

155927

**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

NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics
and Research

to the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS).

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

Household break-ins and the market for stolen goods

Robert Jochelson

NCJRS

AUG 28 1995

ACQUISITIONS

INTRODUCTION

One of the most common responses to a growth in property crime is to increase the number of police or the amount of time they spend on 'the beat'. Measures aimed at reducing break and enter offences by increasing the level of police surveillance, however, are likely to be of limited value. To illustrate this, Felson (1994) calculated the number of households, schools, businesses and other locations in Los Angeles County which could potentially be broken into. He then calculated the aggregate number of hours per week police officers were actively 'on patrol', after accounting for time spent on paperwork, at court appearances or attending to other duties. Dividing the aggregate patrol time available by the number of potential targets of break and enter, he concluded that each target in the Los Angeles County could expect only 30 seconds of police coverage each day. Applying Felson's assumptions about available patrol time to the Sydney Statistical Division of New South Wales, each location can expect a coverage by police of about 32 seconds per day.¹ It is clear from this that quite dramatic increases in the number of police would be required to provide any significant level of surveillance.

Another approach to reducing property crime is to increase the risk associated with stolen property distribution. As with most commodities, there are several paths by which stolen property can be distributed. These paths may involve transactions between one or more thieves, receivers or purchasers. Some transactions are relatively uncomplicated, simply involving a thief selling stolen goods to friends or acquaintances.

Other transactions, however, proceed through pawn shops or second-hand goods dealers. These transactions sometimes involve the active participation of shop proprietors. The function performed by such individuals is commonly referred to as the 'fencing' of stolen goods.

Despite its central role in property crime, little research has been conducted on fencing and distribution of stolen property. There is no reliable information on the relative contribution of different patterns of distribution to the overall flow of stolen property from thieves to eventual consumers. Some indication of the possible distribution patterns, however, can be gained by examining which objects get stolen from which locations.

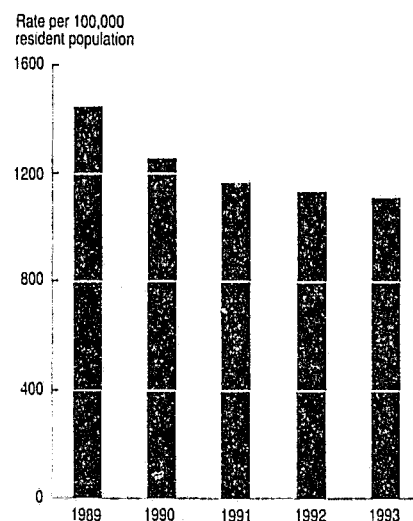
This bulletin describes recent trends in recorded² break and enters into dwellings³ in the Sydney Statistical Division. The focus of this bulletin is upon the types of items stolen and the regional variations in the types of items stolen across Local Government Areas (LGAs). The bulletin also discusses the characteristics of receivers and possible crime prevention strategies.

TRENDS IN BREAK AND ENTER RATES

In 1993, there were 41,182 break and enters recorded for the Sydney Statistical Division. This represents around 70 per cent of all break and enter offences recorded for New South Wales (NSW).⁴ Figure 1 shows the rate of recorded break and enters per 100,000 resident population in the Sydney Statistical Division for the years 1989 to 1993. There was a sharp decrease in the rate

of recorded break and enters between 1989 (1,448 per 100,000 population) and 1990 (1,254 per 100,000 population) followed by a more gradual but consistent decrease between 1990 and 1993 (from 1,254 to 1,113 per 100,000 population); the latter represents a decrease of 11.2 per cent. The results of the 1994 *Crime and Safety* survey for NSW suggest that break and enter offences may now have begun to increase. The percentage of NSW households which were broken into increased from 3.7 per cent in 1993 to 4.5 per cent in 1994.⁵ In 1992, NSW households most commonly perceived housebreaking, burglaries and thefts from homes as the main crime or public

Figure 1
Rate of recorded break and enters,
Sydney Statistical Division, 1989 - 1993



Source: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research 1992.
New South Wales Recorded Crime Statistics 1991, BCSR, Sydney.
NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research 1994.
New South Wales Recorded Crime Statistics 1993, BCSR, Sydney.

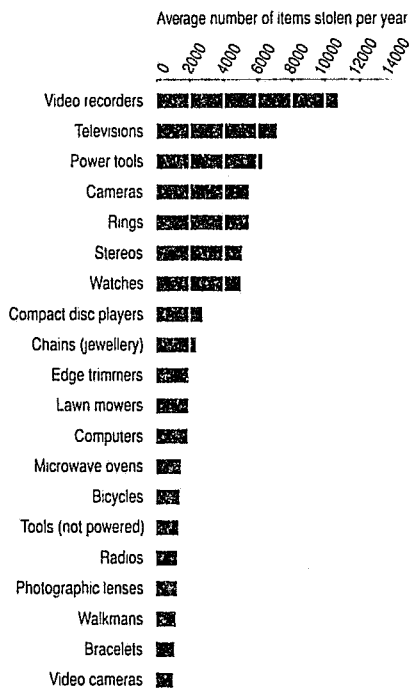
nuisance problem in their neighbourhoods.⁶

ITEMS STOLEN FROM DWELLINGS

Figure 2 shows the 20 items most commonly recorded by police as having been stolen during break and enters in

Figure 2

Twenty items most commonly recorded as stolen from dwellings, Sydney Statistical Division, 1990 - 1992



the Sydney Statistical Division between January 1990 and December 1992. Electronic goods constitute the largest category of items stolen over this period. The most popular electronic item recorded as stolen was a video recorder with, on average, over 10,000 stolen per year. Each year also saw an average of about 7,000 televisions and 6,000 power tools (particularly electric drills, power saws, sanders and grinders) stolen.

Whilst it is not evident from Figure 2, of all items stolen, the number of televisions, video recorders and stereos stolen decreased between January 1990 and December 1992, while the number of compact disc players stolen increased over this period, reflecting the changes in demand for specific items over time.

The second most common category of goods recorded stolen were jewellery items. Each year, an average of 5,450 rings, 5,000 watches and 2,300 chains were recorded stolen.

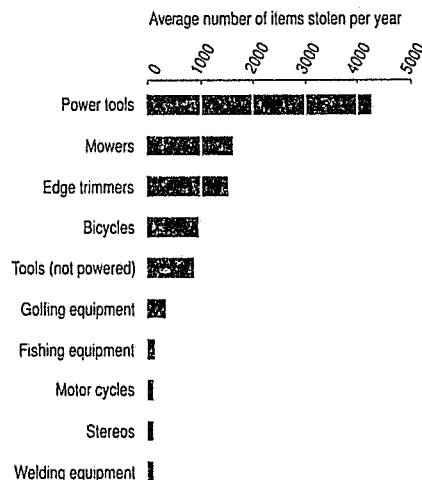
Not all break and enters are reported to police. It is interesting, therefore, to compare items recorded by police as having been stolen with items reported stolen in crime victim surveys. The profile of items recorded by police as having been stolen in the Sydney Statistical Division generally mirrors the profile of items which respondents to the 1993 Crime and Safety survey reported as having been stolen in the last break and enter of their homes.⁷ The only notable difference between the two sources of information concerned the theft of *money*. In the Crime and Safety survey, *money* was the second most common item reported stolen. In official police statistics, however, the item *money* ranks twenty-fourth. It is possible that, since currency cannot be identified without a serial number, it is not always documented by police as an actual item stolen. It is also possible that, for various reasons, people are reluctant to report stolen money to police.

ITEMS STOLEN FROM GARAGES AND SHEDS

Between January 1990 and December 1992, over 15 per cent of all items recorded as stolen from dwellings in the Sydney Statistical Division were stolen from garages and sheds. These sites are particularly vulnerable to theft because they are often easy to access and frequently have poor security or none at all. Garages and sheds also provide thieves with lucrative merchandise as indicated in Figure 3.

Figure 3 shows the ten items most commonly recorded as stolen from

Figure 3
Ten items most commonly recorded as stolen from garages and sheds, Sydney Statistical Division, 1990 - 1992



garages and sheds over the 1990 to 1992 period. It is clear that the most popular items were power tools. On average, over 4,000 power tools were recorded as stolen from garages and sheds per year. Lawnmowers and edge trimmers/whipper-snippers were also popular, with an average of 1,635 lawnmowers and 1,550 edge trimmers/whipper-snippers being recorded as stolen each year.

REGIONAL PROFILE OF ITEMS STOLEN IN SYDNEY

Table 1 shows the average annual rate of recorded break and enters per 100,000

South Sydney	2,544
Leichhardt	2,000
Woolahra	1,968
Strathfield	1,876
North Sydney	1,834
Waverley	1,709
Inner Sydney	1,643
Marrickville	1,579
Ashfield	1,557
Campbelltown	1,526
Burwood	1,524
Holroyd	1,524
Parramatta	1,512
Blacktown	1,501
Rockdale	1,344
Canterbury	1,330
Hunters Hill	1,328
Liverpool	1,316
Manly	1,286
Fairfield	1,234
Lane Cove	1,189
Willoughby	1,168
Pennith	1,167
Kogarah	1,166
Auburn	1,163
Concord	1,156
Randwick	1,109
Hawkesbury	1,073
Drumbyrne	1,071
Hurstville	1,068
Mosman	1,017
Banksstown	995
Blue Mountains	906
Ryde	900
Baulkham Hills	827
Botany	816
Kuring-gai	811
Wyong	805
Gosford	772
Camden	726
Sutherland	672
Wollondilly	661
Hornsby	655
Warringah	636

Figure 4 Electronic goods stolen as a percentage of all items stolen in each Local Government Area, Sydney Statistical Division, 1990-1992

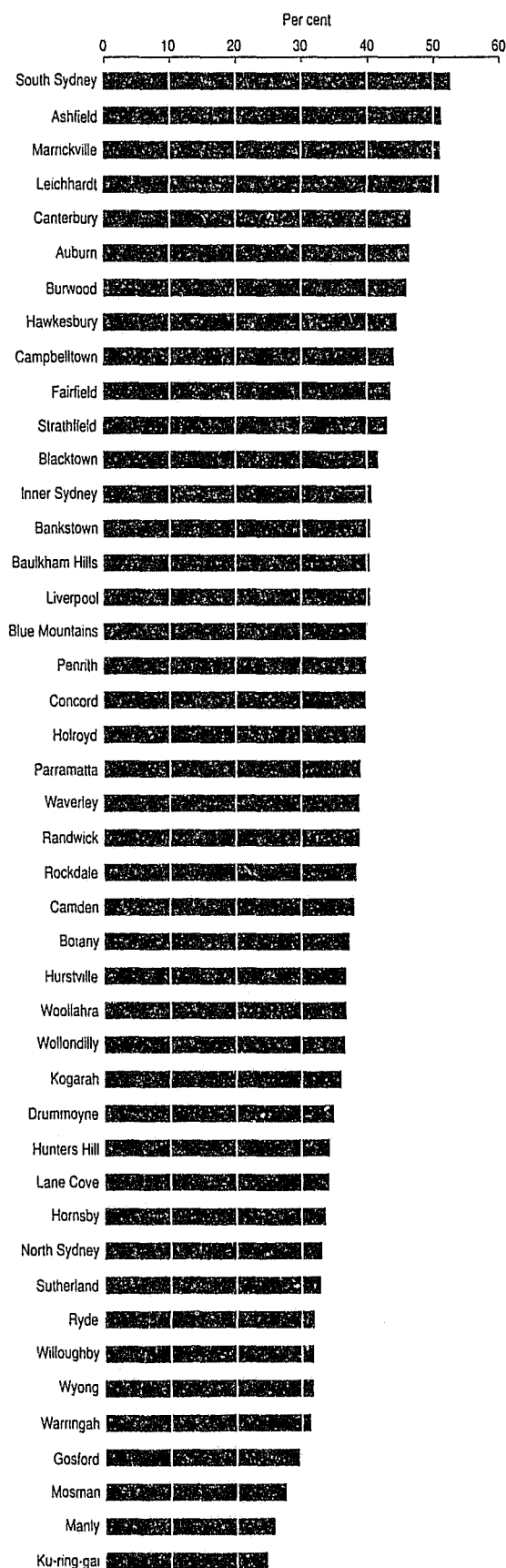


Figure 5 Jewellery items stolen as a percentage of all items stolen in each Local Government Area, Sydney Statistical Division, 1990-1992

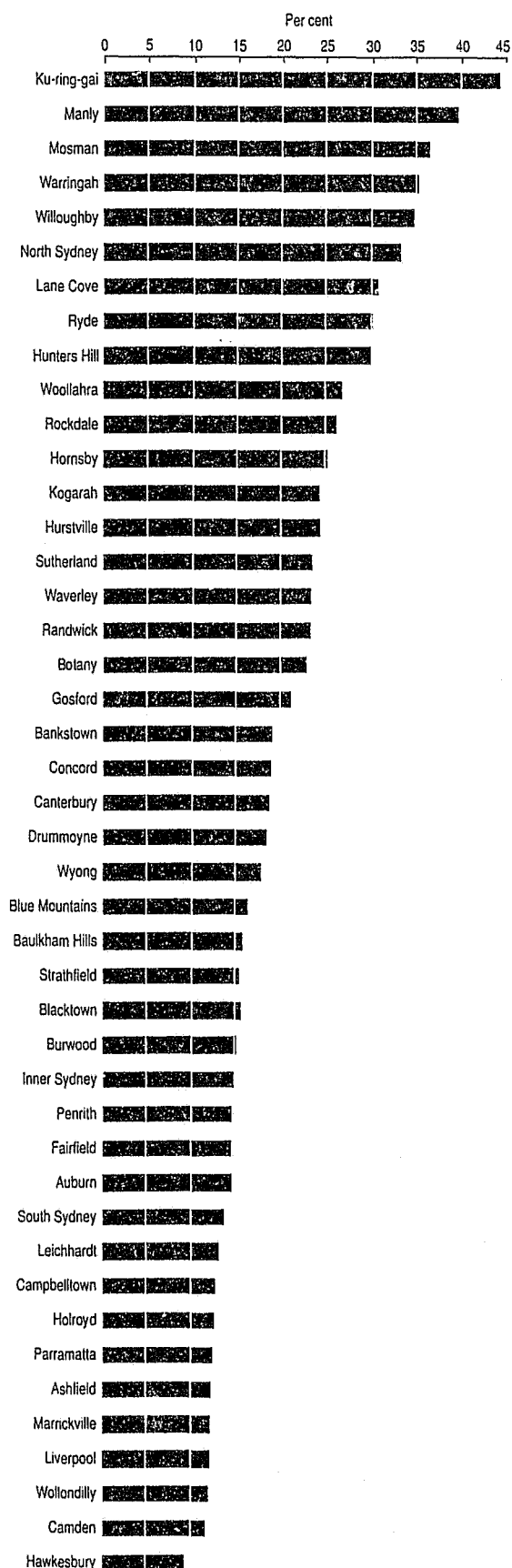
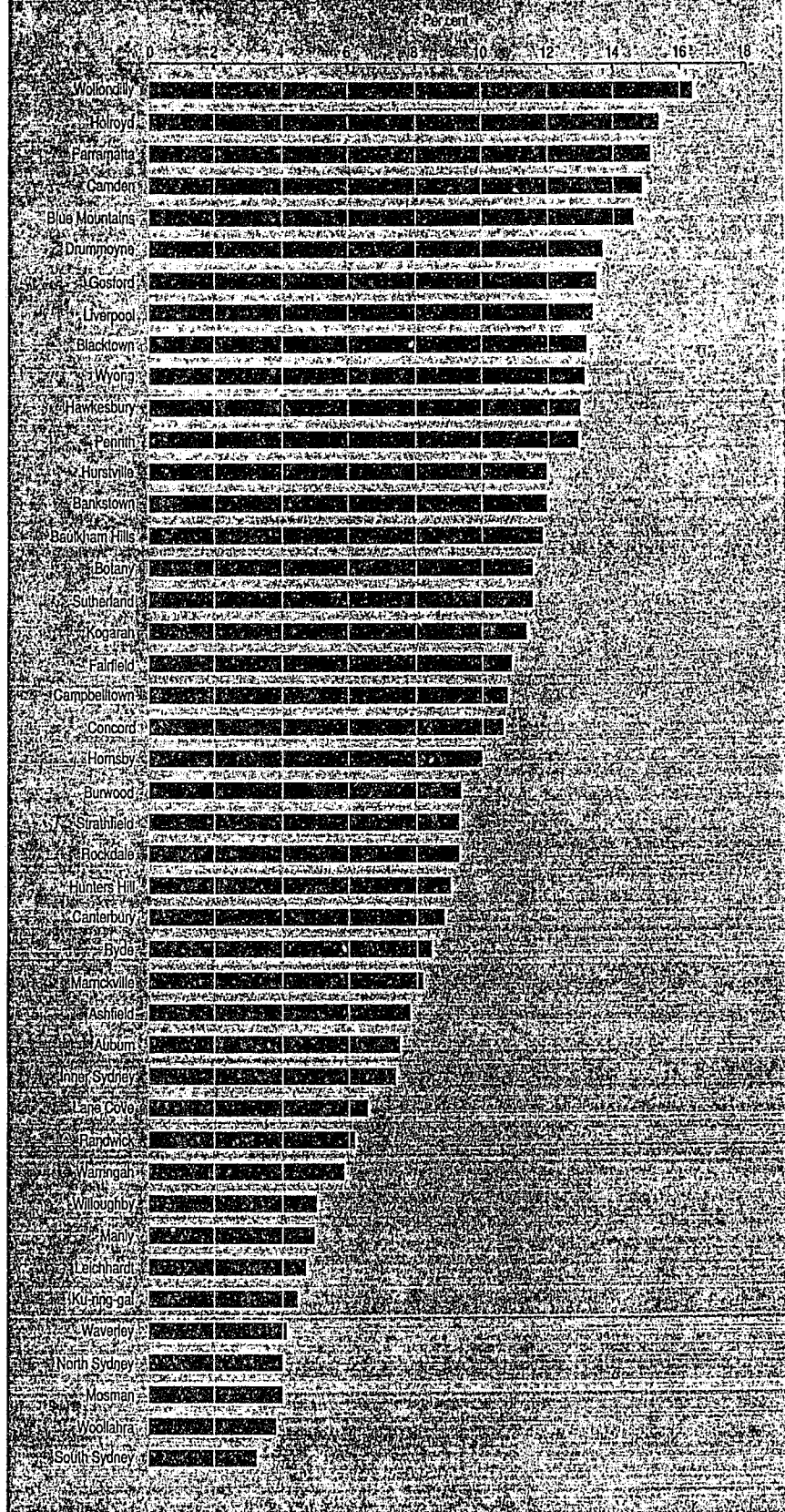


Figure 6 Tools stolen as a percentage of all items stolen in each Local Government Area, Sydney Statistical Division, 1990-1992



resident population for each LGA in the Sydney Statistical Division between January 1990 and December 1992. Table 1 shows marked variations in some of these rates, for instance the highest rate of break and enter was four times that of the lowest rate. The highest rates occurred in South Sydney (2,544 per 100,000 population), Leichhardt (2,000 per 100,000 population), Woollahra (1,968 per 100,000 population), Strathfield (1,876 per 100,000 population), and North Sydney (1,834 per 100,000 population). The lowest rates were recorded for Warringah (636 per 100,000 population), Hornsby (655 per 100,000 population), Wollondilly (661 per 100,000 population), Sutherland (672 per 100,000 population) and Camden (726 per 100,000 population).

LGAs varied not only in the rate of break and enters, but also in the type of goods stolen. Figure 4 shows for each LGA the percentage of recorded stolen goods classed as electronic.⁸ Electronic goods comprised more than half the items stolen from dwellings in South Sydney (52%), Ashfield, Leichhardt and Marrickville (51% each), but only 24 per cent of all items stolen in the Ku-ring-gai LGA.

Figure 5 shows, for each LGA, the percentage of recorded stolen goods classed as jewellery items. Items of jewellery (particularly rings, watches and chains) were most frequently targeted in Ku-ring-gai with 44 per cent of all items stolen being jewellery, Manly (40%), Mosman (36%) and Warringah (35%). In contrast, jewellery accounted for only 9 per cent of all items stolen in the LGA of Hawkesbury. A comparison of Figures 4 and 5 shows that there was greater variation between LGAs in the theft of jewellery than in the theft of electronic goods.

Figure 6 shows the number of tools recorded stolen in each LGA as a percentage of all items stolen from dwellings in that LGA. Dwellings in Sydney's western suburbs, if broken into, were generally more likely to lose tools (particularly electric drills, power saws, sanders and grinders) than dwellings in other areas. Tools comprised 16 per cent of all items stolen from dwellings in the Wollondilly LGA, and about 15 per cent of all items stolen from each of the LGAs of Holroyd, Parramatta and Camden.

In the South Sydney LGA, however, tools comprised only 3 per cent of all items stolen.

WHICH SPECIFIC ITEMS ARE STOLEN WHERE ?

The appendix shows the twenty items most commonly recorded stolen from dwellings in each LGA in the Sydney Statistical Division between January 1990 and December 1992. The appendix is arranged alphabetically by LGA, the items stolen listed according to the total number stolen from each LGA between 1990 and 1992. The proportion of items stolen from garages and sheds is also indicated.

Felson (1994) contends that, for a thief, one of the key criteria in selecting items to steal from a dwelling is the value of the item in relation to its weight and mobility.⁹ From the lists in the appendix, it is evident that items with a high value to weight ratio (e.g. jewellery, electronic goods) were attractive targets to thieves. Similarly, items such as bicycles, which provide mobility, have a high propensity to be stolen.

DISCUSSION

WHO ARE THE RECEIVERS ?

A thief's ability to market stolen property determines the success or failure of his or her criminal activity.¹⁰ In the absence of a ready market for stolen goods, a thief could not earn any significant income from theft.

Some insight into the distribution patterns of stolen goods is provided by Cromwell (1991) in an analysis of police burglary reports in the United States in which apprehended burglars told police to whom they had sold their merchandise. Statements from 50 randomly selected police burglary reports indicated that 9 burglars sold their merchandise to pawn shops; 11 traded stolen property for drugs; 10 sold items to friends or acquaintances; 10 sold merchandise to strangers; 9 sold to employees or proprietors of otherwise legitimate businesses.¹¹

Receivers can be roughly categorised into a typology according to their level of activity.¹² Cromwell (1991) defines

amateur or casual receivers as otherwise honest citizens who buy stolen property on a relatively small scale, primarily for personal consumption. These casual receivers rationalise their involvement with comments such as 'It was stolen anyway' or 'If I don't buy it, someone else will'. While these citizens are potential victims of break and enters, they are, ironically, inclined to disassociate themselves from the theft and, by extension, from the victims of theft.

Avocational receivers purchase stolen property primarily for resale, but do not rely on the proceeds as their principal means of livelihood. Fencing is usually secondary to, but associated with, their primary business activity (e.g. licensed second-hand goods trader), the nature of which makes it more likely that they will come into contact with persons trying to sell stolen property. Cromwell, for example, cites used furniture stores, liquor stores, pawn shops and bars as being able to assimilate stolen items into their legitimate stock. Drug users who wish to buy drugs, but have no money, are also able to exchange stolen goods directly with drug dealers who are often in a better position to dispose of the goods at a better price.

Professional receivers, according to Cromwell, are those whose principal enterprise is the purchase and redistribution of stolen property.¹³ These receivers are proactive in their operation, establishing a reliable and continuous flow of stolen merchandise. Some may specialise in stolen property compatible with their legitimate stock.

Cromwell argues that, professional, avocational and amateur receivers also contribute to prospective thefts by contracting for the purchase, and hence theft, of specific items, occasionally providing thieves with details such as the location of the merchandise and how to obtain it.¹⁴

PREVENTING BREAK AND ENTER

The low risk of apprehension for break and enter suggests that increasing police numbers or the severity of penalties for offending are unlikely to greatly affect the rate of offending. Other strategies could be considered.

TACKLING THE THIEVES

Clarke (1992) argues that, in selecting a target for a burglary, thieves often evaluate the environment surrounding the target and make a rational choice about their course of action.¹⁵ Sometimes this choice is made on the basis of an immediate perception of the target and its environment, making the crime one of opportunity (Clarke & Cornish 1985).¹⁶

Situational crime prevention applied to break and enter involves the design and manipulation of the immediate environment so as to increase the difficulty and risk associated with such offending. Typical measures include the installation of security bars, better lighting, alarms, deadlocks, guard dogs, security patrols, etc. Although locks and bolts may not stop a determined thief, they are obstacles which require time and noise to circumvent and, for this reason, increase the potential risk to the thief. Other less obvious measures, such as marking of property (e.g. engraving) can deter thieves from stealing items because of the increased difficulty in disposing of the marked goods (Laycock 1992).¹⁷ Marked property can also be easily identified and returned to their owners if recovered by police.

A proportion of the goods stolen from dwellings are sold through second-hand dealers and pawn shops. Law enforcement operations designed to increase the risks of being caught either buying or selling stolen goods could inhibit the flow of stolen property and hence reduce the incentives for theft. In 1994, the NSW Police Service conducted *Operation Basalt*, a 'sting operation' designed to trap thieves attempting to sell stolen goods through pawn shops and second-hand dealers. The Operation involved setting up and operating four pawn shops across Sydney. Over an eight month period, 15,000 stolen items worth \$2 million were 'purchased' through the four 'shops', and information was collected regarding those who brought items into the 'shops'. To date, 158 arrests have been made with suspects facing charges of break and enter, receiving stolen property and stealing.¹⁸

Although the effectiveness of 'sting operations' such as *Operation Basalt* have not been formally evaluated, they have the potential, if properly conducted, to greatly increase the risks associated with the distribution of stolen property. To be effective, however,

'sting' operations would have to be carried out fairly regularly and in a wide range of locations. The arrest of a large number of people attempting to sell stolen goods is only likely to exert a temporary effect on the perceived risks associated with selling stolen goods if the arrests all occur in a single, isolated operation.

TACKLING THE RECEIVERS

Part of the difficulty with tackling the receivers of stolen goods is the relative ease with which the goods may be disposed of to unscrupulous or unsuspecting second-hand goods dealers and pawnbrokers. Both the *Second-hand Dealers and Collectors Act 1906* and the *Pawnbrokers Act 1902* contain a number of provisions designed to prevent this occurring. Both Acts, for example, require second-hand dealers, collectors and pawnbrokers to maintain up-to-date records or books containing the name, address and signature of each person from whom they have purchased or received goods, together with a description of the articles in question and (in the case of goods pawned) details of any registration or identification number appearing on the articles. Moreover, the *Second-hand Dealers and Collectors Act* empowers police to inspect the books and goods of dealers and collectors. Under the *Pawnbrokers Act*, information pertaining to the persons pawning goods must be sent to the police.

Notwithstanding the manifest intention of the legislature in framing these provisions to prevent the resale of stolen goods, they do not pose considerable impediment to second-hand dealers and pawnbrokers who wish to become involved in selling stolen goods. Second-hand dealers and pawnbrokers recording false particulars about goods or the identity or address of the person providing them are committing an offence only if they suspect or have reasonable grounds to suspect that the particulars in question were false or misleading. There is no requirement in either Act for persons selling or pawning goods to second-hand dealers or pawnbrokers to provide proof of identity or proof of ownership of the goods being sold or pawned. It is difficult, therefore, to show that an unscrupulous second-hand dealer or pawnbroker recorded false

particulars knowing or reasonably suspecting them to be false. It is also difficult for honest second-hand dealers or pawnbrokers to satisfy themselves, in every case, that particulars concerning identity are neither false nor misleading.

The Law Reform Commission of Western Australia considered this problem in its 1985 report.¹⁹ It did not consider, and made no recommendations concerning, the crime prevention benefits which might flow from requiring those pawning or selling goods to provide proof of ownership of the goods in question. The Commission did consider the issue of whether those pawning goods should be required to provide proof of identity. It advanced the view, however, that such a requirement could 'unduly inconvenience the [pawnbroker's] client' (p.62) and might, in any event 'merely encourage thieves to forge any proof required' (p.62).

The strength of the Commission's argument, especially in the NSW context, is open to question. Whether a requirement on those pawning goods to provide proof of identity would 'unduly' inconvenience them is, of course, a value judgement. The inconvenience of such a requirement to business should be weighed against the benefits to society of reducing the opportunities for property crime. In NSW about 1 in 20 houses are broken into in every twelve-month period and there can be little doubt that a significant proportion of the goods stolen from these houses find their way into the hands of second-hand dealers or pawnbrokers. Any strategy which reduces this rate of offending therefore offers substantial social benefits.

The Commission may be right in its assertion that the enactment of a law requiring proof of identity might tempt some thieves to forge proof of identity in order to continue selling stolen goods. Nevertheless, with an appropriate standard of proof, it would seem significantly more difficult to forge proof of identity than it is at present to sell stolen goods to a second-hand dealer.

Requiring those pawning or selling goods to second-hand goods dealers to provide proof of identity is probably an easier reform to introduce than requiring the same persons to provide proof of ownership of the goods. Most people do not keep receipts for the goods they

purchase and do not engrave them even if they can be engraved. It would be impracticable, if not unreasonable, to demand that they do so. At the same time, although stricter requirements concerning proof of identity may increase the risks associated with pawning or selling stolen goods, the imposition of strict requirements concerning proof of ownership among sellers of goods are likely to be more effective in preventing stolen property being sold to pawnbrokers and second-hand dealers. Some combination of the two strategies may be worth exploring: requiring proof of identity in all cases where all second-hand goods are pawned or sold, while limiting the requirement for proof of ownership to those goods for which proof of ownership is practicable and where goods are frequently the subject of theft (e.g. electronic equipment).

An alternative but not inconsistent strategy would be to improve the ease with which honest pawnbrokers and second-hand dealers can establish whether or not an object being offered for sale is stolen. The Register of Encumbered Vehicles (REVS) operated by the NSW Department of Consumer Affairs provides a useful example of how this can be done. Purchasers of second-hand motor vehicles can use the register to find out whether a vehicle being offered for sale has been reported stolen. In principle, the same facility could be set up for any class of object where proof of ownership is possible. As long as goods which are stolen are reported and recorded stolen with sufficient rapidity, honest pawnbrokers and second-hand dealers could then use the facility to protect themselves against the unwitting purchase of stolen goods.

REDUCING THE CONSUMPTION OF ILLICIT DRUGS

Another strategy with the potential to reduce break and enters involves reducing the consumption of illegal drugs or at least the income need that it generates. Studies have found high rates of property offences amongst heroin users in order to support drug habits.²⁰ In a study on juvenile offending, Salmelainen (1995) found that the money required to purchase cannabis was a major factor contributing to the frequency of break and enter

offences amongst detained teenagers.²¹ Other studies (e.g. Newman et al. 1973) have shown reductions in the frequency of property crime amongst recipients of methadone.²² The potential to decrease break and enter rates by widening the availability of drug treatment programs is an issue which needs to be considered in any concerted attempt to reduce rates of break and enter.

PUBLIC EDUCATION

Many people do not perceive receiving or purchasing stolen goods as a crime, and disassociate themselves from the victims of the crime as 'the goods were stolen anyway' or 'the goods are insured'. This sort of public attitude towards purchasing stolen goods needs to change in order to complement the above-mentioned strategies.

There are a variety of ways in which public attitudes toward the purchase of stolen goods might be changed. Mass media or school-based campaigns highlighting the impact of theft on insurance premiums or the liability to prosecution of those who knowingly purchase stolen goods may be two avenues worth exploring. Since property offenders rarely see the impact of their offence on the victim of theft, sanctions (such as Community Youth Conferencing) which are designed to bring offenders face to face with the victims of their crime may also reduce the willingness of theft offenders to continue offending. As with every other form of offending, there are no simple solutions to the problem of reducing the incidence of break and enter. The best policy is one which capitalises on all the available opportunities for reducing offending.

NOTES

- 1 Calculated on the basis of 4,500 officers on patrol (in the Sydney Statistical Division) 2.5 hours a day, protecting 1,194,238 dwellings and 61,000 shops and schools (NSW Police Association Research Centre 1995, pers. comm., 19 Jan. & Australian Bureau of Statistics 1994, *New South Wales Yearbook No. 74 1994*, Australian Bureau of Statistics, New South Wales. Also see Felson, M. 1994, *Crime and Everyday Life: Insights and Implications for Society*, Pine Forge Press, California).
- 2 A recorded offence is an offence which is:
 - (i) detected by, or reported to, the police, and
 - (ii) recorded on the NSW Police Service Crime Information and Intelligence System (CIIS).
- 3 Break and enter into dwellings includes two offences: property breaking - all living premises, and property breaking - garage/shed (private). See New South Wales Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research 1994, *New South Wales Recorded Crime Statistics 1993*, New South Wales Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, Sydney. The definition of a 'dwelling' incorporates houses, townhouses, flats, units, garages and sheds, as well as hotels, hostels and other living premises.
- 4 New South Wales Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research 1994, *New South Wales Recorded Crime Statistics 1993*, New South Wales Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, Sydney.
- 5 Australian Bureau of Statistics 1994, *Crime and Safety, New South Wales, April 1994*, Cat. no. 4509.1, ABS, Sydney.
- 6 Australian Bureau of Statistics 1992, *Crime and Safety, New South Wales, April 1992*, Cat. no. 4509.1, ABS, Sydney. Subsequent ABS surveys did not ask respondents to identify the main crime or nuisance problem in their neighbourhoods.
- 7 Australian Bureau of Statistics 1994, *April 1993 Crime and Safety Australia*, (Unit Record File), ABS, Canberra.
- 8 Video recorders, televisions, stereos and compact disc players etc.
- 9 Felson, M. 1994, *Crime and Everyday Life: Insights and Implications for Society*, Pine Forge Press, California.
- 10 See Cromwell, P. F. 1991, *Breaking and Entering, An Ethnographic Analysis of Burglary*, Sage Publications, USA, or Klockars, C.B. 1975, *The Professional Fence*, Travistock Publications, London.
- 11 Cromwell, op. cit.
- 12 See for example Cromwell, op. cit., or Hall, J. 1952, *Theft, Law and Society*, Bobbs-Merrill, Indianapolis, or Klockars, op. cit., or Stenmeier, D. 1986, *The Fence: In the Shadow of Two Worlds*, Rowman & Littlefield, New Jersey.
- 13 Cromwell, op. cit.
- 14 Cromwell, op. cit.
- 15 Clarke, R. V. 1992, *Situational Crime Prevention: Successful Case Studies*, Harrow & Heston, New York.
- 16 Clarke, R. V. & Cornish, D. 1985, 'Modeling offender decisions: A framework for policy and research', in *Crime and Justice: An Annual Review of Research* (4th ed.), eds M. Tonrey & N. Morris, University of Chicago Press, Chicago.
- 17 Laycock, G.K. 1992, 'Operation identification, or the power of publicity?', in *Situational Crime Prevention: Successful Case Studies*, ed. R. V. Clarke, Harrow & Heston, New York.
- 18 NRMA Insurance Limited 1994, *Household Burglary in NSW and the ACT 1993 - 1994*, NRMA Insurance Limited, Sydney.
- 19 The Law Reform Commission of Western Australia 1985, *Report on the Pawnbrokers Act 1860-1984*, Project No. 81, The Law Reform Commission of Western Australia, Perth.
- 20 For example, Dobinson, I. & Ward, P. 1984, *Drugs and Crime: A Survey of NSW Prison Property Offenders*, New South Wales Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, Sydney.
- 21 Salmelainen, P. 1995, *The Correlates of Offending Frequency, A Study of Juvenile Theft Offenders in Detention*, New South Wales Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, Sydney.
- 22 Newman, R.G., Bashkow, S., & Cates, M. 1973, 'Arrest histories before and after admission to a methadone maintenance treatment program', *Contemporary Drug Problems*, fall, pp. 417 - 430.

APPENDIX: TWENTY ITEMS MOST COMMONLY RECORDED STOLEN IN EACH LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, SYDNEY STATISTICAL DIVISION, 1990-1992

ASHFIELD

Total no. of items stolen 12,823

% from garages and sheds 14

Item type	No.
1 Video recorders	517
2 Televisions	377
3 Cameras	224
4 Stereos	209
5 Watches	206
6 Power tools	167
7 Compact disc players	114
8 Computers	86
9 Rings	63
10 Radios	63
11 Photographic lenses	60
12 Walkmans	59
13 Lawnmowers	52
14 Cash	52
15 Microwave ovens	46
16 Tools (not powered)	43
17 Edge trimmers	40
18 Video cameras	32
19 Bracelets	31
20 Chains (jewellery)	30

AUBURN

Total no. of items stolen 2,923

% from garages and sheds 13

Item type	No.
1 Video recorders	506
2 Televisions	327
3 Watches	224
4 Cameras	221
5 Stereos	220
6 Power tools	173
7 Rings	97
8 Lawnmowers	95
9 Radios	82
10 Microwave ovens	79
11 Edge trimmers	77
12 Compact disc players	64
13 Computers	63
14 Walkmans	55
15 Cash	46
16 Photographic lenses	43
17 Chains (jewellery)	38
18 Tools (not powered)	37
19 Video cameras	34
20 Bracelets	32

BANKSTOWN

Total no. of items stolen 9,610

% from garages and sheds 18

Item type	No.
1 Video recorders	1,469
2 Power tools	926
3 Televisions	899
4 Rings	785
5 Stereos	596
6 Cameras	576
7 Watches	468
8 Lawnmowers	295
9 Edge trimmers	284
10 Compact disc players	266
11 Chains (jewellery)	258
12 Microwave ovens	234
13 Computers	208
14 Tools (not powered)	205
15 Radios	178
16 Video cameras	151
17 Bracelets	131
18 Photographic lenses	115
19 Bicycles	103
20 Earrings	100

BAULKHAM HILLS

Total no. of items stolen 6,687

% from garages and sheds 16

Item type	No.
1 Video recorders	878
2 Televisions	698
3 Power tools	657
4 Cameras	452
5 Rings	436
6 Stereos	417
7 Watches	285
8 Compact disc players	251
9 Computers	243
10 Edge trimmers	169
11 Lawnmowers	166
12 Microwave ovens	152
13 Chains (jewellery)	148
14 Photographic lenses	121
15 Tools (not powered)	118
16 Bicycles	109
17 Video cameras	106
18 Bracelets	79
19 Radios	78
20 Musical instruments	71

BLACKTOWN

Total no. of items stolen 18,596

% from garages and sheds 22

Item type	No.
1 Video recorders	2,857
2 Televisions	2,041
3 Power tools	1,931
4 Stereos	1,226
5 Rings	1,139
6 Edge trimmers	967
7 Lawnmowers	944
8 Watches	821
9 Cameras	734
10 Compact disc players	537
11 Tools (not powered)	484
12 Microwave ovens	471
13 Computers	446
14 Chains (jewellery)	424
15 Bicycles	338
16 Bracelets	294
17 Radios	272
18 Video cameras	209
19 Vacuum cleaners	149
20 Musical instruments	130

BLUE MOUNTAINS

Total no. of items stolen 9,435

% from garages and sheds 14

Item type	No.
1 Video recorders	448
2 Power tools	407
3 Televisions	295
4 Stereos	257
5 Cameras	219
6 Rings	211
7 Compact disc players	153
8 Computers	133
9 Watches	121
10 Chains (jewellery)	107
11 Tools (not powered)	91
12 Microwave ovens	80
13 Lawnmowers	74
14 Photographic lenses	64
15 Edge trimmers	63
16 Bracelets	57
17 Radios	55
18 Walkmans	39
19 Musical instruments	37
20 Video cameras	34

BUREAU OF CRIME STATISTICS AND RESEARCH

Appendix: Twenty items most commonly recorded stolen in each Local Government Area,
Sydney Statistical Division, 1990-1992, continued

BOTANY			BURWOOD			CAMDEN		
Total no. of items stolen		1,641	Total no. of items stolen		1,897	Total no. of items stolen		1,005
% from garages and sheds		14	% from garages and sheds		11	% from garages and sheds		24
Item type	No.		Item type	No.		Item type	No.	
1 Video recorders	218		1 Video recorders	329		1 Power tools	128	
2 Televisions	147		2 Televisions	215		2 Video recorders	119	
3 Power tools	137		3 Cameras	156		3 Televisions	102	
4 Watches	131		4 Watches	143		4 Stereos	70	
5 Rings	125		5 Power tools	136		5 Rings	50	
6 Cameras	119		6 Stereos	135		6 Edge trimmers	50	
7 Stereos	99		7 Rings	76		7 Cameras	41	
8 Chains (jewellery)	56		8 Cash	61		8 Watches	41	
9 Tools (not powered)	48		9 Compact disc players	54		9 Lawnmowers	40	
10 Compact disc players	47		10 Computers	48		10 Computers	37	
11 Computers	38		11 Microwave ovens	36		11 Compact disc players	32	
12 Bicycles	35		12 Walkmans	36		12 Microwave ovens	30	
13 Bracelets	33		13 Lawnmowers	34		13 Tools (not powered)	19	
14 Radios	29		14 Chains (jewellery)	33		14 Video cameras	17	
15 Walkmans	27		15 Tools (not powered)	31		15 Firearms/parts	15	
16 Video cameras	27		16 Radios	30		16 Motor cycles	13	
17 Microwave ovens	21		17 Video cameras	28		17 Musical instruments	12	
18 Lawnmowers	20		18 Edge trimmers	27		18 Horse riding equipment	12	
19 Edge trimmers	17		19 Photographic lenses	27		19 Chains (jewellery)	10	
20 Footwear	15		20 Bicycles	21		20 Radios	10	

CAMPBELLTOWN			CANTERBURY			CONCORD		
Total no. of items stolen		12,039	Total no. of items stolen		9,253	Total no. of items stolen		1,943
% from garages and sheds		21	% from garages and sheds		13	% from garages and sheds		10
Item type	No.		Item type	No.		Item type	No.	
1 Video recorders	1,908		1 Video recorders	1,714		1 Video recorders	178	
2 Televisions	1,269		2 Televisions	1,075		2 Televisions	128	
3 Power tools	1,063		3 Watches	707		3 Power tools	107	
4 Stereos	880		4 Power tools	672		4 Watches	104	
5 Rings	685		5 Cameras	650		5 Cameras	92	
6 Edge trimmers	628		6 Stereos	612		6 Stereos	67	
7 Lawnmowers	589		7 Rings	504		7 Rings	66	
8 Cameras	564		8 Compact disc players	227		8 Lawnmowers	48	
9 Watches	451		9 Chains (jewellery)	220		9 Compact disc players	46	
10 Compact disc players	438		10 Microwave ovens	208		10 Edge trimmers	44	
11 Microwave ovens	319		11 Computers	192		11 Chains (jewellery)	42	
12 Computers	312		12 Lawnmowers	186		12 Radios	37	
13 Bicycles	280		13 Radios	177		13 Computers	30	
14 Tools (not powered)	200		14 Bracelets	171		14 Bracelets	27	
15 Radios	190		15 Video cameras	165		15 Tools (not powered)	26	
16 Chains (jewellery)	182		16 Edge trimmers	151		16 Microwave ovens	24	
17 Video cameras	149		17 Walkmans	134		17 Video cameras	24	
18 Walkmans	110		18 Tools (not powered)	113		18 Photographic lenses	21	
19 Musical instruments	103		19 Cash	100		19 Bicycles	18	
20 Photographic lenses	101		20 Photographic lenses	81		20 Cash	17	

Appendix: Twenty items most commonly recorded stolen in each Local Government Area,
Sydney Statistical Division, 1990-1992, continued

DRUMMOYNE

Total no. of items stolen 1,732

% from garages and sheds 24

Item type	No.
1 Video recorders	198
2 Power tools	189
3 Watches	140
4 Cameras	137
5 Televisions	120
6 Stereos	103
7 Rings	80
8 Compact disc players	51
9 Bicycles	51
10 Chains (jewellery)	50
11 Tools (not powered)	40
12 Radios	33
13 Video cameras	32
14 Lawnmowers	30
15 Edge trimmers	29
16 Computers	29
17 Photographic lenses	29
18 Bracelets	25
19 Microwave ovens	23
20 Walkmans	22

FAIRFIELD

Total no. of items stolen 12,980

% from garages and sheds 19

Item type	No.
1 Video recorders	2,158
2 Televisions	1,449
3 Power tools	1,144
4 Stereos	893
5 Cameras	699
6 Rings	664
7 Lawnmowers	625
8 Watches	618
9 Edge trimmers	539
10 Microwave ovens	349
11 Computers	318
12 Chains (jewellery)	281
13 Compact disc players	274
14 Radios	259
15 Tools (not powered)	249
16 Bicycles	222
17 Bracelets	213
18 Video cameras	181
19 Sewing machines	104
20 Vacuum cleaners	98

GOSFORD

Total no. of items stolen 3,975

% from garages and sheds 22

Item type	No.
1 Power tools	428
2 Rings	392
3 Video recorders	377
4 Televisions	268
5 Cameras	205
6 Stereos	205
7 Watches	190
8 Edge trimmers	135
9 Chains (jewellery)	129
10 Lawnmowers	108
11 Compact disc players	101
12 Bicycles	93
13 Tools (not powered)	82
14 Radios	77
15 Microwave ovens	67
16 Fishing equipment	64
17 Photographic lenses	57
18 Cash	56
19 Earrings	51
20 Video cameras	45

HAWKESBURY

Total no. of items stolen 3,552

% from garages and sheds 15

Item type	No.
1 Video recorders	485
2 Televisions	466
3 Power tools	382
4 Stereos	301
5 Cameras	180
6 Rings	172
7 Microwave ovens	140
8 Compact disc players	114
9 Lawnmowers	113
10 Edge trimmers	104
11 Computers	97
12 Watches	80
13 Tools (not powered)	71
14 Radios	60
15 Firearms/parts	43
16 Musical instruments	41
17 Photographic lenses	36
18 Video cameras	36
19 Chains (jewellery)	33
20 Bicycles	31

HOLROYD

Total no. of items stolen 6,582

% from garages and sheds 25

Item type	No.
1 Video recorders	946
2 Power tools	832
3 Televisions	664
4 Stereos	409
5 Rings	408
6 Lawnmowers	333
7 Cameras	329
8 Edge trimmers	267
9 Watches	226
10 Compact disc players	185
11 Microwave ovens	181
12 Tools (not powered)	168
13 Computers	128
14 Radios	121
15 Bicycles	111
16 Chains (jewellery)	96
17 Video cameras	76
18 Bracelets	59
19 Photographic lenses	57
20 Walkmans	54

HORNSBY

Total no. of items stolen 5,360

% from garages and sheds 14

Item type	No.
1 Video recorders	562
2 Rings	510
3 Power tools	425
4 Televisions	381
5 Watches	341
6 Cameras	336
7 Stereos	315
8 Chains (jewellery)	220
9 Computers	205
10 Compact disc players	202
11 Lawnmowers	131
12 Earrings	105
13 Edge trimmers	103
14 Photographic lenses	99
15 Microwave ovens	90
16 Tools (not powered)	85
17 Bracelets	83
18 Walkmans	69
19 Radios	66
20 Golfing equipment	60

BUREAU OF CRIME STATISTICS AND RESEARCH

Appendix: Twenty items most commonly recorded stolen in each Local Government Area, Sydney Statistical Division, 1990-1992, continued

HUNTERS HILL			HURSTVILLE			INNER SYDNEY		
Total no. of items stolen		1,223	Total no. of items stolen		3,856	Total no. of items stolen		469
% from garages and sheds		13	% from garages and sheds		16	% from garages and sheds		9
Item type	No.		Item type	No.		Item type	No.	
1 Video recorders	129		1 Video recorders	508		1 Cameras	64	
2 Rings	117		2 Watches	395		2 Video recorders	53	
3 Watches	105		3 Power tools	389		3 Watches	41	
4 Televisions	90		4 Rings	323		4 Stereos	37	
5 Power tools	84		5 Televisions	301		5 Televisions	34	
6 Chains (jewellery)	81		6 Cameras	287		6 Power tools	29	
7 Cameras	79		7 Stereos	242		7 Compact disc players	21	
8 Stereos	65		8 Edge trimmers	104		8 Photographic lenses	20	
9 Compact disc players	49		9 Compact disc players	94		9 Walkmans	17	
10 Computers	41		10 Lawnmowers	87		10 Computers	15	
11 Photographic lenses	34		11 Bracelets	87		11 Rings	14	
12 Earrings	21		12 Computers	80		12 Bicycles	11	
13 Tools (not powered)	20		13 Chains (jewellery)	72		13 Radios	11	
14 Video cameras	20		14 Photographic lenses	66		14 Musical instruments	10	
15 Walkmans	18		15 Radios	63		15 Bracelets	9	
16 Bicycles	17		16 Video cameras	59		16 Video cameras	8	
17 Bracelets	16		17 Microwave ovens	58		17 Tools (not powered)	5	
18 Lawnmowers	13		18 Walkmans	57		18 Telephone equipment	4	
19 Edge trimmers	12		19 Tools (not powered)	49		19 Documents	4	
20 Radios	10		20 Bicycles	42		20 Chains (jewellery)	3	

KOGARAH			KU-RING-GAI			LANE COVE		
Total no. of items stolen		3,159	Total no. of items stolen		5,816	Total no. of items stolen		2,309
% from garages and sheds		15	% from garages and sheds		7	% from garages and sheds		10
Item type	No.		Item type	No.		Item type	No.	
1 Video recorders	393		1 Rings	836		1 Video recorders	243	
2 Watches	306		2 Watches	629		2 Rings	234	
3 Cameras	297		3 Chains (jewellery)	565		3 Watches	192	
4 Power tools	285		4 Video recorders	469		4 Cameras	183	
5 Rings	257		5 Cameras	452		5 Televisions	156	
6 Televisions	246		6 Televisions	236		6 Chains (jewellery)	147	
7 Stereos	176		7 Stereos	212		7 Stereos	124	
8 Compact disc players	84		8 Power tools	209		8 Power tools	113	
9 Bracelets	77		9 Earrings	204		9 Compact disc players	104	
10 Chains (jewellery)	75		10 Compact disc players	180		10 Computers	65	
11 Video cameras	68		11 Photographic lenses	157		11 Photographic lenses	64	
12 Bicycles	67		12 Bracelets	128		12 Earrings	61	
13 Photographic lenses	63		13 Computers	116		13 Bicycles	48	
14 Computers	61		14 Brooches	114		14 Walkmans	33	
15 Tools (not powered)	56		15 Walkmans	82		15 Radios	31	
16 Microwave ovens	55		16 Video cameras	81		16 Tools (not powered)	30	
17 Walkmans	55		17 Lawnmowers	78		17 Brooches	30	
18 Radios	49		18 Radios	57		18 Bracelets	26	
19 Edge trimmers	36		19 Edge trimmers	55		19 Video cameras	26	
20 Golfing equipment	35		20 Cash	48		20 Microwave ovens	24	

Appendix: Twenty items most commonly recorded stolen in each Local Government Area,
Sydney Statistical Division, 1990-1992, continued

LEIGHHARDT

Total no. of items stolen 5,461

% from garages and sheds 5

Item type	No.
1 Video recorders	878
2 Cameras	645
3 Televisions	534
4 Stereos	481
5 Watches	400
6 Compact disc players	360
7 Computers	199
8 Power tools	195
9 Photographic lenses	189
10 Rings	142
11 Walkmans	134
12 Radios	117
13 Microwave ovens	88
14 Bicycles	83
15 Video cameras	82
16 Musical instruments	77
17 Chains (jewellery)	72
18 Cash	55
19 Tools (not powered)	47
20 Bracelets	45

LIVERPOOL

Total no. of items stolen 7,450

% from garages and sheds 25

Item type	No.
1 Video recorders	1,063
2 Televisions	858
3 Power tools	816
4 Stereos	458
5 Lawnmowers	453
6 Edge trimmers	374
7 Rings	359
8 Cameras	308
9 Watches	255
10 Microwave ovens	212
11 Bicycles	177
12 Computers	171
13 Compact disc players	167
14 Tools (not powered)	163
15 Chains (jewellery)	132
16 Radios	119
17 Video cameras	103
18 Golfing equipment	86
19 Bracelets	76
20 Musical instruments	64

MANLY

Total no. of items stolen 2,297

% stolen from garages 9

Item type	No.
1 Rings	364
2 Cameras	225
3 Watches	207
4 Video recorders	188
5 Chains (jewellery)	141
6 Televisions	86
7 Earrings	86
8 Power tools	84
9 Stereos	76
10 Compact disc players	66
11 Walkmans	63
12 Bracelets	59
13 Photographic lenses	58
14 Bicycles	54
15 Computers	41
16 Radios	35
17 Video cameras	30
18 Musical instruments	27
19 Brooches	27
20 Microwave ovens	27

MARRICKVILLE

Total no. of items stolen 6,164

% from garages and sheds 7

Item type	No.
1 Video recorders	1,101
2 Televisions	671
3 Cameras	602
4 Stereos	510
5 Watches	431
6 Power tools	400
7 Compact disc players	315
8 Computers	229
9 Walkmans	146
10 Radios	142
11 Rings	125
12 Photographic lenses	110
13 Microwave ovens	103
14 Musical instruments	92
15 Tools (not powered)	82
16 Chains (jewellery)	81
17 Bicycles	81
18 Video cameras	73
19 Cash	70
20 Bracelets	57

MOSMAN

Total no. of items stolen 1,626

% from garages and sheds 9

Item type	No.
1 Rings	200
2 Video recorders	138
3 Watches	136
4 Chains (jewellery)	128
5 Cameras	123
6 Stereos	71
7 Televisions	70
8 Compact disc players	64
9 Earrings	55
10 Bicycles	50
11 Power tools	46
12 Bracelets	37
13 Computers	28
14 Photographic lenses	27
15 Walkmans	27
16 Household goods	21
17 Video cameras	18
18 Brooches	17
19 Radios	16
20 Documents	16

NORTH SYDNEY

Total no. of items stolen 5,716

% from garages and sheds 9

Item type	No.
1 Rings	590
2 Video recorders	570
3 Cameras	570
4 Watches	511
5 Chains (jewellery)	416
6 Stereos	305
7 Televisions	286
8 Compact disc players	265
9 Photographic lenses	199
10 Power tools	179
11 Earrings	162
12 Computers	143
13 Walkmans	142
14 Bicycles	131
15 Bracelets	89
16 Golfing equipment	85
17 Radios	66
18 Video cameras	67
19 Flash units	58
20 Brooches	57

BUREAU OF CRIME STATISTICS AND RESEARCH

Appendix: Twenty items most commonly recorded stolen in each Local Government Area, Sydney Statistical Division, 1990-1992, continued

PARRAMATTA		PENRITH		RANDWICK	
Total no. of items stolen		Total no. of items stolen		Total no. of items stolen	
10,639		11,487		7,740	
% stolen from garages		% stolen from garages		% stolen from garages	
26		22		11	
Item type	No.	Item type	No.	Item type	No.
1 Video recorders	1,466	1 Video recorders	1,616	1 Video recorders	1,013
2 Power tools	1,331	2 Televisions	1,219	2 Watches	687
3 Televisions	1,023	3 Power tools	1,219	3 Cameras	671
4 Stereos	647	4 Stereos	744	4 Stereos	574
5 Rings	609	5 Rings	722	5 Televisions	564
6 Cameras	572	6 Edge trimmers	553	6 Rings	521
7 Lawnmowers	572	7 Watches	533	7 Power tools	329
8 Edge trimmers	495	8 Lawnmowers	518	8 Compact disc players	305
9 Watches	334	9 Cameras	499	9 Chains (jewellery)	276
10 Computers	295	10 Compact disc players	354	10 Bicycles	234
11 Compact disc players	289	11 Microwave ovens	315	11 Walkmans	197
12 Tools (not powered)	261	12 Computers	289	12 Computers	141
13 Microwave ovens	223	13 Bicycles	266	13 Bracelets	134
14 Bicycles	199	14 Tools (not powered)	243	14 Tools (not powered)	132
15 Radios	188	15 Chains (jewellery)	189	15 Photographic lenses	116
16 Chains (jewellery)	174	16 Radios	164	16 Microwave ovens	115
17 Photographic lenses	130	17 Bracelets	134	17 Video cameras	111
18 Video cameras	124	18 Video cameras	125	18 Radios	97
19 Walkmans	114	19 Firearms/parts	101	19 Earrings	95
20 Bracelets	106	20 Golfing equipment	100	20 Musical instruments	74

ROCKDALE		RYDE		SOUTH SYDNEY	
Total no. of items stolen		Total no. of items stolen		Total no. of items stolen	
6,510		5,614		7,505	
% from garages and sheds		% from garages and sheds		% from garages and sheds	
16		16		2	
Item type	No.	Item type	No.	Item type	No.
1 Video recorders	888	1 Rings	597	1 Video recorders	1,180
2 Watches	692	2 Video recorders	595	2 Cameras	1,003
3 Rings	575	3 Watches	458	3 Stereos	798
4 Cameras	540	4 Cameras	378	4 Televisions	724
5 Televisions	515	5 Power tools	377	5 Watches	590
6 Power tools	503	6 Televisions	360	6 Compact disc players	486
7 Stereos	393	7 Chains (jewellery)	335	7 Walkmans	290
8 Chains (jewellery)	194	8 Stereos	291	8 Photographic lenses	269
9 Compact disc players	183	9 Compact disc players	188	9 Rings	242
10 Computers	154	10 Edge trimmers	122	10 Computers	201
11 Bracelets	136	11 Earrings	115	11 Power tools	184
12 Radios	124	12 Computers	113	12 Radios	154
13 Video cameras	121	13 Lawnmowers	99	13 Bicycles	92
14 Bicycles	117	14 Bicycles	97	14 Musical instruments	92
15 Photographic lenses	116	15 Radios	85	15 Microwave ovens	90
16 Walkmans	109	16 Microwave ovens	82	16 Video cameras	85
17 Microwave ovens	96	17 Photographic lenses	79	17 Chains (jewellery)	76
18 Lawnmowers	76	18 Walkmans	79	18 Flash units	59
19 Tools (not powered)	73	19 Video cameras	77	19 Bracelets	58
20 Edge trimmers	67	20 Tools (not powered)	76	20 Documents	55

Appendix: Twenty items most commonly recorded stolen in each Local Government Area,
Sydney Statistical Division, 1990-1992, continued

STRATHFIELD

Total no. of items stolen 2,307

% from garages and sheds 12

Item type	No.
1 Video recorders	367
2 Cameras	224
3 Televisions	208
4 Watches	188
5 Power tools	171
6 Stereos	147
7 Rings	80
8 Compact disc players	77
9 Computers	71
10 Radios	47
11 Photographic lenses	44
12 Microwave ovens	42
13 Walkmans	42
14 Lawnmowers	41
15 Cash	35
16 Chains (jewellery)	34
17 Bicycles	33
18 Edge trimmers	32
19 Video cameras	32
20 Tools (not powered)	31

SUTHERLAND

Total no. of items stolen 6,998

% from garages and sheds 20

Item type	No.
1 Video recorders	775
2 Watches	671
3 Power tools	660
4 Rings	568
5 Cameras	544
6 Televisions	434
7 Stereos	369
8 Compact disc players	217
9 Bicycles	217
10 Photographic lenses	178
11 Chains (jewellery)	153
12 Bracelets	140
13 Edge trimmers	131
14 Radios	126
15 Video cameras	125
16 Golfing equipment	121
17 Computers	114
18 Lawnmowers	109
19 Walkmans	101
20 Microwave ovens	92

WARRINGAH

Total no. of items stolen 6,642

% from garages and sheds 9

Item type	No.
1 Rings	867
2 Video recorders	674
3 Watches	590
4 Cameras	489
5 Chains (jewellery)	441
6 Televisions	379
7 Stereos	347
8 Power tools	299
9 Compact disc players	244
10 Earrings	170
11 Photographic lenses	140
12 Bicycles	131
13 Bracelets	131
14 Walkmans	117
15 Computers	102
16 Video cameras	95
17 Radios	79
18 Musical instruments	68
19 Tools (not powered)	66
20 Brooches	66

WAVERLEY

Total no. of items stolen 5,704

% from garages and sheds 17

Item type	No.
1 Video recorders	715
2 Cameras	654
3 Watches	460
4 Rings	427
5 Stereos	420
6 Televisions	373
7 Compact disc players	258
8 Walkmans	207
9 Chains (jewellery)	178
10 Power tools	159
11 Photographic lenses	152
12 Bicycles	112
13 Bracelets	106
14 Computers	95
15 Earrings	75
16 Video cameras	72
17 Radios	68
18 Tools (not powered)	59
19 Microwave ovens	52
20 Musical instruments	50

WILLOUGHBY

Total no. of items stolen 4,015

% from garages and sheds 10

Item type	No.
1 Rings	454
2 Video recorders	396
3 Chains (jewellery)	337
4 Cameras	328
5 Watches	307
6 Stereos	214
7 Televisions	204
8 Compact disc players	183
9 Power tools	164
10 Earrings	134
11 Photographic lenses	100
12 Computers	89
13 Walkmans	70
14 Golfing equipment	69
15 Bracelets	60
16 Video cameras	60
17 Bicycles	58
18 Brooches	48
19 Radios	45
20 Cash	41

WOLLONDILLY

Total no. of items stolen 1,291

% from garages and sheds 25

Item type	No.
1 Power tools	190
2 Video recorders	144
3 Televisions	134
4 Stereos	91
5 Lawnmowers	69
6 Rings	67
7 Cameras	57
8 Watches	49
9 Edge trimmers	48
10 Compact disc players	40
11 Microwave ovens	35
12 Computers	24
13 Radios	19
14 Bicycles	18
15 Tools (not powered)	18
16 Firearms/parts	16
17 Motor cycles	15
18 Musical instruments	13
19 Chains (jewellery)	12
20 Bracelets	12

BUREAU OF CRIME STATISTICS AND RESEARCH

Appendix: Twenty items most commonly recorded stolen in each Local Government Area,
Sydney Statistical Division, 1990-1992, continued

WOOLLAHRA			WYONG		
Total no. of items stolen		5,923	Total no. of items stolen		3,339
% from garages and sheds		5	% from garages and sheds		21
Item type	No.		Item type	No.	
1 Cameras	634		1 Power tools	348	
2 Video recorders	604		2 Televisions	328	
3 Watches	567		3 Video recorders	313	
4 Rings	437		4 Rings	261	
5 Televisions	405		5 Stereos	179	
6 Stereos	387		6 Watches	130	
7 Compact disc players	321		7 Cameras	126	
8 Chains (jewellery)	203		8 Edge trimmers	112	
9 Walkmans	165		9 Lawnmowers	108	
10 Power tools	159		10 Chains (jewellery)	97	
11 Bracelets	157		11 Bicycles	81	
12 Photographic lenses	147		12 Microwave ovens	78	
13 Computers	121		13 Compact disc players	74	
14 Bicycles	114		14 Tools (not powered)	71	
15 Video cameras	82		15 Radios	66	
16 Earrings	80		16 Fishing equipment	52	
17 Radios	76		17 Earrings	40	
18 Books/stationery	64		18 Marine equipment	40	
19 Tools (not powered)	57		19 Cash	39	
20 Telephone equipment	53		20 Vacuum cleaners	37	

Other titles in this series

- No. 1 Trends in Serious Crime in NSW
- No. 2 Bail in NSW
- No. 3 Heroin Use and Crime
- No. 4 The Criminal Prosecution Process in NSW
- No. 5 Homicide
- No. 6 Court Delay and Prison Overcrowding
- No. 7 Arson in NSW
- No. 8 Suicide
- No. 9 Juvenile Justice and the Children's Court in New South Wales
- No. 10 Sentencing Assault Offenders in the Higher Courts in New South Wales
- No. 11 Uses and Abuses of Crime Statistics
- No. 12 Domestic Violence in NSW
- No. 13 Aspects of Malicious Damage
- No. 14 Imprisonment Rates in NSW and Victoria: Explaining the Difference
- No. 15 Aspects of Demand for District Criminal Court Time
- No. 16 Stealing in NSW
- No. 17 Preventing Credit Card Fraud
- No. 18 Understanding Committal Hearings
- No. 19 Grappling with Court Delay
- No. 20 Adult Sexual Assault in NSW
- No. 21 Trends in Homicide 1968 to 1992
- No. 22 Women as Victims and Offenders
- No. 23 Why does NSW have a higher imprisonment rate than Victoria?