0.6	56
Burglary and break and enter	188	388	138	158	11	51	3	2	7	3	10	11	3	973	3.7	238
Fraud and misappropriation	49	357	98	112	20	44	8	5	10	3	22	17	3	748	2.8	313
Larceny and receiving	367	2,006	551	593	51	262	37	35	48	43	156	153	42	4,344	16.3	1,296
Damage property and environmental offences	171	524	147	143	12	45	4	3	5	4	13	7	3	1,081	4.1	298
Offences against good order	898	1,993	449	557	43	198	12	60	65	24	58	80	25	4,462	16.8	1,236
Drug offences	399	2,164	547	922	45	218	17	23	43	39	52	53	19	4,541	17.1	1,912
Driving offences	464	2,346	448	1,300	64	306	33	19	27	54	118	93	30	5,302	19.9	2,382
Other offences	50	194	38	111	5	12	1	4	0	4	9	17	1	446	1.7	347
Non-offence matters	120	510	142	196	11	82	6	14	20	8	36	24	10	1,179	4.4	659
Total	3,386	11,956	2,941	4,570	306	1,422	142	198	256	211	547	529	160	26,624		9,647
Percentage	12.7	44.9	11.0	17.2	1.1	5.3	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.8	2.1	2.0	0.6		100.0	
Rate per 1,000 of adult population	381.0		26.8		36.7	10.1	10.2	14.7	8.9	24.0	14.4	18.3	13.9	25.9		

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.

Magistrates Court Appearances
1 January - 31 December, 1993

TABLE 3.32 Residence of defendant by major offence group -
local government areas in metropolitan Adelaide*

Major charge (grouped)	Adelaide	Brighton	Burnside	Campbell- town	East Torrens	Elizabeth	Enfield	Gawler	Glenslg	Happy Valley	Henley & Grange	Hindmarsh & Woodville	Kensington & Norwood	Marion	Mitcham
Offences against the person	62	34	46	66	4	143	306	23	34	45	26	250	14	132	67
Sexual offences	11	4	2	5	1	18	30	4	2	4	9	23	1	18	10
Robbery and extortion	7	2	3	2	0	19	20	0	6	2	2	25	0	13	2
Burglary and break and enter	34	3	23	16	2	51	133	8	14	19	10	80	7	33	12
Fraud and misappropriation	26	9	24	22	1	29	84	4	13	9	7	5	7	49	30
Larceny and receiving	129	52	114	130	7	222	434	38	69	78	60	441	53	302	133
Damage property and environmental offences	14	12	12	25	2	30	101	11	3	13	10	79	6	51	24
Offences against good order	128	44	70	98	13	148	417	41	64	50	49	379	37	236	122
Drug offences	100	60	89	110	16	222	576	46	79	46	50	471	36	338	137
Driving offences	52	88	140	177	28	203	458	68	84	113	72	436	65	353	219
Other offences	5	12	27	31	2	11	44	6	12	20	9	69	8	32	24
Non-offence matters	30	22	17	40	6	74	127	10	21	34	26	97	15	86	46
Total	628	342	567	722	82	1,170	2,730	259	401	433	330	2408	249	1,645	826
Percentage	2.5	1.4	2.3	2.9	0.3	4.7	11.1	1.1	1.6	1.8	1.3	9.8	1.0	6.7	3.4
Rate per 1,000 of adult population	61.6	21.3	18.0	20.2	16.2	56.7	55.3	21.0	36.9	16.5	27.7	34.0	32.4	27.3	16.8

* The local government area of "Happy Valley" is now identified separately. Prior to 1989 it was included in "other country". The Hindmarsh and Woodville Councils amalgamated during 1993. Rates per 1,000 adult population have been derived from "Estimated resident population by age and sex in Statistical Local Areas, South Australia, 30 June 1992 and 30 June 1993". (Australian Bureau of Statistics, Catalogue no. 3204.4)

TABLE 3.32 (continued)

Major charge (grouped)	Munno Para	Noarlunga	Payneham	Port Adelaide	Prospect	Salisbury	Stirling	St Peters	Tea Tree Gully	Thebarton	Unley	Walkerville	West Torrens	Willunga	Total
Offences against the person	136	203	32	154	39	280	12	13	108	28	71	9	112	21	2,470
Sexual offences	9	14	2	16	1	45	1	2	13	4	6	0	20	2	277
Robbery and extortion	11	11	1	7	2	22	0	2	3	3	1	0	12	0	178
Burglary and break and enter	48	49	5	33	14	114	3	8	26	12	21	1	35	5	819
Fraud and misappropriation	32	57	16	52	10	80	7	8	46	18	24	4	30	11	767
Larceny and receiving	205	354	53	209	52	474	34	41	173	73	114	15	207	29	4,295
Damage property and environmental offences	46	63	9	68	14	105	5	9	43	14	24	4	34	7	838
Offences against good order	152	256	41	205	51	356	34	23	146	73	117	3	192	18	3,563
Drug offences	224	321	70	262	82	501	18	29	219	75	137	10	208	36	4,568
Driving offences	190	397	66	255	84	589	55	52	294	73	152	24	185	60	5,062
Other offences	21	67	5	38	6	50	8	3	49	5	20	4	25	6	619
Non-offence matters	47	108	24	52	14	125	8	9	37	25	24	7	55	12	1,198
Total	1,121	1,900	324	1,351	369	2,741	185	199	1,157	403	711	81	1,115	207	24,654
Percentage	4.5	7.7	1.3	5.5	1.5	11.1	0.8	0.8	4.7	1.6	2.9	0.3	4.5	0.8	100.0
Rate per 1,000 of adult population	47.1	29.9	21.1	44.9	24.0	34.8	15.1	30.3	17.2	61.5	24.0	14.4	30.5	20.6	30.2

Magistrates Court Appearances
1 January - 31 December, 1993

TABLE 3.33 Residence of defendant by major offence group -
local government areas outside metropolitan Adelaide

Major charge (grouped)	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	60	110	57	172	53	152	52	102	64	81	304	92	44	64	1,407
Sexual offences	8	7	3	13	3	16	2	9	1	10	41	12	7	5	137
Robbery and extortion	0	1	2	0	2	1	0	0	1	3	7	16	2	10	45
Burglary and break and enter	19	29	26	34	10	28	14	11	11	17	64	76	11	42	392
Fraud and misappropriation	27	31	22	24	6	19	3	3	3	19	84	18	20	15	294
Larceny and receiving	71	112	71	93	49	97	21	29	19	75	338	162	90	118	1,345
Damage property and environmental offences	22	61	31	52	12	40	9	23	21	44	154	32	16	24	541
Offences against good order	124	174	71	290	75	154	48	135	95	106	436	116	195	116	2,135
Drug offences	107	217	85	112	140	185	11	23	33	143	607	31	107	84	1,885
Driving offences	184	291	127	149	129	182	53	85	65	145	983	40	111	78	2,622
Other offences	8	27	5	5	2	13	3	2	5	9	85	2	4	4	174
Non-offence matters	26	54	26	45	38	65	5	13	19	31	223	39	19	37	640
Total	656	1,114	526	989	519	952	221	435	337	683	3,326	636	626	597	11,617
Percentage	5.6	9.6	4.5	8.5	4.5	8.2	1.9	3.7	2.9	5.9	28.6	5.5	5.4	5.1	100.0
Rate per 1,000 of adult population	33.0	44.7	58.9	94.1	43.5	51.9	128.9	82.5	137.1	56.9	19.8				40.9

Rates per 1,000 adult population have been derived from "Estimated resident population by age and sex in Statistical Local Areas, South Australia, 30 June 1992 and 30 June 1993". (Australian Bureau of Statistics, Catalogue no. 3204.4)

* Prior to 1989 this category included Happy Valley. This is now separately identified in Table 3.32 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, 1993

TABLE 3.34 Prior criminal record by major offence group

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												
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												

Due to problems with the reliability of criminal history data obtained from the Police Department table 3.34 has not been produced this year.

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, 1993

TABLE 3.35 Bail status at final court appearance by major offence group

Major charge (grouped)	One court hearing			Two or more court hearings			Committed for trial or sentence			Total with information available		
	Bail not required	Bail granted	In custody	Bail not required	Bail granted	In custody	Bail not required	Bail granted	In custody	Number	Percentage	Information not available
Offences against the person	1,553	93	6	508	1,376	96	2	185	58	3,877	10.7	0
Sexual offences	98	6	0	24	120	13	0	139	14	414	1.1	0
Robbery and extortion	26	1	1	7	44	22	3	77	42	223	0.6	0
Burglary and break and enter	288	47	17	120	527	154	1	43	14	1,211	3.3	0
Fraud and misappropriation	510	27	2	140	319	15	0	48	0	1,061	2.9	0
Larceny and receiving	3,367	79	30	863	1,115	149	1	31	5	5,640	15.5	0
Damage property and environmental offences	798	27	2	229	292	21	0	7	3	1,379	3.8	0
Offences against good order	3,816	110	3	644	994	47	2	62	20	5,698	15.7	0
Drug offences	5,694	22	2	256	245	11	0	207	16	6,453	17.8	0
Driving offences	5,551	113	7	1,267	711	35	0	0	0	7,684	21.2	0
Other offences	681	0	1	79	20	5	0	0	7	793	2.2	0
Non-offence matters	1,077	3	0	732	23	3	0	0	0	1,838	5.1	0
Total	23,459	528	71	4,869	5,786	571	9	799	179	36,271		0
Percentage	64.7	1.5	0.2	13.4	16.0	1.6	0.0	2.2	0.5		100.0	

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

Magistrates Court Appearances

1 January - 31 December, 1993

TABLE 3.36 Legal representation at final court appearance by major offence group

Major charge (grouped)	One court hearing			Two or more court hearings			Committed for trial or sentence			Total with information available		Information not available
	Duty solicitor	Other legal representation	No legal representation	Duty solicitor	Other legal representation	No legal representation	Duty solicitor	Other legal representation	No legal representation	Number	Percentage	
Offences against the person	81	966	349	105	1,426	231	13	211	13	3,395	12.6	482
Sexual offences	3	70	19	7	121	20	12	133	2	387	1.4	28
Robbery and extortion	3	18	2	1	59	6	17	97	0	203	0.8	20
Burglary and break and enter	16	272	33	48	655	48	6	46	5	1,129	4.2	82
Fraud and misappropriation	28	359	77	30	384	27	4	43	0	952	3.5	109
Larceny and receiving	199	1,417	1,091	146	1,524	248	0	34	3	4,662	17.3	978
Damage property and environmental offences	15	324	280	27	332	99	3	7	0	1,087	4.0	292
Offences against good order	126	1,069	1,429	104	1,040	265	4	76	2	4,115	15.3	1,583
Drug offences	24	344	2,884	16	313	90	8	189	10	3,878	14.4	2,575
Driving offences	135	1,732	2,224	74	1,024	449	0	0	0	5,638	20.9	2,046
Other offences	6	83	262	4	45	23	1	6	0	430	1.6	363
Non-offence matters	13	193	426	9	168	244	0	0	0	1,053	3.9	785
Total	649	6,847	9,076	571	7,091	1,750	68	842	35	26,929		9,342
Percentage	2.4	25.4	33.7	2.1	26.3	6.5	0.3	3.1	0.1		100.0	

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

Magistrates Appearances
1 January - 31 December, 1993

TABLE 3.37 Plea at final court appearance by major offence group

Major charge (grouped)	Finalised in summary court				Committed for trial or sentence			Total with information available		
	Guilty	Guilty 4A	Not guilty	No plea	Guilty	Not guilty	No plea	Number	Percentage	Unknown
Offences against the person	1,370	0	124	2,138	14	139	92	3,877	10.7	0
Sexual offences	80	0	11	170	10	76	67	414	1.1	0
Robbery and extortion	3	0	1	97	19	64	39	223	0.6	0
Burglary and break and enter	479	0	24	650	4	28	26	1,211	3.3	0
Fraud and misappropriation	611	1	19	382	7	28	13	1,061	2.9	0
Larceny and receiving	3,298	0	79	2,226	3	20	14	5,640	15.5	0
Damage property and environmental offences	734	0	10	625	2	7	1	1,379	3.8	0
Offences against good order	2,984	279	35	2,316	11	45	28	5,698	15.7	0
Drug offences	1,121	840	17	4,252	21	129	73	6,453	17.8	0
Driving offences	5,582	106	60	1,936	0	0	0	7,684	21.2	0
Other offences	269	120	5	392	4	1	2	793	2.2	0
Non-offence matters	0	0	1	1,837	0	0	0	1,838	5.1	0
Total	16,531	1,346	386	17,021	95	537	355	36,271		0
Percentage	45.6	3.7	1.1	46.9	0.3	1.5	1.0		100.0	

PART 4

SUPREME AND DISTRICT CRIMINAL
COURT APPEARANCES

Supreme and District Criminal Court appearances - major charge by case outcome
1 January - 31 December 1993

TABLE 4.1 Summary of all offence groups

Major charge (grouped)	Type of case, plea and outcome										Total charged		Where case heard	
	Guilty plea		Trial				Nolle prosequi							
	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	No.	Pct	Supreme Court	District Court
Offences against the person	102	7	31	7	13	0	41	40	94	0	335	21.6	63	272
Sexual offences	64	3	24	2	5	0	30	12	109	2	251	16.2	50	201
Robbery and extortion	69	3	11	1	1	0	7	20	24	0	136	8.8	26	110
Break and enter	72	0	5	1	1	0	6	7	24	0	116	7.5	6	110
Fraud and misappropriation	42	0	5	0	3	0	3	2	22	1	78	5.0	1	77
Larceny and receiving	52	0	9	0	0	0	6	2	17	0	86	5.6	3	83
Property damage and environmental offences	23	0	4	0	0	0	1	4	4	0	36	2.3	2	34
Offences against good order	117	0	7	0	0	0	2	8	37	1	172	11.1	10	162
Drug offences	242	11	17	6	2	0	4	11	29	1	323	20.9	19	304
Other offences	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	15	1.0	2	13
Total	796	24	113	17	25	0	100	106	362	5	1,548		182	1,366
Percentage	51.4	1.6	7.3	1.1	1.6	0.0	6.5	6.8	23.4	0.3	100.0		11.8	88.2

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.

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 by case outcome
1 January - 31 December 1993

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.				
	Guilty as charged	Guilty of other offence	Guilty as charged	Guilty of lesser offence	Guilty of other offence	Not guilty on grounds of insanity	Acquitted	Guilty of other offence	Accused discharged	Other outcome					
Murder	2	0	2	3	0	0	5	1	5	0	18	5.4	18	0	
Attempted murder	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	4	1.2	4	0	
Conspiracy to murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	
Manslaughter	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	1.8	4	2	
Cause death by dangerous driving	12	2	3	1	2	0	1	1	1	0	23	6.9	2	21	
Other homicide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	
Assault occ. GBH, victim under 12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	
Assault occ GBH, victim over 12	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.3	0	1	
Assault occ GBH, other	8	3	9	0	4	0	4	10	7	0	45	13.4	14	31	
Assault, actual bodily harm	21	1	8	0	0	0	15	0	25	0	70	20.9	13	57	
Other major assault	13	0	3	3	2	0	0	0	5	0	26	7.8	2	24	
Minor assault	6	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	7	0	17	5.1	0	17	
Assault police	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0.6	0	2	
Kidnapping and abduction	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	9	2.7	1	8	
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	14	0	1	0	1	0	9	13	29	0	67	20.0	3	64	
Threats to injure	11	0	2	0	0	0	1	4	2	0	20	6.0	0	20	
Other offences	6	0	2	0	2	0	2	9	6	0	27	8.1	2	25	
Total	102	7	31	7	13	0	41	40	94	0	335		63	272	
Percentage	30.4	2.1	9.3	2.1	3.9	0.0	12.2	11.9	28.1	0.0	100.0		18.8	81.2	

Supreme and District Criminal Court appearances - major charge by case outcome
1 January - 31 December 1993

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	10	0	12	0	3	0	12	5	32	1	75	29.9	23	52
Rape of male	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	1.6	1	3
Rape, victim sex unspecified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Attempted rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	5	2.0	2	3
Indecent assault, victim under 12	4	0	3	0	1	0	2	0	7	0	17	6.8	3	14
Indecent assault, victim 12 to 16	6	0	3	0	0	0	3	1	8	0	21	8.4	4	17
Indecent assault, victim over 16	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	6	2.4	0	6
Indecent assault, victim age unstated	9	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	15	1	28	11.2	1	27
Unlawful sexual intercourse, victim under 12	16	1	1	0	0	0	6	4	32	0	60	23.9	12	48
Unlawful sexual intercourse, victim 12 to 16	13	0	1	0	0	0	6	0	7	0	27	10.8	4	23
Unlawful sexual intercourse, victim over 16	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0.8	0	2
Attempted unlawful sexual intercourse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Incest	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	1.6	0	4
Other sexual offences	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.8	0	2
Total	64	3	24	2	5	0	30	12	109	2	251		50	201
Percentage	25.5	1.2	9.6	0.8	2.0	0.0	12.0	4.8	43.4	0.8	100.0		19.9	80.1

Supreme and District Criminal Court appearances - major charge by case outcome
1 January - 31 December 1993

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	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.7	0	1
- other location	13	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	19	14.0	8	11
Robbery with other weapon														
- financial institution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
- other location	22	1	1	0	0	0	0	4	9	0	37	27.2	8	29
Unarmed robbery with violence														
- financial institution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
- other location	21	2	7	1	1	0	4	16	6	0	58	42.6	9	49
Unarmed robbery, no violence														
- financial institution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
- other location	12	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	17	12.5	0	17
Extortion	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	4	2.9	1	3
Total	69	3	11	1	1	0	7	20	24	0	136		26	110
Percentage	50.7	2.2	8.1	0.7	0.7	0.0	5.1	14.7	17.6	0.0		100.0	19.1	80.9

Supreme and District Criminal Court appearances - major charge by case outcome
1 January - 31 December 1993

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			Other outcome				
	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	No.	Pct	Supreme Court
Burglary	16	0	1	0	1	0	2	2	2	0	24	20.7	5	19
Break and enter dwellings	24	0	1	1	0	0	3	0	4	0	33	28.4	1	32
Break and enter dwellings with intent	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2.6	0	3
Break and enter dwellings at night with intent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	1.7	0	2
Break and enter shops	16	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	9	0	29	25.0	0	29
Break and enter shops with intent	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.9	0	1
Break and enter schools	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1.7	0	2
Break and enter schools with intent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Break and enter other building	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	7	0	15	12.9	0	15
Break and enter other building with intent	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1.7	0	2
Offences related to break and enter	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	5	4.3	0	5
Total	72	0	5	1	1	0	6	7	24	0	116		6	110
Percentage	62.1	0.0	4.3	0.9	0.9	0.0	5.2	6.0	20.7	0.0	100.0		5.2	94.8

Supreme and District Criminal Court appearances - major charge by case outcome
 1 January - 31 December 1993

TABLE 4.6 Fraud and misappropriation

Major charge	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					
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)	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2.6	0	2
False pretences, other	10	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	21	26.9	0	21
Forge and utter (not cheques)	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	6.4	0	5
Fraud, government benefits	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	8	10.3	0	8
Other fraud	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	7	9.0	0	7
Misappropriation by partners, trustees etc.	12	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	20	25.6	1	19
Misappropriation by employees	6	0	1	0	2	0	2	1	3	0	15	19.2	0	15
Counterfeiting	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Total	42	0	5	0	3	0	3	2	22	1	78		1	77
Percentage	53.8	0.0	6.4	0.0	3.8	0.0	3.8	2.6	28.2	1.3		100.0	1.3	98.7

Supreme and District Criminal Court appearances - major charge by case outcome
 1 January - 31 December 1993

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	28	0	4	0	0	0	3	2	13	0	50	58.1	0	50
Larceny of motor vehicle	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	6	7.0	0	6
Illegal use, interference with motor vehicle	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.2	0	1
Larceny, illegal use of other vehicle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1.2	0	1
Larceny from the person	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5.8	0	5
Larceny of livestock	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Shop theft	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3.5	0	3
Other larceny	11	0	5	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	20	23.3	3	17
Total	52	0	9	0	0	0	6	2	17	0	86		3	83
Percentage	60.5	0.0	10.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	2.3	19.8	0.0		100.0	3.5	96.5

Supreme and District Criminal Court appearances - major charge by case outcome
 1 January - 31 December 1993

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		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					
Arson or damage to property by explosives:														
- value under \$2,000	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	5.6	1	1
- value \$2,000 - \$25,000	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	10	27.8	0	10
- value over \$25,000	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5.6	1	1
- value not stated	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	8.3	0	3
Property damage other than by fire or explosives:														
- value under \$2,000	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	6	16.7	0	6
- value \$2,000 - \$25,000	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	11.1	0	4
- value over \$25,000	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.8	0	1
- value not stated	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	7	19.4	0	7
Other property damage offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Environmental offences	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.8	0	1
Total	23	0	4	0	0	0	1	4	4	0	36		2	34
Percentage	63.9	0.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	11.1	11.1	0.0		100.0	5.6	94.4

Supreme and District Criminal Court appearances - major charge by case outcome
1 January - 31 December 1993

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 government security and operations	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	3.5	0	6
Contempt of court	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.6	0	1
Perjury	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1.2	0	2
Pervert the course of justice	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	9	5.2	1	8
Breach CSO, bond, parole, bail, court order	69	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	18	1	91	52.9	5	86
Escape custody (not gaol)	23	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	4	0	31	18.0	0	31
Conspiracy	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	0	14	8.1	3	11
Offences against justice procedures and the enforcement of order	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	7	4.1	1	6
Other offences against good order	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	11	6.4	0	11
Total	117	0	7	0	0	0	2	8	37	1	172		10	162
Percentage	68.0	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	4.7	21.5	0.6		100.0	5.8	94.2

Supreme and District Criminal Court appearances - major charge by case outcome
1 January - 31 December 1993

TABLE 4.10 Drug offences

Major charge	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					
Possess, use cannabis	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.9	0	3
Possess, use other drug	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.6	0	2
Import or export cannabis :														
- less than trafficable quantity	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0.6	0	2
- more than 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	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Import, export other drug :														
- less than trafficable quantity	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.9	0	3
- more than the trafficable quantity	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.3	0	1
- unstated quantity	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	8	2.5	3	5
Sell, possess for sale cannabis :														
- more than prescribed amount	3	0	3	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	10	3.1	0	10
- less than prescribed amount	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.9	0	3
- amount unstated	53	8	4	2	1	0	0	3	8	1	80	24.8	2	78
Sell, possess for sale other drug														
- more than prescribed amount	6	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	9	2.8	0	9
- less than prescribed amount	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
- amount unstated	50	2	4	3	0	0	2	2	7	0	70	21.7	12	58
Produce cannabis :														
- more than the prescribed amount	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	15	4.6	1	14
- more than 1/5 but less than the prescribed amount	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.9	0	3
- less than 1/5 prescribed amount	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.3	0	1
- amount unstated	93	0	2	0	1	0	1	4	7	0	108	33.4	0	108
Produce cannabis for own use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Produce other drug :														
- more than prescribed amount	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
- less than prescribed amount	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
- amount unstated	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.6	0	2
Other drug offences	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	0.9	1	2
Total	242	11	17	6	2	0	4	11	29	1	323		19	304
Percentage	74.9	3.4	5.3	1.9	0.6	0.0	1.2	3.4	9.0	0.3	100.0		5.9	94.1

Supreme and District Criminal Court appearances - major charge by case outcome
1 January - 31 December 1993

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 offences	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	5	33.3	0	5
Company, banking, financial, insurance etc offences	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6.7	0	1
Misc. state and territory legislation	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6.7	1	0
Escape prison	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	46.7	1	6
Other offences by prisoners	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6.7	0	1
Total	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	15		2	13
Percentage	86.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.3	0.0		100.0	13.3	86.7

Supreme and District Criminal Court appearances - major penalty for major charge found guilty
1 January - 31 December 1993

TABLE 4.12 Summary of all offence groups

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	
Offences against the person	3	10	0	0	10	3	2	88	1	14.9	60	83	44.5	38.2	2	9	22	7	17	9	7	3	2	5	199
Sexual offences	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	42	3	19.2	60	61	36.3	56.3	0	0	7	8	8	6	29	3	0	0	105
Robbery and extortion	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	19	4	28.2	72	64	34.8	52.5	0	2	10	7	11	10	20	2	2	0	85
Break and enter	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	31	6	19.2	48	49	19.2	21.6	0	3	28	11	3	1	3	0	0	0	81
Fraud and misappropriation	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	29	3	22.2	60	17	26.9	24.8	2	4	2	4	2	1	2	0	0	0	52
Larceny and receiving	0	3	0	0	1	2	2	34	3	17.6	48	33	23.9	22.1	4	4	14	5	2	1	3	0	0	0	75
Property damage and environmental offences	2	1	0	0	5	1	2	17	3	19.1	48	10	17.7	26.2	2	0	5	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	38
Offences against good order	9	5	0	1	21	2	7	30	2	12.4	30	60	26.8	16.7	10	15	19	11	1	1	3	0	0	0	135
Drug offences	2	68	0	0	21	4	4	133	1	13.5	60	53	29.4	44.9	1	6	10	4	10	4	17	1	0	0	285
Other offences	1	4	8	0	0	0	0	2	5	14.5	24	11	41.5	15.9	4	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	26
Total	17	93	8	1	64	14	18	425	1	16.5	72	441	32.1	36.2	25	45	119	58	55	36	85	9	4	5	1,081
Percentage	1.6	8.6	0.7	0.1	5.9	1.3	1.7	39.3																	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
1 January - 31 December 1993

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																	
								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				
Murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	4	246.0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	
Attempted murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	2	108.0	144.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
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	0
Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	12	12.0	12	6	104.2	104.0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	7	
Cause death by dangerous driving	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	24	25.5	30	10	20.2	38.6	0	0	2	1	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	
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	0
Assault occ. 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	0
Assault occ GBH, victim over 12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assault occ GBH, other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	12	27.4	48	14	44.8	56.2	0	1	2	1	3	2	4	0	1	0	1	0	0	21	
Assault, actual bodily harm	0	6	0	0	1	0	1	30	3	16.0	60	15	18.7	23.7	0	2	5	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53	
Other major assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	3	19.3	48	10	19.8	28.2	0	0	4	1	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	
Minor assault	1	2	0	0	3	0	1	10	1	4.1	9	9	18.6	8.1	1	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	
Assault police	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	5.0	6	1	30.0	12.0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	
Kidnapping and abduction	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	6	9.0	12	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	
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	0	
Hijacking	0	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	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	10	3	11.8	24	3	16.0	22.0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	
Threats to injure	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	7	3	7.6	12	3	15.0	15.0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	
Other offences	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	6	21.0	24	6	30.0	34.5	0	0	2	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	13		
Total	3	10	0	0	10	3	2	88	1	14.9	60	83	44.5	38.2	2	9	22	7	17	9	7	3	2	5	5	199			
Percentage	1.5	5.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	1.5	1.0	44.2				41.7																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 1993

TABLE 4.14 Sexual 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													
								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
Rape of female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	18	39.0	60	21	49.6	71.3	0	0	0	1	1	2	15	2	0	0	23
Rape of male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	18	18.0	18	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
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	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indecent assault, victim under 12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	12	22.8	48	5	41.4	64.8	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	10
Indecent assault, victim 12 to 16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	3	11.0	30	5	17.0	30.8	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	11
Indecent assault victim over 16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	9	14.5	20	1	9.0	12.0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Indecent assault, victim age unstated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	8	17.0	36	5	21.2	33.0	0	0	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	12
Unlawful sexual intercourse, victim under 12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	24	36.0	48	15	32.2	58.4	0	0	0	3	0	3	9	0	0	0	17
Unlawful sexual intercourse, victim 12 to 16	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	11	3	20.8	48	6	21.0	34.3	0	0	1	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	19
Unlawful sexual intercourse, victim over 16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	1	6.0	18.0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Attempted unlawful sexual intercourse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	36	36.0	36	2	75.0	90.0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	3
Other sexual offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	3	9.0	15	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Total	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	42	3	19.2	60	61	36.3	56.3	0	0	7	8	8	6	29	3	0	0	105
Percentage	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	40.0				58.1													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 - major penalty for major charge found guilty
1 January - 31 December 1993

TABLE 4.16 Burglary and break and enter offences

Major charge convicted	Other penalty	Fine	Suspended 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		
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	8	24.5	48	13	24.9	30.2	0	0	4	4	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	17
Break and enter dwellings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	11	17.7	30	19	17.8	19.3	0	1	14	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	28
Break and enter dwellings with intent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	24	27.0	30	1	21.0	8.0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Break and enter dwellings at night 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 shops	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	7	6	18.1	30	19	13.6	17.4	0	0	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
Break and enter shops with intent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	1	3.0	20.0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Break and enter schools	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	18	18.0	18	1	24.0	30.0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
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	0	0	6	12	19.8	30	2	17.5	13.5	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Break and enter other building with intent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	1	-	9.0	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	9.5	10	1	39.0	30.0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Total	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	31	6	19.2	48	49	19.2	21.6	0	3	28	11	3	1	3	0	0	0	0	81
Percentage	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	38.3				60.5														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 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 1993

TABLE 4.17 Fraud and misappropriation

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			
False pretences, cards	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	6	21.0	36	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
False pretences, other	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	5	8	11.4	16	5	22.5	29.8	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Forge and utter (not cheques)	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	60	60.0	60	2	29.5	17.0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Fraud, government benefits	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	3	18.8	30	3	-	5.7	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Other fraud	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	2	-	10.5	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Misappropriation by partners, trustees etc.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	9	6	22.3	36	4	30.0	49.0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	14
Misappropriation by employees	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	12	26.3	42	1	-	4.0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Counterfeiting	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	29	3	22.2	60	17	26.9	24.8	2	4	2	4	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	52
Percentage	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	7.7	0.0	0.0	55.8				32.7															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 1993

TABLE 4.18 Larceny and receiving

Major charge convicted	Other penalty	Fine	Suspended 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		
Receiving and unlawful possession	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	17	6	21.0	48	17	22.2	25.8	3	1	4	4	2	1	2	0	0	0	37	
Larceny of motor vehicle	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	4	36.8	12.5	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Illegal use, interference with motor vehicle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	9	13.5	18	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Larceny, illegal use of other vehicle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Larceny from the person	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	12	14.8	20	1	10.0	12.0	0	0	1	0	0	0	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
Shop theft	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	-	-	-	1	-	1.0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Other larceny	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	11	3	14.0	36	10	22.6	22.7	0	1	7	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	22	
Total	0	3	0	0	1	2	2	34	3	17.6	48	33	23.9	22.1	4	4	14	5	2	1	3	0	0	0	75	
Percentage	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	2.7	2.7	45.3				44.0													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 1993

TABLE 4.19 Property damage and environmental offences

Major charge convicted	Other penalty	Fine	Suspended 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	1	4	4.0	4	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
- value \$2,000 - \$25,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	15	29.0	48	4	32.0	34.8	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	7
- value over \$25,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	24	32.0	48	1	15.0	48.0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
- value not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	1	15.0	18.0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Property damage other than by fire or explosives:																										
- value under \$2,000	2	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	12	12.0	12	3	7.0	18.0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
- value \$2,000 - \$25,000	0	0	6	0	2	0	0	6	3	8.0	18	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
- value over \$25,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	48	48.0	48	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
- value not stated	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	18	18.0	18	1	12.0	3.0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
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
Environmental offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	12	12.0	12	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	2	1	0	0	5	1	2	17	3	19.1	48	10	17.7	26.2	2	0	5	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	38
Percentage	5.3	2.6	0.0	0.0	13.2	2.6	5.3	44.7				26.3														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
1 January - 31 December 1993

TABLE 4.20 Offences against good order

Major charge convicted	Other penalty	Fine	Suspended 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				
Offences against government security and operations	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	9	12.8	18	1	42.0	18.0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Contempt of court	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	1	-	4.0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Perjury	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	5	3	10.2	24	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Breach CSO, bond, parole, bail, court order	7	0	0	1	15	2	7	3	9	11.7	14	37	19.6	18.2	7	9	10	7	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	72
Escape custody (not gaol)	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	2	8.7	12	17	44.0	13.5	2	4	8	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
Conspiracy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	12	15.8	18	1	12.0	6.0	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Offences against justice procedures and the enforcement of order	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	5	6	20.4	30	2	6.0	23.0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Other offences against good order	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	6	3	7.5	15	1	18.0	24.0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Total	9	5	0	1	21	2	7	30	2	12.4	30	60	26.8	16.7	10	15	19	11	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	135	
Percentage	6.7	3.7	0.0	0.7	15.6	1.5	5.2	22.2				44.4																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 1993

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 offences	1	4	8	0	0	0	0	1	5	5.0	5	2	-	3.0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
Company, banking, financial, insurance etc offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	24	24.0	24	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Misc. state and territory legislation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	1	24.0	48.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Escape prison	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	7	45.0	16.1	2	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	
Other offences by prisoners	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	1	-	8.0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Total	1	4	8	0	0	0	0	2	5	14.5	24	11	41.5	15.9	4	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	
Percentage	3.8	15.4	30.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.7				42.3															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
1 January - 31 December 1993

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	Manslaughter	14 yrs	To be served concurrently with the life sentence currently being served The existing non-parole period reviewed and extended by 10 years	Life	26 yrs	6 mths 25 days	Life			
		Cause death by dangerous driving	3 yrs	Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for common assault is revoked	3 mths	2 yrs	3 yrs	3 mths			
		Cause death by dangerous driving	5 yrs	Building break with intent to commit a felony Illegal Use	1 yr 4 mths	2 yrs	6 mths	6 yrs	4 mths		
		Shooting at with intent to do grievous bodily harm	8 yrs	Armed robbery Cumulative upon unexpired portion of sentence currently being served	7 yrs 2 yrs	6 mths 14 wks	12 yrs	17 yrs	9 mths 2 wks		
		Unlawful wounding	9 mths	Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for assault police is revoked	6 wks			10 mths	2 wks		
		Wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm	3 yrs	Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for assault occasioning actual bodily harm is revoked	6 mths	2 yrs	3 yrs	6 mths			
		Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	3 yrs	To commence at the expiration of the sentence currently being served	4 yrs	3 mths	5 yrs	7 yrs	3 mths		
		Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	1 yr	6 mths	Threaten life	6 mths	1 yr	2 yrs			
		Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	2 yrs	6 mths	Attempted larceny	2 mths	1 yr	2 yrs	8 mths		
		Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	1 yr		Cumulative upon sentence currently being served The existing non-parole period of 2 years and 6 months is extended by 6 months	4 yrs	6 mths	3 yrs	5 yrs	6 mths	
		Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	1 yr	5 mths	Cumulative upon unexpired portion of sentence for which on parole at time of offence	1 yr	11 days	1 yr	2 yrs	5 mths 11 days	
		Cause bodily harm by dangerous driving	4 yrs		Drive a motor vehicle without the consent of the owner Drive a motor vehicle without the consent of the owner Building break with intent to commit a felony Interfere with a motor vehicle without consent Carry offensive weapon	6 mths 9 mths 8 mths 8 mths 1 mth 2 wks	4 yrs	2 mths	6 yrs	8 mths 2 wks	
		Common assault		8 mths	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served The existing non-parole period is reviewed and extended by 5 months	2 yrs	6 mths 7 days	1 yr	11 mths	3 yrs	2 mths 7 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				
Offences against the person (continued)	4.13	Common assault	1 yr	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served The existing non-parole period is reviewed and extended by 3 months	3 yrs	6 mths 1 day	2 yrs	9 mths	4 yrs	6 mths 1 day	
		Common assault	9 mths	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served The existing non-parole period is reviewed and extended to 2 years	2 yrs	6 mths	2 yrs		3 yrs	3 mths	
		Assault police	1 yr	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	3 yrs	3 mths	2 yrs	6 mths	4 yrs	3 mths	
		Threaten life	3 mths	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	1 yr	4 mths		4 mths	1 yr	7 mths	
		Threaten life	1 yr	3 mths	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served The existing non-parole period is reviewed and extended by 8 months	2 yrs	7 mths 12 days	2 yrs	2 mths	3 yrs	10 mths 12 days
		Threatening a person with a firearm	1 yr		Assault occasioning actual bodily harm		6 mths	1 yr		1 yr	6 mths
		Threatening a person with a firearm	1 yr	6 mths	Threatening life Threatening a person with a firearm	1 yr	3 mths 6 mths	2 yrs		3 yrs	3 mths
		Creating risk of grievous bodily harm	3 yrs		Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	4 yrs	3 mths	3 yrs		7 yrs	3 mths
		Creating risk of harm	1 yr	6 mths	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	2 yrs		1 yr		3 yrs	6 mths
		Creating risk of grievous bodily harm	1 yr	6 mths	Cumulative upon unexpired portion of sentence for which on parole at time of offence	3 yrs	5 mths 5 days	3 yrs		4 yrs	11 mths 5 days
Sexual offences	4.14	Rape of female	8 yrs	10 mths	Cumulative upon unexpired portion of sentence for which on parole at time of offence	2 yrs	7 mths 18 days	10 yrs		11 yrs	5 mths 18 days
		Rape of female	6 yrs		Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	2 yrs		6 yrs		8 yrs	
		Rape of female	6 yrs		Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for indecent assault is revoked	1 yr	6 mths	5 yrs		7 yrs	6 mths
		Rape of female	8 yrs		Cumulative upon sentence currently being served The non-parole period reviewed and extended by 6 years	3 yrs	6 mths	7 yrs	9 mths	11 yrs	6 mths
		Rape of female	2 yrs		Indecent assault	1 yr		1 yr	6 mths	3 yrs	
		Indecent assault	1 yr	6 mths	Common assault		6 mths	1 yr	6 mths	2 yrs	
		Unlawful sexual intercourse with female under 12 years	4 yrs		Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for possess Indian hemp is revoked Cumulative upon sentence currently being served		1 mth 5 yrs	4 yrs	6 mths	9 yrs	1 mth
		Unlawful sexual intercourse with female 12 to 16 years	2 yrs	6 mths	Indecent assault	2 yrs		2 yrs		4 yrs	6 mths
		Unlawful sexual intercourse with female 12 to 16 years	3 yrs		Cumulative upon unexpired portion of sentence for which on parole at time of offence	1 yr	2 mths 13 days	1 yr	9 mths	4 yrs	2 mths 13 days
		Unlawful sexual intercourse with female 12 to 16 years	2 yrs		Indecent assault	1 yr		1 yr	6 mths	3 yrs	

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 (continued)	4.14	Incest	3 yrs	Incest	3 yrs	3 yrs	6 yrs	
Robbery and extortion	4.15	Robbery with firearm	7 yrs	Cumulative upon unexpired portion of sentence for which on parole at time of offence	6 yrs	8 mths 23 days	8 yrs	13 yrs 8 mths 23 days
		Rob bank with firearm	7 yrs	Endangering life	3 yrs	7 yrs	12 yrs	2 mths
				Cumulative upon unexpired portion of the head sentence at time of the offence	2 yrs	2 mths 24 days		24 days
		Robbery with firearm	4 yrs	Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for building break and larceny is revoked		9 mths	2 yrs 6 mths	4 yrs 9 mths
		Robbery with firearm	3 yrs 2 mths	Larceny		1 mth	7 mths	3 yrs 3 mths
		Robbery with firearm	5 yrs	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	1 yr	1 mth	1 yr 6 mths	6 yrs 1 mth
		Robbery with offensive weapon	4 yrs 6 mths	Armed robbery	4 yrs	6 mths	6 yrs	12 yrs 9 mths
				Shed break and larceny	1 yr	6 mths		
				Larceny				
				Shop break and larceny	1 yr			
				Building break and larceny	1 yr			
				Larceny		3 mths		
		Robbery with offensive weapon	4 yrs 6 mths	Armed robbery	1 yr	6 mths	3 yrs 6 mths	7 yrs
				Building break and felony	1 yr			
		Robbery with offensive weapon	4 yrs 6 mths	Armed robbery	4 yrs	6 mths	7 yrs 5 mths	14 yrs
				Armed robbery	1 yr	6 mths		
				Shed break and larceny	1 yr			
				Larceny		6 mths		
				Shop break and larceny	1 yr			
				Building break and larceny	1 yr			
		Robbery with offensive weapon	4 yrs 6 mths	Robbery with offensive weapon	1 yr	6 mths	3 yrs 6 mths	8 yrs 6 mths
				Shed break and larceny	1 yr			
				Larceny		6 mths		
				Shop break and larceny	1 yr			
		Robbery with offensive weapon	11 yrs	Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for house break and larceny is revoked		10 mths	6 yrs	11 yrs 10 mths
		Assault with intent to rob whilst armed	4 yrs	Larceny from the person	2 yrs	3 mths	4 yrs	6 yrs 5 mths
				Cumulative upon sentence currently being served				

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 (continued)	4.15	Robbery with offensive weapon	3 yrs	Robbery with offensive weapon	3 yrs	5 yrs	3 yrs	6 mths	8 yrs	6 mths		
				Illegal use of motor vehicle	6 mths							
				Larceny	3 mths							
				Possessing heroin	3 mths							
				Receiving	6 mths							
				False pretences	6 mths							
				Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for obtain money by fraud is revoked	6 mths							
				Robbery	2 yrs	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	6 yrs	4 mths 8 days	5 yrs	8 yrs	4 mths 8 days	
				Robbery with violence	5 yrs	Larceny as a servant	1 yr	3 mths	3 yrs	9 mths	5 yrs	3 mths
				Robbery in company	1 yr	6 mths	Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for receiving is revoked	6 mths	1 yr	6 mths	2 yrs	2 mths
							Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for harbour and assist escapee to remain at large is revoked	2 mths				
Robbery from person with violence		6 mths	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	2 yrs	9 mths	2 yrs	3 yrs	3 mths				
			The non-parole period is reviewed and extended by 3 months	16 days				16 days				
Robbery from person with violence		6 mths	Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for larceny is revoked	2 mths	1 yr	3 mths	2 yrs	5 mths				
			Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	1 yr	9 mths							
Robbery from person with violence		3 yrs	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	1 yr	11 days	2 yrs	6 mths	4 yrs	11 days			
Robbery from person with violence		2 yrs	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	4 yrs		3 yrs		6 yrs				
Burglary and break and enter	4.16	Burglary	5 yrs	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	6 yrs	3 mths	4 yrs	9 mths	11 yrs	3 mths		
				The existing non-parole period of 3 years and 9 months is reviewed and extended by 1 year								
				Burglary	1 yr	Escape from custody	1 yr	6 mths	1 yr	8 mths	2 yrs	6 mths
				Burglary	2 yrs	Building break and larceny	1 yr		1 yr	6 mths	3 yrs	
				Burglary	1 yr	Building break with intent to commit a felony	1 yr		1 yr	6 mths	2 yrs	
				Burglary	3 yrs	Remain unlawfully at large	1 yr		2 yrs	6 mths	3 yrs	5 mths
						Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	4 yrs	5 mths 3 wks				3 wks
				Burglary	2 yrs	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	6 yrs	8 mths	4 yrs	10 mths	3 yrs	8 mths
				Burglary	3 yrs	Cumulative upon unexpired balance of previous head sentence	2 yrs	1 mth 16 days	2 yrs	6 mths 16 days	5 yrs	1 mth 16 days
				House break and larceny	1 yr	6 mths	Attempted garage break with intent to commit a felony	1 yr		1 yr	9 mths	3 yrs
			False pretences	1 yr								

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	Non-parole period	Duration of imprisonment		
Burglary and break and enter (continued)	4.16	House break and larceny	6 mths	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served The non-parole period is reviewed and extended by 3 months	3 yrs	10 mths	2 yrs	9 mths	4 yrs	4 mths	
		House break and larceny	5 mths	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served The non-parole period is reviewed and extended by 3 months	2 yrs		1 yr	6 mths	2 yrs	5 mths	
		House break and larceny	1 yr	3 mths	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served The non-parole period is reviewed and extended by 6 months	1 yr	3 mths	1 yr	6 mths	2 yrs	6 mths
		House break and larceny	1 yr		Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for larceny is revoked		11 mths		9 mths	1 yr	11 mths
		Flat break and larceny	1 yr		Arson	1 yr		1 yr	6 mths	2 yrs	
		House break and larceny	2 yrs		Using a motor vehicle without consent Creating risk of harm Cumulative upon unexpired portion of sentence for which on parole at time of offence	1 yr 2 yrs		2 yrs		5 yrs	7 mths 16 days 16 days
		House break and larceny	1 yr	2 mths	Cumulative upon unexpired portion of sentence for which on parole at time of offence	1 yr	6 mths 25 days	1 yr	8 mths	2 yrs	8 mths 25 days
		House break and larceny	1 yr	6 mths	Cumulative upon unexpired portion of sentence for which on parole at time of offence	1 yr	11 mths 7 days	2 yrs	3 mths	3 yrs	5 mths 7 days
		House break and larceny	1 yr	6 mths	Cumulative upon unexpired portion of sentence for which on parole at time of offence	5 yrs	3 mths 6 days	3 yrs	9 mths	6 yrs	9 mths 6 days
		House break and larceny	1 yr	6 mths	Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for assault police is revoked		3 mths	1 yr	1 mth	1 yr	9 mths
		Building break and felony	2 yrs		Assault with intent to resist lawful apprehension Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	1 yr	10 mths 8 mths	3 yrs	6 mths	4 yrs	6 mths
		Shop break and larceny	1 yr	3 mths	Assault occasioning actual bodily harm Larceny Found by night in possession of housebreaking implements Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for receiving is revoked	1 yr	4 mths 6 mths 9 mths	2 yrs		3 yrs	10 mths
		Shed break and larceny	2 yrs	6 mths	Building break and felony	2 yrs		2 yrs		4 yrs	6 mths
		School break and larceny		10 mths	Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for building break and larceny is revoked Sacrilage	1 yr	5 mths 3 mths	1 yr	8 mths	2 yrs	6 mths
		Building break and felony	1 yr		Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for forging a prescription to obtain drugs is revoked		10 mths	1 yr	3 mths	1 yr	10 mths
		Flat break and larceny	2 yrs	6 mths	Cumulative upon unexpired portion of sentence for which on parole at time of offence	2 yrs	3 mths 6 days	3 yrs	3 mths	4 yrs	9 mths 6 days
		Attempted house break with intent to steal		8 mths	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served The non-parole period is reviewed and extended by 6 months	2 yrs	3 mths	1 yr	9 mths	2 yrs	11 mths

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 and misappropriation	4.17	False pretences	3 yrs	Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for receiving is revoked	1 yr	2 yrs 6 mths	4 yrs		
		False pretences	1 yr 6 mths	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	6 mths	1 yr	2 yrs		
		False pretences	1 yr 8 mths	False pretences	2 yrs 2 mths	1 yr	3 yrs 10 mths		
		False pretences	3 yrs	Larceny	2 yrs	2 yrs 6 mths	5 yrs		
		False pretences	2 yrs 8 mths 17 days	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	3 yrs	No non-parole period set	5 yrs 8 mths 17 days		
		Imposition	1 yr 6 mths	Defraud the Department of Social Security	1 yr 6 mths	No non-parole period set	3 yrs		
		Fraudulent conversion	2 yrs 4 mths	Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for drive whilst disqualified is revoked	2 mths	1 yr 3 mths	2 yrs 6 mths		
		Fraudulent conversion	5 yrs	Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for fraudulent conversion is revoked	2 yrs	4 yrs	7 yrs		
Larceny and receiving	4.18	Receiving	2 yrs	Accessory after the fact to felony Accessory after the fact to felony	2 yrs 2 yrs	2 yrs	6 yrs		
		Receiving	1 yr 5 mths	Cumulative upon unexpired portion of sentence for which on parole at time of offence	1 yr 2 mths 25 days	1 yr 11 mths	2 yrs 7 mths 25 days		
		Receiving	3 yrs	Larceny Produce cannabis Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for false pretences is revoked	2 yrs 1 yr 3 mths 1 yr 3 mths	5 yrs 7 mths	7 yrs 6 mths		
		Receiving	5 mths	Cumulative upon unexpired portion of sentence for which on parole at time of offence	7 mths 12 days	5 mths	1 yr 12 days		
		Receiving	1 yr 3 mths	Escape from a correctional institution Unlawfully at large	1 yr 9 mths	2 yrs 3 mths	3 yrs		
		Receiving	6 yrs	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	10 mths	5 yrs	6 yrs 10 mths		
		Receiving	3 mths	Cumulative upon unexpired portion of sentence for which on parole at time of offence	3 mths 12 days		6 mths 12 days		
		Receiving	6 mths	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	6 mths	3 mths	1 yr		
		Larceny of motor vehicle	1 yr	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	12 yrs	8 yrs 9 mths	13 yrs		

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 (continued)	4.18	Larceny of motor vehicle	1 yr	8 mths	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	4 yrs	2 mths	2 yrs	4 mths	5 yrs	10 mths
		Larceny		9 mths	False pretences		3 mths	4 mths		1 yr	
		Larceny		9 mths	Producing cannabis		8 mths		10 mths	1 yr	5 mths
		Larceny from the person	1 yr		Cumulative upon sentence currently being served		6 mths		10 mths	1 yr	6 mths
		Larceny in a dwelling house	1 yr	6 mths	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served The non-parole period reviewed and extended by 6 months	2 yrs	4 mths	1 yr	6 mths	3 yrs	10 mths
		Larceny	2 yrs		Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for receiving is revoked	1 yr	6 mths	1 yr	9 mths	3 yrs	6 mths
		Larceny	1 yr	3 mths	Cumulative upon sentences currently being served	5 yrs		4 yrs	3 mths	6 yrs	3 mths
		Larceny	1 yr	6 mths	Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for larceny is revoked		3 mths		7 mths	1 yr	9 mths
		Larceny		9 mths	Larceny False pretences Larceny in a dwelling house Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for unlawful possession of personal property is revoked		6 mths 2 mths 9 mths 6 mths	1 yr		2 yrs	8 mths
		Larceny	1 yr	3 mths	To be served concurrently with the sentence currently being served The existing non-parole period reviewed and extended by 3 months	3 yrs	9 mths 19 days	1 yr	9 mths	3 yrs	9 mths 19 days
		Larceny		7 yrs	Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for gross indecency is revoked Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for larceny is revoked Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for larceny is revoked The existing non-parole period is reviewed and extended by 5 years		3 mths 8 mths 6 mths		6 yrs		9 yrs 5 mths
		Property damage and environmental	4.19	Arson	1 yr	6 mths	Attempted false pretences	1 yr		1 yr	6 mths
Arson	1 yr			6 mths	Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for larceny is revoked		7 mths	1 yr	3 mths	2 yrs	1 mth
Damaging property				3 mths	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	2 yrs	6 mths 15 days		11 mths 15 days	2 yrs	9 mths 15 days
Offences against good order	4.20	Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for robbery with an offensive weapon is revoked	2 yrs	6 mths	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	1 yr	3 mths	1 yr	6 mths	3 yrs	9 mths
		Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for arson is revoked	4 yrs		Assault occasioning actual bodily harm Breach of bond - suspension for sentence of assault occasioning actual bodily harm is revoked	1 yr 1 yr	6 mths	3 yrs		6 yrs	6 mths

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 (continued)	4.20	Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for office break and enter is revoked	1 yr	Cumulative upon sentences currently being served	3 yrs	6 mths	3 mths	4 yrs	6 mths		
		Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for receiving is revoked	2 yrs	6 mths	Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for receiving is revoked Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for false pretences is revoked House break and larceny Receiving Illegal use of motor vehicle Building break and felony Common assault Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	6 mths 9 mths 2 yrs 6 mths 1 yr 2 yrs 1 mth 3 mths	8 yrs	10 yrs			
		Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for building break and enter is revoked		8 mths	Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for larceny is revoked Attempted shop break with intent to steal Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	4 mths 7 mths 5 mths 18 days		10 mths	2 yrs	18 days	
		Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for workshop break and enter is revoked	1 yr	6 mths	Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for illegal interference with a motor vehicle is revoked Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for accessory after the fact is revoked Attempted shed break with intent to commit a felony	3 mths 4 mths 6 mths	1 yr	2 yrs	7 mths		
		Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for possessing heroin for sale is revoked	4 yrs		Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for take part in the sale of heroin is revoked Supply heroin Supply heroin	2 yrs 1 yr 6 mths 9 mths	4 yrs	8 yrs	3 mths		
		Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for produce cannabis is revoked		6 mths	Larceny	3 mths			9 mths		
		Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for possess cannabis for sale is revoked	1 yr		Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	1 yr	6 mths	1 yr	2 yrs	6 mths	
		Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for unlawful sexual intercourse with a person under 12 is revoked	2 yrs		Indecent assault	2 yrs		1 yr	6 mths	4 yrs	
		Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for house break and larceny is revoked		6 mths	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served		10 mths	1 yr	1 mth	1 yr	4 mths
		Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for larceny of motor vehicle is revoked	1 yr		Unlawful possession of personal property Illegal use	6 mths 6 mths	1 yr	3 mths	2 yrs		
		Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for receiving is revoked		10 mths	Illegal use of motor vehicle Shed break and felony	28 days 9 mths		7 mths	1 yr	7 mths 28 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				
Offences against good order (continued)	4.20	Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for unlawful wounding is revoked	9 mths	Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for common assault is revoked Assault police Resist police Assault police Assault police Assault police Assault police	3 mths 2 mths 2 mths 2 mths 2 mths 2 mths	1 yr	1 mth	2 yrs			
		Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for receiving is revoked	6 mths	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	6 mths		3 mths	1 yr			
		Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm is revoked	2 yrs	8 mths	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	8 mths	1 yr	6 mths	3 yrs	4 mths	
		Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for house break and larceny is revoked	2 yrs		Cumulative upon sentence currently being served The non-parole period of 2 years was reviewed and extended by 1 year and 3 months	2 yrs	7 mths	3 yrs	3 mths	4 yrs	7 mths
		Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for building break and larceny is revoked	1 yr		Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	2 yrs	7 mths	1 yr	2 mths	3 yrs	7 mths
		Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for forge a prescription to obtain drugs is revoked		4 mths	Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for larceny is revoked Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for attempted false pretences is revoked Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for larceny is revoked Larceny Larceny Common assault Larceny Larceny	1 mth 1 mth 3 mths 1 mth 1 mth 1 mth 1 mth 1 mth		3 mths	1 yr	2 mths	
		Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for building break and larceny is revoked	1 yr		Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	9 mths	1 yr		1 yr	9 mths	
		Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for larceny is revoked	1 yr	3 mths	Possessing amphetamine for sale Possessing amphetamine for sale	6 mths 6 mths	1 yr		2 yrs	3 mths	
		Escape from custody	2 yrs		Cumulative upon sentence currently being served The non-parole period is reviewed and extended by a period of 1 year and 8 months	8 yrs		6 yrs	8 mths	10 yrs	
		Escape from custody	1 yr	6 mths	Illegal use of motor vehicle Larceny from motor vehicle Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	1 mth 1 mth 15 yrs		13 yrs	3 mths	16 yrs	8 mths

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	Duration of imprisonment			
Offences against good order (continued)	4.20	Escape from custody	3 mths	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	2 yrs	6 mths 15 days	11 mths 15 days	2 yrs	9 mths 15 days		
		Escape from custody	1 yr	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served The non-parole period reviewed and extended by 6 months	6 yrs	4 yrs	6 mths	7 yrs			
		Escape from custody	2 yrs	Assault with intent to rob		3 mths	1 yr	4 mths	2 yrs	3 mths	
		Escape from custody	1 yr	6 mths	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	5 yrs	6 mths 28 days	3 yrs	6 mths	7 yrs	28 days
		Escape from custody	2 yrs		Cumulative upon sentence currently being served The non-parole period reviewed and extended by 1 year and 9 months	8 yrs	2 mths	7 yrs	3 mths	10 yrs	2 mths
		Remain unlawfully at large	1 yr		Cumulative upon sentence currently being served The non-parole period reviewed and extended by 9 months	1 yr	6 mths	10 mths	2 yrs	6 mths	
		Escape from lawful custody	1 yr	6 mths	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served The non-parole period reviewed and extended by 6 months	9 yrs		5 yrs	6 mths	10 yrs	6 mths
		Remain unlawfully at large	1 yr	6 mths	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served The non-parole period reviewed and extended by 14 months	2 yrs	5 mths	2 yrs	10 mths	3 yrs	11 mths
		Escape from custody		6 mths	Escape from custody		2 mths				8 mths
		Escape from lawful custody		6 mths	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	2 yrs	8 mths	1 yr	3 mths	3 yrs	2 mths
		Assisting an offender to escape apprehension	3 yrs		Arson	1 yr		6 mths	4 yrs		
Unlawfully at large	2 yrs		Building break and larceny	1 yr	6 mths	1 yr	6 mths	3 yrs	6 mths		
Drug offences	4.21	Possessing cannabis for sale	6 mths	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served The non-parole period is reviewed and extended by 2 months	4 yrs	6 mths	2 yrs	6 mths	5 yrs		
		Take part in the sale of 4-Brom-2,5-Dimethoxyphenethylamine	1 yr	3 mths	Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for building break with intent to commit a felony is revoked		9 mths	1 yr	3 mths	2 yrs	
		Take part in the sale of heroin	12 yrs		Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for larceny is revoked		3 mths	9 yrs		12 yrs	3 mths
		Take part in the sale of heroin	8 yrs		Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for factory break and larceny is revoked		10 mths	6 yrs		8 yrs	10 mths
		Take part in the sale of heroin	5 yrs		Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for possessing heroin for sale is revoked	3 yrs	6 mths	3 yrs		8 yrs	6 mths
		Take part in the production of methylamphetamine	1 yr	6 mths	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	1 yr		1 yr		2 yrs	6 mths
		5 yrs		Cumulative upon sentence currently being served The non-parole period is reviewed and extended by 3 years	4 yrs		6 yrs		9 yrs		

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			
Drug offences (continued)	4.21	Selling 4-Bromo-2, 5-Dimethoxyamphetamine	5 yrs	Possessing 4-Bromo-2, 5-Dimethoxyamphetamine for sale	3 yrs	6 mths	3 yrs	6 mths	8 yrs	6 mths
		Administering heroin to another person	2 yrs	Larceny Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for receiving is revoked		3 mths 4 mths	1 yr	3 mths	2 yrs	7 mths
		Taking part in the sale of lysergide	1 yr	Conspiracy Selling cannabis Selling cannabis	1 yr	6 mths 6 mths	1 yr	2 mths	3 yrs	
		Selling heroin	4 yrs	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served The existing non-parole period reviewed and extended by 6 months	3 yrs	2 mths 27 days	2 yrs		7 yrs	2 mths 27 days
Other offences	4.22	Escape from lawful custody	3 mths	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	5 yrs	11 mths 16 days	4 yrs	6 mths	6 yrs	2 mths 16 days
		Escape lawful custody	2 yrs	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served The non-parole period is reviewed and extended by 1 year and 5 months	8 yrs	3 mths	6 yrs	9 mths	10 yrs	3 mths
		Escape from custody	1 yr	8 mths	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	3 yrs	8 mths	3 yrs	6 mths	5 yrs

Supreme and District Criminal Court appearances
1 January - 31 December 1993

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	40	1	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	47	9.6
Less than 6 months	1	16	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	17.0
6 months up to 1 year	0	40	6	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	18.8
1 year up to 2 years	0	22	58	42	11	6	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	141	33.1
2 years up to 3 years	0	0	0	22	21	16	5	2	1	0	0	0	0	67	53.0
3 years up to 4 years	0	0	0	1	9	17	10	4	4	0	0	0	0	45	67.4
4 years up to 5 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	5	4	2	1	0	0	20	88.4
5 years up to 6 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	7	2	2	1	0	0	15	92.3
6 years up to 7 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	3	5	0	0	13	115.5
7 years up to 8 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	6	138.7
8 years up to 9 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	140.3
9 years up to 10 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	145.0
10 years up to 15 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	7	183.4
15 years or more	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	-
Total	41	79	67	69	43	40	27	18	17	7	21	6	6	441	47.6
Average non-parole period (months)	4.0	8.7	14.8	19.4	26.5	30.6	41.9	50.1	52.5	63.4	88.8	140.5	260.6	32.1	

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.

The number of life sentences shown in this table may exceed the number in table 4.12 as that table shows new life sentences only for the major charge convicted, whereas the present table includes persons already serving life sentences who have received additional penalties for fresh offences, since the total effective head sentence includes existing sentences.

The ranges specified in the table do not include the upper value mentioned. Thus '1 year up to 2 years' begins at one year exactly and goes up to but does not include 2 years.

Supreme and District Criminal Court appearances
1 January - 31 December 1993

TABLE 4.25a Age and sex of defendant by major offence group

Major charge (grouped)	Age of males										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	29	63	51	33	26	49	9	6	31.2	266	23.6	10
Sexual offences	0	10	37	34	27	30	38	16	10	35.0	202	17.9	16
Robbery and extortion	0	17	43	21	15	3	5	1	0	25.4	105	9.3	6
Burglary and break and enter	0	22	27	15	10	5	3	0	0	24.8	82	7.3	4
Fraud and misappropriation	0	0	5	6	8	6	9	4	0	35.4	38	3.4	6
Larceny and receiving	0	3	16	14	20	7	5	1	0	29.3	66	5.9	6
Property damage and environmental	0	6	9	4	2	4	1	0	0	25.5	26	2.3	1
Offences against good order	0	14	35	25	15	9	8	5	0	28.0	111	9.9	6
Drug offences	0	9	50	49	42	33	22	12	3	31.7	220	19.5	23
Other offences	0	1	5	1	1	1	1	0	0	25.9	10	0.9	1
Total	0	111	290	220	173	124	141	48	19	30.5	1,126		79
Percentage	0.0	9.9	25.8	19.5	15.4	11.0	12.5	4.3	1.7			100.0	
Rate per 1,000 of adult population	-	5.2	4.9	3.9	2.9	2.2	1.4	0.7	0.2		2.1		

Age is at date of offence.

Rate per 1,000 of adult population is based on 1991 Census figures.

Supreme and District Criminal Court appearances
1 January - 31 December 1993

TABLE 4.25b Age and sex of defendant by major offence group

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	1	9	2	1	3	1	1	0	28.3	18	16.4	0
Sexual offences	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18.6	3	2.7	0
Robbery and extortion	0	0	6	3	0	0	1	0	0	25.4	10	9.1	0
Burglary and break and enter	0	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	21.3	6	5.5	0
Fraud and misappropriation	0	1	2	2	0	0	1	1	1	34.9	8	7.3	1
Larceny and receiving	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	34.5	4	3.6	0
Property damage and environmental	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	29.5	3	2.7	0
Offences against good order	0	3	9	3	0	1	2	1	0	26.7	19	17.3	1
Drug offences	0	0	5	13	12	4	4	0	0	31.0	38	34.5	7
Other offences	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	22.8	1	0.9	0
Total	0	9	37	25	15	10	10	3	1	28.8	110		9
Percentage	0.0	8.2	33.6	22.7	13.6	9.1	9.1	2.7	0.9			100.0	
Rate per 1,000 of adult population	-	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0		0.2		

Age is at date of offence.

Rate per 1,000 of adult population is based on 1991 Census figures.

Supreme and District Criminal Court appearances
1 January - 31 December 1993

TABLE 4.25c Age of defendant by major offence group*

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	0	33	85	62	40	30	53	12	7	30.8	322	22.4	13
Sexual offences	0	13	40	40	30	33	38	21	12	35.1	227	15.8	24
Robbery and extortion	0	19	50	27	20	4	6	1	0	25.7	127	8.9	9
Burglary and break and enter	0	30	39	21	13	5	4	0	0	24.4	112	7.8	4
Fraud and misappropriation	0	2	7	10	14	9	18	6	2	36.1	68	4.7	10
Larceny and receiving	0	4	18	17	24	8	7	1	0	29.3	79	5.5	7
Property damage and environmental	0	7	11	5	3	6	3	0	0	27.0	35	2.4	1
Offences against good order	0	20	54	36	21	14	11	6	1	28.1	163	11.4	9
Drug offences	0	10	61	69	60	40	30	15	3	31.7	288	20.1	35
Other offences	0	2	6	2	1	2	1	0	0	26.3	14	1.0	1
Total	0	140	371	289	226	151	171	62	25	30.4	1,435		113
Percentage	0.0	9.8	25.9	20.1	15.7	10.5	11.9	4.3	1.7			100.0	
Rate per 1,000 of adult population	-	3.3	3.2	2.6	1.9	1.3	0.8	0.4	0.1		1.3		

*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.

Age is at date of offence

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

Supreme and District Criminal Court appearances
1 January - 31 December 1993

TABLE 4.26 Occupational status of accused by major offence group

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	72	127	14	5	9	1	228	21.8	107
Sexual offences	58	71	24	5	1	1	160	15.3	91
Robbery and extortion	22	68	6	1	0	1	98	9.4	38
Burglary and break and enter	2	69	1	0	2	4	78	7.5	38
Fraud and misappropriation	21	21	1	0	1	0	44	4.2	34
Larceny and receiving	25	36	5	0	1	1	68	6.5	18
Property damage and environmental	0	17	2	1	0	1	21	2.0	15
Offences against good order	26	73	12	0	2	2	115	11.0	57
Drug offences	69	117	21	4	8	2	221	21.1	102
Other offences	2	10	0	0	0	0	12	1.1	3
Total	297	609	86	16	24	13	1,045		503
Percentage	28.4	58.3	8.2	1.5	2.3	1.2		100.0	

Note : Rates per thousand population are not calculated for the following reasons (1) ABS definitions of these categories will often differ from the self-defined categories used here, which are derived from self-report by the defendant at the time of apprehension ; (2) the time of apprehension bears little relationship to the time of collection of the ABS unemployment rates (3) unemployment rates fluctuate throughout the year whilst the unemployment rate is measured at only one point.

Supreme and District Criminal Court appearances
1 January - 31 December 1993

TABLE 4.27 Marital status of accused by major offence group

Major Charge (grouped)	Marital status						Total with information available		Information not available
	Single	De facto	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed	Number	Percentage	
Offences against the person	108	30	32	15	15	3	203	21.1	132
Sexual offences	58	14	49	15	14	1	151	15.7	100
Robbery and extortion	63	12	5	4	3	0	87	9.0	49
Burglary and break and enter	47	9	4	4	5	0	69	7.2	47
Fraud and misappropriation	8	7	19	7	3	0	44	4.6	34
Larceny and receiving	25	19	13	4	3	0	64	6.6	22
Property damage and environmental	15	3	3	0	1	0	22	2.3	14
Offences against good order	61	18	13	7	6	0	105	10.9	67
Drug offences	91	42	40	24	10	0	207	21.5	116
Other offences	9	2	1	0	0	0	12	1.2	3
Total	485	156	179	80	60	4	964		584
Percentage	50.3	16.2	18.6	8.3	6.2	0.4		100.0	
Rate per 1,000 of adult population	2.0	*	0.3	2.6	1.0	0.1	0.9		

Rate per 1,000 of adult population is based on 1991 Census figures.

* Rate not calculated for 'de facto' as Census tables do not provide information on the number of individuals in this type of relationship.

Supreme and District Criminal Court appearances
1 January - 31 December 1993

TABLE 4.28 State or country of birth of accused by major offence group

Major charge (grouped)	State or country of birth														Total with information available		Information not available
	Australasia					Europe							Asia	Other	No.	Pct	
	Aboriginal	South Australia	Interstate	Australia unspecified	New Zealand	United Kingdom	Germany	Greece	Italy	Yugoslavia*	Other Europe						
Offences against the person	22	68	23	62	4	23	3	3	6	3	3	6	1	227	21.4	108	
Sexual offences	13	74	25	45	6	17	1	1	0	2	6	0	3	193	18.2	58	
Robbery and extortion	22	17	13	31	1	4	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	92	8.7	44	
Burglary and break and enter	21	22	4	32	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	84	7.9	32	
Fraud and misappropriation	1	14	2	13	1	5	1	1	0	0	6	1	0	45	4.2	33	
Larceny and receiving	4	19	7	20	0	9	0	3	0	0	1	1	0	64	6.0	22	
Property damage and environmental	6	6	1	7	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	2.1	14	
Offences against good order	14	37	7	44	0	3	1	2	1	0	2	0	0	116	10.9	56	
Drug offences	2	73	17	74	3	11	3	7	4	6	7	3	4	214	20.2	109	
Other offences	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0.5	10	
Total	105	332	100	330	16	80	12	17	11	13	26	11	9	1,062		486	
Percentage	9.9	31.3	9.4	31.1	1.5	7.5	1.1	1.6	1.0	1.2	2.4	1.0	0.8		100.0		
Rate per 1,000 of adult population	11.8		1.0		1.9	0.6	0.9	1.3	0.4	1.5	0.7	0.4	0.8	1.0			

Rate per 1,000 of adult population is based on 1991 Census figures.

Aboriginality is derived from Police records of apprehension, which record the opinion of the apprehending police officer as to the appearance of the apprehended person. This differs from the definition used by the Australian Bureau of Statistics in gathering the Census.

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

Supreme and District Criminal Court appearances
1 January - 31 December 1993

TABLE 4.29 Prior criminal convictions of accused by major offence group

Major charge (grouped)	Number of prior convictions as juvenile or adult						Average	One or more previous imprisonments		Total with information available		
	No prior convictions	1	2-4	5-9	10-49	50 or more		Number	Percentage of offence group	Number	Percentage	Information not available
Offences against the person	230	18	8	8	26	7	4.4	37	12.5	297	22.0	38
Sexual offences	189	7	7	9	12	3	2.5	19	8.4	227	16.9	24
Robbery and extortion	80	5	6	2	25	5	7.9	28	22.8	123	9.1	13
Burglary and break and enter	59	8	2	7	9	7	8.3	19	20.7	92	6.8	24
Fraud and misappropriation	48	0	1	3	2	1	2.0	5	9.1	55	4.1	23
Larceny and receiving	60	2	3	3	6	2	4.5	11	14.5	76	5.6	10
Property damage and environmental	25	1	2	0	1	1	2.2	3	10.0	30	2.2	6
Offences against good order	88	7	7	2	29	6	9.6	39	28.1	139	10.3	33
Drug offences	235	12	17	10	20	2	2.1	19	6.4	296	22.0	27
Other offences	6	4	0	0	2	0	6.5	2	16.7	12	0.9	3
Total	1,020	64	53	44	132	34	4.6	182	13.5	1,347		201
Percentage	75.7	4.8	3.9	3.3	9.8	2.5					100.0	

Supreme and District Criminal Court appearances
1 January - 31 December 1993

TABLE 4.30 Bail status following the final committal hearing by major offence group

Major charge (grouped)	On bail	In custody	Total with information available		Information not available
			Number	Percentage	
Offences against the person	207	89	296	23.8	39
Sexual offences	168	50	218	17.5	33
Robbery and extortion	46	77	123	9.9	13
Burglary and break and enter	35	54	89	7.1	27
Fraud and misappropriation	57	6	63	5.1	15
Larceny and receiving	57	15	72	5.8	14
Property damage and environmental	16	13	29	2.3	7
Offences against good order	61	46	107	8.6	65
Drug offences	189	48	237	19.0	86
Other offences	3	8	11	0.9	4
Total	839	406	1,245		303
Percentage	67.4	32.6		100.0	

Supreme and District Criminal Court appearances
1 January - 31 December 1993

TABLE 4.31 Final plea of accused by major offence group

Major charge (grouped)	Final plea			Total	
	Guilty	Not guilty	No plea	Number	Percentage
Offences against the person	104	215	16	335	21.6
Sexual offences	64	168	19	251	16.2
Robbery and extortion	65	62	9	136	8.8
Burglary and break and enter	71	33	12	116	7.5
Fraud and misappropriation	41	32	5	78	5.0
Larceny and receiving	50	30	6	86	5.6
Property damage and environmental	23	11	2	36	2.3
Offences against good order	46	32	94	172	11.1
Drug offences	232	71	20	323	20.9
Other offences	13	0	2	15	1.0
Total	709	654	185	1,548	
Percentage	45.8	42.2	12.0		100.0

Supreme and District Criminal Court appearances
1 January - 31 December 1993

TABLE 4.32 Month case finalised by final plea, Supreme Court

Final plea	Month case finalised												Total	
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Number	Percentage
Guilty	4	4	2	12	0	3	13	6	5	5	4	3	61	33.5
Not guilty	1	3	7	14	7	15	19	12	6	6	6	10	106	58.2
No plea	1	1	0	1	1	1	3	2	0	1	3	1	15	8.2
Total	6	8	9	27	8	19	35	20	11	12	13	14	182	
Percentage	3.3	4.4	4.9	14.8	4.4	10.4	19.2	11.0	6.0	6.6	7.1	7.7		100.0

Supreme and District Criminal Court appearances
1 January - 31 December 1993

TABLE 4.33 Month case finalised by final plea, District Court

Final plea	Month case finalised												Total	
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Number	Percentage
Guilty	52	55	60	61	50	59	47	61	62	36	55	50	648	47.4
Not guilty	36	53	63	48	34	57	33	49	68	37	40	30	548	40.1
No plea	15	11	14	14	13	20	10	17	12	15	14	15	170	12.4
Total	103	119	137	123	97	136	90	127	142	88	109	95	1,366	
Percentage	7.5	8.7	10.0	9.0	7.1	10.0	6.6	9.3	10.4	6.4	8.0	7.0		100.0

PART 5

CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

Correctional Services
1 January - 31 December 1993

TABLE 5.1 Prison receptions by legal status and sex

Legal status	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	
				Number	Percentage
Remand	1,810	144	4	1,958	32.9
Sentenced	3,532	441	16	3,989	67.1
Total	5,342	585	20	5,947	100.0

All men and women admitted from outside the South Australian prison system are recorded in these tables. It includes all persons who were in the custody of the Department for Correctional Services. Persons whose whole period of remand or sentence was served in the custody of the Police or the Courts Administration Authority are not included.

'Prison' also includes the Adelaide Remand Centre.

'Legal status' 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 1993.

TABLE 5.2 Daily averages in custody by legal status and sex

Legal status	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	
				Number	Percentage
Remand	241	17	0	258	22.5
Sentenced	844	47	0	891	77.5
Total	1,085	64	0	1,149	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 1993

TABLE 5.3 Persons in custody at 31 December 1993 by legal status and sex

Legal status	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	
				Number	Percentage
Remand	199	7	0	206	17.6
Sentenced	904	57	3	964	82.4
Total	1,103	64	3	1,170	100.0

Correctional Services
1 January - 31 December 1993

TABLE 5.4 Type of discharge from custody by sex

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	Fine to CSO	Other	Total
Male	808	1,607	435	448	497	2	380	737	4	5	20	15	25	236	62	5,281
Female	74	192	49	53	49	0	38	74	1	1	1	0	1	47	9	589
Unknown	3	10	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	17
Total	885	1,809	484	501	546	2	418	813	5	6	21	15	26	284	72	5,887

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 1993

TABLE 5.5 Prison receptions by offence charged and legal status

Legal status	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	49	109	377	136	117	604	71	107	62	96	22	67	20	50	71	1,958
Sentenced	18	63	246	83	166	344	25	89	86	148	8	44	46	375	19	1,760
Fine default	0	1	196	2	163	221	92	247	138	4	176	323	266	712	223	2,764

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 legal status 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 1993

TABLE 5.6 Prison receptions by age and legal status

Legal status	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	1	256	569	393	285	182	178	57	12	25	1,958
Sentenced	1	281	1,078	1,012	711	412	351	97	23	23	3,989
Total	2	537	1,647	1,405	996	594	529	154	35	48	5,947

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

Correctional Services
1 January - 31 December 1993

TABLE 5.7 Prison receptions by race and legal status

Race	Remand	Under sentence	Total
Aboriginal	374	887	1,261
Non-Aboriginal	1,531	2,875	4,406
Unknown	53	227	280
Total	1,958	3,989	5,947

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

Correctional Services
1 January - 31 December 1993

TABLE 5.8 Prison receptions by employment status and legal status

Employment status	Remand	Under sentence	Total
Employed	389	931	1,320
Unemployed	1,285	2,470	3,755
Home duties	16	32	48
Other	216	379	595
Unknown	52	177	229
Total	1,958	3,989	5,947

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 1993

TABLE 5.9 Number and type of supervision orders commenced by sex

Type of case	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	
				Number	Percentage
Bail	199	42	0	241	1.3
Probation	1,144	322	0	1,466	7.9
Community service order	2,381	426	0	2,807	15.0
CSO as fine option	9,970	2,943	0	12,913	69.2
Parole	699	51	0	750	4.0
Home detention	435	49	0	484	2.6
Total	14,828	3,833	0	18,661	100.0

There were 448 dual orders commenced during 1993. 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 1993

Table 5.10 Number of persons supervised under each order type and total number of persons supervised at 31 December 1993 by sex

Type of case	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	
				Number	Percentage
Bail	65	14	0	79	1.1
Probation	1,436	417	0	1,853	24.8
Community service order	1,365	219	0	1,584	21.2
CSO as fine option	2,820	939	0	3,759	50.3
Parole	1,082	74	0	1,156	15.5
Home detention	105	12	0	117	1.6
Total Individuals	5,968	1,500	0	7,468	

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 1993 was 683. 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 1993

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	146	25	0	38	9	0	0	0	0	218	1.3
Probation	698	217	0	128	34	0	129	37	0	1,243	7.5
Community Service order	1,576	315	0	710	87	0	57	9	0	2,754	16.6
CSO as fine option	5,717	1,706	0	3,022	743	0	8	4	0	11,200	67.6
Parole	402	31	0	205	9	0	36	3	0	686	4.1
Home detention	324	34	0	89	10	0	0	0	0	457	2.8
Total	8,863	2,328	0	4,192	892	0	230	53	0	16,558	100.0

There were 303 dual orders completed during 1993. 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 1993

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

Offence	1 January - 30 June 1993		1 July - 31 December 1993		Total		Total	
	In court	Before panel	In court	Before panel	In court	Before panel	Number	Percentage
Offences against the person (excl. sexual)	191	141	186	99	377	240	617	10.0
Sexual offences	15	10	10	12	25	22	47	0.8
Robbery and extortion	29	10	47	9	76	19	95	1.5
Burglary and break and enter	548	223	517	243	1,065	466	1,531	24.8
Fraud, forgery and false pretences	7	23	8	19	15	42	57	0.9
Larceny and receiving	181	650	207	583	388	1,233	1,621	26.3
Property damage and environmental	93	149	88	196	181	345	526	8.5
Offences against Good order	134	268	155	230	289	498	787	12.8
Drug offences	114	222	130	171	244	393	637	10.3
Other offences	54	84	37	72	91	156	247	4.0
Total	1,366	1,780	1,385	1,634	2,751	3,414	6,165	100.0

The numbers for the Children's Court represent finalised cases where the charges have been proven, 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 1993

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 undertaking	Total
Offences against the person (excl sexual)	0	38	43	29	78	43	65	5	0	76	0	377
Sexual offences	0	1	3	3	3	4	3	0	0	3	0	25
Robbery and extortion	0	14	16	10	19	2	5	1	0	9	0	76
Burglary and break and enter	0	67	81	111	216	147	197	19	4	223	0	1,065
Fraud, forgery and false pretences	0	0	0	0	6	4	3	0	0	2	0	15
Larceny and receiving	0	30	40	26	71	43	86	9	1	81	1	388
Property damage and environmental	0	4	9	9	17	32	61	2	1	46	0	181
Offences against good order	0	1	1	3	24	107	117	5	0	31	0	289
Drug offences	0	0	3	1	12	167	49	2	0	10	0	244
Other offences	0	9	2	0	6	46	19	3	3	3	0	91
Total	0	164	198	192	457	595	605	46	9	484	1	2,751

Outcome categories have been determined by Department for Family and Community Services. The offences listed in this table represent the major offence 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 1993

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)	31	0	7	187	7	8	0	240
Sexual offences	2	0	0	15	3	2	0	22
Robbery and extortion	4	0	2	10	1	2	0	19
Burglary and break and enter	17	5	16	367	34	27	0	466
Fraud, forgery and false pretences	2	0	2	29	6	3	0	42
Larceny and receiving	47	9	65	997	70	44	1	1,233
Property damage and environmental	30	6	19	187	60	43	0	345
Offences against good order	15	3	36	385	34	24	1	498
Drug offences	4	1	18	320	27	23	0	393
Other offences	1	0	8	143	1	2	1	156
Total	153	24	173	2,640	243	178	3	3,414

Outcome categories have been determined by Department for Family and Community Services. The offences listed in this table represent the major offence 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 1993

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	1	7	37	98	182	163	130	65	4	5	692
Unemployed	1	2	4	19	84	292	431	533	16	1	1,383
Employed	0	0	0	2	6	30	45	70	0	0	153
Not in workforce	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not stated	3	1	6	13	24	46	58	82	1	2	236
Total	5	10	47	132	296	531	664	750	21	8	2,464

Females											
Employment status	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Over 17	Unknown	Total
Student/apprentice	0	1	2	8	18	21	12	10	0	0	72
Unemployed	0	0	0	5	16	39	61	43	2	0	166
Employed	0	0	0	0	3	3	2	1	0	0	7
Not in workforce	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not stated	0	0	1	2	6	8	12	12	1	0	42
Total	0	1	3	15	41	71	87	66	3	0	287

Total											
Employment status	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Over 17	Unknown	Total
Student/apprentice	1	8	39	106	200	184	142	75	4	5	764
Unemployed	1	2	4	24	100	331	492	576	18	1	1,549
Employed	0	0	0	2	7	33	47	71	0	0	160
Not in workforce	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not stated	3	1	7	15	30	54	70	94	2	2	278
Total	5	11	50	147	337	602	751	816	24	8	2,751

Age and employment status are at time of appearance.

Juvenile Offenders
1 January - 31 December 1993

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	30	80	118	292	473	399	309	128	1	55	1,885
Unemployed	1	5	5	14	49	131	184	200	9	20	618
Employed	0	0	0	4	6	18	55	85	4	6	178
Not in workforce	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not stated	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	3
Total	31	85	123	310	529	548	548	414	14	82	2,684

Females											
Employment status	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Over 17	Unknown	Total
Student/apprentice	5	8	24	81	147	121	74	33	0	6	499
Unemployed	0	0	1	5	10	46	66	62	2	4	196
Employed	0	0	0	0	1	10	5	10	0	3	29
Not in workforce	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not stated	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	1	6
Total	5	8	25	86	158	179	145	108	2	14	730

Total											
Employment status	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Over 17	Unknown	Total
Student/apprentice	35	88	142	373	620	520	383	161	1	61	2,384
Unemployed	1	5	6	19	59	177	250	262	11	24	814
Employed	0	0	0	4	7	28	60	95	4	9	207
Not in workforce	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not stated	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	4	0	2	9
Total	36	93	148	396	687	727	693	522	16	96	3,414

Age and employment status are at time of appearance

Juvenile Offenders
1 January - 31 December 1993

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	2	7	34	104	234	456	572	653	15	5	2,082
Aboriginal	3	3	13	28	62	74	92	97	6	3	381
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Total	5	10	47	132	296	531	664	750	21	8	2,464

Females											
Race	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Over 17	Unknown	Total
Non-Aboriginal	0	0	3	11	26	50	66	56	2	0	214
Aboriginal	0	1	0	4	15	21	21	10	1	0	73
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	1	3	15	41	71	87	66	3	0	287

Total											
Race	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Over 17	Unknown	Total
Non-Aboriginal	2	7	37	115	260	506	638	709	17	5	2,296
Aboriginal	3	4	13	32	77	95	113	107	7	3	454
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Total	5	11	50	147	337	602	751	816	24	8	2,751

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 1993

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	21	67	103	273	467	497	500	375	14	62	2,379
Aboriginal	9	15	18	27	35	23	26	19	0	18	190
Unknown	1	3	2	10	27	28	22	20	0	2	115
Total	31	85	123	310	529	548	548	414	14	82	2,684

Females											
Race	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Over 17	Unknown	Total
Non-Aboriginal	3	8	21	73	136	148	123	92	1	13	618
Aboriginal	2	0	3	12	18	21	16	6	1	1	80
Unknown	0	0	1	1	4	10	6	10	0	0	32
Total	5	8	25	86	158	179	145	108	2	14	730

Total											
Race	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Over 17	Unknown	Total
Non-Aboriginal	24	75	124	346	603	645	623	467	15	75	2,997
Aboriginal	11	15	21	39	53	44	42	25	1	19	270
Unknown	1	3	3	11	31	38	28	30	0	2	147
Total	36	93	148	396	687	727	693	522	16	96	3,414

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 1993

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	191	42.8	804	35.2	995	36.5
Summons	255	57.2	1,477	64.8	1,733	63.5
Total	446	100.0	2,281	100.0	2,728	100.0

*Cases where the appearance was an "application hearing" (21) or a "progress report" (2) have been omitted.

Juvenile Offenders
 1 January - 31 December 1993

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	2,296	85.5	281	12.2	65	23.1	77	3.4
Aboriginal	454	16.5	109	24.0	18	16.5	25	5.5
Total	2,750	100.0	390	14.2	83	21.3	102	3.7

Juvenile Offenders
1 January - 31 December 1993

TABLE 6.10 Aid Panel and Court appearances by Local Government Area of residence

Local Government Area where child normally resides	Total court appearances	Total panel appearances	Total appearances
METROPOLITAN			
Adelaide (C)	62	21	83
Brighton (C)	0	28	28
Burnside (C)	22	28	50
Campbelltown (C)	89	46	135
East Torrens (DC)	3	2	5
Elizabeth (C)	113	66	179
Enfield (C)	201	156	357
Gawler (M)	45	42	87
Glenside (C)	10	15	25
Happy Valley (C)	56	100	156
Henley & Grange (C)	23	22	45
Hindmarsh & Woodville (C)	122	151	273
Kensington & Norwood (C)	10	8	18
Marion (C)	124	171	295
Mitcham (C)	70	87	157
Munno Para (C)	82	97	179
Noarlunga (C)	196	321	517
Payneham (C)	13	7	20
Port Adelaide (C)	106	90	196
Prospect (C)	21	22	43
Salisbury (C)	303	217	520
St Peters (M)	5	13	18
Stirling (DC)	15	43	58
Tea Tree Gully (C)	78	82	160
Thebarton (M)	23	10	33
Unley (C)	36	28	64
Walkerville (M)	1	2	3
West Torrens (C)	64	57	121
Willunga	23	44	67
Total Metropolitan	1,916	1,976	3,892

TABLE 6.10 Continued

Local Government Area where child normally resides	Total court appearances	Total panel appearances	Total appearances
COUNTRY			
Angaston (DC)	8	18	26
Barmera (DC)	13	23	36
Barossa (DC)	1	8	9
Beachport (DC)	2	7	9
Berri (DC)	26	39	65
Blyth (DC)	1	5	6
Browns Well (DC)	1	0	1
Burra Burra (DC)	8	2	10
Bute (DC)	1	1	2
Central Yorke Peninsula	13	2	15
Clare (DC)	2	2	4
Cleve (DC)	0	3	3
Coober Pedy (DC)	12	4	16
Coonalpyn Downs (DC)	1	1	2
Crystal Brook	4	9	13
Dudley (DC)	0	1	1
Elliston (DC)	1	1	2
Eudunda (DC)	1	3	4
Franklin Harbor (DC)	0	0	0
Gumeracha (DC)	4	2	6
Hallett (DC)	2	1	3
Hawker (DC)	2	0	2
Jamestown (DC) & (M)	1	17	18
Kanyaka - Quorn (DC)	0	2	2
Kapunda (DC)	8	6	14
Karoonda-East Murray (DC)	1	3	4
Kimba (DC)	1	4	5
Kingscote (DC)	1	5	6
Lacepede (DC)	1	2	3
Lameroo (DC)	0	2	2
Le Hunte (DC)	0	0	0
Light (DC)	3	8	11
Lincoln (DC)	1	6	7
Loxton (DC)	12	38	50
Lucindale (DC)	0	1	1

TABLE 6.10 Continued

Local Government Area where child normally resides	Total court appearances	Total panel appearances	Total appearances
Mallala (DC)	6	7	13
Mannum (DC)	3	6	9
Meringie (DC)	8	13	21
Millicent (DC)	18	21	39
Minlaton (DC)	1	2	3
Morgan (DC)	3	3	6
Mount Barker (DC)	18	22	40
Mount Gambier (C) & (DC)	28	127	155
Mount Pleasant (DC)	1	2	3
Mount Remarkable (DC)	3	2	5
Murat Bay (DC)	39	19	58
Murray Bridge (DC)	62	80	142
Naracoorte (DC)	1	7	8
Naracoorte (M)	8	10	18
Nth Yorke Peninsula (DC)	17	24	41
Onkaparinga (DC)	3	6	9
Orroroo (DC)	0	5	5
Paringa (DC)	4	14	18
Peake (DC)	0	2	2
Penola (DC)	0	4	4
Peterborough (DC) & (M)	8	3	11
Pinnaroo (DC)	2	3	5
Pirie (DC)	9	0	9
Port Augusta (C)	67	90	157
Port Broughton (DC)	3	2	5
Port Elliot & Goolwa (DC)	3	9	12
Port Lincoln (C)	25	55	80
Port MacDonnell (DC)	0	10	10
Port Pirie (C)	55	89	144
Renmark (M)	23	37	60
Ridley & Truro (DC)	5	12	17
Riverton (DC)	3	1	4
Robe (DC)	1	1	2
Robertstown (DC)	0	0	0
Rocky River	0	7	7
Roxby Downs	4	10	14

TABLE 6.10 Continued

Local Government Area where child normally resides	Total court appearances	Total panel appearances	Total appearances
Saddleworth & Auburn (DC)	0	2	2
Spalding (DC)	0	1	1
Strathalbyn (DC)	4	3	7
Streaky Bay (DC)	2	0	2
Tanunda (DC)	7	14	21
Tatiara (DC)	2	3	5
Tumby Bay (DC)	0	7	7
Victor Harbor (DC)	8	24	32
Waikerie (DC)	18	17	35
Wakefield Plains (DC)	4	12	16
Wallaroo (M)	4	9	13
Warooka (DC)	1	0	1
Whyalla (C)	77	256	333
Yankalilla (DC)	1	7	8
Yorketown (DC)	5	4	9
Total Country	696	1,290	1,986
Other (not elsewhere specified)	110	54	164
Unknown	29	94	123
Total (metropolitan & country)	2,751	3,414	6,165

Note: The number of appearances involving a serious crime of violence is no longer shown in this table. Readers are referred to table 6.1 which shows appearance for a variety of offence types.

Juvenile Offenders
1 January - 31 December 1993

TABLE 6.11 Juveniles admitted into custody: age, sex and race of children admitted

Males											
Race	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Over 17	Unknown	Total
Non-Aboriginal	0	1	16	56	102	208	220	249	122	31	1,005
Aboriginal	0	0	3	20	37	31	70	68	21	2	252
Unknown	0	0	0	4	5	9	9	5	6	7	47
Total	0	1	19	80	144	248	299	322	151	40	1,304

Females											
Race	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Over 17	Unknown	Total
Non-Aboriginal	0	0	0	11	8	26	37	35	8	4	129
Aboriginal	0	0	6	6	25	10	19	14	3	3	86
Unknown	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	4	2	2	12
Total	0	0	6	17	35	38	56	53	13	9	227

Total											
Race	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Over 17	Unknown	Total
Non-Aboriginal	0	1	16	67	110	234	257	284	130	35	1,134
Aboriginal	0	0	9	26	62	41	89	82	24	5	338
Unknown	0	0	0	4	7	11	9	9	10	10	60
Total	0	1	25	97	179	286	355	375	164	50	1,532

The total table may be slightly greater than the sum of male and female tables as sex might be unrecorded

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

This table was not published prior to 1993.

Juvenile Offenders
1 January - 31 December 1993

TABLE 6.12 Juveniles in custody on 30 June 1993: age of children

Custodial status	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Over 17	Unknown	Total
Detention	0	0	2	0	4	8	23	18	3	1	59
Remand	0	0	0	3	2	13	3	11	0	0	32
Warrant in default	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	5
Total	0	0	2	3	6	22	28	30	4	1	96

Age is at time of admission.

There were 3 children on unsupervised leave on 30/6/93; these have been excluded from this table.

This table was not published prior to 1993.

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 *District Court 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).

Magistrates Courts of South Australia (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.

¹ A third option - issuing an expiation notice - may be used for adults involved in some traffic or simple cannabis offences.

District 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.

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 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 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 Magistrates Court, 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 Magistrates Court. 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 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 maximise the proportion of the court's time spent in dealing with the substantive issues of the case.

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.

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.

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 for Correctional 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 from 1992 onwards contain similar offence classifications as years prior to 1992. However, there have been some changes. Offences included for the first time in 1992 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 reports from 1992 onwards are similar to those used prior to 1992, 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 1993 Australian Bureau of Statistics survey *Crime and Safety Australia*, found that 21.5% of households did not report a break and enter offence to police. 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. Prior to 1993 a similar procedure was 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 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. As of the 1993 report the number of sexual offences are calculated in the same manner as other violent offences, that is one offence is recorded for each victim of a sex offence regardless of the number of instances in that report. This change in counting rules for sexual offences brings South Australia into line with all other Australian States and Territories in calculating the number of sex offences reported to police.

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

Age of offender is at time of apprehension.

Readers should be cautious in comparing these statistics with alleged offender figures for other States, since some other Australian jurisdictions differ from South Australia in the reporting of individuals linked to more than one offence. In Victoria, for example, an individual will be reported once only, against the offence for which he or she is first

identified. (*Victoria Police Statistical Review*, pp 34.) 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 OCS 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 extracted directly from police computer records. In instances where court records do not show the new total sentence for serving prisoners who receive an additional period of imprisonment, data is extracted from the Department for Correctional Services' records.

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. The exception to this definition of a case are those instances where an application for a summary protection order is heard along with other criminal charges (eg common assault). In such examples the application for a

protection order is separated from the criminal charge(s) and treated, for statistical purposes, as a distinct 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. 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. 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 and the relative interest or seriousness of the offence. 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. 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 3.13 and 3.15 to 3.25 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 3.13 and 3.15 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 and a victim's levy.
- *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.

- *Guilty of lesser or other offence:* The defendant was found not guilty of the major charge but guilty of either a lesser offence of the same type or of an entirely different offence with which he or she had also been charged.
- *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;
- community service order;
- bond with supervision;
- bond without supervision;
- 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.

Note, the order of severity of penalties has been changed in 1993. Prior to 1993 the following ranking was utilised:

- 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.

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

As a means of identifying summary protection orders such applications have been separated from any other criminal charges heard at the same time and treated as a separate case. Thus if a defendant was charged with common assault and is also answering a protection order application, the details relating to the common assault charge would be treated separately and recorded under *offences against the person*. The outcome of the summary protection order application would be recorded under non-offence matters. Since the granting of a summary protection order does not constitute a conviction for a criminal offence such cases are recorded in the column 'Guilty without conviction'. Breaches of summary protection orders are included under *offences against good order*.

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 - 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 - 3.33 Sex, age, occupational status, 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 rates of appearances for age, sex and residence of defendants are calculated from ABS estimated population as of 30th June for that year.

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. 'Legal representation' refers to whether the defendant was legally represented at the final court appearance. The term 'Duty solicitor' refers to solicitors rostered to service courts under the Law Society's Duty Solicitor Scheme, and to solicitors from Legal Services Commission who also provide a duty solicitor service. 'Other' legal representation refers to solicitors from legal aid organisations appearing on occasions other than as duty solicitors, and private solicitors. Tables 3.35 and 3.36 distinguish between cases that required only one court hearing, those needing two or more court appearances, and defendants committed for trial or sentence.

Table 3.37 Offence group by 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 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 the Office of Crime

Statistics 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 Office of Crime Statistics in time for these reports. Data relating to defendant characteristics are manually extracted by Office of Crime Statistics staff from police records. In a number of instances data are extracted from the Department for 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 4.33 cover all criminal cases finalised in the Supreme and District 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. The maximum number of file-numbers relating to the one individual and which are consolidated using the above rule can be over a dozen. In addition, the cases of co-defendants are assigned the same file number by court staff, but are counted separately in these statistics.

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. 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. 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 ten 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 section of JANCO and the relative interest or seriousness of the offence. Less detail is given in the Supreme and District Courts on 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 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 of Crime Statistics codes the Act and Section for each charge finalised in a Supreme or District 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 4.11 and 4.13 to 4.22 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 of Crime Statistics 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 4.11 and 4.13 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*. These two groups do not involve trials in most instances. However if a trial is commenced and the accused changes his or her plea to guilty to the major charge, the outcome will be assigned to the first of the two groups and will not be counted as a trial. If a plea of guilty to an offence other than the major charge is accepted by the Crown after a trial has commenced, the outcome will be assigned to the second group.

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 in relation to the major charge. In a few instances a trial may be held on a matter other than the major charge, and these may appear under other headings depending on the outcome of that charge.

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) or may have been found guilty of an offence other than the major charge after a trial. An example would be where the Crown enters a *nolle prosequi* on the major charge but a trial is held on a separate offence and the jury convicts on that offence.

Accused discharged: The Crown has entered a *nolle prosequi* to the major charge and the accused has been discharged. As in the previous example this group can include cases where a trial was held on a charge other than the major charge, but that the outcome of this was not a conviction.

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 outcome*

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. Similarly, prior to 1992, these reports did not count cases where the matters solely concerned breaches of bonds or of bail. These are now included under their own category in Tables 4.9 and 4.20.

(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;
- community service order;²
- bond with supervision;
- bond without supervision;
- 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 for the major offence convicted. This does not include other penalties made cumulative upon it or in any other way additional to it.

(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

² Prior to the report for 1993, community service orders were ranked after bonds.

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 4.24.

(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. An example of this is when a prisoner already serving a very long sentence is convicted of a further offence of a less serious nature than the original offence. In the 1992 report, for example, a prisoner serving a life sentence with a 32-year non-parole period was convicted of common assault, receiving a further sentence of 2 years concurrent with the life sentence, and his non-parole period was extended by 18 months. He thus received a sentence of two years on the major charge convicted, but his non-parole period was 33 and a half years. His total effective sentence was life imprisonment.

(x) *Lower court*: Refers to Magistrates Courts of South Australia.

(xi) *Higher court*: Refers to Supreme and District 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. Convictions subsequently overturned by appeals are still shown and the appeals themselves are not included.

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 4.13 - 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. See the earlier notes on non-parole period for an example of how an unusual case can affect the figures shown in these tables.

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. These are cases where one or more penalties are made cumulative on others. This also includes cases where sentences are imposed for offences committed whilst on parole for earlier offences and for offences committed by prisoners already in jail.

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. This table may show more life sentences than are shown in Table 4.12 if someone serving a life sentence receives a further sentence. This can happen when their new sentence is less than life imprisonment; the penalty for the major offence convicted (the new sentence) will be shown in Tables 4.12 to 4.22 as something other than life imprisonment, but the total effective term will be life imprisonment and will be shown as such in Table 4.24.

Tables 4.25 - 4.28 Sex, age, occupational status, 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. Occupational status and marital status are at date charged. Rate per thousand of the population is not calculated for the category 'de facto' in Table 4.27 as Census tables do not provide data on the number of individuals in such relationships. 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 (ABS) 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. Offence grouping refers to the major offence charged.

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. . Offence grouping refers to the major offence charged.

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. Offence grouping refers to the major offence charged.

Table 4.32 - 4.33 Final plea and month case finalised for the Supreme and District 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 one for 1987, 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 for Correctional Services. Tables on prison statistics and persons placed on community supervision were extracted from the Justice Information System (JIS). The figures count only those persons whose custody was the responsibility of the Department for Correctional Services; persons whose total period of remand or sentence was served in the custody of police or the Courts Administration Authority are not included here. The term 'prison' used here and in the tables also includes the Adelaide Remand Centre.

Tables

Table 5.1 Prison receptions by legal status and sex

Only new admissions to prison 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 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. 'Legal status' reports the legal status of a prisoner at the time of reception.

Table 5.2 Daily averages in custody by legal status and sex

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 31 December 1993 by legal status and sex

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

Table 5.4 Type of discharge from custody by sex

The reasons for a prisoner being released from custody 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 Prison receptions by offence charged and legal status

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. Where a prisoner is serving sentences for more than one offence, the offence with the longest sentence determines the offence category for this table.

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

Tables 5.6 - 5.8 Prison receptions by age, race, employment and legal 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.

Table 5.9 Number and type of supervision orders commenced by sex

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 and 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.

'Dual' orders were 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 and total number of persons supervised at 31 December 1993 by sex

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 a number of 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, are automatically referred to a Children's Court.

In all the tables that follow, those referring to the Children's Court count only those cases where the charges were proved, and exclude the remainder.

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 an undertaking is breached, both the initial hearing and the subsequent one in relation to the breach are counted. Appearances for charges of neglect, truancy or breach of bond are not included in the tables.

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

For Children's Court appearances outcome categories have been determined by Department for Family and Community Services researchers. The offence category in the Children's Court tables is based on JANCO classifications. Aid Panel appearances are extracted from the Justice Information System and offence information for Aid Panel appearances also utilise the JANCO classification of offences.

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 before a Children's Court which result in the child being in secure care: either on remand while awaiting the finalisation of the case, or as a result of 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 Local Government Area. Prior to 1993 this table showed the appearances of children residing in Family and Community Services districts. Another alteration to this table as of the 1993 report is the deletion of the column reporting on the number of appearances where the major charge was a serious crime of violence. Information on the number of appearances for various offence categories, including violent offences, is provided in Tables 6.1 to 6.3.

Table 6.11 Juveniles admitted into custody by sex, age and race

All initial admissions into a detention centre which occurred during the year are counted. If a child is released from one centre and transferred to another only the initial admission is counted. Children who are released on unsupervised leave then return to the detention centre do not have their re-admission counted. An individual can be counted more than once during the year if they have been formally released from custody then later re-admitted that same year. This table is new in 1993.

Table 6.12 Juveniles in custody as of 30 June 1993

This table provides a snapshot of the number of children in custody at a given point in time. If a child is under the authority of the detention centre, but is not physically on the premises on this date (ie on unsupervised leave) they are not counted in the table. The table shows the authority under which the child is in custody, ie detention, remand, or in default of a warrant. If there is more than one authority for the child only the most serious is counted. The order of seriousness is detention, warrant in default, remand, then other. Other includes 'safe keeping' and 'unknown'. This table appeared for the first time in 1993.

APPENDIX B LIST OF CONTRIBUTING COURTS (MAGISTRATES COURTS OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA COLLECTION)

Metropolitan Adelaide

Adelaide	Holden Hill	Para Districts
Christies Beach	Mount Barker	Port Adelaide

Country³

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

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

APPENDIX C 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 for 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 first statistical report of the NCSU was published in May 1994. (*National Crime Statistics January - December 1993*. ABS catalogue number 4510.0.)

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 been three large scale national crime surveys reported in Australia, although regular crime surveys are now conducted in Britain and the United States. Surveys were conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics, in 1975, 1983, and 1993. The report of the 1993 survey is entitled *Crime and Safety, Australia April 1993* (catalogue no. 4509.0).

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*, Daventer, 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 Magistrates Courts of South Australia (formerly 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 the Magistrates Courts 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
No. 30 Crime and Justice in South Australia 1993

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)
- No. 2 Supreme and District Court Imprisonment 1981-1992. (October 1993)
- No. 3 Violence against women. (January 1994)