

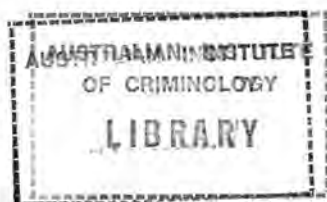
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THE COSTS OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

An Analysis

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ADMINISTRATIVE SUMMARY

This study examines the actual cost to the Australian taxpayer of maintaining the nation's criminal justice system—police, prisons, courts, etc.—the system that exists as a direct result of crime in our society.

The study analyses expenditure over the period 1963-64 to 1973-74 on Law, Order and Public Safety and compares it to expenditure on Education and Health. The Law, Order and Public Safety classification is examined in greater detail under the headings Gaols and Reformatories, Administration of Justice and Police.

The actual expenditures on Law, Order and Public Safety, Education and Health are adjusted by the Consumer Price Index and graphically presented for comparison.

The Selected Crime Reported or Becoming Known to Police over the period 1966 to 1973 are also analysed.

Statistical predictions based on time series analyses of expenditure data over the period 1963-64 to 1973-74 for Law, Order and Public Safety, Education and Health are computed.

These provide estimates of the actual expenditure required to support the Australian criminal justice system. The estimated expenditure on Law, Order and Public Safety for 1975-76 is \$569 million and for 1977-78 is \$740 million.

In providing the costs of criminal justice the study has raised a number of further questions which, it is hoped, will attract the interest of administrators and researchers.

Why do States with larger populations, although spending more on criminal justice, have smaller per head expenditures than States with smaller populations?

Does more expenditure on Law, Order and Public Safety reduce the crime rate or does it merely uncover more crime which therefore creates more expenditure?

Are the procedures used by government departments in expenditure estimation simply 'self-fulfilling estimates'?

Will the immediate cost of crime exceed \$1200 million by 1977-78?

INTRODUCTION

Administrators and policy makers within the criminal justice system have shown an increasing interest in ascertaining and reviewing the costs of crime in Australia. The media have reflected concern in this area by coverage over the last few years of the costs to the community of shoplifting, vandalism, white collar crime, etc. The estimates given in the press have in most cases been wide-ranging guesses as to the cost of these various crimes. But estimating these costs is a complex task and much research is required before reliable figures can be obtained.

BACKGROUND

The evaluation of the cost of crime has been given much attention overseas. This is reflected by the many publications on the subject, some of which are presented in the bibliography at the end of this study. A recent report from the United States of America is in some ways similar to this present project. That report aimed at presenting 'historical statistics on public expenditure and employment for criminal justice activities in the United States'¹.

The Institute's study, however, considered in more detail expenditure breakdowns within the criminal justice system and compared expenditure on Law, Order and Public Safety, Education and Health. Each of these were examined over a much longer period than in the United States' report. The actual cost to the taxpayer of running the many departments and operations of the criminal justice system are examined presenting the *actual* expenditures incurred over the period 1963-64 to 1973-74.

The themes of many conferences have also indicated the interest in the costs of crime. In September 1975, the Fifth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders held in Geneva, had as its theme 'The Economic and Social Consequences of Crime: New Challenges for Research and Planning'. A report from the Second International Symposium in Comparative Crime held at Ste-Marguerite, Quebec, in April-May 1970 on 'The Cost of Crime and Crime Control', is also a notable contribution in this field.

OUTLINE

This study examines the *actual* monetary costs of running and administering the criminal justice system, that is, the *real* expenditures that State and Local Authorities have incurred. The costs of crime will be looked at from the point of view of the expenditure required to maintain the

system that exists as the direct result of crime.

The study looks at net expenditure by State Governments on Police, Gaols and Reformatories and Administration of Justice. The expenditure by State and Local Authorities on Law, Order and Public Safety is compared with expenditure on Education and Health. The data have been graphically displayed and statistically analysed in a number of ways, including adjusting expenditure figures by the Consumer Price Index, obtaining per head expenditure for individual States and carrying out a time series trend analysis to predict future expenditure.

The study is divided into two general areas of investigation corresponding to the two areas from which the data were compiled.

The first part covers the net expenditure on Police, Gaols and Reformatories and Administration of Justice. These data were obtained from publications² and worksheets³ based on the States' Consolidated Revenue Funds and various trust or special funds. Analyses were carried out for the years 1963-64 to 1973-74. This part of the study assumes that expenditure on the criminal justice system is more or less analogous to the Law, Order and Public Safety expenditure classifications used by the Australian Bureau of Statistics and outlined in Appendix A. The further breakdown of this classification into Police, Gaols and Reformatories and Administration of Justice is examined in depth. The sub-classification of Public Safety expenditure was not considered.

The second part of the study compares expenditure on Law, Order and Public Safety with expenditure on Education and Health. The statistics are compiled from an Australian Bureau of Statistics publication⁴ based on the Australian National Accounts. Analyses were carried out for the years 1963-64 to 1973-74.

The definitions of expenditures included under the headings of Law, Order and Public Safety, Education and Health are presented in Appendix A. It is important to note that the use of the word 'expenditure' in this section means Final Consumption Expenditure *plus* Expenditure on New Fixed Assets, which comprise Total Outlay figures for State and Local Authorities. It was felt that these two sub-classifications within the Total Outlay figures for a State would show most realistically the cost of Law, Order and Public Safety, Education and Health. Per head expenditures on these three items were computed for each State for the years 1963-64 to 1972-73. Expenditure data were adjusted by Consumer Price Index figures so that a more realistic picture of the rates of increase under these three headings could be examined. The Selected Crimes Reported or Becoming Known to Police were taken from the Year Books⁵ and crimes per 100,000 of population were calculated for each State over the period 1966 to 1973.

Finally, non-linear time series analyses were carried out on the expenditure data for Law, Order and Public Safety, Education and Health, trend equations were determined and predictions for expenditure in 1975-76 and 1977-78 were made.

The statistics have been compiled, presented and analysed in the hope

that they will provide useful reference material for researchers, policy makers and administrators. The study is intended only to present information on the *actual* costs of providing criminal justice services. No attempt has been made to formulate models for estimating the overall cost of crime which would include the money lost because of vandalism, car stealing, white collar crime, loss of earnings of prisoners, taxation loss, etc., nor has an examination of the social costs of crime been made. For those who wish to pursue these lines of investigation, however, an extensive bibliography is included.

DATA

The data for the study were compiled from a number of Australian Bureau of Statistics' publications, worksheets and Year Books.⁶ These data were then analysed and graphically displayed through the use of a number of computer programs written by the author and statistical packages available on the computing facilities at the Australian Institute of Criminology.

It may be pointed out that the net expenditure data for 1973-74 for Police, Gaols and Reformatories and Administration of Justice were not available at the time this study was initiated. These data became available, though, when the study was nearing completion and were therefore inserted within the text (see Table 1). The per head net expenditures for 1973-74 are also included (see Tables 5, 6 and 7).

In the publications and worksheets used in the first part of this report the types of expenditure items included under the headings of Gaols and Reformatories, Administration of Justice and Police⁷ were determined by Grants Commission definitions. For example, such items as Federal grants, pay roll tax, expenditure on unemployment, superannuation payments, etc., were excluded. The Grants Commission definitions are limited; they exclude items which the Commission regards as inapplicable to the general heading of social service expenditure.

It has been established, through discussion with officers of the Australian Bureau of Statistics, that Grants Commission statistics are compiled so that differences due to organisational and/or accounting methods between States are kept to a minimum, though in some cases the data may not be strictly comparable between States.

PART ONE

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

The net expenditures and per head expenditures for Police, Gaols and Reformatories and Administration of Justice will be looked at in this section. These are the classifications used by the Australian Bureau of Statistics publications⁸ and are the three general areas of expenditure on criminal justice.

NET EXPENDITURE

The net expenditures for Police, Gaols and Reformatories and Administration of Justice are shown in Figures 1 to 7 for each State respectively. A comparison can be made across the States by examining these graphs. Also, a comparison can be made within each graph for a particular State over the years 1963-64 to 1972-73 for the three areas mentioned above. The net expenditures for 1973-74 are presented in Table 1.

The percentage increases in net expenditure for these data are shown in Table 2. the percentage increases in net expenditure on the Administration of Justice were not included due to accounting changes made by a number of States after 1968-69. Thus, the statistics before and after that year are not necessarily comparable.

Table 1
NET EXPENDITURE 1973-74

	\$M		
	Gaols and Reformatories	Administration of Justice	Police
New South Wales	16.0	15.0	70.6
Victoria	7.3	3.1	52.8
Queensland	5.9	5.0	33.1 ✓
South Australia	3.9	2.0	19.7
Western Australia	7.0	-4.3	18.7
Tasmania	1.8	1.5	7.7
All States	41.8	22.2	202.6

It can be seen from Tables 1 & 2 and Figure 7 that the net expenditure for Gaols and Reformatories for all States has increased by 267 per cent from \$11.4 million in 1963-64 to \$42 million in 1973-74. Police net

expenditure has increased by 238 per cent over the same period from \$60 million to \$203 million. Police net expenditure, however, has been far larger than net expenditure on both Gaols and Reformatories and Administration of Justice over this period.

The net expenditure for 1973-74 on Gaols and Reformatories, Administration of Justice and Police is presented in Table 1. This table shows that in all the States by far the most is spent on Police. The net expenditure on Gaols and Reformatories is only marginally greater than the net expenditure on Administration of Justice. As might be expected, New South Wales had by far the largest net expenditure on Gaols and Reformatories, Administration of Justice and Police, while Tasmania had the smallest, although this relationship is not reflected in per head expenditures.

Table 2

NET EXPENDITURE PERCENTAGE INCREASE 1963-64 TO 1973-74

	Gaols and Reformatories	Police
New South Wales	220%	248%
Victoria	217%	209%
Queensland	392%	225%
South Australia	225%	234%
Western Australia	536%	335%
Tasmania	200%	250%
All States	267%	238%

Police

An examination of the net expenditure on Police in all States shows that the rate of increase over the period 1963-64 to 1973-74 has been smaller than the rate of increase in expenditure on Gaols and Reformatories. But the figures for individual States show that the rate of increase of net expenditure on Police has, in fact, been greater than the increase for Gaols and Reformatories in some States. New South Wales, South Australia and Tasmania have all had quite substantial percentage increases in net expenditure on Police that were all greater than the increase in net expenditure on Gaols and Reformatories (see Table 2).

Figure 1 shows that New South Wales spent more than any other State on Police, with net expenditure ranging from \$20.3 million in 1963-64 to \$71 million in 1973-74. Tasmania spent the least on Police, with net expenditure ranging from \$2.2 million in 1963-64 to \$8 million in 1973-74; but once again this relationship is not reflected in per head expenditures. Table 2 shows that Western Australia had the most marked percentage increase over the period 1963-64 to 1973-74; net expenditure on Police increased by 335 per cent from \$4.3 million to \$18.7 million.

The figures for expenditure on police salaries⁹ as set out in Table 16 were compiled for the period 1965-66 to 1973-74, not for the period 1963-64 to 1973-74 as were the previous data. However, they reveal that even though the period examined is shorter, the increase in expenditure by all States (excluding Western Australia whose salary expenditures were not available before 1968-69) over this period was in fact more than 200 per cent. The percentage increases in expenditure on police salaries for each State are presented in Table 3.

Table 3

PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN POLICE SALARIES 1965-66 TO 1973-74

	Percentage Increase
New South Wales	216.9%
Victoria	188.7%
Queensland	169.3%
South Australia	203.6%
Tasmania	234.4%
All States	200.2%

Since salaries are a major item of expenditure, it may be inferred from Table 2 that the marked increases in net expenditure on Police over the period 1963-64 to 1973-74 can be largely accounted for by the substantial increase in police salaries.

The increase in police salaries has not necessarily been due to an increase in numbers of police.¹⁰ The percentage increases in numbers of police over the period 1965-66 to 1972-73 are shown in Table 8. These data were not available up to 1973-74 as were the data on police salaries. The much smaller rate of increase of 23.5 per cent in numbers of police for all States suggests that this would not influence to any great extent the high rate of increase seen in police salaries.

Gaols and Reformatories

On examining the net expenditure on Gaols and Reformatories over the period 1963-64 to 1973-74, it was apparent that although net expenditure on Gaols and Reformatories was about one quarter of net expenditure on Police, it nevertheless showed a significant rate of increase.

As is indicated in Table 2, Western Australia increased its net expenditure on Gaols and Reformatories from \$1.1 million in 1963-64 to \$7 million in 1973-74—an increase of 536 per cent. The increased net expenditure in 1973-74 for Western Australia was 15 per cent up on the 1972-73 figure. Queensland also markedly increased its net expenditure over this period by 392 per cent from \$1 million to \$6 million.

Administration of Justice

Over the period, expenditure data for Administration of Justice displayed some anomalies which are accounted for by the exclusion of various expenditure items after 1968-69. Discussion will therefore be kept to a minimum, though a general characteristic of these data seems to be that net expenditure on Administration of Justice is about one half of net expenditure on Gaols and Reformatories, except for Queensland which spent more on Administration of Justice than it did on Gaols and Reformatories. Figure 3 shows that expenditure on Administration of Justice by Queensland increased by 368 per cent from \$1.2 million in 1963-64 to \$5.5 million in 1972-73. But in 1973-74 net expenditure on Administration of Justice dropped to \$5 million and net expenditure on Gaols and Reformatories increased to \$5.9 million.

One reason why net expenditure on Administration of Justice is generally lower than net expenditure on both Police and Gaols and Reformatories, is that under this category income partially offsets gross expenditure.

It is interesting that South Australia actually made a profit on Administration of Justice for some years, as is seen from Figure 4. Also, the most current data show that for 1973-74 Western Australia had a net expenditure of minus \$4.3 million (see Table 1).

PER HEAD NET EXPENDITURE

Per head net expenditure¹¹ data are graphically presented in Figures 8 to 10 for the period 1963-64 to 1972-73.

These three figures compare the per head net expenditure in all States for each of the three items, Gaols and Reformatories, Administration of Justice and Police.

Table 4

PER HEAD NET EXPENDITURE PERCENTAGE INCREASE 1963-64 TO 1973-74

	Gaols and Reformatories	Police
New South Wales	182%	198%
Victoria	189%	161%
Queensland	278%	166%
South Australia	162%	181%
Western Australia	398%	219%
Tasmania	164%	218%
All States	210%	184%

The per head expenditures for 1973-74 on Gaols and Reformatories, Administration of Justice and Police are shown separately in Tables 5, 6 and 7.

Table 4 contains the percentage increases in per head expenditure on Gaols and Reformatories and Police. It shows that in all States the rate of increase in per head net expenditure on Gaols and Reformatories was greater than that on Police. For all States, per head net expenditure on Gaols and Reformatories increased by 210 per cent and per head net expenditure on Police increased by 184 per cent over the period 1963-64 to 1973-74.

Gaols and Reformatories

Comparing Table 2 with Table 4 it is apparent that the percentage increase over the period 1963-64 to 1973-74 in *per head net* expenditure on Gaols and Reformatories was not as great as the *net* expenditure increase for Gaols and Reformatories, though this was still quite large. The greatest increase in per head expenditure was in Western Australia, where it rose 398 per cent from \$1.30 in 1963-64 to \$6.50 in 1973-74. It increased by 14 per cent from 1972-73 to 1973-74. In fact in each State there was a large increase in per head expenditure on Gaols and Reformatories over the period, with South Australia having the lowest of 162 per cent.

New South Wales and Victoria in general had the highest net expenditures for the period 1963-64 to 1973-74 on Gaols and Reformatories. However, per head net expenditure on Gaols and Reformatories in Victoria was lower than in any other State. While in New South Wales it was lower than in Western Australia and Tasmania. Victoria had the lowest per head net expenditure. This can be seen from Figure 8.

Table 18 illustrates that Western Australia spent the largest percentage of its Consolidated Revenue Fund¹² on Gaols and Reformatories in 1971-72.

In Table 5 the per head net expenditures on Gaols and Reformatories for each State in 1973-74 are shown. This table indicates the level of expenditure in each State over the 11-year period under study, 1963-64 to 1973-74.

Table 5

PER HEAD NET EXPENDITURE ON GAOLS AND REFORMATORIES

	1973-74
New South Wales	\$3.40
Victoria	\$2.00
Queensland	\$3.00
South Australia	\$3.20
Western Australia	\$6.50
Tasmania	\$4.50

Administration of Justice

Figure 9 shows the per head net expenditures in each State on Administration of Justice. These data, while probably still comparable between States, are not comparable over the 11-year period for any one State due to a change in accounting procedures which excluded some expenditure items after 1967-68. Despite this change in accounting procedures, Queensland had a considerable rate of increase in per head net expenditure on Administration of Justice. Figure 9 shows that Queensland spent \$2.90 per head of population in 1972-73, the highest for that year.

Table 6 shows that in 1973-74, Tasmania spent more per head of population for Administration of Justice than any other State.

Table 6

PER HEAD NET EXPENDITURE ON ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

	1973-74
New South Wales	\$3.20
Victoria	\$0.90
Queensland	\$2.60
South Australia	\$1.70
Western Australia	-\$4.00
Tasmania	\$3.80

Of all the States, New South Wales spent the largest proportion of its Consolidated Revenue Fund on Administration of Justice in 1971-72 (see Table 18). The 1972-73 figure could not be calculated for New South Wales since the State's Total Consolidated Revenue Fund was not available but indications are that New South Wales would again have spent the highest proportion of its Consolidated Revenue Fund on Administration of Justice in 1972-73. If this were the case, then Western Australia and Tasmania spent the next highest proportion of their Total Consolidated Revenue Funds on Administration of Justice in 1972-73.

Police

Figure 10 shows that by far the largest proportion of criminal justice expenditure is on Police. The per head net expenditure for 1973-74 for each State is shown in Table 7.

Table 7 shows the typical pattern of per head net expenditure on Police over the period 1963-64 to 1973-74 and reveals that Tasmania and Western Australia spent more per head than any other State. Expenditure in Tasmania increased by 218 per cent from \$6.10 per head in 1963-64 to \$19.40 per head in 1973-74. In Western Australia it increased by 219 per cent from \$5.40 per head in 1963-64 to \$17.20 per head in 1973-74.

Table 7

PER HEAD NET EXPENDITURE ON POLICE

	1973-74
New South Wales	\$14.90
Victoria	\$14.60
Queensland	\$17.00
South Australia	\$16.30
Western Australia	\$17.20
Tasmania	\$19.40

While New South Wales and Victoria incurred higher net expenditures on Police than all other States, they had lower per head net expenditures on Police than all other States. New South Wales spent the largest percentage of its Total Consolidated Revenue Fund on Police in 1972-73 as is seen from Table 18. As pointed out earlier, the percentages for New South Wales for 1972-73 could not be calculated, but it is suspected that New South Wales would have probably spent the largest proportion in 1973-74 as well. Of the other States for which figures were available, Tasmania spent the next largest proportion on Police in 1972-73.

Table 8 shows the percentage increases in numbers of police over the period 1965-66 to 1972-73. Tasmania had the greatest increase over the period of 44.1 per cent while Victoria and Queensland had the smallest increase both with 18.3 per cent.

Table 8

PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN NUMBERS OF POLICE
1965-66 TO 1972-73

New South Wales	24.0%
Victoria	18.3%
Queensland	18.3%
South Australia	28.5%
Western Australia	34.0%
Tasmania	44.1%
All States	23.5%

PART TWO

SOCIAL SERVICES EXPENDITURE

Expenditure within the criminal justice system was reviewed in the previous section, which gave an overview of the *actual* costs of criminal justice services in all States of Australia. In this section expenditure by State and Local Authorities on the entire criminal justice system will be compared with expenditure on Education and Health. It is once again pointed out that for each of the above classifications the word 'expenditure' means Final Consumption Expenditure *plus* Expenditure on New Fixed Assets.

LAW, ORDER AND PUBLIC SAFETY, EDUCATION AND HEALTH EXPENDITURE

Expenditures on Law, Order and Public Safety, Education and Health over the 11-year period 1963-64 to 1973-74 are presented in Tables 19 to 25 for each State respectively.

Expenditure on Law, Order and Public Safety was generally about one-quarter of the expenditure on Education in each State and about one-third to one-half of the expenditure on Health in each State. For all States combined expenditure on Law, Order and Public Safety for 1973-74 was about one-fifth of the expenditure on Education and about one-half of the expenditure on Health (see Table 25).

The data show substantial increases in expenditure on Education over the years 1963-64 to 1973-74. The Health and Law, Order and Public Safety data also show an increase, although to a lesser degree than expenditure on Education. This can be seen graphically in Figures 30 to 36 which present the data from Tables 19 to 25 on Education, Health, and Law, Order and Public Safety over the period 1963-64 to 1973-74 for each State. These data are discussed further under the heading 'Time Series Analysis'.

Table 9 shows the expenditure for all States for the two years 1963-64 and 1973-74.

Table 9

ALL STATES EXPENDITURE

	1963-64	\$M	1973-74
Law, Order and Public Safety	129.2		436.4
Education	491.2		2124.9
Health	249.8		944.4

Much more is spent on Education than on Health and Law, Order and Public Safety in each State, with New South Wales spending the most on all three (see Table 19). Tasmania spent the smallest amounts on these three items over the period 1963-64 to 1973-74 (see Table 24).

The percentage increases in expenditure by each State over the period 1963-64 to 1973-74 on Law, Order and Public Safety, Education and Health are shown in Table 10. It is interesting to note that Tasmania, although spending less on Law, Order and Public Safety than every other State, had the greatest percentage increase in Law, Order and Public Safety expenditure over this period.

Table 10
PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN ACTUAL EXPENDITURE
1963-64 TO 1973-74

	Law, Order and Public Safety	Education	Health
New South Wales	239.0%	289.3%	250.6%
Victoria	214.6%	349.5%	235.5%
Queensland	262.5%	388.6%	358.4%
South Australia	224.8%	337.8%	396.1%
Western Australia	250.0%	400.8%	359.2%
Tasmania	286.5%	309.4%	176.6%

Western Australia had the greatest percentage increase in expenditure on Education over this period and South Australia had the largest percentage increase in expenditure on Health.

New South Wales, which spent the most on Law, Order and Public Safety and Education, had the lowest percentage increase in both of these items of expenditure.

ADJUSTED EXPENDITURE

Over the period 1963-64 to 1973-74 increases in expenditure on Law, Order and Public Safety, Education and Health have shown varying rates of increase in each State (see Table 10). These rates of increase need to be considered in the light of rising costs or inflation rates over the time being examined.

Unfortunately there is no index that encompasses the types of expenditure related specifically to Law, Order and Public Safety, Education and Health. However, to give some indication of the rate of increase due to inflation, the Consumer Price Index¹³ was used to adjust the expenditure figures. The Consumer Price Index has 1966-67 as its base year; all the expenditure data were adjusted to 1966-67 prices. This gave a more

accurate picture of the increases in Law, Order and Public Safety, Education and Health expenditure that were not attributable to inflation or rising costs of living. The adjusted data reduced the apparent rate of increase in Law, Order and Public Safety, Education and Health expenditure (see Tables 11 and 12). The percentage increase was at least halved in each expenditure item by adjusting the figures by the Consumer Price Index.

Table 11

ALL STATES PERCENTAGE INCREASE 1963-64 TO 1973-74

	Actual Expenditure	Adjusted Expenditure
Law, Order and Public Safety	237.7%	108.2%
Education	332.6%	167.4%
Health	278.1%	133.4%

The graphs of the adjusted data, Figures 11 to 17, show that Education expenditure had a high rate of increase in each State, with Law, Order and Public Safety and Health showing a much lower rate of increase over the period 1963-64 to 1973-74.

Table 12 shows that the percentage increases in expenditure on Law, Order and Public Safety, Education and Health, when adjusted by the Consumer Price Index, were still quite high in all States.

Table 12

PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN ADJUSTED EXPENDITURE
1963-64 TO 1973-74

	Law, Order and Public Safety	Education	Health
New South Wales	104.6%	134.8%	111.3%
Victoria	94.8%	182.1%	110.3%
Queensland	124.4%	198.3%	180.4%
South Australia	110.1%	174.8%	210.3%
Western Australia	117.3%	223.1%	197.4%
Tasmania	135.0%	162.5%	71.9%

Tasmania and Queensland had the highest percentage increases in expenditure on Law, Order and Public Safety; Western Australia and Queensland had the highest percentage increases in expenditure on Education; and South Australia and Western Australia had the highest percentage increases in expenditure on Health.

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL OUTLAY

The percentages of each State's Total Outlay spent on Law, Order and Public Safety, Education and Health are shown in Tables 26 to 28. New South Wales and Queensland spent more of their Total Outlay¹⁴ on Law, Order and Public Safety than did the other States. Western Australia and South Australia spent the most on Health, and Victoria and South Australia spent the most on Education.

The percentages of the Total Outlay spent on Education, Health, and Law, Order and Public Safety, may in some instances be slightly greater than those shown in Tables 26 to 28. This is because some expenditure on these items may be included under other headings such as 'Transfer Payments' and 'Net Advances' within the Total Outlay expenditure for a State and these could not be extracted. However, these expenditures would be comparatively small so that they would not affect the percentages greatly.

Figures 18 to 23 compare the percentage of Total Outlay spent on Education, Health, and Law, Order and Public Safety over the period 1964-65 to 1973-74 with all the other expenditure by State and Local Authorities.

The percentage of each State's Total Outlay spent on Education, Health, and Law, Order and Public Safety has in general slowly increased over the years, with the greatest increase being in Education expenditure.

Education

For each State the percentage of Total Outlay spent on Education over the period 1963-64 to 1973-74 is shown in Table 27. During the period, Victoria spent a larger proportion of its Total Outlay on Education than any other State. Victoria also had the greatest increase in the percentage spent on Education over the above period, that is from 18.52 per cent to 28.64 per cent.

Health

Table 28 shows that Western Australia spent a higher proportion of its Total Outlay on Health than any other State. South Australia had the greatest rate of increase in the proportion of its Total Outlay spent on Health over the period—from 7.41 per cent in 1963-64 to 12.39 per cent in 1973-74. Western Australia, however, spent the largest proportion of its Total Outlay in 1973-74—14.43 per cent.

Law, Order and Public Safety

Table 26 shows that Queensland spent a higher proportion of its Total Outlay on Law, Order and Public Safety from 1963-64 to 1973-74 than any other State.

PER HEAD EXPENDITURE

Per head expenditures by each State on Education, Health, and Law, Order and Public Safety over the period 1963-64 to 1972-73 are shown in Figures 24 to 29. The population figures for 1973-74 were not available so per head expenditures could not be calculated for that year.

The most striking feature of the per head expenditure data was that per head expenditure on Education in each State was much greater than per head expenditure on Law, Order and Public Safety and Health.

Table 13 shows the amounts spent per head of population for each State in descending order from the highest to lowest.

Table 13
PER HEAD EXPENDITURE FOR 1972-73

Education		Health		Law, Order and Public Safety	
Tas.	\$166.60	W.A.	\$80.50	Tas.	\$39.00
S.A.	\$149.90	Tas.	\$68.40	Qld.	\$32.60
Vic.	\$141.20	S.A.	\$61.70	W.A.	\$31.90
W.A.	\$136.40	Qld.	\$55.30	N.S.W.	\$29.50
N.S.W.	\$120.50	N.S.W.	\$49.90	S.A.	\$25.50
Qld.	\$107.50	Vic.	\$49.70	Vic.	\$23.10

The order in Table 13 indicates the ranking of per head expenditure by the States over the period 1963-64 to 1972-73.

Education

Figure 29 shows that Tasmania spent the greatest amount per head on Education over the period 1963-64 to 1972-73. It spent \$52.90 per head in 1963-64 and \$166.60 per head in 1972-73. Queensland spent less per head on Education than any other State over the period surveyed (see Figure 26).

In each State, there was a sharp rate of increase in per head expenditure on Education after 1968-69. The rate of increase in per head expenditure on Education was higher than the rate of increase in per head expenditure on both Health and Law, Order and Public Safety over the period.

Health

Figure 28 shows that Western Australia spent more per head on Health from 1963-64 to 1972-73 than any other State, having a sharp rate of increase after 1968-69. It spent \$80.50 per head on Health in 1972-73.

New South Wales and Victoria spent about the same per head on Health over the period, with Victoria showing a slightly slower rate of increase than New South Wales. Both these States spent less per head on Health than any other State over the period (see Figures 24 and 25).

Law, Order and Public Safety

Over the period 1963-64 to 1972-73 per head expenditure on Law, Order and Public Safety in each State was characterised by a much slower rate of increase and smaller amounts spent than for both Education and Health.

Figure 25 shows that Victoria spent the least per head on Law, Order and Public Safety, with amounts ranging from \$10.70 per head in 1963-64 to \$23.10 per head in 1972-73.

Figure 29 shows that Tasmania spent the most per head over the period 1963-64 to 1972-73, with amounts ranging from \$14.30 per head in 1963-64 to \$39.00 per head in 1972-73.

SELECTED CRIME REPORTED OR BECOMING KNOWN TO POLICE

The Selected Crime Reported or Becoming Known to Police were taken from Year Books¹⁵ for the period 1966 to 1973 (calendar years) and the number of crimes per 100,000 of population were calculated for each State. These are shown in Tables 29 to 34. These figures should be used only as a guide to general rates of increase of crimes reported or becoming known to police in each State over the period in question. Appendix B includes all the well-known deficiencies of these data. (The deficiencies are mentioned in official Australian Year Books.)

Calculating the percentage increase in the total number or crimes per 100,000 of population for each State over the period 1966 to 1973 gives the State order shown in Table 14.

Table 14

PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN TOTAL NUMBER OF SELECTED CRIME PER 100,000 OF POPULATION 1966 TO 1973

Tasmania	292.2%
South Australia	203.5%
Western Australia	186.1%
Queensland	166.1%
New South Wales	129.9%
Victoria	96.3%

Tasmania, which spent the most per head of population on Law, Order and Public Safety also had the highest rate of increase in crimes reported

or becoming known to the police. Victoria, which spent the least on Law, Order and Public Safety per head of population, had the smallest increase in crimes reported or becoming known to police. There is no correlation, however, between the data for any of the other States on this point.

TIME SERIES ANALYSIS

A non-linear time series analysis was carried out on the actual expenditures for Education, Health, and Law, Order and Public Safety over the period 1964-65 to 1973-74. These are shown in Figures 30 to 36 for each State respectively.

The data points representing the expenditures were plotted in these figures, and from these data the trend equations were determined and were included in the graphs. The actual data and their corresponding equations show a remarkable degree of agreement, which was supported statistically by high multiple coefficients of determination values for each of the trend equations. Whether the trends reflect departmental methods of estimation and expenditure is open to speculation.

These figures show that Education expenditure increased at a particularly high rate after 1968-69 in each State except Tasmania, where it increased rather slowly by comparison. This is also the case with Health and Law, Order and Public Safety expenditure in Tasmania (see Figure 35). However, these graphs must be considered in the light of the adjusted expenditures presented earlier in Figures 11 to 17.

PREDICTIONS

The trend equations appearing in Figures 30 to 36 were used to calculate predictions or estimates of expenditure for 1975-76 and 1977-78. The lines defined by these equations were extrapolated as shown in the above figures.

The predictions for each State are set out in Table 35 for these two years. The predictions indicate that New South Wales will spend more than \$900 million in 1975-76 on Education and more than \$1200 million by 1977-78; while on Law, Order and Public Safety it will spend \$211 million in 1975-76 and by 1977-78 will spend more than \$270 million. The reader is referred to Table 35 for figures relating to predictions for the other States.

These estimates for 1977-78 for Education, Health, and Law, Order and Public Safety expenditure could no doubt be affected by change in government policy.

It is emphasised that the following are predictions or estimates of the *real* costs of Law, Order and Public Safety, the *actual* expenditure that all the States combined will make. They do not include the hidden costs of crime mentioned in the introduction to this paper. The cost of crime

including these other factors would, of course, increase the figure quoted above, though by what factor it is hard to estimate.

Table 15 shows the predicted expenditures for 1975-76 and 1977-78 for Australia (excluding Territories) for Education, Health, and Law, Order and Public Safety.

Table 15
PREDICTIONS FOR EXPENDITURE BY ALL STATES
AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES

	1975-76	\$M	1977-78
Education	\$2813.77		\$3737.82
Health	\$1223.01		\$1623.88
Law, Order and Public Safety	\$ 569.39		\$ 739.80

Table 15 shows that for 1975-76 Law, Order and Public Safety expenditure for Australia (excluding Territories) will be \$569 million and by 1977-78 will be \$740 million. These figures, it is believed, provide the most accurate statistical predictions of the *actual* costs that will be involved in maintaining the system that exists as a direct consequence of crime in the Australian States.

The principal aim of this study has been to examine the cost of Australian criminal justice. However, it has also provided an opportunity and a basis for updating the most recent estimates of the immediate cost of crime in Australia. While it is acknowledged that the adjustment factor in the following analysis is necessarily crude, it is considered that the resulting estimates may be useful.

The Rural Bank study¹⁶, published in 1968, estimated the *immediate* cost of crime in Australia at about \$350 million per year. This year the Attorney-General of Australia provided an updated figure, based on that study, of \$600 million¹⁷ per year.

The Rural Bank study included within its immediate costs:

'... amounts of money paid out in taxes to support the machinery of law enforcement and in insurance against burglary, and the transfers of money and property from law-abiding individuals to criminals as a consequence of criminal acts.'¹⁸

The figure of \$569 million calculated in this present study is only the money paid out by the Australian States to 'support the machinery of law enforcement'. It also excludes amounts paid out by Territories.

Table 25 shows that the amount spent on Law, Order and Public Safety for 1968-69 was \$205 million. This was only 59 per cent of the Rural Bank's study estimate of \$350 million for the same period, which

included the other immediate costs mentioned above.

Applying this method of adjustment to this study's estimated expenditure of \$569 million on Law, Order and Public Safety in 1975-76, it could be asserted that the immediate cost of crime in Australia in 1975-76 was \$964 million and by 1977-78 could well exceed \$1200 million.

POLICE SALARIES FOR ALL STATES
1965-66 TO 1973-74

	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
	\$'000								
NEW SOUTH WALES	22122	26079	27744	29607	34570	40477	49536	57507	70108
VICTORIA	18208	20272	22221	23300	26588	29191	36004	42248	52574
QUEENSLAND	8803	10048	10952	11890	13458	15662	17711	20354	23702
SOUTH AUSTRALIA	6616	7664	8398	8871	9864	11440	13372	15838	20085
WESTERN AUSTRALIA	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9396	10811	14314	15631	16856
TASMANIA	2727	3109	3541	3680	4056	4869	6220	7594	9118

n.a. - not available

POLICE STRENGTHS FOR ALL STATES
1965-66 TO 1972-73

	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
POLICE STRENGTHS								
NEW SOUTH WALES	6,486	6,765	7,111	7,259	7,324	7,470	7,914	8,044
VICTORIA	4,656	4,711	4,825	4,743	4,739	4,745	5,274	5,510
QUEENSLAND	2,975	3,056	3,083	3,179	3,221	3,197	3,353	3,518
SOUTH AUSTRALIA	1,994	2,059	2,214	2,255	2,282	2,360	2,445	2,562
WESTERN AUSTRALIA	1,349	1,375	1,421	1,490	1,529	1,616	1,686	1,807
TASMANIA	619	645	632	670	701	796	879	892

Table 17 ²⁰

NET EXPENDITURE PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL CONSOLIDATED
REVENUE FUND 1971-72 & 1972-73

	1971-72			1972-73		
	Gaols and Reformatories	Administration of Justice	Police	Gaols and Reformatories	Administration of Justice	Police
NEW SOUTH WALES	1.08%	0.92%	4.60%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
VICTORIA	0.44%	0.23%	2.90%	0.44%	0.22%	3.02%
QUEENSLAND	0.29%	0.38%	2.06%	0.32%	0.41%	2.10%
SOUTH AUSTRALIA	0.57%	0.21%	2.87%	0.60%	0.22%	2.94%
WESTERN AUSTRALIA	1.20%	0.46%	3.32%	1.29%	0.40%	3.28%
TASMANIA	0.80%	0.55%	3.11%	0.76%	0.58%	3.42%

n.a. - not available

Table 18

NEW SOUTH WALES
TOTAL OUTLAY, EXPENDITURE ON LAW, ORDER AND PUBLIC SAFETY, EDUCATION AND HEALTH
1963-64 TO 1973-74

	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
	(\$M)										
<u>TOTAL OUTLAY</u>	1,017.4	1,155.1	1,266.8	1,347.9	1,444.2	1,561.7	1,717.6	1,977.5	2,261.2	2,472.2	2,912.1
<u>LAW, ORDER AND PUBLIC SAFETY:</u> <u>FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE</u>	45.6	50.6	54.6	61.0	66.0	73.9	82.3	94.8	111.5	125.8	154.4
<u>LAW, ORDER AND PUBLIC SAFETY:</u> <u>EXPENDITURE ON NEW FIXED ASSETS</u>	2.8	4.1	3.5	2.9	5.2	5.9	7.9	8.6	8.7	12.6	9.7
<u>TOTAL</u>	48.4	54.7	58.1	63.9	71.2	79.8	90.2	103.4	120.2	138.4	164.1
<u>EDUCATION:</u> <u>FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE</u>	146.2	174.5	183.0	202.3	221.7	243.2	286.2	349.0	406.5	473.0	602.5
<u>EDUCATION:</u> <u>EXPENDITURE ON NEW FIXED ASSETS</u>	37.2	47.0	59.3	61.1	58.0	68.4	69.0	72.3	89.7	92.8	111.5
<u>TOTAL</u>	183.4	221.5	242.3	263.4	279.7	311.6	355.2	421.3	496.2	565.6	714.0
<u>HEALTH:</u> <u>FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE</u>	75.5	83.2	87.9	95.2	107.8	124.0	140.7	171.0	193.5	209.8	291.8
<u>HEALTH:</u> <u>EXPENDITURE ON NEW FIXED ASSETS</u>	16.6	17.6	20.3	21.0	19.8	24.3	24.2	27.2	26.0	24.7	31.1
<u>TOTAL</u>	92.1	100.8	108.2	116.2	127.6	148.3	164.9	198.2	221.5	234.5	322.9

Table 19 ²¹

VICTORIA

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QUEENSLAND
TOTAL OUTLAY, EXPENDITURE ON LAW, ORDER AND PUBLIC SAFETY, EDUCATION AND HEALTH
1963-64 TO 1973-74

	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
	(\$M)										
<u>TOTAL OUTLAY</u>	427.6	457.2	496.0	529.1	601.4	640.3	723.7	814.3	954.6	1,066.0	1,302.9
LAW, ORDER AND PUBLIC SAFETY: FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE	17.7	19.5	20.8	23.7	25.8	29.0	32.9	40.5	42.5	54.4	66.5
LAW, ORDER AND PUBLIC SAFETY: EXPENDITURE ON NEW FIXED ASSETS	3.1	2.6	2.2	2.8	3.1	3.8	4.3	4.3	6.6	7.4	8.9
TOTAL	20.8	22.1	23.0	26.5	28.9	32.8	37.2	44.8	50.1	61.8	75.4
EDUCATION: FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE	41.0	44.9	48.2	54.8	64.0	74.6	89.6	108.8	132.1	166.1	221.2
EDUCATION: EXPENDITURE ON NEW FIXED ASSETS	14.3	13.0	16.3	15.3	16.0	24.6	26.6	28.9	34.9	37.8	49.0
TOTAL	55.3	57.9	64.5	70.1	80.0	99.2	116.2	137.7	167.0	203.9	270.2
HEALTH: FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE	22.9	25.6	35.1	37.7	39.6	42.8	49.1	61.7	72.7	89.7	115.8
HEALTH: EXPENDITURE ON NEW FIXED ASSETS	5.7	5.2	6.3	6.5	5.8	7.4	8.8	6.5	14.0	15.2	15.3
TOTAL	28.6	30.8	41.4	44.0	45.4	50.2	57.9	68.2	86.7	104.9	131.1

SOUTH AUSTRALIA
TOTAL OUTLAY, EXPENDITURE ON LAW, ORDER AND PUBLIC SAFETY, EDUCATION AND HEALTH
1963-64 TO 1973-74

	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
						(\$M)					
<u>TOTAL OUTLAY</u>	279.4	311.6	345.8	366.4	371.0	429.4	471.2	518.3	594.1	675.0	829.2
 <u>LAW, ORDER AND PUBLIC SAFETY:</u> <u>FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE</u>	8.8	9.7	10.4	12.2	13.4	14.4	15.9	18.8	22.7	27.4	35.1
 <u>LAW, ORDER AND PUBLIC SAFETY:</u> <u>EXPENDITURE ON NEW FIXED ASSETS</u>	3.3	2.4	2.0	1.8	1.1	1.3	1.6	2.4	3.0	3.1	4.2
 TOTAL	12.1	12.1	12.4	14.0	14.5	15.7	17.5	21.2	25.7	30.5	39.3
 <u>EDUCATION:</u> <u>FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE</u>	39.3	44.2	48.8	55.5	61.3	67.9	79.8	97.7	121.6	140.2	187.5
 <u>EDUCATION:</u> <u>EXPENDITURE ON NEW FIXED ASSETS</u>	13.1	16.6	19.8	16.3	17.1	18.0	21.1	28.1	28.5	38.4	41.9
 TOTAL	52.4	60.8	68.6	71.8	78.4	85.9	100.9	125.8	150.1	178.6	229.4
 <u>HEALTH:</u> <u>FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE</u>	16.3	18.5	20.8	22.8	24.5	26.6	29.1	37.4	43.5	55.4	76.2
 <u>HEALTH:</u> <u>EXPENDITURE ON NEW FIXED ASSETS</u>	4.4	6.8	8.0	10.2	7.5	9.4	13.2	14.5	19.3	18.4	26.5
 TOTAL	20.7	25.3	28.8	33.0	32.0	36.0	42.3	51.9	62.8	73.8	102.7

Table 22 ²⁴

WESTERN AUSTRALIA
TOTAL OUTLAY, EXPENDITURE ON LAW, ORDER AND PUBLIC SAFETY, EDUCATION AND HEALTH
1963-64 TO 1973-74

	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
	(\$M)										
<u>TOTAL OUTLAY</u>	240.9	275.2	322.6	341.8	373.2	404.0	475.6	543.1	679.0	696.9	811.6
 <u>LAW, ORDER AND PUBLIC SAFETY:</u> <u>FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE</u>	8.1	9.1	10.0	11.4	12.3	14.5	17.7	21.6	27.8	31.1	33.6
 <u>LAW, ORDER AND PUBLIC SAFETY:</u> <u>EXPENDITURE ON NEW FIXED ASSETS</u>	1.5	2.1	1.8	1.3	1.7	2.8	3.3	3.0	1.7	2.9	3.0
 <u>TOTAL</u>	9.6	11.2	11.8	12.7	14.0	17.3	21.0	24.6	29.5	34.0	36.6
 <u>EDUCATION:</u> <u>FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE</u>	30.1	34.9	39.1	42.8	48.8	55.0	69.1	83.4	106.6	119.3	155.8
 <u>EDUCATION:</u> <u>EXPENDITURE ON NEW FIXED ASSETS</u>	8.0	8.7	10.5	13.6	15.5	14.7	19.3	18.7	22.7	25.9	30.0
 <u>TOTAL</u>	38.1	43.6	49.6	56.4	64.3	69.7	88.4	102.1	129.3	145.2	185.8
 <u>HEALTH:</u> <u>FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE</u>	19.4	21.7	22.9	25.4	28.0	30.9	37.7	46.8	55.7	67.9	87.2
 <u>HEALTH:</u> <u>EXPENDITURE ON NEW FIXED ASSETS</u>	6.1	8.7	8.2	7.1	7.3	9.2	11.4	13.7	10.4	17.8	19.9
 <u>TOTAL</u>	25.5	30.4	31.1	32.5	35.3	40.1	49.1	60.5	66.1	85.7	107.1

Table 23 ²⁵

TASMANIA
TOTAL OUTLAY, EXPENDITURE ON LAW, ORDER AND PUBLIC SAFETY, EDUCATION AND HEALTH
1963-64 TO 1973-74

	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
	(\$M)										
<u>TOTAL OUTLAY</u>	137.3	146.8	168.6	171.7	202.2	208.5	225.8	240.2	270.4	296.3	335.2
 <u>LAW, ORDER AND PUBLIC SAFETY:</u> <u>FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE</u>	3.9	4.3	4.6	5.2	6.0	6.6	7.3	8.6	10.5	12.6	15.1
 <u>LAW, ORDER AND PUBLIC SAFETY:</u> <u>EXPENDITURE ON NEW FIXED ASSETS</u>	1.3	1.6	1.2	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.2	1.8	2.3	2.8	5.0
 <u>TOTAL</u>	5.2	5.9	5.8	6.0	6.8	7.8	8.5	10.4	12.8	15.4	20.1
 <u>EDUCATION:</u> <u>FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE</u>	15.5	17.7	18.8	21.1	23.7	26.1	30.0	36.9	42.2	50.0	64.0
 <u>EDUCATION:</u> <u>EXPENDITURE ON NEW FIXED ASSETS</u>	3.7	3.8	5.2	4.8	5.2	6.8	7.1	8.0	12.7	15.8	14.6
 <u>TOTAL</u>	19.2	21.5	24.0	25.9	28.9	32.9	37.1	44.9	54.9	65.8	78.6
 <u>HEALTH:</u> <u>FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE</u>	8.7	9.4	10.1	11.5	12.6	14.1	15.8	18.3	20.7	24.0	30.7
 <u>HEALTH:</u> <u>EXPENDITURE ON NEW FIXED ASSETS</u>	3.7	3.9	4.9	4.3	4.2	5.4	4.8	5.4	4.7	3.0	3.6
 <u>TOTAL</u>	12.4	13.3	15.0	15.8	16.8	19.5	20.6	23.7	25.4	27.0	34.3

Table 24 ²⁶

ALL STATES
TOTAL OUTLAY, EXPENDITURE ON LAW, ORDER AND PUBLIC SAFETY, EDUCATION AND HEALTH
1963-64 TO 1973-74

	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
	(\$M)										
<u>TOTAL OUTLAY</u>	2,873.6	3,198.4	3,537.9	3,770.7	4,101.4	4,463.0	4,943.4	5,552.7	6,368.9	7,084.9	8,432.0
 <u>LAW, ORDER AND PUBLIC SAFETY:</u> <u>FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE</u>	114.5	125.4	134.6	150.9	164.1	183.3	206.8	240.5	282.1	328.3	397.2
 <u>LAW, ORDER AND PUBLIC SAFETY:</u> <u>EXPENDITURE ON NEW FIXED ASSETS</u>	14.7	16.8	15.4	14.1	16.5	21.6	22.4	23.9	27.3	34.7	39.2
 <u>TOTAL</u>	129.2	142.2	150.0	165.0	180.6	204.9	229.2	264.4	309.4	363.0	436.4
 <u>EDUCATION:</u> <u>FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE</u>	380.7	437.7	474.1	528.5	594.6	670.4	796.3	962.6	1,149.3	1,362.4	1,773.8
 <u>EDUCATION:</u> <u>EXPENDITURE ON NEW FIXED ASSETS</u>	110.5	125.1	152.5	158.1	166.1	188.2	204.0	228.9	266.3	302.4	351.1
 <u>TOTAL</u>	491.2	562.8	626.6	686.6	760.7	858.6	1,000.3	1,191.5	1,415.6	1,664.8	2,124.9
 <u>HEALTH:</u> <u>FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE</u>	199.8	218.2	241.9	265.4	285.6	320.4	366.6	450.3	521.5	604.6	817.2
 <u>HEALTH:</u> <u>EXPENDITURE ON NEW FIXED ASSETS</u>	50.0	57.7	65.0	66.1	62.4	73.5	81.9	86.7	94.4	99.4	127.2
 <u>TOTAL</u>	249.8	275.9	306.9	331.5	348.0	393.9	448.5	537.0	615.9	704.0	944.4

Table 25 ²⁷

PERCENTAGE EXPENDITURE OF TOTAL OUTLAY FOR LAW, ORDER AND PUBLIC SAFETY
1963-64 TO 1973-74

	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
	%										
NEW SOUTH WALES	4.76	4.74	4.59	4.74	4.93	5.11	5.25	5.23	5.32	5.60	5.64
VICTORIA	4.28	4.25	3.70	4.13	4.07	4.23	4.12	4.12	3.80	4.40	4.63
QUEENSLAND	4.86	4.83	4.64	5.01	4.81	5.12	5.14	5.50	5.25	5.80	5.79
SOUTH AUSTRALIA	4.33	3.88	3.59	3.82	3.91	3.42	3.65	4.03	4.26	4.46	4.70
WESTERN AUSTRALIA	3.99	4.07	3.66	3.72	3.75	4.28	4.42	4.53	4.34	4.88	4.14
TASMANIA	3.79	4.02	3.44	3.49	3.36	3.74	3.76	4.33	4.73	5.20	6.00

Table 26

PERCENTAGE EXPENDITURE OF TOTAL OUTLAY FOR EDUCATION
1963-64 TO 1973-74

	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
	%										
NEW SOUTH WALES	18.03	19.18	19.13	19.54	19.37	19.96	20.68	21.30	21.94	22.89	24.52
VICTORIA	18.52	18.45	18.92	19.61	20.67	21.21	22.74	25.33	25.98	26.91	28.64
QUEENSLAND	12.70	12.66	13.00	13.25	13.30	15.49	16.06	16.91	17.49	19.13	20.74
SOUTH AUSTRALIA	18.75	19.51	19.84	19.60	21.13	20.00	21.41	24.27	25.27	26.46	27.67
WESTERN AUSTRALIA	15.82	15.84	15.38	16.50	17.23	17.25	18.59	18.80	19.04	20.84	23.51
TASMANIA	13.98	14.65	14.23	15.08	14.29	15.78	16.43	18.69	20.30	22.21	23.40

Table 27

PERCENTAGE EXPENDITURE OF TOTAL OUTLAY FOR HEALTH
1963-64 TO 1973-74

	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
	%										
NEW SOUTH WALES	9.05	9.37	8.54	8.62	8.84	9.50	9.60	10.02	9.80	9.49	11.09
VICTORIA	9.13	8.84	8.77	8.89	8.20	8.19	8.54	9.22	9.53	9.47	10.54
QUEENSLAND	6.69	6.74	8.35	8.32	7.55	7.84	8.00	8.25	9.08	9.84	10.06
SOUTH AUSTRALIA	7.41	8.12	8.33	9.01	8.63	8.38	8.98	10.01	10.57	10.93	12.39
WESTERN AUSTRALIA	10.59	11.05	9.64	9.51	9.46	9.93	10.32	11.14	9.73	12.30	14.43
TASMANIA	9.03	9.06	8.90	9.20	8.31	9.35	9.12	9.87	9.39	9.11	10.20

Table 28

NEW SOUTH WALES
SELECTED CRIME REPORTED OR BECOMING KNOWN TO POLICE PER 100,000 OF POPULATION
1966 TO 1973

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
NUMBER OF CRIMES PER 100,000 OF POPULATION								
HOMICIDE	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4
SERIOUS ASSAULT	12	13	14	14	18	16	18	20
ROBBERY	8	9	12	17	19	32	32	29
RAPE	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	5
BREAKING AND ENTERING	n.a.	182	253	268	306	290	298	280
CAR STEALING	299	292	298	362	408	450	426	390
FRAUD, FORGERY, ETC.	131	127	144	201	235	277	260	318
TOTAL	455	628	726	868	992	1,072	1,041	1,046

Table 29

VICTORIA
SELECTED CRIME REPORTED OR BECOMING KNOWN TO POLICE PER 100,000 OF POPULATION
1966 TO 1973

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
NUMBER OF CRIMES PER 100,000 OF POPULATION								
HOMICIDE	3	2	2	2	3	2	4	3
SERIOUS ASSAULT	47	41	48	43	58	70	79	36
ROBBERY	14	12	14	15	22	23	26	23
RAPE	3	4	5	4	5	5	5	5
BREAKING AND ENTERING	n.a.	234	243	242	286	347	373	333
CAR STEALING	278	255	281	276	326	361	329	298
FRAUD, FORGERY, ETC.	117	103	132	177	268	230	238	209
TOTAL	462	651	725	759	968	1,038	1,054	907

Table 30

QUEENSLAND
SELECTED CRIME REPORTED OR BECOMING KNOWN TO POLICE PER 100,000 OF POPULATION
1966 TO 1973

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
NUMBER OF CRIMES PER 100,000 OF POPULATION								
HOMICIDE	4	3	3	2	2	2	4	6
SERIOUS ASSAULT	5	7	7	8	10	12	13	14
ROBBERY	5	5	5	6	7	11	14	15
RAPE	2	2	2	2	2	4	3	5
BREAKING AND ENTERING	n.a.	83	106	115	141	207	231	203
CAR STEALING	102	91	101	130	168	223	252	247
FRAUD, FORGERY, ETC.	166	169	240	265	236	284	332	266
TOTAL	284	360	464	528	566	743	849	756

Table 31

SOUTH AUSTRALIA
SELECTED CRIME REPORTED OR BECOMING KNOWN TO POLICE PER 100,000 OF POPULATION
1966 TO 1973

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
NUMBER OF CRIMES PER 100,000 OF POPULATION								
HOMICIDE	1	2	2	2	3	2	2	2
SERIOUS ASSAULT	5	6	5	8	8	10	13	14
ROBBERY	5	5	7	11	12	13	14	20
RAPE	1	4	4	3	2	4	5	6
BREAKING AND ENTERING	n.a.	105	105	114	149	160	207	227
CAR STEALING	119	153	175	153	185	233	258	315
FRAUD, FORGERY, ETC.	159	197	142	283	328	322	299	296
TOTAL	290	472	440	574	687	744	798	880

Table 32

WESTERN AUSTRALIA
SELECTED CRIME REPORTED OR BECOMING KNOWN TO POLICE PER 100,000 OF POPULATION
1966 TO 1973

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
NUMBER OF CRIMES PER 100,000 OF POPULATION								
HOMICIDE	2	1	2	1	2	3	3	2
SERIOUS ASSAULT	2	2	7	8	10	15	9	13
ROBBERY	2	2	5	4	7	9	9	9
RAPE	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	3
BREAKING AND ENTERING	n.a.	63	97	143	184	157	186	209
CAR STEALING	185	194	228	198	272	353	423	413
FRAUD, FORGERY, ETC.	124	143	161	230	262	231	242	255
TOTAL	316	406	501	585	738	770	876	904

Table 33

TASMANIA
SELECTED CRIME REPORTED OR BECOMING KNOWN TO POLICE PER 100,000 OF POPULATION
1966 TO 1973

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
NUMBER OF CRIMES PER 100,000 OF POPULATION								
HOMICIDE	1	2	3	4	3	2	4	4
SERIOUS ASSAULT	1	3	5	12	8	8	5	5
ROBBERY	5	5	6	6	9	10	13	12
RAPE	1	5	2	2	4	6	5	4
BREAKING AND ENTERING	n.a.	91	111	152	127	170	162	147
CAR STEALING	110	161	200	171	186	259	314	279
FRAUD, FORGERY, ETC.	49	78	160	252	206	200	270	204
TOTAL	167	345	487	599	543	655	773	655

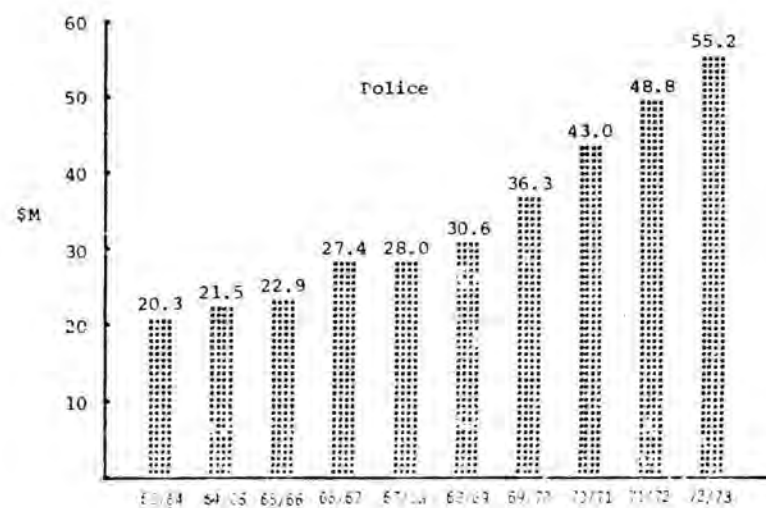
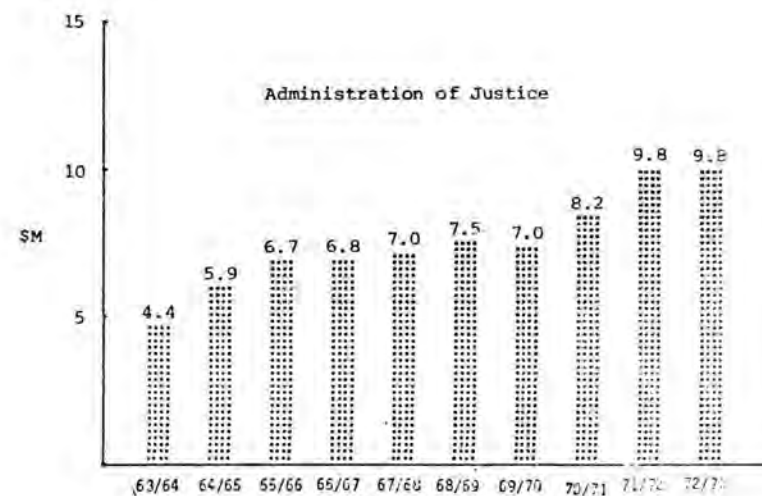
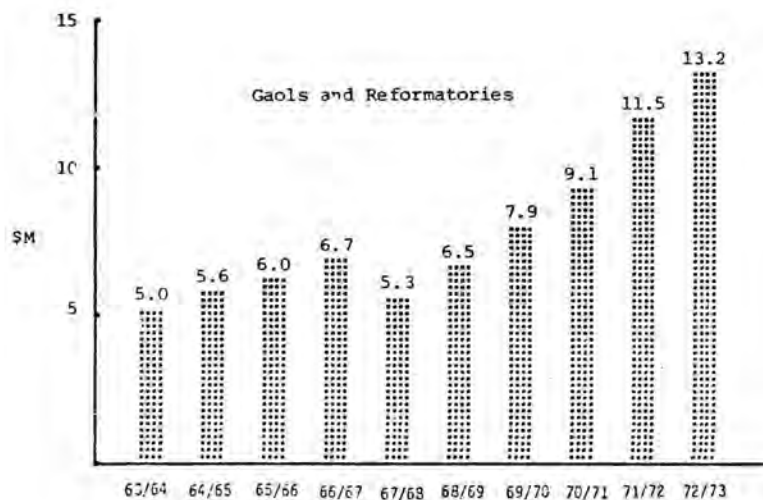
Table 34

PREDICTIONS FOR EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION, HEALTH, AND
LAW, ORDER & PUBLIC SAFETY 1975/76 AND 1977/78

PREDICTIONS:	N.S.W.	VIC.	QLD.	S.A.	W.A.	TAS.	ALL STATES
\$M							
1975/76							
EDUCATION	933.93	844.66	364.06	310.99	253.67	106.49	2813.77
HEALTH	402.58	306.34	176.91	137.47	158.86	40.44	1223.01
LAW, ORDER & PUBLIC SAFETY	211.56	131.72	99.32	52.84	46.02	27.53	569.39
\$M							
1977/78							
EDUCATION	1228.07	1117.87	492.89	419.67	338.25	141.15	3737.82
HEALTH	521.66	407.52	237.66	187.85	218.69	49.74	1623.60
LAW, ORDER & PUBLIC SAFETY	271.12	171.09	130.58	71.33	57.37	37.59	739.80

Table 35

NEW SOUTH WALES
NET EXPENDITURE ON GAOLS AND REFORMATORIES, ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE AND POLICE
1963/64 TO 1972/73



VICTORIA
NET EXPENDITURE ON GAOLS AND REFORMATORIES, ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE AND POLICE
1963/64 TO 1972/73

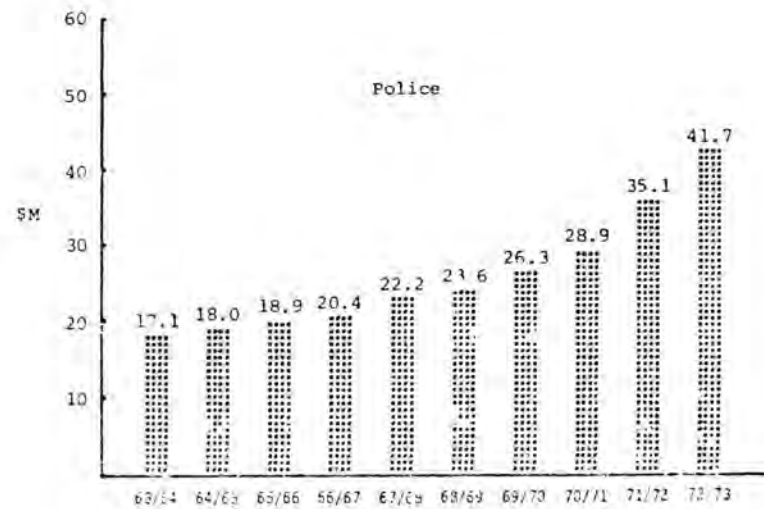
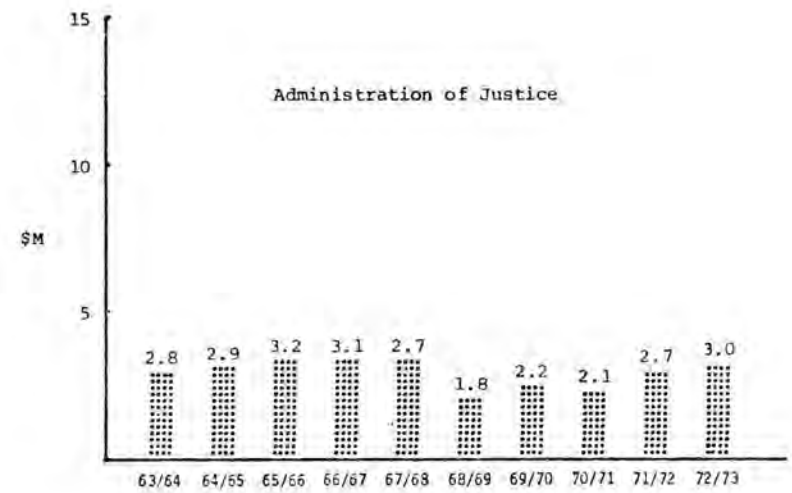
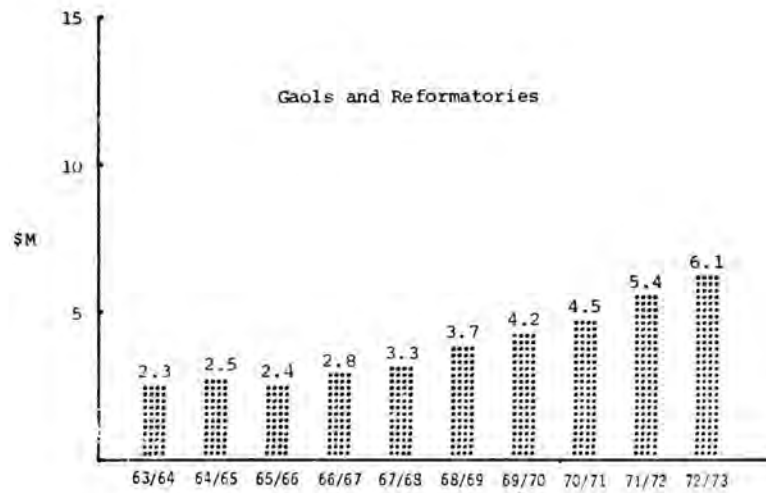


Figure 2 29

QUEENSLAND
NET EXPENDITURE ON GAOLS AND REFORMATORIES, ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE AND POLICE
1963/64 TO 1972/73

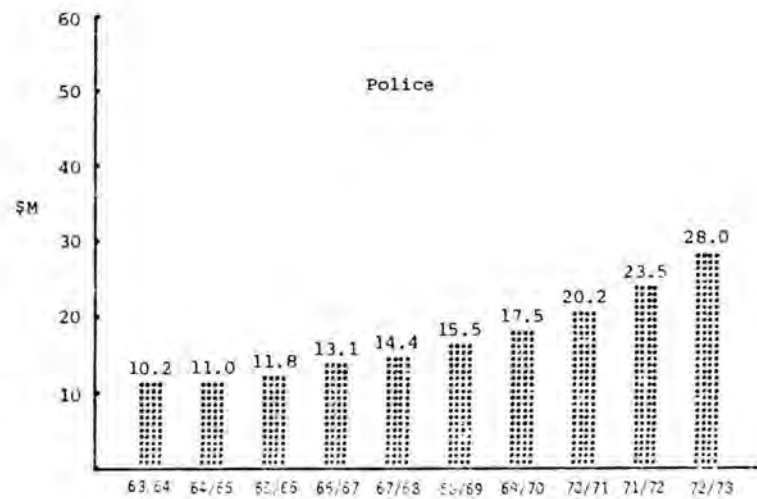
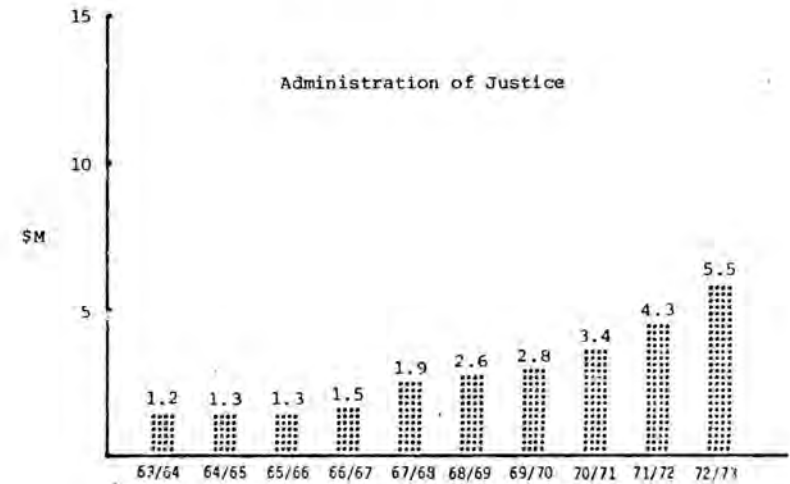
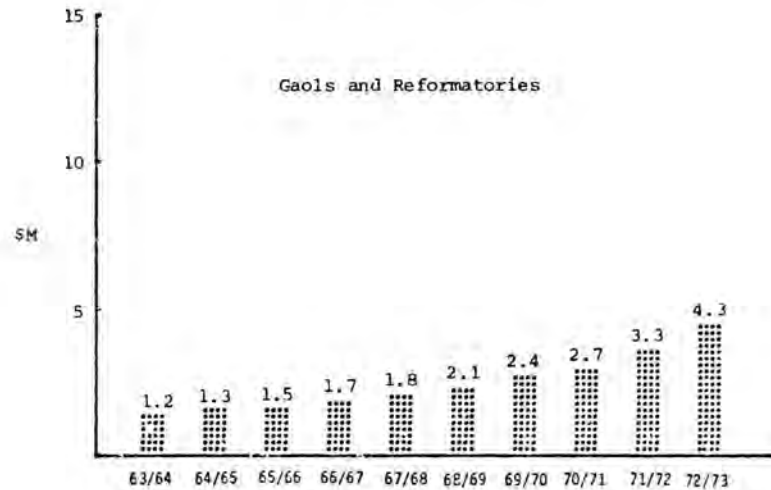


Figure 3 30

SOUTH AUSTRALIA
NET EXPENDITURE ON GAOLS AND REFORMATORIES, ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE AND POLICE
1963/64 TO 1972/73

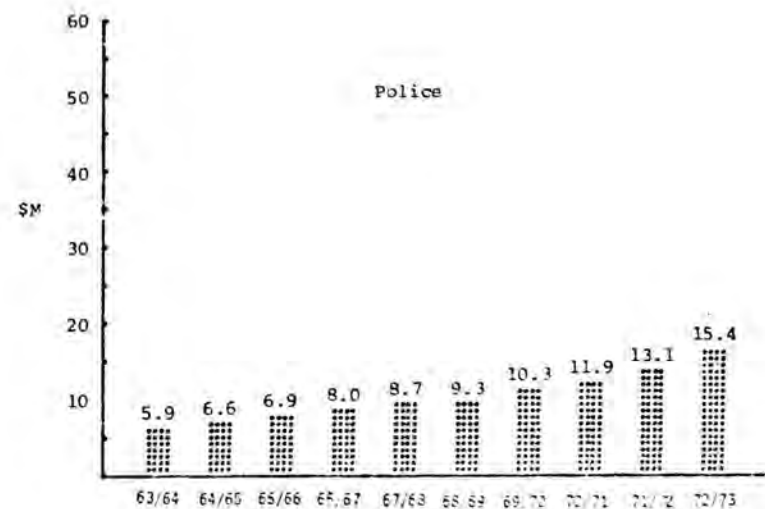
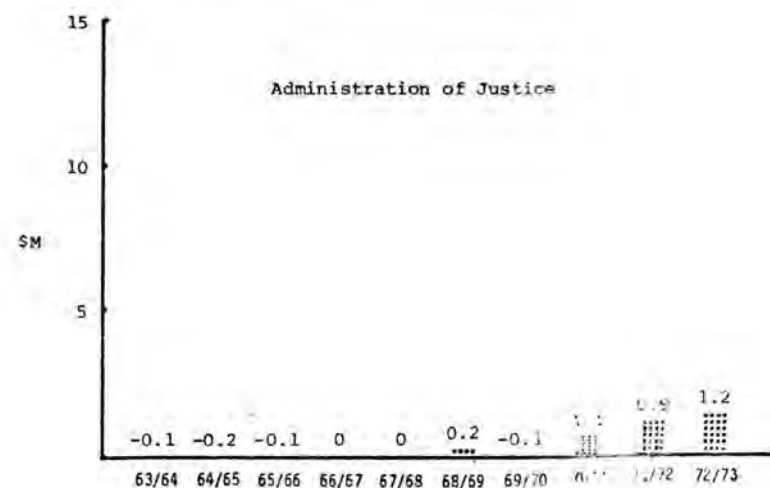
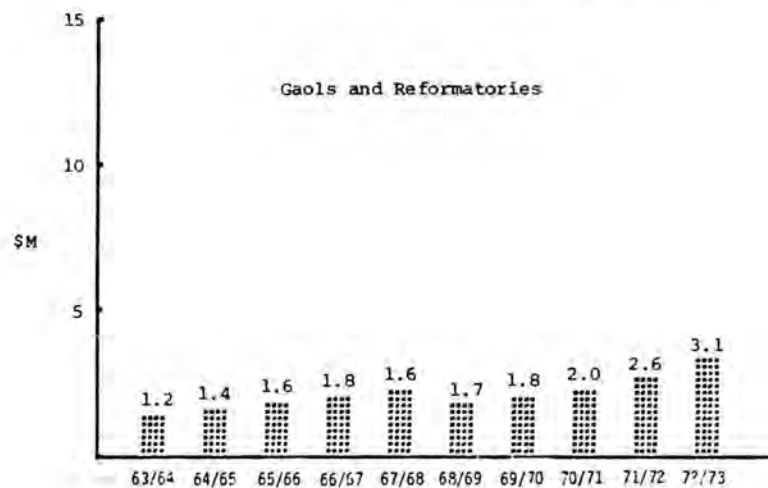


Figure 4 ³¹

WESTERN AUSTRALIA
NET EXPENDITURE ON GAOLS AND REFORMATORIES, ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE AND POLICE
1963/64 TO 1972/73

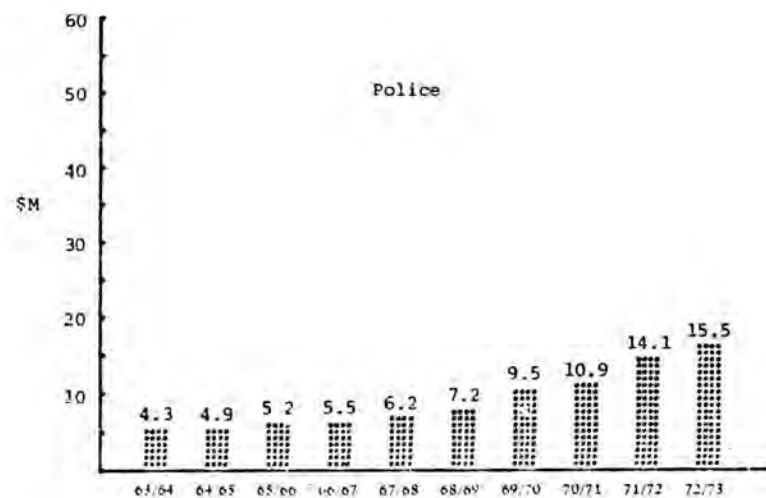
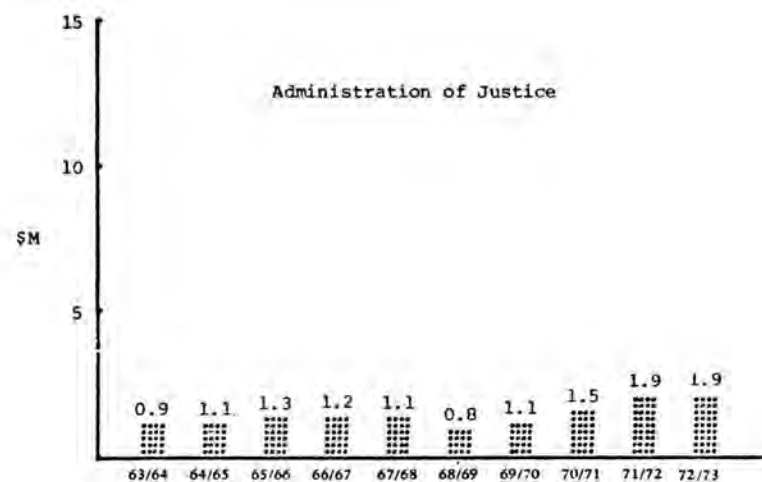
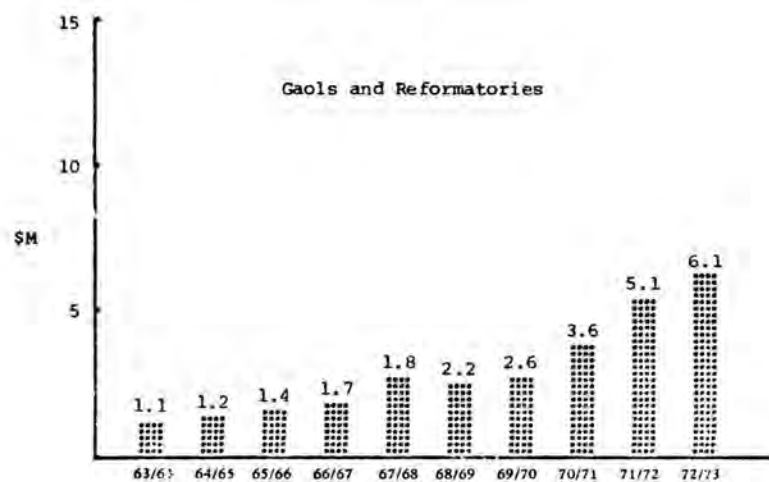


Figure 5 32

TASMANIA
NET EXPENDITURE ON GAOLS AND REFORMATORIES, ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE AND POLICE
1963/64 TO 1972/73

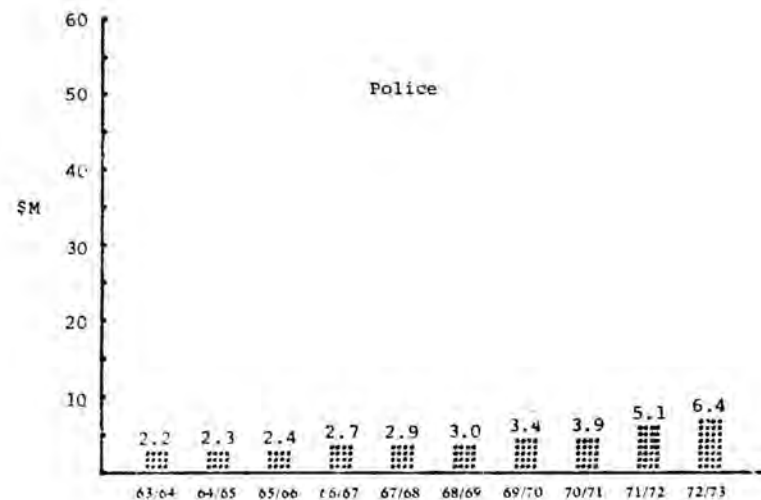
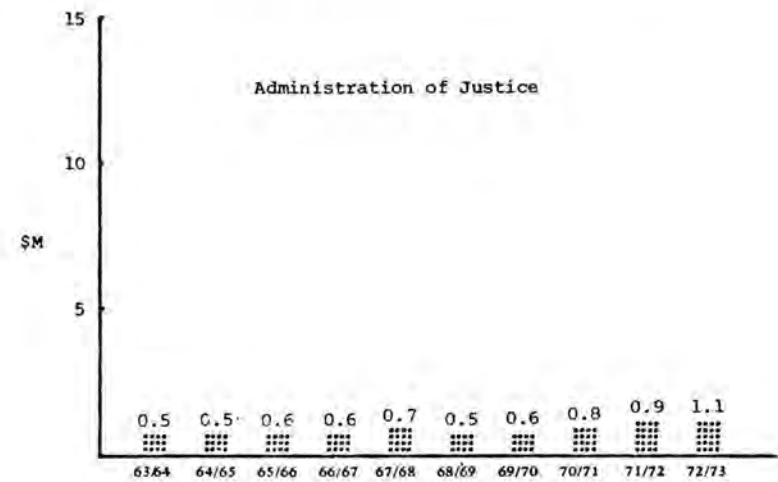
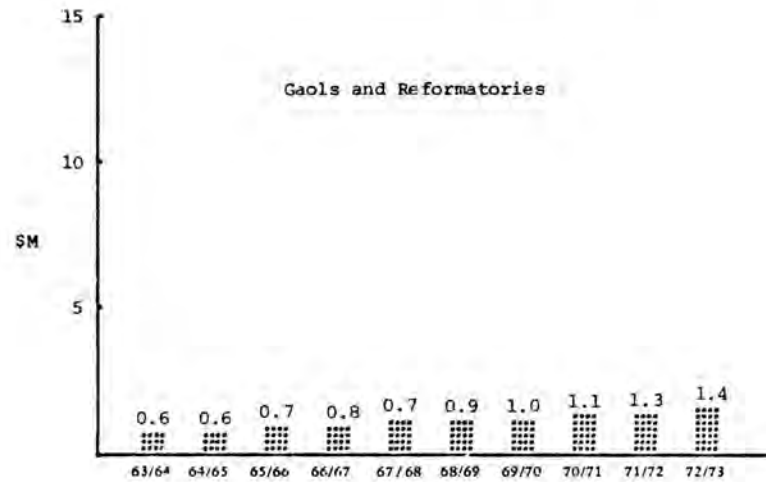


Figure 6 ³³

ALL STATES
NET EXPENDITURE ON GAOLS AND REFORMATORIES, ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE AND POLICE
1963/64 TO 1972/73

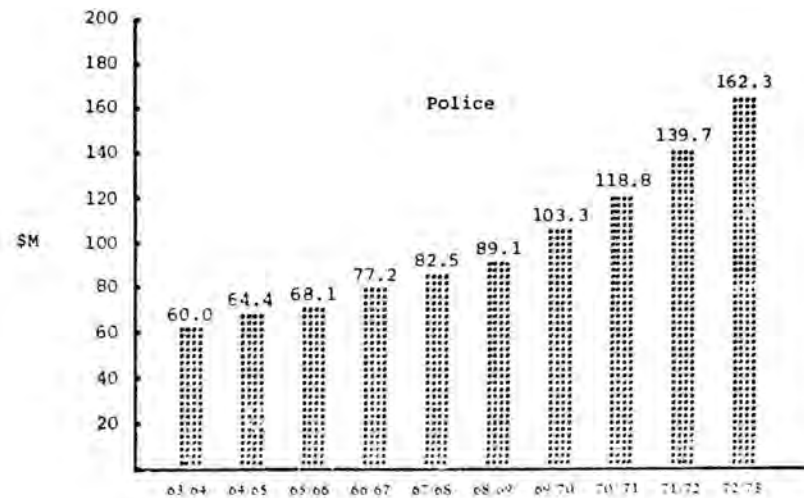
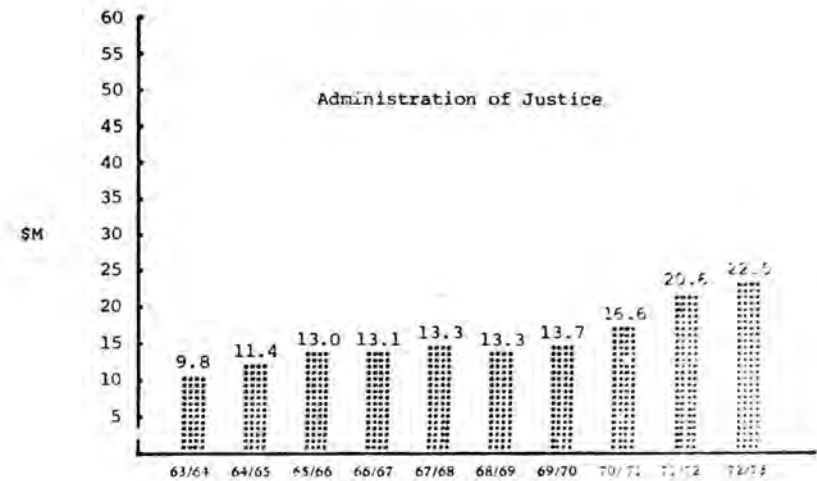
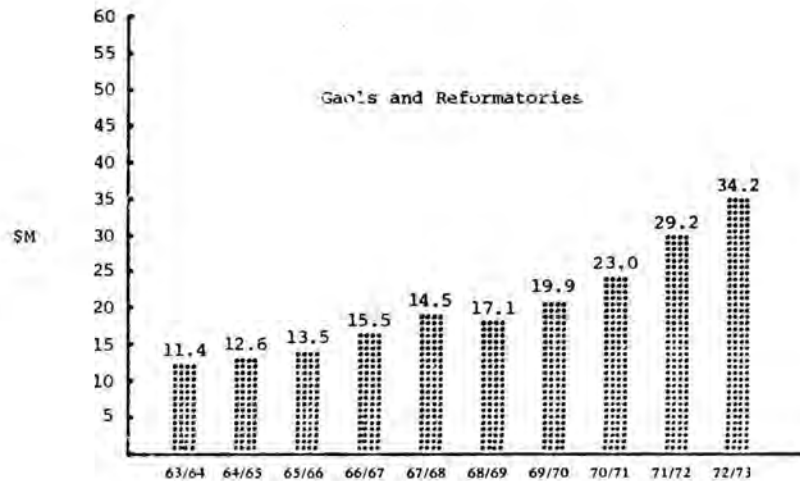


Figure 7 34

GAOLS AND REFORMATORIES
NET EXPENDITURE PER HEAD FOR ALL STATES
1963/64 TO 1972/73

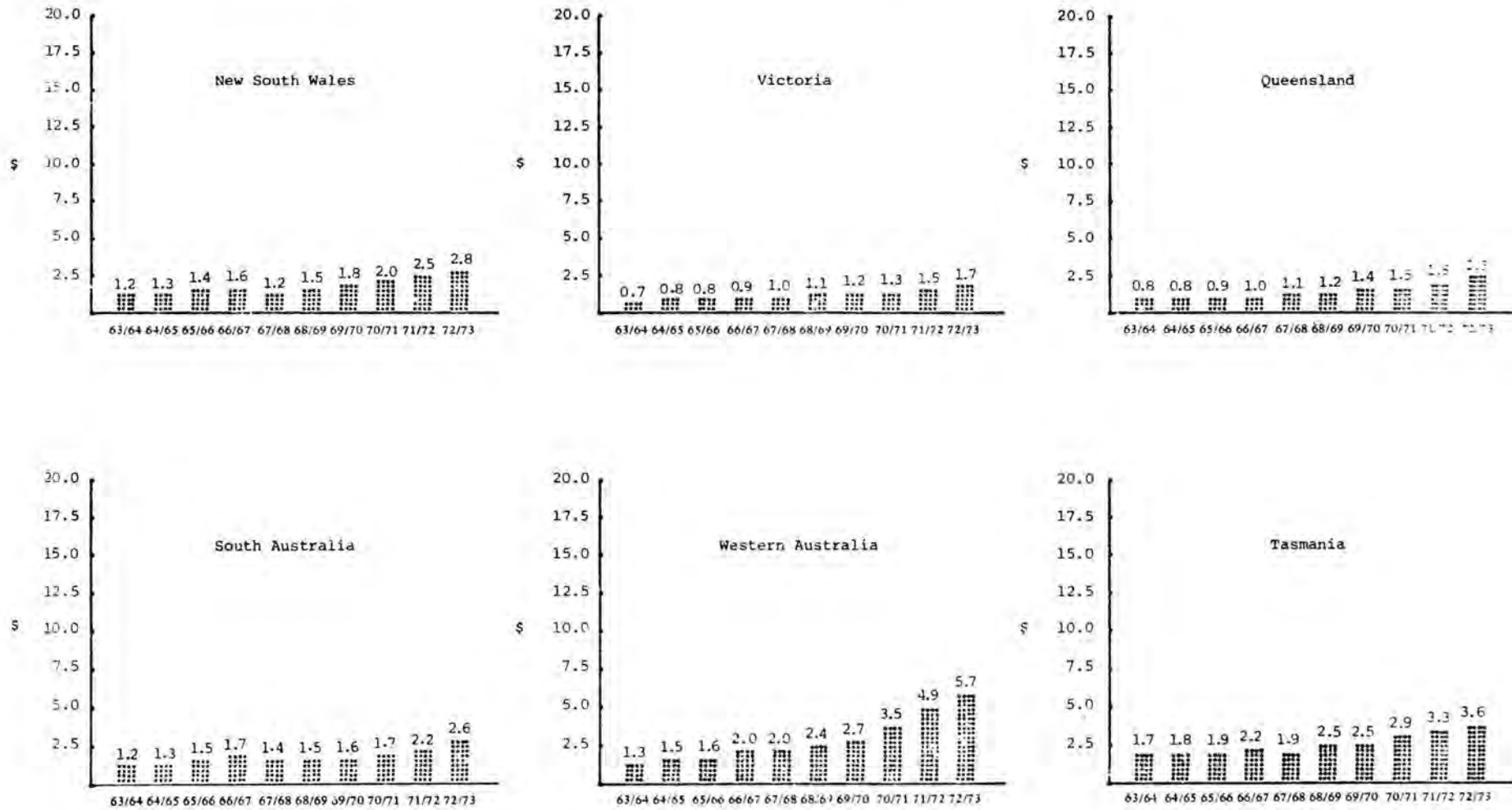


Figure 8 ³⁵

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE
NET EXPENDITURE PER HEAD FOR ALL STATES
1963/64 TO 1972/73

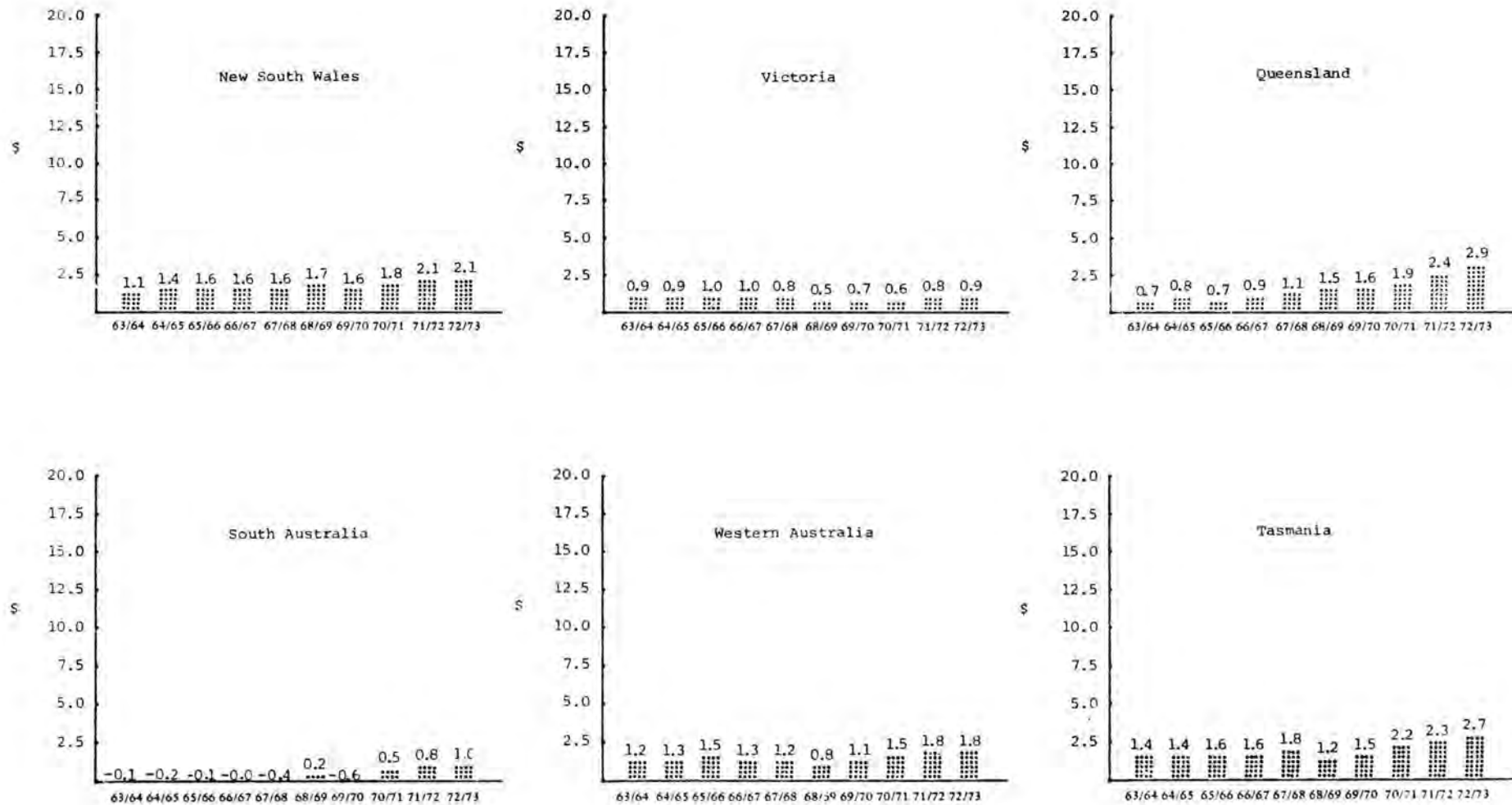


Figure 9 ³⁶

POLICE
NET EXPENDITURE PER HEAD FOR ALL STATES
1963/64 TO 1972/73

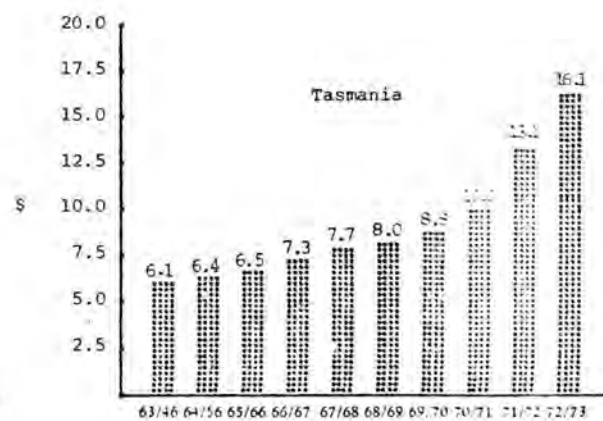
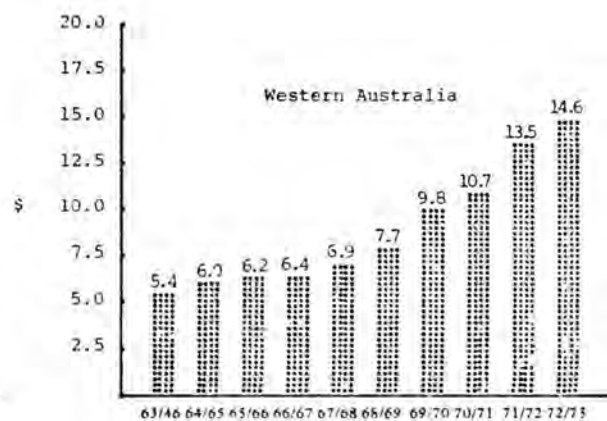
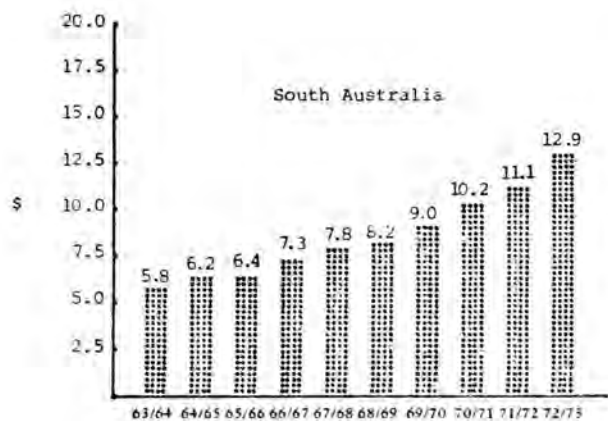
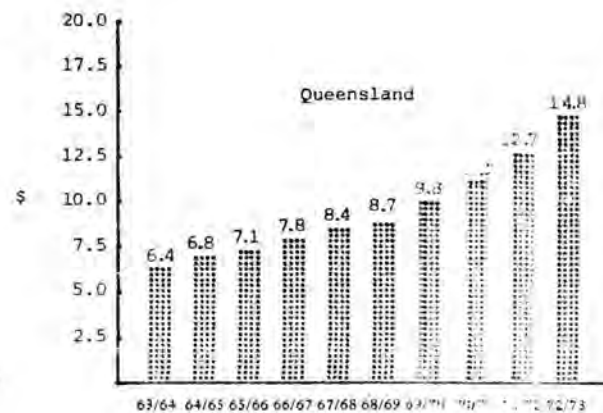
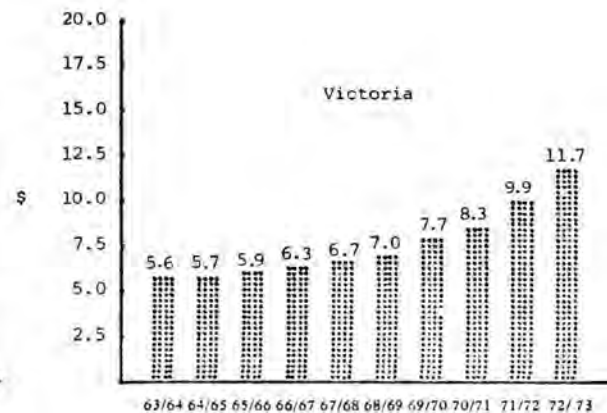
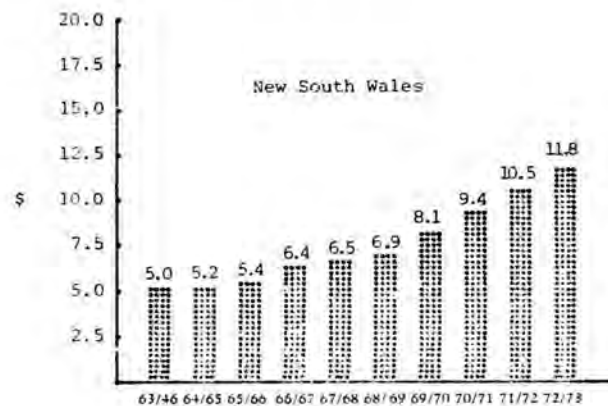


Figure 10 ³⁷

NEW SOUTH WALES
ADJUSTED EXPENDITURE FOR EDUCATION, HEALTH, AND LAW, ORDER AND PUBLIC SAFETY BY CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
1964/65 TO 1973/74

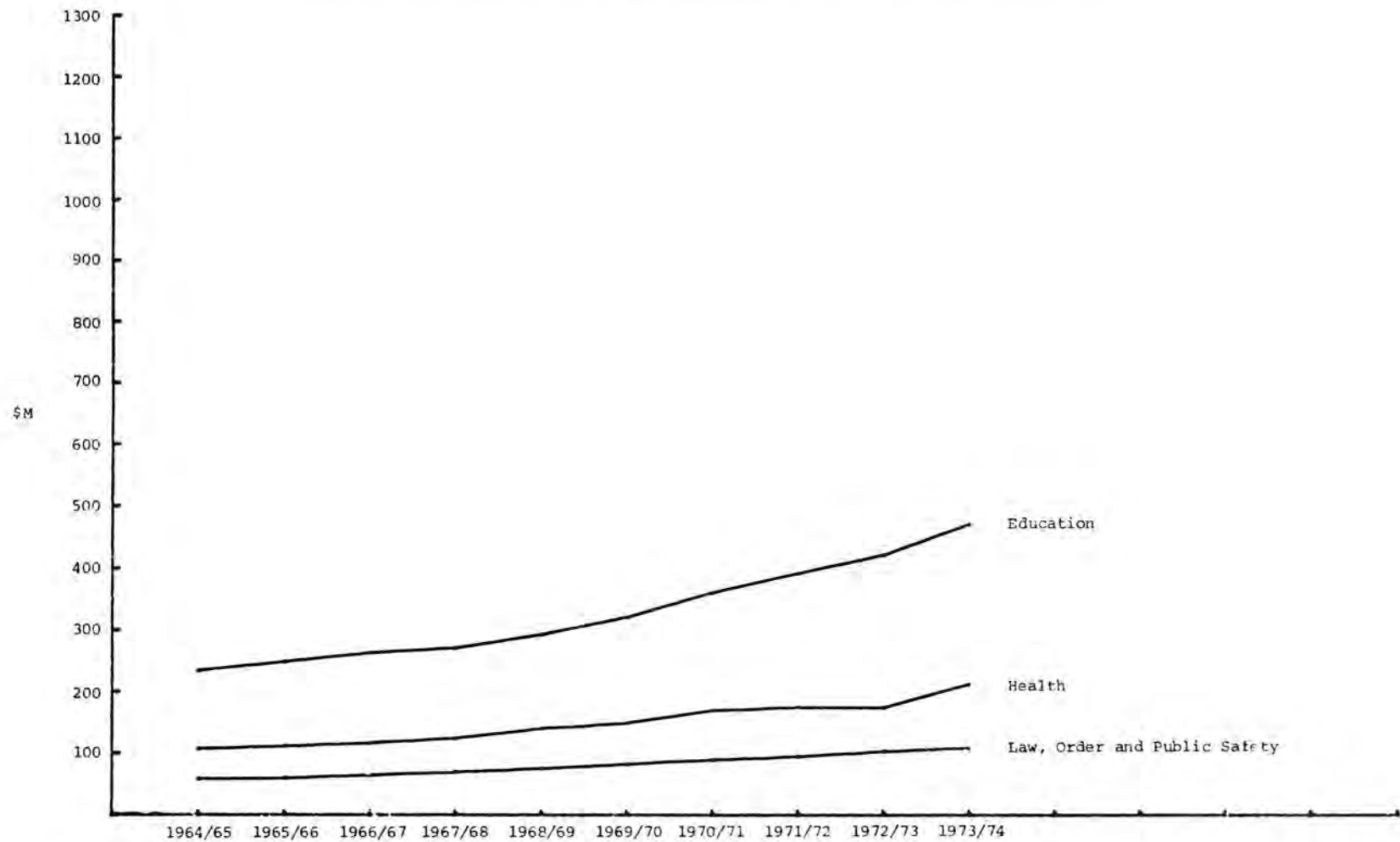


Figure 11

VICTORIA
ADJUSTED EXPENDITURE FOR EDUCATION, HEALTH, AND LAW, ORDER AND PUBLIC SAFETY BY CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
1964/65 TO 1973/74

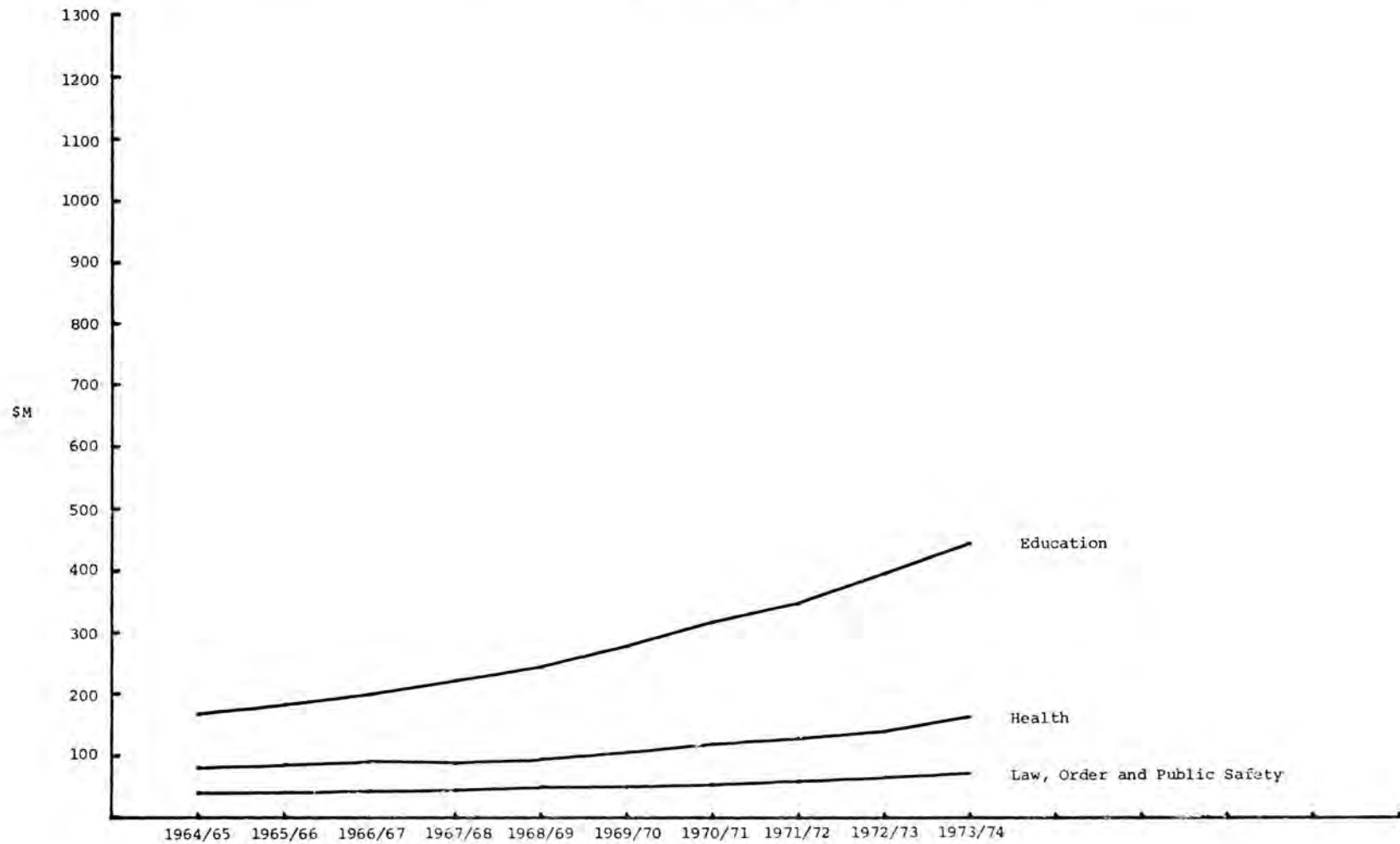


Figure 12

QUEENSLAND
ADJUSTED EXPENDITURE FOR EDUCATION, HEALTH, AND LAW, ORDER AND PUBLIC SAFETY BY CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
1964/65 TO 1973/74

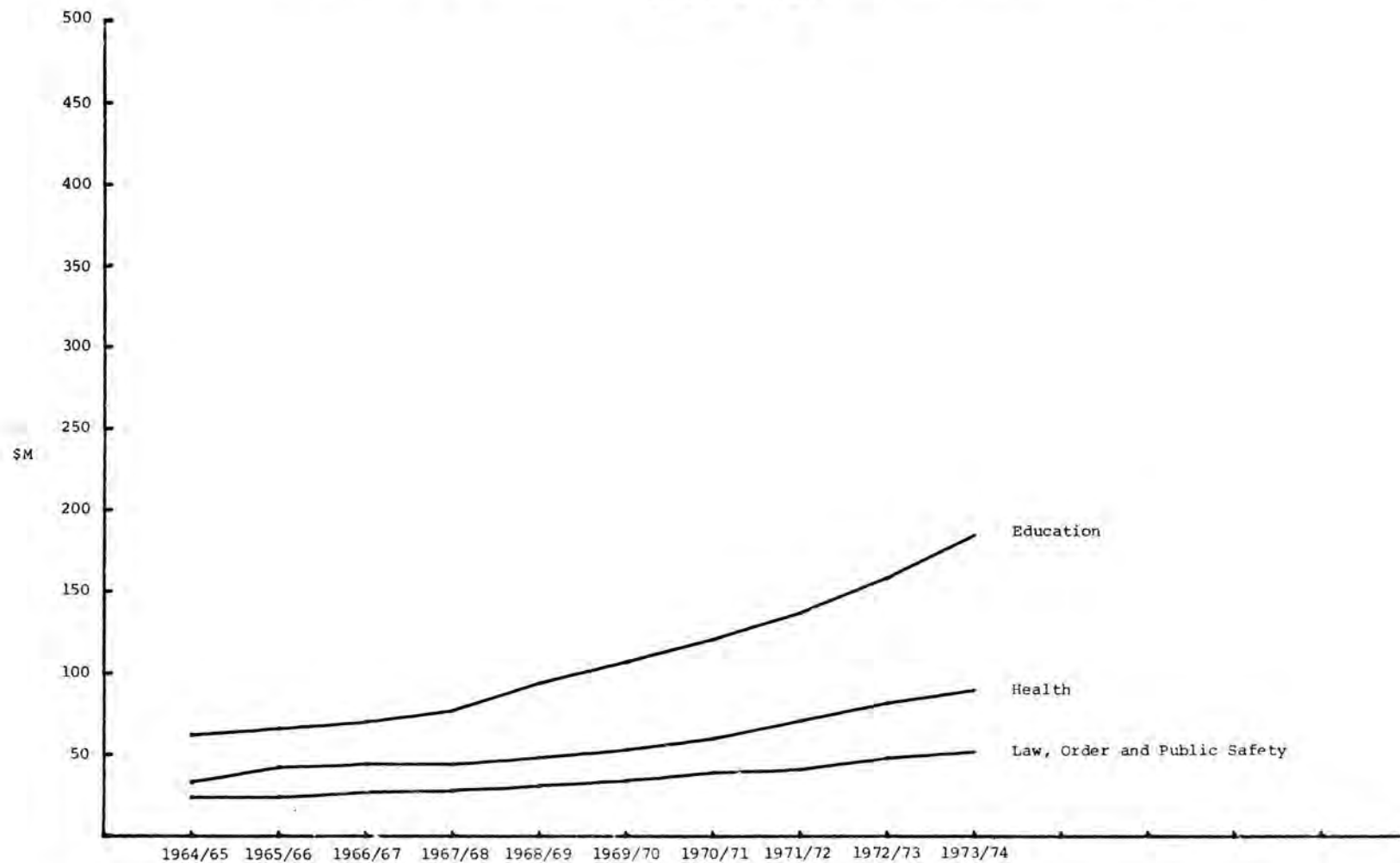


Figure 13

SOUTH AUSTRALIA
ADJUSTED EXPENDITURE FOR EDUCATION, HEALTH, AND LAW, ORDER AND PUBLIC SAFETY BY CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
1964/65 TO 1973/74

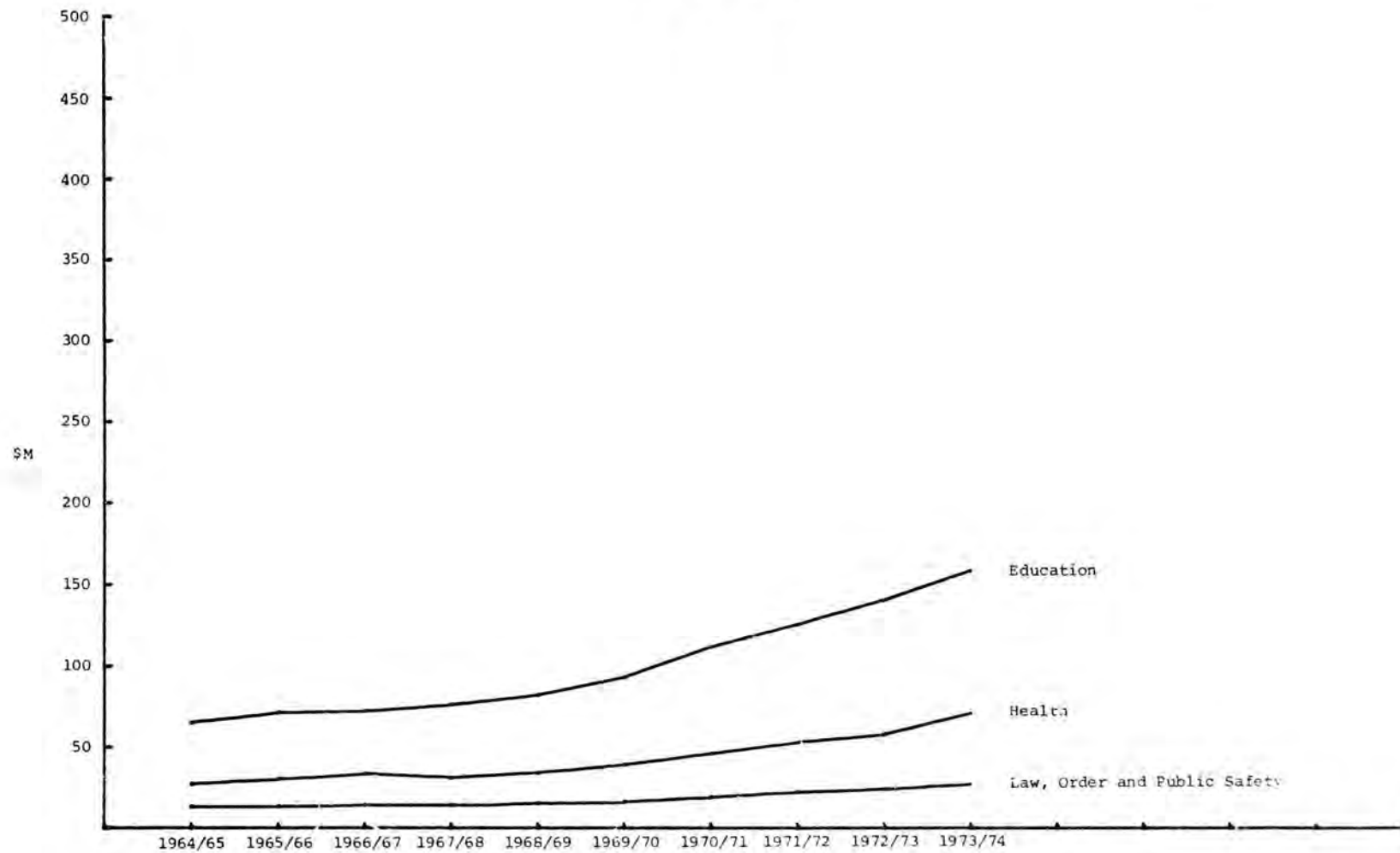


Figure 14

WESTERN AUSTRALIA
ADJUSTED EXPENDITURE FOR EDUCATION, HEALTH, AND LAW, ORDER AND PUBLIC SAFETY BY CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
1964/65 TO 1973/74

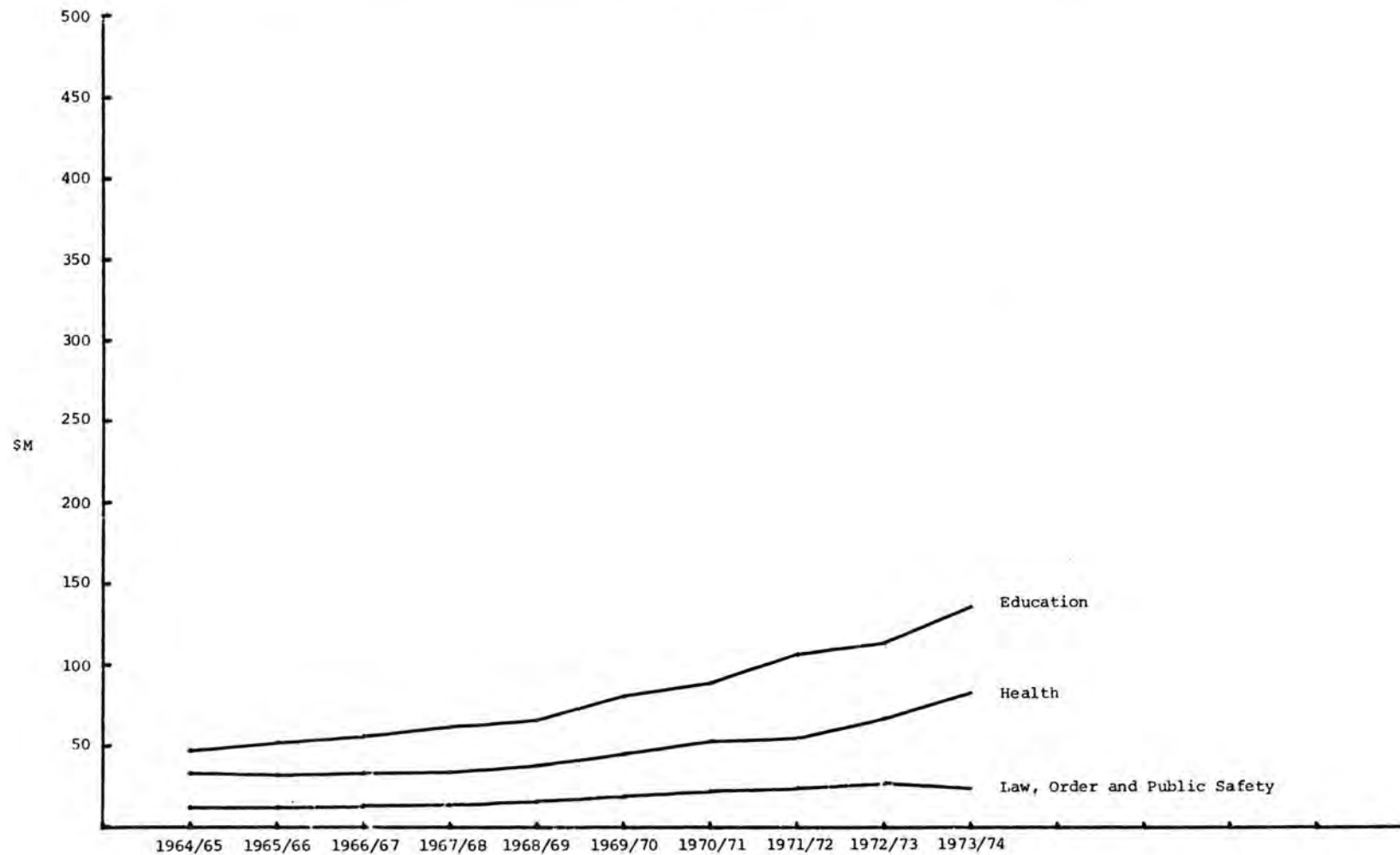


Figure 15

TASMANIA
ADJUSTED EXPENDITURE FOR EDUCATION, HEALTH, AND LAW, ORDER AND PUBLIC SAFETY BY CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
1964/65 TO 1973/74

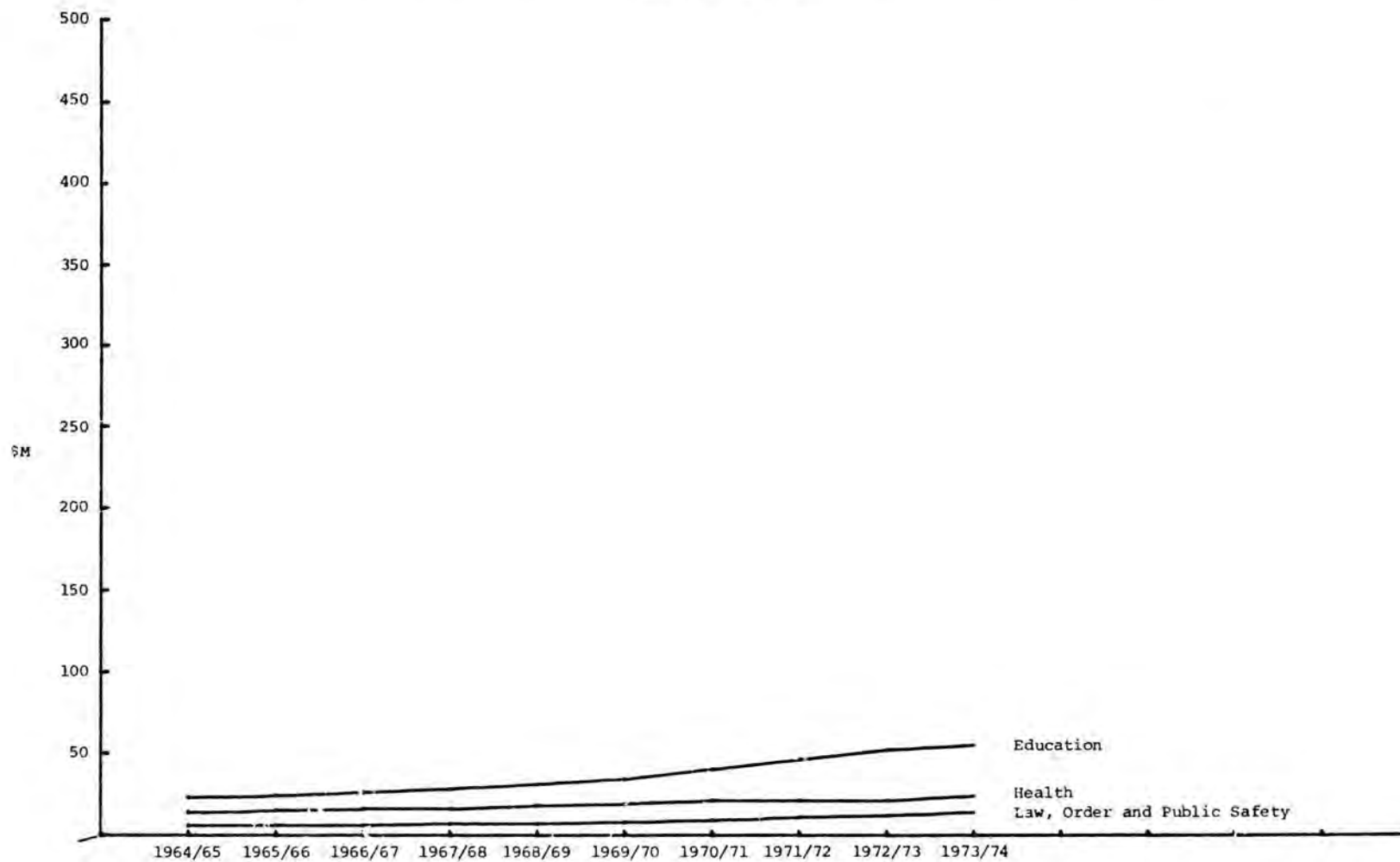


Figure 16

ALL STATES
ADJUSTED EXPENDITURE FOR EDUCATION, HEALTH, AND LAW, ORDER AND PUBLIC SAFETY BY CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
1964/65 TO 1973/74

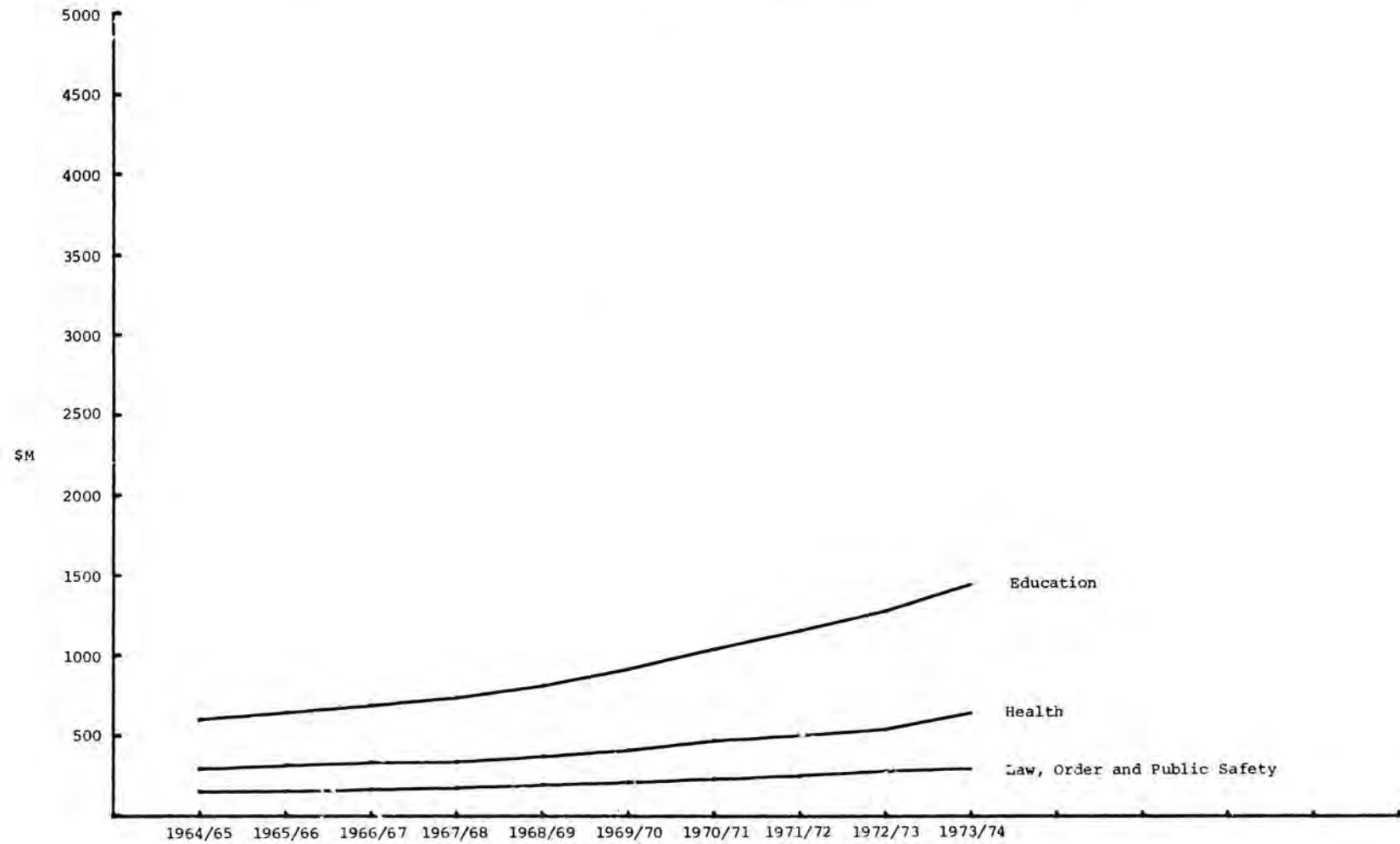


Figure 17

NEW SOUTH WALES
COMPARISON OF PERCENTAGE EXPENDITURES OF TOTAL OUTLAY
1964/65 TO 1973/74

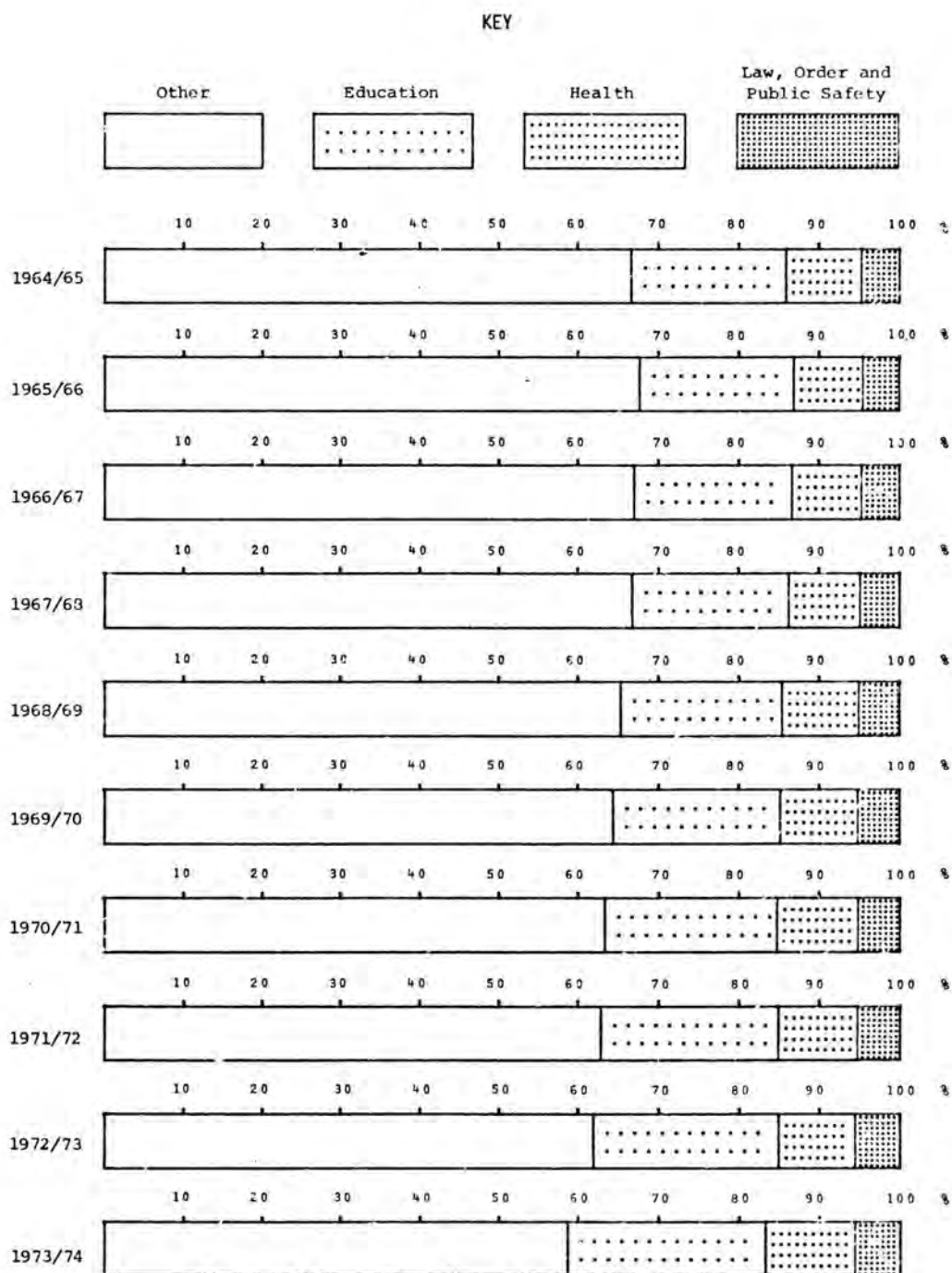


Figure 18

VICTORIA
COMPARISON OF PERCENTAGE EXPENDITURES OF TOTAL OUTLAY
1964/65 TO 1973/74

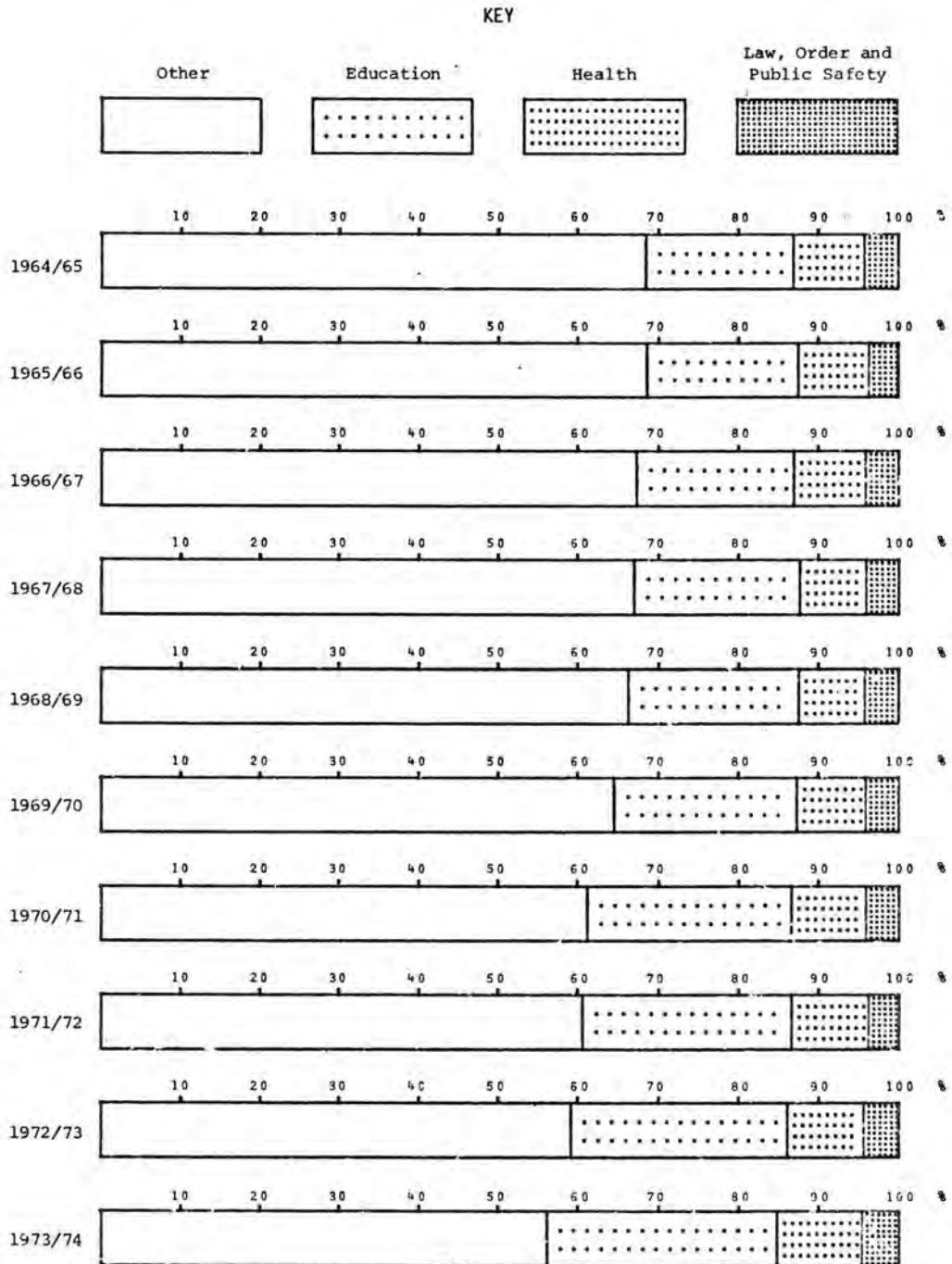


Figure 19

QUEENSLAND
COMPARISON OF PERCENTAGE EXPENDITURES OF TOTAL OUTLAY
1964/65 TO 1973/74

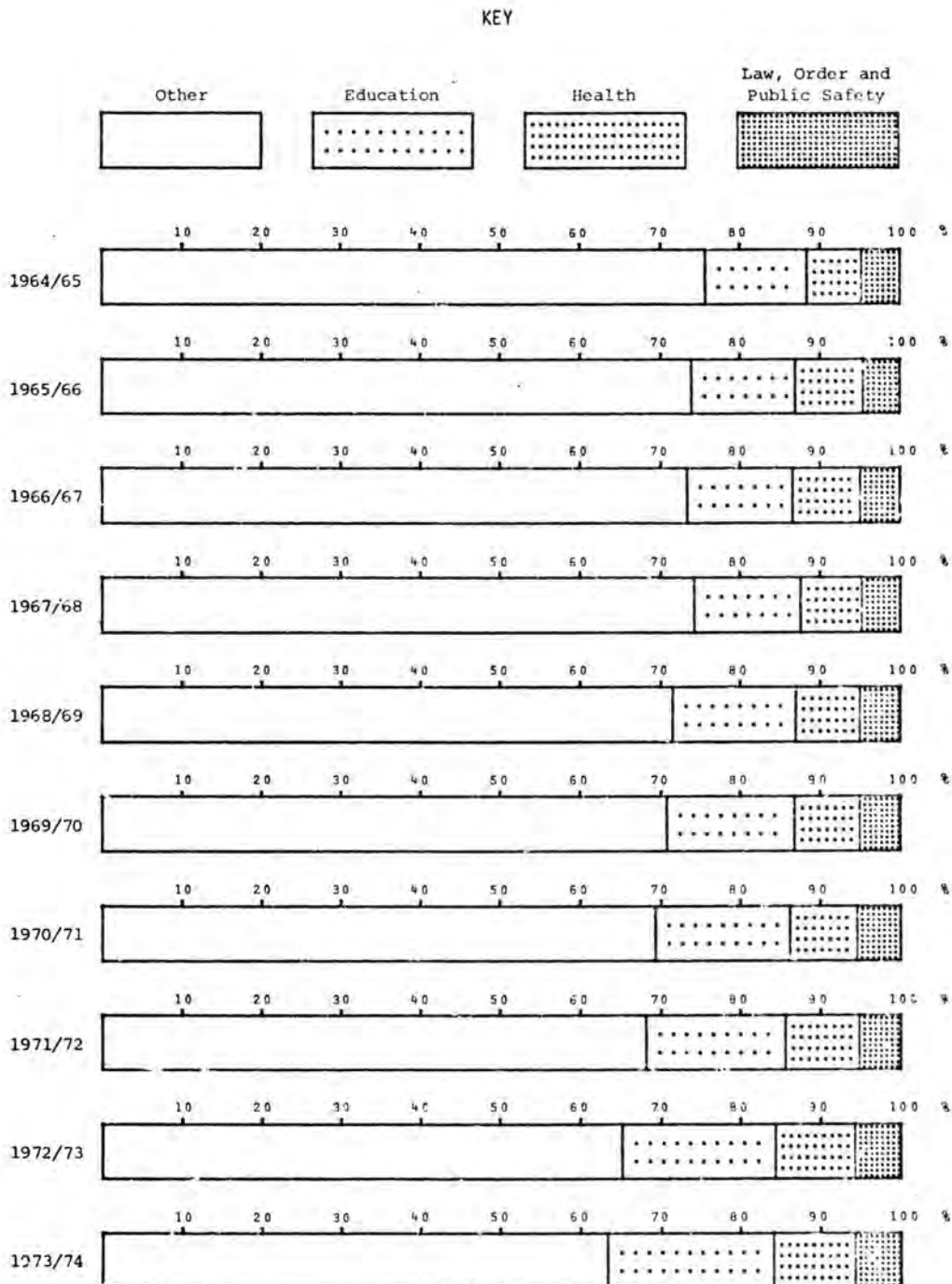


Figure 20

SOUTH AUSTRALIA
COMPARISON OF PERCENTAGE EXPENDITURES OF TOTAL OUTLAY
1964/65 TO 1973/74

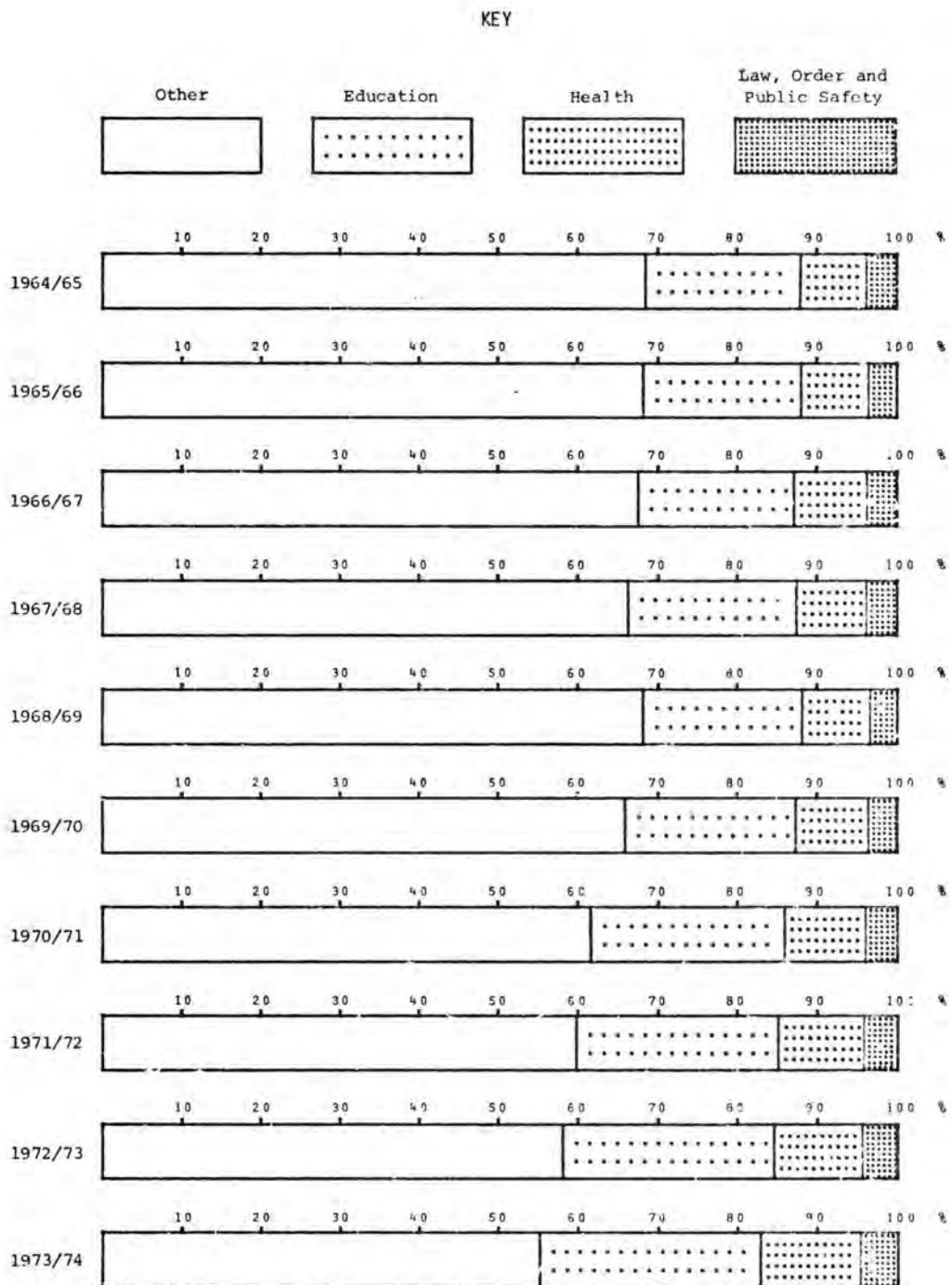


Figure 21

WESTERN AUSTRALIA
COMPARISON OF PERCENTAGE EXPENDITURES OF TOTAL OUTLAY
1964/65 TO 1973/74

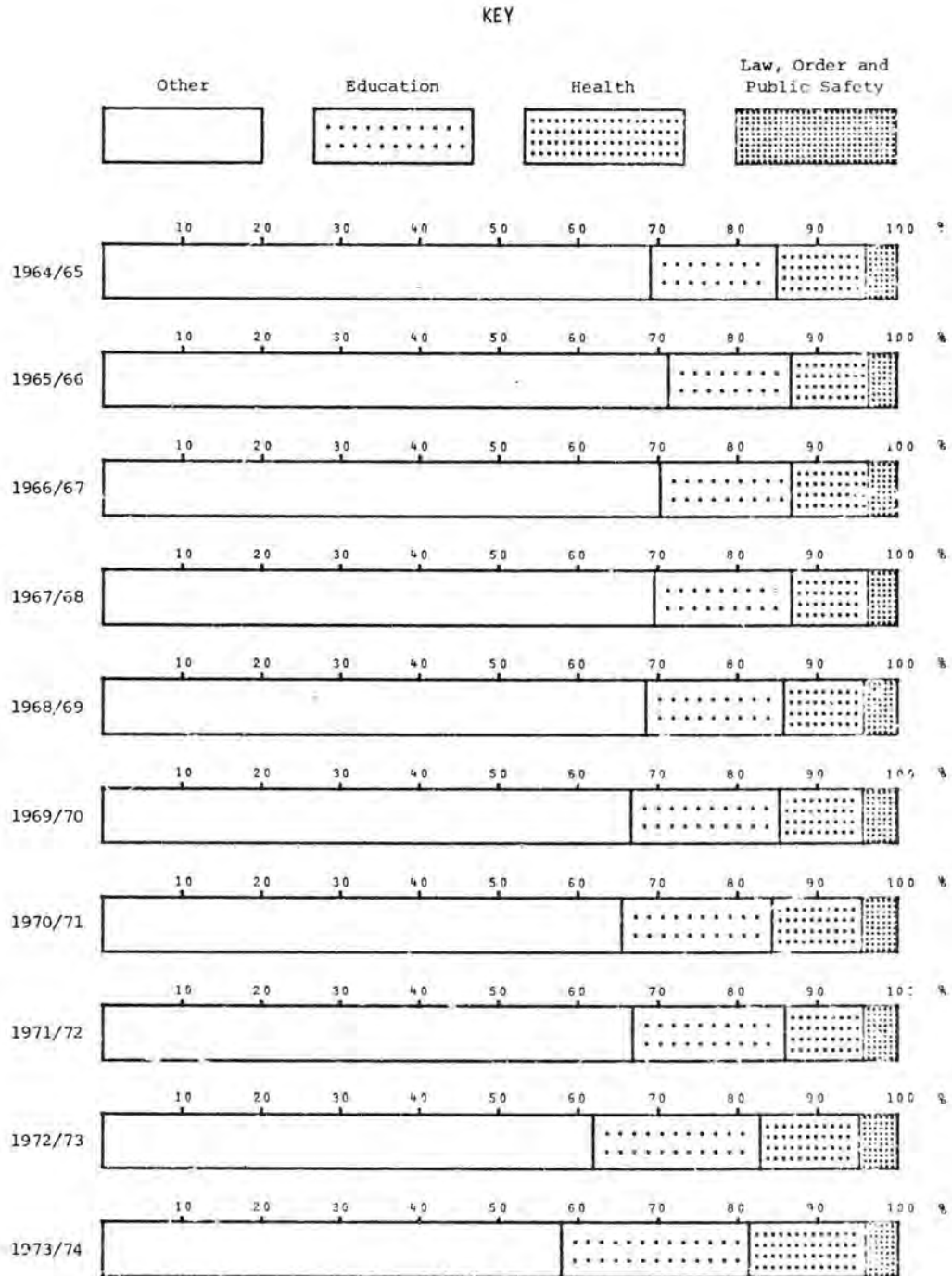


Figure 22

TASMANIA
COMPARISON OF PERCENTAGE EXPENDITURES OF TOTAL OUTLAY
1964/65 TO 1973/74

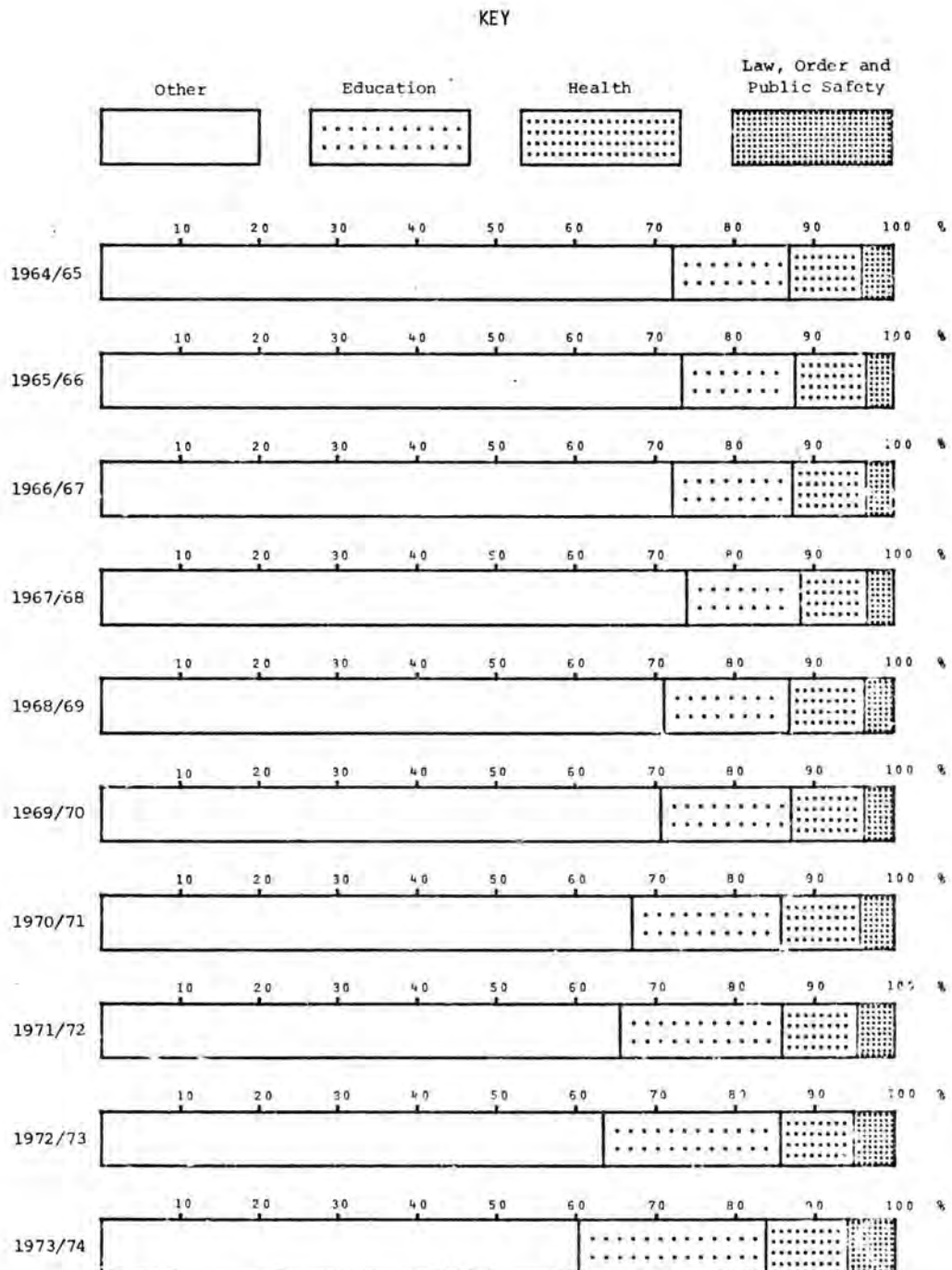


Figure 23

NEW SOUTH WALES
PER HEAD EXPENDITURE ON LAW, ORDER AND PUBLIC SAFETY, EDUCATION AND HEALTH
1963/64 TO 1972/73

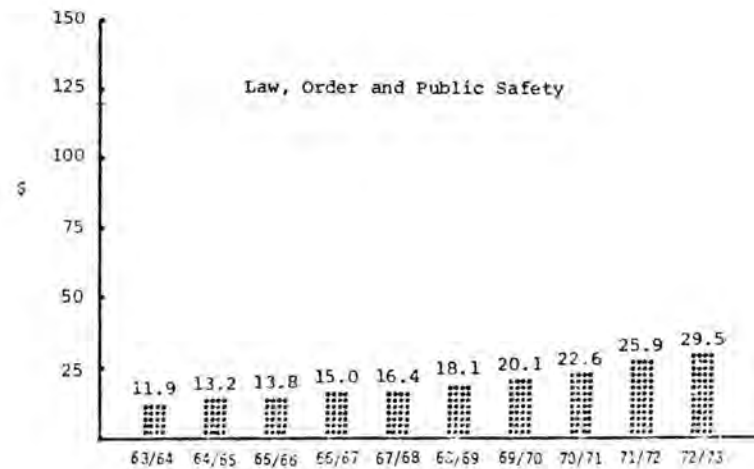
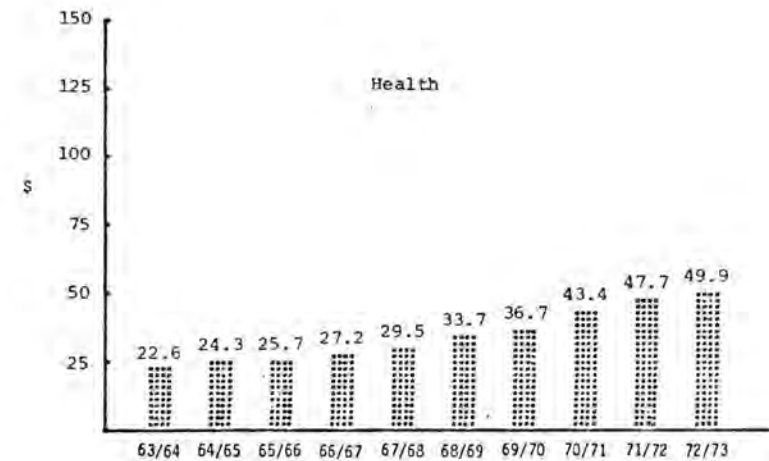
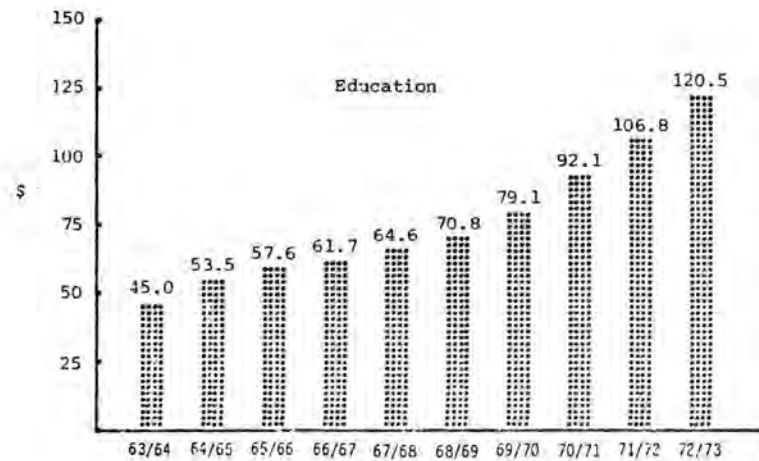


Figure 24

VICTORIA
PER HEAD EXPENDITURE ON LAW, ORDER AND PUBLIC SAFETY, EDUCATION AND HEALTH
1963/64 TO 1972/73

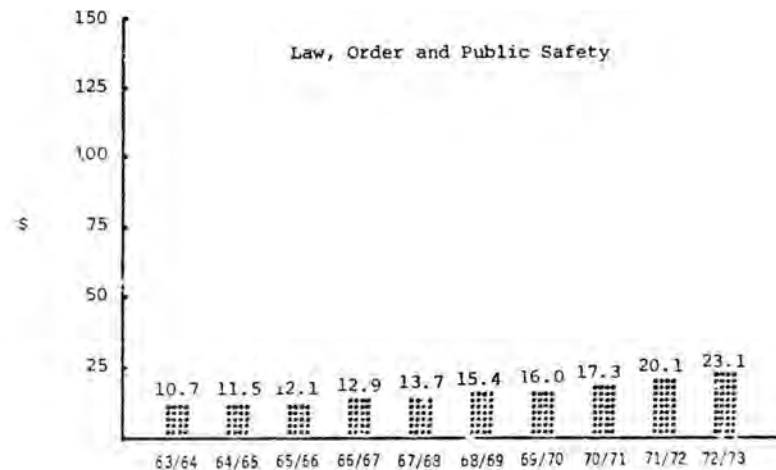
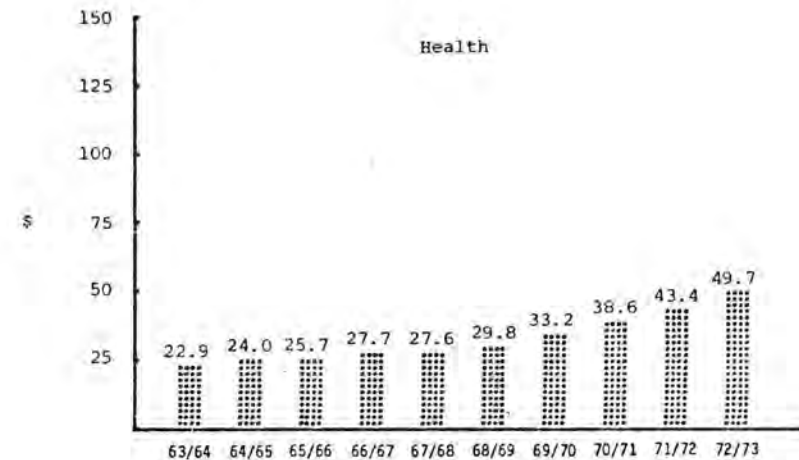
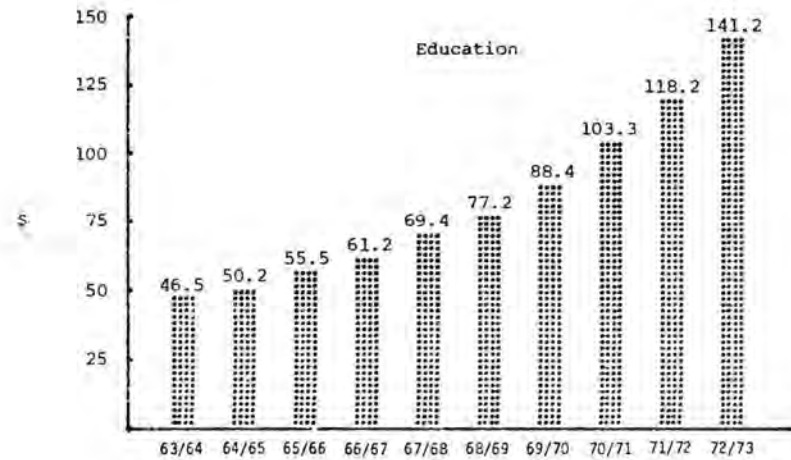


Figure 25

QUEENSLAND
PER HEAD EXPENDITURE ON LAW, ORDER AND PUBLIC SAFETY, EDUCATION AND HEALTH
1963/64 TO 1972/73

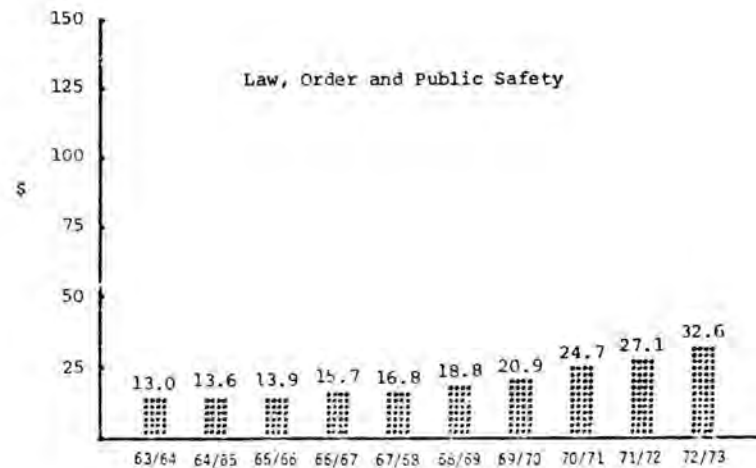
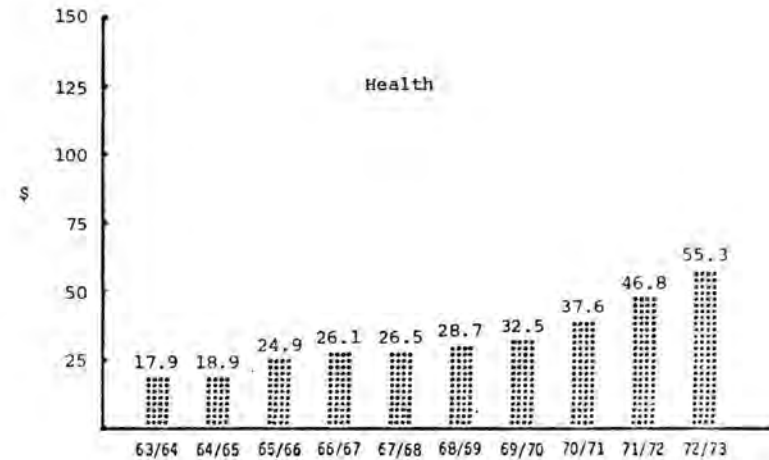
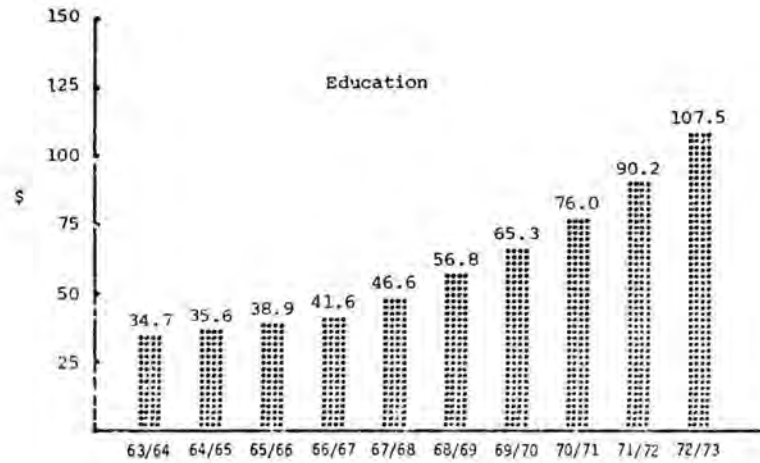


Figure 26

SOUTH AUSTRALIA
PER HEAD EXPENDITURE ON LAW, ORDER AND PUBLIC SAFETY, EDUCATION AND HEALTH
1963/64 TO 1972/73

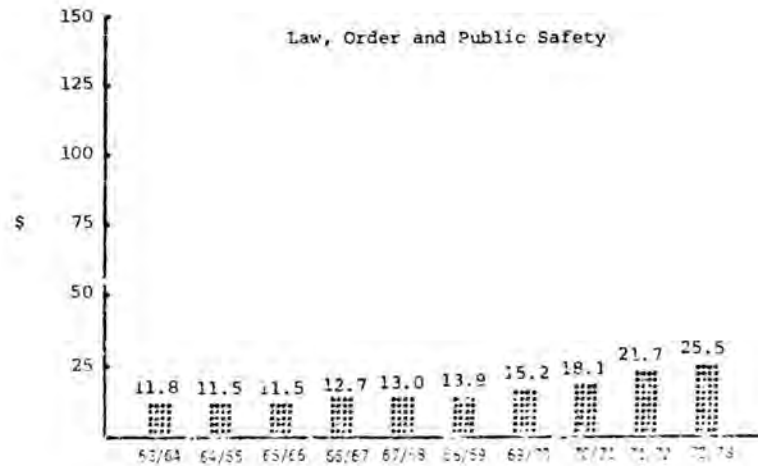
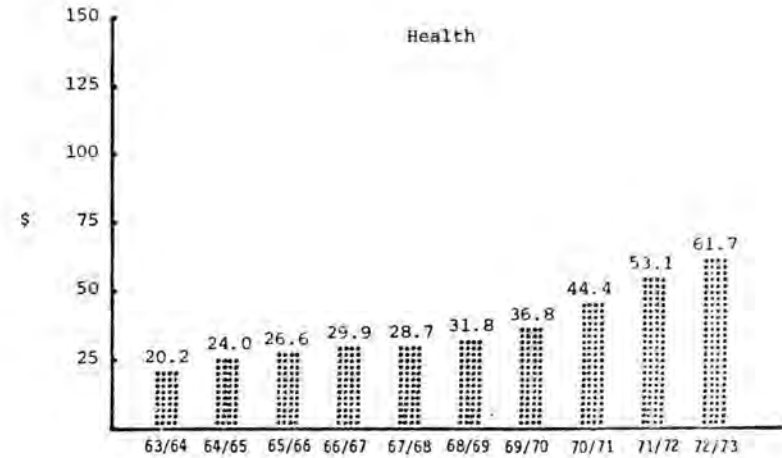
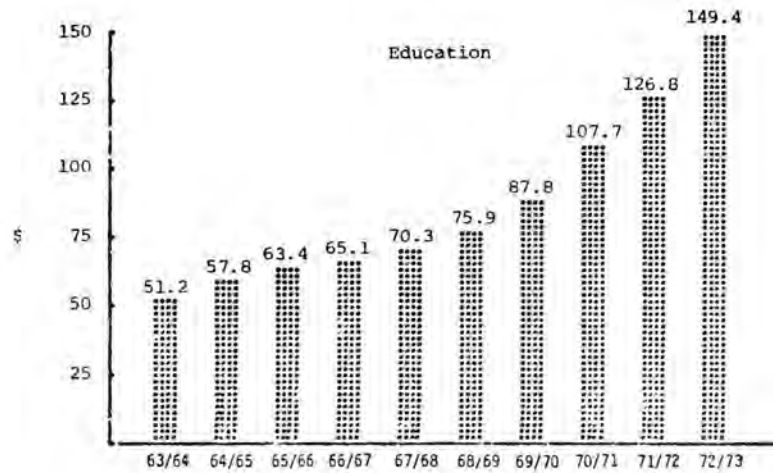


Figure 27

WESTERN AUSTRALIA
PER HEAD EXPENDITURE ON LAW, ORDER AND PUBLIC SAFETY, EDUCATION AND HEALTH
1963/64 TO 1972/73

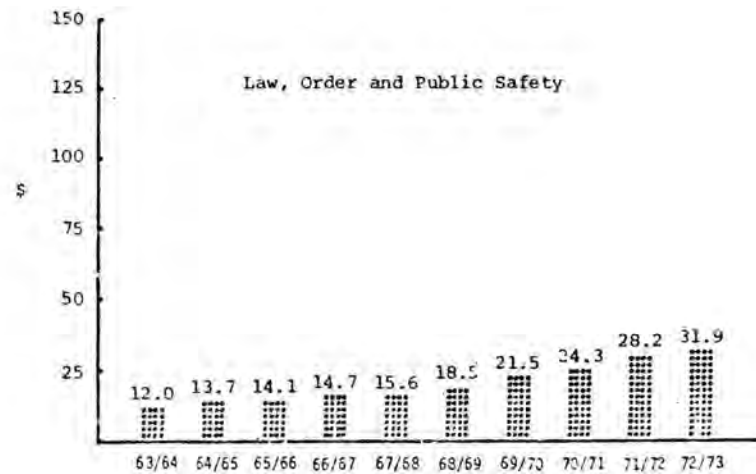
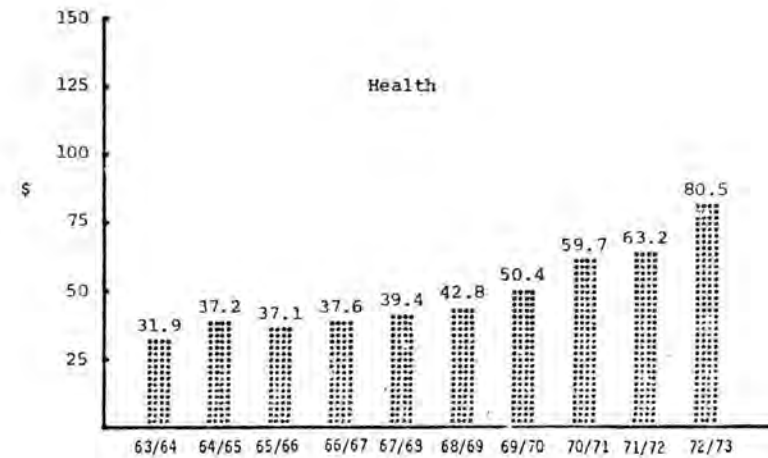
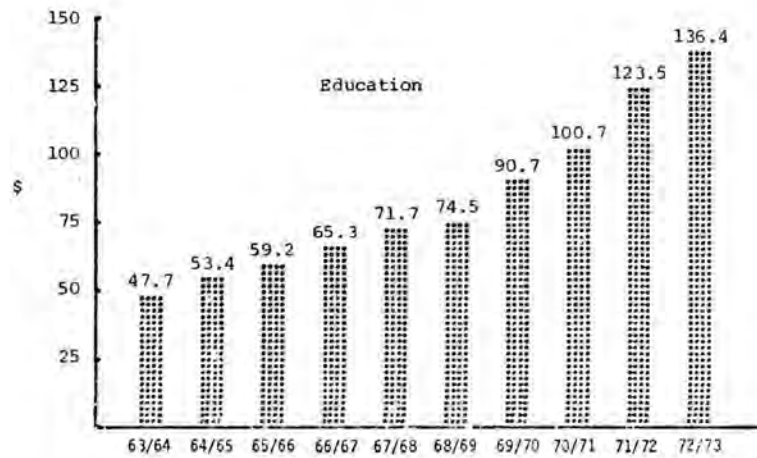


Figure 28

TASMANIA
PER HEAD EXPENDITURE ON LAW, ORDER AND PUBLIC SAFETY, EDUCATION AND HEALTH
1963/64 TO 1972/73

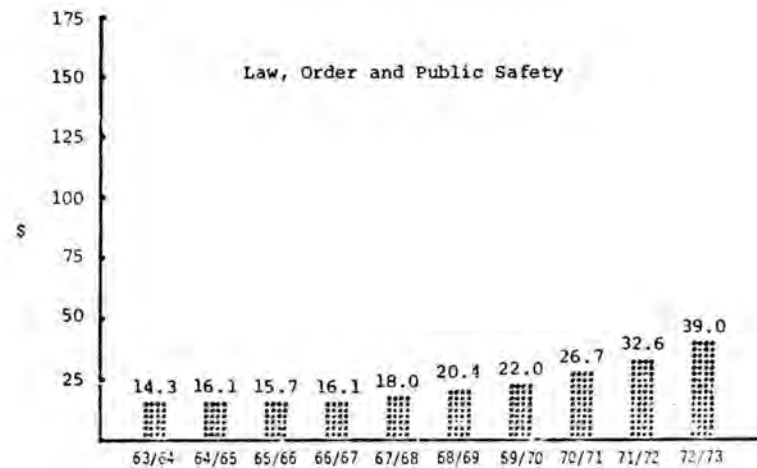
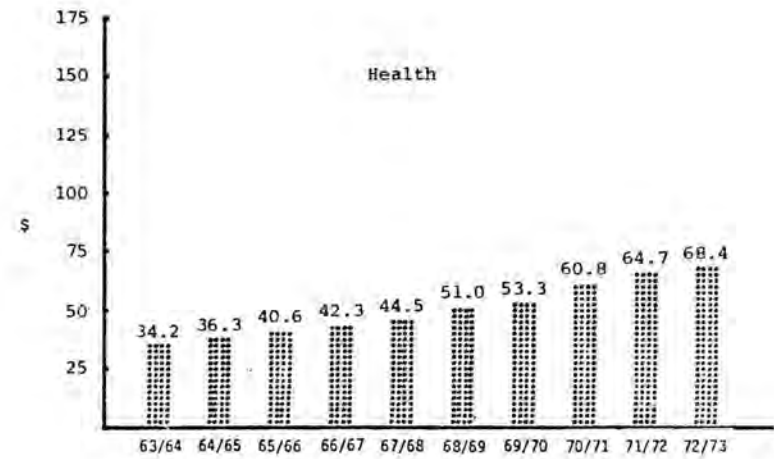
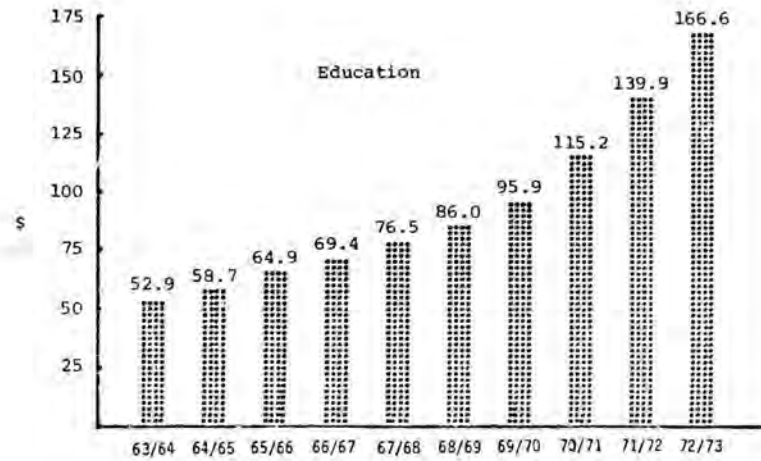


Figure 29

NEW SOUTH WALES
TIME SERIES ANALYSIS FOR EDUCATION, HEALTH, AND LAW, ORDER AND PUBLIC SAFETY EXPENDITURE
1964/65 TO 1973/74

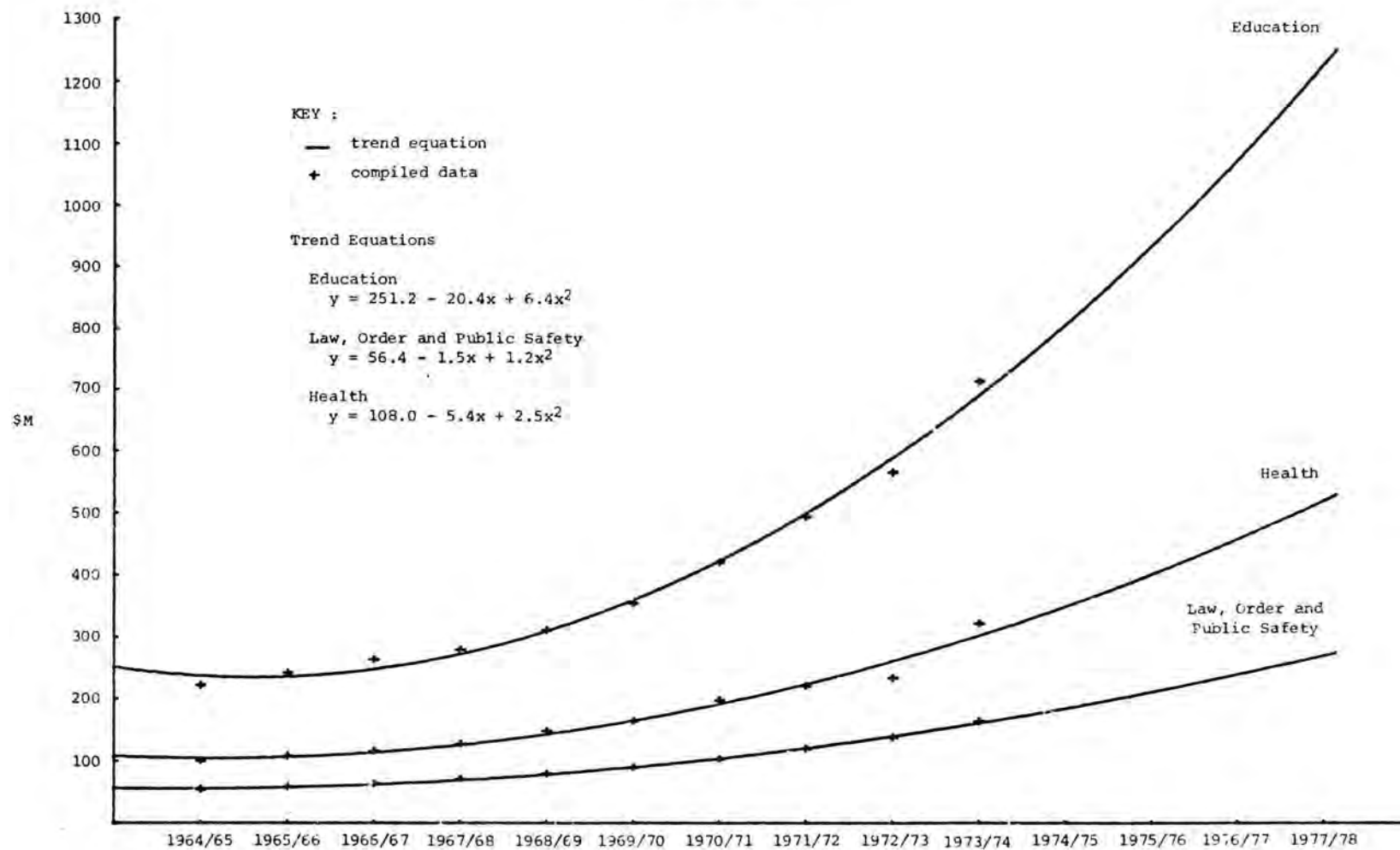


Figure 30

VICTORIA
TIME SERIES ANALYSIS FOR EDUCATION, HEALTH, AND LAW, ORDER AND PUBLIC SAFETY EXPENDITURE
1964/65 TO 1973/74

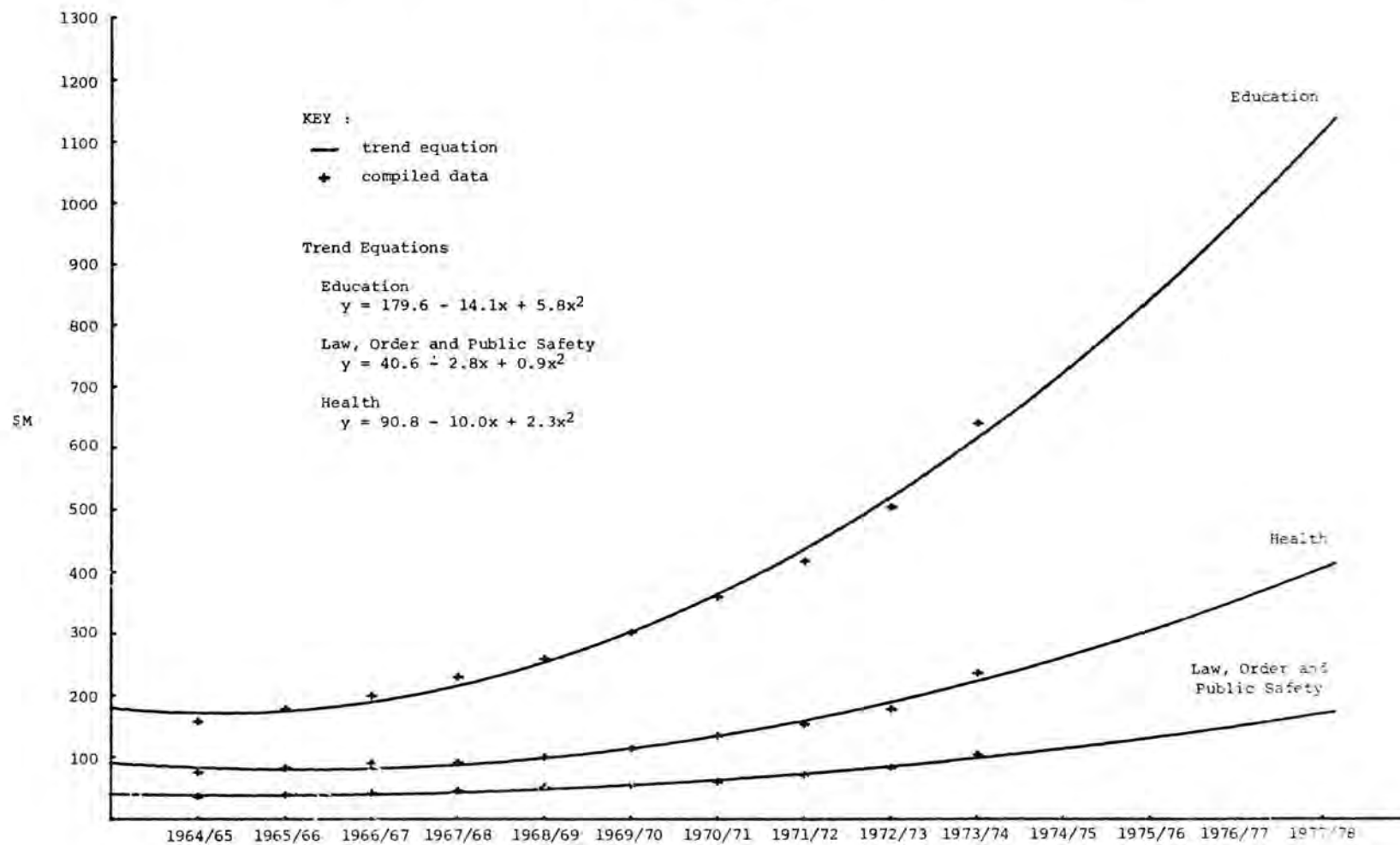


Figure 31

QUEENSLAND
TIME SERIES ANALYSIS FOR EDUCATION, HEALTH, AND LAW, ORDER AND PUBLIC SAFETY EXPENDITURE
1964/65 TO 1973/74

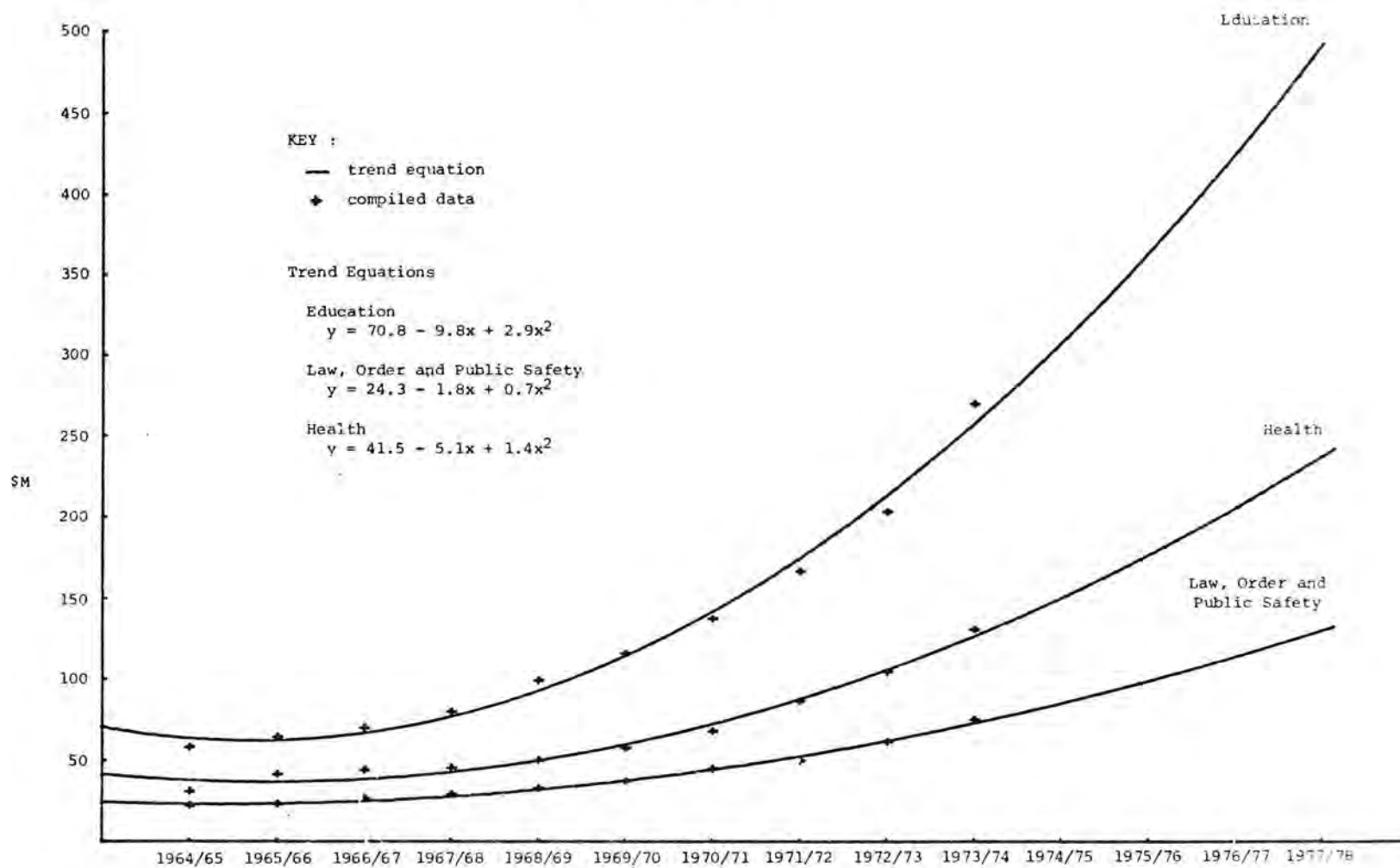


Figure 32

SOUTH AUSTRALIA
TIME SERIES ANALYSIS FOR EDUCATION, HEALTH, AND LAW, ORDER AND PUBLIC SAFETY EXPENDITURE
1964/65 TO 1973/74

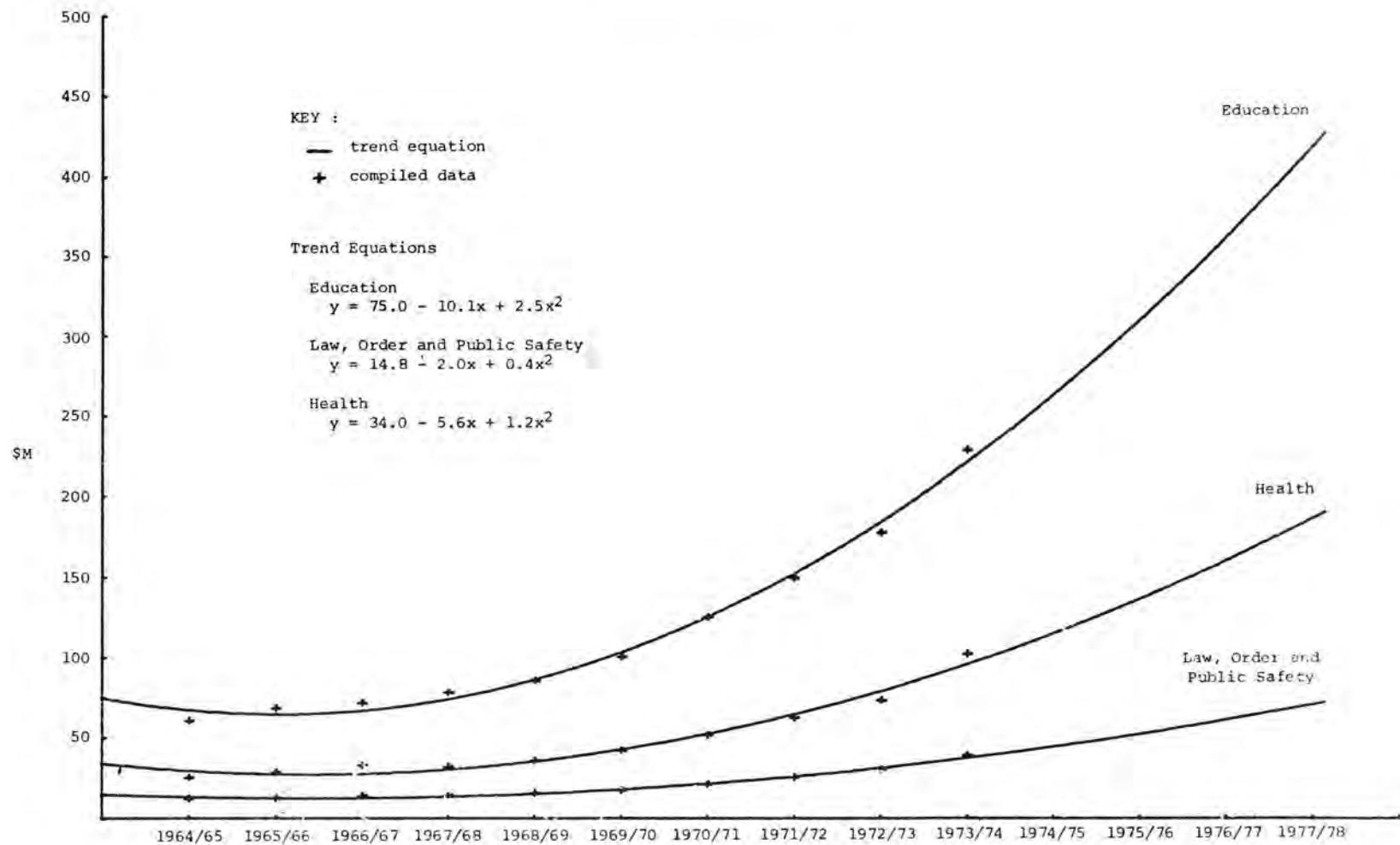


Figure 33

WESTERN AUSTRALIA
TIME SERIES ANALYSIS FOR EDUCATION, HEALTH, AND LAW, ORDER AND PUBLIC SAFETY EXPENDITURE
1964/65 TO 1973/74

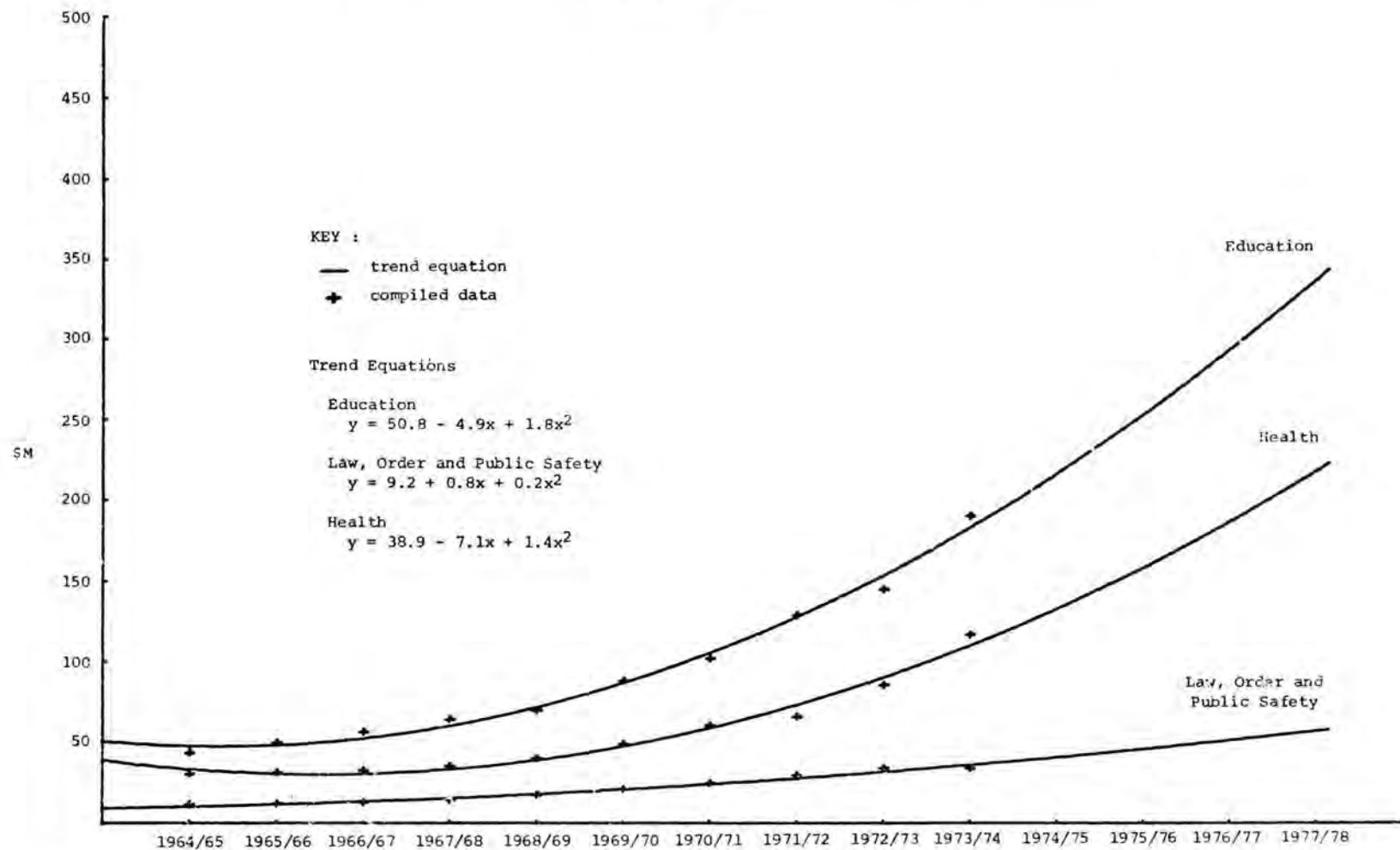


Figure 34

TASMANIA
TIME SERIES ANALYSIS FOR EDUCATION, HEALTH, AND LAW, ORDER AND PUBLIC SAFETY EXPENDITURE
1964/65 TO 1973/74

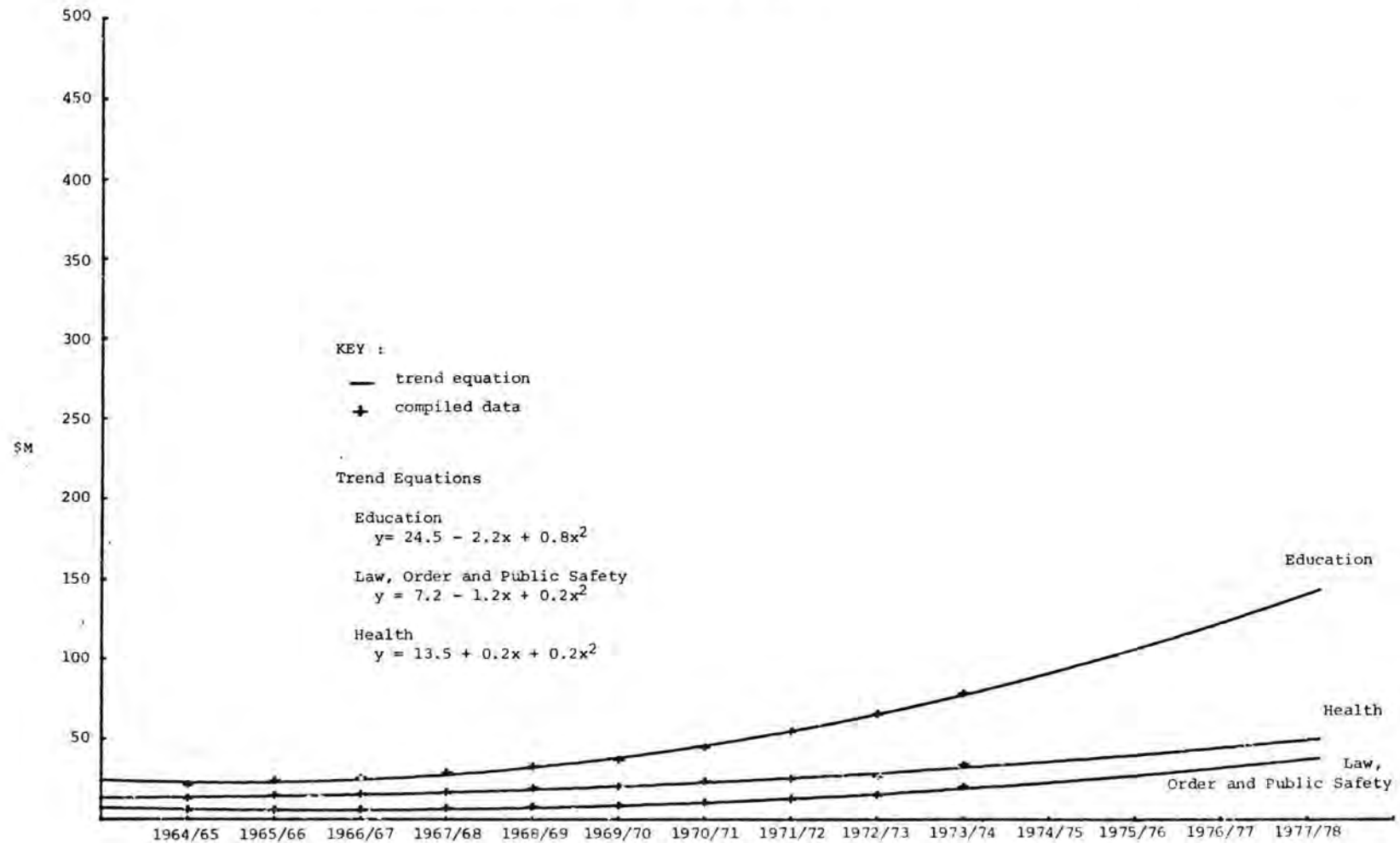


Figure 35

ALL STATES
TIME SERIES ANALYSIS FOR EDUCATION, HEALTH, AND LAW, ORDER AND PUBLIC SAFETY EXPENDITURE
1964/65 TO 1973/74

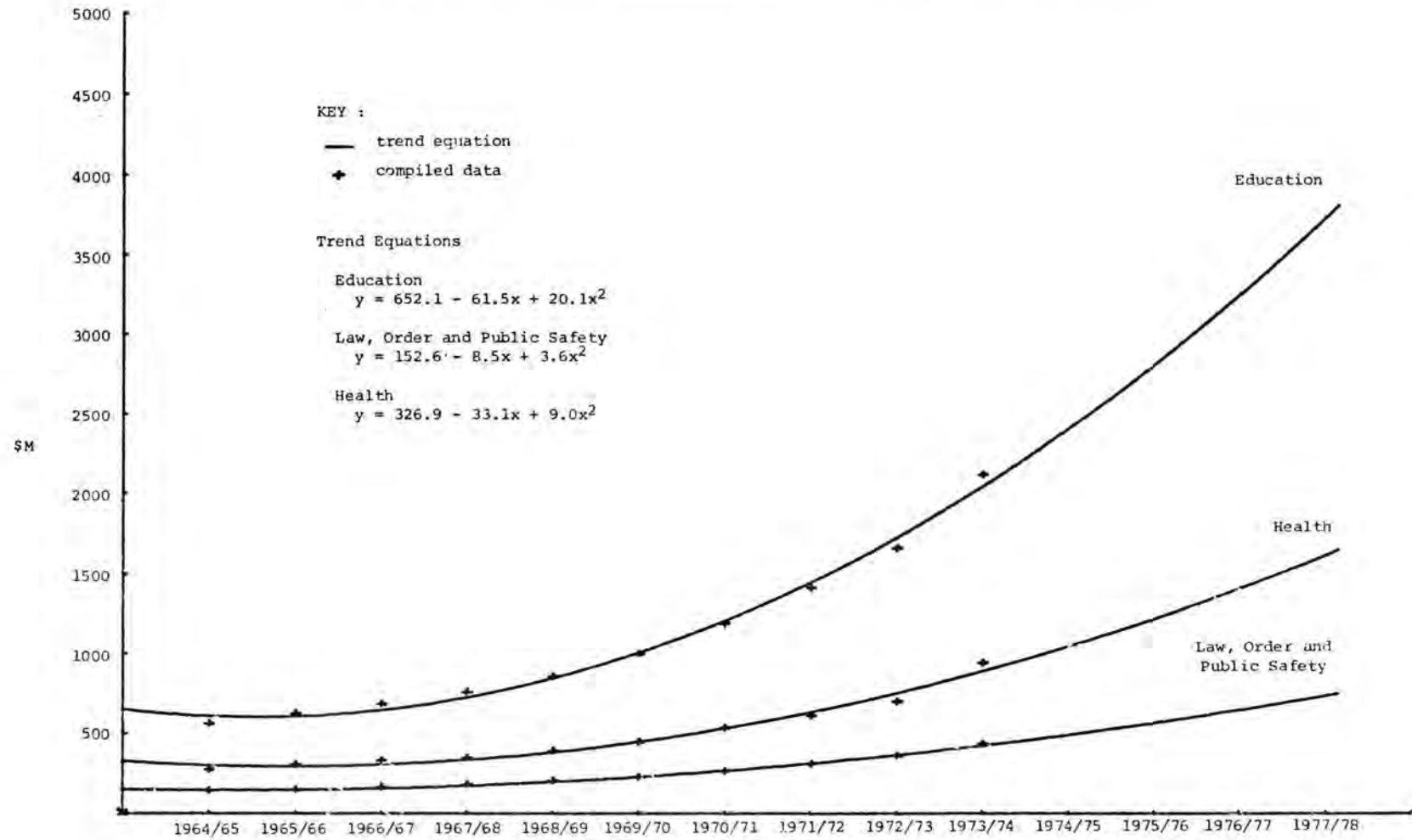


Figure 36

CLASSIFICATION BREAKDOWN FOR LAW, ORDER AND PUBLIC SAFETY, EDUCATION AND HEALTH

Herein are included the classification headings that make up the expenditure items for the major headings of Law, Order and Public Safety, Education and Health. They are reproduced from the Australian Bureau of Statistics publication Public Authority Finance 1973-74, Ref. No. 5.43, pp. 91-93. The reader is referred to this publication where these definitions are explained in greater detail.

Law, Order and Public Safety

- Law courts and legal services
- Correctional and custodial services
- Police services
- Fire protection services
- Road safety
- Other services

Education

- General administration, regulation and research
- Transportation of students
- Primary and secondary education
- Vocational training
- University education
- Other higher education
- Other education programs

Health

- General administration, regulation and research
- Hospital and clinical services
 - Mental Health
 - Health of ex-servicemen
 - Nursing care for the aged
 - Other hospital and clinical services
- Other health services
 - Preventive services
 - Maternal and infant health
 - Health of Aborigines
 - Medical and pharmaceutical benefits programs
 - Domiciliary care
 - Health of school children
 - Community health centres
 - Ambulance services
 - Other health services

LIMITATIONS OF SELECTED CRIME REPORTED OR
BECOMING KNOWN TO POLICE STATISTICS

Below are listed the footnotes that qualify the Selected Crime Reported or Becoming Known to Police Statistics, as they appear in the Australian Official Year Books.

Official Year Book of the Commonwealth of Australia, No. 57, 1971, p. 440.

Serious Assault: These are assaults normally dealt with on indictment. Includes woundings, offences causing bodily harm, assaults with a weapon, etc., and attempts of this nature. Excludes sexual assault and robbery. Uniform interpretation of this definition between States is especially difficult to effect.

Breaking and entering (dwellings, shops, offices, etc.) 1966/Aust.: All reported breakings, etc.

Breaking and entering (dwellings, shops, offices, etc.) from 1967: Excludes offences involving property valued at \$100 or less.

Official Year Book of Australia, No. 59, 1973, p. 464.

Breaking and entering (dwellings, shops, offices, etc.) 1971, 1972: Excludes 8,175 attempted breaking and entering offences in N.S.W. in 1971, and 8,282 in 1972.

Official Year Book of Australia, No. 60, 1974, p. 481.

N.S.W.: Statistics for 1971 and later years are not necessarily comparable with those for earlier years because of changes in reporting procedures.

Homicide 1973: From July 1973, Statistics for some States include Manslaughter arising from motor traffic accidents.

Serious Assault: This is unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe bodily injury, usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or other means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. Excludes attempted murder, robbery, sexual offences and offences where bodily injury results from negligent acts or omissions. Uniform interpretation of this definition between States is especially difficult to effect.

Serious Assault 1973: Statistics for Victoria are not comparable with earlier years due to a change in collection procedures in that State.

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FOOTNOTES

1. UNITED STATES. NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION AND STATISTICS SERVICE. *Historical statistics on expenditure and employment for the criminal justice system, 1971-1973*. Gvt. Prt., Washington, D.C. 1975.
2. The net expenditures of Gaols and Reformatories, Administration of Justice and Police for 1963-64 to 1973-74 were compiled from the following publications:

Public Authority Finance
State Governments: Social Services 1969-70
Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics
Canberra, Australia
Reference No. 5.37

Public Authority Finance
State Governments: Social Services 1971-72
Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics
Canberra, Australia
Reference No. 5.37

Public Authority Finance
State Governments: Social Services 1972-73
Australian Bureau of Statistics
Canberra
Reference No. 5.37

Public Authority Finance
State Governments: Social Services 1973-74
Australian Bureau of Statistics
Canberra
Reference No. 5.37

3. The salaries for police were obtained from the Australian Bureau of Statistics Social Services Worksheets for Public Authority Finance. These are the basis from which the publications mentioned in Footnote 2 are produced.
4. The expenditures for Law, Order and Public Safety, Education and Health were compiled from:

Public Authority Finance
State and Local Authorities 1973-74
Australian Bureau of Statistics
Canberra
Reference No. 5.43

5. The Selected Crimes Reported or Becoming Known to Police were taken from:

Official Year Book of the Commonwealth of Australia
Commonwealth Bureau of Census & Statistics
Canberra, Australia

No. 57 1971, page 440

No. 58 1972, page 456

and

Official Year Book of Australia
Australian Bureau of Statistics
Canberra, Australia

No. 59 1973, page 464

No. 60 1974, page 481

The most current data for any particular year was used in all cases.

The mean populations for calendar years were used in calculating the per head of population rates for selected crime.

These were obtained from:

Official Year Book of the Commonwealth of Australia
Commonwealth Bureau of Census & Statistics
Canberra, Australia

No. 57 1971, page 129

No. 58 1972, page 131

and

Official Year Book of Australia
Australian Bureau of Statistics
Canberra, Australia

No. 59 1973, page 133

No. 60 1974, page 139

The most current data from any Year Book was used in all cases.

6. See Footnotes 2, 3, 4 and 5.
7. See Footnote 2.
8. See Footnotes 2 and 4.
9. See Footnote 3.
10. Police strengths were compiled from:

Official Year Book of the Commonwealth of Australia
Commonwealth Bureau of Census & Statistics
Canberra, Australia

No. 57 1971, page 447
 Table: Police Forces - States & Territories
 1966 to 1970

and

Official Year Book of Australia
 Australian Bureau of Statistics
 Canberra, Australia

No. 60 1974, page 490
 Table: Police Forces

11. Per head net expenditures were obtained from the same source as Footnote 2.
12. The totals of the Consolidated Revenue Funds for each State were obtained from individual State's Year Books.

Official Year Book of New South Wales
 No. 63, 1974
 Bureau of Census & Statistics, Sydney
 Page 267

Victorian Year Book 1975
 Number 89
 Australian Bureau of Statistics, Victorian Office
 Pages 555-556

Queensland Year Book 1975
 No. 35
 Australian Bureau of Statistics, Queensland Office
 Pages 464-465

South Australian Year Book 1975
 No. 10: 1975
 Australian Bureau of Statistics, South Australian Office
 Pages 608-609

Western Australian Year Book 1975
 No. 14, 1975
 Australian Bureau of Statistics, Western Australian Office
 Page 300

Tasmanian Year Book
 No. 9 1975
 Australian Bureau of Statistics, Hobart
 Pages 132-134

13. The Consumer Price Index data were taken from the publication:

Consumer Price Index - December Quarter 1975
 Australian Bureau of Statistics, Canberra
 Reference No. 901
 Page 5



14. Total Outlay was obtained from the same source as Footnote 4.
15. See Footnote 5.
16. RURAL BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES. The cost of crime. *Social Survey*, September 1968, pp. 249-254.
17. PROCEEDINGS - TRAINING PROJECT NO. 23, *The Use of Customary Law in the Criminal Justice System*, Australian Institute of Criminology, p. 2.
18. *Op. cit.* p. 250.
19. See Footnote 3.
20. See Footnote 10.
21. See Footnote 4.
22. See Footnote 4.
23. See Footnote 4.
24. See Footnote 4.
25. See Footnote 4.
26. See Footnote 4.
27. See Footnote 4.
28. See Footnote 2.
29. See Footnote 2.
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