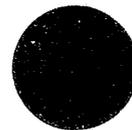


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STATISTICAL REPORT

CRIMINAL JUSTICE

RESEARCH CENTER

140672

SERIES A

No. 28
AUGUST 1992

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**CRIME AND JUSTICE
IN
SOUTH AUSTRALIA
1991**

NCJRS

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ACQUISITIONS

OFFICE OF CRIME STATISTICS
Attorney-General's Department

140672

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

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PREFACE

This report includes statistics derived to a large extent from the Justice Information System and the Court Services Department computer system. The information that originates from these sources and the periods covered by them are as follows:

1. Offences reported or becoming known to police, and alleged offenders apprehended. 1 July to 31 December 1991.
2. Cases before the Supreme and District Criminal Courts and Courts of Summary Jurisdiction. 27 July 1991 to 31 December 1991.
3. Appearances before Children's Aid Panels. 1 July to 31 December 1991.
4. Community corrections data. 1 July to 31 December 1991.

The data described in 1. to 3. above were generated from these sources for the first time in 1991 and were transferred electronically to databases maintained by the Office of Crime Statistics. Procedures have been developed to ensure reporting that is consistent with past practices, however any change of reporting system introduces the possibility of minor inconsistencies. For police statistics, the Overview comments on some alterations in offence coverage. For lower court statistics, there is now more complete coverage for offences within the scope of the report.

Background data on defendants in offences against Commonwealth laws are no longer supplied by the Commonwealth Police and are derived instead from the records of the South Australian Police Department. A recent audit by the Office of Crime Statistics indicated this source to contain more complete background information on Commonwealth offenders.

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

Frank Morgan
Director
Office of Crime Statistics
August 1992

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

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

Data entry, coding and auditing:	Robin Green, Jill Kielow, Mark Johnson, Paul Utry, Julie Venning
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Table layout and typing:	Adrian Barnett, Paul Thomas, Fiona MacGregor

INTRODUCTION

This report, covering the period 1 January to 31 December 1991, is the fifth Crime and Justice report to be based on a calendar year reporting period. Prior to the 1987 report, these publications were based on six-month reporting periods, whilst figures from courts of summary jurisdiction were published in a separate report.

Statistics in this report cover five main areas:

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

Summary

- There was a 1.0% decrease in selected offences reported or becoming known to police in 1991.
- Property offences decreased by 2.7%, however the major factor contributing to this decline was the exclusion for the second half of the year of items reported as 'lost or possibly stolen'. Motor vehicle thefts declined by 7.1%, property damage by 1.5% and unlawful possession of property by 1.1%. Increases occurred in the categories of fraud and forgery (15.4%), shop theft (19.6%), and break and enter offences (1.0%).
- Robbery and extortion offences increased by the largest percentage (27.0%), while offences against the person increased by 7.1% and sexual offences increased by 12.7%.
- 36,734 criminal matters were finalised in summary courts, a 3.3% increase over 1990. Broadly in line with increases in offences reported or becoming known to police, the largest increase occurred in robbery and extortion (47.2%), fraud offences (22.9%) and drug offences (22.1%).

- 63.1% of defendants were convicted of the major charge, whilst another 1.5% were convicted of a lesser charge. 12.8% of cases were found guilty without the recording of a conviction, whilst another 3.6% were committed for trial or sentence in the Supreme or District Criminal Court. In 0.1% of cases the defendant was acquitted of the major charge, whilst another 10.4% had the major charge dismissed by the court and in 8.3% of cases the prosecution withdrew the major charge.
- The most common major penalty for cases convicted was a fine (43.2%), followed by driver's licence suspension (27.3%). Imprisonment was imposed in 7.1% of cases, for an average of 18.9 weeks, with the longest imprisonment being four years. The offence group in which imprisonment was used most often was break and enter, where 37.0% of cases convicted were imprisoned.
- There were 17.3% more cases finalised in the Supreme and District Criminal Courts in 1991 than in 1990, most of the extra cases coming from the District Court. The category that saw the greatest increase in cases was robbery and extortion, where 41 extra cases (a 43% increase) were finalised.
- There were fewer acquittals in 1991 than in 1990, and rather more cases in which the Crown entered a *nolle prosequi*. In both absolute and percentage terms, the largest number of the latter was in the sexual offences group, where almost a third of cases resulted in a complete discharge of the defendant after a *nolle prosequi*.
- The most common major penalty for cases convicted was suspended imprisonment, which was applied in 43.9% of cases. Direct imprisonment was given in 36.1% of cases, for an average of 29.0 months, with an average non-parole period of 38.1 months.
- 11 life sentences were given, all for murder, with an average non-parole period of 25 years and 3 months. The maximum non-parole period set in 1991 was 33 years and six months, although this was an extension to an existing life sentence. The longest non-parole period set for a new life sentence was 33 years, compared to 27 years in 1990.
- Prison numbers increased in 1991, with both the number of admissions to prison and daily averages in custody increasing. This was due to increased admissions of persons imprisoned for fine default. In 1990 there were 1,203 admissions to prison for fine default, whilst in 1991 this increased to 1,758.
- There was an increase of 24% in the number of community-based orders commenced, as well as increases in the number under supervision and the number of supervision orders completed.
- Appearances before Children's Courts increased by 0.8% in 1991, whilst appearances before Children's Aid Panels declined by 8.3%. Increased use of formal police cautions may have contributed to the decline in Aid Panel appearances.
- The majority of offences for which children appeared were property-related

(67.1%), whilst serious crimes of violence were involved in 2.6% of cases. The latter represented an increase from the previous year, mainly due to an increase in the number of robberies (from 49 to 77 cases).

- The most common penalties imposed by Children's Courts were bonds (in 32.3% of cases) and fines (31.1%). Children's Aid Panels were most likely to warn and counsel children (85.6% of cases), reflecting that these bodies deal with less serious matters. Another 5.4% were referred on to Children's Courts, whilst 5.2% entered into undertakings.

As with all quantitative data, the tables in this publication can give rise to misunderstanding and confusion unless assessed carefully. The notes that follow are designed to assist understanding of the data in this *Crime and Justice* report and to give a brief overview of the South Australian criminal justice system. Readers are also asked to read the footnotes appended to individual tables and the explanatory notes in Appendix A.

Using crime and justice reports

Comprehensiveness

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

'Snapshot' rather than 'flow' statistics

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

Differences between agencies

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

Interpreting Crime Statistics

Another factor which should be borne in mind in assessing these Crime and Justice figures is that they derive from operational records and are affected by changes to the criminal law or justice administration. The number of driving offences in a given year will rise significantly if the Police Department dedicates more resources to enforcing motor traffic legislation. In South Australia police statistics on drink driving offences show increases since the introduction of random breath testing in 1981 until 1988 and particularly sharp increases in 1987 when the number of drivers given a random breath test was doubled (see Table 2.5). Survey data collected by the NRMA Road Accident Research Unit at Adelaide University indicate, however, that the proportion of individuals driving 'over the limit' has actually been reducing since 1982. Publicity about drink driving and increased levels of enforcement have served to reduce its incidence, but the number of recorded drink driving offences has reflected the greater enforcement activity by police rather than the reduced incidence indicated by the surveys.

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

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

PART 1 - OVERVIEW

1.1 Police Statistics

In 1991 there were 183,645 selected offences reported or becoming known to police. This was a 1% decrease over 1990. This was due to the change half way through the year to the new JIS system (referred to below), which does not include some non-offence matters previously assigned to the 'other theft - other offences' offence group. Selected offences consist of the offences listed in Table 1.1, and exclude offences such as minor traffic offences, environmental offences, offences against bushfire legislation, minor street offences, etc. Violent offences (offences against the person, robbery and extortion and sexual offences) made up 9.2% of the total of selected offences, with property offences (larcenies, break and enter, fraud, unlawful possession of property and property damage) making up the largest group with 84.2% of the total. Overall, violent offences increased by 9.4% over 1990.

The largest increases were in robbery and extortion and sexual assault, which increased by 27.0% and 12.7% respectively. The major category of robbery responsible for the increase was in the 'other robbery' sub-category, which consists of un-armed robberies. This contributed 238 of the additional 300 robbery and extortion offences. Robberies with a firearm increased by 24 offences (13.3%) whilst robberies with weapons other than firearms increased by 49 offences (18.0%).

Sexual assaults increased by 289 offences, most of which were contributed by rape (182 additional offences) and indecent assault (140 offences more than last year). The numbers of sexual offences may have increased in part due to the success of special operations in the northern suburbs by police and Department of Family and Community Services to detect sexual abuse offences against children ('Operation Paradox'). In such cases by the time the matter has been detected, there is usually a history of offending by a trusted person with regular access to the child, and so child victims are likely to generate more offences per case than are adult victims.

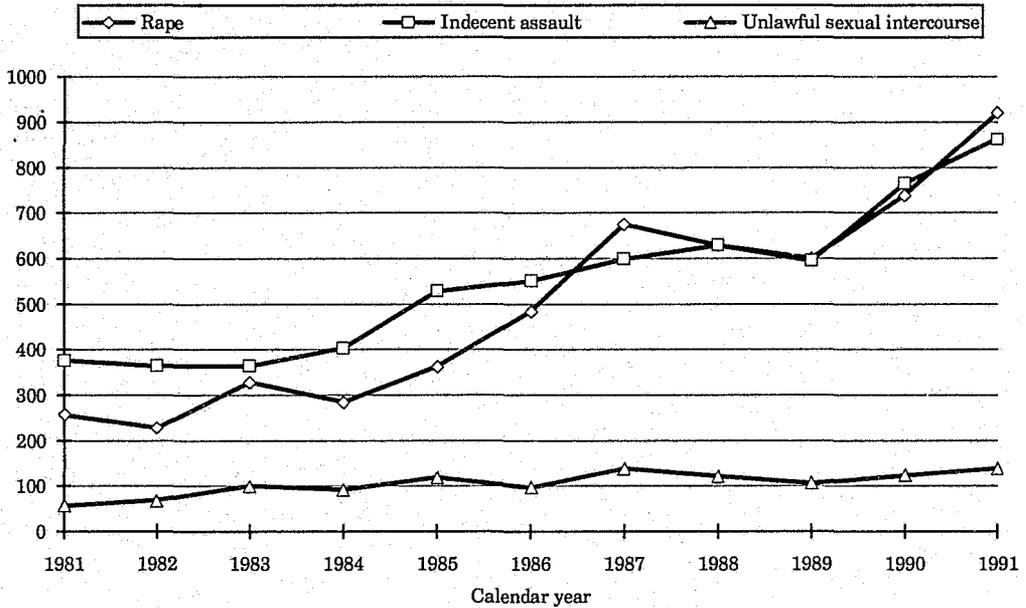
These figures are the first to incorporate data collected on the Justice Information System, and cover the period July to December, 1991. Under the JIS the category 'lost or stolen' which comprises reports to police of property which is missing and which may have been either lost or stolen, is no longer classified as an offence. Although these were not known to have been offences, police had previously included them in the 'other theft - other' category in the property offences group. This anomaly has now been corrected in the data-collection system on the Justice Information System. However, for consistency with previous years, this category is counted in the data from the first six months, which were generated under the previous statistical reporting system. During the first half of the year, 5,257 'lost or stolen' instances were counted, which accounts almost exactly for the decrease in the group.

Table 1.1 Selected offences reported or becoming known to police, 1990 and 1991

Offence group	1990	1991	% change
Offences against the person	12,069	12,926	+7.1
Robbery and extortion	1,113	1,413	+27.0
Sexual offences	2,281	2,570	+12.7
Property offences	158,963	154,601	-2.7
Driving offences	8,112	8,813	+8.6
Drug offences	2,985	3,322	+11.3
Total	185,523	183,645	-1.0

Within the property offences category, a number of categories increased by a notable amount. Fraud, forgery and false pretences group increased by 15.4%, largely as a result of efforts by the Social Security Department to prosecute cases of fraudulent receipt of social security benefit payments. Break and enter offences were notable for the very small increase (1.0%) compared to previous years, although this also showed a change in the pattern of offending, with an increase in domestic breaks of some 2,241 offences (9.6%) being largely offset by a drop of 1,839 break-ins of shops (21.1%). Motor vehicle theft actually declined by 1,048 offences (7.1%). Shop theft offences increased from 8,193 offences in 1990 to 9,795 in 1991 (19.6%). Property damage offences declined slightly, with a rise in arson offences being counterbalanced by a fall in other forms of property damage.

Fig. 1.1 Selected sexual offences, 1981 to 1991.

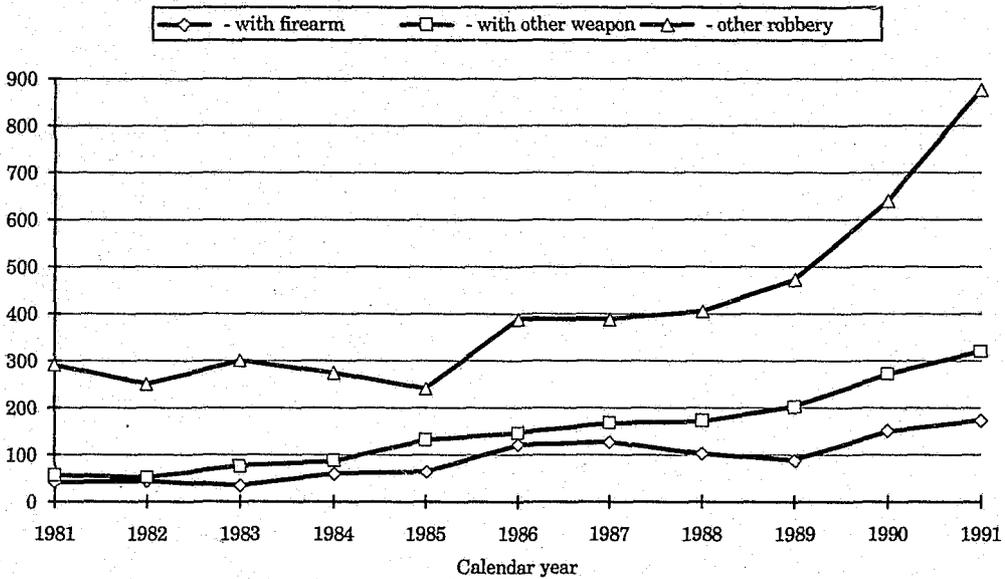


Counting rules and charging practices in sexual offences

Sexual offences have grown steeply in recent years, especially in the case of rape and indecent assault. There was some movement of offences from the indecent assault category into rape after amendments to the Criminal Law Consolidation Act in 1985 broadened the definition of rape. The counting of sexual assault figures by police is different from the counting of most other offences, as each distinct offence recalled by the victim is counted separately; by contrast the practice in most other offence categories is to count only one offence per victim. Thus a victim who reports a lengthy history of offences makes a large contribution to the total.

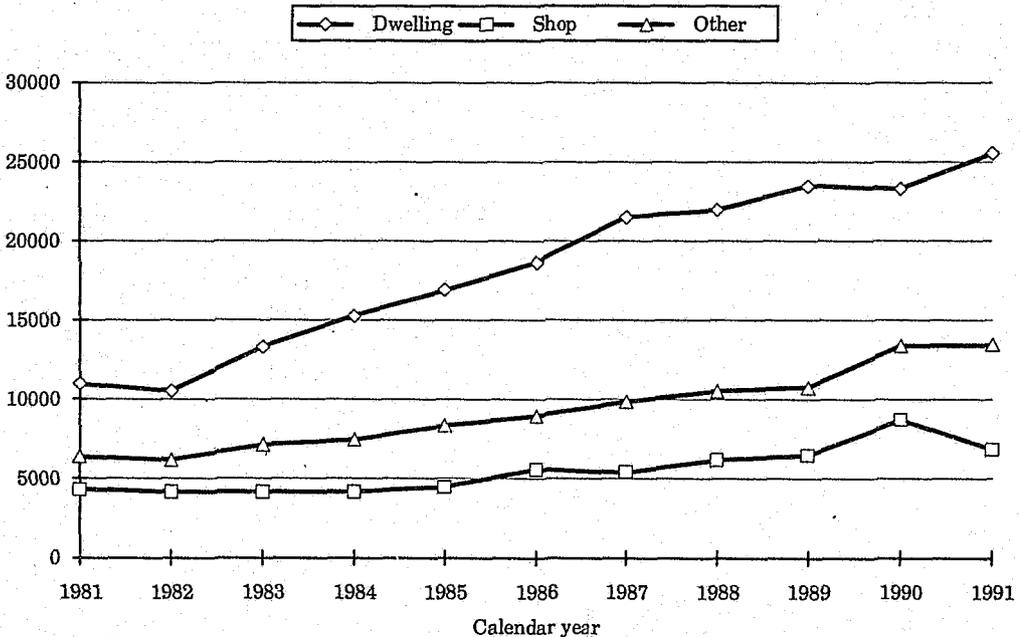
A second factor affecting the number of recorded rapes is the charging practices of police where the victim is a child, especially one under 12. Recent Police Commissioner's reports show the percentages of victims under 17 (the age of consent in most circumstances) at between 35% and 40% of the total, whilst those under the age of 12 were between 21% and 30%. The latter group is especially likely to have been victimised over a long period before the offending is discovered and thus to have the whole list of offences counted. Where the victim is under 12, the offence is almost never charged as rape in the Supreme Court, but instead is charged with the purpose-designed offence of unlawful sexual intercourse. It should be kept in mind when considering the figures for the number of rape offences reported that a significant proportion of these is changed by the prosecution at the court stage. This change of charge, plus the grouping of multiple offences against the one victim - or even more than one victim - makes it very difficult to compare numbers of reported rape offences with numbers of court cases involving rape.

Figure 1.2 Robbery offences, 1981 to 1991



Robbery figures have shown an increasing trend over the past 11 years, with most of the increase in the last three years. The largest increase has been in the "other robbery" category, which describes unarmed robbery.

Figure 1.3 Break and enter offences, 1981 to 1991



Break and enter offences have increased at a steady rate over the last eleven years, with a slowing in the last year, largely due to a decline in the number of break and entry offences involving shops, although this decline was offset by an increase in the number of offences involving dwellings.

Fig. 1.4 Drink-driving offences, 1981 to 1991

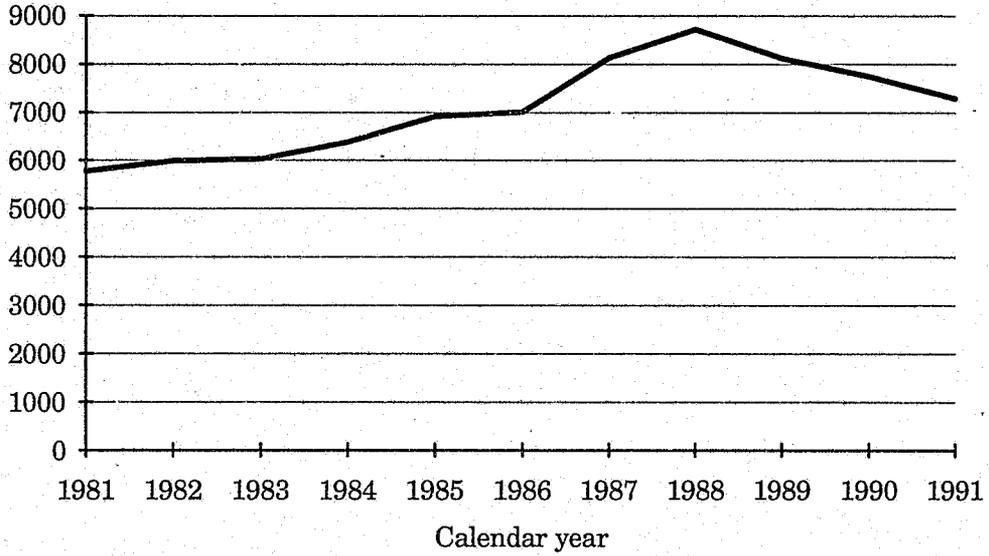
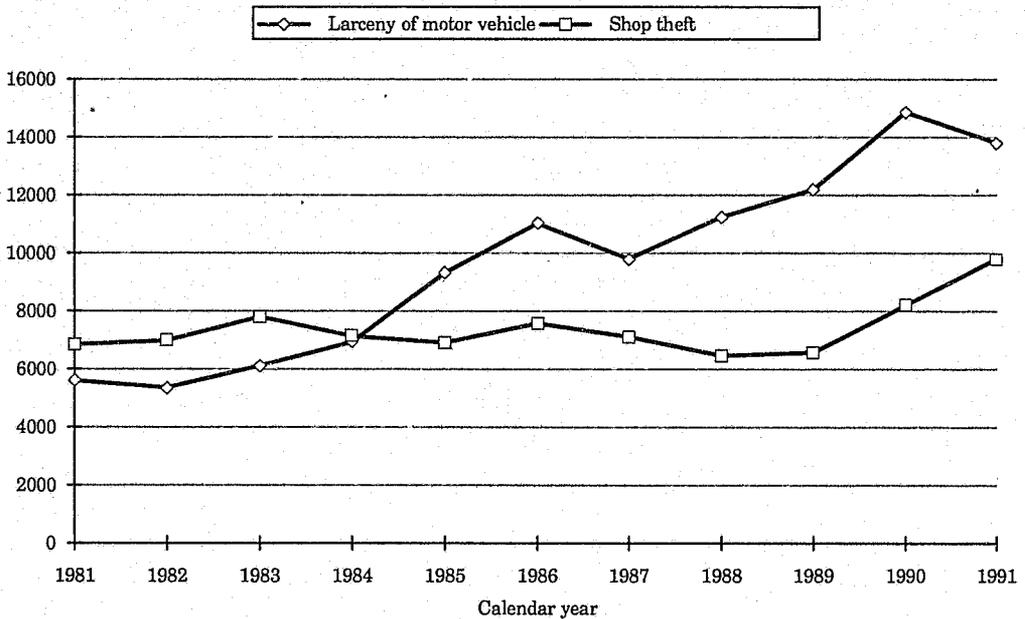


Figure 1.5 Motor vehicle larceny and shop theft offences, 1981 to 1991



Driving offences increased by 8.6% overall, although this was made up of a drop in drink-drive offences (by 461 offences or 6.0%) and a much larger increase in offences of dangerous, reckless or negligent driving, which increased by 1162 offences (314.9%). The increase in dangerous, reckless and negligent driving offences was due to all such offences being recorded for the first time for the period July to December 1991 as a result of the introduction of the Justice Information System. Before this the manual recording system had progressively omitted the counting of these offences, a trend that accelerated on the introduction of a new computerised system in the police prosecutions section. This system failed to feed back into the statistical recording system the offences it handled, resulting in an increased under-counting of these offences as the system became more widely used. The series of figures for this category of offence should therefore be treated with caution. Commencing with 1992 figures there should be a complete enumeration of this category. Drink-drive offences have been declining each year since 1988, possibly as a result of greater awareness of the likelihood of detection by random-breath testing and of the dangers of drink-driving brought home by potent television advertising campaigns.

Drug offences increased by 11.3% overall, with the majority of the increase coming from offences involving cannabis. Over 84% of this increase was due to offences involving the cannabis, with over half (63.5%) of the increase in cannabis offences involving the use or possession of it.

There were 41,404 persons apprehended for selected offences, of whom 81.6% were males. Males are most heavily represented amongst the sexual offences and in the break and enter group, where they make up 97.3% and 92.5% of the total for whom gender is known. (The gender of another 404 cases is unknown as the apprehending police officers failed to record this information.) The groups in which the percentage of females was highest were fraud and deception (30.0%) and larceny (31.2%). The larceny group for both males and females was predominantly shop theft offences, where this offence 46.6% of the larceny group for males and 82.7% for females.

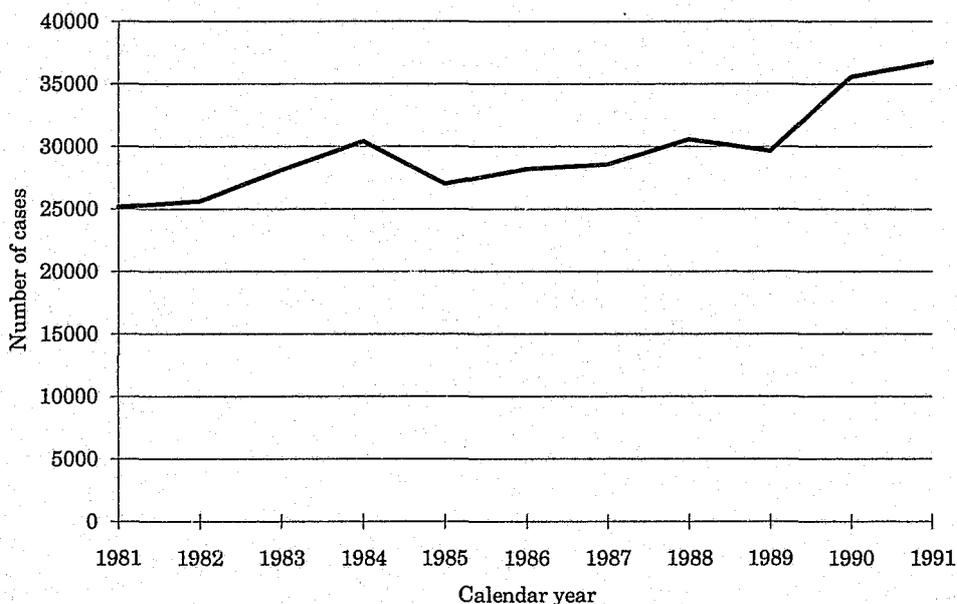
Juveniles (persons between 10 and 17 years of age) made up 32.0% of the total, or 30.1% when drug offences are excluded. (Persons receiving expiation notices are not counted as the matter is not an offence unless the expiation fee is not paid. Juveniles are not eligible to receive expiation notices however, which has the effect of inflating their apparent representation amongst apprehensions.) The two categories with the largest percentage of juveniles (excluding drug offences for the reason mentioned) were larceny (47.1%) and break and enter (46.3%). The larceny category was mainly composed of shop theft offences, where 58.4% of apprehensions of juveniles for larceny were for shop theft.

1.2 Courts of Summary Jurisdiction

Overview

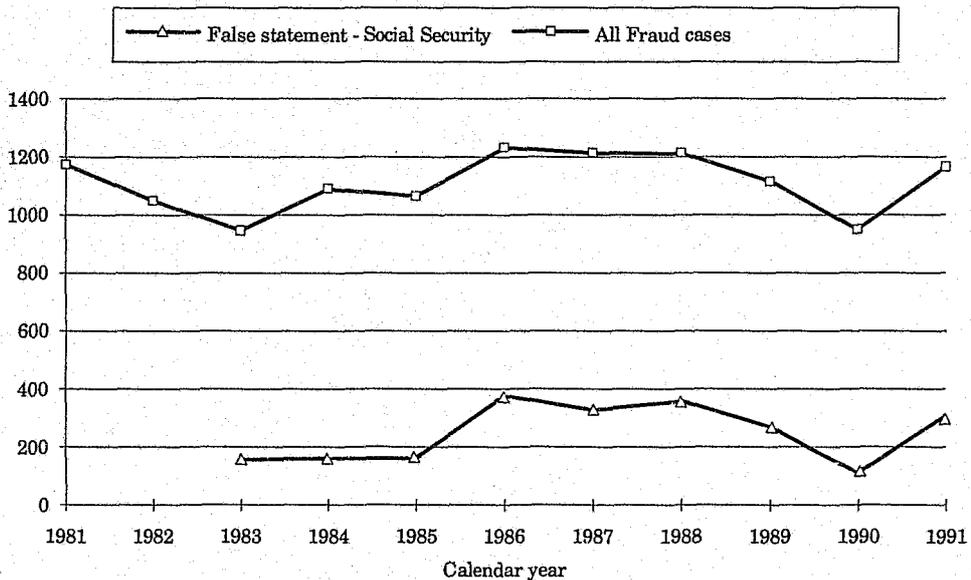
During 1991 there was a 3.3% increase in the number of criminal matters finalised in the Summary courts (36,734 up from 35,551). (See Figure 1.6) The largest increases were recorded in Robbery and Extortion offences (up 74.2%), Other offences (up 73.9%); Sexual offences (up 47.2%), Fraud offences (22.9%) and Drug offences (22.1%).

Figure 1.6 Criminal cases finalised in summary courts



Amongst drug offences the major increase was for the 'cultivation of Indian hemp' which rose by 60.3% (from 531 in 1990 to 851 in 1991). The 22.9% increase in Fraud offences was the first rise for this category since 1986 and was due to an 181% increase in 'false statements with respect to a government benefit' (309 in 1991 compared with 110 in 1990). Analysis of the trends presented in figure 1.7 indicates that this increase may simply be the result of renewed investigation and prosecution by the Department of Social Security after an amnesty in 1989 resulted in an unusually lower number of cases being finalised in 1990.

Figure 1.7 Fraud and Social Security fraud cases, 1981 to 1991.



NB: Prior to 1983 data Social Security fraud cases were not differentiated in the data

On the positive side, decreases were recorded for Minor Street offences (down 9.5% over 1990 figures), Driving offences (down 8.5%) and Shop Theft (down 4.2%).

Outcomes

The majority (63.1%) of defendants were convicted on their major charge (60.1% convicted with penalty and 3.0% convicted without penalty) while another 1.5% were convicted of a lesser charge. As with previous years the highest rates of conviction were found amongst driving offences (90.8%) and drug offences (81.3%).

A further 12.8% of all defendants were found guilty without having a conviction recorded and 3.6% had their case committed for trial or sentence at the District or Supreme Court.

Of the remaining cases one in ten (10.4%) had their major charge dismissed and another 8.3% had their major charge withdrawn. Only 0.1% of all defendants were acquitted on their major charge.

Penalties

In those cases where a conviction was recorded a fine was most commonly imposed as the major penalty (43.2% of all convicted cases), followed by suspensions of driver's licences (27.3%).

Fines were most frequently used (as the major penalty) in drug offences (97.7% of cases); 'other offences' (92.1%), minor street offences (83.6%) and firearm offences (81.2%).

Overall 7.1% of convicted defendants received a period of imprisonment, ranging from a minimum of 1 week up to 208 weeks with the average being 18.9 weeks. Another 8.0% received a suspended imprisonment on their major charge convicted.

Prison sentences most likely to be handed down for break and enter (37.0% of convicted defendants received a prison sentence), unlawful use or theft of a motor vehicle (34.9%) or offences against the person (13.0%).

Community Service orders constituted the major penalty in only 4.9% of cases, and were most commonly employed in the sentencing of defendants convicted of 'unlawful possession of property' (15.3%), 'other larceny' (14.6%) and 'offences against the person' (12.2%).

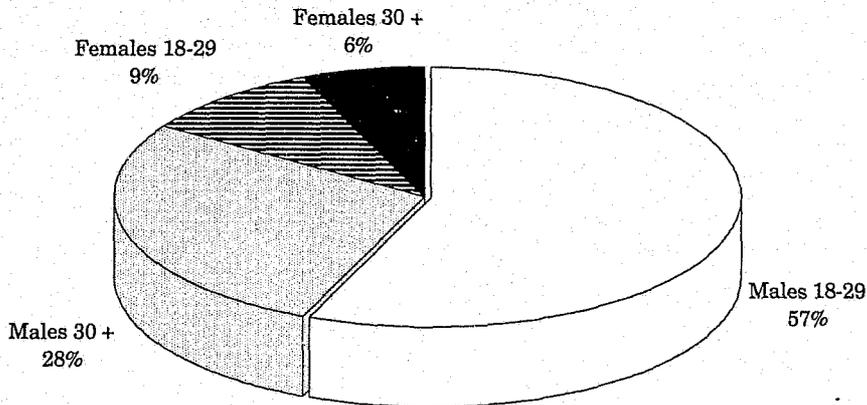
Within the category of fraud offences there has been an increase of 10.7 percentage points in the proportion of offenders receiving a suspended imprisonment and a decrease of 12.1 percentage points in the use of fines as the major penalty. This increase is due to the large increase in the number of defendants charge with 'making a false statement in relation to a government benefit' for which the major penalty has traditionally been a suspended sentence.

With respect to 'other larceny' offences there was an increase of 6.5 percentage points in the use of community service orders as the major penalty and a 10.3 percentage point decrease in the use of fines.

Background of defendants

The image of the average defendant as a male in his early to mid twenties is again reflected in the current statistics (see tables 3.39a,b,c). During 1991 84.5% of all defendants were male, thus outnumbering female defendants by a ratio of 5.5:1. For male defendants the most frequent major offences were driving offences (23.4% of all males), offences against the person (11.8%), drug offences (10.7%) and minor street offences (10.2%). Amongst female defendants the most frequent major offences were Shop theft (23.3% of all female defendants), Driving offences (17.9%) and drug offences (9.5%).

Figure 1.8 Appearances by age and sex.



Almost two thirds (66.1%) of all defendants were aged less 18 - 29 years at the time of their arrest, including 29.2% who were aged 20 - 24 years old. The rate of appearances by male defendants aged under 30 was 134.6 per 1,000 population of the same age, compared to a rate of 23.3 for individuals aged 30 and older. For females the rate amongst individuals aged 29 and younger was 22.7, and 4.9 per 1,000 amongst individuals aged 30 and over. (See Figure 1.8)

Analysis of the employment status of defendants reflected the growing level of unemployment in the community generally with 44.6% of all defendants being unemployed compared with 41.2% who were either employed or self employed. This compares to 39.5% unemployed and 46.5% employed in 1990. The overall ratio of unemployed to employed is 1.9:1; however this ratio increases to 3.6:1 for break and enter offences, 3.1:1 for unlawful use or theft of a motor vehicle and 2.87:1 for robbery and extortion offences. The ratio is in the opposite direction for driving offences (0.4:1), 'other offences' (0.6:1), sexual offences (0.8:1), fraud (0.9:1), and restraint orders and breaches (0.9:1), thus indicating a higher proportion of employed defendants.

The major proportion of defendants (64.0%) have never been married while a further one in four defendants (25.9%) were living in a permanent relationship either as a married couple (8.0%) or as a defacto couple (17.9%).

The proportion of Aboriginal defendants increased slightly to account for 11.3% of all defendants compared to a representation of only 1.7% within the general adult population. Aboriginals most frequently appeared before the court charged with minor street offences (22.6% of such cases involve Aboriginals) and robbery and extortion (20.8%). Conversely they were least likely to appear on charges of shop theft (only 3.6% of such cases involved Aboriginals) or drug offences (4.3%).

Analysis of the place of residence of defendants reveals that within the Adelaide Statistical Division individuals appeared before a Magistrates court at a rate of 30.8 per 1,000 adult individuals, compared to a rate of 47.9 per 1,000 across the rest of the state. The highest rate was recorded at Ceduna (119.0), followed by Port Augusta (98.9) and Coober Pedy (97.0). Within the Adelaide metropolitan area the highest rates were recorded in Elizabeth (69.3), Hindmarsh (62.2) and Thebarton (61.3).

The number of first time offenders rose from 42.0% of all defendants in 1990 to 48.4% in 1991. Consequently there was a fall in the average number of prior convictions, down from 8.2 in 1990 to 7.5, and the proportion of defendants who had previously served a prison sentence, down from 18.1% in 1990 to 15.7% in 1991.

This increase in first time offenders was greatest amongst defendants charged with sexual offences of whom 56.8% had no prior convictions, a rise of 15.2 percentage points over the 1990 statistics. There were also large increases in first offenders amongst defendants charged with 'break and enter' (11.7 percentage points), 'drug offenders' (11.5 percentage points) and 'unlawful possession of property' (11.2 percentage points).

The average number of prior convictions was highest amongst Break and Enter offenders (13.0 prior convictions) followed closely by defendants charged with Robbery and Extortion (12.9) and Unlawful use or theft of a motor vehicle (12.8). Likewise these three offence categories recorded the highest proportion of defendants who have served a previous prison sentence, i.e. Robbery and Extortion (31.8% of defendants), Break and Enter (29.5%) and Unlawful use or theft of a motor vehicle (28.0%).

At the time of their final court appearance 93.8% of all defendants were allowed at large, and 6.2% were in custody including 1.3% who were there on another matter.

Table 3.47 reveals that 56.6% of all defendants had legal representation during their final court hearing, including 5.7% who made use of a duty solicitor.

Finally, 62.8% of all defendants pleaded guilty to their major charge (including 4.6% who utilised the Guilty 4A option and thus did not appear in person), 2.4% pleaded not guilty and the remaining 34.7% entered no plea as their charges had been either withdrawn or committed to the District or Supreme Court.

Some typical cases

Detailed below are a number of cases that were convicted in a Summary Court in 1991, and which received an average penalty for their type of offence. These 'average' cases were selected to give the reader an impression of the stories behind the statistics.

Break and Enter

It was alleged that the defendant, a Victorian-born pensioner in his forties, committed the break and enter offence while the householders were away on holidays. The defendant allegedly stole a VCR, a TV and a cassette player with a total value of \$1,189. The cassette player was later recovered and two witnesses claimed to have been sold the cassette player for \$20. The defendant was arrested approximately seven months after the offence and granted police bail. The defendant pleaded guilty to the charge and had legal representation during his court case that lasted for five hearings over a three month period. He had 34 prior convictions including forgery, false pretences, uttering false cheques, assault, larceny and wilful damage. He had also previously received terms of detention as a juvenile and imprisonment as an adult. On the current charge he was sentenced to a nine month suspended imprisonment and a three year good behaviour bond. He was also ordered to pay \$1,100 compensation to the victim for the unrecovered goods.

Common Assault

The offender was a single, unemployed male in his late twenties who had a history of psychological disturbance. He was charged with common assault after he threatened his neighbour during an on-going dispute. The offence took place in October 1990 and the first court hearing commenced in January 1991. There were four hearings in total with the case being finalised in April 1991. The defendant had eight previous convictions as both a juvenile and an adult for which he had received a suspended sentence, good behaviour bonds, fines and a community service order. These previous convictions related to breaches of restraint orders, assault, larceny, illegal use of a motor vehicle and minor drug offences

At the first court hearing the defendant entered into a bail agreement in the amount of \$200. He had legal representation and personally attended all four hearings. He pleaded guilty to the charge of common assault and was sentenced to perform 80 hours of community service within 6 months and pay \$76 in court costs and Criminal Injuries Compensation levy within 2 months.

Larceny

Case 1

The defendant, an interstate male in his mid twenties, met his female victim at a party, was invited back to her home, but was later asked to leave. The victim subsequently discovered that a rented video cassette (valued at \$120) was missing. The defendant admitted taking the video as he was upset at the victim asking him to leave. He had no prior convictions in South Australia although he did have an extensive history of convictions interstate. The matter was finalised in one hearing where the defendant was unrepresented and pleaded guilty to the charge. He was fined \$200 and ordered to pay \$80 in costs and Criminal Injuries Compensation levy.

Case 2

This case involved a thirty year old unemployed North American who stole a bottle of alcohol (retail value \$7.99) from a city hotel. The defendant had 14 previous convictions for offences such as larceny, illegal use, DUI, PCA and driving while disqualified. He was arrested after been observed by a hotel staff member and given police bail later that night. The matter was dealt with in court 17 days later where he was represented by a duty solicitor. He pleaded guilty to the charge and was convicted and fined \$200 and ordered to pay \$70 dollars in costs and Criminal Injuries Compensation levy.

Disorderly Behaviour

Case 1

In July 1991 the defendant, a 37 year old single, unemployed male of no fixed place of abode was arrested in a city street for disorderly behaviour. He was waving his arms about, and stepping towards people. He was granted police bail later that day and appeared in court in 16 days later. There was only one court hearing and the defendant was not represented. The defendant has a long history of offending with over 100 juvenile and adult convictions. Previous convictions included driving under the influence, wilful damage, disorderly behaviour, larceny, assault, breach of bail, etc. and he has received previous sentences of imprisonment for some of these offences. He pleaded guilty to the charge and was fined \$100 and required to pay \$70 dollars in costs and Criminal Injuries Compensation levy.

Case 2

The second case of disorderly behaviour involved an unemployed male in his early twenties, also of no fixed place of abode. The incident occurred early on a summer's evening and the defendant was said to be standing on the footpath and leaning over a fence. He was reported to have been swearing, spitting into the garden and raising his fingers in a gesture. After being taken to a police station he was charged with disorderly behaviour and offensive language and then released on bail approximately 3 hours later. The defendant had two previous convictions in South Australia, both for disorderly behaviour, and an extensive list of convictions in three other states. He appeared in court 14 days later and declined legal representation. The defendant pleaded guilty to the charge of disorderly behaviour and was convicted and fined \$100 and ordered to pay \$82 in cost and Criminal Injuries Compensation levy. The charge of offensive language was withdrawn.

1.3 Supreme and District Criminal Courts

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

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

Overview

In the 1991 calendar year 1,943 cases were finalised, an increase of 287 or 17.3% over 1990. The bulk of the increase was in the District Criminal Court where the numbers increased by 240 cases (20.0%), whilst a smaller increase of 47 cases (10.3%) occurred in the Supreme Court. This represents a continuation of the trend noted in the previous report, where it was pointed out that additional resources allocated to the District Court had resulted in the processing of additional cases.

Increases occurred in all offence groups except the sexual offences (which decreased by three cases). The largest increase was in the robbery and extortion group, which increased by 41 cases or 43.6%.

Outcomes

The largest change in the pattern of case outcomes was an increase in the percentage of cases where the Crown entered a *nolle prosequi* to all charges and the defendant was discharged. This category represented 13.5% of cases in 1990, whereas in 1991 the figure had climbed to 18.2%. In such instances the Crown retains the right to lay fresh charges in the future if circumstances change. Overall 60.3% of cases pleaded guilty to either the original or an alternative offence, whilst an additional 2.5% pleaded guilty to another offence after the Crown entered a *nolle prosequi* to the offence originally charged. Acquittals comprised 6.1% of all cases and 32.4% of the total going to trial, a decrease from the previous year. This may have in part been due to the Crown entering a larger number of *nolle prosequis*, thereby eliminating cases with less chance of conviction.

Overall 18.9% of cases involved a trial, with the others mostly involving a plea of guilty.

Penalties

The most frequently imposed penalty was one of suspended imprisonment, which was imposed in 43.9% of cases and for an average of 15.3 months, whilst direct imprisonment was imposed in 36.1% of cases. Fines were given less often in 1991 than the previous year, with 10.8% of cases receiving fines, compared to 15.3% in 1990. Community service orders were given as the major penalty in 34 cases in 1991, compared to 19 the previous year.

There was little change in penalty averages from the previous year. The average fine amount increased by nearly \$300, from \$562.80 to \$860.40, largely as a result of one fine of \$50,000 for a fraud offence. The maximum non-parole period in 1990 was 27 years, whilst in 1991 the maximum increased to 33 years and six months. This was a further sentence (for assault) given to a prisoner serving a life sentence. The maximum non-parole period for a new life sentence in 1991 was 33 years, compared to 27 years in 1990.

Trends in penalties for selected offences

1 Sexual offences

(a) Rape and attempted rape

Sentences for rape and attempted rape have increased up to 1989, but have declined since then. From an average of just over four years in 1983 sentences have increased to slightly under eight years in 1989, and then returned to five and a half years since then. During 1988 the Crown put an argument to the Supreme Court that sentences for rape should increase, but the figures in Table 1.2 show that the penalties have declined after increasing from 1984 to 1988.

Table 1.2 Sentence lengths for cases imprisoned for rape and attempted rape, 1983 - 1991

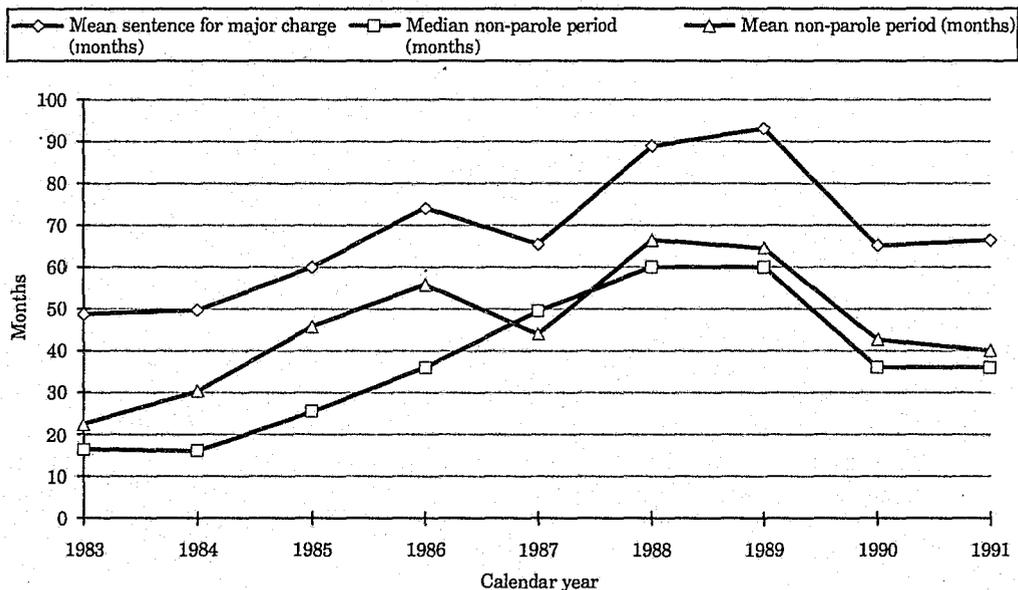
	Calendar year									
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	
Mean sentence for major charge (months)	48.8	49.7	60.0	74.1*	65.5	88.8	93.1	65.1	66.4	
Median non-parole period (months)	16.5	16.0	25.5	36.0	49.5	60.0	60.0	36.0	36.0	
Mean non-parole period (months)	22.5	30.4	45.9	55.8	44.0	66.4	64.5	42.7	40.1	
Number of cases imprisoned	20	21	20	27	30	15	27**	22	17	

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

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

NB : Only the additional part of non-parole periods for serving prisoners convicted of fresh offences was coded prior to 1987. Since that year the non-parole period represents the whole new amount.

Figure 1.9 Sentence lengths for cases imprisoned for rape and attempted rape, 1983 - 1991



(b) Unlawful sexual intercourse

This offence involves sexual intercourse with a person below the age of sixteen (or with a person deemed to be 'mentally defective', or between a student under 18 years and his or her teacher).

Although penalties for this offence are higher now than at the beginning of the period, the trends in penalties are less obvious. The major feature appears to be a plateau commencing in 1987, with penalties being higher and relatively steady after this point than before. The trend in mean sentences is smoother than that for non-parole periods, however.

Table 1.3 Sentence lengths for cases imprisoned for unlawful sexual intercourse (and attempts), 1983 - 1991.

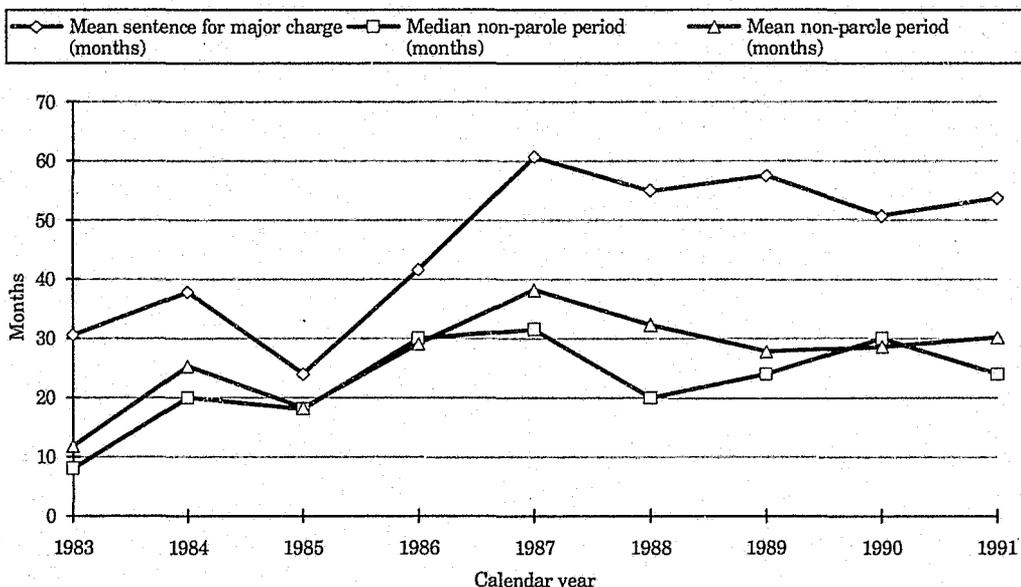
	Calendar year									
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	
Mean sentence for major charge (months)	30.5	37.8	24.0	41.6	60.6**	54.9	57.5	50.7	53.7	
Median non-parole period (months)	8.0	20.0	18.0	30.0	31.5	20.0	24.0	30.0	24.0	
Mean non-parole period (months)	11.8	25.3	18.2	29.1	38.2	32.2	27.8	28.6	30.2	
Number of cases imprisoned	12	12	5	10	16	13	9**	10	20	

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

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

NB : Only the additional part of non-parole periods for serving prisoners convicted of fresh offences was coded prior to 1987. Since that year the non-parole period represents the whole new amount.

Figure 1.10 Sentence lengths for cases imprisoned for unlawful sexual intercourse (and attempts) 1983 - 1991



(c) Indecent assault

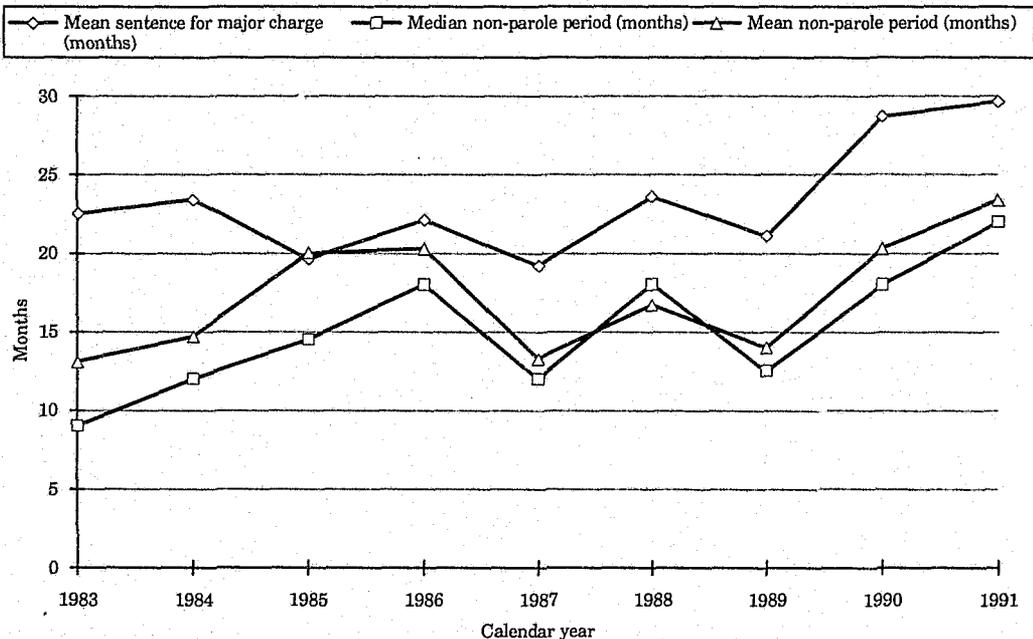
There has been a slight but unsteady upward trend in penalties, with the current average sentence slightly less than two and a half years, with non-parole periods approximately two years. Amendments to the Criminal Law Consolidation Act in 1985 to broaden the definition of rape meant that some offences that would previously have been charged as indecent assault moved out of this category and into the rape category. This may have had the effect of removing some of the more serious offences from this group, which may be the reason for the drop in the number of cases imprisoned after 1985. As numbers of cases are low and variable, trends in this offence will continue to be unsteady.

Table 1.4 Sentence lengths for cases imprisoned for indecent assault (and attempts), 1983 - 1991.

	Calendar year								
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Mean sentence for major charge (months)	22.5	23.4	19.6	22.1	19.2	23.6	21.1	28.7	29.7
Median non-parole period (months)	9.0	12.0	14.5	18.0	12.0	18.0	12.5	18.0	22.0
Mean non-parole period (months)	13.1	14.7	20.0	20.3	13.3	16.7	14.0	20.3	23.4
Number of cases imprisoned	27	17	24	15	10	10	18	7	13

NB : Only the additional part of non-parole periods for serving prisoners convicted of fresh offences was coded prior to 1987. Since that year the non-parole period represents the whole new amount.

Figure 1.11 Sentence lengths for cases imprisoned for indecent assault (and attempts) 1983 - 1991



2 Armed robbery

Sentence lengths for armed robbery have shown an irregular upward trend since 1983. A peak occurred in 1988 due to three very long sentences, the longest of which was 21.5 years. Since that time sentences have declined although clearly sentences are now longer than those at the beginning of this period. This follows argument in 1987 by the Crown during an armed robbery case that courts should be setting longer sentences for such offences as a deterrent to the sudden upsurge in armed robberies during 1986 and 1987. The Supreme Court indicated its agreement with the Crown's position, although it is difficult to discern any effect on sentences in the trend data since that time.

Table 1.5 Sentence lengths for cases imprisoned for armed robbery, 1983 - 1991

	Calendar year								
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Mean sentence for major charge (months)	62.9	69.6	61.9	74.1	85.3	109.4	81.2	62.5	67.3
Median non-parole period (months)	25.5	30.0	33.0	36.0	42.0	81.0	48.0	34.5	45.0
Mean non-parole period (months)	30.2	46.3	31.6	44.5	46.6	87.1	60.6	47.6	65.2
Number of cases imprisoned	20	18	19	36	35	42	45	44	53

NB : Only the additional part of non-parole periods for serving prisoners convicted of fresh offences was coded prior to 1987. Since that year the non-parole period represents the whole new amount.

Figure 1.12 Sentence lengths for cases imprisoned for armed robbery, 1983 - 1991

◆— Mean sentence for major charge (months)	□— Median non-parole period (months)	▲— Mean non-parole period (months)
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Background of defendants

The overwhelming majority of defendants were males, and the average age of all defendants was approximately 30 years. The oldest defendants were in the sexual offences group (average age 35.4 years for males) and the youngest were in the break and enter group (average age 25.6 for males). Half of the defendants were unemployed at the time of apprehension and slightly more than this were single. Defendants born in Australia made up 81.3% of the total, and 5.8% of the total were of Aboriginal appearance (according to police records).

1.4 Correctional Services

Overview

Principal features of the 1991 prison statistics are significant increases in both the number of admissions to prison and in the daily average prison population. The increase in admissions was felt late in the year as a result of changes to the processing of persons with outstanding fine default warrants. Prior to the changes persons taken into police custody for fine default were granted administrative discharge via the facsimile transmittal of warrants between police stations and prisons. In effect, persons in default of fine payments were held in police custody for usually very short periods of time and were not physically transferred to a prison. This practice was stopped in December 1991 and had an immediate impact on the number of admissions to prison. The full effect of this change will be noticed in the 1992 statistics. Early indications are that the increase in fine default admissions has been most pronounced amongst males between the ages of 30 and 49.

Large increases were also recorded in the number of individuals placed on community based sanctions. Increases were recorded in the commencements of all types of orders but most significantly in the number of individuals undertaking community service orders in lieu of fine payment. The number of persons under supervision at the end of the year increased, but this increase was not as great as for orders commenced. This may be due to a reduction in the average time taken for orders to be served and/or an increase in the average number of separate orders being served by individuals.

Imprisonment

Table 5.1 shows that there were 4,628 persons admitted to prison in 1991. The number of men received into custody was 4232 (91.4% of receptions) and the number of women was 396 (8.6% of receptions). Total receptions for 1991 were 823 greater than in 1990, an increase of 22%. Male receptions increased by 789 (23%) while female receptions increased by 34 (9%).

Table 1.6 Number of prison receptions by sex, 1986 to 1991

	Year					
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Men	3,825	4,281	3,870	3,427	3,443	4,232
Women	363	380	425	486	362	396
Total	4,188	4,661	4,295	3,913	3,805	4,628

Table 1.6 shows the number of receptions for the past six years. Male receptions in 1991 were at their highest level since 1987. Female receptions also rose but were well below the peak figure of 486 recorded in 1989.

The cause of the increase in admissions can be established from the data presented in Table 5.5 which cross tabulates the type of prison reception by offence charged. During 1991 the number of fine default receptions was 1,758 compared with 1,203 in 1990. Similarly remand receptions increased from 1,758 in 1990 to 1,948 in 1991. The number of sentenced prisoner admissions on the other hand remained constant.

Tables 5.6, 5.7 and 5.8 provide demographic details concerning persons received into custody. Persons admitted to prison are in the main young adults between the ages of 18-24 years old (39% of all admissions). A further quarter are aged between 25 and 29 years old and 37% are aged 30 or older. All age groups apart from those aged under 20 experienced an increase in 1991 with the largest percentage increase by those aged 30 to 49. Receptions in this age range increased from 1,184 in 1990 to 1,570 in 1991, a rise of 406 (32%). The proportion of receptions aged 30 or older has increased steadily, rising from 31% of all receptions in 1985 to 37% in 1991.

Eight hundred and five persons were received into custody identified as being Aboriginal compared with 739 during 1990, an increase of 9% (Table 5.7). Data relating to the employment status of persons received into custody is shown in Table 5.8. Consistent with previous years most persons received into custody are unemployed (61%) with a considerably smaller proportion employed (24%).

Tables 5.2 and 5.3 show the daily average number of prisoners during 1991 and the number of prisoners as at the 30 December 1991. Daily averages during 1991 were 1,009 compared with 928 during 1990, an increase of 9%. As at the 30 December 1991 there were 1,071 prisoners in custody, an increase of 16% over the 926 recorded as at 30 December 1990.

Community Corrections

Significant increases were recorded in the number of community based orders commencing during 1991 (Table 5.9). During 1991 a total of 9,375 orders commenced, compared with 7,545 during 1990, an increase of 24%. The main areas of increase were in community service (21% increase), community service as fine option (30% increase) and Home Detention (87% increase).

Caseload data for the 31st of December 1991 are presented in Table 5.10. Although this also shows an increase from the previous year (from 4,200 in 1990 to 4,765 in 1991), the percentage increase of 13.5% is smaller than the increase in the number of orders commenced.

The number of community based orders completed increased from 6,780 in 1990 to 8,676 in 1991 (Table 5.11). The manner of completion of orders remained constant overall with 73% of orders expired and 25% either revoked or estreated in 1991 compared with 74% and 23% respectively in 1990.

1.5 Children's Courts and Aid Panel Statistics¹

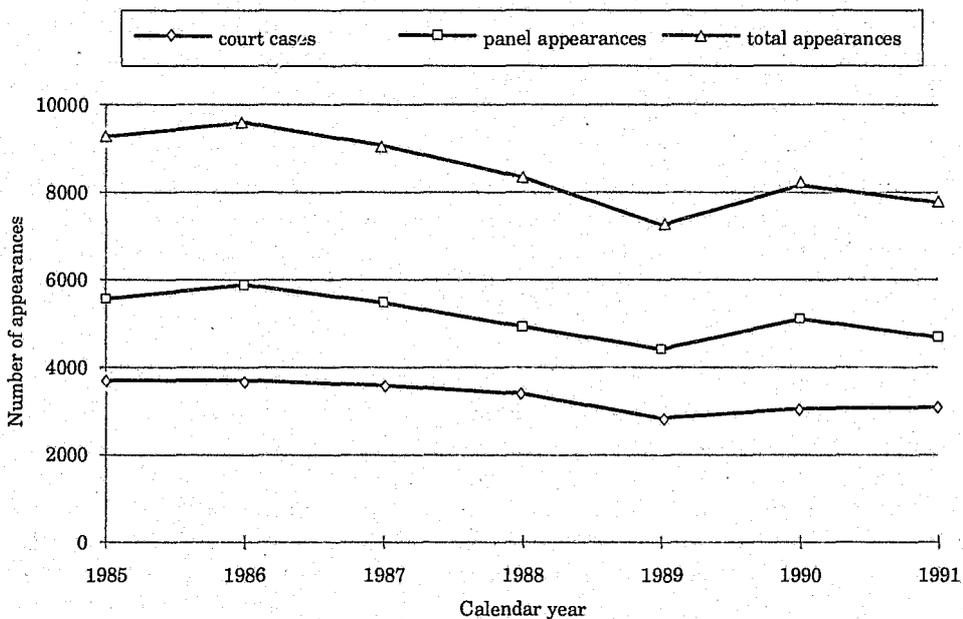
Statistics relating to juvenile offending are detailed in Tables 6.1 to 6.10. When examining juvenile statistics such as these one may be tempted to compare the figures produced by the Department for Family and Community Services (DFACS) and those of the Police Department. Such an approach, however, can be misleading as the statistics provided by these two organisations reflect different information. The differences between these two sets of statistics are outlined below.

- The police data relates to *apprehension* statistics whereas DFACS data refers to *appearances* before the Children's Court and Children's Aid Panels. As a consequence an individual apprehended by the police for several offences may be counted several times in their apprehension figures, yet only once in the Court or Aid Panel figures. Also a juvenile may be apprehended and thus included in Police figures but not referred to a Children's Court or Aid Panel and therefore will not appear in DFACS statistics. Moreover a child apprehended on more than one occasion by police may have all matters dealt with in the one appearance before a Children's Court or Children's Aid Panel.
- Differences also exist with respect to the offence descriptions used. This results because FACS data relate to allegations made at the court or panel hearing, whereas police data is based on charges preferred at the time of apprehension.
- Appearances before Children's Courts and Children's Aid Panels are in general the final appearance in relation to a matter or group of matters. However if a child is given an undertaking and subsequently returns for a determination of the completion of the undertaking, both appearances are counted. Similarly if a bond is given and then breached, both the initial hearing and the subsequent one in relation to the breach are counted.
- Of particular significance with the Children's Court statistics is the point that the data only includes those offenders who have had their case proven, ie. those offenders who are found not guilty or have had their charges dropped or withdrawn are excluded from these figures. This issue concerns only Children's Court appearances since those appearing before Children's Aid Panels can only do so if they accept the facts surrounding the offences for which they appear. If a child before an Aid Panel disputes the allegations or requests a Children's Court hearing the matter is referred to the Children's Court and an appearance is counted in both places. The Department of Family and Community Services estimate that this occurs in less than 1% of Aid Panel appearances.
- Finally, because FACS statistics are 'downstream' of the police statistics they may fall into different recording periods. For example, a juvenile apprehended in December 1991 and who then appeared before a Children's court in January 1992 would be included in the 1991 Police statistics and the 1992 FACS statistics.

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

During the last 12 months there has been an increased level of public discussion of issues relating to juvenile justice, which has culminated in the public hearings throughout the state by the Parliamentary Select Committee on the Juvenile Justice System. As part of a submission to this committee the Office of Crime Statistics undertook a cohort analysis of the FACS Young Offender Database. The study compared two different groups of youth: those born in 1962 and those born in 1972 and analysed differences in levels of juvenile justice contact between the two groups. Copies of the report titled "Juvenile Justice I" (Research Bulletin #6) may be obtained from the Office of Crime Statistics.

Figure 1.13 Court and Panel appearances, 1985 to 1991.



Breakdowns of the 1991 appearances before the Children's Court and Aid Panels are detailed in Tables 6.1 to 6.10. These show that during 1991 there was a decline of 4.9% in the overall number of appearances before Children's Courts and Panels combined. This decline was solely due to an 8.3% decrease in panel appearances as the number of court appearances remained relatively steady (up 0.8% on 1990). Figure 1.13 shows that while there have been some minor

fluctuations over time, the current numbers of appearances are consistent with those recorded over the last three to four years. The DFACS submission to the Select Committee on the Juvenile Justice System notes (page 13) that increasing use is now being made of formal police cautions. Increased use of cautions may be an important factor in the decline in Children's Aid Panel appearances in 1991.

The vast majority of offences committed by juveniles are property related (67.1%) while serious crimes of violence only account for a small percentage of offences (2.6% or 201 cases). The number of 'serious crimes of violence' did, however, increase by 54.6% during 1991 with the major reasons for this being that the number of defendants charged with rapes rose from 10 cases in 1990 to 16 in 1991 and that those charged with robbery increased by 57.1% (increasing from 49 to 77 cases).

Table 6.2 presents a breakdown of the major offence charged by the major penalty handed down in the Children's Court for those cases where the matter was proven. While detention was ordered in 3.6% of cases the most common penalties were bonds (given as the major penalty in 32.3% of cases), and fines (31.1%). In a further 23.1% of cases the juvenile was discharged without penalty.

With respect to Children's Aid Panels 85.6% of appearances ended in a warning and counselling of the offender. Another 5.4% were referred to the Children's Court and 5.2% of individuals completed an undertaking.

Overall 82.4% of all defendants were male, 49.9% were aged 16 years or older and 9.0% were Aboriginal. However there were distinct differences in the composition of the Courts as opposed to Aid Panels. For example, in the Children's Court defendants were more likely to be male (90.8%), older (58.7% aged 16 years or more) and Aboriginal (15.0%). By comparison individuals appearing before the Aid Panels were slightly less likely to be male (76.9% were male), tended to be younger (only 43.9% were aged 16 years or more) and less likely to be Aboriginal (5.1% were Aboriginal).

Almost one in seven (68.9%) of juvenile offenders appearing before Courts and Aid Panels reside in the Adelaide with the two southern districts of Noarlunga and Marion containing the greatest numbers of offenders (9.0% and 8.9% of all offenders respectively). Noarlunga also recorded the highest number of cases where the major charge was a serious crime of violence, 25 cases. This represents a five-fold increase over the number of such cases recorded for Noarlunga in 1990.

¹ Figures in this section are derived from Family and Community Services youth offender data files, and were extracted on 10th June, 1992.

PART 2

**SELECTED OFFENCES REPORTED OR
BECOMING KNOWN TO POLICE**

Selected Offences Reported or Becoming Known to Police - Number of offences
1 January - 31 December 1991

TABLE 2.1 Offences against the person

Offence	1 January - 31 December 1981	1 January - 31 December 1982	1 January - 31 December 1983	1 January - 31 December 1984	1 January - 31 December 1985	1 January - 31 December 1986	1 January - 31 December 1987	1 January - 31 December 1988	1 January - 31 December 1989	1 January - 31 December 1990	1 January - 31 December 1991
Murder	12	29	11	19	21	14	15	20	16	19	30
Attempted murder	18	20	23	26	39	18	28	39	41	30	35
Conspiracy to murder	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	1
Manslaughter/drive causing death											
- Manslaughter	1	-	3	-	2	2	-	-	-	1	2
- Drive causing death	18	36	25	24	19	36	37	31	33	31	26
Total manslaughter/drive causing death	19	36	28	24	21	38	37	31	33	32	28
Major assault											
- Occasioning grievous bodily harm	48	48	57	49	94	80	124	164	147	189	174
- Occasioning actual bodily harm	472	531	642	729	826	993	1,073	1,196	1,206	1,366	1,380
Total major assault	520	571	699	778	920	1,073	1,197	1,360	1,353	1,555	1,554
Other assault	5,121	5,371	5,767	5,590	6,054	6,552	7,159	8,090	8,434	9,404	9,866
Kidnapping and abduction	28	29	42	18	35	36	30	48	60	44	79
Ill treatment of children	1	2	1	1	-	-	1	2	1	5	1
Other	130	117	97	119	120	130	480	664	710	978	1,320
Total	5,849	6,175	6,668	6,576	7,211	7,861	8,947	10,254	10,648	12,069	12,926

Selected Offences Reported or Becoming Known to Police - Number of offences
1 January - 31 December 1991

TABLE 2.2 Robbery and extortion

Offence	1 January - 31 December 1981	1 January - 31 December 1982	1 January - 31 December 1983	1 January - 31 December 1984	1 January - 31 December 1985	1 January - 31 December 1986	1 January - 31 December 1987	1 January - 31 December 1988	1 January - 31 December 1989	1 January - 31 December 1990	1 January - 31 December 1991
Robbery											
- with firearm	42	44	35	60	65	121	128	103	89	150	174
- with other weapon	56	53	77	87	132	147	168	172	203	272	321
- other robbery	291	251	301	274	241	389	389	406	473	640	878
Total robbery	389	348	413	421	438	657	685	681	765	1,062	1,373
Extortion	32	30	23	18	53	29	43	23	38	51	40
Total	421	378	436	439	491	686	728	704	803	1,113	1,413

Selected Offences Reported or Becoming Known to Police - Number of offences
1 January - 31 December 1991

TABLE 2.3 Sexual offences

Offence	1 January - 31 December 1981	1 January - 31 December 1982	1 January - 31 December 1983	1 January - 31 December 1984	1 January - 31 December 1985	1 January - 31 December 1986	1 January - 31 December 1987	1 January - 31 December 1988	1 January - 31 December 1989	1 January - 31 December 1990	1 January - 31 December 1991
Rape											
- of female	235	209	262	257	319	430	580	537	517	676	757
- of male	21	19	66	28	43	54	95	91	83	62	163
Total rape	256	228	328	285	362	484	675	628	600	738	920
Indecent assault											
- with female	323	310	302	343	435	466	499	515	495	651	691
- with male	53	54	62	61	93	84	100	114	100	113	172
Total indecent assault	376	364	364	404	528	550	599	629	595	764	863
Unlawful sexual intercourse											
- with female	42	55	78	75	70	73	119	83	71	83	124
- with male	15	14	22	17	49	24	20	39	35	41	15
Total unlawful sexual intercourse	57	69	100	92	119	97	139	122	106	124	139
Incest	44	5	16	16	35	37	92	92	24	56	29
Other sexual offences	623	608	651	597	605	569	605	568	593	599	619
Total	1,356	1,274	1,459	1,394	1,649	1,737	2,110	2,039	1,918	2,281	2,570

Selected Offences Reported or Becoming Known to Police - Number of offences
1 January - 31 December 1991

TABLE 2.4 Offences against property

Offence	1 January - 31 December 1981	1 January - 31 December 1982	1 January - 31 December 1983	1 January - 31 December 1984	1 January - 31 December 1985	1 January - 31 December 1986	1 January - 31 December 1987	1 January - 31 December 1988	1 January - 31 December 1989	1 January - 31 December 1990	1 January - 31 December 1991
Fraud and deception											
Fraud, forgery and false pretences	2,471	2,714	2,442	2,816	3,862	5,137	4,249	5,471	5,287	5,291	6,108
Misappropriation	1,618	802	954	1,005	1,362	1,349	1,455	1,632	1,214	1,756	1,826
Total fraud and deception	3,489	3,516	3,396	3,821	5,224	6,486	5,704	7,103	6,501	7,047	7,934
Break and enter											
Dwelling	10,958	10,331	13,296	15,282	16,889	18,646	21,515	21,945	23,481	23,295	25,536
Shop	4,331	4,160	4,165	4,171	4,484	5,583	5,402	6,208	6,500	8,720	6,881
Other	6,371	6,193	7,138	7,453	8,335	8,944	9,850	10,546	10,788	13,395	13,429
Total break and enter	21,606	20,884	24,599	26,906	29,708	33,173	36,767	38,699	40,769	45,410	45,846
Other theft											
Larceny of motor vehicle	5,598	5,350	6,121	6,943	9,305	11,026	9,794	11,240	12,191	14,856	13,808
Shop theft	6,843	6,979	7,798	7,138	6,902	7,576	7,108	6,457	6,568	8,193	9,795
Steal from person	209	140	202	170	219	265	279	262	337	511	505
Other *	39,034	38,326	41,601	39,971	44,162	49,854	50,449	52,551	50,515	55,274	49,399
Total other theft	51,684	50,795	55,722	54,222	60,588	68,721	67,630	70,510	69,611	78,834	73,552
Unlawful possession of property											
Receiving	576	601	712	718	918	876	943	955	762	1,153	977
Unlawful possession	483	469	571	650	614	698	774	914	828	882	1,035
Total unlawful possession of property	1,059	1,070	1,283	1,368	1,532	1,574	1,717	1,869	1,590	2,035	2,012
Damage property											
Arson	509	505	512	565	577	675	835	843	941	1,180	1,405
Other	11,103	11,774	12,602	12,962	14,859	18,156	17,929	19,325	20,776	24,457	23,852
Total damage property	11,612	12,279	13,114	13,527	15,436	18,831	18,764	20,168	21,717	25,637	25,257
Total	89,450	88,544	98,114	99,844	112,488	128,785	130,582	138,349	140,188	158,963	154,601

* As of July 1st 1991 the category 'lost and stolen' is no longer included in the 'other theft' grouping. During the first six months of 1991 there were 5,251 'lost and stolen' incidents reported to the police.

Selected Offences Reported or Becoming Known to Police - Number of offences
1 January - 31 December 1991

TABLE 2.5 Driving offences

Offence	1 January - 31 December 1981	1 January - 31 December 1982	1 January - 31 December 1983	1 January - 31 December 1984	1 January - 31 December 1985	1 January - 31 December 1986	1 January - 31 December 1987	1 January - 31 December 1988	1 January - 31 December 1989	1 January - 31 December 1990	1 January - 31 December 1991
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	5,772	5,990	6,029	6,383	6,909	7,010	8,125	8,711	8,116	7,743	7,282
Dangerous, reckless or negligent driving*	1,218	950	1,371	1,072	964	963	1,359	983	626	369	1,531
Total	6,990	6,940	7,400	7,455	7,873	7,973	9,484	9,694	8,742	8,112	8,813

*The figures for this category are subject to under-enumeration up until the end of June 1991, when for the first time all such offences were captured on the Justice Information System. Prior to that date there had been an increasing loss of data caused by data not being fed back into the statistical recording system from the prosecution computer system.

Selected Offences Reported or Becoming Known to Police - Number of offences
1 January - 31 December 1991

TABLE 2.6 Drug offences

Offence	1 January - 31 December 1981	1 January - 31 December 1982	1 January - 31 December 1983	1 January - 31 December 1984	1 January - 31 December 1985	1 January - 31 December 1986	1 January - 31 December 1987	1 January - 31 December 1988	1 January - 31 December 1989	1 January - 31 December 1990	1 January - 31 December 1991
Use/possess drugs											
Marijuana/Indian hemp, hashish	*	2,540	3,056	4,152	4,064	3,559	2,202	774	840	918	1,099
Narcotic	*	26	60	88	141	57	73	89	68	60	75
Other drug	*	52	56	66	189	126	151	206	178	179	203
Total use/possess drugs	*	2,618	3,172	4,306	4,394	3,742	2,426	1,069	1,086	1,157	1,377
Possess drug instruments											
Possess drug instruments	*	1,218	920	2,262	2,518	2,410	1,446	839	952	973	971
Obtaining drug by forgery											
Obtaining drug by forgery	*	55	134	41	92	46	57	135	119	127	121
Possess for sale, sell drugs											
Marijuana/Indian hemp, hashish	*	215	245	358	304	254	271	234	287	304	345
Narcotic	*	13	20	30	34	24	30	35	50	56	60
Other drug	*	24	30	13	54	24	24	47	26	28	50
Total posses for sale, sell drugs	*	252	295	401	392	302	325	316	363	388	455
Make/grow drugs											
Marijuana/Indian hemp, hashish	*	239	353	548	398	250	296	254	292	315	378
Other drug	*	-	-	-	3	9	5	4	1	15	13
Total make/grow drugs	*	239	353	548	401	259	301	258	293	330	391
Other drug offences											
Other drug offences	*	7	14	7	-	1	5	2	7	10	7
Total	*	4,389	4,888	7,565	7,797	6,760	4,560	2,619	2,820	2,985	3,322

* Data not available for the year 1981

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

Selected Offences Reported or Becoming Known to Police - Age and sex of alleged offenders involved in offences cleared

1 January - 31 December 1991

TABLE 2.7 Offences against the person

	Male									
	Under 14	14-17	18-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60 Plus	Unknown	Total
Murder	-	-	2	3	4	2	1	-	-	12
Attempted murder	1	9	5	5 (2)	12	1	2	-	-	35 (2)
Conspiracy to murder	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	4
Manslaughter	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Drive causing death	-	-	3	7	7	-	1	-	-	18
Assault occasioning greivous bodily harm	-	15	16	27	34	15 (1)	6	-	-	113 (1)
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	16	106 (1)	73 (1)	164 (3)	269 (3)	91	31 (1)	2	-	752 (9)
Other assault	81 (1)	525 (9)	382 (1)	755 (5)	1,140 (8)	575 (2)	257 (4)	68	16 (3)	3,799 (33)
Kidnapping and abduction	-	1	3	7	22 (1)	1	2	1	-	37 (1)
Ill treatment of children	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Other	6	72	27 (1)	67 (4)	143 (3)	79 (6)	33	7 (1)	2	436 (61)
Total	104 (1)	729 (10)	513 (3)	1,038 (14)	1,631 (15)	765 (9)	333 (5)	78 (1)	18 (3)	5,209 (61)

	Female									
	Under 14	14-17	18-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60 Plus	Unknown	Total
Murder	-	-	-	1	5	-	1	1	-	8
Attempted murder	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	4
Conspiracy to murder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manslaughter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drive causing death	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Assault occasioning greivous bodily harm	-	2	1	2	8	5	1	-	-	19
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	-	13	14	12	20	11	3	-	1	74
Other assault	26	141	67	117	183	76	38	8	5	661
Kidnapping and abduction	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	3
Ill treatment of children	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	6	5	10	12	3	2	-	-	38
Total	26	163	87	142	233	96	46	9	6	808

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

Selected Offences Reported or Becoming Known to Police - Age and sex of alleged offenders involved in offences cleared

1 January - 31 December 1991

TABLE 2.8 Robbery and extortion

	Male									Total
	Under 14	14-17	18-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60 Plus	Unknown	
Robbery with firearm	-	2	6	18 (2)	29 (3)	5	2	-	-	62 (5)
Robbery with other weapon	-	11	11 (2)	29 (2)	23 (1)	4	-	-	-	78 (5)
Other Robbery	10	128	32	54 (1)	33 (1)	11	-	-	-	268 (2)
Extortion	-	3	-	2	6	1	1	-	-	13
Total	10	144	49 (2)	103 (5)	91 (5)	21	3	-	-	421 (12)

	Female									Total
	Under 14	14-17	18-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60 Plus	Unknown	
Robbery with firearm	-	-	3	3	1	-	-	-	-	7
Robbery with other weapon	1	6	3	2	4	-	-	-	-	16
Other Robbery	3	32	4	4	10	-	-	-	-	53
Extortion	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	4	38	11	9	15	-	-	-	-	77

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

Selected Offences Reported or Becoming Known to Police - Age and sex of alleged offenders involved in offences cleared

1 January - 31 December 1991

TABLE 2.9 Sexual offences

	Male									Total
	Under 14	14-17	18-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60 Plus	Unknown	
Rape (female)	4	20	17	38	68 (1)	46	22 (1)	6	1	222 (2)
Rape (male)	3	10	-	1	14	5	5	-	-	38
Indecent assault (female)	7	21 (5)	10	23	46	46	43 (1)	14	-	210 (6)
Indecent assault (male)	-	3	4	4	6	7	13	2	-	39
Unlawful sexual intercourse (female)	2	4	6	8	13	9	3	2	-	47
Unlawful sexual intercourse (male)	-	1	1	2	1	-	1	1	-	7
Incest	-	2	-	2	2	3	1	-	-	10
Other sexual offences	-	9	8	25	27 (1)	3	7 (1)	12	-	111 (2)
Total	16	70 (5)	46	103	177 (2)	139	95 (3)	37	1	684 (10)

	Female									Total
	Under 14	14-17	18-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60 Plus	Unknown	
Rape (female)	1	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	7
Rape (male)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indecent assault (female)	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2
Indecent assault (male)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unlawful sexual intercourse (female)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unlawful sexual intercourse (male)	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Incest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sexual offences	-	2	-	1	4	-	2	-	-	9
Total	1	2	-	3	8	2	3	-	-	19

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

Selected Offences Reported or Becoming Known to Police - Age and sex of alleged offenders involved in offences cleared
1 January - 31 December 1991

TABLE 2.10 Fraud offences

	Male									Total
	Under 14	14-17	18-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60 Plus	Unknown	
Fraud, forgery and false pretences	9 (1)	89	77	183 (4)	259 (16)	127 (2)	71 (1)	16	7	838 (24)
Misappropriation	1	26 (1)	17	30 (1)	69	60	50	10	1 (1)	264 (3)
Total	10 (1)	115 (1)	94	213 (5)	328 (16)	187 (2)	121 (1)	26	8 (1)	1,102 (27)

	Female									Total
	Under 14	14-17	18-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60 Plus	Unknown	
Fraud, forgery and false pretences	3	34	29	68	145	55	11	5	-	350
Misappropriation	-	23	40	21	22	9	6	2	-	123
Total	3	57	69	89	167	64	17	7	-	473

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

Selected Offences Reported or Becoming Known to Police - Age and sex of alleged offenders involved in offences cleared

1 January - 31 December 1991

TABLE 2.11 Break and enter

	Male									Total
	Under 14	14-17	18-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60 Plus	Unknown	
Break and enter dwelling	76	398 (1)	202 (3)	285 (7)	300 (8)	85 (2)	17	2	2	1,367 (21)
Break and enter shop	41	407 (3)	154 (2)	139 (1)	81	17	2	-	1	842 (6)
Break and enter other	138	547 (10)	166 (2)	190 (1)	118 (3)	47	5	-	1	1,212 (16)
Total	255	1,352 (14)	522 (7)	614 (9)	499 (11)	149 (2)	24	2	4	3,421 (43)

	Female									Total
	Under 14	14-17	18-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60 Plus	Unknown	
Break and enter dwelling	5	50	14	34	62	2	1	-	1	169
Break and enter shop	3	19	9	9	9	5	1	1	1	57
Break and enter other	8	27	7	3	7	-	-	-	-	52
Total	16	96	30	46	78	7	2	1	2	278

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

Selected Offences Reported or Becoming Known to Police - Age and sex of alleged offenders involved in offences cleared

1 January - 31 December 1991

TABLE 2.12 Other property offences

	Male									Total
	Under 14	14-17	18-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60 Plus	Unknown	
Unlawful possession of property										
Receiving	38	213 (1)	104 (2)	133 (7)	141 (5)	78 (1)	14	4	-	725 (16)
Unlawful possession	21	181 (1)	102 (1)	168 (6)	211 (7)	62 (3)	24	4	4 (2)	777 (20)
Total unlawful possession of property	59	394 (2)	206 (3)	301 (13)	352 (12)	140 (4)	38	8	4 (2)	1,502 (36)
Damage property										
Arson	17	30	14 (6)	19	13	6	2	2	-	103 (6)
Other	321 (4)	1,098 (15)	464 (4)	645 (7)	645 (4)	203 (2)	83	14	8 (8)	3,481 (44)
Total damage property	338 (4)	1,128 (15)	478 (10)	664 (7)	658 (4)	209 (2)	85	16	8 (8)	3,584 (50)
Total	397 (4)	1,522 (17)	684 (13)	965 (20)	1,010 (16)	349 (6)	123	24	12 (10)	5,086 (86)
	Female									
	Under 14	14-17	18-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60 Plus	Unknown	Total
Unlawful possession of property										
Receiving	8	37	17	27	42	8	3	-	-	142
Unlawful possession	4	14	15	32	60	12	6	-	-	143
Total unlawful possession of property	12	51	32	59	102	20	9	-	-	285
Damage property										
Arson	4	2	-	2	1	2	-	-	-	11
Other	33	109	42	51	76	24	12	1	1	349
Total damage property	37	111	42	53	77	26	12	1	1	360
Total	49	162	74	112	179	46	21	1	1	645

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

Selected Offences Reported or Becoming Known to Police - Age and sex of alleged offenders involved in offences cleared

1 January - 31 December 1991

TABLE 2.13 Other larceny

	Male									Total
	Under 14	14-17	18-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60 Plus	Unknown	
Larceny of motor vehicle	58	867 (7)	301 (3)	275 (5)	185 (1)	52 (1)	10	3	6 (3)	1,757 (20)
Shop theft	613 (13)	1,473 (21)	280	363 (4)	484 (26)	291 (6)	216 (3)	264 (2)	9 (2)	3,993 (77)
Steal from person	2	9	3	4	5	-	-	-	-	23
Other	304	968 (2)	396 (4)	483 (7)	406 (6)	133 (7)	70	28	4 (4)	2,792 (30)
Total	977 (13)	3,317 (30)	980 (7)	1,125 (16)	1,080 (33)	476 (14)	296 (3)	295 (2)	19 (9)	8,565 (127)

	Female									Total
	Under 14	14-17	18-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60 Plus	Unknown	
Larceny of motor vehicle	13	97	24	33	31	7	2	-	-	207
Shop theft	362	977	212	360	555	305	245	173	18	3,207
Steal from person	1	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	6
Other	37	112	31	88	125	34	24	7	-	458
Total	413	1,188	268	482	712	346	271	180	18	3,878

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

Selected Offences Reported or Becoming Known to Police - Age and sex of alleged offenders involved in offences cleared

1 January - 31 December 1991

TABLE 2.14 Driving offences

	Male									Total
	Under 14	14-17	18-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60 Plus	Unknown	
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	15	183 (2)	609 (8)	1,578 (9)	2,167 (16)	1,045 (11)	500 (5)	150	25 (5)	6,272 (56)
Dangerous, reckless or negligent driving*	Data not available									
Total	15	183 (2)	609 (8)	1,578 (9)	2,167 (16)	1,045 (11)	500 (5)	150	25 (5)	6,272 (56)

	Female									Total
	Under 14	14-17	18-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60 Plus	Unknown	
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	1	21	82	236	340	160	64	10	3	917
Dangerous, reckless or negligent driving*	Data not available									
Total	1	21	82	236	340	160	64	10	3	917

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

*The figures for this category are subject to under-enumeration up until the end of June 1991, when for the first time all such offences were captured on the Justice Information System. Prior to that date there had been an increasing loss of data caused by data not being fed back into the statistical recording system from the prosecution computer system.

Selected Offences Reported or Becoming Known to Police - Age and sex of alleged offenders involved in offences cleared

1 January - 31 December 1991

TABLE 2.15 Drug offences

	Male										Total	
	Under 14	14-17	18-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60 Plus	Unknown			
Use/possess drugs												
Marijuana/Indian hemp/hashish	44	735 (6)	41	68	77 (1)	17 (1)	6	2	1	991 (8)		
Narcotic	-	-	2	16	31	8	-	-	1	58		
Other drug	-	28	17	50 (1)	46 (2)	6 (1)	2	-	-	149 (4)		
Total use/possess drugs	44	763 (6)	60	134 (1)	154 (3)	31 (2)	8	2	2	1,198 (12)		
Possess drug instruments	17	608 (3)	20	47 (1)	53 (3)	13	1	1	2 (1)	762 (8)		
Obtaining drugs by forgery	-	1	3	5	21	2	1	-	(1)	33 (1)		
Possess for sale, sell drugs												
Marijuana/Indian hemp/hashish	6	40	21	57	131	42	10	2	1	310		
Narcotic	-	2	-	7	20 (1)	12	2	-	-	43 (1)		
Other drug	-	2	2	10	16	7	-	-	-	37		
Total possess for sale, sell drugs	6	44	23	74	167 (1)	61	12	2	1	390 (1)		
Make/grow drugs												
Marijuana/Indian hemp/hashish	2	54 (1)	9	44 (1)	96	43 (1)	22	6	1	277 (3)		
Other drug	-	-	2	2	5	3	-	-	-	12		
Total make/grow drugs	2	54 (1)	11	46 (1)	101	46 (1)	22	6	1	289 (3)		
Other drug offences	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	-	-	5		
Total	69	1,470 (10)	117	308 (3)	497 (7)	154 (3)	45	11	6 (2)	2,677 (25)		

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

Selected Offences Reported or Becoming Known to Police - Age and sex of alleged offenders involved in offences cleared

1 January - 31 December 1991

TABLE 2.16 Drug offences

	Female									Total
	Under 14	14-17	18-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60 Plus	Unknown	
Use/possess drugs										
Marijuana/Indian hemp/hashish	8	89	6	11	11	2	1	1	-	129
Narcotic	-	-	-	5	8	3	-	-	-	16
Other drug	2	9	5	5	11	5	-	-	-	37
Total use/possess drugs	10	98	11	21	30	10	1	1	-	182
Possess drug instruments	-	64	3	21	18	2	2	-	-	110
Obtaining drugs by forgery	-	1	-	8	18	2	-	-	-	29
Possess for sale, sell drugs										
Marijuana/Indian hemp/hashish	-	2	6	13	7	8	7	1	-	43
Narcotic	-	-	-	2	9	1	-	-	-	12
Other drug	-	3	-	3	2	-	-	-	2	10
Total possess for sale, sell drugs	-	5	6	18	18	9	7	1	2	65
Make/grow drugs										
Marijuana/Indian hemp/hashish	-	6	2	4	13	5	5	1	-	36
Other drug	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total make/grow drugs	-	6	2	5	13	5	5	1	-	37
Other drug offences	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Total	10	175	21	73	97	28	16	3	2	425

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

PART 3

**COURT OF SUMMARY JURISDICTION
APPEARANCES**

Court of Summary Jurisdiction Appearances - Court outcome and major offence charged 1 January - 31 December, 1991

TABLE 3.1 All offence categories

Major charge	Committed for trial or sentence	Convicted					Acquitted on major charge	Major charge withdrawn	Major charge dismissed	Other (eg defendant died)	Total	
		With penalty	Without penalty	Guilty without conviction	Guilty of lesser or other offence	Number					Percentage	
Offences against the person	221(1)	1572	62	403 (3)	124	4	173 (97)	1299 (23)	11	3869	10.5	
Robbery and extortion	97	0	1	0	6	0	3	107 (5)	2 (1)	216	0.6	
Sexual offences	201	1	0	0	1	0	3	165 (1)	0	371	1.0	
Drug offences	279	3189	21	27 (1)	10	0	160 (4)	246 (5)	15	3947	10.7	
Fraud and deception	90	586	48	111	5	5	107 (1)	214 (4)	0	1166	3.2	
Break and enter	202	668	13	22	23	2	41 (3)	408 (19)	2 (1)	1381	3.8	
Unlawful use, theft of vehicle	25	576	32	41 (1)	23	2	237 (17)	51 (5)	1	988	2.7	
Shop theft	5	1011	81	1088	2	0	15	298 (2)	5	2505	6.8	
Other larceny	50	974	100	320 (1)	16	3	57 (2)	322 (13)	3	1845	5.0	
Unlawful possession of property	82	486	66	101 (2)	50	1	243 (25)	219 (23)	1	1249	3.4	
Driving offences	1	7807	22	15 (2)	126	3	587 (115)	63 (9)	6	8630	23.5	
Unlawful possession of guns etc.	2	506	40	110	5	0	110 (5)	24	1	798	2.2	
Damage property	35(1)	856	87	233 (8)	43	1	242 (23)	194 (11)	5	1696	4.6	
Minor street offences	4	2254	233	448	1	1	195 (1)	48	4	3188	8.7	
Offences against order	32	1220	253	386 (17)	109	2	313 (81)	117 (11)	3	2435	6.6	
Restraint orders, breaches	0	139	54	1327	0	0	547	26	4	2097	5.7	
Other offences	1	232	5	59 (1)	2	0	34 (1)	20	0	353	1.0	
Total	1327	22077	1118	4691	546	24	3067	3821	63	36734		
Percentage	3.6	60.1	3.0	12.8	1.5	0.1	8.3	10.4	0.2		100.0	

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

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

Court of Summary Jurisdiction Appearances - Court outcome and major offence charged
1 January - 31 December, 1991

TABLE 3.2 Offences against the person

Major charge	Committed for trial or sentence	Convicted		Guilty without conviction	Guilty of lesser or other offence	Acquitted on major charge	Major charge withdrawn	Major charge dismissed	Other (eg defendant died)	Total	
		With penalty	Without penalty							Number	Percentage
Murder	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	16	0.4
Attempted murder	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	13	0.3
Accessory to murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.0
Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Cause death by driving	18	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	24	0.6
Assault, major	56	271	3	29	6	2	23 (1)	275 (5)	8	673	17.4
Assault police	1	325	17	35 (3)	97	0	61 (87)	26 (7)	1	563	14.6
Assault, common											
- on female	8	291	15	95	1	0	24 (1)	335	1	770	19.9
- on male	19	579	22	204	0	2	33	482	1	1342	34.7
- sex not stated	1	32	0	6	1	0	2 (1)	35	0	77	2.0
Assault with intent	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	10	0.3
Abduction	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	6	0.2
Other offences	91(1)	72	5	34	19	0	29 (7)	124 (11)	0	374	9.7
Total	221	1572	62	403	124	4	173	1299	11	3869	
Percentage	5.7	40.6	1.6	10.4	3.2	0.1	4.5	33.6	0.3		100.0

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

Court of Summary Jurisdiction Appearances - Court outcome and major offence charged
1 January - 31 December, 1991

TABLE 3.3 Robbery and Extortion

Major charge	Committed for trial or sentence	Convicted		Guilty without conviction	Guilty of lesser or other offence	Acquitted on major charge	Major charge withdrawn	Major charge dismissed	Other (eg defendant died)	Total	
		With penalty	Without penalty							Number	Percentage
Robbery with major assault	88	0	0	0	6	0	2	90 (5)	2 (1)	188	87.0
Assault, intent to rob	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	7	3.2
Kidnapping	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Other offences	8	0	1	0	0	0	1	11	0	21	9.7
Total	97	0	1	0	6	0	3	107	2	216	
Percentage	44.9	0.0	0.5	0.0	2.8	0.0	1.4	49.5	0.9		100.0

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

Court of Summary Jurisdiction Appearances - Court outcome and major offence charged
1 January - 31 December, 1991

TABLE 3.4 Sexual offences

Major charge	Committed for trial or sentence	Convicted		Guilty without conviction	Guilty of lesser or other offence	Acquitted on major charge	Major charge withdrawn	Major charge dismissed	Other (eg defendant died)	Total	
		With penalty	Without penalty							Number	Percentage
Rape of a female	71	0	0	0	1	0	1	95 (1)	0	168	45.3
Rape of a male	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	9	2.4
Attempted rape of a female	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	10	2.7
Attempted rape of a male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Unlawful sexual intercourse											
- with female	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	20	5.4
- with male	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1.1
Indecent assault of a female	76	0	0	0	0	0	2	41	0	119	32.1
Indecent assault of a male	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	19	5.1
Gross indecency	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	8	2.2
Other offences	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	14	3.8
Total	201	1	0	0	1	0	3	165	0	371	
Percentage	54.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.8	44.5	0.0		100.0

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

Court of Summary Jurisdiction Appearances - Court outcome and major offence charged
1 January - 31 December, 1991

TABLE 3.5 Drug offences

Major charge	Committed for trial or sentence	Convicted		Guilty without conviction	Guilty of lesser or other offence	Acquitted on major charge	Major charge withdrawn	Major charge dismissed	Other (eg defendant died)	Total	
		With penalty	Without penalty							Number	Percentage
Heroin											
- import, possess imports	6	12	0	0	0	0	1	14	0	33	0.8
- sell offences	10	0	1	0	0	0	0	36	0	47	1.2
- use offences	0	26	2	0	0	0	4	8	6	46	10.2
- other offences	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	11	0.3
Amphetamines											
- use offences	0	20	1	0	0	0	1	5	6	33	0.8
- other offences	8	5	0	0	1	0	3	5 (1)	0	22	0.6
Hashish											
- use offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
- other offences	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	0.1
Indian Hemp											
- import, possess imports	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	9	0.2
- sell offences	89	4	0	0	0	0	2	38	0	133	3.4
- cultivate offences	84	701	1	3 (1)	6	0	15 (4)	41 (1)	0	851	21.6
- use, possess	4	1764	6	18	0	0	97	30	1	1920	48.6
- possess instruments	1	582	9	2	0	0	24	10	0	628	15.9
Other drugs											
- import, possess imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
- sell offences	36	0	0	0	1	0	0	20 (1)	0	57	1.4
- manufacture	21	15	0	1	0	0	0	7	0	44	1.1
- use offences	3	27	0	1	1	0	7	13 (1)	2	54	1.4
- forge, utter prescription	7	23	1	1	1	0	2	6 (1)	0	41	1.0
- other offences	3	0	0	1	0	0	4	5	0	13	0.3
Total	279	3189	21	27	10	0	160	246	15	3947	
Percentage	7.1	80.8	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.0	4.1	6.2	0.4		100.0

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

Court of Summary Jurisdiction Appearances - Court outcome and major offence charged
1 January - 31 December, 1991

TABLE 3.6 Fraud and deception

Major charge	Committed for trial or sentence	Convicted		Guilty without conviction	Guilty of lesser or other offence	Acquitted on major charge	Major charge withdrawn	Major charge dismissed	Other (eg defendant died)	Total	
		With penalty	Without penalty							Number	Percentage
Forge and utter	9	11	1	2	3	0	0	20 (3)	0	46	3.9
Conspire to defraud	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.1
Embezzlement as a servant	1	6	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	12	1.0
Falsification of accounts	3	2	0	0	0	2	0	15	0	22	1.9
Larceny as a servant	8	78	2	38	1	1	2	25 (1)	0	155	13.3
Fraud offences	15	44	21	10	1	1	30 (1)	24	0	146	12.5
False pretences	36	181	19	44	0	0	9	98	0	387	33.2
False statement											
- unemployment benefits	0	158	1	4	0	0	41	3	0	207	17.8
- other benefit	1	77	0	3	0	0	19	2	0	102	8.7
Other offences	16	29	4	10	0	0	6	23	0	88	7.5
Total	90	586	48	111	5	5	107	214	0	1166	
Percentage	7.7	50.3	4.1	9.5	0.4	0.4	9.2	18.4	0.0		100.0

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

Court of Summary Jurisdiction Appearances - Court outcome and major offence charged
1 January - 31 December, 1991

TABLE 3.7 Break and enter

Major charge	Committed for trial or sentence	Convicted		Guilty without conviction	Guilty of lesser or other offence	Acquitted on major charge	Major charge withdrawn	Major charge dismissed	Other (eg defendant died)	Total	
		With penalty	Without penalty							Number	Percentage
Burglary	18	3	0	0	3	0	0	35 (3)	0	59	4.3
Break and enter dwelling	67	207	4	5	4	2	13	139 (3)	0 (1)	441	31.9
Break and enter dwelling with intent	2	36	1	1	1	0	1	16 (1)	0	58	4.2
Break and enter other premises	97	348	3	14	3	0	15	149 (3)	1	630	45.6
Break and enter other premises with intent	2	58	1	0	2	0	3	35 (2)	0	101	7.3
Possess break and enter implements	16	16	4	2	10	0	9 (3)	34 (7)	1	92	6.7
Other offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Total	202	668	13	22	23	2	41	408	2	1381	
Percentage	14.6	48.4	0.9	1.6	1.7	0.1	3.0	29.5	0.1		100.0

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

Court of Summary Jurisdiction Appearances - Court outcome and major offence charged
1 January - 31 December, 1991

TABLE 3.8 Unlawful use, theft of vehicle

Major charge	Committed for trial or sentence	Convicted			Guilty without conviction	Guilty of lesser or other offence	Acquitted on major charge	Major charge withdrawn	Major charge dismissed	Other (eg defendant died)	Total	
		With penalty	Without penalty								Number	Percentage
Larceny of motor vehicle	20	14	0	0	3	0	0 (1)	21 (2)	0	58	5.9	
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	4	423	17	21 (1)	18	1	130 (14)	17 (3)	0	631	63.9	
Interfere with motor vehicle	1	136	13	18	2	1	107 (2)	13	1	292	29.6	
Other offences	0	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	7	0.7	
Total	25	576	32	41	23	2	237	51	1	988		
Percentage	2.5	58.3	3.2	4.1	2.3	0.2	24.0	5.2	0.1		100.0	

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

Court of Summary Jurisdiction Appearances - Court outcome and major offence charged
1 January - 31 December, 1991

TABLE 3.9 Shop theft

Major charge	Committed for trial or sentence	Convicted		Guilty without conviction	Guilty of lesser or other offence	Acquitted on major charge	Major charge withdrawn	Major charge dismissed	Other (eg defendant died)	Total	
		With penalty	Without penalty							Number	Percentage
Shop theft	5	1011	81	1088	2	0	15	298 (2)	5	2505	100.0
Other offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Total	5	1011	81	1088	2	0	15	298	5	2505	
Percentage	0.2	40.4	3.2	43.4	0.1	0.0	0.6	11.9	0.2		100.0

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

Court of Summary Jurisdiction Appearances - Court outcome and major offence charged
1 January - 31 December, 1991

TABLE 3.10 Other larceny

Major charge	Committed for trial or sentence	Convicted		Guilty without conviction	Guilty of lesser or other offence	Acquitted on major charge	Major charge withdrawn	Major charge dismissed	Other (eg defendant died)	Total	
		With penalty	Without penalty							Number	Percentage
Other theft offences	50	974	100	320 (1)	16	3	57 (2)	322 (13)	3	1845	100.0
Total	50	974	100	320	16	3	57	322	3	1845	
Percentage	2.7	52.8	5.4	17.3	0.9	0.2	3.1	17.5	0.2		100.0

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

Court of Summary Jurisdiction Appearances - Court outcome and major offence charged
1 January - 31 December, 1991

TABLE 3.11 Unlawful possession of property

Major charge	Committed for trial or sentence	Convicted				Acquitted on major charge	Major charge withdrawn	Major charge dismissed	Other (eg defendant died)	Total	
		With penalty	Without penalty	Guilty without conviction	Guilty of lesser or other offence					Number	Percentage
Receiving	82	201	19	33	30	1	11 (7)	190 (23)	1	568	45.5
Unlawful possession of property	0	285	47	68 (2)	20	0	232 (18)	29	0	681	54.5
Other offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Total	82	486	66	101	50	1	243	219	1	1249	
Percentage	6.6	28.9	5.3	8.1	4.0	0.1	19.5	17.5	0.1		100.0

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

Court of Summary Jurisdiction Appearances - Court outcome and major offence charged
1 January - 31 December, 1991

TABLE 3.12 Driving offences

Major charge	Committed for trial or sentence	Convicted					Major charge withdrawn	Major charge dismissed	Other (eg defendant died)	Total	
		With penalty	Without penalty	Guilty without conviction	Guilty of lesser or other offence	Acquitted on major charge				Number	Percentage
Driving under the influence	1	1060	0	1	95	0	58 (87)	7 (8)	1	1223	14.2
Exceed prescribed content of alcohol - blood alcohol level											
- .001 to .049	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0.2
- .05 to .079	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	0.3
- .08 to .149	0	2677	2	0	0	1	75	11	1	2767	32.1
- .150 or more	0	2049	1	0	1	0	80 (1)	13	0	2144	24.8
- unknown blood alcohol level	0	15	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	18	0.2
Refuse breath test	0	284	1	2	7	1	67 (6)	10 (1)	0	372	4.3
Drive whilst disqualified	0	928	8	5	3	1	120 (3)	4	4	1073	12.4
Fail to stop & report accident	0	80	2	2	5	0	9 (5)	3	0	101	1.2
Drive in manner dangerous	0	577	0	1 (2)	15	0	170 (13)	14	0	777	9.0
Other offences	0	98	8	3	0	0	6	1	0	116	1.3
Total	1	7807	22	15	126	3	587	63	6	8630	
Percentage	0.0	90.5	0.3	0.2	1.5	0.0	6.8	0.7	0.1		100.0

Numbers in brackets denote cases where defendant was not convicted of major charge, but convicted of a lesser charge. These cases also appear in the "Guilty of lesser or other offence" outcome column. Exceed prescribed content of alcohol '.001 to .049' relates specifically to drivers on a P-plate licence as it is an offence for such licence holders to drive with any concentration of alcohol in their blood.

Court of Summary Jurisdiction Appearances - Court outcome and major offence charged
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TABLE 3.13 Unlawful use or possession of guns or explosives

Major charge	Committed for trial or sentence	Convicted		Guilty without conviction	Guilty of lesser or other offence	Acquitted on major charge	Major charge withdrawn	Major charge dismissed	Other (eg defendant died)	Total	
		With penalty	Without penalty							Number	Percentage
Possess dangerous guns or explosives	1	254	25	73	4	0	93 (4)	19	1	470	58.9
Other offences	1	252	15	37	1	0	17 (1)	5	0	328	41.1
Total	2	506	40	110	5	0	110	24	1	798	
Percentage	0.3	63.4	5.0	13.8	0.6	0.0	13.8	3.0	0.1		100.0

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

Court of Summary Jurisdiction Appearances - Court outcome and major offence charged
1 January - 31 December, 1991

TABLE 3.14 Damage property

Major charge	Committed for trial or sentence	Convicted		Guilty without conviction	Guilty of lesser or other offence	Acquitted on major charge	Major charge withdrawn	Major charge dismissed	Other (eg defendant died)	Total	
		With penalty	Without penalty							Number	Percentage
Arson	11	12	1	6	1	0	0	7 (1)	0	38	2.2
Malicious damage	24	784	82	213 (8)	40	1	234 (23)	177 (9)	5	1560	92.0
Wilful damage of a vehicle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Wilful damage (other)	0	11	1	0	0	0	3	5	0	20	1.2
Other offences	0(1)	49	3	14	2	0	5	5 (1)	0	78	4.6
Total	35	856	87	233	43	1	242	194	5	1696	
Percentage	2.1	50.5	5.1	13.7	2.5	0.1	14.3	11.4	0.3		100.0

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

Court of Summary Jurisdiction Appearances - Court outcome and major offence charged
1 January - 31 December, 1991

TABLE 3.15 Minor street offences

Major charge	Committed for trial or sentence	Convicted		Guilty without conviction	Guilty of lesser or other offence	Acquitted on major charge	Major charge withdrawn	Major charge dismissed	Other (eg defendant died)	Total	
		With penalty	Without penalty							Number	Percentage
Indecent behaviour	2	41	4	17	0	0	28	10	0	102	3.2
Disorderly behaviour	1	617	80	176	0	0	67	23	2	966	30.3
Offensive or indecent language	1	518	78	113	1	1	28 (1)	7	1	748	23.5
Urinate in public place	0	495	15	24	0	0	27	3	0	564	17.7
Loitering	0	148	17	66	0	0	18	3	0	252	7.9
Dry area offences	0	376	29	27	0	0	21	1	1	455	14.3
Other offences	0	59	10	25	0	0	6	1	0	101	3.2
Total	4	2254	233	448	1	1	195	48	4	3188	
Percentage	0.1	70.7	7.3	14.1	0.0	0.0	6.1	1.5	0.1		100.0

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

Court of Summary Jurisdiction Appearances - Court outcome and major offence charged
1 January - 31 December, 1991

TABLE 3.16 Offences against order

Major charge	Committed for trial or sentence	Convicted			Guilty without conviction	Guilty of lesser or other offence	Acquitted on major charge	Major charge withdrawn	Major charge dismissed	Other (eg defendant died)	Total	
		With penalty	Without penalty								Number	Percentage
Escape prison offences	16	34	5	1	10	0	14 (10)	3	0	83	3.4	
Other prison offences	1	6	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	11	0.5	
Resist arrest	0	465	46	86 (10)	60	1	76 (44)	10 (6)	1	745	30.6	
Hinder police	1	158	16	53	9	1	19 (8)	4 (1)	0	261	10.7	
Refuse name to police	1	237	99	85 (4)	15	0	55 (9)	4 (2)	2	498	20.5	
Perjury and bribery	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	6	0	11	0.5	
Contempt offences	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	13	0	20	0.8	
Unlawfully on premises	0	157	41	85 (1)	8	0	75 (7)	22	0	388	15.9	
Accessory before or after the fact	7	19	3	6	0	0	1	33	0	69	2.8	
Other offences	0	140	42	69 (2)	7	0	70 (3)	21 (2)	0	349	14.3	
Total	32	1220	253	386	109	2	313	117	3	2435		
Percentage	1.3	50.1	10.4	15.9	4.5	0.1	12.9	4.8	0.1		100.0	

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

Court of Summary Jurisdiction Appearances - Court outcome and major offence charged
1 January - 31 December, 1991

TABLE 3.17 Restraint order, breaches

Major charge	Committed for trial or sentence	Convicted		Guilty without conviction	Guilty of lesser or other offence	Acquitted on major charge	Major charge withdrawn	Major charge dismissed	Other (eg defendant died)	Total	
		With penalty	Without penalty							Number	Percentage
Order of restraint	0	0	0	1271	0	0	292	139	0	1702	81.2
Breach of order of restraint	0	139	54	56	0	0	116	26	4	395	18.8
Other offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Total	0	139	54	1327	0	0	408	165	4	2097	
Percentage	0.0	6.6	2.6	63.3	0.0	0.0	19.5	7.9	0.2		100.0

Numbers in brackets denote cases where defendant was not convicted of major charge, but convicted of a lesser charge. These cases also appear in the "Guilty of lesser or other offence" outcome column. Results from our regular data audits revealed confusion over the reasons behind applications for restraint orders and as a consequence the distinction between applications resulting from an 'assault on a female' and other reasons is not possible this year.

The granting of a restraint order against a person does not constitute the conviction of a criminal offence and for these purposes such cases are recorded in the column 'Guilty without conviction'. Breaches refer to the nature of the original order, rather than the circumstances of the breach.

Court of Summary Jurisdiction Appearances - Court outcome and major offence charged
 1 January - 31 December, 1991

TABLE 3.18 Other offences

Major charge	Committed for trial or sentence	Convicted		Guilty without conviction	Guilty of lesser or other offence	Acquitted on major charge	Major charge withdrawn	Major charge dismissed	Other (eg defendant died)	Total	
		With penalty	Without penalty							Number	Percentage
Prostitution offences	0	30	3	39 (1)	2	0	8 (1)	5	0	87	24.6
Restricted publications	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1.4
Custom offences, non drugs	0	58	0	2	0	0	11	8	0	79	22.4
Listening device offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.3
Betting offences	0	42	0	5	0	0	10	0	0	57	16.1
Other offences	1	97	2	13	0	0	4	7	0	124	35.1
Total	1	232	5	59	2	0	34	20	0	353	
Percentage	0.3	65.7	1.4	16.7	0.6	0.0	9.6	5.7	0.0		100.0

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

Court of Summary Jurisdiction Appearances - Major penalty for major charge convicted
1 January - 31 December 1991

TABLE 3.19 All offence categories

Major charge convicted	No penalty	Order	Rising of the court	Fine (\$)				Suspension of driver's licence	Community service orders	Bond	Suspended imprisonment	Imprisonment (weeks)				Total	
				No.	Min	Av	Max					No.	Min	Av	Max	Number	Percentage
Offences against the person	65	6	0	639	20	255	2000	2	205	193	356	220	1	21.5	104	1686	7.1
Robbery and extortion	1	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	1	0.0
Sexual offences	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	1	0	0	-	-	-	1	0.0
Drug offences	21	33	0	3146	10	99	2800	0	5	6	9	0	-	-	-	3220	13.6
Fraud and deception	49	12	0	138	20	444	4500	0	71	96	221	64	2	20.4	104	651	2.7
Break and enter	14	7	0	33	50	351	800	0	41	22	326	260	4	45.9	208	703	3.0
Unlawful use, theft of vehicle	32	8	0	94	30	253	550	8	66	24	171	216	4	22.0	156	619	2.6
Shop theft	83	3	0	577	20	177	1600	1	108	159	124	44	3	12.7	52	1099	4.6
Other larceny	102	16	1	483	1	215	2000	4	159	57	138	131	1	18.0	104	1091	4.6
Unlawful possession of property	66	1	2	207	30	334	5000	0	85	38	88	67	1	20.1	78	554	2.3
Driving offences	25	3	0	529	10	276	2000	6464	91	21	337	521	1	6.5	39	7991	33.7
Unlawful possession of guns or explosives	41	32	0	454	20	121	500	0	12	10	4	6	4	7.0	13	559	2.4
Damage property	88	134	2	506	20	155	2000	3	109	47	29	36	1	11.5	78	954	4.0
Minor street offences	244	2	0	2148	10	100	600	4	84	40	22	26	1	7.1	21	2570	10.8
Offences against order	268	8	0	991	5	147	2000	3	126	70	59	80	1	7.8	52	1605	6.8
Restraint orders, breaches	55	2	0	95	50	157	500	0	10	17	13	6	1	5.0	16	198	0.8
Other offences	5	5	0	220	30	590	15000	0	1	6	0	2	26	39.0	52	239	1.0
Total	1159	272	5	10260	1	159	15000	6489	1173	807	1897	1679	1	18.9	208	23741	
Percentage	4.9	1.1	0.0	43.2				27.3	4.9	3.4	8.0	7.1					100.0

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

Court of Summary Jurisdiction Appearances - Major penalty for major charge convicted
1 January - 31 December 1991

TABLE 3.20 Offences against the person

Major charge convicted	No penalty	Order	Rising of the court	Fine (\$)			Suspension of driver's licence	Community service orders	Bond	Suspended imprisonment	Imprisonment (weeks)				Total		
				No.	Min	Av					Max	No.	Min	Av	Max	Number	Percentage
Murder	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0.0
Attempted murder	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0.0
Accessory to murder	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0.0
Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0.0
Cause death by driving	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0.0
Assault major	3	0	0	57	20	376	1000	0	19	32	96	70	2	36.1	104	277	16.4
Assault police	18	1	0	129	50	237	800	1	40	25	86	45	2	13.6	104	345	20.5
Assault, common																	
- on female	16	2	0	94	50	255	1000	0	45	58	74	32	1	12.9	34	321	19.0
- on male	22	3	0	281	50	258	2000	0	95	71	88	63	1	15.9	65	623	37.0
- sex not stated	0	0	0	17	40	211	550	0	3	7	6	6	1	13.7	52	39	2.3
Assault with intent	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	1	39	39.0	39	1	0.1
Abduction	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	1	0	-	-	-	1	0.1
Other offences	6	0	0	61	30	172	700	1	3	0	5	3	1	14.7	26	79	4.7
Total	65	6	0	639	20	255	2000	2	205	193	356	220	1	21.5	104	1686	
Percentage	3.9	0.4	0.0	37.9				0.1	12.2	11.4	21.1	13.0					100.0

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

Court of Summary Jurisdiction Appearances - Major penalty for major charge convicted
1 January - 31 December 1991

TABLE 3.21 Robbery and extortion

Major charge convicted	No penalty	Order	Rising of the court	Fine (\$)			Suspension of driver's licence	Community service orders	Bond	Suspended imprisonment	Imprisonment (weeks)				Total	
				No.	Min	Av					Max	No.	Min	Av	Max	Number
Robbery with major assault	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0.0
Assault with intent to rob	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0.0
Kidnapping	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0.0
Other offences	1	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	1	100.0
Total	1	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	1	
Percentage	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0					100.0

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

Court of Summary Jurisdiction Appearances - Major penalty for major charge convicted
1 January - 31 December 1991

TABLE 3.22 Sexual offences

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

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

Court of Summary Jurisdiction Appearances - Major penalty for major charge convicted
1 January - 31 December 1991

TABLE 3.23 Drug offences

Major charge convicted	No penalty	Order	Rising of the court	Fine (\$)				Suspension of driver's licence	Community service orders	Bond	Suspended imprisonment	Imprisonment (weeks)				Total	
				No.	Min	Av	Max					No.	Min	Av	Max	Number	Percentage
Heroin																	
- import, possess imports	0	0	0	7	150	350	750	0	1	0	4	0	-	-	-	12	0.4
- sell offences	1	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	1	0.0
- use offences	2	3	0	23	50	177	600	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	28	0.9
- other offences	0	0	0	1	200	200	200	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	1	0.0
Amphetamine																	
- use offences	1	0	0	20	20	131	250	0	1	0	0	0	-	-	-	22	0.7
- other offences	0	0	0	5	170	170	170	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	5	0.2
Hashish																	
- use offences	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0.0
- other offences	0	0	0	4	80	145	200	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	4	0.1
Indian hemp																	
- import, possess imports	0	0	0	5	100	780	2800	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	5	0.2
- sell offences	0	0	0	4	60	138	170	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	4	0.1
- cultivate	1	0	0	701	50	170	800	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	702	21.8
- use, possession offences	6	17	0	1750	10	78	600	0	2	0	1	0	-	-	-	1776	55.2
- possess instruments	9	12	0	568	10	63	500	0	0	3	1	0	-	-	-	593	18.4
Other drugs																	
- import, possess import	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0.0
- sell offences	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0.0
- manufacture	0	0	0	15	150	152	170	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	15	0.5
- use, possession offences	0	1	0	26	30	108	350	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	27	0.8
- forge, utter prescription	1	0	0	17	50	105	200	0	1	3	3	0	-	-	-	25	0.8
Other offences	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0.0
Total	21	33	0	3146	10	99	2800	0	5	6	9	0	-	-	-	3220	
Percentage	0.7	1.0	0.0	97.7				0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0				100.0	

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

Court of Summary Jurisdiction Appearances - Major penalty for major charge convicted
1 January - 31 December 1991

TABLE 3.24 Fraud and deception

Major charge convicted	No penalty	Order	Rising of the court	Fine (\$)			Suspension of driver's licence	Community service orders	Bond	Suspended imprisonment	Imprisonment (weeks)				Total		
				No.	Min	Av					Max	No.	Min	Av	Max	Number	Percentage
Forge and utter	1	0	0	3	250	267	300	0	1	1	5	1	17	17.0	17	12	1.8
Conspiracy to defraud	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0.0
Embezzlement as a servant	0	0	0	1	200	200	200	0	1	1	3	0	-	-	-	6	0.9
Falsification of accounts	0	0	0	1	500	500	500	0	1	0	1	0	-	-	-	3	0.5
Larceny as a servant	2	0	0	19	50	303	500	0	19	14	26	0	-	-	-	80	12.3
Fraud offences	21	8	0	16	20	107	200	0	6	2	9	3	4	8.7	13	65	10.0
False pretences	20	4	0	52	50	279	2000	0	24	32	54	28	4	25.0	104	214	32.9
False statement																	
- unemployment benefit	1	0	0	22	300	748	1500	0	11	25	82	18	2	17.4	40	159	24.4
- other benefit	0	0	0	10	400	1270	4500	0	2	19	35	11	3	18.5	52	77	11.8
Other offences	4	0	0	14	100	621	4000	0	6	2	6	3	3	14.0	26	35	5.4
Total	49	12	0	138	20	444	4500	0	71	96	221	64	2	20.4	104	651	
Percentage	7.5	1.8	0.0	21.2				0.0	10.9	14.7	33.9	9.8					100.0

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

Court of Summary Jurisdiction Appearances - Major penalty for major charge convicted
1 January - 31 December 1991

TABLE 3.25 Break and enter

Major charge convicted	No penalty	Order	Rising of the court	Fine (\$)				Suspension of driver's licence	Community service orders	Bond	Suspended imprisonment	Imprisonment (weeks)				Total	
				No.	Min	Av	Max					No.	Min	Av	Max	Number	Percentage
Burglary	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	1	2	26	39.0	52	3	0.4
Break and enter dwelling	4	1	0	5	50	260	700	0	12	5	97	95	13	53.6	104	219	31.2
Break and enter dwelling with intent	1	0	0	2	50	425	800	0	2	2	16	14	13	39.9	72	37	5.3
Break and enter other premises	3	3	0	18	60	406	800	0	20	12	175	128	4	43.4	208	359	51.1
Break and enter other premises with intent	1	0	0	4	150	263	400	0	5	3	37	14	4	41.6	156	64	9.1
Possess break and enter instruments	5	3	0	4	75	269	450	0	2	0	0	7	4	9.7	20	21	3.0
Other offences	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0.0
Total	14	7	0	33	50	351	800	0	41	22	326	260	4	45.9	208	703	
Percentage	2.0	1.0	0.0	4.7				0.0	5.8	3.1	46.4	37.0					100.0

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

Court of Summary Jurisdiction Appearances - Major penalty for major charge convicted
 1 January - 31 December 1991

TABLE 3.26 Unlawful use, theft of vehicle

Major charge convicted	No penalty	Order	Rising of the court	Fine (\$)			Suspension of driver's licence	Community service orders	Bond	Suspended imprisonment	Imprisonment (weeks)				Total		
				No.	Min	Av					Max	No.	Min	Av	Max	Number	Percentage
Larceny of a motor vehicle	0	1	0	5	250	370	500	0	1	0	3	5	8	27.6	52	15	2.4
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	17	4	0	50	30	263	500	6	46	17	128	177	4	23.3	156	445	71.9
Interfere with motor vehicle	13	2	0	37	50	231	550	2	19	7	40	34	4	14.1	34	154	24.9
Other offences	2	1	0	2	100	125	150	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	5	0.8
Total	32	8	0	94	30	253	550	8	66	24	171	216	4	22.0	156	619	
Percentage	5.2	1.3	0.0	15.2				1.3	10.7	3.9	27.6	34.9					100.0

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

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TABLE 3.27 Shop theft

Major charge convicted	No penalty	Order	Fining of the court	Fine (\$)				Suspension of driver's licence	Community service orders	Bond	Suspended imprisonment	Imprisonment (weeks)				Total	
				No.	Min	Av	Max					No.	Min	Av	Max	Number	Percentage
Shop theft	83	3	0	577	20	177	1600	1	108	159	124	44	3	12.7	52	1099	100.0
Other offences	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0.0
Total	83	3	0	577	20	177	1600	1	108	159	124	44	3	12.7	52	1099	
Percentage	7.6	0.3	0.0	52.5				0.1	9.8	14.5	11.3	4.0					100.0

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

Court of Summary Jurisdiction Appearances - Major penalty for major charge convicted
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TABLE 3.28 Other larceny

Major charge convicted	No penalty	Order	Rising of the court	Fine (\$)				Suspension of driver's licence	Community service orders	Bond	Suspended imprisonment	Imprisonment (weeks)				Total	
				No.	Min	Av	Max					No.	Min	Av	Max	Number	Percentage
Other theft	102	16	1	483	1	215	2000	4	158	57	138	131	1	18.0	104	1091	100.0
Total	102	16	1	483	1	215	2000	4	159	57	138	131	1	18.0	104	1091	
Percentage	9.3	1.5	0.1	44.3				0.4	14.6	5.2	12.6	12.0					100.0

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

Court of Summary Jurisdiction Appearances - Major penalty for major charge convicted
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TABLE 3.29 Unlawful possession of property

Major charge convicted	No penalty	Order	Rising of the court	Fine (\$)				Suspension of driver's licence	Community service orders	Bond	Suspended imprisonment	Imprisonment (weeks)				Total	
				No.	Min	Av	Max					No.	Min	Av	Max	Number	Percentage
Receiving	19	0	0	70	75	401	2000	0	41	18	44	30	1	21.5	78	222	40.1
Unlawful possession of property	47	1	2	137	30	299	5000	0	44	20	44	37	4	18.9	52	332	59.9
Other offences	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0.0
Total	66	1	2	207	30	334	5000	0	85	38	88	67	1	20.1	78	554	
Percentage	11.9	0.2	0.4	37.4				0.0	15.3	6.9	15.9	12.1					100.0

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

Court of Summary Jurisdiction Appearances - Major penalty for major charge convicted
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TABLE 3.30 Driving offences

Major charge convicted	No penalty	Order	Rising of the court	Fine (\$)			Suspension of driver's licence	Community service orders	Bond	Suspended imprisonment	Imprisonment (weeks)				Total		
				No.	Min	Av					Max	No.	Min	Av	Max	Number	Percentage
Driving under the influence (D.U.I.)	0	0	0	35	75	588	1200	977	15	0	13	30	3	10.2	26	1070	13.4
Exceed prescribed content of alcohol																	
- .001 to .049	0	0	0	14	50	115	400	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	14	0.2
- .050 to .079	0	0	0	24	50	107	200	2	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	26	0.3
- .080 to .149	2	0	0	39	50	539	800	2672	7	1	1	0	-	-	-	2722	34.1
- .150 or more	1	0	0	40	400	827	1600	2063	14	1	2	1	13	13.0	13	2122	26.6
- Unknown	0	0	0	1	75	75	75	16	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	17	0.2
Refuse breath test	1	0	0	127	10	155	1500	164	4	0	1	0	-	-	-	297	3.7
Drive whilst disqualified	8	2	0	46	70	371	2060	21	43	19	317	490	1	6.3	39	946	11.8
Fail to stop and report an accident	2	0	0	70	50	168	510	9	3	0	2	0	-	-	-	86	1.1
Drive in a manner dangerous	0	0	0	37	100	326	500	539	5	0	1	0	-	-	-	582	7.3
Other offences	11	1	0	96	18	66	120	1	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	109	1.4
Total	25	3	0	529	10	276	2000	6464	91	21	337	521	1	6.5	39	7991	
Percentage	0.3	0.0	0.0	6.6				80.9	1.1	0.3	4.2	6.5					100.0

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

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

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TABLE 3.31 Unlawful use or possession of guns or explosives

Major charge convicted	No penalty	Order	Rising of the court	Fine (\$)				Suspension of driver's licence	Community service orders	Bond	Suspended imprisonment	Imprisonment (weeks)				Total	
				No.	Min	Av	Max					No.	Min	Av	Max	Number	Percentage
Possess dangerous guns or explosives	25	22	0	210	20	127	500	0	10	9	4	6	4	7.0	13	286	51.2
Other offences	16	10	0	244	20	115	400	0	2	1	0	0	-	-	-	273	48.8
Total	41	32	0	454	20	121	500	0	12	10	4	6	4	7.0	13	559	
Percentage	7.3	5.7	0.0	81.2				0.0	2.1	1.8	0.7	1.1					100.0

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

Court of Summary Jurisdiction Appearances - Major penalty for major charge convicted
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TABLE 3.32 Property damage

Major charge convicted	No penalty	Order	Rising of the court	Fine (\$)			Suspension of driver's licence	Community service orders	Bond	Suspended imprisonment	Imprisonment (weeks)				Total		
				No.	Min	Av					Max	No.	Min	Av	Max	Number	Percentage
Arson	1	2	0	5	100	174	250	0	1	1	2	1	78	78.0	78	13	1.4
Malicious damage	83	128	2	461	20	156	2000	3	99	44	24	33	1	9.3	52	877	91.9
Wilful damage																	
- of a vehicle	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0.0
- other	1	1	0	7	60	116	150	0	0	0	2	1	14	14.0	14	12	1.3
Other offences	3	3	0	33	40	146	500	0	9	2	1	1	17	17.0	17	52	5.5
Total	88	134	2	506	20	155	2000	3	109	47	29	36	1	11.5	78	954	
Percentage	9.2	14.0	0.2	53.0				0.3	11.4	4.9	3.0	3.8					100.0

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

Court of Summary Jurisdiction Appearances - Major penalty for major charge convicted
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TABLE 3.33 Minor street offences

Major charge convicted	No penalty	Order	Rising of the court	Fine (\$)				Suspension of driver's licence	Community service orders	Bond	Suspended imprisonment	Imprisonment (weeks)				Total	
				No.	Min	Av	Max					No.	Min	Av	Max	Number	Percentage
Indecent behaviour	4	0	0	26	25	226	600	0	3	5	4	4	3	10.7	21	46	1.8
Disorderly behaviour	82	0	0	561	25	128	600	4	55	16	12	10	1	3.2	8	740	28.8
Offensive or indecent language	85	0	0	502	20	120	500	0	23	11	4	4	1	5.5	12	629	24.5
Urinate in public place	16	0	0	496	10	72	200	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	512	19.9
Loitering	18	0	0	140	20	111	300	0	1	7	2	1	8	8.0	8	169	6.6
Dry area offences	29	2	0	374	10	53	250	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	405	15.8
Other offences	10	0	0	49	20	104	300	0	2	1	0	7	1	11.3	13	69	2.7
Total	244	2	0	2148	10	100	600	4	84	40	22	26	1	7.1	21	2570	
Percentage	9.5	0.1	0.0	83.6				0.2	3.3	1.6	0.9	1.0					100.0

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

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TABLE 3.34 Offences against order

Major charge convicted	No penalty	Order	Rising of the court	Fine (\$)			Suspension of driver's licence	Community service orders	Bond	Suspended imprisonment	Imprisonment (weeks)				Total		
				No.	Min	Av					Max	No.	Min	Av	Max	Number	Percentage
Escape lawful custody	6	0	0	19	50	157	400	0	2	2	1	11	3	12.8	52	41	2.6
Other prison offences	1	2	0	2	300	300	300	0	0	0	1	1	4	4.0	4	7	0.4
Resist Arrest	49	0	0	372	20	161	500	1	66	28	29	29	1	4.7	13	574	35.8
Hinder police	18	1	0	142	25	140	500	0	17	10	1	3	4	8.0	12	192	12.0
Refuse name to police	106	1	0	256	5	100	300	2	0	3	3	1	8	8.0	8	372	23.2
Perjury and bribery	0	0	0	3	100	200	400	0	1	0	0	0	-	-	-	4	0.2
Contempt etc. offences	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0.0
Unlawfully on premises	41	1	0	103	20	170	600	0	22	16	8	16	2	9.9	43	207	12.9
Accessory before or after the fact	3	0	0	5	150	630	2000	0	2	0	10	4	4	15.7	39	24	1.5
Other offences	44	3	0	89	40	178	1200	0	16	11	6	15	2	5.7	12	184	11.5
Total	268	8	0	991	5	147	2000	3	126	70	59	80	1	7.8	52	1605	
Percentage	16.7	0.5	0.0	61.7				0.2	7.9	4.4	3.7	5.0					100.0

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

Court of Summary Jurisdiction Appearances - Major penalty for major charge convicted
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TABLE 3.35 Restraint orders, breaches

Major charge convicted	No penalty	Order	Rising of the court	Fine (\$)			Suspension of driver's licence	Community service orders	Bond	Suspended imprisonment	Imprisonment (weeks)			Total			
				No.	Min.	Av.					Max.	No.	Min.	Av.	Max.	Number	Percentage
Breach of order of restraint	55	2	0	95	50	157	500	0	10	17	13	6	1	5.0	16	198	100.0
Other offences	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0.0
Total	55	2	0	95	50	157	500	0	10	17	13	6	1	5.0	16	198	
Percentage	27.8	1.0	0.0	48.0				0.0	5.1	8.6	6.6	3.0					100.0

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

Court of Summary Jurisdiction Appearances - Major penalty for major charge convicted
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TABLE 3.36 Other offences

Major charge convicted	No penalty	Order	Rising of the court	Fine (\$)			Suspension of driver's licence	Community service orders	Bond	Suspended imprisonment	Imprisonment (weeks)				Total		
				No.	Min	Av					Max	No.	Min	Av	Max	Number	Percentage
Prostitution offences	3	1	0	31	50	151	450	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	35	14.6	
Restricted publications	0	0	0	4	150	888	2400	0	0	1	0	0	-	-	-	5	2.1
Custom offences, non drugs	0	1	0	57	50	920	1063	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	58	24.3
Listening device offences	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0.0
Betting offences	0	1	0	41	30	527	15000	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	42	17.6
Other offences	2	2	0	87	40	546	2500	0	1	5	0	2	26	39.0	52	99	41.4
Total	5	5	0	220	30	590	15000	0	1	6	0	2	26	39.0	52	239	
Percentage	2.1	2.1	0.0	92.1				0.0	0.4	2.5	0.0	0.8					100.0

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

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TABLE 3.37 Penalties imposed upon all offenders convicted of driving with more than the prescribed content of alcohol (PCA)

Blood alcohol level	Total convicted	Fine imposed		Licence suspension when no prison sentence															Imprisonment duration (weeks)					
		No.	Av.	Duration of licence suspension (months)															No.	Min.	Av.	Max.		
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7-9	10-12	13-15	16-18	19-24	25-36	Over 36	Av.	Until further order					Total licence suspension	
.001 to .049	14	14	115	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-
.050 to .079	26	26	148	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	10.5	0	2	0	-	-	-
.080 to .099	765	764	523	5	6	1	0	0	614	54	45	9	3	11	2	1	6.9	4	751	0	-	-	-	
.100 to .149	1957	1946	588	3	1	0	1	1	653	809	237	85	24	39	29	10	8.9	31	1892	0	-	-	-	
.150 to .199	1462	1449	803	0	0	0	0	0	10	15	669	325	95	18	173	89	18.2	34	1394	1	13	13.0	13	
.200 to .249	513	507	890	0	1	0	1	0	2	2	71	110	134	77	59	29	20.6	12	486	0	-	-	-	
.250 +	147	146	943	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	17	31	39	17	13	22.9	9	133	0	-	-	-	
Unknown	17	17	667	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	6	2	1	0	1	1	14.9	0	16	0	-	-	-	
Total	4901	4869	680	8	8	1	2	1	1282	883	1044	549	288	184	281	143	13.0	90	4674	1	13	13.0	13	
Percentage	100.0	99.3		0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.2	18.0	21.3	11.2	5.9	3.8	5.7	2.9		1.8	95.4	0				

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

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

Blood alcohol level	Total convicted	Fine imposed		Licence suspension when no prison sentence															Imprisonment duration (weeks)					
				Duration of licence suspension (months)																				
		No.	Av.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7-9	10-12	13-15	16-18	19-24	25-36	Over 36	Av.	Until further order	Total licence suspension	No.	Min.	Av.	Max.	
.001 to .049	11	11	123	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-
.050 to .079	23	23	157	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	10.5	0	2	0	-	-	-	
.080 to .099	685	684	513	5	6	1	0	0	575	48	23	3	2	8	2	0	6.6	2	673	0	-	-	-	
.100 to .149	1621	1614	565	3	1	0	1	1	604	737	162	28	9	19	16	6	8.2	9	1587	0	-	-	-	
.150 to .199	1131	1120	751	0	0	0	0	0	10	15	587	259	75	15	76	56	16.4	13	1093	1	13	13.0	13	
.200 to .249	365	360	834	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	55	98	112	53	25	5	18.0	2	353	0	-	-	-	
.250 +	97	96	882	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	16	26	25	9	2	19.6	5	90	0	-	-	-	
Unknown	12	12	544	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4	2	1	0	0	11.2	0	11	0	-	-	-		
Total	3945	3920	638	8	8	1	2	1	1193	8.4	843	407	225	120	128	69	11.4	31	3809	1	13	13.0	13	
Percentage	100.0	99.4		0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	30.2	20.4	21.4	10.3	5.7	3.0	3.2	1.7		0.8	96.6	0.0				

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TABLE 3.39a Age, sex and offence charged for male defendants

Major charge (grouped)	Age of Males									Average age (years)	Total with information available		Information not available
	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50-59	60 plus		Number	Percentage	
Offences against the person	3	388	827	694	454	286	347	92	46	30.0	3137	11.8	100
Robbery and extortion	0	38	86	29	22	8	6	0	0	25.8	169	0.6	5
Sexual offences	2	20	62	49	47	60	70	22	14	35.3	346	1.3	6
Drug offences	7	509	1033	646	367	160	94	24	2	26.1	2842	10.7	411
Fraud and deception	3	55	159	159	116	82	89	33	7	31.7	703	2.6	78
Break and enter	11	343	419	228	101	45	35	10	2	25.1	1194	4.5	21
Unlawful use, theft of vehicle	2	329	325	121	62	20	12	1	4	23.5	876	3.3	25
Shop theft	1	174	225	185	139	90	117	105	149	36.1	1185	4.4	20
Other larceny	2	329	404	228	126	79	79	34	28	27.6	1309	4.9	81
Unlawful possession of property	5	190	318	185	116	65	68	22	4	27.5	973	3.7	25
Driving offences	12	709	1751	1316	834	562	633	263	157	30.5	6237	23.4	1192
Unlawful use or possession of guns or explosives	2	146	196	138	81	56	60	29	14	28.9	722	2.7	12
Damage property	3	318	476	302	151	85	96	28	7	26.8	1466	5.5	39
Minor street offences	2	540	928	518	272	184	180	57	32	27.4	2713	10.2	47
Offences against order	3	373	653	425	264	98	112	32	14	27.1	1974	7.4	47
Restraint orders, breaches	2	26	103	127	120	83	107	33	11	33.6	612	2.3	1121
Other offences	0	11	18	32	22	14	41	23	19	39.1	180	0.7	42
Total	60	4498	7963	5382	3294	1977	2146	808	510	28.9	26638		3272
Percentage	0.2	16.9	29.9	20.2	12.4	7.4	8.1	3.0	1.9			100.0	
Rate per 1,000 of adult population		207.9	143.1	97.4	57.7	37.0	22.9	12.5	4.8		52.5		

NB Rate per 1000 adult population derived from 1991 Preliminary Census Data (Australian Bureau of Statistics: Catalogue no. 2712.4)

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

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TABLE 3.39b Age, sex and offence charged for female defendants

Major charge (grouped)	Age of Females										Total with information available		Information not available
	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50-59	60 plus	Average age (years)	Number	Percentage	
Offences against the person	1	43	89	99	66	35	41	9	6	30.4	389	7.9	25
Robbery and extortion	0	9	13	4	5	0	0	0	0	23.8	31	0.6	1
Sexual offences	0	0	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	29.2	7	0.1	4
Drug offences	0	56	144	126	78	32	20	11	1	27.9	468	9.5	59
Fraud and deception	0	44	66	56	42	29	29	13	4	30.0	283	5.7	53
Break and enter	0	21	37	34	5	5	3	1	0	26.6	106	2.1	2
Unlawful use, theft of vehicle	0	22	21	11	3	2	1	1	0	24.5	61	1.2	4
Shop theft	0	131	212	189	137	112	149	121	103	35.9	1154	23.3	9
Other larceny	0	38	93	73	45	41	41	16	13	31.5	360	7.3	14
Unlawful possession of property	0	37	73	40	25	14	15	0	2	26.8	206	4.2	6
Driving offences	0	82	229	205	136	86	112	18	18	30.6	886	17.9	118
Unlawful use or possession of guns or explosives	0	4	11	10	10	2	2	1	0	28.9	40	0.8	1
Damage property	0	25	30	30	18	8	17	3	1	29.5	132	2.7	8
Minor street offences	0	48	102	89	55	32	20	6	1	27.9	353	7.1	7
Offences against order	0	46	104	71	50	17	16	6	2	27.4	312	6.3	7
Restraint orders, breaches	0	3	6	22	8	11	19	2	3	35.3	74	1.5	189
Other offences	0	8	29	22	11	7	5	1	3	28.8	86	1.7	16
Total	1	617	1262	1082	695	434	491	209	157	30.8	4948		523
Percentage	0.0	12.5	25.5	21.9	14.0	8.8	9.9	4.2	3.2			100.0	
Rate per 1,000 of adult population		29.7	23.2	19.5	11.9	7.9	5.2	3.3	1.2		9.3		

NE Rate per 1000 adult population derived from 1991 Preliminary Census Data (Australian Bureau of Statistics: Catalogue no. 2712.4)

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

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TABLE 3.39c Age, sex and offence charged for all defendants

Major charge (grouped)	Age of all defendants										Total with information available		Information not available
	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50-59	60 plus	Average age (years)	Number	Percentage	
Offences against the person	4	431	918	795	521	322	388	102	52	30.1	3533	11.1	133
Robbery and extortion	0	47	79	33	27	8	6	0	0	25.5	200	0.6	7
Sexual offences	2	20	65	50	48	61	71	22	14	35.2	353	1.1	10
Drug offences	7	570	1187	778	455	193	116	35	3	26.4	3344	10.6	479
Fraud and deception	3	99	226	217	158	111	118	46	11	31.2	989	3.1	135
Break and enter	11	365	457	263	106	50	39	11	2	25.2	1304	4.1	26
Unlawful use, theft of vehicle	2	351	5	132	65	22	13	2	4	23.5	937	3.0	29
Shop theft	1	305	437	374	277	203	268	226	253	36.0	2344	7.4	49
Other larceny	2	370	498	302	171	120	120	50	41	28.4	1674	5.3	105
Unlawful possession of property	5	228	392	226	141	79	83	22	6	27.4	1182	3.7	32
Driving offences	12	797	1985	1526	972	648	748	281	176	30.5	7145	22.5	1328
Unlawful use or possession of guns or explosives	2	150	207	148	91	58	62	30	14	28.9	762	2.4	15
Damage property	3	343	506	332	169	93	113	31	8	27.0	1598	5.0	48
Minor street offences	2	588	1034	608	328	216	200	63	33	27.4	3072	9.7	60
Offences against order	3	420	758	497	314	116	128	38	16	27.1	2290	7.2	57
Restraint orders, breaches	2	29	111	150	128	95	126	36	14	33.8	691	2.2	1337
Other offences	0	19	48	56	34	21	46	24	22	35.7	270	0.9	64
Total	61	5132	9254	6487	4005	2416	2645	1019	669	29.2	31688		3914
Percentage	0.2	16.2	29.2	20.5	12.6	7.6	8.3	3.2	2.1			100.0	
Rate per 1,000 of adult population		121.1	84.1	58.7	34.7	22.3	14.1	7.9	2.8		30.4		

NB Rate per 1000 adult population derived from 1991 Preliminary Census Data (Australian Bureau of Statistics: Catalogue no. 2712.4)

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

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TABLE 3.40 Offence type and employment status of defendant

Major charge (grouped)	Occupational status						Total with information available		Information not available
	Employed	Unemployed	Pensioner	Student	Home duties	Self employed	Number	Percentage	
Offences against the person	1403	1647	234	79	120	58	3541	12.0	328
Robbery and extortion	46	135	12	3	5	1	202	0.7	14
Sexual offences	163	141	29	5	0	7	345	1.2	26
Drug offences	762	1067	140	50	96	23	2138	7.2	1809
Fraud and deception	388	344	48	25	57	9	871	3.0	295
Break and enter	252	926	72	28	19	4	1301	4.4	80
Unlawful use, theft of vehicle	203	640	39	34	8	5	929	3.1	59
Shop theft	541	826	476	135	324	34	2336	7.9	169
Other larceny	446	856	157	61	109	20	1649	5.6	196
Unlawful possession of property	349	673	69	22	45	17	1175	4.0	74
Driving offences	4210	1783	346	163	145	105	6752	22.9	1878
Unlawful use or possession of guns or explosives	298	353	41	33	12	14	751	2.5	47
Damage property	573	773	101	64	28	24	1563	5.3	133
Minor street offences	1130	1435	197	93	48	19	2922	9.9	266
Offences against order	658	1268	154	65	50	18	2213	7.5	222
Restraint orders, breaches	242	228	53	8	19	17	567	1.9	1530
Other offences	123	78	34	6	4	9	254	0.9	99
Total	11787	13173	2202	874	1089	384	29509		7225
Percentage	39.9	44.6	7.5	3.0	3.7	1.3	100.0		

No rates per 1,000 adult population have been calculated this year as 1991 Census data relating to employment status was not available prior to printing.

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TABLE 3.41 Offence type and marital status of defendant

Major charge (grouped)	Marital status						Total with information available		Information not available
	Never married	Defacto	Married	Permanently separated	Divorced	Widowed	Number	Percentage	
Offences against the person	1824	402	661	224	125	13	3249	12.2	620
Robbery and extortion	131	14	20	9	4	0	178	0.7	38
Sexual offences	138	35	97	26	20	3	319	1.2	52
Drug offences	1062	203	237	108	66	5	1681	6.3	2266
Fraud and deception	346	66	188	48	40	1	689	2.6	477
Break and enter	899	126	106	46	20	0	1197	4.5	184
Unlawful use, theft of vehicle	724	43	42	18	15	2	844	3.2	144
Shop theft	1066	131	717	118	120	65	2217	8.3	288
Other larceny	1003	134	267	61	52	16	1533	5.7	312
Unlawful possession of property	714	121	158	57	34	3	1087	4.1	162
Driving offences	3901	333	1273	403	313	36	6259	23.4	2371
Unlawful use or possession of guns or explosives	475	49	128	34	19	2	707	2.6	91
Damage property	998	112	201	82	42	3	1438	5.4	258
Minor street offences	2086	167	282	62	47	9	2653	9.9	535
Offences against order	1414	158	224	106	47	8	1957	7.3	478
Restraint orders, breaches	205	31	88	102	35	2	463	1.7	1634
Other offences	102	13	86	10	11	3	225	0.8	128
Total	17088	2138	4775	1514	1010	171	26696		10038
Percentage	64.0	8.0	17.9	5.7	3.8	0.6			

No rates per 1,000 adult population have been calculated this year as 1991 Census data relating to marital status was not available prior to printing.

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TABLE 3.42 Offence type and birthplace of defendant

Major charge (grouped)	State or country of birth													Total with information available		
	Australasia					Europe						Asia	Other	Number	Percentage	Unknown
	Aboriginal	South Australia	Interstate	Australia unspecified	New Zealand	United Kingdom	Germany	Greece	Italy	Yugoslavia	Other Europe					
Offences against the person	628	1644	476	49	37	250	34	27	37	41	128	61	21	3433	12.0	436
Robbery and extortion	41	97	24	6	6	6	2	0	2	0	4	8	1	197	0.7	19
Sexual offences	36	192	52	6	1	17	2	4	2	6	11	12	2	343	1.2	28
Drug offences	91	1244	366	30	22	125	11	16	14	24	111	30	13	2097	7.3	1850
Fraud and deception	47	454	173	9	12	73	6	7	11	10	39	17	3	861	3.0	305
Break and enter	191	628	266	13	19	58	4	7	8	8	43	28	10	1283	4.5	98
Unlawful use, theft of vehicle	168	507	145	11	13	33	3	3	1	4	12	13	3	916	3.2	72
Shop theft	82	1140	286	47	33	180	37	62	57	46	169	123	32	2294	8.0	211
Other larceny	138	881	294	28	29	87	11	8	11	13	64	36	15	1615	5.6	230
Unlawful possession of property	111	612	201	18	14	50	7	16	5	8	51	50	6	1149	4.0	100
Driving offences	321	4055	865	123	68	467	46	21	52	56	266	91	40	6471	22.5	2159
Unlawful use or possession of guns or explosives	60	405	125	8	14	35	2	7	13	9	32	15	6	731	2.5	67
Damage property	226	826	214	28	21	102	7	5	14	7	38	20	5	1513	5.3	183
Minor street offences	652	1513	356	46	30	147	6	7	14	13	58	25	13	2880	10.0	308
Offences against order	387	1073	353	31	23	108	9	14	5	16	63	44	8	2134	7.4	301
Restraint orders, breaches	49	262	82	9	4	44	4	9	19	4	32	9	9	536	1.9	1561
Other offences	8	105	38	7	2	12	0	31	12	1	11	18	2	247	0.9	106
Total	3236	15638	4316	469	348	1794	191	244	277	266	1132	600	189	28700		8034
Percentage	11.3	54.5	15.0	1.6	1.2	6.3	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.9	3.9	2.1	0.7		100.0	

The source of 'Aboriginality' data of a defendant is the police officer's judgement based upon the appearance of the defendant. The group 'Australia Unspecified' denotes that the defendant was born in Australia, but that the particular state was not recorded. No rates per 1,000 adult population have been calculated this year as 1991 Census data relating to place of birth was not available prior to printing. Yugoslavia is defined as its composition as of the the January 1, 1990.

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

Offence type	Adelaide	Brighton	Burnside	Campbell- town	East Torrens	Elizabeth	Enfield	Gawler	Gleneig	Happy Valley	Henley & Grange	Hindmarsh	Kensington & Norwood	Marion	Mitcham	Munno Para
Offences against the person	67	18	44	63	8	149	262	26	28	22	39	46	34	156	62	89
Robbery and extortion	3	1	3	0	1	19	17	0	0	6	0	3	0	14	3	5
Sexual offences	4	2	6	2	0	32	34	2	3	4	1	4	1	17	3	8
Drug offences	41	29	42	65	3	174	326	25	41	32	17	46	20	179	62	111
Fraud and deception	10	9	16	23	0	48	65	6	10	14	23	13	7	70	26	35
Break and enter	26	9	11	6	2	62	129	8	19	8	12	18	14	46	14	43
Unlawful use, theft of vehicle	18	5	6	17	0	48	88	0	12	8	4	14	5	54	11	26
Shop theft	65	22	63	63	8	114	190	17	49	22	28	38	27	171	82	63
Other larceny	44	3	17	35	1	109	123	13	23	9	12	19	11	79	42	57
Unlawful possession of property	16	6	13	13	2	49	108	8	15	3	5	15	14	64	30	30
Driving offences	88	101	177	216	18	243	518	70	73	97	107	64	74	362	225	162
Unlawful use or possession of guns or explosives	15	7	13	14	1	26	66	2	7	9	8	9	7	38	17	24
Damage property	27	15	14	23	4	73	114	9	6	7	14	25	7	65	30	41
Minor street offences	71	20	38	61	6	93	199	24	25	23	31	36	14	126	57	51
Offences against order	41	14	31	39	4	111	171	14	32	15	24	28	17	89	33	74
Restraint orders, breaches	38	16	27	36	6	74	112	16	18	20	17	25	10	133	30	53
Other offences	7	1	21	14	1	8	22	0	3	7	3	6	4	13	15	6
Total	581	278	542	690	65	1432	2544	240	364	300	345	409	266	1676	742	878
Percentage	2.4	1.2	2.3	2.9	0.3	6.0	11	1.0	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.1	7.1	3.1	3.7
Rate per 1,000 of adult population	45.6	18.4	18.3	20.5	14.0	69.3	52.8	21.7	33.3	13.1	29.9	62.2	35.9	29.4	15.9	41.4

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

NB Rate per 1000 adult population derived from 1991 Preliminary Census Data (Australian Bureau of Statistics: Catalogue no. 2712.4)

TABLE 3.43 (continued)

Offence type	Noarlunga	Payneham	Port Adelaide	Prospect	Salisbury	Stirling	St Peters	Tea Tree Gully	Thebarton	Unley	Walkerville	West Torrens	Willunga	Woodville	Total
Offences against the person	187	22	149	28	241	16	15	75	27	61	7	86	21	219	2267
Robbery and extortion	22	0	1	0	15	0	0	4	3	3	0	4	1	17	139
Sexual offences	17	2	16	5	35	3	0	8	3	9	0	1	3	11	236
Drug offences	283	52	195	54	243	18	20	94	43	62	7	96	16	261	2657
Fraud and deception	67	14	30	8	96	15	7	39	14	18	3	27	5	76	794
Break and enter	84	3	59	15	92	7	7	14	18	16	4	28	5	94	873
Unlawful use, theft of vehicle	54	6	42	13	56	4	5	20	21	11	0	23	2	59	632
Shop theft	112	34	107	37	180	14	35	98	26	90	13	101	15	171	2055
Other larceny	78	15	78	19	140	9	16	39	20	28	3	35	10	93	1180
Unlawful possession of property	60	22	57	6	78	8	7	23	16	24	2	27	10	94	825
Driving offences	438	86	255	97	568	77	50	350	77	154	21	247	54	471	5540
Unlawful use or possession of guns or explosives	41	5	24	8	42	9	2	15	5	11	1	20	7	51	504
Damage property	74	17	68	21	112	9	2	41	14	25	4	41	8	83	993
Minor street offences	117	32	140	34	186	12	9	99	45	49	9	81	8	175	1871
Offences against order	113	19	108	18	178	5	14	57	27	45	4	65	6	180	1576
Restraint orders, breaches	138	27	61	20	131	16	4	47	19	41	3	70	15	93	1316
Other offences	8	7	11	5	25	6	2	9	15	12	1	20	3	34	289
Total	1893	363	1401	388	2418	228	195	1032	393	659	82	972	189	2182	23747
Percentage	8.0	1.5	5.9	1.6	10.0	1.0	0.8	4.3	1.7	2.8	0.3	4.1	0.8	9.2	100.0
Rate per 1,000 of adult population	33.7	28.5	48.1	26.3	32.7	20.2	30.1	17.3	61.3	23.0	15.0	27.6	21.3	35.3	30.8

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

Offence type	Mount Gambier	Riverland	Port Lincoln	Port Augusta	Port Pirie	Whyalla	Cooper Pedy	Far North	Ceduna	Murray Bridge	Other country*	No fixed place of abode	Interstate or overseas	Unknown	Total
Offences against the person	62	113	64	170	43	175	35	108	42	118	447	128	44	53	1602
Robbery and extortion	1	5	2	4	1	1	2	2	1	7	7	36	2	6	77
Sexual offences	9	5	10	8	4	6	1	17	3	15	37	10	7	3	135
Drug offences	65	133	51	68	61	177	21	11	11	96	451	27	40	78	1290
Fraud and deception	19	14	21	20	15	32	1	3	2	14	121	52	20	38	372
Break and enter	20	28	27	35	29	34	16	22	9	26	111	102	10	39	508
Unlawful use, theft of vehicle	15	25	13	30	12	34	4	11	8	21	70	74	14	25	356
Shop theft	29	10	24	22	21	62	2	2	1	51	112	39	34	41	450
Other larceny	33	72	40	52	22	39	10	4	15	33	157	92	36	60	665
Unlawful possession of property	20	49	15	21	17	33	10	13	11	17	76	80	26	36	424
Driving offences	230	325	123	171	135	290	60	95	64	154	1119	72	152	100	3090
Unlawful use or possession of guns or explosives	9	26	10	20	4	32	10	14	5	17	100	26	9	12	294
Damage property	36	47	23	76	26	86	6	26	20	37	180	73	23	44	703
Minor street offences	54	103	52	210	22	109	23	61	63	84	279	128	58	71	1317
Offences against order	23	49	20	83	29	79	8	28	22	79	180	157	37	65	859
Restraint orders, breaches	39	56	31	46	52	116	8	3	31	56	252	57	12	22	781
Other offences	1	2	5	4	0	3	0	2	0	5	30	4	5	3	64
Total	665	1062	531	1040	493	1308	217	422	308	830	3729	1157	529	696	12987
Percentage	5.1	8.2	4.1	8.0	3.8	10.0	1.7	3.2	2.4	6.4	28.7	8.9	4.1	5.4	100.0
Rate per 1,000 of adult population	35.9	42.7	63.4	98.9	42.9	69.9	97.0	64.7	119.0	73.0	23.9				47.9

NB Rate per 1000 adult population derived from 1991 Preliminary Census Data (Australian Bureau of Statistics; Catalogue no. 2712.4)

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

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TABLE 3.45 Offence type and previous criminal record

Major charge (grouped)	Prior criminal record											
	Number of prior criminal convictions							One or more previous imprisonments		Total with information available		Information not available
	No prior convictions	1	2-4	5-9	10-49	50 or more	Average	Number	Percentage of offence group	Number	Percentage	
Offences against the person	1498	209	428	379	809	147	9.2	672	19.4	3470	11.8	399
Robbery and extortion	66	10	26	17	66	13	12.9	63	31.8	198	0.7	18
Sexual offences	197	12	42	34	50	12	6.3	58	16.7	347	1.2	24
Drug offences	697	129	319	352	622	58	9.4	427	19.6	2177	7.4	1770
Fraud and deception	461	63	142	85	148	19	5.7	118	12.9	918	3.1	248
Break and enter	482	67	127	119	406	77	13.0	377	29.5	1278	4.3	103
Unlawful use, theft of vehicle	333	58	97	107	263	59	12.8	257	28.0	917	3.1	71
Shop theft	1619	108	163	123	239	38	4.0	205	9.0	2290	7.8	215
Other larceny	822	102	161	155	331	55	7.6	275	16.9	1626	5.5	219
Unlawful possession of property	488	68	155	108	273	46	8.8	223	19.6	1138	3.9	111
Driving offences	3885	431	1004	629	831	88	4.4	634	9.2	6868	23.3	1762
Unlawful use or possession of guns or explosives	362	49	94	86	124	24	7.0	105	14.2	739	2.5	59
Damage property	659	81	214	165	364	52	8.6	280	18.2	1535	5.2	161
Minor street offences	1393	189	398	301	521	121	8.0	398	13.6	2923	9.9	265
Offences against order	959	130	276	251	516	102	9.5	419	18.8	2234	7.6	201
Restraint orders, breaches	201	44	97	62	138	18	8.8	107	19.1	560	1.9	1537
Other offences	152	19	32	29	20	5	4.0	16	6.2	257	0.9	96
Total	14274	1769	3775	3002	5721	934	7.5	4634	15.7	29475		7259
Percentage	48.4	6.0	12.8	10.2	19.4	3.2		15.7			100.0	

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

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TABLE 3.46 Offence type and bail status at final court appearance

Major charge (grouped)	One court hearing			Two or more court hearings			Committed for trial or sentence			Total with information available		
	Allowed at large	Police custody	In custody on another matter	On bail	Remanded in custody	In custody on another matter	On bail	Remanded in custody	In custody on another matter	Number	Percentage	Information not available
Offences against the person	951	27	3	2578	187	71	180	39	2	3838	10.6	31
Robbery and extortion	13	2	3	63	27	3	58	34	5	208	0.6	8
Sexual offences	21	0	0	143	3	1	193	8	0	369	1.0	2
Drug offences	2973	7	2	603	34	20	267	9	3	3918	10.8	29
Fraud and deception	335	12	1	653	50	4	85	3	2	1145	3.1	21
Break and enter	196	13	4	745	179	29	149	51	2	1368	3.8	13
Unlawful use, theft of vehicle	231	11	0	515	140	51	21	3	1	973	2.7	15
Shop theft	1499	17	3	901	42	19	4	1	0	2486	6.8	19
Other larceny	736	30	3	858	101	50	43	7	0	1828	5.0	17
Unlawful possession of property	372	23	3	654	73	21	68	13	1	1228	3.4	21
Driving offences	4393	24	5	4024	102	33	1	0	0	8582	23.6	48
Unlawful use or possession of guns or explosives	459	8	0	292	16	9	2	0	0	786	2.2	12
Damage property	713	16	2	804	85	28	25	10	1	1684	4.6	12
Minor street offences	2167	45	1	809	101	25	4	0	0	3152	8.7	36
Offences against order	977	46	2	1139	128	56	15	17	0	2380	6.5	55
Restraint orders, breaches	751	9	2	1287	26	8	0	0	0	2083	5.7	14
Other offences	193	0	1	153	2	0	1	0	0	350	1.0	3
Total	16980	290	35	16021	1296	428	1116	195	17	36378		356
Percentage	46.7	0.8	0.1	44.0	3.6	1.2	3.1	0.5	0.0		100.0	

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

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TABLE 3.47 Offence type and legal representation at final court appearance

Major charge (grouped)	One court hearing			Two or more court hearings			Committed for trial or sentence			Total with information available		
	Duty solicitor	Other legal representation	No legal representation	Duty solicitor	Other legal representation	No legal representation	Duty solicitor	Other legal representation	No legal representation	Number	Percentage	Information not available
Offences against the person	43	541	339	160	2011	427	20	189	12	3742	11.0	127
Robbery and extortion	0	11	7	7	80	9	12	81	2	209	0.6	7
Sexual offences	2	14	3	13	116	18	16	175	7	364	1.1	7
Drug offences	38	172	2260	19	327	305	27	227	24	3399	10.0	548
Fraud and deception	20	193	105	40	573	92	10	78	2	1113	3.3	53
Break and enter	13	142	46	97	761	93	15	166	14	1347	4.0	34
Unlawful use, theft of vehicle	22	137	63	60	562	85	4	18	2	953	2.8	35
Shop theft	119	445	791	80	646	199	0	5	0	2285	6.7	220
Other larceny	75	259	375	101	702	199	2	41	6	1760	5.2	85
Unlawful possession of property	34	242	97	62	589	101	5	75	2	1207	3.6	42
Driving offences	111	1153	2618	157	2333	1436	0	1	0	7809	23.0	821
Unlawful use or possession of guns or explosives	25	129	256	22	208	93	0	1	1	735	2.2	63
Damage property	55	236	378	79	610	216	1	30	5	1610	4.7	86
Minor street offences	52	359	1558	80	501	351	1	3	0	2905	8.6	283
Offences against order	74	373	479	113	966	243	0	27	4	2279	6.7	156
Restraint orders, breaches	21	153	462	41	383	855	0	0	0	1915	5.6	182
Other offences	2	89	75	5	124	27	0	1	0	323	1.0	30
Total	706	4648	9912	1136	11492	4749	113	1118	81	33955		2779
Percentage	2.1	13.7	29.2	3.3	33.8	14.0	0.3	3.3	0.2		100.0	

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

Court of Summary Jurisdiction Appearances
1 January - 31 December 1991

TABLE 3.48 Offence type and plea at final court appearance

Major charge (grouped)	Finalised in summary court				Committed for trial or sentence			Total with information available		Unknown
	Guilty	Guilty 4A	Not guilty	No plea	Guilty	Not guilty	No plea	Number	Percentage	
Offences against the person	1793	7	273	1574	2	16	204	3869	10.5	0
Robbery and extortion	2	0	1	116	5	2	90	216	0.6	0
Sexual offences	2	0	1	167	9	4	188	371	1.0	0
Drug offences	801	965	6	1896	12	5	262	3947	10.7	0
Fraud and deception	694	2	31	349	15	0	75	1166	3.2	0
Break and enter	610	0	41	528	28	7	167	1381	3.8	0
Unlawful use, theft of vehicle	588	0	25	350	1	1	23	988	2.7	0
Shop theft	2045	1	89	365	0	0	5	2505	6.8	0
Other larceny	1263	14	60	458	7	2	41	1845	5.0	0
Unlawful possession of property	588	3	39	537	4	2	76	1249	3.4	0
Driving offences	7083	123	120	1303	0	0	1	8630	23.5	0
Unlawful use or possession of guns or explosives	559	18	10	209	0	0	2	798	2.2	0
Damage property	1068	8	40	544	4	0	32	1696	4.6	0
Minor street offences	2032	511	29	612	0	0	4	3188	8.7	0
Offences against order	1719	16	46	622	9	1	22	2435	6.6	0
Restraint orders, breaches	198	1	27	1871	0	0	0	2097	5.7	0
Other offences	240	27	6	79	0	0	1	353	1.0	0
Total	21285	1696	844	11580	96	40	1193	36734		0
Percentage	57.9	4.6	2.3	31.5	0.3	0.1	3.2		100.0	

PART 4

**SUPREME AND DISTRICT CRIMINAL
COURT APPEARANCES**

Supreme and District Criminal Court appearances - major charge and case outcome
1 January - 31 December 1991

TABLE 4.1 Summary of all offences

Major charge (grouped)	Type of case, plea and outcome										Total charged		Where case heard	
	Guilty plea		Trial					Nolle prosequi			No.	Pct	Supreme court	District court
	Guilty as charged	Guilty of other offence	Guilty as charged	Guilty of lesser offence	Guilty of other offence	Not guilty on grounds of insanity	Acquitted	Guilty of other offence	Accused discharged	Other outcome				
Offences against the person	137	4	40	11	27	0	39	18	67	0	343	17.7	87	255
Robbery and extortion	89	0	13	0	3	0	7	6	16	1	135	6.9	114	21
Sexual offences	86	1	20	2	13	0	39	10	82	0	253	13.0	122	131
Drug offences	273	3	23	3	7	0	9	1	47	0	366	18.8	77	289
Fraud and deception*	98	0	14	0	2	0	7	4	38	1	164	8.4	22	143
Break and enter	221	0	19	0	6	0	5	2	28	0	281	14.5	18	263
Other offences	260	0	36	0	9	0	13	8	75	0	401	20.6	64	337
Total	1164	8	165	16	67	0	119	49	353	2	1943		504	1439
Percentage	59.9	0.4	8.5	0.8	3.4	0.0	6.1	2.5	18.2	0.1	100.0		25.9	74.1

*One case in this group was convicted but appealed successfully prior to the setting of a penalty. It is included in this table but does not appear in the corresponding penalty table for this group (Tables 4.9 and 4.14).

For each court appearance which was finalised during the twelve-month period only the outcome for the major charge is presented here. Excluded are procedural hearings, appeals, applications and cases solely involving alleged breaches of bail or of bonds.

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

Supreme and District Criminal Court appearances - major charge and case outcome
1 January - 31 December 1991

TABLE 4.2 Offences against the person

Major charged	Type of case, plea and outcome										Total charged		Where case heard	
	Guilty plea		Trial					Nolle prosequi			No.	Pct	Supreme court	District court
	Guilty as charged	Guilty of other offence	Guilty as charged	Guilty of lesser offence	Guilty of other offence	Not guilty on grounds of insanity	Acquitted	Guilty of other offence	Accused discharged	Other outcome				
Murder	1	0	10	1	0	0	3	0	1	0	16	4.7	16	0
Manslaughter	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	8	2.3	8	0
Cause death by dangerous driving	9	3	2	6	2	0	1	0	3	0	26	7.6	0	26
Other homicide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Attempted murder	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	2	0	6	1.7	6	0
Assault occasioning grievous bodily harm	12	0	5	0	4	0	4	0	5	0	30	8.7	20	10
Assault, actual bodily harm	27	0	11	2	3	0	17	3	10	0	73	21.3	8	65
Assault Other	34	1	3	1	1	0	6	0	18	0	64	18.7	19	45
Other Offences	47	0	8	1	16	0	6	14	28	0	120	35.0	11	109
Total	137	4	40	11	27	0	39	18	67	0	343		88	255
Percentage	39.9	1.2	11.7	3.2	7.9	0.0	11.4	5.2	19.5	0.0		100.0	25.7	74.3

Supreme and District Criminal Court appearances - major charge and case outcome
1 January - 31 December 1991

TABLE 4.3 Robbery and extortion

Major charged	Type of case, plea and outcome										Total charged		Where case heard	
	Guilty plea		Trial				Nolle prosequi							
	Guilty as charged	Guilty of other offence	Guilty as charged	Guilty of lesser offence	Guilty of other offence	Not guilty on grounds of insanity	Acquitted	Guilty of other offence	Accused discharged	Other outcome	No.	Pct	Supreme court	District court
Robbery														
- with firearm	26	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	32	23.7	32	0
- other weapon	25	0	6	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	35	25.9	34	1
- in company	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	21	15.6	18	3
- with violence	17	0	0	0	2	0	5	3	9	1	37	27.4	23	14
Conspiracy to rob	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.7	1	0
Assault with intent to rob	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	3.0	3	1
Other robbery offences	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	3.7	3	2
Total	89	0	13	0	3	0	7	6	16	1	135		114	21
Percentage	65.9	0.0	9.6	0.0	2.2	0.0	5.2	4.4	11.9	0.7	100.0		84.4	15.6

Supreme and District Criminal Court appearances - major charge and case outcome
1 January - 31 December 1991

TABLE 4.4 Sexual offences

Major charge	Type of case, plea and outcome										Total charged		Where case heard		
	Guilty plea		Trial					Nolle prosequi			No.	Pct	Supreme court	District court	
	Guilty as charged	Guilty of other offence	Guilty as charged	Guilty of lesser offence	Guilty of other offence	Not guilty on grounds of insanity	Acquitted	Guilty of other offence	Accused discharged	Other outcome					
Rape															
- female	5	0	11	1	7	0	8	7	20	0	59	23.3	59	0	
- male	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	0	9	3.6	9	0	
- attempted	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	1	0	5	2.0	4	1	
Unlawful sexual intercourse															
- persons under 12	8	1	2	0	3	0	3	1	7	0	25	9.9	22	3	
- attempt, person under 12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	
- person 12-16	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2.0	1	4	
- other unlawful sexual intercourse	7	0	3	0	2	0	5	0	11	0	28	11.1	17	11	
Indecent assault															
- person under 12	15	0	1	0	0	0	6	0	5	0	27	10.7	2	25	
- person 12-16	28	0	2	0	0	0	9	0	22	0	61	24.1	3	58	
- other indecent assault	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	7	0	15	5.9	1	14	
Gross indecency	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	6	2.4	1	5	
Incest	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	1.6	2	2	
Other offences	4	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	9	3.6	1	8	
Total	86	1	20	2	13	0	39	10	82	0	253		122	131	
Percentage	34.0	0.4	7.9	0.8	5.1	0.0	15.4	4.0	32.4	0.0		100.0	48.2	51.8	

Supreme and District Criminal Court appearances - major charge and case outcome
1 January - 31 December 1991

TABLE 4.5 Drug offences

Major charge	Type of case, plea and outcome										Total charged		Where case heard	
	Guilty plea		Trial				Nolle prosequi			No.	Pct	Supreme court	District court	
	Guilty as charged	Guilty of other offence	Guilty as charged	Guilty of lesser offence	Guilty of other offence	Not guilty on grounds of insanity	Acquitted	Guilty of other offence	Accused discharged					Other outcome
Heroin offences														
- importing	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.3	0	1
- sell	10	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	15	4.1	15	0
- possess for sale	5	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	7	1.9	7	0
- other	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	13	3.6	13	0
Hashish														
- sell	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.3	0	1
- possess for sale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
- other	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.3	0	1
Indian hemp														
- sell	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	5.2	0	19
- possess for sale	63	3	8	2	5	0	0	1	3	0	85	23.2	0	85
- cultivate	125	0	9	0	0	0	7	0	15	0	156	42.6	23	133
- other	16	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	20	5.5	1	19
Other drug														
- sell	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1.1	4	0
- possess for sale	6	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	6	0	16	4.4	10	6
- other	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	17	4.6	4	13
Forge, utter, prescription	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	11	3.0	0	11
Total	273	3	23	3	7	0	9	1	47	0	366		77	289
Percentage	74.6	0.8	6.3	0.8	1.9	0.0	2.5	0.3	12.8	0.0		100.0	21.0	79.0

Supreme and District Criminal Court appearances - major charge and case outcome
1 January - 31 December 1991

TABLE 4.6 Fraud and deception

Major charge	Type of case, plea and outcome										Total charged		Where case heard	
	Guilty plea		Trial				Nolle prosequi			Other outcome	No.	Pct	Supreme court	District court
	Guilty as charged	Guilty of other offence	Guilty as charged	Guilty of lesser offence	Guilty of other offence	Not guilty on grounds of insanity	Acquitted	Guilty of other offence	Accused discharged					
Forge and utter	17	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	22	13.4	12	10
Conspiracy to defraud	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1.2	2	0
Embezzlement as a servant	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.6	0	1
Falsification of accounts	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	8	4.9	0	8
Larceny as a servant	9	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	13	7.9	0	13
Fraudulent conversion	9	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	4	1	18	11.0	3	15
False pretences*	33	0	2	0	1	0	5	0	10	0	51	31.1	2	49
Alter cheque	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Other offences*	22	0	5	0	0	0	0	3	19	0	49	29.9	2	47
Total	98	0	14	0	2	0	7	4	38	1	164		21	143
Percentage	59.8	0.0	8.5	0.0	1.2	0.0	4.3	2.4	23.2	0.6		100.0	12.8	87.2

* One case was convicted but appealed successfully against conviction prior to being sentenced. It is included in this table but does not appear on the corresponding penalty tables (Tables 4.9 and 4.14).

Supreme and District Criminal Court appearances - major charge and case outcome
1 January - 31 December 1991

TABLE 4.7 Break and enter

Major charge	Type of case, plea and outcome										Total charged		Where case heard	
	Guilty plea		Trial					Nolle prosequi			No.	Pct	Supreme court	District court
	Guilty as charged	Guilty of other offence	Guilty as charged	Guilty of lesser offence	Guilty of other offence	Not guilty on grounds of insanity	Acquitted	Guilty of other offence	Accused discharged	Other outcome				
Burglary/attempted burglary	17	0	0	0	3	0	2	2	2	0	26	9.3	13	13
Break and enter dwelling	85	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	13	0	104	37.0	2	102
Break and enter dwelling with intent	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	6	2.1	0	6
Break and enter other premises	101	0	11	0	1	0	1	0	12	0	126	44.8	3	123
Break and enter other premises with intent	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	3.6	0	10
Possess housebreaking implements	7	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	9	3.2	0	9
Total	221	0	19	0	6	0	5	2	28	0	281		18	263
Percentage	78.6	0.0	6.8	0.0	2.1	0.0	1.8	0.7	10.0	0.0	100.0		6.4	93.6

Supreme and District Criminal Court appearances - major charge and case outcome
1 January - 31 December 1991

TABLE 4.8 Other offences

Major charge	Type of case, plea and outcome										Total charged		Where case heard	
	Guilty plea		Trial					Nolle prosequi			No.	Pct	Supreme court	District court
	Guilty as charged	Guilty of other offence	Guilty as charged	Guilty of lesser offence	Guilty of other offence	Not guilty on grounds of insanity	Acquitted	Guilty of other offence	Accused discharged	Other outcome				
Arson	21	0	4	0	1	0	1	1	5	0	33	8.2	28	5
Arson - related offences	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.2	0	1
Malicious damage	34	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	8	0	47	11.7	3	44
Larceny :														
- motor vehicle	18	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	5	0	26	6.5	0	26
- shop theft	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	9	2.2	1	8
- other larceny	54	0	5	0	2	0	3	0	12	0	76	19.0	6	70
Receiving	68	0	16	0	5	0	2	6	18	0	115	28.7	4	111
Accessory before or after the fact	6	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	4	0	14	3.5	2	12
Other offences	51	0	5	0	0	0	2	0	22	0	80	20.0	20	60
Total	260	0	36	0	9	0	13	8	75	0	401		64	337
Percentage	64.8	0.0	9.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	3.2	2.0	18.7	0.0		100.0	16.0	84.0

Supreme and District Criminal Court appearances - major penalty for major charge found guilty
1 January - 31 December 1991

TABLE 4.9 Summary of all convictions

Major charge convicted	Other penalty	Fine	Suspended of driver's licence	Rising of the court	Bond with supervision	Bond without supervision	C.S.O	Suspended imprisonment duration (months)				Immediate imprisonment : duration of sentence for major charge													Total
								No.	Min	Av.	Max	No.	Av. N.P.P. (mths)	Av. sentence (mths)	Less than 6 mths	6 mths up to 1 yr	1 yr up to 2 yrs	2 yrs up to 3 yrs	3 yrs up to 4 yrs	4 yrs up to 5 yrs	5 yrs up to 10 yrs	10 yrs up to 15 yrs	15 yrs or more	Life	
Offences against the person	6	16	0	1	10	5	5	95	1	14.9	84	93	76.2	28.6	6	13	22	16	8	6	10	1	0	11	231
Robbery and extortion	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	24	6	30.9	60	77	52.3	59.2	0	1	5	10	7	12	40	2	0	0	102
Sexual offences	0	6	0	0	3	3	3	68	2	18.3	72	47	30.9	48.6	0	2	7	4	8	7	17	2	0	0	130
Drug offences	2	113	0	0	4	6	13	133	1	11.3	48	39	26.8	34.5	2	4	8	6	8	6	4	0	1	0	310
Fraud and deception	1	4	0	0	6	0	0	71	3	19.3	48	34	16.6	16.9	6	8	9	5	6	0	0	0	0	0	116
Break and enter	0	2	0	0	3	3	2	103	3	14.1	60	130	21.3	18.9	4	16	69	30	7	3	1	0	0	0	243
Other offences	14	18	12	0	15	6	11	150	1	14.2	60	110	28.9	13.3	28	25	39	10	3	2	3	0	0	0	336
Total	23	159	12	1	41	24	34	644	1	15.3	84	536	38.1	29.0	46	69	159	81	47	36	75	5	1	11	1468
Percentage	1.6	10.8	0.8	0.1	2.8	1.6	2.3	48.9				36.1													100.0

*One case is excluded from the Fraud and Deception group as the defendant appealed successfully against conviction prior to being sentenced. That case is counted in tables 4.1 and 4.6 as a conviction, however.

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

Supreme and District Criminal Court appearances - major penalty for major charge found guilty
1 January - 31 December 1991

TABLE 4.10 Offences against the person

Major charge convicted	Other penalty	Fine	Suspended of driver's licence	Rising of the court	Bond with supervision	Bond without supervision	C.S.O	Suspended imprisonment duration (months)				Immediate imprisonment : duration of sentence for major charge														Total		
								No.	Min	Av.	Max	No.	Av. N.P.P. (mths)	Av. sentence (mths)	Less than 6 mths	6 mths up to 1 yr	1 yr up to 2 yrs	2 yrs up to 3 yrs	3 yrs up to 4 yrs	4 yrs up to 5 yrs	5 yrs up to 10 yrs	10 yrs up to 15 yrs	15 yrs or more	Life				
Murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	11	303.3	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	11
Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	12	18.0	24	7	33.0	67.3	0	0	0	1	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	9	
Cause death by dangerous driving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	6	16.0	30	4	9.8	32.0	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	
Other homicide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Attempted murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	1	96.0	132.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	
Wound or assault, grievous bodily harm	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	7	12	30.9	36	9	40.7	44.3	0	0	0	2	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	18	
Assault, actual bodily harm	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	22	3	12.5	48	23	16.9	20.2	2	2	11	5	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	49	
Other assault	5	11	0	0	3	1	5	26	1	9.0	36	19	112.9	15.1	3	7	4	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	70	
Other offences	1	5	0	0	4	2	0	31	3	17.4	84	19	15.1	24.6	1	4	6	2	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	62	
Total	6	16	0	1	10	5	5	95	1	14.9	84	93	76.2	28.6	6	13	22	16	8	6	10	1	0	11	11	231		
Percentage	2.6	6.9	0.0	0.4	4.3	2.2	2.2	41.1				40.3															100.0	

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

Supreme and District Criminal Court appearances - major penalty for major charge found guilty
1 January - 31 December 1991

TABLE 4.11 Robbery and extortion

Major charge convicted	Other penalty	Fine	Suspension of driver's licence	Rising of the court	Bond with supervision	Bond without supervision	C.S.O	Suspended imprisonment duration (months)				Immediate imprisonment : duration of sentence for major charge														Total
								No.	Min	Av.	Max	No.	Av. N.P.P. (mths)	Av. with (mths)	Less than 6 mths	6 mths up to 1 yr	1 yr up to 2 yrs	2 yrs up to 3 yrs	3 yrs up to 4 yrs	4 yrs up to 5 yrs	5 yrs up to 10 yrs	10 yrs up to 15 yrs	15 yrs or more	Life		
Robbery with firearm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	36	42.0	48	28	86.1	74.3	0	0	0	1	0	5	21	1	0	0	30	
Robbery with other weapon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	12	36.0	60	25	42.5	59.6	0	0	0	2	6	3	14	0	0	0	31	
Robbery in company	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	6	17.4	24	11	23.5	42.5	0	0	0	5	0	3	3	0	0	0	16	
Robbery with violence	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	9	12	30.0	36	7	32.4	56.6	0	0	2	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	17	
Conspiracy to rob	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	1	30.0	48.0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	
Assault with intent to rob	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	36	36.0	36	2	16.5	19.5	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	
Other robbery offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	48	48.0	48	3	11.3	12.0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	
Total	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	24	6	30.9	60	77	52.3	59.2	0	1	5	10	7	12	40	2	0	0	102	
Percentage	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	23.5				75.5													100.0	

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

Supreme and District Criminal Court appearances - major penalty for major charge found guilty 1 January - 31 December 1991

TABLE 4.12 Sexual offences

Major charge convicted	Other penalty	Fine	Suspended of driver's licence	Rising of the court	Bond with supervision	Bond without supervision	C.S.O.	Suspended imprisonment duration (months)				Immediate imprisonment : duration of sentence for major charge													
								No.	Min	Av.	Max	No.	Av. N.P.P. (mths)	Av. sentence (mths)	Less than 6 mths	6 mths up to 1 yr	1 yr up to 2 yrs	2 yrs up to 3 yrs	3 yrs up to 4 yrs	4 yrs up to 5 yrs	5 yrs up to 10 yrs	10 yrs up to 15 yrs	15 yrs or more	Life	Total
Rape																									
- female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	12	12.0	12	15	40.6	67.2	0	0	0	3	0	1	9	2	0	0	16
- male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	2	36.0	60.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
- attempted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unlawful sexual intercourse																									
- person under 12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	36	51.0	72	6	35.0	61.5	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	0	0	0	10
- attempted, person under 12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- person 12 to 16	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	9	2	19.7	36	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
- other unlawful sexual intercourse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	20.5	48	4	19.0	42.0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	10
Indecent assault																									
- person under 12	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	17	6	15.9	36	3	26.0	32.0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	22
- person 12 to 16	0	3	0	0	0	3	1	23	4	13.9	36	8	23.4	27.3	0	1	2	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	38
- other indecent assault	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	3	13.0	24	2	19.5	36.0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	7
Gross indecency	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	3	16.5	30	2	24.0	11.5	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	36	36.0	36	2	28.5	54.0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	3
Other offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	13.0	24	3	23.0	33.3	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5
Total	0	6	0	0	3	3	3	68	2	18.3	72	47	30.9	48.6	0	2	7	4	8	7	17	2	0	0	130
Percentage	0.0	4.6	0.0	0.0	2.3	2.3	2.3	52.3				36.2													100.0

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

Supreme and District Criminal Court appearances - major penalty for major charge found guilty
1 January - 31 December 1991

TABLE 4.13 Drug offences

Major charge convicted	Other penalty	Fine	Suspended licence	Rising of the driver's court	Bond with super-vision	Bond without super-vision	C.S.O	Suspended imprisonment duration (months)				Immediate imprisonment : duration of sentence for major charge													Total			
								No.	Min	Av.	Max	No.	Av. N.P.P. (mths)	Av. sentence (mths)	Less than 6 mths	6 mths up to 1 yr	1 yr up to 2 yrs	2 yrs up to 3 yrs	3 yrs up to 4 yrs	4 yrs up to 5 yrs	5 yrs up to 10 yrs	10 yrs up to 15 yrs	15 yrs or more	Life				
Heroin																												
- importing offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	30	30.0	30	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
- sell	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	6	6	33.0	48	4	52.5	79.5	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	11	
- possess for sale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	30	39.0	48	4	54.0	50.0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	
- other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	18	26.0	36	5	27.2	37.2	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	
Hashish																												
- sell	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
- possess for sale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- other	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Indian hemp																												
- sell	1	5	0	0	1	1	2	7	3	7.4	12	3	13.5	13.0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
- possess for sale	0	20	0	0	1	0	6	43	1	8.3	30	2	11.5	10.5	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	72
- cultivate	0	67	0	0	2	0	3	49	3	8.8	36	14	20.3	30.0	1	2	2	2	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	135	
- other	0	16	0	0	0	1	1	5	4	14.0	36	2	15.5	18.0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
Other drug																												
- sell	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	24	36.0	48	1	18.0	36.0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
- possess for sale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	8.0	12	3	17.0	27.0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
- other	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	6	3	12.7	36	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Forge, utter, prescription	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	4	4	6.3	9	1	9.0	9.0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Total	2	113	0	0	4	6	13	133	1	11.3	48	39	26.8	34.5	2	4	8	6	8	6	4	0	1	0	0	0	310	
Percentage	0.6	36.5	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.9	4.2	42.9				12.6															100.0	

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

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

Supreme and District Criminal Court appearances - major penalty for major charge found guilty
1 January - 31 December 1991

TABLE 4.14 Fraud and deception

Major charge convicted	Other penalty	Fine	Suspended driver's licence	Rising of the court	Bond with supervision	Bond without supervision	C.S.O	Suspended imprisonment duration (months)				Immediate imprisonment : duration of sentence for major charge													Total		
								No.	Min	Av.	Max	No.	Av. N.P.P. (mths)	Av. sentence (mths)	Less than 6 mths	6 mths up to 1 yr	1 yr up to 2 yrs	2 yrs up to 3 yrs	3 yrs up to 4 yrs	4 yrs up to 5 yrs	5 yrs up to 10 yrs	10 yrs up to 15 yrs	15 yrs or more	Life			
Forge and utter	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	9	3	23.7	48	8	15.3	19.9	0	2	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
Conspiracy to defraud	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	18	18.0	18	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	12	12.0	12	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Falsification of accounts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	24	30.0	36	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Larceny as a servant	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	3	16.0	30	3	17.0	25.0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Fraudulent conversion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	12	18.6	36	5	22.6	24.0	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
False pretences*	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	23	4	15.1	36	8	14.0	20.6	1	0	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36
Alter cheque	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other offences	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	17	4	20.7	42	10	16.5	5.6	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29
Total	1	4	0	0	6	0	0	71	3	19.3	48	34	16.6	16.9	6	8	9	5	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	116
Percentage	0.9	3.4	0.0	0.0	5.2	0.0	0.0	61.2				29.3															100.0

* One case is excluded from the False Pretences group as the defendant appealed successfully against conviction prior to being sentenced. That case is counted in tables 4.1 and 4.6 as a conviction, however.

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

The average non-parole period includes data from cases with life sentences however, and so the numbers of cases on which these two averages are based may differ. Sentences of imprisonment "until the Governor's pleasure be known" are included with life sentences.

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

Supreme and District Criminal Court appearances - major penalty for major charge found guilty
1 January - 31 December 1991

TABLE 4.15 Break and enter

Major charge convicted	Other penalty	Fine	Suspended of driver's licence	Rising of the court	Bond with super-vision	Bond without super-vision	C.S.O	Suspended imprisonment duration (months)				Immediate imprisonment : duration of sentence for major charge													Total
								No.	Min	Av.	Max	No.	Av. N.P.P. (mths)	Av. sentence (mths)	Less than 6 mths	6 mths up to 1 yr	1 yr up to 2 yrs	2 yrs up to 3 yrs	3 yrs up to 4 yrs	4 yrs up to 5 yrs	5 yrs up to 10 yrs	10 yrs up to 15 yrs	15 yrs or more	Life	
Burglary/attempted burglary	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	12	26.4	60	11	19.1	22.4	0	0	7	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	17
Break and enter dwelling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	6	14.3	24	64	23.7	19.3	2	10	32	13	5	2	0	0	0	0	91
Break and enter dwelling with intent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	12	16.0	18	1	15.0	24.0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Break and enter other premises	0	1	0	0	3	2	2	59	3	13.7	48	46	17.8	18.2	2	3	27	11	2	1	0	0	0	0	113
Break and enter other premises, with intent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	8.0	12	6	27.7	16.5	0	1	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Possess housebreaking implements	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	6	8.8	12	2	14.5	9.0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Total	0	2	0	0	3	3	2	103	3	14.1	60	130	21.3	18.9	4	16	69	30	7	3	1	0	0	0	243
Percentage	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.2	0.8	42.4				53.5													100.0

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

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

Supreme and District Criminal Court appearances - major penalty for major charge found guilty
1 January - 31 December 1991

TABLE 4.16 Other offences

Major charge convicted	Other penalty	Fine	Suspended driver's licence	Rising of the court supervision	Bond with supervision	Bond without supervision	C.S.O.	Suspended imprisonment duration (months)				Immediate imprisonment : duration of sentence for major charge													Total
								No.	Min	Av.	Max	No.	Av. N.P.P. (mths)	Av. sentence (mths)	Less than 6 mths	6 mths up to 1 yr	1 yr up to 2 yrs	2 yrs up to 3 yrs	3 yrs up to 4 yrs	4 yrs up to 5 yrs	5 yrs up to 10 yrs	10 yrs up to 15 yrs	15 yrs or more	Life	
Arson	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	17	9	26.1	60	7	33.6	38.7	2	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	26
Arson-related offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	6.0	6	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Malicious damage	4	0	0	0	3	2	1	21	2	11.9	48	11	72.6	12.8	1	5	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	42
Larceny motor vehicle	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	6	11.0	15	13	13.7	13.4	1	2	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
Larceny shop theft	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	4	1	4.8	8	2	-	6.5	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Larceny other	4	2	0	0	3	0	4	35	3	13.7	30	21	22.9	16.7	1	3	11	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	69
Receiving	1	4	0	0	4	2	1	54	3	13.6	30	19	21.6	12.5	3	5	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	85
Accessory before or after the fact	0	0	0	0	4	1	1	1	8	8.0	8	2	60.0	10.5	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Other offences	4	11	12	0	1	0	1	11	2	12.0	24	35	26.9	7.3	19	9	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	75
Total	14	18	12	0	15	6	11	150	1	14.2	60	110	28.9	13.3	28	25	39	10	3	2	3	0	0	0	336
Percentage	4.2	5.4	3.6	0.0	4.5	1.8	3.3	44.6				32.7													100.0

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

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

Supreme and District Criminal Court appearances
1 January - 31 December 1991

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

Type of charge	Penalty table number	Major charge and penalty		Additional charges and cumulative penalties			Total sentence			
		Charge	Duration of imprisonment	Charge	Duration of imprisonment	Non-parole period	Duration of imprisonment			
Offences against the person	4.10	Manslaughter	4 yrs 6 mths	Damage property	1 mth	2 yrs	4 yrs	7 mths		
		Causing grievous bodily harm by dangerous driving	7 yrs	Cumulative upon sentences currently being served	15 yrs	14 yrs	22 yrs			
		Wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm	3 yrs	Breach of recognizance - suspension of sentence for defrauding the Commonwealth is revoked	1 yr 6 mths	1 yr	4 yrs 6 mths			
		Wound grievous bodily harm	3 yrs 3 mths	Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for AOABH is revoked	9 mths	3 yrs	4 yrs			
		Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	1 yr 3 mths	Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	1 yr 3 mths	1 yr	9 mths 2 yrs 6 mths			
		Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	2 yrs	Common assault	3 mths	3 yrs	5 yrs 7 mths			
				Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for burglary is revoked	2 yrs	6 mths				
				Building break and felony	3 mths					
				Illegal use of motor vehicle	4 mths					
				Building - break with intent to commit felony	1 yr					
				Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	1 yr 6 mths	Illegal use of motor vehicle	1 mth	9 mths 1 yr 7 mths		
				Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	3 yrs	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	1 yr	3 yrs 9 mths 5 yrs		
				Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	1 yr 6 mths	Common assault	1 yr			
				Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	1 yr 6 mths	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	1 yr 1 mth, 26 days	9 mths 2 yrs 8 mths 26 days		
				Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	6 mths	Illegal use of motor vehicle	1 mth			
						Damaging property	3 mths	2 yrs 4 yrs 1 mth		
						Creating risk of harm	3 mths			
		Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	2 yrs	Cumulative upon sentences currently being served	3 yrs 1 mth					
		Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	2 yrs	Cumulative upon unexpired portion of sentence for which on parole at time of offence	17 days	1 yr 6 mths 2 yrs 17 days				
		Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	8 mths	Damaging property	3 mths			11 mths		
		Common assault	2 yrs	Common assault - all counts to be served concurrently with life sentence currently being served	6 mths	33 yrs 6 mths	Life			
		Common assault	2 yrs	Existing NPP of 32 yrs extended by 18 mths						
				Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	9 yrs	8 yrs 6 mths 11 yrs				

Table 4.17 (continued)

Type of charge	Penalty table number	Major charge and penalty		Additional charges and cumulative penalties			Total sentence			
		Charge	Duration of imprisonment	Charge	Duration of imprisonment	Non-parole period	Duration of imprisonment			
		Common assault	2 yrs	Common assault Damage property Common assault	1 yr	8 mths	20 yrs	Life		
		Common assault	9 mths	All counts concurrent and concurrent with life sentence currently being served. Existing NPP of 18 yrs is extended by 2 yrs	15 yrs	6 mths	9 yrs	6 mths	16 yrs	3 mths
		Common assault	8 mths	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served Common assault	6 mths	6 mths	20 yrs	6 mths	Life	
		Common assault	6 mths	All counts concurrent with life sentence currently being served Existing NPP of 20 yrs extended by 6 mths				28 yrs	4 mths	Life
		Common assault	6 mths	To be served concurrently with life sentence currently being served Existing NPP of 28 yrs extended by 4 mths						
		Common assault	6 mths	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served Existing NPP of 2yrs and 9mths is extended by 3 mths	6 yrs	3 mths	3 yrs	6 yrs	9 mths	
		Assault with intent to rape	1 yr	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	2 yrs	1 mth	2 yrs	4 mths	3 yrs	7 mths
		Assault with intent to resist lawful apprehension	1 yr	Breach of recognizance - suspension of sentence for robbery with violence is revoked	3 yrs		3 yrs		4 yrs	6 mths
		Common assault	1 yr	House-break and larceny	1 yr		1 yr	6 mths	2 yrs	
		Common assault	2 mths	Cumulative on sentence currently being served	9 yrs	6 mths	6 yrs	1 mth	9 yrs	8 mths
		Assaulting a police officer	1 yr	Breach of bail agreement		4 mths	1 yr	3 mths	1 yr	8 mths
		Shooting with intent to resist apprehension	7 yrs	Showroom break and larceny	1 yr		5 yrs		8 yrs	
		Threatening life	11 mths	Cumulative upon unexpired portion of sentence for which on parole at time of offence	1 yr	3 mths	1 yr		2 yrs	2 mths
		Endangering life	6 mths	To be served concurrently with sentence of imprisonment currently being served Existing NPP extended by 1 mth		4 days		1 yr	8 mths	2 yrs
		Threatening life	1 yr	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	3 yrs	6 mths	1 yr	6 mths	4 yrs	9 mths
		Causing bodily harm by dangerous driving	1 yr	Damaging property Common assault Illegal use of motor vehicle Damaging property Illegal use of motor vehicle		17 days	1 yr	6 mths	2 yrs	8 mths
		Threatening life	1 yr	House-break with intent to commit a felony		3 mths		7 mths	1 yr	11 mths
		Threatening life	6 mths	Breach of recognizance Suspension of sentence for building break and enter is revoked		8 mths		4 mths	1 yr	2 mths
Robbery and extortion	4.11	Armed robbery	4 yrs	Receiving Receiving False pretences Larceny Flat break and larceny	1 yr 1 yr	9 mths	4 yrs	6 mths	8 yrs	9 mths
		Armed robbery	5 yrs	Armed robbery Armed robbery Escape lawful custody House-break and larceny	8 yrs 10 yrs 1 yr	3 mths 3 mths	18 yrs		24 yrs	6 mths

Table 4.17 (continued)

Type of charge	Penalty table number	Major charge and penalty		Additional charges and cumulative penalties			Total sentence		
		Charge	Duration of imprisonment	Charge	Duration of imprisonment	Non-parole period	Duration of imprisonment		
		Armed robbery	5 yrs	Cumulative upon unexpired portion of sentence for which on parole at time of offence	9 yrs	4 mths		14 yrs	4 mths
		Attempted armed robbery	2 yrs	6 mths	Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	21 days	3 yrs	6 mths	5 yrs
		Armed robbery	5 yrs	4 mths	House-break and larceny	2 yrs	7 mths	4 yrs	10 mths
		Armed robbery	8 yrs	6 mths	Cumulative upon unexpired portion of sentence for which on parole at time of offence	2 yrs	15 days	7 yrs	11 mths
		Armed robbery	6 yrs		Escape lawful custody	1 yr	19 yrs		31 yrs
		Armed robbery	6 yrs		Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	21 yrs	6 mths	4 yrs	6 yrs
		Armed robbery	6 yrs		Breach of recognizance	6 mths	5 yrs	6 mths	6 mths
		Armed robbery	6 yrs		Suspension of sentence for house-break and larceny is revoked	6 mths	6 mths	7 yrs	6 mths
		Armed robbery	8 yrs		Receiving	6 mths	6 mths		
		Armed robbery	9 yrs		Receiving	6 mths	6 mths		
		Armed robbery	8 yrs		Larceny	6 mths	8 yrs	10 yrs	16 yrs
		Armed robbery	9 yrs		Armed robbery	8 yrs	9 mths	8 yrs	9 yrs
		Armed robbery	8 yrs		Breach of recognizance	9 mths	8 yrs	9 yrs	9 mths
		Armed robbery	8 yrs		Suspension of sentence for attempted house-break and enter is revoked	8 yrs	20 yrs		24 yrs
		Armed robbery	8 yrs		Armed robbery	8 yrs	24 yrs		29 yrs
		Armed robbery	8 yrs		Armed robbery	8 yrs	7 yrs		6 mths
		Armed robbery	7 yrs		Armed robbery	8 yrs	6 mths	8 yrs	13 yrs
		Armed robbery	7 yrs		Armed robbery	6 yrs	7 yrs	6 mths	13 yrs
		Armed robbery	6 yrs		Breach of bond	9 mths	4 yrs	6 mths	6 yrs
		Armed robbery	7 yrs		Suspension of sentence for selling cannabis is revoked	6 yrs	10 yrs		15 yrs
		Armed robbery	4 yrs		Armed robbery	6 yrs	2 yrs		3 mths
		Armed robbery	3 yrs		Threatening life	3 mths	1 yr	9 mths	4 yrs
		Armed robbery	4 yrs		Illegal use of motor vehicle	6 mths	2 yrs	6 mths	4 yrs
		Armed robbery	4 yrs		Larceny	6 mths	3 yrs		7 yrs
		Armed robbery	6 yrs	1 mth	Shed-break and larceny	1 mth	5 yrs		7 yrs
		Armed robbery	6 yrs		Armed robbery	1 yr	2 mths		3 mths
		Armed robbery	6 yrs		Escape lawful custody	2 yrs	5 mths	5 yrs	6 mths
		Attempted armed robbery	2 yrs		Breach of bond	3 yrs	3 yrs	8 yrs	8 mths
		Armed robbery	9 yrs		Suspension of sentence for robbery is revoked	8 mths			7 days
		Armed robbery	3 yrs		Cumulative upon unexpired portion of sentence for which he was on parole at time of offence	7 days			
		Armed robbery	3 yrs		Cumulative on sentence currently being served	6 yrs	11 yrs		15 yrs
		Armed robbery	3 yrs		Armed robbery	3 yrs	3 yrs		6 yrs

Table 4.17 (continued)

Type of charge	Penalty table number	Major charge and penalty		Additional charges and cumulative penalties			Total sentence				
		Charge	Duration of imprisonment	Charge	Duration of imprisonment	Non-parole period	Duration of imprisonment				
Drug offences	4.13	Indecent assault	3 yrs	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	3 yrs	3 yrs	6 yrs				
		Indecent assault	3 yrs	Indecent assault	2 yrs	6 mths	3 yrs	6 mths	5 yrs	6 mths	
		Indecent assault	1 yr	Inducing a child to expose body	1 yr	1 yr	1 yr	3 mths	2 yrs	6 mths	
		Gross indecency		8 mths	Breach of recognizance	3 yrs	2 mths	3 yrs	3 yrs	10 mths	
						Cumulative upon unexpired portion of sentence					
		Gross indecency	1 yr	3 mths	Attempt to induce a child to expose body		3 mths	1 yr	6 mths	2 yrs	
						Inducing a child to expose body		6 mths			
		Incest	5 yrs		Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	1 yr	3 yrs		6 yrs		
		Detain with intent to have sexual intercourse	1 yr	8 mths	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served		10 mths	1 yr	3 mths	2 yrs	6 mths
		Indecent assault		10 mths	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	1 yr	8 mths	1 yr	3 mths	2 yrs	6 mths
		Take part in the sale of heroin	1 yr	6 mths	Cumulative upon unexpired portion of sentence for which on parole at time of offence	2 yrs	8 mths		6 mths	4 yrs	2 mths
							28 days				28 days
		Possess heroin for sale	3 yrs		Building-break and larceny	3 yrs		6 yrs	6 mths	9 yrs	
					House-break and larceny		6 mths				
					False pretences	2 yrs	6 mths				
		Possess heroin for sale	4 yrs	8 mths	Breach of bond	3 yrs		3 yrs	6 mths	7 yrs	8 mths
					Suspension of sentence for receiving revoked						
		Possess heroin for supply	5 yrs		House-break and larceny	3 yrs		6 yrs		11 yrs	
					Building break and larceny	1 yr					
					House-break and larceny	2 yrs					
		Attempt to manufacture heroin	1 yr	6 mths	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	2 yrs	3 mths	2 yrs	4 mths	3 yrs	9 mths
		Selling heroin	2 yrs		Breach of bond	2 yrs		1 yr	6 mths	4 yrs	
					Suspension of sentence for producing cannabis revoked						
		Selling cannabis	1 yr		Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	1 yr	3 mths	1 yr		2 yrs	3 mths
		Take part in the sale of cannabis	2 yrs		Take part in the sale of cannabis	1 yr	6 mths	1 yr	3 mths	4 yrs	6 mths
					Take part in the sale of cannabis	1 yr					
		Possess cannabis for sale	1 yr		Drive under disqualification		3 mths	1 yr	3 mths	2 yrs	
					Receiving		9 mths				
		Possess cannabis for sale		9 mths	Illegal interference with motor vehicle		3 mths		8 mths	1 yr	2 mths
					Cumulative with unexpired portion of sentence for which on parole at time of offence		2 mths				
Possess cannabis		6 mths	Possessing cannabis for sale		9 mths		9 mths	1 yr	3 mths		
Sell cannabis	1 yr		Larceny		1 mth	1 yr	4 mths	2 yrs	3 mths		
			Unlawful possession		3 mths						
			Larceny		1 mth						
			Illegal interference with motor vehicle		6 mths						
			Resist police		1 mth						
			Refuse name and address		2 mths						
			Carry offensive weapon		1mth						
Possess amphetamine for sale	1 yr	3 mths	Cumulative upon unexpired portion of sentence for which on parole at time of offence	2 yrs	9 mths	1 yr	3 mths	4 yrs	16 days		
					16 days						
Producing cannabis	4 mths		Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	2 yrs		1 yr	2 mths	2 yrs	4 mths		
Utter a forged prescription	9 mths		Breach of bond		6 mths		9 mths	1 yr	3 mths		
			Suspension of sentence for unlawful use of motor vehicle is revoked								

Table 4.17 (continued)

Type of charge	Penalty table number	Major charge and penalty		Additional charges and cumulative penalties			Total sentence			
		Charge	Duration of imprisonment	Charge	Duration of imprisonment	Non-parole period	Duration of imprisonment			
		Forgery	1 yr	Forgery and uttering		9 mths	1 yr	1 mth	2 yrs	3 mths
		Forgery and uttering	1 yr	Forgery and uttering		6 mths				
		Forgery and uttering	9 mths	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	1 yr			6 mths	2 yrs	
				Breach of bond		9 mths	1 yr	9 mths	2 yrs	8 mths
				Suspension of sentence for shop-break and larceny is revoked						
				Cumulative upon unexpired portion of sentence for which on parole at time of offence	1 yr	2 mths				
		Forgery	6 mths	Uttering		6 mths		6 mths	2 yrs	
				Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	1 yr					
		Forge and utter	1 yr	Breach of bond	2 yrs		1 yr		3 yrs	
				Suspension of sentence for fraudulent conversion is revoked						
		Larceny as a servant	9 mths	Larceny		6 mths		6 mths	2 yrs	
				Shed-break and larceny		9 mths				
		Fraudulent conversion	1 yr	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	2 yrs	6 mths	2 yrs	3 mths	4 yrs	
		Fraudulent conversion	2 yrs	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	1 yr	6 mths	2 yrs	3 mths	4 yrs	
		Fraudulent conversion	1 yr	False pretences		6 mths	1 yr	3 mths	2 yrs	
		False pretences	3 mths	Breach of bond	2 yrs		1 yr	5 mths	2 yrs	3 mths
				Suspension of sentence for unlawful wounding is revoked						
		False pretences	3 yrs	False pretences	1 yr	6 mths	1 yr	3 mths	4 yrs	6 mths
		False pretences	1 yr	Larceny		8 mths	1 yr	4 mths	2 yrs	8 mths
				Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	1 yr					
		False pretences	1 yr	Attempt to pervert the course of justice	1 yr		1 yr	3 mths	2 yrs	7 mths
				Larceny		6 mths				
				Breach of bond						
				Suspension of sentence for hinder police is revoked		1 mth				
		Fraudulently obtain benefits	3 mths	Breach of bond		9 mths			1 yr	
				Suspension of sentence for false pretences is revoked						
		False representation	2 yrs	Imposition		4 mths			2 yrs	8 mths
Break and enter	4.15	Burglary	1 yr	Nursing home break with intent	1 yr		1 yr	6 mths	2 yrs	6 mths
		Burglary	2 yrs	Building-break with intent to commit a felony		6 mths	1 yr	9 mths	3 yrs	6 mths
				Breach of bond						
				Suspension of sentence for aid and abet false pretences is revoked		6 mths				
		Burglary	1 yr	Cumulative with sentence currently being served	1 yr	1 mth	1 yr	5 mths	2 yrs	1 mth
						29 days				29 days
		Burglary	1 yr	Shop-break and larceny		9 mths	1 yr	3 mths	1 yr	9 mths
		Attempted burglary	1 yr	Larceny		3 mths	3 yrs	1 mth	5 yrs	
				Cumulative upon sentences currently being served	3 yr	3 mths				
		Dwelling break and enter	8 mths	Cumulative upon sentences currently being served	2 yrs	4 mths	2 yrs		3 yrs	
		Building break and enter	6 mths	Breach of bond	3 yrs	6 mths	1 yr	6 mths	4 yrs	6 mths
				Suspension of sentence for wounding with intent to cause grievous bodily harm is revoked						
				Building break and enter		6 mths				

Table 4.17 (continued)

Type of charge	Penalty table number	Major charge and penalty		Additional charges and cumulative penalties			Total sentence		
		Charge	Duration of imprisonment	Charge	Duration of imprisonment	Non-parole period	Duration of imprisonment		
		Housebreaking and larceny	1 yr 3 mths	Breach of bond Suspension of sentence for unlawful use of motor vehicle is revoked Cumulative upon unexpired portion of sentence for which on parole at time of offence	3 mths 1 mth	6 mths 2 yrs	4 mths		
		Dwelling break and enter	1 yr 3 mths	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served Cause bodily harm by dangerous driving	9mths 1 yr 3 mths	2 yrs 6 mths 3 yrs	9 mths		
		House-break and enter	1 yr	Dwelling house-break and enter	1 yr 3 mths	1 yr 6 mths 2 yrs	8 mths		
		Building-break and felony	1 yr	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served Breach of bond	1 yr 8 mths 2 yrs 3 mths	1 yr 6 mths 4 yrs	3 mths		
		House-break and larceny	1 yr 6 mths	Suspension of sentence for factory break and larceny is revoked Shop-break and larceny	1 yr	2 yrs 21 days 3 yrs	2 mths		
		House-break and larceny	3 yrs	Cumulative upon sentences currently being served	1 yr 8 mths 1 yr 6 mths	2 yrs 6 mths 4 yrs	6 mths		
		House-break and larceny	9 mths	Breach of bond Suspension of sentence for accessory after the fact is revoked Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	6 mths 6 mths 2 mths	1 yr 5 mths 2 yrs	2 mths		
		Building break, enter and larceny	3 mths	Classroom break and enter with intent to steal Unlawfully on premises Illegal use of motor vehicle Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	2 mths 1 yr 2 mths 10 days	1 yr 5 mths	5 mths		
		House-break and larceny	1 yr 6 mths	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	3 yrs 4 mths	4 yrs 3 mths 4 yrs	10 mths		
		House-break and larceny	1 yr	Breach of bond Suspension of sentence for unlawful use of motor vehicle is revoked Building break and felony Building break and felony	3 mths 9 mths 9 mths	1 yr 10 mths 2 yrs	9 mths		
		House-break and larceny	2 yrs	Receiving Larceny Building break and felony Cumulative upon unexpired portion of sentence for which on parole at time of offence	3 mths 3 mths 1 yr 1 yr	2 yrs 6 mths 4 yrs	11 mths 16 days		
		Building break and felony	9 mths	Accessary before the fact to felony Breach of bond Suspension of sentence for false pretences is revoked Building break and felony Building break and felony Building break and felony	6 mths 6 mths 9 mths 1 yr 1 yr	3 yrs 4 yrs	10 mths		
		House-break and larceny	1 yr 3 mths	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	1 yr 2 mths	1 yr 1 mth 2 yrs	5 mths		
		Building break and felony	1 yr 6 mths	Breach of bond Suspension of sentence revoked Illegal use of motor vehicle Resist Police	6 mths 9 mths 3 mths	1 yr 8 mths 3 yrs			
		House-break and larceny	1 yr 6 mths	Building break and felony	1 yr	1 yr 6 mths 2 yrs	6 mths		
		House-break and larceny	1 yr 6 mths	Breach of bond Suspension of sentence for house-break and larceny is revoked	1 yr	1 yr 6 mths 2 yrs	6 mths		

Table 4.17 (continued)

Type of charge	Penalty table number	Major charge and penalty		Additional charges and cumulative penalties			Total sentence			
		Charge	Duration of imprisonment	Charge	Duration of imprisonment	Non-parole period	Duration of imprisonment			
		Shop-break and larceny	2 yrs	Building-break and felony	2 yrs	2 yrs	6 mths	6 yrs	8 mths	
				Receiving	1 yr					
				Possess implements for housebreaking		3 mths				
				Loitering		1 mth				
				Damaging property		1 mth				
				Building-break and larceny	1 yr	3 mths				
		Shop-break and larceny	2 yrs	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served		6 mths	2 yrs	2 yrs	6 mths	
		Shop-break and larceny	1 yr	Building-break and larceny		3 mths	1 yr	6 mths	2 yrs	
				Illegal use of motor vehicle		3 mths				
				Drive under disqualification		6 mths				
		Shop-break and larceny	2 yrs	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	1 yr	5 mths	2 yrs	2 mths	3 yrs	5 mths
		Shop-break and larceny	1 yr	Shop-break and larceny	1 yr	6 mths	1 yr	4 mths	2 yrs	
				Illegal use of motor vehicle		6 mths				
		Shop-break and larceny	1 yr	3 mths	Damaging property	1 yr	2 yr	6 mths	3 yrs	9 mths
				Assault police		3 mths				
				Shop-break and larceny	1 yr	3 mths				
		Shed-break and larceny	2 yrs	Shed-break and larceny	2 yrs			3 mths	2 yrs	2 mths
				Drive under disqualification		2 mths				
		Shop-break and larceny	1 yr	6 mths	Flat-break and larceny	1 yr	6 mths	2 yrs	3 mths	3 yrs
		Office-break and larceny	9 mths	Cumulative upon unexpired portion of sentence for which on parole at	1 yr	5 mths	1 yr		2 yrs	8 mths
			15 days	time of offence						15 days
				Damaging property		6 mths				
		Hotel-break and enter	2 yrs	Cumulative upon sentences currently being served	2 yrs	8 mths	1 yr	11 mths	4 yrs	8 mths
		Shop-break and larceny	1 yr	Cumulative upon sentences currently being served	1 yr	4 mths	1 yr	3 mths	2 yrs	4 mths
		Shop-break and larceny	1 yr	3 mths	Illegal use of a motor vehicle		9 mths	1 yr		3 yrs
				Building-break and felony	1 yr					
		Shop-break and larceny	1 yr	Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	1 yr		1 yr	10 mths	3 yrs	9 mths
				Cumulative upon unexpired portion of sentence for which on parole at		9 mths				19 days
				time of offence	1 yr	19 days				
		Shop-break and larceny	1 yr	8 mths	False pretences	1 yr	6 mths	2 yrs		3 yrs
		Garage-break and larceny	1 yr	Damaging property		10 mths	1 yr	2 mths	1 yr	10 mths
		Shop-break and larceny	1 yr	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served		6 mths	1 yr		1 yr	6 mths
		Shed-break and larceny	1 yr	6 mths	Larceny	1 yr	1 yr		2 yrs	6 mths
		Shop-break and larceny	1 yr	6 mths	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served		9 mths		11 mths	2 yrs
		Shop-break and larceny	4 mths	Assault with intent	1 yr		1 yr	3 mths	2 yrs	1 mth
				Common assault		2 mths				
				Illegal use of motor vehicle		3 mths				
				Illegal use of motor vehicle		3 mths				
				Damaging property		1 mth				
		College-break and larceny	3 yrs	Building-break and larceny	2 yrs	6 mths			5 yrs	6 mths
		Building-break with intent to commit felony	1 yr	6 mths	Cumulative upon unexpired portion of sentence for which on parole at	3 yrs	3 mths	3 yrs	4 mths	4 yrs
				time of offence		9 days				9 days
		Break and enter office with intent	9 mths	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	2 yrs	6 mths	1 yr	9 mths	3 yrs	3 mths
		Break and enter factory/warehouse with intent	1 yr	Break and enter school		7 mths		9 mths	1 yr	10 mths
				Drive whilst disqualified		3 mths				

Table 4.17 (continued)

Type of charge	Penalty table number	Major charge and penalty		Additional charges and cumulative penalties			Total sentence					
		Charge	Duration of imprisonment	Charge	Duration of imprisonment	Non-parole period	Duration of imprisonment					
Other offences	4.16	Building break with intent to commit felony	2 yrs	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	2 yrs	8 mths	1 yr	9 mths	4 yrs	8 mths		
		Building break with intent to steal	1 yr	Breach of bond Suspension of sentence for receiving is revoked		9 mths	1 yr		1 yr	9 mths		
		Building break with intent	2 yrs	House-break and larceny	3 yrs		6 yrs		10 yrs	1 mth		
				Larceny	2 yrs					12 days		
				Illegal use of motor vehicle		3 mths						
				False name and address		1 mth						
				Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	3 yrs	7 mths.						
				Possessing house breaking implements at night	10 mths	Cumulative upon unexpired portion of sentence for which on parole at time of offence		2 mths	9 mths	1 yr	2 wks	
								2 wks			1 day	
								1 day				
				Possessing house breaking implements at night	8 mths	Cumulative upon unexpired portion of sentence for which on parole at time of offence	2 yrs	9 mths	1 yr	8 mths	3 yrs	5 mths
				Arson	3 yrs	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	1 yr		1 yr	6 mths	4 yrs	
				Arson	3 yrs	Arson	2 yrs		2 yrs	6 mths	8 yrs	
						Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	3 yrs					
				Arson	6 yrs	Arson	3 yrs		5 yrs		9 yrs	
				Arson	3 yrs	Arson	1 yr	6 mths	2 yrs	6 mths	4 yrs	6 mths
				Damaging property	1 yr	Breach of bond	1 yr	7 mths	1 yr	9 mths	3 yrs	6 mths
						Suspension of sentence for common assault is revoked		11 mths				2 weeks
						Cumulative upon sentence currently being served		2 weeks				
				Damaging property	3 mths	Breach of bond	2 yrs		1 yr	9 mths	2 yrs	5 mths
				Suspension of sentence for robbery with violence is revoked								
				Resist police		1 mth						
				Common Assault		1 mth						
		Damaging property	2 mths	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served		6 mths	1 yr	4 mths	2 yrs			
				Common assault		2 mths						
				Larceny		2 mths						
				Assault police		2 mths						
				Larceny		1 mth						
				Assault police		1 mth						
				Refuse name and address		1 mth						
				Illegal use		3 mths						
				Illegal use of motor vehicle		4 mths						
		Damaging property	1 yr	Breach of bond	1 yr	7 mths	1 yr	9 mths	3 yrs	7 mths		
				Suspension of sentence for common assault is revoked								
				Receiving		1 yr						
		Damaging property	3 yrs	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	25 yrs	11 mths	18 yrs	4 mths	28 yrs	11 mths		
						17 days				17 days		
		Damaging property	1 yr	6 mths	1 yr	10 mths	2 yrs		3 yrs	4 mths		
				Cumulative upon sentence currently being served		3 days				3 days		

Table 4.17 (continued)

Type of charge	Major charge and penalty		Additional charges and cumulative penalties			Total sentence		
	Penalty table number	Charge	Duration of imprisonment	Charge	Duration of imprisonment	Non-parole period	Duration of imprisonment	
		Larceny of motor vehicle	1 yr	Illegal use of motor vehicle	6 mths	2 yrs	3 yrs	6 mths
				Illegal use of motor vehicle	6 mths			
				Assault	3 mths			
				Service station break and enter	9 mths			
				Illegal use of motor vehicle	6 mths			
		Larceny of motor vehicle	1 yr	False pretences	9 mths	1 yr	1 yr	9 mths
		Larceny of motor vehicle	10 mths	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	4 mths	7 mths	1 yr	2 mths
					20 days			20 days
		Larceny of motor vehicle	1 yr	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	8 mths	8 mths	1 yr	8 mths
		Larceny of motor vehicle	1 yr	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	8 mths	8 mths	1 yr	8 mths
		Larceny of motor vehicle	1 yr	Larceny	1 yr	2 yrs	2 yrs	10 mths
				Cumulative upon unexpired portion of sentence for which on parole at time of offence	10 mths			25 days
					25 days			
		Larceny - shop theft	3 mths	Breach of bond	6 mths			9 mths
				Suspension of sentence for taking part in the manufacture of heroin is revoked				
		Larceny - shop theft	1 yr	Cumulative upon sentences currently being served	13 yrs	Judge declined to set one	14 yrs	
		Larceny	4 yrs	Demanding money with menaces in writing	3 yrs	4 yrs	6 mths	7 yrs
		Larceny	2 yrs	Larceny	2 yrs	4 yrs	7 yrs	
				Breach of bond	3 yrs			
				Suspension of sentence for selling heroin is revoked				
		Larceny	6 mths	Attempted larceny	6 mths	1 yr	6 mths	2 yrs
				False pretences	6 mths			3 mths
				Breach of bond	9 mths			
				Suspension of sentence for larceny is revoked				
		Larceny	1 yr	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	9 yrs	4 mths	7 yrs	8 mths
		Larceny	1 yr	Larceny	6 mths	1 yr	2 mths	2 yrs
		Larceny	2 yrs	Cumulative upon sentences currently being served	1 yr	2 yrs	3 yrs	
		Larceny	1 yr	Cumulative upon unexpired portion of sentence for which on parole at time of offence	6 mths		11 mths	1 yr
					11 days		2 weeks	11 days
		Larceny	6 mths	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	2 yrs	11 mths	2 yrs	3 yrs
		Larceny	9 mths	Breach of bond	6 mths	1 yr	6 mths	2 yrs
				Suspension of sentence for building break and larceny is revoked				
				Damage property	9 mths			
		Larceny	1 yr	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	2 yrs	2 yrs	21 days	3 yrs
		Receiving	6 mths	Breach of bond	2 yrs		6 mths	2 yrs
				Suspension of sentence for burglary is revoked				6 mths
		Receiving	9 mths	Breach of bond	2 yrs	1 yr	6 mths	2 yrs
				Suspension of sentence for forge and utter is revoked				9 mths
		Receiving	1 yr	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	3 mths	1 yr	4 mths	2 yrs
		Receiving	1 yr	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	5 yrs	3 yrs	6 yrs	
		Receiving	1 yr	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	4 yrs	3 mths	5 yrs	3 mths

Table 4.17 (continued)

Type of charge	Penalty table number	Major charge and penalty		Additional charges and cumulative penalties			Total sentence			
		Charge	Duration of imprisonment	Charge	Duration of imprisonment	Non-parole period	Duration of imprisonment			
		Receiving	1 yr	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	6 yrs	5 yrs	6 mths	7 yrs		
		Receiving	1 yr	3 mths Receiving	1 yr	6 mths	1 yr	3 mths	2 yrs	9 mths
		Receiving	8 mths	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served		10 mths	1 yr	1 yr	6 mths	22 days
		Receiving	2 yrs	Breach of bond		6 mths	2 yrs		3 yrs	
				Suspension of sentence for accessory before the fact is revoked						
				Illegal use of motor vehicle		6 mths				
		Receiving	1 yr	Unlawful possession		4 mths		6 mths	1 yr	4 mths
		Receiving	9 mths	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	8 yrs	6 mths	4 yrs	3 mths	9 yrs	3 mths
		Receiving	4 mths	Produce cannabis		3 mths	1 yr	1 yr	5 mths	
				Cumulative upon sentence currently being served		10 mths				
		Receiving	1 yr	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	1 yr	6 mths	1 yr	6 mths	3 yrs	
		Receiving	1 yr	Receiving		9 mths	2 yrs	5 mths	3 yrs	3 mths
				Receiving		9 mths				
		Receiving	2 yrs	Breach of bond	3 yrs		5 yrs		6 yrs	
				Suspension of sentence for common assault is revoked						
				Accessory after the fact		1 yr				
		Illegal use of motor vehicle	3 mths	Armed robbery	4 yrs		1 yr	9 mths	4 yrs	3 mths
		Illegal use of motor vehicle	3 mths	Breach of bond	2 yrs		1 yr	1 mth	2 yrs	3 mths
				Suspension of sentence for unlawful sexual intercourse is revoked						
		Unlawful possession	1 yr	6 mths Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	3 yrs	4 mths	2 yrs	6 mths	4 yrs	10 mths
		Illegal use of a motor vehicle	6 mths	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	2 yrs		2 yrs		2 yrs	6 mths
		Unlawfully on premises	3 mths	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	2 yrs	3 mths	2 yrs	2 yrs	2 yrs	6 mths
		Driving under disqualification	3 mths	Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for receiving is revoked		10 mths	1 yr	8 mths	2 yrs	5 mths
				Disorderly behaviour		1 mth				
				Refuse name/address (2 counts)		1 mth				
				Resist police		2 mths				
				DUI (3 counts)		9 mths				
				No licence		3 mths				
		Drive under disqualification	3 mths	Driver under disqualification		2 mths	2 yrs		3 yrs	9 mths
				Breach of bond - suspension of sentence for cause death by dangerous driving is revoked	1 yr	6 mths				
				Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	1 yr	10 mths				
		Escape custody	9 mths	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	4 yrs	2 mths	1 yr	4 yrs	11 mths	26 days
						26 days				
		Escape custody	1 yr	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	5 yrs	2 mths	1 yr	4 mths	6 yrs	2 mths
		Escape custody	1 yr	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	2 yrs	7 mths	1 yr	3 mths	3 yrs	7 mths
		Escape custody	6 mths	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	3 yrs	6 mths	2 yrs	6 mths	4 yrs	
		Drive whilst disqualified	3 mths	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	3 yrs	9 mths	2 yrs		4 yrs	
		Escape custody	6 mths	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	2 yrs	6 mths	1 yr	7 mths	3 yrs	
		Escape custody	1 mth	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	10 yrs		6 yrs	1 mth	10 yrs	1 mth
		Escape custody	3 mths	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	3 yrs		1 yr	6 mths	3 yrs	3 mths
		Escape custody	1 yr	6 mths Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	6 yrs	9 mths	3 yrs	6 mths	8 yrs	3 mths
		Escape from prison	9 mths	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	3 yrs	9 mths	2 yrs	3 mths	4 yrs	6 mths

Table 4.17 (continued)

Type of charge	Penalty table number	Major charge and penalty		Additional charges and cumulative penalties			Total sentence		
		Charge	Duration of imprisonment	Charge	Duration of imprisonment	Non-parole period	Duration of imprisonment		
		Escape from prison	6 mths	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	5 yrs	6 mths	4 yrs	6 yrs	
		Escape custody	6 mths	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	6 yrs	11 mths	5 yrs	1 mth 7 days	7 yrs 5 mths
		Escape police station	3 mths	Common assault Manner dangerous		1 week 2 weeks			3 mths 3 weeks
		Illegally interfere with a motor vehicle	3 mths	Cumulative upon sentence currently being served	1 yr	3 mths	1 yr	1 yr	6 mths

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

Non-parole period	Duration of sentence													Total	Average head sentence (months)
	Up to 1 year	1 year up to 2 years	2 years up to 3 years	3 years up to 4 years	4 years up to 5 years	5 years up to 6 years	6 years up to 7 years	7 years up to 8 years	8 years up to 9 years	9 years up to 10 years	10 years up to 15 years	15 years or more	Life		
Not specified	37	4	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	50	15.8
Less than 6 months	0	11	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	20.0
6 months up to 1 year	0	42	12	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	60	24.0
1 year up to 2 years	0	26	90	32	21	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	176	32.5
2 years up to 3 years	0	0	4	40	33	10	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	94	48.3
3 years up to 4 years	0	0	0	1	8	21	13	6	1	0	3	0	0	53	71.7
4 years up to 5 years	0	0	0	0	1	1	11	3	4	1	0	0	0	21	81.4
5 years up to 6 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	3	1	1	0	0	12	91.5
6 years up to 7 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	3	0	0	9	110.2
7 years up to 8 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	4	127.0
8 years up to 9 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	6	133.7
9 years up to 10 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	182.5
10 years up to 15 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	6	190.0
15 years or more	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	16	21	331.2
Total	37	83	115	74	68	38	33	15	13	6	19	12	17	530	48.5
Average non-parole period (months)		8.9	14.9	21.9	24.3	34.0	41.0	48.7	55.3	73.7	80.9	166.6	298.8	38.1	

The average head sentence excludes cases sentenced to life imprisonment and the average non-parole period excludes cases where a non-parole period was set. 'Governor's pleasure' is treated as life imprisonment for the purposes of this table.

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TABLE 4.19a Age and sex of defendant and offence type

Major charge (grouped)	Age of males									Average age (years)	Total with information available		Information not available
	Under 18	18 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59	60 plus		Number	Percentage	
Offences against the person	1	42	81	61	45	40	36	10	3	29.5	319	18.4	0
Robbery and extortion	2	17	43	23	17	9	6	0	0	26.1	117	6.8	0
Sexual offences	0	15	40	39	36	45	39	16	17	35.4	247	14.3	1
Drug offences	0	14	69	72	80	39	23	11	2	30.4	310	17.9	0
Fraud and deception	0	4	14	15	37	18	27	6	3	35.1	124	7.2	2
Break and enter	1	57	92	43	24	21	16	2	0	25.6	256	14.8	2
Other offences	1	41	107	81	58	25	33	7	4	28.3	357	20.6	3
Total	5	190	446	334	297	197	180	52	29	29.9	1730		8
Percentage	0.3	11.0	25.8	19.3	17.2	11.4	10.4	3.0	1.7			100.0	
Rate per 1,000 of adult population	-	8.8	8.0	6.0	5.2	3.7	1.9	0.8	0.3		3.4		

Age is at date of offence.

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

Supreme and District Criminal Court appearances
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TABLE 4.19b Age and sex of defendant and offence type

Major charge (grouped)	Age of females									Average age (years)	Total with information available		Information not available
	Under 18	18 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59	60 plus		Number	Percentage	
Offences against the person	2	1	4	8	3	1	1	2	0	28.7	22	11.8	0
Robbery and extortion	0	3	3	7	0	1	1	0	0	25.3	15	8.0	0
Sexual offences	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	21.4	1	0.5	1
Drug offences	0	1	10	18	13	2	5	3	0	30.5	52	27.8	0
Fraud and deception	0	1	9	6	5	4	9	2	0	33.0	36	19.3	0
Break and enter	0	3	3	9	5	1	1	0	0	27.0	22	11.8	0
Other offences	0	6	9	10	6	5	2	1	0	28.5	39	20.9	0
Total	2	15	39	58	32	14	19	8	0	29.5	187		1
Percentage	1.1	8.0	20.9	31.0	17.1	7.5	10.2	4.3	0.0			100.0	
Rate per 1,000 of adult population	-	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0		0.4		

Age is at date of offence.

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

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TABLE 4.19c Age of defendant and offence type*

Major charge (grouped)	Age of all defendants									Average age (years)	Total with information available		Information not available
	Under 18	18 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59	60 plus		Number	Percentage	
Offences against the person	3	44	85	69	49	41	37	12	3	29.4	343	17.7	0
Robbery and extortion	2	20	47	31	18	10	7	0	0	26.1	135	7.0	0
Sexual offences	0	15	42	39	36	45	41	16	17	35.3	251	13.0	2
Drug offences	0	15	79	90	96	41	29	14	2	30.5	366	18.9	0
Fraud and deception	0	5	23	21	43	22	36	8	3	34.6	161	8.3	3
Break and enter	1	60	96	52	29	22	17	2	0	25.7	279	14.4	2
Other offences	1	48	116	92	64	30	35	8	4	28.3	392	20.6	3
Total	7	207	488	394	335	211	202	60	29	29.8	1933		10
Percentage	0.4	10.7	25.2	20.4	17.3	10.9	10.5	3.1	1.5			100.0	
Rate per 1,000 of adult population	-	4.9	4.4	3.6	2.9	1.9	1.1	0.5	0.1		1.9		

*The total in this table may be slightly greater than the sum of the male and female totals as sex is not always known even though age may be known.
Rate per 1000 of adult population is based on 1991 Census figures.

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TABLE 4.20 Occupational status of accused and offence type

Major charge (grouped)	Occupational status						Total with information available		Information not available
	Employed	Unemployed	Pensioner	Student	Home duties	Self-employed	Number	Percentage	
Offences against the person	130	152	21	2	6	19	330	17.8	13
Robbery and extortion	16	93	10	2	2	4	127	6.8	8
Sexual offences	117	87	30	4	0	6	244	13.1	9
Drug offences	127	155	26	1	19	27	355	19.1	11
Fraud and deception	65	47	10	2	8	14	146	7.9	18
Break and enter	50	199	8	4	7	4	272	14.7	9
Other offences	117	206	31	0	6	22	382	20.6	19
Total	622	939	136	15	48	96	1856		87
Percentage	33.5	50.6	7.3	0.8	2.6	5.2		100.0	

Note : Rates per thousand population are not calculated as 1991 Census figures needed for this table were not available at the time of publication.

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TABLE 4.21 Marital status of accused and offence type

Major Charge (grouped)	Marital status						Total with information available		Information not available
	Single	Defacto	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed	Number	Percentage	
Offences against the person	170	35	67	19	12	1	304	17.2	39
Robbery and extortion	79	19	10	10	5	0	123	6.9	12
Sexual offences	112	16	72	17	15	7	239	13.5	14
Drug offences	165	43	98	18	18	3	345	19.5	21
Fraud and deception	36	15	65	11	10	0	137	7.7	27
Break and enter	178	44	18	12	12	0	264	14.9	17
Other offences	215	39	73	14	17	0	358	20.2	43
Total	955	211	403	101	89	11	1770		173
Percentage	54.0	11.9	22.8	5.7	5.0	0.6		100.0	

Note: Rates per thousand population are not calculated as 1991 Census figures needed for this table were not available at the time of publication.

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

Major charge (grouped)	State or country of birth													Total with information available		Information not available	
	Australasia						Europe						Asia	Other	No.		Pct
	Aboriginal	South Australia	Interstate	Australia unspecified	New Zealand	United Kingdom	Germany	Greece	Italy	Yugoslavia*	Other Europe						
Offences against the person	44	154	45	11	6	25	3	2	4	4	4	1	2	305	17.5	38	
Robbery and extortion	11	64	26	3	3	8	1	0	0	0	3	2	4	125	7.2	10	
Sexual offences	19	124	43	4	1	18	2	0	1	5	8	4	2	231	13.2	22	
Drug offences	0	176	69	8	5	24	4	13	14	2	11	5	4	335	19.2	31	
Fraud and deception	0	76	24	12	1	13	1	1	0	2	3	2	2	137	7.9	27	
Break and enter	10	156	39	6	4	16	3	0	2	3	4	2	4	249	14.3	32	
Other offences	18	214	51	12	7	29	2	1	2	4	17	4	2	363	20.8	38	
Total	102	964	297	56	27	133	16	17	23	20	50	20	20	1745		198	
Percentage	5.8	55.2	17.0	3.2	1.5	7.6	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.1	2.9	1.1	1.1		100.0		

Note : Rates per thousand population are not calculated as 1991 Census figures needed for this table were not available at the time of publication.

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

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TABLE 4.23 Prior criminal convictions of accused

Major charge (grouped)	Number of prior convictions as juvenile or adult							One or more previous imprisonments		Total with information available		Information not available
	No prior convictions	1	2 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 49	50 or more	Average	Number	Percentage of offence group	Number	Percentage	
Offences against the person	90	25	47	47	111	15	12.1	115	34.3	335	17.8	8
Robbery and extortion	19	11	17	26	47	11	15.1	54	41.2	131	7.0	4
Sexual offences	103	20	37	25	52	9	8.1	66	26.8	246	13.1	7
Drug offences	105	32	72	39	103	3	8.3	85	24.0	354	18.8	12
Fraud and deception	58	16	24	11	34	9	11.2	42	27.6	152	8.1	12
Break and enter	44	17	33	33	109	42	21.3	147	52.9	278	14.8	3
Other offences	80	31	45	56	143	31	16.1	148	38.3	386	20.5	15
Total	499	152	275	237	599	120	13.2	657	34.9	1882		61
Percentage	26.5	8.1	14.6	12.6	31.8	6.4					100.0	

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TABLE 4.24 Bail status following the final committal hearing

Major charge (grouped)	On bail	In custody	Total with information available		Information available
			Number	Percentage	
Offences against the person	218	74	292	17.8	51
Robbery and extortion	40	75	115	7.0	20
Sexual offences	185	37	222	13.6	31
Drug offences	262	28	290	17.7	76
Fraud and deception	115	32	147	9.0	17
Break and enter	130	98	228	13.9	53
Other offences	234	108	342	20.9	59
Total	1184	452	1636		307
Percentage	72.4	27.6		100.0	

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TABLE 4.25 Final plea of accused

Major charge (grouped)	Final plea			Total	
	Guilty	Not guilty	No plea	Number	Percentage
Offences against the person	119	133	91	343	17.7
Robbery and extortion	71	28	36	135	6.9
Sexual offences	79	96	78	253	13.0
Drug offences	257	56	53	366	18.8
Fraud and deception	87	25	52	164	8.4
Break and enter	187	38	56	281	14.5
Other offences	240	67	94	401	20.6
Total	1040	443	460	1943	
Percentage	53.5	22.8	23.7		100.0

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TABLE 4.26 Final plea and month case finalised, Supreme court

Final plea	Month case finalised												Total	
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Number	Percentage
Guilty	12	24	23	19	2	19	18	24	13	15	20	25	214	42.5
Not guilty	8	10	10	9	6	13	19	20	11	16	16	16	154	30.6
No plea	4	9	11	5	0	5	9	22	27	23	11	10	136	27.0
Total	24	43	44	33	8	37	46	66	51	54	47	51	504	
Percentage	4.8	8.5	8.7	6.5	1.6	7.3	9.1	13.1	10.1	10.7	9.3	10.1		100.0

Supreme and District Criminal Court appearances
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TABLE 4.27 Final plea and month case finalised, District court

Final plea	Month case finalised												Total	
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Number	Percentage
Guilty	58	67	81	72	70	67	69	76	81	61	70	54	826	57.4
Not guilty	13	16	20	11	18	24	26	32	42	40	25	22	289	20.1
No plea	11	18	18	18	21	18	34	53	38	28	42	25	324	22.5
Total	82	101	119	101	109	109	129	161	161	129	137	101	1439	
Percentage	5.7	7.0	8.3	7.0	7.6	7.6	9.0	11.2	11.2	9.0	9.5	7.0		100.0

PART 5

CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

Correctional Services
1 January - 31 December 1991

TABLE 5.1^a Persons received into custody

Type of receipt	Male	Female	Total	
			Number	Percentage
Remand	1800	151	1951	42.2
Sentenced	2432	245	2677	57.8
Total	4232	396	4628	100.0

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

Correctional Services
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TABLE 5.2 Daily averages in custody

Type of receipt	Male	Female	Total	
			Number	Percentage
Remand	233	16	249	24.7
Sentenced	729	31	760	75.3
Total	962	47	1009	100.0

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

Correctional Services
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TABLE 5.3 Persons in custody at 31 December 1990

Type of receipt	Male	Female	Total	
			Number	Percentage
Remand	238	13	251	23.4
Sentenced	780	40	820	76.6
Total	1018	53	1071	100.0

Correctional Services
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TABLE 5.4 Persons discharged from custody by form of discharge

Sex	Sentence served	Sentence served in lieu of fine	Released to home detention	Fine paid	To parole	To licence	To bail	Off court	Appeal upheld	Died	Deported	Extradited	Escaped	Other	Total
Male	782	1275	197	26	389	3	310	750	1	4	40	14	19	27	3837
Female	35	147	19	2	20	1	21	89	0	0	6	0	1	3	344
Total	817	1422	216	28	409	4	331	839	1	4	46	14	20	30	4181

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

Correctional Services
1 January - 31 December 1991

TABLE 5.5 Persons received into custody by offence charged

Type of receipt	Homicide	Sexual assault	Assault	Robbery & extortion	Fraud & forgery	Theft, break & enter	Property damage	Against good order	Breach of recognizance	Breach of probation and parole	Offensive behaviour	Drug related	Drink driving	Driving - related	Other	Total
Remand	39	89	295	147	124	738	51	116	43	122	29	63	17	41	34	1948
Sentenced	18	37	135	50	57	386	21	89	111	85	16	34	35	356	6	1436
Fine default	0	1	91	3	30	88	75	161	244	2	62	91	559	296	55	1758

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

Correctional Services
1 January - 31 December 1991

TABLE 5.6 Persons received into custody by age at reception

Type of receipt	Age of all receptions										
	Under 18	18 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59	60 plus	Unknown	Total
Remand	0	296	578	431	268	182	144	35	17	0	1951
Sentenced	2	154	774	684	458	287	231	68	16	3	2677
Total	2	450	1352	1115	726	469	375	103	33	3	4628

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

Correctional Services
1 January - 31 December 1991

TABLE 5.7 Persons received into custody by race

Race	Remand	Under sentence	Total
Aboriginal	360	445	805
Non-Aboriginal	1521	2149	3670
Unknown	70	83	153
Total	1951	2677	4628

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

Correctional Services
1 January - 31 December 1991

TABLE 5.8 Persons received into custody by employment status

Employment status	Remand	Under sentence	Total
Employed	372	748	1120
Unemployed	1286	1522	2808
Home duties	22	45	67
Other	209	282	491
Unknown	62	80	142
Total	1951	2677	4628

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

Correctional Services
1 January - 31 December 1991

TABLE 5.9 Number and type of supervision orders commenced

Type of case	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	
				Number	Percentage
Bail	198	33	0	231	2.5
Probation	1042	297	1	1340	14.33
Community service order	2373	328	0	2701	28.8
CSO as fine option	3289	964	5	4258	45.4
Parole	589	33	0	622	6.6
Home detention	199	24	0	223	2.4
Total	7690	1679	6	9375	100.0

There were 414 dual orders commenced during 1991. Since these orders involve both probation supervision and the performance of community service they are counted in *both* the Probation and Community service order categories. In 1989 dual orders were listed separately. Dual orders aside, several orders (e.g. two probation orders) applying to the same individual will be counted separately.

Correctional Services
1 January - 31 December 1991

Table 5.10 Number of persons supervised under each order type and total number of persons supervised at 31 December 1991

Type of case	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	
				Number	Percentage
Bail	58	11	0	69	1.4
Probation	1274	358	1	1633	34.3
Community service order	1343	163	0	1506	31.6
CSO as fine option	908	283	1	1192	25.0
Parole	951	60	0	1011	21.2
Home detention	47	4	0	51	1.1
Total	3983	780	2	4765	114.6

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

The number of persons with dual orders as at December 1991 was 533. Since these orders involve both probation supervision and the performance of community service they are counted in *both* the probation and community service categories.

Correctional Services
1 January - 31 December 1991

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

Type of supervision	Expired			Revoked/Estreated			Other			Total	
	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown	Number	Percentage
Probation	697	211	1	134	26	0	116	35	0	1220	14.1
Parole	315	25	0	143	8	0	20	1	0	512	5.9
Community Service order	1496	237	0	679	82	2	31	5	0	2532	29.2
Bail	133	25	0	48	1	0	0	0	0	207	2.4
CSO as fine option	2298	690	4	787	208	2	4	0	0	3993	46.0
Home detention	148	15	0	43	6	0	0	0	0	212	2.4
Total	5087	1203	5	1834	331	4	171	41	0	8676	100.0

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

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

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

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

* Number of Dual orders completed in 1991; 341

PART 6 JUVENILE OFFENDERS

Juvenile Offenders
1 January - 31 December 1991

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

Offence	1 January - 30 June 1991		1 July - 31 December 1991		Total		Total	
	In court	Before panel	In court	Before panel	In court	Before panel	Number	Percentage
Offences against the person	179	135	160	111	339	246	585	7.5
Robbery	29	6	37	5	66	11	77	1.0
Sexual	13	12	19	7	32	19	51	0.7
Drugs	127	251	135	171	262	422	684	8.8
Breach and enter	326	264	312	138	638	402	1040	13.4
Other property offences	668	1655	637	1211	1305	2866	4171	53.7
Driving and traffic	29	60	26	54	55	114	169	2.2
Drunk and disorderly, other liquor, offensive behaviour, unlawfully on premises	158	247	116	157	274	404	678	8.7
Other offences	68	98	44	99	112	197	309	4.0
Total	1597	2728	1486	1953	3083	4681	7764	100.0

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

Juvenile Offenders
1 January - 31 December 1991

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

Offence	Referral to adult court	Detention	Detention suspended with other bonds	Bond with supervision	Other bonds	Fine	Discharge	Recognizance hearing	Application hearing	Community Service Order	Other under-taking	Total
Homicide	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3
Assault	1	23	33	40	80	77	62	8	-	12	-	336
Robbery	-	8	15	7	25	8	1	1	-	1	-	66
Rape	1	1	1	1	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	10
Other sexual offences	-	-	1	6	6	3	6	-	-	-	-	22
Drug offences	-	-	-	2	12	190	57	-	-	1	-	262
Fraud	-	-	1	2	8	10	8	1	1	1	-	32
Break and enter	-	43	75	98	183	85	104	15	2	33	-	638
Vehicle theft	-	26	22	44	145	84	83	7	2	13	1	427
Theft	-	3	6	49	148	174	132	6	11	9	-	528
Receiving	-	-	3	5	17	19	16	1	-	-	-	61
Wilful damage	1	3	3	14	40	64	68	2	3	11	-	209
Driving and traffic	-	-	-	-	3	30	20	1	-	1	-	55
Liquor	-	-	-	1	1	54	38	-	-	-	-	94
Disorderly, drunk	-	-	-	3	20	79	51	1	-	1	-	155
Indecent behaviour	-	-	-	-	2	14	9	-	-	-	-	25
Unlawfully on premises	-	-	-	7	5	18	16	2	-	-	-	48
Transport and communication	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
Other offences	-	3	-	6	10	49	40	1	-	1	-	110
Total	3	111	161	285	710	959	713	46	9	85	1	3083

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

Juvenile Offenders
1 January - 31 December 1991

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

Offence	Refer to court			Warning and counselling	Undertaking by child	Undertaking completed	Other undertaking	Total
	Guilt not admitted	Breach of undertaking	Other					
Assault	22	-	4	196	12	12	-	246
Robbery	2	-	1	7	-	1	-	11
Rape	2	-	-	3	-	1	-	6
Other sexual offences	3	-	-	9	1	-	-	13
Drug offences	2	2	11	387	8	12	-	422
Fraud	1	-	2	64	5	5	-	77
Break and enter	16	4	8	314	27	33	-	402
Vehicle theft	6	3	9	228	11	18	-	275
Theft	30	7	23	1646	40	63	-	1809
Receiving	3	1	-	63	3	2	-	72
Wilful damage	36	7	7	368	58	72	-	548
Driving and traffic	3	-	1	106	3	1	-	114
Liquor	1	2	8	209	3	4	-	227
Disorderly, drunk	4	1	3	134	4	8	-	154
Indecent behaviour	-	-	2	20	-	-	-	23
Unlawfully on premises	-	-	3	76	2	4	-	85
Transport and communication	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	5
Other offences	6	-	5	172	3	6	-	192
Total	138	27	87	4006	180	243	-	4681

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

Juvenile Offenders
1 January - 31 December 1991

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

Males											
Employment status	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Over 17	Unknown	Total
Student/apprentice	5	12	57	118	168	165	140	80	2	8	755
Unemployed	1	3	2	34	91	232	422	392	7	12	1196
Employed	-	-	1	-	14	44	110	140	3	4	316
Not in workforce	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	1	1	13	38	49	81	143	195	4	6	531
Total	7	16	73	190	322	522	815	807	16	30	2798

Females											
Employment status	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Over 17	Unknown	Total
Student/apprentice	-	-	6	12	21	17	13	9	-	1	79
Unemployed	-	-	3	4	7	28	41	33	-	2	118
Employed	-	-	-	1	1	3	5	8	-	-	18
Not in workforce	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	-	-	2	2	13	9	19	24	1	-	70
Total	-	-	11	19	42	57	78	74	1	3	285

Total											
Employment status	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Over 17	Unknown	Total
Student/apprentice	5	12	63	130	189	182	153	89	2	9	834
Unemployed	1	3	5	38	98	260	463	425	7	14	1314
Employed	-	-	1	1	15	47	115	148	3	4	334
Not in workforce	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	1	1	15	40	62	90	162	219	5	6	601
Total	7	16	84	209	364	579	893	881	17	33	3083

Age and employment status are at time of appearance.

Juvenile Offenders
1 January - 31 December 1991

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

Males											
Employment status	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Over 17	Unknown	Total
Student/apprentice	31	76	151	299	577	556	464	278	44	154	2629
Unemployed	-	-	4	10	34	80	153	169	30	29	509
Employed	-	-	-	2	3	43	113	174	29	12	376
Not in workforce	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	-	3	5	10	10	17	13	25	1	1	85
Total	31	78	160	321	624	696	743	646	104	196	3599
Females											
Employment status	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Over 17	Unknown	Total
Student/apprentice	4	12	28	105	158	176	137	85	7	70	782
Unemployed	-	-	1	5	7	40	59	72	19	10	213
Employed	-	-	0	0	3	9	3321	28	6	2	69
Not in workforce	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	-	1	-	5	2	6	3	1	-	-	18
Total	4	13	29	115	170	231	220	186	32	82	1082
Total											
Employment status	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Over 17	Unknown	Total
Student/apprentice	35	87	179	404	735	732	601	363	51	224	3411
Unemployed	-	-	5	15	41	120	212	241	49	39	722
Employed	-	-	-	2	6	52	134	202	35	14	445
Not in workforce	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	-	4	5	15	12	23	16	26	1	1	103
Total	35	91	189	436	794	927	963	832	136	278	4681

Age and employment status are at time of appearance

Juvenile Offenders
1 January - 31 December 1991

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

Males											
Race	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Over 17	Unknown	Total
Non-Aboriginal	5	13	49	139	254	455	705	730	16	29	2395
Aboriginal	2	3	24	51	68	67	110	77	-	1	403
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	7	16	73	190	322	522	815	807	16	30	2798

Females											
Race	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Over 17	Unknown	Total
Non-Aboriginal	-	-	7	12	33	45	66	60	1	1	225
Aboriginal	-	-	4	7	9	12	12	14	-	2	60
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	11	19	42	57	78	74	1	3	285

Total											
Race	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Over 17	Unknown	Total
Non-Aboriginal	5	13	56	151	287	500	771	790	17	30	2620
Aboriginal	2	3	28	58	77	79	122	91	-	3	463
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	7	16	84	209	364	579	893	881	17	33	3083

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

Juvenile Offenders
1 January - 31 December 1991

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

Males											
Race	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Over 17	Unknown	Total
Non-Aboriginal	21	64	141	297	601	679	715	631	100	184	3433
Aboriginal	10	14	19	24	23	17	28	15	4	12	166
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	31	78	160	321	624	696	743	646	104	196	3599

Females											
Race	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Over 17	Unknown	Total
Non-Aboriginal	4	12	25	105	154	214	213	178	30	76	1011
Aboriginal	-	1	4	10	16	17	7	8	2	6	71
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4	13	29	115	170	231	220	186	32	82	1082

Total											
Race	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Over 17	Unknown	Total
Non-Aboriginal	25	76	166	402	755	893	928	809	130	260	4444
Aboriginal	10	15	23	34	39	34	35	23	6	18	237
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	35	91	189	436	794	927	963	832	136	278	4681

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

Juvenile Offenders
1 January - 31 December 1991

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

Type of Apprehension	Aboriginal		Non-Aboriginal		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Arrest	163	38.8	753	30.2	916	31.5
Summons	257	61.2	1739	69.8	1996	68.5
Total	420	100.0	2492	100.0	2912	100.0

* Cases where the appearance was an "application hearing" (108), a "progress report" (5) or unknown (58) have been omitted.

Juvenile Offenders
1 January - 31 December 1991

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

Regional office	All defendants							
	Children's court appearances		Remands in custody		Custodial remands where child is on 1st court appearance		Appearances involving a detention order for the major charge	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage of court appearance	Number	Percentage of custodial remands	Number	Percentage of court appearance
Northern metro	876	28.4	148	16.9	31	20.9	23 (35)	2.6
Central metro	500	16.2	92	18.4	14	15.2	12 (24)	2.4
Southern metro	743	24.1	53	7.1	26	49.1	13 (19)	1.7
Southern country	322	10.4	22	6.8	3	13.6	3 (7)	0.9
Northern country	416	13.5	25	6.0	5	20.0	6 (9)	1.4
Unknown	226	7.3	56	24.8	22	39.3	12 (17)	4.9
Total	3083	100.0	396	12.8	101	25.5	69 (111)	2.2
Aboriginal defendants								
Northern metro	112	24.2	43	38.4	8	18.6	9 (11)	8.0
Central metro	77	16.6	26	33.8	-	-	- (4)	-
Southern metro	27	5.8	8	29.6	4	50.0	3 (4)	11.1
Southern country	64	13.8	14	21.9	1	7.1	3 (6)	4.7
Northern country	151	32.6	11	7.3	1	9.1	2 (3)	1.3
Unknown	32	6.9	10	31.3	1	10.0	3 (3)	9.4
Total	463	100.0	112	24.2	15	13.4	20 (31)	4.3
Non-Aboriginal defendants								
Northern metro	764	29.2	105	13.7	23	21.9	14 (24)	1.8
Central metro	423	16.1	66	15.6	14	21.2	12 (20)	2.8
Southern metro	716	27.3	45	6.3	22	48.9	10 (15)	1.4
Southern country	258	9.8	8	3.1	2	25.0	- (1)	-
Northern country	265	10.1	14	5.3	4	28.6	4 (6)	1.5
Unknown	194	7.4	46	23.7	21	45.7	9 (14)	4.1
Total	2620	100.0	284	10.8	86	30.3	49 (80)	1.8

Entries in this table refer to the region where the young person resided at the time of the Court appearance. Readers should contact the Office of Crime Statistics for detailed information on geographical locations of offices and regions. Numbers in brackets indicate the number of cases receiving a detention order for any charge (ie; not restricted to major charge only).

Juvenile Offenders
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TABLE 6.10 Aid Panel and Court appearances by district of residence

Family and Community Services district where child normally resides	Total court appearances	Total panel appearances	Total Appearances	Number of appearances where the major charge was a serious crime of violence
NORTHERN METRO				
Elizabeth	248	283	531	15
Salisbury	195	327	522	11
Ingle Farm	76	89	165	5
Tea Tree Gully	68	225	293	5
Enfield	170	169	339	12
Prospect	21	35	56	1
Gawler	32	59	91	4
Campbelltown	66	129	195	8
Total Northern Metro Region	876	1316	2192	61
CENTRAL METRO				
Adelaide	23	14	37	-
Norwood	41	64	105	4
St Peters	8	12	20	-
Thebarton	56	86	142	3
Hindmarsh	26	30	56	3
Woodville	144	178	322	8
Pt Adelaide	117	112	229	6
The Parks	85	77	162	4
Total Central Metro Region	500	573	1073	28

TABLE 6.10 continued

Family and Community Services district where child normally resides	Total court appearances	Total panel appearances	Total appearances	Number of appearances where the major charge was a serious crime of violence
SOUTHERN METRO				
Marion	233	459	692	13
Noarlunga	255	446	701	24
Victor Harbour	10	43	53	-
Kangaroo Island	1	1	2	-
Mitcham	102	146	248	7
Goodwood	38	68	106	2
Glenelg	50	104	154	0
West Torrens	54	75	129	2
Total Southern Metro Region	743	1342	2085	48
SOUTHERN COUNTRY				
Nurioopta	9	44	53	1
Clare	8	28	36	1
Berri	60	128	188	2
Renmark	22	37	59	-
Waikerie	4	23	27	-
Mount Gambier	57	131	188	7
Millicent	16	45	61	-
Naracoorte	20	30	50	1
Murray Bridge	93	110	203	10
The Hills	33	182	215	5
Total Southern Country Region	322	758	1080	27

TABLE 6.10 continued

Family and Community Services district where child normally resides	Total court appearances	Total panel appearances	Total appearances	Number of appearances where the major charge was a serious crime of violence
NORTHERN COUNTRY				
Pt Pirie	68	57	125	2
Peterborough	5	18	23	-
Pt Augusta	109	134	243	9
Whyalla	126	208	334	6
Pt Lincoln	41	71	112	4
Cooper Pedy	17	17	34	4
Ceduna	25	32	57	3
Northern Flinders	4	8	12	-
Kadina	19	79	98	-
Roxby Downs	2	3	5	-
Total Northern Country Region	416	627	1043	28
Unknown	226	65	291	9
Total	3083	4681	7764	201

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

'Serious Crimes of Violence' can include the following:

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

PART 7

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A EXPLANATORY NOTES

CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

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

Once police officers become aware of the identity of an alleged offender they may initiate proceedings either by effecting an arrest or by filing a report that may later result in a summons¹. An arrest generally implies that a person is detained by a law enforcement officer and that he or she is taken to a police station. A summons involves the alleged offender's being sent a legal document detailing the charges and requiring attendance at court at a specified time. In the case of juvenile offenders there is yet a third option: being invited to attend a Children's Aid Panel. Generally, but not always, children appearing before Aid Panels have been reported rather than arrested. Readers should be aware that the majority of offender statistics in this publication encompass *both* individuals arrested and those subject to a report.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(i) *Indictable offences*

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

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

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

Group I offences are dealt with by the Supreme Court.

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

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

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

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

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

(iii) *Minor Indictable offences*

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

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

New legislation to cover the jurisdiction of South Australian higher and lower courts became effective on July 1, 1992. Information about the new legislation will accompany the 1992 *Crime and Justice in South Australia* statistics.

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

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

POLICE STATISTICS

Introduction

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

Police statistics for the first six months of 1991 were generated in the same way as has occurred since 1978. Statistics for the second half of 1991 were extracted from the Police Department's Criminal Incident application maintained on the Justice Information System (JIS) computer. Offence classifications on JIS have been mapped to the older classifications to maintain a consistent format for the complete calendar year.

Although valid interstate comparisons of trends and yearly numbers of offences are possible for certain offences (eg murder, motor vehicle theft) this is not possible

for all offence categories and great caution needs to be used when interpreting the data. See Appendix E for references to interstate comparative crime statistics and developments that are occurring in this area.

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

Tables

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

Generally, in South Australia, one offence is recorded for each victim of a particular type of crime regardless of the number of instances (counts) in the one report. Here, 'victim' may mean an individual or a household (eg for break-ins) or other depending on the crime. However, in a few offence categories each count of an offence is recorded separately. An example of this is welfare fraud where it is common for the offence to occur a number of times with each false drawing of benefits. Instead of recording such instances as one offence, every instance of fraud is recorded separately. A similar procedure is followed for sexual offences, in which as many offences as the victim can recall are recorded. As offences against children are likely to go undetected for some time, this procedure can lead to remarkably high numbers of offences being added for individual victims. In 1988, for example, 70 offences relating to the same victim were recorded.

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

Tables 2.7 - 2.16 Age and sex of alleged offenders

The term 'alleged offender' describes persons allegedly involved in offences cleared and apprehended by the police during the relevant period. Not all of these people would subsequently have been found guilty of an offence in court. The Police Department's 'clearup rate' is divided into offences 'cleared by charge' and 'cleared otherwise'. An offence is cleared 'by charge' when an information or complaint has been laid against at least one person. In those instances where no action is

initiated to have the matter brought to the notice of a court for adjudication or consideration, an offence is counted as 'cleared otherwise'. This includes circumstances involving the death of an offender, the complainant's refusal to prosecute or the death of an essential witness. Offences may be cleared in a period other than that in which they became apparent. For this reason, offences allegedly committed by persons apprehended do not necessarily correspond to those reported or becoming known in any recording period.

Age of offender is at time of apprehension.

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

COURTS OF SUMMARY JURISDICTION

Introduction

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

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

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

(a) Out of the charges, if any, for which the defendant was convicted, select the one that received the highest penalty. If two charges received the same (highest) penalty, select the one for which the highest maximum penalty is prescribed in the statutes. If all statutory penalties are the same, select the first charge listed on the coded form. The charge selected by this method is the 'major charge convicted'.

(b) Out of the charges, if any, for which the defendant was not convicted, select the one with the highest maximum statutory penalty. If two or more charges not convicted have the same maximum statutory penalty, select the first listed on the coded form. The charge selected by this method is the 'major charge not convicted'.

(c) From the 'major charge convicted' and the 'major charge not convicted', select the charge that has the higher maximum statutory penalty. If the 'major charge convicted' and the 'major charge not convicted' have the same maximum statutory penalty select the major charge convicted. The charge selected by these rules becomes the *major charge*.

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

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

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

- *Committed for trial or sentence*: The defendant was committed for trial or sentence in the Supreme or District Criminal Court (see Part 4 of this report for details of penalties, etc in these cases).
- *Convicted with penalty/without penalty*: The defendant was found guilty and a criminal conviction recorded. In most of these cases a penalty is awarded, but in some no penalty is imposed but the defendant pays court costs.
- *Guilty without conviction*: The defendant was found guilty but no conviction was recorded. In these circumstances the defendant can be given a penalty, such as a bond, or a monetary fine. Before 1988 Section 4 of the *Offenders Probation Act* prohibited the imposition of a fine in these circumstances.
- *Guilty of lesser or other offence*: The defendant was found not guilty of the major charge but guilty of either a lesser offence of the same type or of an entirely different offence with which he or she had also been charged. A sentence was then handed down.
- *Acquitted on major charge*: The defendant pleaded not guilty to the major charge and was acquitted.
- *Major charge withdrawn*: The major charge was withdrawn by the complainant or by prosecutor's application.
- *Major charge dismissed*: The magistrate decided, after hearing the evidence, that there was no case to answer and dismissed the charge, or dismissed the charge for want of prosecution.
- *Other (eg 'defendant died')*: The case was finalised when the defendant died or was found to be unfit to plead.

(v) *Plea*: A defendant can enter:

- *a guilty plea*: in these cases a defendant may be found guilty (with or without a conviction recorded) in the Court of Summary Jurisdiction, or may be committed for sentence in the Supreme or District Criminal Court;
- *a guilty 4A plea*: in these cases the defendant sends the court a 'Guilty 4A' form which admits guilt, and sentence is passed without the defendant being required to appear in court (see Section 57A of the *Justices Act* for details of this procedure);
- *a not guilty plea*: in these cases a trial takes place before a magistrate who determines both outcome and sentence, or if the defendant wishes to be tried before a judge he or she can be committed for trial in the Supreme or District Criminal Court;

- *no plea*: in these cases the complainant has withdrawn the charge, or a magistrate finds no case to answer, or the defendant has 'reserved' his or her defence and been committed to the Supreme or District Criminal Court.

(vi) *Penalty*: Once a defendant has been found guilty, the following penalties - listed in order of severity - may be imposed:

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

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

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

Tables

Tables 3.1 - 3.18 Case outcome and major charge

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

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

Where defendants have not been convicted on the major charge but were convicted on another less serious charge, the number of cases involving lesser charges is shown in brackets. Some of those 'lesser' charges may be for offences in groups other than the major charge - eg a person charged with assault (an offence against the person) may eventually be found guilty only of offensive language. In such instances cases are shown in the penalty tables for the offence group in which they

were convicted. Thus in the example given the case would appear in the outcome tables for offences against the person, but in the penalty tables for minor street offences. This is a change from reports prior to July-December 1985, when cases always appeared in the same offence group for both outcome and penalty tables. This means that it is no longer possible to compare totals in corresponding outcome and penalty tables except for overall totals in the two summary tables (Tables 3.1 and 3.19).

Tables 3.19 - 3.36 Major penalty for major charge convicted

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

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

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

These two tables summarise the penalties imposed, and blood alcohol content, of persons convicted of PCA offences. Blood alcohol content (BAC) is broken down into: 0.001 up to 0.049; 0.050 up to 0.079; 0.080 up to 0.099; 0.100 up to 0.149; 0.150 up to 0.199; 0.200 up to 0.249; 0.250 and over, and Unknown BAC.

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

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

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

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

One entry appears in each of these tables for each appearance by a defendant. These background items refer to the status of the defendant at the time of arrest (as recorded by the Police Department). The country of birth table distinguishes defendants with aboriginal backgrounds from all other persons born in Australia (please note that the source of aboriginality data of a defendant is the police officer's judgment based upon the appearance of the defendant). The group 'Australia Unspecified' denotes that the defendant was born in Australia, but that the particular state was not recorded. Residences of defendants are grouped into local government areas in metropolitan Adelaide (Table 3.43) and non metropolitan Adelaide (Table 3.44). The category 'Happy Valley' was new in 1989, as previously it was assigned to the 'Other Country' group. Likewise the categories Ceduna and Murray Bridge were new in 1991 and consequently numbers in the 'Other Country' group are lower from 1989 onwards.

Australian Bureau of Statistics population statistics

Tables 3.39, 3.43 and 3.44 give a rate of appearances per 1 000 in the relevant South Australian population. The population figures used in calculating these rates are derived from the 1991 Census. During non-census years the rate of appearances for age and sex of defendants is calculated from ABS estimated population as of 30th June.

Table 3.45 Prior convictions of defendant

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

Tables 3.46 and 3.47 Bail status and legal representation of defendant

'Bail Status' is at the final court appearance. For defendants with only one court hearing, therefore, this refers to police bail. For those with two or more hearings the bail status has been accorded by the court. 'Legal Representation' refers to whether the defendant was legally represented at the final court appearance. The term 'Duty Solicitor' refers to solicitors rostered to service courts under the Law Society's Duty Solicitor Scheme, and to solicitors from Legal Services Commission who also provide a duty solicitor service. 'Other' legal representation refers to solicitors from legal aid organisations appearing on occasions other than as duty

solicitors, and private solicitors. Tables 3.46 and 3.47 distinguish between cases that required only one court hearing, those needing two or more court appearances, and defendants committed for trial or sentence.

Table 3.48 Offence type and final plea

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

SUPREME AND DISTRICT CRIMINAL COURTS

Introduction

Tables 4.1 to 4.27 cover all criminal cases finalised in the Supreme and District Criminal Courts during the reporting period. These cases have in most instances been committed for trial or sentence by a magistrate or other justice after committal proceedings; other cases are committed ex-officio by the Crown through the Attorney-General. Cases appearing before the Supreme and District courts are generally those of a more serious nature, and the classes of offences covered are explained earlier in this appendix. A matter is finalised when it is removed from the lists of a particular court by being dealt with in that court. Cases transferred to another venue of the same level of court are not regarded as finalised and neither are convictions still awaiting sentence. For the purposes of these statistics, a case is regarded as a group of matters involving the one defendant (co-defendants are assigned their own case), which were all finalised before the same judge, in the same court on the same day. This leads to a smaller count of cases than when using the definition of all the matters assigned the same file-number by the court. Administrative convenience can lead to the same group of matters being listed under a number of different file-numbers as the prosecution refines its case. During 1991 the maximum number of file-numbers for the one individual consolidated using the above rule was 13.

Definitions

- (i) *Offence codes*: Offence codes are based on the Act and Section under which the defendant was charged and represent the finest level of detail about the offence. Sometimes the same Act and Section will be further subdivided into several offence codes to convey additional information about the offence eg age of victim, type of premises broken into, type of weapon used in robbery.
- (ii) *Major charge*: The 'major charge' in Tables 4.1 to 4.16 is the major offence for which a defendant was charged or convicted. This is determined by the following procedures:
 - (a) Out of the charges, if any, for which the defendant was convicted, select

the one that received the highest penalty. If two charges received the same (highest) penalty, select the one for which the highest maximum penalty is prescribed in the statutes. If all statutory penalties are the same, select the first charge listed on the coded form. The charge selected by this method is the 'major charge convicted'.

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

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

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

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

- *Guilty plea*

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

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

- *Not guilty plea (trial)*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Other outcomes that can occur are:

- the accused died;
- no verdict taken;
- the accused is found unfit to plead;
- a 'hung jury', i.e. the jury was unable to return a verdict;
- a juvenile defendant is referred to a Children's Court;
- the court finds it has no jurisdiction in the matter;
- the court quashes the Information laid by the Crown;

Reports before 1990 did not include these outcomes in tables 4.1 to 4.8.

(v) *Plea*

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

A defendant can plead:

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

(vi) *Penalty*

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

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

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

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

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

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

(ix) *Non parole period*: When a prison sentence is given, the judge may also specify a period the prisoner must serve before being eligible for parole. Where a prisoner was already serving a sentence a new non parole period must be set if the sentence was extended.

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

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

Tables

Tables 4.1 - 4.8 Case outcome and major charge

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The major penalty is defined as the most serious penalty handed down. For example, if the accused received a six-month suspended sentence *and* was placed on a two-year bond *and* received a fine for the major offence the major penalty would be the suspended sentence, and only this penalty would be included in the table.

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

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

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

Table 4.18 Total head sentence and non-parole period for all imprisonments

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

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

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

Table 4.23 Prior convictions

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

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

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

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

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

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

CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

Introduction

Correctional statistics are provided by the Research and Planning Unit of the Department of Correctional Services. Tables on prison statistics are extracted from a prisoner information database ('Offtrak') which contains data on all admissions and discharges since July 1984. Tables on persons placed on community supervision were extracted from the Justice Information System ('JIS').

Tables

Table 5.1 Persons received into custody

Only new admissions to prison from outside the system of prisoners received on remand or under sentence are recorded. Prisoners whose legal status changes from remand to sentenced or vice versa, or who complete one sentence and

immediately begin serving a new sentence, are not included in this table unless they are physically discharged and later re-admitted to prison. Prisoners who are transferred from one Department of Correctional Services prison to another are not included in the table but those who are transferred from the custody of another authority (eg an interstate department) are included. 'Type of receipt' reports the legal status of a prisoner at the time of reception.

Table 5.2 Daily averages in custody

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

Table 5.3 Persons in custody at end of period

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

Table 5.4 Persons discharged from custody by form of discharge

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

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

Table 5.5 Persons received into custody by offence charged

This table uses a different counting base than Table 5.1. As well as counting prisoners received into custody on remand or under sentence it includes prisoners who were initially admitted on remand but who received a prison sentence during the year. Also, a small number of prisoners are included in this table who have completed a sentence but, rather than being released, are immediately remanded in custody to face new charges.

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

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

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

Tables 5.9 Number and type of supervision orders commenced

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

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

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

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

Table 5.10 Number of persons supervised under each order type

Table 5.10 gives the number of persons supervised within each supervision category on the last day of the period. Persons with more than one type of order

current are counted in each category of order and persons with two of the same type of order are counted only once. The notes for 'CSO as Fine Option' and 'Home Detention' for Table 5.9 apply to Table 5.10.

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

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

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

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

JUVENILE OFFENDERS

Introduction

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

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

For all other cases a Screening Panel, composed of a member of the Police Force and an officer of the Department for Family and Community Services, meets to

decide whether the Court or Aid Panel option will be used. If the Screening Panel cannot agree, the decision is made by a Judge or Special Magistrate. Children originally scheduled to appear before an Aid Panel, but who deny the charges, automatically are referred to a Children's Court.

Tables

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

Table 6.1 summarises the number of juveniles appearing before Children's Courts or Children's Aid Panels, and the type of major charge. The numbers for both Children's Courts and Children's Aid Panels represent finalised cases, although there are a few exceptions to this in the case of Children's Aid Panels. A child who is given an undertaking which they then complete will be counted once when the undertaking is given and again at the subsequent appearance at which they report on their completion of the undertaking. Similarly if a bond is given and then breached, both the initial hearing and the subsequent one in relation to the breach are counted. Appearances for charges of neglect, truancy, breach of bond, and applications are no longer included in the tables.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Department for Family and Community Services regional office, Table 6.9 shows the number and percentage of appearances resulting in a detention order.

Table 6.10 Aid Panel and Court appearance by district of residence

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

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

Metropolitan Adelaide

Adelaide	Holden Hill	Para Districts
Christies Beach	Mount Barker	Port Adelaide

Country²

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

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

APPENDIX E SELECTED SOURCES OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICAL INFORMATION

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

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

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

South Australia

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

In 1991 the Office of Crime Statistics and the Crime Prevention Unit of the Attorney-General's Department commissioned a crime survey that was conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. The survey involved approximately 4,000 South Australian households. Information was collected about the prevalence of assault, robbery, break-ins and attempted break-ins and about the reporting of these offences to police and perceptions of individual respondents of crime problems. These results are reported in *Crime and Safety in South Australia*, April 1991, Australian Bureau of Statistics (Catalogue No. 4509.4).

In 1985 the Australian Bureau of Statistics conducted a household survey of the incidence of break and enter offences, perceived crime problems, crime prevention

precautions and the willingness of individuals to be involved in community policing activities. This survey was reported in *Crime and Prevention of Crime in the Community, Adelaide, Statistical Division* (catalogue number 4504.4).

Interstate and Australia

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

Problems of comparison are least evident with correctional statistics, and several publications of the Australian Institute of Criminology are of interest within this sector. *Australian Prisoners* is a publication of the results of a national prison census conducted on 30 June of each year since 1982. This publication contains very detailed information about offences and individuals in each State. Trend information on prisoners, but containing less detail than the census, is available in the monthly information sheet, *Australian Prison Trends*, also published by the Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC).

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

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

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

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

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

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

International Sources

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

Criminal Statistics, England and Wales
London, HMSO

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The British Crime Survey, London, HMSO

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

International imprisonment rate comparisons face fewer problems than crime rate comparisons, although the minimum age of offenders reported as prisoners will vary from one country to another. Imprisonment rates for European countries are reported in the *Prison Information Bulletin* published twice yearly by the Council of Europe. Imprisonment rates in the United States are available in a number of documents including *Prisoners in 1991* (US Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics).

APPENDIX F PUBLICATIONS OF THE OFFICE OF CRIME STATISTICS

Series A: Statistical Reports

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

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

No. 24 Crime and Justice in South Australia 1987
No. 25 Crime and Justice in South Australia 1988
No. 26 Crime and Justice in South Australia 1989
No. 27 Crime and Justice in South Australia 1990
No. 28 Crime and Justice in South Australia 1991

Series B: Research Bulletins

No. 1 Shoplifting in South Australia (September 1982)
No. 2 Law and Order in South Australia, An Introduction to Crime and Criminal Justice Policy (Second Edition) (October 1986)
No. 3 Bail Reform in South Australia (July 1986)
No. 4 Decriminalising Drunkenness in South Australia (November 1988)
No. 5 Criminal Injuries Compensation in South Australia (February 1989)
No. 6 Juvenile Justice I (May 1992)

Series C: Research Reports

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

Series D: Social Issues Series

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

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

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

**Series 11: Summary Jurisdiction and Special Reports
(Discontinued)**

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