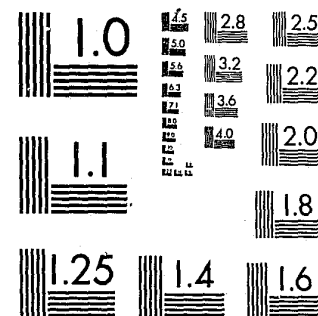


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MACQUARIE UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF ECONOMIC & FINANCIAL STUDIES

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM DATA ESTIMATES - AUSTRALIAN STATES AND TERRITORIES FY 1964 - 1976

Glenn Withers

Working Paper No. 22
ISBN No. 0 85837 431 5

November 1980

School of Economic and Financial Studies.
Macquarie University.

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This paper has been re-submitted in the
Research and Working Paper Series of
the School of Economics and Financial
Studies Macquarie University

WORKING PAPER NO. 22

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CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM DATA ESTIMATES

- AUSTRALIAN STATES AND TERRITORIES

FY 1964 - 1976

Glenn Withers

Macquarie University

and

Australian National University

WORKING PAPER NO. 6

POLICE MANPOWER PROJECT*

* A project supported by a research grant from the Criminology
Research Council. Views expressed are the responsibility of
the author. Considerable help in research was provided by
Eva Klug and Steven Bardy.

17 December 1979.

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GENERAL INTRODUCTION

Crime, Police, Court and Prison statistics in Australia are notoriously bad. They are so bad that the criminal justice system operates largely without reference to basic statistics that permit evaluation of its effectiveness. In many key areas statistics are simply not collected, in other areas when statistics are collected they are not centrally compiled, and yet again many statistics are not made public even when collected and compiled. Finally even where statistics are compiled and made public they are often unreliable or unhelpful due to dubious recording practices, long delays in providing figures, and lack of uniformity in statistical definition.

Statistics are absolutely essential for any real understanding of the problems of criminality that beset society. They are also fundamental to the proper management and use of the resources devoted to controlling criminality. Yet the evidence available from the Annual Reports of most agencies of the criminal justice system - notably police departments, attorney - generals' offices, prison and social welfare departments - is that statistics are ignored or, worse, are regarded as a positive danger or nuisance.

The unwillingness of authorities to divert valuable manpower from operational functions merely in order to collect and interpret statistics is understandable, but it is shortsighted. Effective use of statistics will release much more manpower for effective

operational use than it employs. The problem seems to be a lack of education in or awareness of the effective use of statistics for management purposes or, more insidiously, a fear that such statistics will expose incompetence and corruption or at best require uncomfortable readjustments in the way things are done. It goes without saying that some agencies were very accommodating to requests for unpublished data for this project and others were most unhelpful.

It is sometimes argued that official criminal justice statistics are too misleading even if carefully compiled. For instance, crime statistics based on police action cannot reflect unrecorded crime so that the actual crime level remains unknown. There are checks on such problems however, e.g. more frequent victimisation surveys, and the seriousness of these problems vary from crime to crime. Moreover there are many other relevant statistics which suffer no such deficiencies. It is important for instance to simply have reliable data on the resources used in criminal justice, e.g. manpower, buildings and equipment, expenditures. Such data are absolutely essential for internal management purposes as well as for policy evaluation, especially where criminal justice authorities are monolithic entities within each Australian state or territory and therefore do not have the check of comparison with other local police forces, court or prison systems, as say in the U.S.A. In Australia interstate comparisons of the operation of governmental agencies must be increased and encouraged.

The woeful statistical situation has begun to change a little. The Australian Bureau of Statistics collects and publishes some so-called "uniform" crime statistics; and ABS has released results of the first national crime victim survey (June 1979); the Australian Institute of Criminology publishes a "prison trends" series of statistics and has commissioned research into criminal statistics; in N.S.W. there has been established a Bureau of Crime Research and Statistics and in South Australia an Office of Crime Statistics has recently commenced operations. Some state offices of the Australian Bureau of Statistics publish criminal justice statistics on a regular basis and some police and law departments have established or expanded their research and statistics sections. But overall the achievement has been limited. Obstruction or unconcern by authorities in some states means that a comprehensive analysis using official data is impossible for Australia as a whole.

Accordingly, for this Police Manpower Project, a choice had to be made whether to study one amenable state or territory intensively and so produce a less general study, or to face the data problems directly so as to be able to produce general conclusions. The latter heroic strategy was adopted, particularly when it was discovered that even in the most co-operative state comprehensive historical data were limited and that while data were available from one agency (e.g. police) they were not usually available from another (e.g. attorney-general or social welfare) in that same state or territory.

4.

This paper therefore describes how a set of Criminal Justice Statistics were compiled for the purposes of the Police Manpower Project. The statistics are very much ESTIMATES, often reflecting arbitrary and ad hoc procedures in an attempt to produce more uniformity and completeness. Hence the estimates must be used by others very much on a 'caveat emptor' basis. Nevertheless it is felt that these estimates provide a much sounder basis for analysis than direct use of the various official published statistics. Despite some arbitrary imputation procedures, the orders of magnitude should not be too misleading. The estimates cover selected crime, police, court and prison statistics. Also compiled were associated civilian data relating to various financial demographic and socio-economic phenomena. The civilian data were for explanation and understanding of differences and trends in the criminal justice figures, but are not reported here. Further information will be provided on the civilian data in a separate working paper.

The data are annual and are provided for each Australian state and territory for the period 1963/64 to 1975/76 (i.e. FY1964 to FY1976). The year 1964 was chosen as the commencement date since that is the first year for which Selected Crime Statistics were published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. These were Australia's first published Uniform Crime Statistics. Annual data are used because rarely could more frequent statistics be obtained - certainly not from published sources. The series ceases in 1975/76 since more up-to-date court statistics could not be obtained for several states even at the time of compilation in late 1978.

One general problem that arose in compiling statistics was a lack of uniformity in reporting on a calendar year or fiscal year basis. This applied both across states and across authorities within states. Details are given of whether figures are on a calendar or fiscal year basis (For subsequent computer analysis calendar figures were converted to fiscal by attributing half of each calendar year total to the associated fiscal year - the second half of 1963 was assumed to be the same as the first half of 1964 where pre 1964 data were unavailable.)

5.

The remainder of this Working Paper is devoted to describing the criminal justice data used in the Police Manpower Project. Each variable is fully defined, its units of measurement are made clear, sources are cited and any adjustments are explained.

This description of sources and methods will permit any user to evaluate the usefulness of these estimates for their own purposes. Care should be exercised in relying upon the exact value of any particular figures in this set of estimates.

I POLICE STATISTICS1. Police Force Strength (Persons)

Definition: Number of officers on police force strength. Includes trainees, cadets, probationary constables and policewomen in all states and territories.

Sources: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Australia Year Book 1964, 1965 for 1964 and 1965 figures and Australian Bureau of Statistics, Social Indicators, Number 2 (1978), for the 1966 to 1976 figures.

Adjustments: The published figures did not include trainees and cadets in Victoria. Unpublished figures provided by the Victoria Police Department giving cadets accepted and recruits placed in training were added to the published data.

Year: As at end of financial year, i.e. June 30.

2. Police Department Civilian Strength (Persons)

Definition: Full-time Ancillary and Civilian Staff as at June 30. Includes parking police, native trackers, wardresses, special constables, police reservists and all categories of public service staff (professional, administrative, clerical and general).

Source: As for Police Force Strength.

Adjustments: The Motor Registration Branch (MRB) is taken out of the published figures for Victoria as this non-police task is elsewhere counted for other states and territories. The MRB figure is from Victoria Police Department Annual Report, individual years.

Year: As at end of financial year, i.e. June 30.

3. Probationary Constable Applicants. (Persons)

Definition: Number of written submitted applications from males and females for entry to police force training and prior to entry examination.

Sources: Police Department, Annual Reports and unpublished data provided by Police Departments.

Adjustments: N.S.W. figure from Annual Report with addition of women applicants based on single published figure of ratio of female applicants to female enlistments in 1976. This same ratio was applied to female enlistments in other years to provide an estimate of female applicants for N.S.W. Police. The Victoria figure is the sum of adult males and females called for examination plus ineligible applications and is obtained from unpublished statistics provided by Victoria Police. In Queensland applications figures were not centrally compiled until 1976, so the published 1976 figure given in the Annual Report was used to obtain a ratio of applications to enlistments and this same ratio applied to enlistment figures for each preceding year to obtain an applications estimate. In South Australia figures were unpublished data provided by the Police Department for 1967 to 1976. The 1964 to 1966 figures applied the 1967 ratio of applicants to enlistments to figures for enlistments in the earlier years to give a complete series. For Western Australia the Police Department provided unpublished application figures for 1975 and

and 1976 and the associated ratio of applications to enlistment was used to obtain estimates for earlier years. The Tasmanian figures were based on the Police Force Annual Report which provides a figure for all applicants "called for appearance before the Board of Selectors" for all years except 1964. The 1964 figure was imputed using the 1965 ratio of applicants to enlistments, and all Tasmanian figures were then upgraded by the average Victorian ratio of applicants not called to total applicants in order to give a comparable magnitude estimate with the other forces. The A.C.T. figures were unpublished data provided by A.C.T. police, though it is noted that a change in procedure in 1975 eliminated many ineligible applications. No allowance was made for this change. Northern Territory figures were obtainable only for 1964 to 1966 from the Police Annual Report. The average ratio of applicants to enlistments 1964 to 1966 was used to impute figures for applicants from enlistment figures for later periods.

Year: Calendar Year N.S.W. and Victoria. All other are fiscal year.

4. Cadet Applicants (Persons)

Definition: Number of written submitted applications for entry to police cadet training and prior to entry examination.

Sources: As for Probationary Constable Applicants.

Adjustments: N.S.W. figures came from Police Department, Annual Report, for individual years except 1973. The 1973 figure was not published and was instead imputed on the basis of the previous years published ratio of successful to total applicants. A figure for successful applicants was printed in the Annual Report for 1973. Victorian cadet applications are those called for examination plus ineligible applications as given in unpublished data

provided by the Police Department. For Queensland no figures were available, either published or unpublished, as so an "estimate" was heroically arrived at by using the average ratio of cadet applicants to cadet enlistments for the other five states and applying this ratio to Queensland cadet enlistments. South Australian statistics were provided for 1967 to 1976 from unpublished Police Department data, and 1964 to 1966 figures were also from unpublished data but for total applicants (recruit and cadet) with the division being made on the basis of the 1967 proportions. For Western Australia a 1976 unpublished figure was provided and earlier estimates were imputed on the basis of the 1976 ratio of cadet applicants to enlistments. The Tasmania figure came from the Annual Report and before 1971 referred to "junior constables". No 1964 figure was available and so it was simply assumed the same as 1965. Finally, the A.C.T. and N.T. police forces did not operate cadet programs in this period.

Year: Calendar Year N.S.W. and Victoria. All other are fiscal year.

5. Probationary Constable Enlistments (Persons)

Definition: Total number of male and female probationary constables accepted into the force. It includes ex-cadets and former police reinstated.

Sources: As for Probationary Constable Applicants.

Adjustments: The N.S.W. estimates are from the Police Department, Annual Report, though the published figure excluded females except for 1970 and 1974 to 1976. A female figure is imputed for other years on the basis of female force strength figures where it is assumed that, after allowing for 10 per cent wastage, the net change in female force

strength reflects female probationary constable enlistments. The Victorian figures are based on unpublished departmental statistics of registered numbers issued to recruits and police-women, less those resigning during training. Queensland estimates are from the Police Department Annual Report and include ex-cadets appointed directly as constables, since ex-cadets over 19 have separate entry to the force. The South Australian figures are from unpublished Police Department information except for a missing figure for 1965 which was imputed by linear interpolation. The Tasmania figures are from unpublished Police Department information and it excludes junior constables until sworn in as probationary constables but includes ex-cadets appointed constable. No Tasmanian figure was available for 1964 so that the 1965 figure is assumed to apply also in 1964 to complete the series. A.C.T. figures were unpublished provided by A.C.T. Police, and N.T. figures were from the Police Department Annual Report. It is worth noting that until 1967 the Northern Territory Police did not accept married men as trainees, which makes pre 1967 figures not strictly comparable. No allowance was made for this.

Year: Calendar Year N.S.W and Victoria. All others are fiscal year.

6. Cadet Enlistments (Persons)

Definition: Number of persons entering police cadet training.

Sources: As for Police Cadet Applications.

Adjustments: The N.S.W. figures come from the Police Department Annual Report and include junior trainees. The Victorian figures are from unpublished Police Department figures for cadets receiving registered numbers two years subsequently plus half the number of cadets resigning from training in that year and the subsequent year. The 1976 Victorian

figure is an estimate based on the 1975 ratio of admissions to acceptances, the latter figure being given by the Police Department unpublished. Queensland figures are from the Police Department Annual Report which gives Cadet Academy enrollments for 1971 and subsequent years. Prior to 1971 only a total cadet strength is given so that enlistments are imputed at the 1971 ratio of Stage I cadets to total strength as given in the 1971 Annual Report. The South Australian estimates are unpublished Departmental figures. For Western Australia the only available figures are cadet strength as given in the Annual Report. To derive an enlistments series a 10 per cent annual wastage from strength and a 2 year training program were assumed. The Tasmanian figures are from unpublished Police Department information. In Tasmania there were no cadets as such until 1971. Prior to 1971 junior constables are counted here as cadets as are the few junior constables still appointed since 1971. As indicated previously, the A.C.T. and N.T. police forces have never operated cadet programs.

Year: Calendar year for N.S.W. and Victoria. All others are fiscal year.

7. Total Wastage from Police Force (Persons)

Definition: All losses from police force strength including deaths, invalidity, dismissals, resignations and retirements. Covers males, females and includes trainee losses (though not cadets).

Sources: Police Department Annual Reports and unpublished information.

Adjustments: NSW figures are from the Annual Report of the Police Department, for male officers. No figures are given for trainees in 1965, 1966 and 1970 and so these are estimated by linear interpolation.

No figures are given for females prior to 1974 so the average wastage rate from strength 1974-1976 is applied to pre 1974 female force strength figures to give a loss estimate for those earlier years. Victorian figures including females are from the Annual Report plus unpublished Police Department data for trainee wastage. Queensland figures are from the Annual Report of the Police Department and include females and probationaries in training. For South Australia the wastage statistics were unpublished figures from the Police Department. The Western Australian and Tasmanian figures are from Department Annual Reports, as are those for A.C.T. and N.T.

Year: Calendar year for N.S.W. and Victoria. Financial year for all others.

8. Resignations from Police Force (Persons)

Definition: Persons resigning from the police force. Includes women and trainees as well as male police.

Sources: As for total wastage from Police Force.

Adjustments: As for Total Wastage from Police Force except that for Victoria trainee resignations were based on total wastage of trainees with proportion of resignations to total wastage assumed the same as for qualified police officers. For Tasmania the 1964 figure was not published and was estimated using the 1965 ratio of resignations to total wastage as then applied to the 1964 total wastage published figure.

Year: Calendar year for N.S.W. and Victoria. Fiscal year for all others.

9. Police Wage - New Constable (\$)

Definition: Annual equivalent base wage paid to a constable in the first year of service in that rank. Excludes allowances and fringe benefits.

Sources: Unpublished police department files and published Arbitral awards. The figures for N.S.W., A.C.T. and N.T. were from unpublished files and the remaining sources were: Victoria Government Gazette, Queensland Industrial Gazette, South Australian Industrial Gazette and Government Gazette, Western Australian Industrial Gazette, Tasmania Government Gazette.

Adjustment: A weighted average was constructed from those awards applying in each financial year, the weights reflecting the date of effect of each award. Further details and figures for all ranks are given in Glenn Withers 'Police Wages in Australia', Working Paper No. 5, Police Manpower Project, Canberra, A.N.U., November 1978, mimeograph.

Year: All figures are fiscal year.

10. Police Wage - Experienced First Constable (\$)

Definition: Annual equivalent base wage paid to a first constable in fourth year of service in that rank.

Sources: As for Police Wage - New Constable.

Adjustments: As for Police Wage - New Constable.

Year: All figures are fiscal year.

11. Police Expenditure - Current Outlays (\$'000)

Definition: Final consumption expenditure on police services.

Sources: State figures are obtained from unpublished tabulations provided by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. The Bureau publishes expenditure figures for law, order and public safety in Public Authority Finance, but the police component is not published. A.C.T. figures are obtained from the annual Commonwealth Parliament, Budget Papers

(Appropriation Bill) and the N.T. Figures are from ABS, Public Authority Finance: Federal Authorities.

Adjustments: From 1969 the Northern Territory figure is a residual from the ABS, Public Authority Finance which gives a total Territories Police Expenditure. The separate A.C.T. figure from the Budget Papers is deducted to find the N.T. figure. No separate police category is given at all prior to 1969 so that the 1969 ratio of A.C.T. to N.T. current police expenditures is applied to A.C.T. expenditures 1964-1968 to obtain a Northern Territory estimate.

Year: All figures are fiscal year.

12. Police Expenditures - Capital Outlays (\$'000)

Definition: Expenditure on new fixed assets for police services.

Sources: As for Police Expenditures - Current Outlays.

Adjustments: No Queensland figure was available prior to 1973. Estimates for these earlier years were therefore constructed using the average ratio of capital to current expenditure in the years 1973 to 1976. A.C.T. and N.T. figures were published for the first time in 1976 in ABS Public Finance: Federal Authorities. The ratio of capital to current police expenditure given there was applied to current expenditure in earlier years to give estimates of capital outlays.

It should be noted that differing state classifications schemes and reporting practices make these figures extremely deficient even as order-of-magnitude estimates. Much capital expenditure for police services is included in other departmental figures in some states, and cannot be separated using published documents.

Year: All figures are fiscal year.

II CRIME STATISTICS

1. Selected Reported Crimes against Person and Property (Number of Offences)

Definition: Offences reported or becoming known to the police in the categories of homicide, robbery, rape, motor vehicle theft, fraud, forgery and false pretences.

Sources: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Official Year Book of Australia, individual years.

Adjustments: These statistics are from the ABS series 'Selected Crime Reported to the Police', which commenced in 1964, is derived from police records provided to ABS and is based, as far as possible, on definitions and procedural arrangements uniformly determined. The ABS however warns that for serious assault "uniform interpretations of this definition between states is especially difficult to effect". Accordingly this category of crime was not included, and also breaking and entering was excluded because information was not published on this category until 1967. The ABS series does not provide figures for the very common offence of larceny nor for the less common but serious offence of arson. It is the opinion of criminologists such as David Biles that only the data for the series that are included in the definition above "may be accepted as reasonably reliable". (David Biles (ed), Crime and Justice in Australia, Melbourne: Sun Books, 1977, p. 33)

In the case of homicide, robbery and rape one offence is counted in respect of each victim, regardless of the number of offenders involved. In the case of motor vehicle theft, fraud, forgery and false pretences, one offence is counted for each act or series of directly related acts occurring at the same time and place.

The only adjustments made to the official figures in the specified categories included were as follows: From 1974 the published figures included in homicide manslaughter arising from motor traffic accidents. To ensure consistency with pre-1974 figures this was removed from 1974 to 1976 statistics using unpublished figures on manslaughter arising from motor accidents provided by the ABS. Finally no robbery figure was published for the A.C.T. in 1964. The 1965 figure was adopted as also representing 1964.

Year: All figures are fiscal year from 1972. Previous years are calendar.

2. Homicides Reported (Number of Offences)

Definition: Number of victims of murder, attempted murder, and manslaughter, excluding manslaughter arising from motor traffic accidents.

Sources: As for Selected Reported Crimes Against Persons and Property.

Adjustments: See details under Selected Reported Crimes Against Persons and Property.

Year: All figures are fiscal year from 1972. Previous years are calendar.

3. Selected Reported Crimes of Violence (Number of Offences)

Definition: Offences reported or becoming known to the police in the categories of homicide, robbery and rape. Robbery includes situations in which the offender uses or threatens violence in order to steal. Rape includes attempted rape and assault with intent to rape but excludes unlawful carnal knowledge and indecent assault.

Sources: As for Selected Reported Crimes Against Persons and Property.

Adjustments: See details under Selected Reported Crimes Against Persons and Property.

Year: All figures are fiscal year from 1972. Previous years are calendar.

III COURT AND PRISON STATISTICS

1. Committals (Persons)

Definition: Persons committed for sentence or trial to higher courts, all crimes.

Sources: The basic source is Australian Bureau of Statistics, Official Year Book of Australia (individual years), supplemented by the following: unpublished Attorney-General Department figures for N.S.W., unpublished Law Department figures for Victoria, ABS (Queensland Office), Law and Order 1975-76, ABS (Western Australia Office) Social Statistics 1976, and ABS ACT Statistical Summary 1966-78, ABS Northern Territory Statistical Summary 1966-1974, Tasmania State Yearbook 1964-1976.

Adjustments: ABS official statistics for committals in N.S.W. were not available after 1971 so this series was updated using an unpublished set of data referring to cases (not persons) committed, 1968-1976. These figures reflected a change in the jurisdiction of stipendiary magistrates as from 2/8/1974. To allow for this it was arbitrarily assumed that the change from 1973 to 1974 above trend was due only to jurisdictional change and so this extra absolute amount, fully annualised, was added to all subsequent years to give jurisdictional consistency. The average ratio of ABS to Attorney-General's figures for the overlapping years 1968-1971 was then applied to the (adjusted) Attorney-General's figures for subsequent years to update the series.

For Victoria no ABS figures were available after 1972 but unpublished figures for Melbourne County Court committals were obtained and the average ratio 1964-1972 was used to update the ABS series 1973-1976. The figures published by the ABS include committals from Children's

Courts except, from 1973, in South Australia. Unpublished data was provided by the S.A. Police Department for committals from Adelaide Juvenile Court, 1973-1976, and these were added to the ABS figures for S.A. to ensure consistency over time and across states.

In the case of Western Australia the figure for 1975 was estimated from the 1976 ratio of individuals to charges in committals to higher courts. Also the ABS data refers to charges and not persons and so all ABS figures were reduced by the single available 1976 ratio of individuals to charges to convert the data to a persons basis. The same ratio was also applied to the published Tasmania data which referred to offences and not to persons.

A jurisdictional change affects the comparability over time of the A.C.T. figures after 1974 but no change is made in these present data. In the Northern Territory the published 1964-1966 figures excluded Tennant Creek and Katherine and in 1969 Tennant Creek was again excluded. Figures were imputed for these jurisdictions using the ratio of population in the relevant police districts to the total Northern Territory population. The official committals series was abandoned by ABS in 1974 for the Northern Territory, so updates for 1974-1976 were obtained using the 1973 ratio to total population.

Year: Only South Australia and Queensland figures are on a fiscal year basis. All others refer to calendar year.

2. Convictions by Higher Courts (Persons)

Definition: Persons convicted by higher courts, all crimes. Higher courts are presided over by a judge and include District, County and Supreme Courts. Civil proceedings in these courts are excluded.

Sources: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Official Year Book of Australia, (individual years), ABS (Queensland) Law and Order, Queensland, 1976-1977 (preliminary), South Australia Year Book 1975-1976, ABS (Western Australia) Social Statistics 1975-1976, Tasmania State Year Book 1974-1976, ABS, ACT Statistical Summary and ABS, Northern Territory Statistical Summary (individual years).

Adjustments: Few adjustments to the ABS Official Year Book figures were required except for updates which were obtained from the sources listed except for Victoria. In the Victorian case, the Year Book last published figures for 1973. However in the Victorian Legislative Assembly in answer to Parliamentary Question 1998 (5 May 1977) an annual series of figures for persons convicted and pleading guilty in the Melbourne Supreme Court and County Court was provided, 1970-1976. The average ratio in the overlapping years 1970-1973 was used to update the ABS figures for 1974-1976.

It might be noted that no comparable series of convictions for lower courts could reasonably be compiled.

Year: All figures are calendar year excepting Queensland which is fiscal year.

3. Convicted Prisoners (Persons)

Definition: All persons serving sentences in Australian prisons. Excludes those not yet sentenced.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Social Indicators, 1978 for 1966-1976 figures. ABS, Commonwealth Year Book, 1968 for 1964-65 figures.

Adjustments: Only a "stock" figure for prisoners was available giving total prisoners and so "flow" data on new imprisonments was not

obtainable, including from published sentencing statistics.

For these "stock" figures a separate ACT figure had to be imputed since those sentenced to prison by ACT courts are held in NSW goals. The imputation was made on the basis of the ratio of N.S.W. to A.C.T. higher court convictions and the so imputed A.C.T. figures deducted from the ABS N.S.W. figures.

Year: All figures refer to the prison population as at 30 June.

APPENDIX

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MANPOWER PROJECT

CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS

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POLICE STATISTICS

POLICE FORCE STRENGTH (PERSONS)

	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	ACT	NT
1964	5950	4448	2818	1830	1266	598	135	149
1965	6121	4527	2810	1926	1306	633	165	155
1966	6486	4656	2975	1994	1349	619	186	157
1967	6765	4711	3056	2059	1375	645	215	151
1968	7111	4825	3083	2214	1421	632	228	172
1969	7259	4743	3179	2255	1490	670	288	195
1970	7324	4739	3221	2287	1529	701	290	235
1971	7470	4945	3197	2352	1616	786	347	259
1972	7910	5274	3353	2438	1686	879	398	281
1973	8044	5510	3518	2539	1807	895	435	318
1974	8199	5881	3770	2656	1984	939	524	361
1975	8537	6018	4019	2879	2280	976	557	457
1976	8628	6730	4040	3009	2358	1004	551	417

POLICE DEPARTMENT CIVILIAN STRENGTH (PERSONS)

	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	ACT	NT
1964	481	561	184	186	213	51	12	43
1965	511	598	239	203	232	61	17	44
1966	572	580	303	224	292	66	22	45
1967	618	653	332	238	325	71	28	49
1968	660	689	348	249	416	79	29	49
1969	773	679	417	262	461	83	51	48
1970	992	678	487	269	449	87	50	49
1971	1223	661	470	275	572	109	53	61
1972	1287	865	518	295	596	107	53	62
1973	1445	899	661	318	612	124	57	66
1974	1516	1049	720	420	415	133	64	78
1975	1534	1176	699	349	294	162	71	96
1976	1577	1204	748	369	315	166	78	93

PROBATIONARY CONSTABLE APPLICANTS (PERSONS)

	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	ACT	NT
1964	1864	641	311	136	446	83	140	232
1965	2547	595	456	203	416	83	134	179
1966	2673	675	892	459	375	118	174	109
1967	2635	827	721	332	483	118	400	143
1968	2192	766	467	49	494	120	408	323
1969	2114	688	704	23	633	81	391	353
1970	1951	692	601	13	633	93	248	511
1971	2860	1423	545	42	674	96	196	383
1972	2661	1494	786	104	472	220	775	414
1973	1994	1284	824	145	670	139	593	421
1974	2509	1798	1083	397	1033	163	382	647
1975	1697	1827	1112	205	808	201	177	842
1976	1967	1862	1032	132	845	176	154	534

CADET APPLICANTS (PERSONS)

	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	ACT	NT
1964	1004	207	316	241	13	29	0	0
1965	1203	169	299	425	76	29	0	0
1966	1144	334	227	391	76	25	0	0
1967	942	357	229	437	63	34	0	0
1968	977	356	246	477	99	29	0	0
1969	959	533	300	444	130	52	0	0
1970	800	543	265	394	135	53	0	0
1971	823	684	247	367	135	62	0	0
1972	835	644	318	475	179	110	0	0
1973	690	637	256	459	179	56	0	0
1974	598	570	372	554	197	58	0	0
1975	647	688	431	566	183	67	0	0
1976	802	949	486	543	175	84	0	0

PROBATIONARY CONSTABLE ENLISTMENTS (PERSONS)

	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	ACT	NT
1964	410	223	109	65	119	60	24	27
1965	483	228	150	64	111	60	23	24
1966	625	202	313	62	100	57	46	18
1967	630	261	253	65	129	58	45	19
1968	536	243	164	26	132	36	46	43
1969	496	207	247	13	169	79	44	47
1970	470	196	211	9	169	67	24	68
1971	641	336	191	20	180	67	19	51
1972	562	424	276	31	126	75	75	55
1973	568	337	289	35	179	70	54	56
1974	546	429	380	102	276	96	21	86
1975	504	471	390	60	256	64	84	112
1976	250	471	362	50	186	79	13	71

CADET ENLISTMENTS (PERSONS)

	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	ACT	NT
1964	96	41	60	118	3	27	0	0
1965	102	70	60	168	17	27	0	0
1966	247	93	60	153	17	8	0	0
1967	253	78	60	146	14	17	0	0
1968	107	112	60	200	22	21	0	0
1969	119	116	60	151	29	19	0	0
1970	103	122	60	163	30	18	0	0
1971	111	146	60	169	30	44	0	0
1972	115	112	69	164	30	57	0	0
1973	95	133	59	163	40	34	0	0
1974	98	120	90	175	44	37	0	0
1975	120	156	105	170	44	34	0	0
1976	84	132	90	199	40	25	0	0

TOTAL WASTAGE FROM POLICE FORCE (PERSONS)

	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	ACT	NT
1964	2336	168	105	136	41	57	12	15
1965	2336	228	145	142	45	56	15	18
1966	324	228	109	133	62	57	13	16
1967	297	199	117	108	71	51	10	25
1968	350	258	108	83	86	59	20	22
1969	364	295	98	100	98	76	30	25
1970	405	288	126	131	127	60	28	27
1971	289	232	184	117	92	63	24	27
1972	350	259	136	118	65	48	22	33
1973	377	286	163	95	58	67	17	19
1974	335	366	217	117	87	53	36	42
1975	246	373	228	80	60	33	45	30
1976	269	370	226	117	84	42	34	54

RESIGNATIONS FROM POLICE FORCE (PERSONS)

	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	ACT	NT
1964	84	101	57	73	26	44	7	11
1965	107	128	98	115	27	43	8	14
1966	157	141	74	105	40	45	9	12
1967	162	123	70	83	39	46	7	22
1968	215	156	67	69	68	47	16	17
1969	253	204	58	113	82	62	20	19
1970	279	181	85	116	105	51	27	21
1971	161	126	129	103	80	46	18	21
1972	184	139	77	100	46	25	11	29
1973	216	151	101	81	43	49	11	18
1974	188	191	147	97	65	44	29	41
1975	107	207	124	65	39	22	39	26
1976	127	174	142	77	55	37	29	42

POLICE WAGE - NEW CONSTABLE (\$)

	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	ACT	NT
1964	2557	2298	2187	2300	2240	2366	2472	2280
1965	2604	2334	2373	2404	2240	2366	2576	2280
1966	2648	2438	2402	2431	2240	2366	2610	2348
1967	2791	2468	2553	2632	2592	2705	2749	2688
1968	2956	2542	2740	2847	2770	2705	2817	2688
1969	3036	2605	2888	2894	2794	2705	2869	2775
1970	3274	2840	3172	3461	3089	2863	3130	3070
1971	3598	3161	3498	3286	3280	3177	3224	3293
1972	4044	3825	4036	3698	3800	3603	4144	4062
1973	4534	3875	4347	4094	4149	3939	4248	4474
1974	5358	4967	4913	4715	4634	4546	4995	5396
1975	6885	6411	6239	6018	6330	6163	5451	7202
1976	8181	7599	7057	7293	7630	7138	8262	8078

POLICE WAGE - EXPERIENCED FIRST CONSTABLE (\$)

	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	ACT	NT
1964	3298	2810	2552	2760	2548	2526	2852	2562
1965	3358	2854	2797	2864	2548	2526	2956	2562
1966	3390	2958	2842	2897	2759	2526	3088	2636
1967	3620	3087	3037	3130	3013	3158	3239	3125
1968	3886	3283	3263	3387	3262	3158	3318	3125
1969	3998	3353	3430	3426	3288	3158	3370	3443
1970	4515	3679	3762	3509	3639	3393	4017	3774
1971	4891	4026	4137	3761	3940	4100	4137	4139
1972	5563	4660	4782	4363	4800	4042	5230	5097
1973	6179	4717	5173	4873	5149	4827	5384	5582
1974	7222	5990	5790	5593	5694	5536	6611	6648
1975	9230	7704	7250	7113	7630	7533	6753	8432
1976	10799	9087	8268	8602	9125	8720	9769	9532

POLICE EXPENDITURE - CURRENT OUTLAYS (\$'000)

	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	ACT	NT
1964	27858	17543	11357	6130	4579	2316	609	541
1965	29765	18487	12477	6804	5177	2492	721	641
1966	31547	19393	13307	7195	5556	2635	923	821
1967	36851	20925	14988	8333	6075	3035	1174	1044
1968	38732	22731	16476	9048	6693	3530	1385	1122
1969	42358	24165	17845	9595	7743	3682	1640	1200
1970	48598	26886	20051	10588	9540	4057	1967	1500
1971	55853	29565	25641	12225	10877	4692	2451	2300
1972	66521	35320	24872	14173	14057	5917	3738	2400
1973	76398	41858	32446	16717	15530	7403	4473	3800
1974	91676	52844	38969	21102	19533	8825	5669	4800
1975	121691	70987	51877	28732	29524	13019	6619	5076
1976	150200	89400	62000	37600	38000	15400	8160	8622

POLICE EXPENDITURE - CAPITAL OUTLAYS (\$'000)

	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	ACT	NT
1964	743	980	397	2436	647	448	46	41
1965	1832	1034	440	1229	1057	570	54	48
1966	196	906	466	1141	1003	494	69	62
1967	301	750	524	1154	579	263	88	78
1968	430	808	577	637	836	336	104	84
1969	739	1595	625	817	919	514	123	90
1970	1466	1398	702	938	864	367	148	112
1971	2576	1048	897	1092	918	1251	184	173
1972	2665	2103	870	1483	383	1675	280	180
1973	2696	2203	1200	1883	1244	2352	335	285
1974	3248	2370	1400	2024	1805	3515	425	360
1975	3644	2439	1700	1757	3434	3367	496	381
1976	3500	2700	8100	4100	1900	4800	612	647

CRIME STATISTICS

SELECTED REPORTED CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS AND PROPERTY

	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	ACT	NT
1964	17611	11515	4467	3535	2211	678	203	139
1965	18986	11575	5275	3158	2259	796	465	196
1966	18797	13418	4673	3123	2665	614	497	253
1967	18593	12305	4574	4005	2996	937	489	286
1968	20070	14454	6067	3703	3627	1406	381	488
1969	23002	14610	6530	4848	3878	1363	468	415
1970	26780	17695	6885	5876	4838	1445	599	604
1971	32284	19535	8737	6066	5602	1716	692	675
1972	36494	22224	11451	6701	6772	2136	674	787
1973	33217	20130	10001	7418	7157	2333	917	999
1974	33321	20063	11051	10530	7892	1930	1056	941
1975	35213	22459	11874	8700	8911	2055	1159	1187
1976	33803	28069	13968	8516	9629	1911	1222	1213

HOMICIDES REPORTED

	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	ACT	NT
1964	109	72	56	14	10	4	1	6
1965	111	81	34	14	13	7	5	6
1966	113	106	62	13	14	3	2	8
1967	139	57	47	25	7	7	1	17
1968	140	52	51	18	14	10	3	12
1969	120	66	38	21	12	15	1	7
1970	125	107	36	34	15	10	3	9
1971	134	87	44	27	26	8	2	15
1972	131	110	44	35	33	13	4	10
1973	142	122	76	23	39	18	6	9
1974	137	121	89	31	28	6	1	11
1975	144	117	73	30	36	14	1	17
1976	154	108	80	32	21	10	1	13

SELECTED REPORTED CRIMES OF VIOLENCE

	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	ACT	NT
1964	411	418	142	72	38	32	10	9
1965	461	476	152	69	43	33	15	9
1966	531	670	192	79	27	22	9	20
1967	597	590	158	119	33	22	8	24
1968	779	700	173	140	67	40	19	25
1969	1023	713	179	180	59	45	17	27
1970	1128	2281	202	195	90	60	19	27
1971	1828	1070	323	222	139	70	19	68
1972	1923	1168	329	283	178	85	31	59
1973	1805	1175	466	251	149	85	33	48
1974	1964	1221	449	394	189	69	32	56
1975	2213	1218	491	409	220	71	24	78
1976	1815	1207	476	432	237	70	26	49

COURT AND PRISON STATISTICS

COMMITALS TO HIGHER COURTS: ALL CRIMES (PERSONS)

	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	ACT	NT
1964	7575	6172	1373	678	443	610	177	72
1965	7908	4745	1545	746	487	414	224	188
1966	8758	5308	1613	726	523	486	137	141
1967	7954	5655	1520	720	609	549	170	176
1968	8229	6192	1504	738	1037	716	240	196
1969	9793	5515	1657	748	950	747	219	244
1970	9173	6446	1953	808	1270	1012	278	151
1971	11055	6710	2269	939	1507	1056	179	116
1972	11464	6912	2279	873	893	1418	336	402
1973	10874	6188	2193	1002	712	1008	382	408
1974	10874	5475	1935	993	1066	841	249	384
1975	8018	4950	2250	982	833	1248	131	364
1976	7892	4312	2037	1035	1020	550	166	330

CONVICTIONS BY HIGHER COURTS: ALL CRIMES (PERSONS)

	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	ACT	NT
1964	2689	1793	1168	629	240	172	66	41
1965	2900	1618	1266	713	292	170	85	76
1966	3201	1725	1305	738	302	204	67	58
1967	3126	1786	1200	707	357	254	69	65
1968	3254	1790	1385	692	507	243	86	88
1969	3618	1689	1506	712	518	292	68	116
1970	3813	1752	1561	694	693	337	96	87
1971	4087	1805	1739	931	755	401	94	114
1972	4359	1817	1785	964	662	324	121	140
1973	4088	1712	1812	982	357	355	121	205
1974	3794	1663	1610	906	435	354	94	174
1975	2673	1566	1803	941	421	347	23	182
1976	2511	1434	1966	1080	520	286	38	165

CONVICTED PRISONERS (PERSONS)

	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	ACT	NT
1964	3014	1981	801	726	825	232	76	74
1965	2870	1879	949	796	863	210	87	129
1966	3068	1872	995	818	863	259	72	107
1967	3257	1994	1021	866	1137	275	77	112
1968	3216	2103	958	926	1150	281	76	120
1969	3250	2199	1065	884	1214	331	77	177
1970	3350	2178	1104	836	1174	327	79	198
1971	3413	2276	1142	854	1261	352	80	166
1972	3557	2192	1313	816	1269	339	84	252
1973	3340	2096	1414	675	1105	332	79	284
1974	2634	1568	1224	640	915	346	62	144
1975	2940	1488	1305	632	867	361	69	158
1976	3147	1490	1399	594	873	297	74	160

LIST OF CIVILIAN STATISTICS

(available separately)

I FINANCIAL STATISTICS

1. Average Weekly Civilian Earnings
2. Military Recruit Wage
3. Personal Income Per Head of Population
4. Median Income Per Taxpayer
5. Median Tax Level
6. Consumer Price Index
7. Total Wages and Supplements
8. Total State Government Expenditure
9. Total Commonwealth Grants to States

II SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATISTICS

1. Lower-Income Share of Taxable Income
2. Upper-Income Share of Taxable Income
3. Male Youth Unemployment
4. Adult Males Unemployment
5. Motor Vehicles Registered
6. Total Killed in Road Accidents
7. Total Number of Road Accidents Causing Physical Injury
8. Workforce in Manufacturing
9. Labour Force Participation Rate
10. Completed Education Levels

III DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS

1. Total Population
2. Total Male Population
3. Population over 18
4. Population over 65
5. Population of Males aged 15-24
6. Population in Metropolitan Areas
7. Population in Centres Exceeding 100,000
8. Population in Centres Exceeding 10,000
9. Residents born outside Australia
10. Residents born in Europe
11. Area of States

END