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SERIES I
VOL. II. NO. 4.
SEPTEMBER, 1980

~~CRIME~~ AND JUSTICE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA
QUARTERLY REPORT FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1980

LAW DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF CRIME STATISTICS,
P.N. GRABOSKY, PH.D., DIRECTOR,
JUDITH WORRALL, B.Sc. (HONS.) DIP.ED., STATISTICIAN,
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ACQUISITIONS

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INTRODUCTION

This is the seventh in a series of quarterly reports on the state of crime and justice in South Australia. It was produced with the co-operation of the Police Department, administrative personnel of the Supreme and District Criminal Courts, the Department of Correctional Services, and the Department for Community Welfare. These reports are intended to provide public officials with systematic and timely information for use in decision making, and to enhance public awareness of issues in crime and criminal policy.

The reports have grown progressively in scope since their inception. Part I of this quarter's report compares South Australian crime rates with those from a number of United States jurisdictions. It is anticipated that future issues will provide even greater detail. On 1st July, 1980, a more comprehensive system of statistics from Supreme and District Criminal Courts was implemented; more detailed statistics will be incorporated in forthcoming reports.

In addition, the Office is engaged in the analysis of particular topics, which provide the subjects of special reports published at irregular intervals. The first such report, on homicide in South Australia, appeared in July, 1979. Another, which reported the results of the most exhaustive survey of robbery ever undertaken in South Australia, was published in February, 1980. A detailed analysis of patterns in homicide and serious assault is currently in progress.

The report which follows is divided into four sections, pertaining to Police, Supreme and District Criminal Courts, Correctional Services, and the juvenile justice activity of the Department for Community Welfare. Each section reflects the activity of the relevant department during the period, covered by the report, 1st April through 30th June, 1980. It must be emphasised that these tables do not purport to represent the flow of business through the justice system. For example, a number of offences coming to the attention of the Police will not lead to apprehensions and court proceedings until after the period covered by this report. For these reasons this report is analogous to four snapshots rather than to a motion picture.

In addition, accounting practices differ across contributing departments. For example, in Tables 1.1-1.3 the incidence of rape known to Police includes reported attempts. In returns from Supreme and District Criminal Courts, the offences of rape and attempted rape are counted separately. Similarly, in Table 1.1, all robberies are grouped together, whilst Tables 2.3 and 2.7 distinguish between armed robbery and other robbery. Comparisons between departments are thus inappropriate. More detailed explanations of these counting rules and definitions may be found in Appendices.

PART 1
POLICE DEPARTMENT

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Table 1.1 shows the number of a selected group of offences coming to the attention of the police during the three months covered by this report. It should be noted that changes in police administrative practices have taken place over the past year, and that totals for the current quarter include two sets of figures. The first includes only those offences reported or becoming known to the police during the period 1st April-30th June, 1980. The second set of figures, enclosed in parentheses, reflects those offences which came to the attention of police prior to 31st March, 1980, but had yet to be recorded as of that date.

With the attainment of consistency in processing and recording, stricter comparability over time should be possible. For the time being, the current quarter's totals combined with the unprocessed backlog from previous quarters, are roughly comparable with the average quarterly totals for the three years ending 31st December, 1979.

Even so, these figures are to be interpreted with caution. As not all offences are reported to the police, variations from quarter to quarter might, in part, reflect changes in reporting behaviour rather than in the incidence of crime per se. Moreover, although the definitions of a particular crime may be explicit, the charging practices may vary according to circumstances and subjective judgment. For example, the distinction between robbery and larceny from the person is not always clear cut.¹ Borderline cases may give rise to the more serious or to the lesser charge.

Table 1.3 presents rates of selected offences coming to the attention of police in South Australia, and in a number of large U.S. cities similar in population size to metropolitan Adelaide, during calendar 1979. Rates are based on estimates of population at 30th June, 1979.

Strict comparisons of official crime statistics from one jurisdiction to another are impossible for a number of reasons. First, definitions of an offence may differ. Under South Australian law, the offence of rape includes a number of acts which could only be defined as indecent assault in other jurisdictions. Similarly, the published totals of manslaughter include deaths resulting from negligent driving, whilst American totals do not.

In addition, police charging practices may differ. In some cities, more homicides might be classified as deaths by misadventure; a robbery might be called a larceny from the person; an indecent assault might be called a rape, and vice versa.

Moreover, not all crimes are reported to the police, and the magnitude of the "dark figure of unreported crime" can vary between jurisdictions. Factors which increase the likelihood that a crime will be reported include public confidence in the police, whether the crime was committed by a stranger, and the degree of physical injury or property loss inflicted upon the victim.

And finally, comparisons of crime rates based on the resident population of cities may be jeopardised by various geographic considerations. All else equal, those cities which host an extensive influx of tourists, and shoppers, or which constitute the workplace for a large number of commuters from beyond jurisdictional

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boundaries, may be expected to have higher crime rates. Such cities have a larger number of both potential victims and potential offenders than would be provided by their resident population alone.

Unfortunately, statistics of offences committed in the Adelaide Metropolitan Area are not available. To assist in comparison, two sets of rates are provided for South Australia. The first consists of the number of offences coming to the attention of the police throughout South Australia, divided by the population of the State.

The second set are estimates based upon the total number of offences coming to the attention of police throughout South Australia, divided by the population of metropolitan Adelaide. These should be regarded as deliberate over-estimates of reported crime in the metropolitan area, i.e. as theoretical maximum rates. They represent what the rate of reported crime would be if all offences were committed within the metropolitan area. They do not represent the true rate of reported crime, which would be somewhat lower, for although most serious crimes are committed in the metropolitan area, some are not. Whilst inflated, these estimates serve as a basis for more realistic comparisons with the rates for U.S. cities.

As Table 1.3 reveals, the rate of reported crime is far greater in U.S. cities than in South Australia, or even in metropolitan Adelaide. The incidence of reported violent crime is markedly lower in South Australia, particularly so in light of the fact that rates of reported murder and rape in South Australia include offences which are not so defined under the U.S. classification.

¹South Australia Office of Crime Statistics,
Robbery in South Australia (Adelaide, 1980)
pp.3-7.

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TABLE 1.1 STATISTICS OF SELECTED CRIME REPORTED TO THE POLICE

CRIME (Classification of offences)	OFFENCES REPORTED OR BECOMING KNOWN	UNFOUNDED REPORTS		OFFENCES CLEARED			
		Reported in current period	Reported in a previous period	By Charge	Otherwise	Total Cleared	Total Offenders Involved
Homicide:							
Murder	1			1		1	1 (1)
Attempted Murder	2			3 (1)		3 (1)	3 (1)
Manslaughter	5 (2)			6 (2)		6 (2)	6 (2)
Total Homicide	8 (2)			10 (3)		10 (3)	10 (4)
Serious Assault	105 (11)		1	37 (12)	16	53 (12)	38 (20)
Robbery	111 (4)		1	18 (3)	5	23 (3)	31 (10)
Rape	41 (13)		1	13 (7)	7 (1)	20 (8)	19 (10)
Breaking and Entering:							
Dwelling	3123 (93)		15	183 (58)	35	218 (58)	141 (60)
Shop	1039 (34)		4	107 (46)	5	112 (46)	94 (65)
All other buildings	1432 (67)		4	94 (38)	12	106 (38)	96 (48)
Total Breaking and Entering	5594 (194)		23	384 (142)	52	436 (142)	331 (173)
Motor Vehicle Theft, Etc. (a)	1478	74		197		197	248
Fraud, Forgery, False Pretences:							
Valueless cheques	272 (9)		2	70 (19)	14	84 (19)	27 (7)
All other	542 (84)	1	15	226 (69)	45	271 (69)	137 (50)
Total Fraud Etc.	814 (93)	1	17	296 (88)	59	355 (88)	164 (57)

(a) Number of motor vehicles recovered during the period ...1236....

NOTE: Offences reported or becoming known to the police prior to 1/4/80 but recorded after that date and not included in previous returns are indicated in parentheses.

TABLE 1.2 TRENDS IN REPORTED CRIME

OFFENCE	OFFENCES REPORTED OR BECOMING KNOWN					
	1st April- 30th June, 1980	1st January- 31st March, 1980	1st October- 31st December, 1979	1st July-30th September, 1979	1st April- 30th June, 1979	Quarterly Average 1st January, 1977 - 31st December, 1979
Homicide: Murder	1	3 (4)	13	7	11	6.2
Attempted Murder	2	2 (2)	6	2	2	2.8
Manslaughter	5 (2)	1 (4)	19	2	12	6.7
Total Homicide	8 (2)	6 (10)	38	11	25	14.0
Serious Assault	105 (11)	72 (21)	167	106	82	84.7
Robbery	111 (4)	106 (5)	115	153	41	80.6
Rape	41 (13)	41 (7)	65	55	48	45.1
Breaking and Entering: Dwelling	3123 (93)	2209 (124)	3590	3415	2065	2256.3
Shop	1039 (34)	866 (67)	1263	1305	880	1061.9
All other buildings	1432 (67)	1298 (82)	1923	1937	1147	1275.8
Total Breaking and Entering	5594 (194)	4373 (273)	6776	6657	4092	4594.0
Motor Vehicle Theft, etc.	1478	1390	1496	1486	1685	1437.3
Fraud, Forgery, False Pretences: Valueless cheques	272 (9)	130 (20)	267	223	238	194.3
All other	542 (84)	435 (218)	872	733	511	508.5
Total Fraud, etc.	814 (93)	565 (238)	1139	956	749	646.6

NOTE: Offences reported or becoming known to the police prior to the commencement of each of the two most recent reporting periods, but recorded after those dates and not included in previous returns, are enclosed in parentheses.

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TABLE 1.3 OFFENCES COMING TO THE ATTENTION OF POLICE, 1979:
RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION, SELECTED JURISDICTIONS

Jurisdiction	Estimated Population 30th June, 1979	RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION					
		Murder And Non- Negligent Mans- laughter	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Motor Vehicle Theft
Houston	1,600,000	41	93	582	173	3060	1536
Detroit	1,300,000	35	105	878	599	2516	1654
Dallas	850,000	36	116	524	671	3111	923
Baltimore	830,000	30	68	1022	751	2038	818
San Diego	820,000	12	40	352	259	2433	912
San Antonio	800,000	21	46	211	233	2063	581
Indianapolis	710,000	13	62	289	225	1204	486
Honolulu	710,000	7	31	221	50	1803	811
Washington D.C.	700,000	26	70	989	423	1922	515
Phoenix	700,000	13	68	334	414	2816	755
Memphis	670,000	16	105	493	250	2312	714
San Francisco	660,000	17	101	1014	541	2614	1289

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Definitions of these offences may be found in Appendix III.

OFFENCES COMING TO THE ATTENTION OF POLICE

		RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION					
	Estimated Population 30th June, 1979	Murder* Mans- laughter	Rape**	Robbery	Serious Assault	Break And Enter	Motor Vehicle Theft
South Australia	1,293,800	4	16	29	35	1,618	489

OFFENCES COMING TO THE ATTENTION OF POLICE
THEORETICAL MAXIMUM METROPOLITAN RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION

		RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION					
	Estimated Population 30th June, 1979	Murder* Mans- laughter	Rape**	Robbery	Serious Assault	Break And Enter	Motor Vehicle Theft
Adelaide Metropolitan	933,300	5	23	40	48	2,243	678
(Inflated rates: Based upon offences committed throughout South Australia. True rates of reported crime in Metropolitan Adelaide would be somewhat lower).							

*including driving occasioning death

**including rape of males, rape in marriage, oral and anal rape

SOURCE: South Australian Government Gazette

Definitions of these offences may be found in Appendix II.

PART 2
SUPREME AND DISTRICT CRIMINAL COURTS

This section of the report includes returns from Supreme and District Criminal Courts, and thus concerns only the most serious cases. The vast majority of criminal cases are heard in Courts of Summary Jurisdiction, and are the subject of special reports. As was mentioned earlier, however, a system of statistics from Courts of Summary Jurisdiction was implemented over the past year. Initial returns from Adelaide Magistrates' Court were published in April, 1980. Returns from Courts of Summary Jurisdiction throughout South Australia for the period 1st July-31st December, 1979 were published in September, 1980.

Returns reported in this section reflect only those dispositions which were finalised at the time this report went to press. Cases resulting in conviction but still awaiting sentence as of 1st August, will appear in subsequent reports.

Tables 2.1 through 2.4 show the principal charge laid, the plea entered and the outcome of proceedings for specific offences. Table 2.9 provides a general overview of Higher Court dispositions during the quarter. From these tables, it can be seen that 90% of all defendants charged in the Higher Criminal Courts were ultimately convicted. 85% of these convictions arose from pleas of guilty by the defendant. Thus, 77% of all dispositions in the Higher Courts during the period were convictions resulting from pleas of guilty. Of those individuals who sought to contest charges against them by entering a plea of not guilty, 69% were convicted.

These totals represent a slightly higher proportion of guilty pleas, and a slightly higher proportion of convictions following pleas of not guilty, than has been typical of previous reporting periods.

Of the sixty-four drug cases disposed of during the quarter, all but two involved cannabis.

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TABLE 2.1 PRINCIPAL CHARGE LAID BY CASE OUTCOME: HOMICIDE AND ASSAULT

CASE OUTCOME	PRINCIPAL CHARGE LAID															
	Murder		Attempted Murder		Manslaughter		Major Assault		Minor Assault		Death by Driving		Other Offences		Total	
	G	NG	G	NG	G	NG	G	NG (NP)	G	NG (NP)	G	NG	G	NG	G	NG (NP)
CONVICTED: Murder																
Attempted Murder																
Manslaughter		2														2
Major Assault							23	12							23	12
Minor Assault									4	1					4	1
Death by Driving												1				1
Other Offences												3				3
NOLLE PROSEQUI								(7)		(2)						(9)
ACQUITTED								12		1						13
TOTAL		2					23	24 (7)	4	2 (2)		4			27	32 (9)

G = Guilty

NG = Not Guilty

(NP) = No Plea

TABLE 2.2 PRINCIPAL CHARGE LAID BY CASE OUTCOME: SEXUAL OFFENCES

CASE OUTCOME	PRINCIPAL CHARGE LAID											
	Rape		Attempted Rape		Indecent Assault on female		Unlawful Sexual Intercourse		Other Offences		Total	
	G	NG	G	NG	G	NG	G	NG	G	NG	G	NG
CONVICTED: Rape		3										3
Attempted Rape												
Indecent Assault on female		1			13						13	1
Unlawful Sexual Intercourse	2						4				6	
Other Offences					1				1	1	2	1
NOLLE PROSEQUI												
ACQUITTED		2				1		1				4
TOTAL	2	6			14	1	4	1	1	1	21	9

18.

TABLE 2.3 PRINCIPAL CHARGE LAID BY CASE OUTCOME: OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY

CASE OUTCOME	PRINCIPAL CHARGE LAID																							
	Armed Robbery		Other Robbery		Arson		Burglary		Break & Enter		Larceny		Embezzle- ment		False Pretences		Fraud		Forge and/or Utter		Other Offences		Total	
	G	NG	G	NG	G	NG	G	NG	G	NG	G	NG(NP)	G	NG	G	NG(NP)	G	NG	G	NG	G	NG	G	NG(NP)
CONVICTED: Armed Robbery	5	1																					5	1
Other Robbery			4	2																			4	2
Arson					2	1																	2	1
Burglary							36	3															36	3
Break & Enter									113	3													113	3
Larceny							2	1			33	7											35	8
Embezzlement													2										2	
False Pretences															14	4							14	4
Fraud																	5						5	
Forge and/or Utter																			4				4	
Other Offences			1*				2			1											5	4	8	5
NOLLE PROSEQUI												(4)				(1)								(5)
ACQUITTED												8		1								1		10
TOTAL	5	1	5	2	2	1	40	4	113	4	33	15(4)	2	1	14	4(1)	5		4		5	5	228	37(5)

*See minor assault for sentence

G = Guilty

NG = Not Guilty

(NP) = No Plea

TABLE 2.4 PRINCIPAL CHARGE LAID BY CASE OUTCOME: MISCELLANEOUS OFFENCES

CASE OUTCOME	PRINCIPAL CHARGE LAID													
	Cultivate Marijuana		Sell Marijuana		Possess Marijuana For Sale		Possess or use Marijuana		Other Narcotic Offences		All other Offences		Total	
	G	NG (NP)	G	NG	G	NG	G	NG	G	NG	G	NG (NP)	G	NG (NP)
CONVICTED: Cult. Marijuana	41	4											41	4
Sell Marijuana			3										3	
Possess Marijuana for sale					10	3							10	3
Possess or use Marijuana					1		1						2	
Other Narcotic offences									1	1			1	1
All other Offences											11	2	11	2
NOLLE PROSEQUI		(1)										(2)		(3)
ACQUITTED														
TOTAL	41	4 (1)	3		11	3*	1		1	1	11	2 (2)	68	10* (3)

*These totals do not include one defendant deceased before trial

G = Guilty
NG = Not Guilty
(NP) = No Plea

TABLE 2.5 SENTENCE IMPOSED BY PRINCIPAL OFFENCE CONVICTED: HOMICIDE & ASSAULT

PRINCIPAL OFFENCE CONVICTED	SENTENCE IMPOSED																
	Probation and/ or Bond	Fine Only	Imprisonment												Total	Bonds Revoked	Median Duration (in months) prior to revocation
			Less than 6 months		6 months up to 1 year		1 year up to 2 years		2 years up to 5 years		5 years up to 10 years		10 years or more				
			D	S	D	S	D	S	D	S	D	S	D	S			
Murder																	
Attempted Murder																	
Manslaughter											1		1		2		
Major assault	2	5	2	5	10	8	1	2							35		
Minor assault			3	2	1										6		
Death by driving								1							1		
Other	1	2													3		
Total	3	7	5	7	11	8	1	3			1		1		47		

*D denotes detention
S denotes suspended

TABLE 2.6 SENTENCE IMPOSED BY PRINCIPAL OFFENCE CONVICTED: SEXUAL OFFENCES

PRINCIPAL OFFENCE CONVICTED	SENTENCE IMPOSED															Bonds Revoked	Median Duration (in months) prior to revocation
	Probation and/ or Bond	Fine Only	Imprisonment												Total		
			Less than 6 months		6 months up to 1 year		1 year up to 2 years		2 years up to 5 years		5 years up to 10 years		10 years or more				
			D	S	D	S	D	S	D	S	D	S	D	S			
Rape							1		2						3		
Attempted Rape																	
Indecent assault on female	2	1	2	3	1	3		1	1						14		
Unlawful sexual intercourse		1			1	1		3							6		
Other			1				1		1						3		
Total	2	2	3	3	2	4	2	4	4						26		

*D denotes detention
S denotes suspended

22.

TABLE 2.7 SENTENCE IMPOSED BY PRINCIPAL OFFENCE CONVICTED: OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY

PRINCIPAL OFFENCE CONVICTED	SENTENCE IMPOSED															Bonds Revoked	Median Duration (in months) prior to revocation
	Probation and/ or Bond	Fine Only	Imprisonment												Total		
			Less than 6 months		6 months up to 1 year		1 year up to 2 years		2 years up to 5 years		5 years up to 10 years		10 years or more				
			D	S	D	S	D	S	D	S	D	S	D	S			
Armed Robbery							1		3	2					6		
Other Robbery							1		5						6		
Arson							1	1	1						3		
Burglary	2	2	1	2	11	7	4	8	1	1					39	1	6
Break & Enter	10	2	3	4	14	31	20	28	1	3					116	3	12
Larceny	4	10	3	4	3	12	2	3		2					43		
Embezzlement		1	1												2		
False Pretences	1			2	4	4	1	5		1					18	1	11
Fraud								3	2						5	1	52
Forge and/or Utter	1				1			1		1					4		
Other	1	1		1	3	2	3	1							12		
Total	19	16	8	13	36	56	33	50	13	10					254		

*D denotes detention
S denotes suspended

TABLE 2.8 SENTENCE IMPOSED BY PRINCIPAL OFFENCE CONVICTED: MISCELLANEOUS OFFENCES.

PRINCIPAL OFFENCE CONVICTED	SENTENCE IMPOSED															Bonds Revoked	Median Duration (in Months) prior to revocation
	Probation and/ or Bond	Fine Only	Imprisonment												Total		
			Less than 6 months		6 months up to 1 yr		1 year up to 2 years		2 years up to 5 years		5 years up to 10 years		10 years or more				
			D	S	D	S	D	S	D	S	D	S	D	S			
Cultivate Marijuana	1	27		4		5		6	2						45	3	13
Possess Marijuana for sale			1	1	6	5									13		
Sell Marijuana						1	2								3		
Possess or use Marijuana		1		1											2		
Other Narcotic Offences					1	1									2		
All other Offences	2	2	2	2		2		1	1	1					13		
Total	3	30	3	8	7	14	2	7	3	1					78		

*D denotes detention
S denotes suspended

TABLE 2.9 DISPOSITIONS BY PLEA, TYPE OF COURT AND MONTH

Plea	APRIL		MAY		JUNE		Total for Quarter		Total	1st Jan-31st Dec, 1979		1979 Total
	District	Supreme	District	Supreme	District	Supreme	District n %	Supreme n %		District n %	Supreme n %	
No plea (Nolle pros.)	5		6		6		17 ⁴		17 ⁴	52 ⁴	18 ⁶	70 ^{4.8}
Guilty	109	10	133	7	69	16	311 ⁷⁷	33 ⁷²	344 ⁷⁷	939 ⁷⁹	162 ⁵⁸	1101 ^{74.5}
Not guilty: leading to verdict of	26	4	31	3	18	6	75 ¹⁹	13 ²⁸	88 ¹⁹	206 ¹⁷	100 ³⁶	306 ^{20.7}
(1) guilty	18	4	19	2	13	5	50 ⁶⁷	11 ⁸⁵	61 ⁶⁹	115 ⁵⁶	68 ⁶⁸	183 ^{59.8}
(2) not guilty	8		12	1	5	1	25 ³³	2 ¹⁵	27 ³¹	91 ⁴⁴	32 ³²	123 ^{40.2}
Total	140	14	170	10	93	22	403 ¹⁰⁰	46 ¹⁰⁰	449 ¹⁰⁰	1197 ¹⁰⁰	280 ¹⁰⁰	1477 ¹⁰⁰

TABLE 2. 10 APPEALS FROM THE SUPREME AND DISTRICT CRIMINAL COURTS

Appeals Against Conviction								
	Carried Over From Previous Period	New Appeals Lodged	Appeals Withdrawn	Appeals Decided	Appeals Dismissed	Convictions Quashed: No Further Action	Convictions Quashed: New Trials Ordered	Appeals Pending At End of Period
1st Jan - 31st Dec, 1979	10	34	10	28	18	2	8	6
Apr - Jun, 1979	15	6	4	12	9		3	5
Jul - Sep, 1979	5	6	1	7	4		3	3
Oct - Dec, 1979	3	6		3	1	2		6
Jan - Mar, 1980	6	9	1	4	4			10
Apr - Jun, 1980	10	4	3		8			3

Appeals Against Sentence								
	Carried Over From Previous Period	New Appeals Lodged	Appeals Withdrawn	Appeals Decided	Appeals Dismissed	Sentences Reduced	Sentences Increased	Appeals Pending At End Of Period
1st Jan - 31st Dec, 1979	6	43	19	24	19	5		6
Apr - Jun, 1979	8	8	2	8	7	1		6
Jul - Sep, 1979	6	14	10	4	3	1		6
Oct - Dec, 1979	6	11	2	9	6	3		6
Jan - Mar, 1980	6	9	4	7	5	2		4
Apr - Jun 1980	4	17	2		9	3		7

TABLE 2. 11 APPEALS FROM COURTS OF SUMMARY JURISDICTION

Appeals Against Conviction				
Charge	Appeals Heard and Decided	Appeals Withdrawn or Dismissed	Appeals Allowed: Cases Remitted to Courts of Summary Jurisdiction	Appeals Allowed: Convictions Quashed No further action
Alcohol related driving offences	4	2	1	1
Other road traffic offences	7	2	5	
Other offences	14	7	5	2
Total	25	11	11	3

Appeals Against Sentence					
Charge	Appeals Heard and Decided	Appeals Withdrawn or Dismissed	Appeals Allowed: Cases Remitted to Courts of Summary Jurisdiction	Appeals Allowed: Sentences reduced	increased
Alcohol related driving offences	5	2		3	
Other road traffic offences	6	3		3	
Other offences	16	10	1	5	2
Total	27	15	1	11	2

Orders			
Appeals Heard and Decided	Appeals Withdrawn or Dismissed	Appeals Allowed: Cases Remitted to Courts of Summary Jurisdiction	Appeals Allowed: Order Reduced
4	2	1	1

PART 3
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

Part 3 of this report contains returns from the Department of Correctional Services. The daily average number of persons in custody, in proportion to the general population (66.7 per 100,000) represents an increase over the previous quarter, and is slightly lower than the nationwide average for Australia of 67.3.²

Some 15% of all prisoners in custody at 30th June, were on remand. The current rate of remandees per 100,000 population (11.5) is the highest of any Australian State, exceeded only by that of the Northern Territory.

The past quarter saw a continued increase in the size of the State's prison population. The number of persons in custody under sentence at the end of the quarter (768) was markedly higher than the comparable totals published in any of the six previous quarterly reports.

Noticeable departures from patterns observed in previous quarterly reports include an increase in both the number and the proportion of prisoners received as a result of drunkenness convictions. The totals of 245 or 16.4% of all prisoners received contrast with an average of 153 or 12% since December, 1978.

In addition, only 29 persons were placed on parole during the quarter, compared with an average of 44 over the previous six reporting periods.

²David Biles, *Australian Prison Trends*, no.49 (Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology, 1980).

TABLE 3.1 DAILY AVERAGE IN CUSTODY

	Male	Female	Total n %
Remand	145	5	150 17
Sentenced	702	17	719 83
Total	847	22	869 100

TABLE 3.2 PRISON POPULATION AND PERSONS UNDER SUPERVISION AT END OF QUARTER

PERSONS IN CUSTODY

	Male	Female	Total n %
Remand	132	8	140 15
Sentenced	747	21	768 85
Total	879	29	908 100

PERSONS UNDER SUPERVISION

	Male	Female	Total n %
Probation	2,000	434	2,434 93
Parole	180	2	182 7
Total	2,180	436	2,616 100

TABLE 3.3 PERSONS RECEIVED INTO CUSTODY OR PLACED UNDER SUPERVISION

PERSONS RECEIVED INTO CUSTODY

	Male	Female	Total n %
Remand	569	32	601 29
Sentenced	1,349	106	1,455 71
Total	1,918	138	2,056 100

PERSONS PLACED UNDER SUPERVISION

	Male	Female	Total n %
Probation	298	57	355 92
Parole	29		29 8
Total	327	57	384 100

TABLE 3.4 PERSONS RECEIVED INTO CUSTODY BY RACE AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS AT TIME OF LATEST OFFENCE

	ABORIGINAL			NON-ABORIGINAL			TOTAL			
	Employ- ed	Unem- ployed	Total	Employ- ed	Unem- ployed	Total	Employed n %	Unemploy- ed n %	Unknown n %	Total n %
Remand	13	47	76	150	280	546	163 ²⁶	327 ⁵³	132 ²¹	622 ¹⁰⁰
Sentenced	25	198	262	120	319	526	145 ¹⁸	517 ⁶⁶	126 ¹⁶	788 ¹⁰⁰
Total	38	245	338	270	599	1072	308	844	258	1410

TABLE 3.5 PERSONS RECEIVED INTO CUSTODY BY AGE

	under 18	18-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36-40	41-50	51-60	over 60	Unknown	Total
Remand		167	177	121	58	36	35	23	4	1	622
Sentenced		81	198	131	91	51	125	68	41	2	788
Total		248	375	252	149	87	160	91	45	3	1410

TABLE 3.6 PERSONS RECEIVED INTO CUSTODY BY OFFENCE CHARGED

	Homicides	Assaults	Robbery and Extortion	Fraud, Forgery	Theft, Break & Enter	Property Damage	Driving and Related	Drunk	Offensive Behaviour	Other	Total
Remand	7	122	32	45	251	17	59	3	20	107	663
Sentenced	6	125	14	44	117	29	391	245	120	401	1492
Total	13	247	46	89	368	46	450	248	140	508	2155

TABLE 3.7 PERSONS DISCHARGED FROM CUSTODY BY FORM OF DISCHARGE

	Sentence Served	Fine Paid	To Parole	To Licence	To Bail	Off Court	Appeal Upheld	Deceased	Deported	Extra- dited	Escaped	Other	Total
Male	607	158	21	1	89	272			1	8	5	15	1177
Female	46	25			7	14				1		1	94
Total	653	183	21	1	96	286			1	9	5	16	1271

TABLE 3.8 PROBATION AND PAROLE CASES COMPLETED BY TYPE OF CASE COMPLETION

	EXPIRED		REVOKED/ESTREATED		DECEASED		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Probation	231	49	15	3	1		247	52
Parole	42		4		1		47	
Total	273	49	19	3	2		294	52

TABLE 3.9 TRENDS IN SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS IN CUSTODY AND UNDER SUPERVISION

33.

	TABLE REFERENCE	QUARTER ENDED 30TH JUNE 1980	QUARTER ENDED 31ST MARCH 1980	QUARTER ENDED 31ST DEC 1979	QUARTER ENDED 30TH SEP 1979	QUARTER ENDED 30TH JUNE 1979	QUARTER ENDED 31ST MARCH 1979
Daily Average Remand	3.1	150	113	135	139	138	143
Daily Average Sentenced	3.1	719	692	710	698	658	630
End of Quarter Remand	3.2	140	119	118	137	136	140
End of Quarter Sentenced	3.2	768	694	662	704	690	665
End of Quarter Probation	3.2	2434	2388	2422	2466	2422	2450
End of Quarter Parole	3.2	182	200	178	190	200	203
Total Received Remand	3.4	622	424	472	515	515	584
Total Received Sentenced	3.4	788	690	656	665	750	674
% Aboriginal	3.4	33.2	29.6	30.0	26.4	27.6	28.0
% Unemployed	3.4	65.6	65.2	68.5	71.7	68.5	71.5
% Aged 25 and Younger	3.5	44.2	38.4	37.7	47.2	41.5	39.4
% Convicted Offences Against Property	3.6	12.7	12.3	16.2	15.0	15.5	15.7
% Convicted Drunkenness	3.6	16.4	12.8	13.2	11.5	9.6	12.2
% Convicted Driving and Related Offences	3.6	26.2	28.8	26.4	30.0	23.6	27.0
Total Received Probation	3.3	355	320	324	364	341	345
Total Received Parole	3.3	29	45	38	37	49	52
Estreatment/Revocation Probation	3.8	18	24	27	17	19	3
Estreatment/Revocation Parole	3.8	4	8	6	8	8	3

PART 4
DEPARTMENT FOR COMMUNITY WELFARE

The tables in this section present selected details of appearances before Children's Courts and Children's Aid Panels during the reporting period. Tables 4.1, 4.2, 4.5 and 4.6 are limited to appearances for offences only, whilst remaining tables incorporate appearances for such matters as neglect, truancy, breach of bond, and applications.

Table 4.9 shows a consistent decrease in the percentage of Children's Court appearances by females, and a consistent increase in the percentage of Court appearances by children under 15 years of age, since the introduction of the Children's Protection and Young Offenders Act, 1979. Further study is required, however, before these changes could be attributed to patterns of offending, to trends in referral practices, or to some other factor.

TABLE 4.1 APPEARANCES BY OFFENCE AND OUTCOME
CHILDREN'S COURTS

Offence Outcome	Homicide	Assault	Robbery	Rape	Other sexual Offences	Break and Enter	Vehicle Theft	Theft	Wilful Damage	Receiving	Fraud	Driving and Traffic	Drug Offences	Transport and communication	Liquor	Unlawfully on premises	Indecent Behaviour	Disorderly, Drunk	Other Offences	Total
Detention		3	1	1	1	15	7	1												29
Detention-Suspended		1				3	2													6
Detention-Suspended other Bonds		7				14	12	5										1		39
Bond with Supervision		16	4		3	60	31	46	7		3		2			1		8	3	184
Bond, I.N.C.		NOT	AVAILABLE																	
Other Bonds		15	1			28	25	29	8	2	6	2	2		2	3		12	2	137
Fine		16			2	12	11	24	6	6	9	40	17		16	2	3	37	17	218
Discharge-non-effective order		11			2	15	14	25	7	2	5	3	1		2	1		13	2	103
Total		69	6	1	8	147	102	130	28	10	23	45	22		20	7	3	71	24	716

Appearances where major charge was drunken driving = 7

TABLE 4.2 APPEARANCES BY OFFENCE AND OUTCOME

CHILDREN'S AID PANELS

Offence	Homicide	Assault	Robbery	Rape	Other sexual Offences	Break and Enter	Vehicle Theft	Theft	Wilful Damage	Receiving	Fraud	Driving and Traffic	Drug Offences	Transport and communication	Liquor	Unlawfully on premises	Indecent Behaviour	Disorderly, Drunk	Other Offences	Total
Outcome																				
Warning & Counselling		18	1		2	77	35	413	39	17	24	55	27	2	19	28	11	41	37	846
Undertaking-Child		1				13	4	34	4		2	1	1		2	1		1	2	66
Undertaking-Parents								1												1
Vary Undertaking																				
New Undertaking																				
Refer to Court						6	6	13	2	1	2	1			1			2	2	36
Undertaking Completed		1				7	2	20	6	1		2		1				4		44
Total		20	1		2	103	47	481	51	19	28	59	28	3	22	29	11	48	41	993

40.

TABLE 4.3 APPEARANCES BY AGE, SEX AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS

CHILDREN'S COURTS

	10		11		12		13		14		15		16		17		17+		Sub Total		Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
Student Apprentice	3		4		8	3	31	5	56	7	19	3	23	1	8	1			152	20	172
Unemployed									10	4	35	3	61	2	55	6			162	16	178
Employed							1		4		9		24		30				68		68
Not in Workforce													1			1			1	1	2
Unknown	7	4	5	1	15	1	16	2	27	3	47	6	74	10	100	10			290	36	326
Total	10	4	9	1	23	4	48	7	97	14	110	12	183	13	193	18			673	73	746

CHILDREN'S AID PANELS

	10		11		12		13		14		15		16		17		17+		Sub Total		Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
Student Apprentice	19	8	47	6	56	19	113	48	137	70	99	36	48	15	26	12			545	214	759
Unemployed									1	1	5	2	6		6	1			18	4	22
Employed									3		15	4	32	4	28	10			79	18	97
Not in Workforce							1	1	5	2	32	10	31	10	23	16			92	39	131
Unknown	2						1	1			1		1	1	2	1			6	3	9
Total	21	8	47	6	56	19	115	50	146	73	152	52	118	30	85	40			740	278	1018

TABLE 4.4 APPEARANCES BY AGE, SEX AND RACE

CHILDREN'S COURTS

	10		11		12		13		14		15		16		17		17+		Sub Total		Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Non Aboriginal	5	1	7	1	16	4	38	4	86	12	94	10	164	11	182	16			592	59	651
Aboriginal	5	3	2		7		10	3	11	2	16	2	19	2	11	2			81	14	95
Unknown																					
Total	10	4	9	1	23	4	48	7	97	14	110	12	183	13	193	18			673	73	746

CHILDREN'S AID PANELS

	10		11		12		13		14		15		16		17		17+		Sub Total		Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Non Aboriginal	20	6	47	5	56	19	109	48	140	71	148	48	112	30	85	38			717	265	982
Aboriginal	1	2		1			6	2	6	2	3	4	6		2				22	13	35
Unknown											1								1		1
Total	21	8	47	6	56	19	115	50	146	73	152	52	118	30	85	40			740	278	1018

42.

TABLE 4.5 TYPE OF APPEARANCE BY RACE
CHILDREN'S COURTS

	Aboriginal	Other	Total
Arrest	52	213	265
Summons	37	418	455
Total	89	631	720

TABLE 4.6 APPEARANCE BY SECURE CARE, RACE AND D.C.W. REGION
CHILDREN'S COURTS

Regional Office	Number of Appearances		Number of Custodial Remands		% of Appearances Involving Custodial Remands		% of Remands where Offender is on 1st Court Appearance		Number of Detention Orders		% of Appearances involving Detention Order	
	Aboriginal	Other	Aboriginal	Other	Aboriginal	Other	Aboriginal	Other	Aboriginal	Other	Aboriginal	Other
Central Southern	8	92	3	15	37	16		7	1	2	12	2
Central Eastern	2	74		18		24		28				
Central Western	19	136	10	15	53	11	10		5	4	26	3
Central Northern	23	221	12	24	52	11		21	4	6	17	3
Southern Country	12	69	2	2	17	3			1	1	8	1
Northern Country	31	59	8	8	26	13	12	25	3	2	10	3
Total	95	651	35	82	37	13	6	16	14	15	15	2

TABLE 4.7 APPEARANCES BY LIVING ARRANGEMENTS: CHILDREN'S COURTS, CHILDREN'S AID PANELS

	Natural Parents	Parent and Step-Parent	Parent and De-Facto	One- Parent Family	Foster Parents	Relatives	Independ- ent	Institution or Home	No Fixed Abode	Unknown	Total
Court	189	4	3	104	5	28	48	19		346	746
Panel	670	17	7	229	3	25	38	19	1	9	1018
Total	859	21	10	333	8	53	86	38	1	355	1764

44.

TABLE 4.8

TRENDS IN SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN'S COURT AND AID PANEL APPEARANCES

	Table Reference	Quarter Ended 30th June, 1980	Quarter Ended 31st March, 1980	Quarter Ended 31st December, 1979	Quarter Ended 30th September, 1979	Quarter Ended 30th June, 1979
COURT						
Total Appearances	4.1	716	676	737	840	827
% Offences Against Property	4.1	61.4	63.8	63.2	62.6	61.2
% Aboriginal	4.4	12.7	12.4	11.2	10.1	13.1
% Unemployed*	4.3	23.9*	N/A	N/A	N/A	25.4
% Female	4.4	9.8	11.4	12.3	12.8	13.1
% Under 15	4.4	29.1	25.0	23.6	16.4	20.5
% Detention	4.6	3.9	2.4	4.6	2.1	3.5
PANEL						
Total Appearances	4.2	993	1126	634	995	522
% Offences Against Property	4.2	73.4	76.6	76.2	71.2	73.0
% Aboriginal	4.4	3.4	2.4	3.0	4.0	5.2
% Unemployed	4.3	2.2	8.7	N/A	N/A	5.8
% Female	4.4	27.3	29.8	29.3	28.6	23.3
% Under 15	4.4	53.1	54.6	50.6	56.4	75.0

*Unemployment status was not recorded in an additional 50% of Children's Court Cases. The true rate of unemployment amongst all children appearing before the Courts is likely to be somewhat higher.

APPENDIX I: EXPLANATORY NOTES

Tables 1.1 and 1.2:

One offence is counted for each individual or premises victimised. Attempts are counted as offences, except in the case of attempted murder, which is counted separately. An offence is "unfounded" when investigation has established that the alleged offence was not in fact committed. This includes a false report, a mistake in the facts as reported by the informant, or no intent to defraud in the case of fraud offences. Inability to prove an ingredient of an offence does not make an offence unfounded, nor does a decision by a complainant not to proceed after the offence has been reported.

For purposes of this report, offences may be cleared "by charge", when an information has been laid against one person, or "otherwise" in such situations as the complainant's death or refusal to prosecute, or the offender's death or committal to a mental hospital before an information can be laid. Offences cleared during this reporting period include many which came to the attention of the police during previous periods. The two sides of the table are thus separate and distinct, and are not to be used in calculating "clearance rates".

Specific definitions and counting procedures are contained in the publication -

Selected Crime: Explanatory Notes for the
Guidance of Police Authorities.
(Canberra: Australian Bureau of Statistics).

Tables 2.1-2.8:

"Principal Charge Laid" refers to the most serious offence with which the defendant has been charged. "Case Outcome", in the event of a conviction, refers to the most serious offence for which the defendant has been convicted; in the event of an acquittal or a decision by the Crown not to prosecute ("Nolle Prosequi") it refers to all offences with which the defendant has been charged. For example, an individual charged with and convicted of both armed robbery and common assault would be recorded in tables 2.3 and 2.7 only under armed robbery.

Tables 2.1-2.11:

These tables refer to appearances by individual defendants. For example, four co-defendants tried and convicted jointly of an offence which they committed in concert, would each 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.

Tables 2.1 and 2.5:

Major assault includes assaults occasioning bodily harm, and driving occasioning bodily harm; minor assault includes common assault, aggravated assault, and other assaults of a non-sexual nature and which did not involve bodily harm.

Tables 2.3 and 2.7:

"Burglary" refers specifically to breaking and entering a dwelling at night. "Break and enter" refers to all other break and enter offences.

Tables 2.5-2.8:

"Sentence imposed" refers to the principal penalty awarded. If, for example, a defendant were awarded both a six month suspended sentence and a fine of \$500.00, only the suspended sentence would be noted in the table.

"Bonds revoked" and duration prior to revocation refer specifically to revocations made during the period 1 April - 30 June, 1979. The original offences occurred prior to this reporting period.

Tables 2.5-2.8:

Sentences shown are those awarded for the principal offence only. Although they incorporate cumulative or concurrent sentences for multiple counts of the principal offence, they do not include sentences imposed for lesser offences of which the defendant may have been also convicted and for which additional sentences may have been awarded.

Table 3.1 and 3.9:

Daily average figures are rounded to the nearest whole number.

Table 3.3:

"Persons received into Custody or Supervision" includes total admissions into institutions - that is, admissions from court, change of status admissions (from remand to under sentence), and those admitted for further monetary warrants or additional sentences.

"Persons received into supervision" does not include voluntary or supervision in prison clients.

Table 3.4:

Race and Employment Status are as defined by the individual received into custody. The extent to which Aboriginality is under-reported and unemployment over-reported is not known.

Table 3.4 and 3.5:

"Persons received into Custody" includes only new admissions to prison, that is, from court or other external places. It excludes change of status admissions. Employment status is at the time when last offence was committed.

Table 3.6:

"Persons received into Custody" includes total admissions for all persons. In the case of sentenced persons with multiple offences, the offences are counted separately only if the sentences are served cumulatively and the offences are in different offence categories. Sentences to be served concurrently are counted once only, in the category of major offence. Hence the table is representative of sentences rather than

persons. Persons held on remand for multiple offences are recorded in each offence category for which they have been charged unless multiple offences occur within the same category.

Table 3.7:

"Persons discharged from Custody" does not include transfers to other institutions within the state.

Table 3.8:

"Persons discharged from supervision" includes only those persons placed on a supervised bond, not unsupervised cases.

Tables 4.1-4.7:

These tables represent enumerations of appearances, not individuals; some individuals may have appeared on more than one occasion.

Tables 4.1, 4.2, 4.5 and 4.6:

These tables are limited to appearances for specific offences.

Tables 4.3, 4.4 and 4.7:

These tables include, in addition to appearances for offences, appearances for charges of neglect, truancy, breach of bond, and applications.

Table 4.5:

The classification "Aboriginal" has been assigned to individuals by social workers, and not by the individuals themselves. This table does not count appearances on Application or Progress Reports.

Table 4.6:

This table illustrates the proportion of offenders whose appearance has been preceded by a remand in custody and shows those appearances resulting in an order by the Court to a period of detention.

Table 4.7:

This table reports the living arrangements of young offenders at the time of offence.

APPENDIX II - DEFINITIONS

Table 1.1 and 1.2:

The offence categories used in this table include the offences shown and are defined as follows:

Murder

Attempted Murder

Manslaughter - Includes death by dangerous driving.

Serious Assault - An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe bodily injury, usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or other means likely to produce death or great bodily harm.

Robbery - Includes in addition to simple offences of robbery all other offences involving robbery, such as Robbery under arms, with violence, in company, Assault and Robbery, Stealing from the person with violence.

Rape - Includes Attempted rape and Assault with intent to rape but excludes Carnal knowledge and Indecent assault.

Breaking and Entering - This is subdivided into dwelling, (i.e. burglary), shop and all other buildings.

Motor Vehicle Theft, etc - Includes all other offences described as Stealing, Illegal use, Unlawful use, Unauthorized use, Use of vehicle without consent, Unlawfully assuming control, etc. Includes cases where the vehicle is not actually driven away.

Fraud, Forgery, False Pretences:

- Valueless cheques - All offences of obtaining property by false pretences involving fraudulent passing of valueless cheques, except when a genuine cheque is altered or the endorsement of the payee is forged, when it is included in "all other".
- All other

Tables 2.1-2.8:

The offence categories used in these statistical tables include the offences shown and are defined as follows:

Table 2.1 and 2.5:

- Murder
- Attempted Murder
- Manslaughter: (Other than Motor vehicle).

Table 2.1 and 2.5 cont:

Major Assault - Any assault involving the use of a weapon or committed in company with another person; and any assault causing, or which might reasonably have caused, serious physical or mental injury. Serious injury includes any condition which would normally be regarded as requiring treatment by a medical practitioner. It would therefore include:

- (1) any injury resulting in detention in hospital as an in-patient for the primary purpose of treatment;
- (2) fractures, concussions, internal injuries, severe cuts or stabs requiring stitching; and
- (3) severe general shock requiring medical attention.

Minor Assault - All assaults not classified under major assault, i.e. Common assault, Assault police, Resist arrest.

Death by Driving - Manslaughter - driving only; Death caused by negligent or careless driving.

Other offences - Conspiracy to murder; Endanger life; Kidnapping; Abduction; Abortion; Conceal birth of dead baby; Threat of murder.

Table 2.2 and 2.6:

Rape - Includes Rape in marriage, Oral, Anal or Homosexual rape.

Attempted Rape - Attempt to or Assault with intent to rape.

Indecent Assault

Unlawful Sexual Intercourse - Includes Carnal knowledge.

Other Offences - Incest; Indecent interference; Buggery.

Table 2.3 and 2.7:

Robbery - Assaulting another person and stealing, or Assaulting another person with intent to steal, property from that person, or in his presence (i.e. from under his immediate and personal care and protection).

Armed Robbery - Armed robbery; Attempted robbery whilst armed; Assault with intent to rob whilst armed.

Other robbery - Robbery with violence; Robbery with minor assault; Assault with intent to rob.

Arson - Arson and attempted - person not therein.

Burglary - Burglary; Break and enter dwelling and commit (or intend to commit) a felony.

Table 2.3 and 2.7 cont:

Break and Enter - Break and enter a building (other than a dwelling) and commit (or intend to commit) a felony; Sacrilege.

Larceny - Larceny of a motor vehicle; Unlawful use of a motor vehicle; Rob or steal from the person; Stock theft; Shop theft; Other larceny.

Embezzlement - Embezzlement; Falsification of accounts; Larceny by a servant, bailee, partner; Fraudulent misappropriation by trustee.

False Pretences

Fraud - Misrepresentation, or fraud to obtain goods, money, etc.

Forge and/or Utter - Includes counterfeit.

Other Offences - Extortion; Receiving; Unlawful possession; Wilful damage; Kill or injure animal.

Table 2.4 and 2.8:

Cultivate Marijuana

Sell Marijuana

Possess Marijuana for sale

Possess or use Marijuana

Other Narcotic Offences - All other drugs; Import addictive drugs; Premises used for sale or cultivation of drugs.

All Other Offences - Driving offences; Offensive behaviour; Prostitution; Offences relating to firearms; Escape from lawful custody; Accessory; Breach of recognizance.

Table 4.1 and 4.2:

The offence categories used in these statistical tables include the following offences:

Homicide - Murder; Manslaughter; Cause death by negligent driving.

Assault - Inflict grievous bodily harm; Common assault; Assault occasioning actual bodily harm; Assault with intent.

Robbery - Robbery with violence; Demand money with menaces.

Rape - Rape; Attempted rape.

Other Sexual Offences - Carnal knowledge; Indecent assault; Buggery.

Break and Enter - Burglary, Break, enter and steal; Break, enter with intent.

Vehicle Theft - Illegal use; Illegal interference.

Table 4.1 and 4.2 cont:

Theft - Stealing Commonwealth property; Larceny; Stealing cattle, bird, animal, etc; Stealing bonds, bills, etc; Larceny from the person; Larceny in dwelling houses; Larceny of things attached to land.

Wilful Damage - Arson; Damage to building by tenants; Damage trees; Malicious damage to ships; Removing, damaging buoys, etc; Other malicious damage; Sacrilege; Wilful damage; Write on walls, post bills, etc; Extinguish street light.

Receiving - Receiving; Receiving (other than principal).

Fraud - Forgery; Embezzlement; Larceny as a servant; Falsification of accounts; Fraudulent misappropriation; False pretences; Forge and utter, Utter with intent; Fraud.

Drug Offences - Use or possess drugs; Possess deleterious drugs.

Driving and Traffic - All serious offences such as cause bodily harm by dangerous driving; fail to stop after accident in which a person is killed or injured; drive in manner dangerous and drive while disqualified from holding a licence. It includes many minor traffic offences dealt with at the same time as other offences. It does not include liquor offences such as exceed .08 or offences relating to the illegal use of vehicles.

Transport and Communications - Throw stones at railway train; Endangering railway passengers; Illegal use of bicycle, etc; Illegal interference with boats, ships, etc.

Liquor - All offences under Licensing Act; Exceed .08; Driving whilst under the influence of liquor.

Unlawfully on Premises - Unlawfully on premises; Unlawfully on reserve.

Indecent Behaviour - Indecent interference; Gross indecency; Indecent language; Indecent exposure; Urinate in public place; Solicit for prostitution.

Disorderly, Drunk - Disorderly or offensive behaviour; Drunk in a public place.

Other Offences - Any offence which cannot be fitted into a more appropriate category.

APPENDIX IIIDEFINITIONS: U.S. UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING PROGRAM

Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter: is the wilful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another. The classification is based solely on police investigation, as opposed to coronial or judicial inquiry. It does not include deaths caused by negligence, suicide, or accident; the killings of felons by police officers in the line of duty, or attempted murder.

Forcible rape: is the carnal knowledge of a female, forcibly and against her will. Assaults or attempts to commit forcible rape by force or threat of force are also included; statutory rape (without force) and other sex offences are not.

Robbery: is the taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.

Aggravated assault: is an unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault is usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. Attempts are included, since it is not necessary that an injury result when a gun, knife, or other weapon is used which could and probably would result in serious personal injury if the crime were successfully completed.

Burglary: is the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft. The use of force to gain entry is not required.

Motor vehicle theft: is the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. It does not include the taking of a motor vehicle for temporary use by those persons having lawful access.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, 1978.

END