AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY
IN ASSOCIATION WITH THE AUSTRALIAN
BUREAU OF STATISTICS

CURRENT SOURCES OF AUSTRALIAN CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS

A REFERENCE REPORT

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FOREWORD

Every year since its establishment in 1973 the staff of the Australian Institute of Criminology has received a steady flow of requests for statistical information about various aspects of crime and criminal justice. These requests have largely been directed to the library staff but many have also been directed to Institute researchers. There is such a wide variety of sources of criminal justice data that Institute staff have had considerable difficulty in locating the necessary information.

These difficulties were echoed at an Institute seminar for criminal justice librarians held in March 1984. At that seminar the participants made a plea for a list of the various sources of criminal justice statistics if only to help them as to where to look for the required information.

The Institute was anxious to meet this need and also to play a more active role in the collection and dissemination of criminal justice statistics. The Institute did not itself have the resources needed to undertake this task and commenced negotiations in early 1984 with the Australian Bureau of Statistics for a suitable officer to be 'outposted' to the Institute for this purpose. The result was the appointment of Ms Debbie Neuhaus for a twelve-month period.

The Director of the Institute, Professor Richard Harding, and I warmly acknowledge the full co-operation of the Bureau with this project and also commend the efforts of Debbie Neuhaus in completing this daunting task. While at the Institute she also made herself available for consultation and advice on a wide range of other projects and statistical exercises.

This publication is but a small step in the direction of improved criminal justice statistics in Australia. It does not provide any data but simply describes the statistical collections that are available. It is to be followed by further work evaluating the available information and identifying the gaps that need to be filled.

David Biles
Deputy Director

March 1986

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INTRODUCTION

Objective

The aim of this report is to assist those who wish to obtain statistics on some aspect of the criminal justice system in Australia by providing a detailed guide as to the type of information available in various publications. It was felt that there was a demand for such a reference document because it is not easy to establish what relevant statistics are produced. There are many different organisations or government departments involved in the justice system, each of which is responsible for a different area, and therefore for the collection of statistics in that area. The problem of dispersed responsibility is increased by the fact that there are also significant disparities between the jurisdictions. Thus, if one wishes to obtain national Australian statistics, many different sources may need to be consulted only to find that because of inconsistencies in the scope, coverage, counting rules, definitions and level of detail the statistics are of limited value.

Whilst a bibliography such as this one will not directly improve this situation it is hoped that it will at least assist researchers and others who wish to obtain criminal justice statistics to establish what relevant information may be available. It also can be used as the basis of an examination of the collection of criminal justice statistics with a view as to where future changes and developments in this area may be valuable.

Scope

The scope of this report has been limited to only those publications which satisfy the following criteria as it was not possible, or considered to be worthwhile, to attempt to include every report, paper, bulletin etc. which contained any statistics on some aspect of criminal justice. Therefore all 'one-off' research studies, books or collections have been excluded as these do not provide data on an on-going basis. However, all publications which have been continued to be produced over a number of years, even if somewhat irregularly, have been covered.

Because the purpose of this report is to provide a list of what data are generally available it only contains descriptions of that which may be obtained from published sources. In some instances further details may actually be collected, although not published, and in these cases more information may be available on request. Where it has been possible to ascertain this, a note to this effect has been included in the 'Comments' on the relevant publication, along with the type of extra data (when known).

In recent years there have been many changes in what bulletins and publications containing criminal justice statistics have been produced. A number have been discontinued altogether, and others have been replaced by a new series or their title changed. This report only lists those which have been issued since 1980, or, in the case of those which have been replaced by a new series, only

the new publication is described. Thus, for example, the Australian Bureau of Statistics bulletin 'Prisoners, New South Wales' whose final issue covered the 1979/80 fiscal year has not been included. Where there have been changes or modifications in recent years this has been noted in the 'Comments' section of the current, related publications.

Frequently writers, when discussing or analysing a criminological issue, will present statistics relevant to their topic. Usually the figures have been obtained from other sources and, whilst bringing the data together is most useful, it may be obtained by consulting the original references. It was therefore deemed unnecessary to include a description of such secondary sources of data in this report.

As noted above the type of information published has varied considerably in recent years, and this is particularly the case with respect to the annual reports. These reports usually attempt to reflect the current political and public concerns with regard to the work of a government department and hence are influenced by these concerns as to what issues are discussed and what statistics are included. Despite this there is usually some consistency between the annual reports of the one department both as to the layout, range of information presented and the type and detail of figures involved. However, it should be noted that the descriptions given here only relate to one edition, and this was the latest available at the time of writing. Unfortunately, because of the delays in tabling annual reports before the Parliaments, these were often out of date. In most cases the most recent reports produced were for 1982/83, although a few for 1983/84 were available. Some of the descriptions had to be based on 1981/82 data.

Outline

The statistics on aspects of the criminal justice system cover a large number of different topics, and users of the data may wish to focus on any one of these. For example, one may have as a particular area of interest: offenders, victims, types of offence, punishments and penalties, court activity etc. However, such issues often involve more than one aspect of the system (e.g. a study on juvenile offenders could require data on offences, court proceedings, use of detention and other corrections) and require consulting a variety of sources.

In an attempt to reflect what appear to be the major types of concern, and because of the ways in which the data are produced, publications have been classified according to the following 6 general themes:

Chapter 1 - Police Statistics
Chapter 2 - Court Statistics
Chapter 3 - Prison Statistics
Chapter 4 - Non-custodial Community-Based Corrections
Chapter 5 - Juveniles
Chapter 6 - Victims

Chapter 1 covers offences dealt with by the police, police

personnel and expenditure. Chapter 2 describes aspects of lower and higher court hearings (excluding Children's Courts) such as types of offence, outcome, penalties etc. Chapter 3 contains statistics on the prison populations, as well as other matters such as revenue/expenditure, staff, medical treatment, escapes, criminal record, and special programs in prisons. The chapter on community-based corrections covers the schemes of probation, parole, Community Service Orders and Attendance Centres. Population statistics, along with data on applications for parole, breaches of probation and parole, and reports completed with regard to these schemes are described in this chapter. In the publications described in Chapters 1-4 information on offenders (e.g. age, sex, marital status) is sometimes also provided and this has been noted where applicable.

Whilst Chapter 5 refers to juveniles this term is used in the general sense, and has not been restricted by any legal definition. It includes data on Children's Courts and Panels, and corrective institutions and other forms of supervision or care specifically established for young people. The final chapter presents the data which are available from the victims perspective - what offences are involved, characteristics of the victim, police awareness of incidents etc.

A more extensive outline as to what information is included in each of these areas, and the way in which it is presented, is given in the individual introductory sections of each chapter.

Format

Some points which provide a guideline as to the layout of this report, and the frequently used abbreviations are:

(i) The general format of each chapter is that publications which cover the whole of Australia are listed first, followed by those for each of the States/Territories in the following order: New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, Western Australia, South Australia, Tasmania, Northern Territory, Australian Capital Territory.

(ii) The procedure used to describe each publication is generally based on the following headings:

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

The 'Comments' note points such as: any recent changes in a series, the historical data included (i.e. prior to the reference period); other sources of statistics on that topic; and developments which may be of significance to the statistics obtained.

(iii) A number of different procedures have been used to list the definitions and categories of the variables, depending upon whether there was uniformity within a publication. In the case of the annual reports the same definitions or categories were not consistently applied throughout the one report. It was therefore necessary to explain these for each case separately and footnotes, rather than a section on definitions, were used.

In those instances where the number of categories employed in presenting the published data were judged to be more than could realistically be described in detail (approximately 10 or more) only the total number of categories has been specified. This has been done by showing the number of categories used for a variable in brackets after each reference in the table listings. It was felt that these figures would provide a sufficient indicator of the extent of the detail which could be expected. In those cases where only a few categories (approximately 3 or less) are used and these had short, self-explanatory labels then the actual headings have been shown in the table listing.

(iv) Where the listed tables and statistics do not contain a reference date this should be taken as the reference period as specified for that publication.

(v) The common abbreviations are:

ABS - Australian Bureau of Statistics
AFP - Australian Federal Police
AIC - Australian Institute of Criminology
CSO - Community Service Order
TSI - Torres Strait Islander
YTC - Youth Training Centre

Understanding and Using Criminal Justice Statistics

Any one statistical collection can only represent a single aspect of criminal justice, which is a complex system made up of many different elements. Clearly, the statistics from any one section cannot be used as an indicator of the role or extent of a specific variable for the entire system. For example, the number of offences recorded by police cannot be taken as an accurate representation of the level of crime in the community as many offences are not reported to them. Court statistics are even less likely to reflect crime rates because not all offences dealt with by the police will result in a court appearance (e.g. uncleared offences, those where a caution or warning was deemed to be sufficient), and a single appearance may deal with several offences. Thus, court statistics may only be taken as an indication of the way that part of the system functions (e.g. number of cases dealt with, types of offence, penalties imposed), and police statistics as a measure of aspects of incidents reported to the police. It is therefore important that, when using such statistics, these differences are recognised, and taken into consideration when necessary.

As well as the differences in the scope of the incidents and offenders covered by the various aspects of the system there are a number of other possible causes of inconsistencies, both between data from the different elements or from different sources. Some of the more major points or more frequently occurring anomalies, which should be considered are:

- reference period - there is not only variability in the actual period covered (e.g. fiscal versus calendar years) but also in when incidents are counted, hence the period in which they may fall. For example, an incident which takes place on a certain date will not necessarily be reported to the police immediately. Once reported it may then take some time to be cleared up by them and a further period of time before it is finalised by the courts. Therefore, court appearances in a certain period cannot be directly compared with the police statistics for that period, and even the police figures on offences cleared cannot be said to provide an accurate representation of the clear-up rate for the offences reported in that period;

- counting rules - many different bases of counting may be used (e.g. offences, incidents, types of offence, offenders, charges, appearances, all penalties, most serious penalty, receivals at prisons, distinct persons received) Also, the rules applied to establish which incidents/persons/charges/etc. are to be counted may vary. For example, in one State <u>all</u> persons under probationary supervision by its' probation officers may be counted (including those on orders from another State), whereas in another only those persons on that State's probation orders will be included;

- definitions - discrepancies in the definitions applied to categorise variables are common, particularly in the case of demographic data. For example, in some instances de facto marital status may be classed as married whereas in others it will not. Also, for such variables, the point of time which they are said to describe is not always the same (e.g. it may be at the time of the incident, arrest, court hearing, receival at prison). However, this problem is not limited to demographic variables and may arise with factors describing aspects related to 'criminal justice' (e.g. definitions of: most serious offence, cleared offences, final appearances);

- offence classifications - there are vast differences in the level of detail used to describe offences, and in the types of offences allocated to the categories used. Thus, even when two data sources may appear to be describing similar incidents this cannot be assumed to be the case. For example, in some cases sexual offences are included in the category 'offences against the person' (e.g. Court Proceedings Initiated by Police, Victoria, published by the ABS) or with 'assaults' (e.g. Law and Order,

Queensland, published by the ABS) but in other cases these offences are listed separately (e.g. Court Statistics, published by the New South Wales Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, and Crime and Justice in South Australia, Series A published by the South Australian Office of Crime Statistics).

Updating the Listings

A reference guide such as this will obviously become obsolete in a relatively short period of time, particularly since it deals with a field in which there is constant change. This is exacerbated by the fact that it is also an area where the collection and provision of statistics is currently being re-examined, with a view to future developments and extensions. As noted above the descriptions of publications listed here are very much dependent upon the annual reports which were available at the time of writing. However, it is hoped that this guide may be regularly up-dated, or form the basis of further references on sources of criminal justice statistics. If this is the case then its usefulness should not be so severely restricted by this problem.

Other Publications with Criminal Justice Statistics

As well as the publications which are specifically aimed at presenting criminal justice statistics, and the annual reports of departments involved in the justice system, a number of publications which contain a compendium of statistics including data on various aspects of the criminal justice system, are produced. In the majority of such cases the figures are obtained either from annual reports or the appropriate authorities and have already been published elsewhere. These sources of data include the State/Territory and Australian yearbooks and a number of ABS publications. The yearbooks contain a chapter usually entitled 'Law, Order and Public Safety', or 'Justice and Administration of the Law', which includes some relevant statistics. Because the data in the yearbooks are usually about 2 years out of date at the time of printing, and only provide summary statistics which are already available in other annual reports and statistical bulletins, a detailed description has not been given here.

The ABS is the main publisher of bulletins which are a compendium of statistics, including criminal justice data. As with the yearbooks these bulletins are not usually the only publications which present these data, which has often been supplied by the various government departments. The titles of these publications, their frequency of publication, and their ABS catalogue numbers are:

- Social Indicators, Australia (4101.0) - irregular
- Social Indicators, Victoria (4101.2) - irregular, the first one will be released in 1985
- Social Summary, Queensland (4101.3) - annual, the first one will be released in 1985

- Compendium of Demographic and Social Statistics, Western Australia (4103.5) - annual, the first issue was for 1983

- Northern Territory Statistical Summary (1306.7) - annual

- Australian Capital Territory Statistical Summary (1307.0) - annual

As stated above the scope of this report is limited to publications which are, in the main, the original source of the statistics presented. It has also been restricted to data which are produced on a regular, on-going basis and 'one-off' surveys or research projects have not been covered. However, there are a number of publications which are important sources of criminal justice statistics which do not come into these categories. A selection of these papers, books etc. are listed in Appendix I.

Financial Statistics

Information on government expenditure on services related to issues of law, order and criminal justice may be obtained from a number of sources. Most annual reports contain at least some data for their department or service and, in the case of the police and prison statistics, a description of what is published has been included in this paper. However, for the other areas of the justice system there is great variability in the information presented in the reports, and frequently there are not sufficient details for one to be able to identify expenditure specifically relating to criminal justice. No attempt to describe what is available in other areas has therefore been made.

Statistics on State and Commonwealth government funding in the area of law, order and public safety in general are published in a number of ABS bulletins. The broad categories used in these data do not allow for specific details on criminal justice issues only to be identified. They combine expenditure on public safety, defence (Commonwealth), the non-criminal courts etc. in the one general amount, and in some cases expenditure which could be said to be made on criminal justice issues will be included in other categories. For example, the costs of dealing with juvenile offenders will be combined with other services for the welfare of children. However, a list of the ABS publications which present such financial data has been included in Appendix II.

Vital Statistics

Vital statistics are an important source of information which will help in the understanding or analysis of criminal justice statistics. These vital statistics are used to calculate rates, which must be done if meaningful comparisons are to be made. One cannot say that there has been a significant increase in the level of crime over a certain period or in the rate of imprisonment in different States unless variations in the populations are taken into consideration. The vital statistics are also essential when trying to analyse certain phenomena in the criminal justice system (e.g. characteristics of offenders or victims). For example:

- area based population figures are used to calculate imprisonment rates

- age/sex population data are used to compare the distribution of both offenders and victims across age ranges and sex, with that of the general population

- statistics on level of education, country of birth, employment status etc. of the general population have been used to study whether these factors are significantly different for persons involved in a certain section of the criminal justice system (e.g. offenders, prisoners or victims)

The ABS collects and publishes extremely detailed and comprehensive vital statistics and the yearly Catalogue of Publications (catalogue number 1101.0) may be consulted to ascertain what information is available. Because ABS figures are often used in analysing criminal justice data those implementing other statistical collections have often tried to use comparable categories and definitions (e.g. the National Prison Census). However, this is by no means always the case and definitions should be carefully examined for compatibility if comparisons are to be made.

Corporate Crime

Descriptions of the statistics available in the field of corporate crime have not been included in this report except in rare cases (e.g. Lower Court statistics for Tasmania published by the ABS cover all matters dealt with by the Tasmanian or Federal Police and therefore include some matters relating to companies and other organisations).

Although corporate crime is a significant element of the criminal justice system and may have considerable consequences and substantial penalties it was decided not to include it in this report. Rather, because of the large number of publications which include some statistics in this area, it should be treated as a separate issue, perhaps warranting a similar reference report.

There are over 100 regulatory agencies throughout Australia, as well as the local government agencies which have the power to prosecute business offenders. These include the State/Territory/ Commonwealth agencies responsible for corporate affairs, consumer affairs, environmental protection, food standards, occupational health and safety, anti-discrimination legislation and primary produce marketing boards. Generally these agencies publish their own statistics on prosecutions, convictions and penalties in their annual reports. These are the only source of primary data on this subject, and no publications which compile data from a number of different areas have been produced.

CHAPTER 1 - POLICE STATISTICS

The statistics which relate to the police forces and criminal justice may be divided into 3 areas:

(i) Offences dealt with by the police
- general statistics
- details for specific offences.

(ii) Staffing of the police forces, and other departmental personnel.

(iii) Financial data on expenditure and revenue.

The first category covers all criminal offences which are either reported to the police by the victim or some other person, or become known to the police in some other way. In the following descriptions of the published statistics the term 'offences reported' is used to cover all offences of which the police become aware, including those which they discovered in some other way (e.g. when questioning a person re another offence, direct observation of an offence, hearing a burglar alarm etc.). Whilst statistics on such offences are often used as an indication of the level of crime in the community they cannot present a truly accurate profile, and have a number of limitations. Clearly, not all offences occurring are brought to the attention of the police, and the rate of reporting varies considerably depending on the nature of the offence and other variables (e.g. severity of injuries, value of property loss/damage, victim/offender relationship). This rate may be as low as 10-30 per cent in the case of rape, and as high as 70-80 per cent for break and enter offences.

Police based statistics describing the incidents dealt with by the forces are also limited by the fact that they do not include a great deal of ancillary information on characteristics of victims, offenders, the nature of the incident and the outcome of investigations or charges. However, they provide essential data on one section of the whole criminal justice system and are therefore valuable for the information they provide on that aspect of the system.

The statistics published on offences reported or becoming known to the police have been divided into 2 sections in the following descriptions. Firstly, there is a list of data presented which covers all offences, including the total number of reports and number of offences cleared. Secondly, the type of extra information which has been included for specific offences is enumerated. Also, where available, a section with details on offences committed by juveniles, or on the juvenile offenders, has been included. The majority of the detailed statistics for specific offences, or on cases dealt with by particular squads, are presented within the text of the annual reports and may vary significantly from one year to the next, depending on what has been a particular area of interest or concern to the public or the police. However, there does appear to be some consistency within departments as to the type of data published and the degree of detail shown.

A publication which provides statistics on only one particular area of criminal offences, drug offences, is also described in this chapter. The series 'Drug Abuse in Australia', which is co-ordinated by the Australian Federal Police, covers a number of aspects of drug offences throughout Australia. Whilst some data on court hearings are given most of the tables relate to the police and include: charges laid, siezures, details of offenders, number of convictions and severity of penalties.

With regard to the second area of police statistics - staffing - there is a great deal of variability as to what is published. A description of all figures available (e.g. promotions, exits from the police force, new recruits), not just those on actual staff numbers, is given below. When using any data on personnel as an indication of resources expended on crime and justice one must take into consideration the fact that both the police force and ancillary staff also deal with a number of issues not directly related to crime (e.g. traffic control, lectures to children, child welfare matters).

As with the statistics on personnel, the figures on expenditure and revenue may cover other areas not involved in dealing with criminal offences, and sufficient detail to be able to distinguish between these areas is not provided.

Police statistics is one area of criminal justice data which is particularly hampered by the fact that each State/Territory has jurisdiction over its own police force. As a result, there is no consistency in the type of data available, or uniformity in the definitions or descriptions used.

The only statistics which have been available Australia-wide have come from the series 'Selected Offences Reported or Becoming Known to the Police'. This collection was begun in 1964 on the instigation of the Police Commissioners' Conference although it was compiled and published in the ABS Official Yearbook. It only covered 7 categories of offences (homicide, serious assault, robbery, rape, breaking and entering, motor vehicle theft and illegal use, fraud forgery and false pretences) and included figures on the number of incidents reported or becoming known, the number cleared, and some age and sex information on the persons involved. Although different jurisdictions may classify the same offence in different ways this series attempted to provide uniform definitions of these offences.

In 1980 the series was revised to cover a wider range of offences (34 in total), however, a number of anomalies became apparent in the statistics obtained on the new basis. Consequently, data from 1980/81 onwards has only been published in the yearbook for the original 7 offences in a graphical form. In 1984 the Australian Police Commissioners established a sub-committee (the Australian Crime Statistics Sub-committee) to take responsibility for the development of the collection and dissemination of uniform crime statistics in the area of offences dealt with by the police. Currently the recommendations are that this series should cover a total of 18 types of offence, categorised into 9 subdivisions and

4 divisions. The subdivisions proposed are: homicide, assault, kidnapping and abduction, robbery, extortion, breaking and entering, fraudulent offences, other theft, property damage. The variables expected to be published for each jurisdiction are the number of offences reported and cleared by charge or otherwise, although it may be extended at a later date to include age and sex characteristics of offenders. Two 6-monthly reporting periods will be used, 1 January to 30 June, and 1 July to 31 December. Therefore, both calendar and fiscal year data will be available. The sub-committee is planning to publish the statistics biannually, within 3 months of the end of the reference period, as an official publication under the authority of the Commissioners.

Frequency & Reference Period

Generally this report is published annually and covers the calendar year of 1 January to 31 December. However, there have been a couple of exceptions to this procedure affecting the 1970-71 and 1978-79 data. A 6-month report was issued for the period January-June 1970, with data for the latter half of the year being included in the 1971 report, and the 1978/79 data were combined in the one report.

Data Sources & Collection

This publication uses data obtained from the law-enforcement agencies throughout Australia which include police forces and customs officers. Especially designed report forms are submitted to the Australian Crime Intelligence Centre of the AFP who are responsible for the collection, collation, analysis and dissemination of information and statistics on drug-related offences. Whilst forms are submitted for all incidents in the scope of this collection only a fraction of these are analysed for publication. Approximately 1/4 of forms are used in the survey, and the estimates calculated by multiplying by the fraction of analysed to total number of forms.

Scope & Coverage

The survey covers reported drug charges, drug-connoted charges and drug seizures of narcotic or psychotropic substances. This includes details of the types of charge, persons charged and drugs seized. The exact scope and coverage of this collection is prescribed by the following definitions:

- drug - the term drug is used to mean a narcotic or psychotropic substance specified in any schedule of either the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs or the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances, or as listed in schedule 8 of the National Health and Medical Research Council Uniform Poisons Schedules or the Customs (Prohibited Imports) Regulations

- drug charge - this term is used for charges laid in relation to drugs

- drug-connoted charge - this term is used to specify charges which, although laid within a drug connotation, are not laid in respect to a specific drug (e.g. theft of drug use paraphernalia, prescription pads)

- charge, person - prior to 1978 the terms used were 'offence' and 'offender' respectively, and had exactly the same meaning. They refer to offences 'cleared by charge'

Also included in the scope of these statistics are reported incidents which concern the illegal acquisition, or attempted acquisition, of licit drugs.

Results of court proceedings are presented in this publication and for a description of these refer to the chapter on courts.

Tables/ Statistics

1. Drug and Drug-Connoted Charges

- number of charges laid x period (January- March, April-June, July-September, October-December)
- number of distinct persons charged x period (January-June, July-December)
- number of persons charged[1] x period (January-March, April-June, July-September, October-December)
- number and percentage of charges laid[2] x drug type/form[3]
- number of persons charged with charges involving drug combinations[4] x type of drug combination
- number of cannabis charges[5] x form of cannabis[6]
- number of heroin charges x type of charge[7]
- number of charges laid[2] x type of charge[8]
- number and percentage of charges laid[2] x type of charge[8] x drug type/form[3]

1: A person charged on more than one occasion in the reference period is counted once each time he/she is charged.

2: These figures are 'inflated' due to the extra counts arising from the one person being charged more than once in the reference period, or from incidents with multiple drug involvement.

3: The types and forms of drugs are classified according to 8 categories, with details given for a number of drugs in each, as follows: 26 narcotics; 7 forms of cannabis; 10 bartiturates/hypnotics; 4 tranquilizers; 6 amphetamine; 2 anti-depressants; 6 hallucinogens; and, other drugs.

4: The number of persons charged with offences involving 2 or more drugs are classified into either combinations of drugs within a drug group or between 2 different groups, using the 8 groups listed in footnote 3 above. Where a person is charged with offences involving more than 2 drug types/forms he/she is counted once for each pair.

5: Charges involving more than one form of cannabis are counted once for each form involved.

6: The forms of cannabis described are: plants, seeds, marihuana/cannabis leaf, cannabis resin, cannabinol, cannabis oil, and cannabis sticks.

7: The types of charges listed are: possess, import, use/administer, traffic, other (including steal, false pretences, forged scripts, etc.).

8: Charges are classified with the headings listed in footnote 7 above, and 3 further ones of 'steal', 'false pretences' and 'forged prescription' listed separately.

2. Drug Seizures

- quantity of drug seized x drug type/form[1] x physical form of drug[2]
- number of seizures x drug type/form[1] x physical form of drug[2]
- number of seizures x drug type/form (33 categories) x whether quantity stated
- size of illicit cannabis plantations seized[3] x State/Territory
- number of persons involved in cannabis plantation seizures x State/Territory

1: See footnote 3 under point 1 above.

2: For seizures or part seizures which were weighed the quantity is given only as the weight in grams. However, for seizures where the drugs were not weighed the quantity is specified according to the physical form of the drug - that is, number of plants, seeds, tablets, ampules, capsules, dose units, or foils as appropriate.

3: The size details for illicit cannabis seizures show: the number of plantations (more than 500 plants); surface area (in hectares); number of plants; and, weight (in grams for picked dried plants other than those counted in 'number of plants').

3. Offender Details

- number of persons charged[1] x drug type/form[2] x number of drug type/forms involved (1, 2 or more) x age[3]
- number of persons charged[1] x age[3] x sex
- number of charges[1] x drug type/form[2] x number of drug type/forms involved (1, 2 or more) x age[3]
- number of charges[1] x age[3] x sex
- number of persons charged[4] x age (16 or less, 17, 18-25, 26-30, 31-49, 50 or more)
- number and percentage of persons charged[4] x occupation group[5]
- rate of persons charged per 100 000 population in occupation group x occupation group[5]
- number of charges involving medical/ para-medical personnel x medical occupation[6] x drug type/form[7]
- number of distinct medical/para-medical persons charged x medical occupation[6]
- number of charges involving students/ teachers x type of student (tertiary, other) x drug type/form[7] x sex
- number and percentage of persons charged[4] x State/Territory x area of State/Territory (capital city, other)

- number of persons charged[4] x previous charges[8] x sex

1: These figures only include incidents in which a specific drug was seized or otherwise was the basis of a charge. Therefore, charges or persons charged where no specific drug was involved, or in which an unidentified/uncoded drug was involved are excluded.

2: See footnote 3 under point 1 above.

3: The age groups used are: less than 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35 or more.

4: These figures include drug and drug-connoted charges.

5: Figures are shown for each of 14 occupation groups classified using ABS occupation codes.

6: The occupational classifications used for these persons are: medical practitioners, nurses, pharmacists and assistants, dentists, veterinarians.

7: Details are given for each relevant type/form (see footnote 3 under point 1 above for categories).

8: Figures are given separately for: persons charged in the reference year and in some previous year; persons charged on more than one occasion during the reference year but not in a previous year; and, persons charged on more than one occasion in the reference year as well as in a previous year.

4. <u>Charges relating to Licit Drugs</u>

- number of thefts of drugs[1] x type of premises involved[2]

- weight of drugs stolen x type of drug (narcotic, amphetamine, methaqualone) x State/Territory

- number of thefts of drugs[1] x type of premises[2] x State/Territory

- number of thefts of drug-connoted goods x type of premises involved[2] x State/Territory

- number of attacks on pharmacies x type of incident[3] x whether drugs stolen x State/Territory

- number of thefts of prescription pads x type of premises involved[2] x whether drugs stolen x State/Territory

1: This is the number of incidents in which drugs were stolen, regardless of the number of charges laid or persons charged. Thefts of drug-connoted goods are excluded.

2: The type of premises described are: pharmacies - break, enter and steal; pharmacies and other - armed holdup; doctor's surgery or private residence; doctor's car; clinics; veterinarian's premises; hospital; dentist; wholesaler; manufacturer; dwelling house; miscellaneous.

3: Incidents are classified into 13 different categories with the following types of descriptions e.g. armed holdup, steal drugs and goods, steal goods only, steal related (that is drug related items) and goods, attack safe - failure, not known or nothing stolen.

Comments

This collection of statistics on drug abuse was begun in 1969 under the auspices of the Commonwealth Police (now the AFP). It only attempts to cover drug-related data which are known to the law enforcement agencies and therefore cannot be interpreted as depicting the drug abuse problem in Australia. The statistics on drugs, perhaps even more than other criminal justice statistics, may reflect more the policies of law enforcing agencies than the 'true' situation.

It should also be noted that because the data presented in this publication are based on only a sample of the total number of forms completed for drug-related incidents they are subject to sampling as well as non-sampling errors. Whilst the sample size is reasonably large (approximately 1500 out of a total of over 5000 reports) the cell size for a number of variables is small, and hence could be expected to have a large standard error. However, there is no attempt to estimate the extent of this error.

As well as these more general limitations of the collection some of the results must also be

especially qualified. With regard to the data on drug seizures when minor incidents are only reported by quantity (e.g. number of capsules, plants) they are not always precise as to the drug form or type. Even more common, some reports contain no statement or estimate of quantity at all, and those which do cannot always be exact (e.g. the size of capsules may vary). If the surface area of cannabis plantations is not specified then it is estimated using a ratio of 4000 plants to 0.404 hectares (one acre). Also many drugs seized are not subject to scientific analysis and thus the exact nature of the material must be assumed.

This series also collects some data on court hearings for drug and drug-connoted charges and this has been described in detail in the chapter on court statistics. Because they only cover proceedings arising from charges laid in the reference year which have been finalised, a number of cases are omitted (e.g. the serious or defended charges), and therefore these figures are biased. Clearly it is not possible to make a comparison between the court's data and that on charges.

As in similar statistical collections demographic information which is collected from the offender him/herself may also be subject to error. In particular it is noted in the publication that for this series details of occupations are the most likely to be inaccurate. This information is based on the claim of the offender and is rarely checked by the police.

Data for up to 4 years prior to the reference year are included in many of the less detailed tables so that comparisons can be made, or trends observed. However, in 1978, there was a change in the presentation of data for this series affecting both the order and layout of tables and standards used for tabulation. For example, prior to 1978 1-year age groups were shown but this was then changed to groupings based on ABS procedures.

The accuracy and reliability of the data collected for this publication has been severely criticised. As a result, attempts have been made to improve the method of collection and analysis, and in 1981 the police forces throughout Australia agreed to the establishment of a drugs data base. However, funding to set this up has not yet been received. Since the establishment of the Statistics Branch within the AFP in 1983/84 work on improving the drug statistics has

been undertaken but no data have been published since 1981. Future editions of the series 'Drug Abuse in Australia' are dependent upon the availability of satisfactory, reliable and accurate data. It currently seems likely that this will not be the case until 1985. However, because of the work being undertaken to improve this collection it is expected that in the future more detailed information on seizures, charges, origin of drugs, offenders etc. will be provided.

NEW SOUTH WALES POLICE DEPARTMENT ANNUAL REPORT

Frequency — Annual.

Reference Period — The fiscal year, 1 July-30 June.

Data Sources & Collection — The figures on offences are compiled from reports completed by the police officers.

Scope — The scope of the statistics on offences and offenders is all incidents becoming known to the NSW Police Force.

The statistics on police force strength refer to the actual force, including the specialist squads and ancillary staff, although other public service staff of the department are not included. The figures on expenditure cover the total expenditure of the Police Department.

Coverage — Offences are counted as at the time they are recorded, and may have occurred outside the reference period. All criminal offences becoming known to the police are included, regardless of whether they were found to be substantiated or further action was taken. The coverage for the figures on offences cleared is those incidents cleared during the reference year, irrespective of when they occurred, or when they were reported.

Tables/ Statistics

1. Offences Dealt with by Police

   Type of offence (49 categories) by:

   - number of accepted reports
   - number cleared

2. Details for Specific Offences

   (a) Drug Squad statistics:

   - number of drug detections
   - number of offences
   - number of persons charged
   - number of murders related to drug transactions
   - street value of all drugs seized

(b) Traffic statistics:

Number of tests conducted by unit involved (breath analysis operator, random breath test unit) by type of test (breath test, breath analysis test) by -

- area (metropolitan, country)
- number of tests refused
- number of positive results
- number of readings of 0.08 or above
- number of arrests made by Highway Patrols x type of offence (7 categories)

(c) Motor vehicle[1] theft:

- number of vehicles stolen
- number of registered vehicles
- number of vehicles stolen per registered vehicle
- number and percentage of vehicles recovered
- number and percentage of arrests

Type of vehicles stolen (motor cars and lorries, motor cycles and scooters, caravans and trailers) by -

- number of confirmed thefts
- number of vehicles recovered

1: Includes cars, motor cycles and scooters, but not caravans or trailers.

(d) Special Purpose Squads:

A number of Special Purpose units operate within the Criminal Investigation Branch to deal with particular types of criminal offences, and the annual report contains data on the incidents dealt with by these squads. The following information on offences is provided:

(i) Armed Hold-up Squad:

- number of robberies with violence or threats of violence investigated by the squad

(ii) Arson Squad:

- number of arsons/suspicious fires reported
- number of scenes attended by squad
- value of damage at scenes attended by squad

(iii) Consorting Squad:

- number of arrests
- number of criminal and general information forms

(iv) Fraud Squad:

- number of complaints under investigation as at 30 June

(v) Homicide Squad:

- number of murders occurring
- number of murders solved

(iv) Licensed Dealers Squad:

- number of arrests
- value of stolen property in incidents where charges laid
- value of stolen property recovered in incidents where charges are laid
- value of stolen property recovered but no offender detected

(vii) Licensing Squad:

- number of arrests x Act of Parliament applying (5 categories)

- number of charges x Act of Parliament applying (5 categories)

(viii) Regional Crime Squad (operating from Penrith Police Station):

- number of arrests x unit[1]
- number of charges x unit[1]

(ix) Special Breaking Squad:

- number of crimes relating to robberies and safe breaking
- number of arrests
- number of offences charged

(x) Special Gaming Squad:

- number of arrests x type of offence (gaming, betting, sundry)
- monetary penalties imposed by courts x type of offence (gaming, betting, sundry)

1: The unit depends upon the type of offence involved and is classified according to the squad concerned i.e. armed hold-up, break-in, drugs, juvenile crime, motor arrests, licenced dealers, consorting squads.

(e) Disciplinary action against police:

- number of members against whom action was taken
- number of members against whom court proceedings for criminal offences were instituted

3. Juveniles (children aged less than 18)

Juvenile Crime Squad:

- number of arrests (includes adults and children)
- number of offences for which persons arrested

4. Personnel

Rank (12 categories) by:

- approved strength as at 30 June
- actual strength as at 30 June

Exits from force x type of exit (6 categories)

Ancillary staff of the force x type (8 categories e.g. security officers, matrons)

The number of personnel in each of the squads is also specified.

5. Finances

- type of expenditure (32 categories)
- amount allocated to Minister for Public Works for police buildings

Comments

Up until 1982 the annual report for the NSW Police Department covered the calendar year. In order to facilitate comparisons with other reports and data it was decided to change the basis of these reports to the financial year. To effect this change-over an annual report was issued for the period 1 January 1982-30 June 1983. In this report the data for the 18-month period is broken down into various separate time periods. For example, the statistics on offences accepted and cleared-up show total number of incidents for 1982, and number of incidents for the period 1 January-30 June 1983. The data on breath analysis tests are broken into 3 6-monthly periods. The statistics on expenditure details are provided for the 1981/82 financial year and the 1982/83 financial year separately. Police force statistics may be influenced by a number of variables including changes in laws, procedures adopted, facilities provided etc. For example, random breath testing was introduced in NSW in December 1982 and therefore a new area of data collection was introduced to cover such tests. Also, in June 1982 a Regional Crime Squad was set up which operates from the Penrith Police Station. The introduction of such a squad will obviously affect the statistics within this area.

During 1982/83 the departmental requirements for the collection, presentation and distribution of statistics, particularly those related to crime, was reviewed. This review may be expected to influence the type of data available in future annual reports.

VICTORIA POLICE ANNUAL REPORT

Frequency — Annual.

Reference Period — Up until, and including, 1982 the report was published annually covering the calendar year. In 1983 the reference period was changed to the fiscal year to bring the report into line with other reports and financial variables. To cover the 6 month period in-between, January-June 1983, a special 6-month report was issued.

Data Sources & Collection — The statistics presented in this publication come from the records completed by the Victoria Police, and forwarded to the Records Section of the force. Computerisation of these records has been taking place in the last couple of years.

Scope — The scope of the statistics on offences is all incidents becoming known to the Victorian Police Force.

The scope of the statistics on police force strength and finances relate to both the police and associated public service staff. Also, data pertaining to the work of the Police Service Board and Police Discipline Board are included.

Coverage — The data covers all incidents reported, or becoming known, to the police during the reference period. Thus, incidents found to be unsubstantiated are included, as are ones which became known to the police during the reference period even though they allegedly occurred at some time outside this period. The coverage for the figures on offences cleared is all incidents cleared in the year, irrespective of when they occurred, or when they were reported.

Tables/ Statistics

1. Offences Dealt with by Police

(a) Type of offence[1] by:

- offences reported
- offences cleared
- people proceeded against x age (under 17, 17-20, 21-24, 25 or more)

(b) Major Crime[1] Rate:

- per 100 000 population
- clearance rate

1: Details are given for the 8 offences which make up the Major Crime Index i.e. homicide, serious assault, robbery, rape, burglary, theft, motor vehicle theft, fraud and other offences.

(c) Investigations by CIB region involved (metropolitan, country) by:

- offences reported
- offences cleared
- offences investigated by CIB
- offences cleared by CIB

2. Details for Specific Offences

(a) Drug offences:

- number of detected offences x type of drug[1]
- age of persons charged (under 17, 17-24, 25 or more)
- sex of persons charged
- charges against drug traffickers/ sellers x type of drug[1]
- incidents of robberies, thefts etc. to obtain drugs x target[2]

1: The drugs specified are: indian hemp; heroin; morphine; cocaine; hallucinogens; amphetamines; and, miscellaneous.

2: The targets given are: doctors surgeries etc.; doctors cars; armed robberies of pharmacies; burglaries of pharmacies.

(b) Licensing, Gaming and Vice Squad statistics:

- number of offences x type of offence[1]
- number of offenders x type of offence (illegal gaming, soliciting females for the purposes of prostitution)

1: The offences listed are: used premises for prostitution; loiter for prostitution; live off the earnings of prostitution; offences relating to illegal bookmaking; licencing offences.

(c) Traffic statistics:

- number of offences x type of offence (31 categories, including Traffic Infringement Notices)
- number of Traffic Infringement Notices x type of notice (20 categories)
- number of preliminary breath tests x type of station (random, other) x result (positive, negative, refusal)
- number of preliminary breath tests taken after collisions
- number of breathalyser tests x result (0.05 or less, 0.05-0.08, 0.08-0.10, 0.10-0.15, 0.15 or more, refused)
- number of breath tests x area (metropolitan, country)
- number of blood screening samples x result (driver positive, driver negative, non-driver)
- number of blood screening samples (not used for evidence or prosecutions) x area (metropolitan, country) x alleged driver/non-driver x result (between 0.05 and 0.15, greater than 0.15)

(d) Armed robbery:

- number of offences
- number of offences cleared
- number of offenders charged
- value of property stolen

(e) Burglary:

- number of burglaries involving safes and value of property stolen
- number of large property burglaries and value of property stolen

(f) Sexual Offences Squad:

- number of offences reported
- number of rapes in reported cases
- number of incest reports
- number of cases where a prosecution was launched

(g) Motor vehicle theft:

- number of vehicles reported stolen
- number of vehicles recovered[1]
- number of reported incidents classified as 'no offence'

1: Includes the recovery of vehicles stolen in previous years, and incidents of 'no offence'.

(h) Arson:

- number of fires reported
- value of property damage in reported fires x cause (deliberate, other)
- number of deliberate fires x type of property (14 categories e.g. dwelling, shop, railway, rural)

(i) Fraud Squad arrests:

- number of offenders charged by the squad
- number and value of offences involved
- caseload of the squad in the reference period

(j) Homicide Squad:

- number of murder and manslaughter cases reported to squad x motive (e.g. domestic, sexual, robbery, arson, child abuse)
- number of murder and manslaughter cases reported to squad x cause of death (e.g. rifle, shotgun, stabbing, strangulation)
- number of murder and manslaughter cases reported to squad x sex of victim
- sex of offenders arrested
- number of offenders committing suicide
- sex of victims

(k) Bicycle offences:

- number of offences reported

(l) Livestock Squad:

- number of offences of theft of animals reported
- number and value of animals involved
- number of offenders arrested

(m) Public complaints against members of the police force:

- type of complaint[1] x action taken (counselling, reprimand, transfer, resign/retire, discipline, open court)
- type of complaint[1] x determination (unfounded, exonerated, not sustained, lesser charge, misconduct not alleged)
- type of complaint[1] x source of complaint (individual, business, solicitor, organisation, ombudsman, Minister, Victoria Police)

- actions by Police Discipline Board x type of action (9 categories)

- complaints investigated by the Internal Investigations Bureau x district

1: There are 18 types of complaint identified such as: unjustified search/seizure, unnecessary questioning, harassment, failure to take action, assault, perjury, civil dispute, etc.

3. Juveniles (children aged less than 17)

- type of offence committed (14 categories) x action taken (prosecuted, cautioned) x sex

- principle offence of juvenile offenders (14 categories) x action taken (prosecuted, cautioned) x sex

4. Personnel

- number of officers x rank (16 categories) x department (8 categories) x sex

- number of applications to join force x sex

- number of members found medically unfit x reason

- number of members found medically unfit x rank

- number of exits from force x reason x rank

5. Finances

- revenue x source (taxation -2, services and charges -4, miscellaneous -12)

- expenditure x type (salaries -4, general -7, other general -11, other services -4, Police Service Board -3)

Comments

Up until and including 1982 the Victoria Police Annual Report covered the calendar year. However, the reference period for this report was then changed to cover the fiscal year 1 July-30 June with the first such report being for 1983/84. To cover the 6-month period in between,

that is January-June 1983, a separate report was issued. The above description is based on this interim report as it was assumed that the future reports would be of a similar format, and the 1983/84 report was not available at the time of writing.

Many of the statistics presented in this publication are compared with data from the previous year. Statistics on drugs are given for the 4 years prior to the reference period. In past reports the crime rate per unit of population for offences which constitute the Major Crime Index has been shown for up to 20 years.

Police force statistics may be significantly influenced by both changes in laws, political emphasis and police procedures. For example, the data on drink driving is clearly significantly affected by such factors as the introduction of random breath testing, the acquisition of equipment and facilities etc.

It should be noted that there is some variation in the details provided each year for the data from the special squads. For example, in 1982, information on the types of premises burgled was given, but not in 1983. Criminal justice statistics other than those listed above may sometimes be available on an ad hoc basis (e.g. number of escapees, and number re-captured, forensic science work). Also, other data not necessarily related to offences (e.g. accidental deaths) are sometimes shown.

Frequency Annual.

Reference Period The calendar year, 1 January-31 December.

Data Sources & Collection The statistics presented are obtained from official police reports. They are based on offences disclosed, or which appear to be disclosed, by the initial investigation into an offence reported or discovered, and for which crime reports are circulated.

Scope The scope of these data is all offences reported to the Victoria Police during the reference year, and the people proceeded against for these offences.

Coverage Whilst all offences reported are in scope, lesser offences directly related to a major offence, and representing supplementary charges arising out of the same incident, are not recorded, and only the major offences are included. However, if for example 3 assaults are committed at different places or times, or on different people, all 3 offences would be recorded.

The coverage for the statistics on offences cleared is all incidents cleared in the reference year, irrespective of when they occurred, or when they were reported.

The results of court proceedings are not considered and thus details are recorded according to the original charge, disregarding any alterations to the charge, acquittals or dismissals.

Tables/ Statistics

1. Offences Dealt with by Police

   (a) Major crimes
   Type of offence[1] by people proceeded against[2] by:

   - age[3] x sex x criminal record[4]
   - age[3] x migrant status[5]

   (b) All offences
   Type of offence (191 categories) by:

   - offences reported
   - offences cleared[6]

- people proceeded against[2] x age[3] x sex x criminal record[4] x migrant status[5]

1: Eight types of offence are included in the Major Crime Index: homicide, serious assault, robbery, rape, burglary, theft, motor vehicle theft, fraud etc.

2: A person is regarded as having been 'proceeded against' for a particular offence if proceedings are taken against him/her initially for that offence, whatever offences are eventually attributed to him/her. Since children under 8 are legally presumed to be incapable of committing an offence, they are not included in the statistics of people proceeded against, even if reported offences are found to be committed by them.

3: The age groups separately identified are: under 17, 17-20, 21-24, 25 or more.

4: The data are tabulated according to whether a person is classified as 'previously known' to the police - that is, they are already recorded as an offender at the Information Bureau.

5: 'Foreign migrants' (i.e. migrants from countries other than Canada, Ireland, New Zealand and the UK) are identified separately.

6: An offence is regarded as 'cleared' if as a result of investigation: it is found that no offence was committed; a person is charged, or formally cautioned in lieu of being placed before the court; it is found that a person charged with other offences was responsible for committing it; the offender is discovered, but for legal reasons (e.g. child under the age of 8) is not charged.

2. Crime Rates for Police Districts

- crime rate[1] per 100 000 population x type of offence (19 categories) x police district (11 metropolitan, 12 country)

1: This table presents the rate of offences reported as a proportion of the total population based on ABS estimates for 30 June. The statistics are mainly obtained from monthly returns submitted by Criminal Investgation Branch Divisions of the crime reports filed in each division. Some information from the Statistics Section and Computer Systems Division files is also used. As the internal data are not directly based on the reports received at the Statistics Section, they were only used to establish the relative offence rates in the different districts. The overall offence rates are based on the totals as recorded in this review.

3. Value of Property

Value of property stolen/damaged by type of offence[1] by:

- median
- average
- total
- percentage distribution of offence type ($1000 ranges for arson and motor vehicle theft, $100 for other offences).

1: The statistics are given for burglary, arson, motor vehicle theft, theft from motor vehicles, other theft excluding shop-lifting.

Note: Information on the value of property stolen or damaged is not routinely available from crime reports, however, some information is available from records held by individual sections of the police force, and from special studies conducted from time to time. This information was brought together for these statistics.

The values shown on crime reports are usually based only on an initial estimate, and later corrections to the values may not be reported. In addition, some of the statistics used were based on samples of crime reports, some of them taken in 1979. They may therefore be affected by both

sampling errors, and inflation for those data based on 1979 figures.

The estimates of median and average values, and total for the State, are approximations based on the number of offences as recorded in this review.

Comments

This publication also presents historical data based on Statistical Review Crime Figures where available, and on annual report figures for other years. To improve the accuracy of comparisons made between these data statistics for the earlier years have been grouped into categories reflecting, as far as possible, those used in the present publication. However, clearly many changes have occurred in counting methods, classification rules and internal recording procedures over the periods covered and thus rates for earlier years are not precisely comparable with those of the present time.

The historical data presented includes population rates for the offences constituting the Major Crime Index (homicide, serious assault, robbery, rape, burglary, theft, motor vehicle theft, fraud) for the previous 40 years. Also, the percentage of people proceeded against for the Major Crime Index offences who were aged under 21 is shown for the last 10 years. The number of offences reported in the year preceding the reference year is shown for the detailed 191 offence categories.

The Statistics Section of the Victoria Police also conduct a number of studies to investigate issues of particular concern. Whilst the results of these studies are not in the main published in this review, an outline of the work undertaken during the reference year is given.

Frequency	Annual.
Reference Period	The fiscal year, 1 July-30 June.
Data Sources & Collection	These statistics are compiled from the records collected by the police force.
Scope	The scope of the statistics on offences and offenders refers to all incidents becoming known to the Queensland Police Force. The statistics on the police force strength and finances relate to the Queensland Police Department.
Coverage	All offences becoming known to the police in the financial year, regardless of whether they were found to be substantiated or further action was taken, are covered. The data on offences cleared includes only those incidents cleared in the reference period, irrespective of when they occurred, or when they were reported.
Tables/ Statistics	1. Offences Dealt with by Police Type of offence (25 categories) by district (26 districts) by: . number reported . number cleared 2. Details for Specific Offences (a) Good order offences: . type of offence (6 categories) x district (26 districts) (b) Drug offences: . number of offences becoming known x type of offence (7 categories) . number of offences where proceedings commenced x type of offence (7 categories) . number of persons dealt with x type of offence (7 categories) . class of drugs associated with offence (7 categories) . type of drug associated with offence (8 categories)

(c) Prostitution, liquor, gaming and betting offences:

- number of offences detected x type of offence (18 categories)

(d) Rape Squad complaints:

- total number of complaints received x type of offence (8 categories) x disposition of complaints (7 categories)

- age of females interviewed in connection with alleged sex offences (under 12, 12-16, over 16)

- number of complaints where alcohol or drug use detected x party affected (complainant, offender, both) x outcome (substantiated complaint, no action taken)

- number of substantiated offences which required further police investigation x type of offence (21 categories)

(e) Traffic accident statistics

- number of accidents x outcome (fatal, injury, other)

- number of deaths due to accidents x whether person killed was a pedestrian

- number of moving violations

- number of actions taken against holders of driver's licences x type of action (5 categories)

(f) Police Complaints Tribunal:

- type of complaint (conduct, assault, harassment, neglect duty, fabricate evidence)

- outcome of complaints where action completed (14 categories e.g. insufficient evidence, settled in court, withdrawn, department action)

- origin of complaint (12 areas listed)

- status of complaints (concluded, under investigation, waiting information, waiting determination, to be considered)

3. Juveniles (children aged less than 17)

Type of offence by:

- number of juvenile offenders
- how juveniles dealt with (arrest, summons, caution)
- age of offender (under 10, 10-12, 12-14, 14-17)
- percentage of all offences cleared involving juvenile offenders
- number of offences cleared involving juveniles

4. Personnel

(a) Police force strength:

- actual force strength as at 30 June
- actual force strength as at 30 June x rank (20 categories)
- actual force strength as at 30 June x rank (10 categories) x type (uniformed, detectives, plain clothes)
- approved force strength as at 30 June
- actual strength of public servant and civilian staff as at 30 June x type (9 categories)
- appointments to force x type (probationary, cadet)

(b) Regional statistics (for the 8 regions) by:

- number of officers x type
- area covered by region
- population as at 30 June
- selected crime

- general crime
- good order offences
- average annual percentage population growth

(c) Promotions:

- number of promotions x rank (13 categories)
- number of promotions to Non-Commissioned Officer (NCO) rank
- number of appeals against NCO promotions lodged
- number of NCO promotions appealed against
- number of appeals against NCO promotions heard x outcome (dismissed, upheld)
- average length of service of persons promoted x rank (11 categories)

(d) Wastage:

- number of persons leaving force x type of termination of employment (7 categories)
- number of persons leaving force x rank (9 categories) x type of termination of employment (7 categories)

5. Finances

- police expenditure x type of expenditure (17 categories e.g. salaries, uniforms, vehicles, computer)
- expenditure on police buildings carried out by the Department of Works, for each major project

Comments

The majority of the tables in this report also contain summary data for the 2 years prior to the reference year, although the Rape Squad statistics only cover the previous year.

As well as the general tables of data listed above this report also may contain some figures relevant to the various squads. For example, the 1982/83 report includes statistics on:

- complaints dealt with by the Rape Squad
- murders investigated by the Homicide Squad
- cases investigated by the Fraud Squad
- charges laid by the Drug, Consorting, Dealers, Break and Enter, Auto Theft, Arson, Armed Hold-up and Wharf Squads
- cases of child abuse

The Police Complaints Tribunal was established by a 1982 Act, and commenced effect from May 1982. The data on complaints dealt with by the Tribunal cover all cases referred to it since its inception.

The annual report contains a section with select details from each of the 8 police regions. These reports present information on specific issues arising in the regions, and may include various criminal justice statistics relevant to that region.

ABS
QUEENSLAND
4502.3

LAW AND ORDER, QUEENSLAND - POLICE STATISTICS

Frequency

Annual.

Reference Period

The fiscal year, 1 July-30 June.

Data Sources & Collection

The statistics on offences are compiled by the Information Bureau of the Queensland Police Department from criminal offence reports and briefs furnished by police. They are then published in the Annual Report of the Queensland Police Department. The data on police force strength are obtained from administrative departmental records.

Scope

The scope of the data on offences is all offences reported, or becoming known to the Queensland Police. Crimes reported to the AFP (mainly fraud, forgery, etc.) are excluded.

Statistics on police force strength are given for both the Queensland Police Force, and the ancillary and civilian staff of the Police Department.

Coverage

All offences reported or becoming known to the police during the reference period are included regardless of when they may have occurred, or whether they were found to be substantiated.

Tables/ Statistics

1. Offences Dealt with by Police

- number of offences reported x type of offence[1]
- number of offences cleared x type of offence[1]
- number of offences reported x type of offence x police district[2]
- percentage of offences cleared x police district[2]

1: Offences are listed using 17 broad categories.

2: The State is divided into 8 police regions, and there are a total of 26 districts within these regions.

2. Juveniles (children aged less than 17)

- percentage of cleared offences involving juveniles x type of offence[1]

1: Offences are listed using 17 broad categories.

3. Personnel

- number of police x type (general, detective and plain clothes) x rank (13 categories) x area (metropolitan, country)

- number of police at 30 June x duties[1] x rank (6 categories)

- number of sworn-in officers as at 30 June per 100 000 population

- number of other departmental staff[2] as at 30 June (ancillary, civilian) x employment (full-time, part-time)

1: Four categories of police duties are specified: criminal investigations, plain clothes police, scientific duties; traffic duties; other special and general duties; not allocated.

2: The ancillary staff include driver's licence testing officers and native trackers. The civilian staff are the State Public Service clerks, typists, lecturers, library assistants, cleaners, gardners etc.

4. Finances

- final consumption expenditure by State government on police services

- expenditure on new fixed assets by State government for police services

Comments

This publication also includes data for previous years for a number of variables. The statistics on offences reported and cleared by offence type, police force strength and finances for the 5 years prior to the reference year are given.

It should be noted that the tables on government expenditure in relation to police services were not included in the 1982/83 publication, and are unlikely to be included in future issues.

There is also a preliminary publication of Law and Order, Queensland which contains police statistics on: offences reported or becoming known by offence type; percentage of offences cleared; percentage of cleared offences involving juveniles; number of members of the police force at 30 June; and, population per sworn-in officer. This publication provides more recent information as it only presents the summary data.

Most of the above statistics are also published in the Annual Report of the Queensland Police Department, and further details can be obtained from that report.

ABS QUEENSLAND 4501.3

LAW AND ORDER, QUEENSLAND (PRELIMINARY) - POLICE STATISTICS

Frequency Annual.

Reference Period The fiscal year, 1 July-30 June.

Data Sources & Collection The data are published in the Annual Report of the Queensland Police Department. The offence statistics are compiled from the reports completed by the police, and those on police force strength are based on administrative departmental records.

Scope The scope of the data on offences is all offences reported, or becoming known to the Queensland police. Crimes reported to the AFP (mainly fraud, forgery, etc.) are excluded.

Statistics on police force strength only encompass the actual force staff, and do not include any of the ancillary or civilian staff.

Coverage All offences reported or becoming known to the police during the reference period are included regardless of when they may have occurred, or whether they were found to be substantiated.

Tables/ Statistics

1. Offences Dealt with by Police
   - number of offences reported x type of offence (13 categories)
   - percentage of offences cleared
2. Juveniles (children aged less than 17)
   - percentage of cleared offences involving juveniles
3. Personnel
   - number in force as at 30 June
   - population per sworn-in officer

Comments The statistics for all of the above tables for the 5 years prior to the reference year are also included. Note that the reference period stated on this publication has in the past covered 2 fiscal years, with the police and some of the court statistics being given for the earlier year, with more recent prison and Children's Court statistics being presented. This will not be the case from 1983/84 and the same reference period will apply for all data.

For further more detailed information refer to the final publication of Law and Order, Queensland, and the annual report of the Police Department.

POLICE DEPARTMENT WESTERN AUSTRALIA ANNUAL REPORT

Frequency — Annual.

Reference Period — The fiscal year, 1 July-30 June.

Data Sources & Collection — The statistics contained in this report are obtained from records kept by the department. The recording system for the department is computerised and all reports are recorded immediately on receival at a central office.

Scope — The scope of the statistics on offences is all incidents becoming known to the police.

Details on police force strength and finances refer to the entire WA Police Department.

Coverage — The offence statistics cover all incidents reported to the police in the financial year, regardless of whether they were found to be substantiated, or charges laid. The data on offences cleared refer to only those incidents which were cleared in the reference period, irrespective of when they occurred, or were reported.

Tables/ Statistics

1. Offences Dealt with by Police

Type of offence[1] by number of:

- offences reported or becoming known to the police
- unfounded reports
- offences cleared by charge
- offences cleared otherwise
- offenders[2] involved
- offenders[2] x age[3] x sex

1: The following types of offences are identified: murder; attempted murder; manslaughter; serious assault; robbery; rape; breaking and entering of dwellings; breaking and entering of shops; breaking and entering of other buildings; motor vehicle theft etc.; fraud, forgery, false pretences, valueless cheques; all other fraud.

2: Each offender is counted once in respect of a single offence or a number of offences if these fall into the one group. Where offences concerned in a particular clearance fall into 2 or more groups the offender is counted once in respect of each group.

3: The age of offenders is identified as: under 14, 1-year age groups for 14 to 24 years, over 24 years.

2. Details for Specific Offences

(a) Drug offences:

- number of persons charged x age (under 18, 18-21, over 21)
- number of charges x age of person charged (under 18, 18-21, over 21)
- number of persons charged with dealing x age (under 18, 18-21, over 21) x sex
- number of charges of dealing x age (under 18, 18-21, over 21) x sex

(b) Liquor Act offences:

- number of charges laid x type of offence (35 categories)

(c) Traffic statistics:

- number of breath tests x charge/outcome (DUI, excess 0.08, refuse test, no charge, probationary drivers excess 0.02) x region (metropolitan, country)
- number of blood tests x outcome/charge (DUI, excess 0.08, no charge)
- number of accidents involving casualties x region (Perth Statistical Division, rest of State)
- number of persons killed x region (Perth Statistical Division, rest of State)
- number of persons injured x region (Perth Statistical Division, rest of State)

- accident rates (casualty accidents per 10 000 vehicles and per 100 000 mean population, persons killed per 10 000 vehicles and per 100 000 mean population, persons injured per 10 000 vehicles and per 100 000 mean population)

- results of intersection photographs (court charge, infringement notice, caution, work order)

- charges from fatal accidents or those involving serious injury (manslaughter, dangerous driving causing death, dangerous driving causing greivous bodily harm)

- number of disqualifications and cancellations of licences x type (ordinary, probationary) x type of offence (16 categories)

- type of offences proceeded with (20 categories) x action (court action, caution, infringement notice) x region (metropolitan, country)

- number and value of paid infringement notices

- number and value of unpaid infringements converted to court charge

- number and value of withdrawn infringement notices

- number of cases incurring demerit points

- number of 12 point suspensions

(d) Combined Operations Unit:

- number of charges laid x Act (Criminal Code, Police, Misuse of Drugs, Road Traffic, Liquor, other)

(e) Armed holdups:

- number of incidents reported x target (bank, chemist, TAB, Building Society, other)

- number of offences cleared by charge

(f) Vice Squad:

- number of charges re prostitution x type (manage/keep premises, assist in management of premises, live off earnings) x sex

(g) Arson Squad:

- number of arson offences reported
- number of arson offences cleared x how cleared (charge, unfounded, other)
- number of known offenders x age (under 18, 18 or more) x sex

(h) Gold Stealing Detection:

- number of charges of unlawful possession
- number of charges of stealing and receiving

3. Juveniles (children aged less than 18)

- number of matters received by Co-ordinator of Children's Panel x type of offence (19 categories) x sex

4. Personnel

- number of members of the police force as at 30 June x type of officer (18 categories) x region/branch/section (33 categories)

5. Finances

- type of expenditure (17 categories eg. salaries, transportation, public relations)
- fees collected (number, value) x type (31 categories)

Comments

The computerised recording of offences was introduced on 1 July, 1982 and this created some anomalies in the statistics collected. Reports made since the introduction of computerisation are recorded immediately on receival at a central office whereas under the previous system they were not recorded until all inquiries had been made. Thus, the total number of offences reported between 1 July 1982 and 30 June 1983 also include

an indeterminable number of offences reported in weeks prior to 1 July.

Note, the 1982/83 data on all offences except homicide, rape, armed hold-ups, motor vehicle theft and drug offences cannot be directly compared with those from earlier years. This aberration in the figures should be corrected for the 1983/84 annual report. Also, it should be noted that 1982/83 was the first full year of operation of the Arson Squad and hence data on such offences were not available in previous years.

The WA Police Department has presented the crime statistics in this report in a format consistent with that used to date for the series 'Selected Offences Reported or Becoming Known to the Police', as published in the ABS Yearbook. Thus, it allows comparison with similar data from other police forces within Australia.

Data for periods preceding the reference year are given in some cases. For example, many of the tables on traffic accident statistics cover a 17 year period, and those on drug related charges cover 5 years. However, in the case of traffic infringement notices, armed hold-ups, gold offences, matters received by the Children's Panel and expenditure and fees collected corresponding figures are only supplied for the previous year.

OFFICE OF CRIME STATISTICS SA	CRIME AND JUSTICE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA, SERIES A - POLICE STATISTICS

Frequency Biannual.

Reference Period The 2 publications each year cover the periods 1 January to 30 June and 1 July to 31 December.

Data Sources & Collection The data were supplied to the Office of Crime Statistics by the SA Police Department. They are based on the records kept by the police on offences with which they have dealt.

Scope The scope of these statistics is selected offences reported or becoming known to the SA police.

Taxation and social security offences reported to AFP are not recorded in this report.

Coverage The figures on offences reported cover all those selected offences of which the police became aware during the reference period, regardless of when the incident occurred, or whether it was found to be substantiated. Likewise, the data on offences cleared refer only to those offences cleared in the reference period. Thus, there is not a direct correspondence between cleared and known offences within any one particular period.

Tables/ Statistics

1. Offences Dealt with by Police

   - number of offences reported x type of offence[1]
   - number of offences cleared x type of offence[1] x age of alleged offender[2] x sex
   - number of offences cleared[3] x offence group[4]

   1: The type of offences shown fall into the 6 groups which make up the selected offences: offences against the person; robbery and extortion; sexual offences; offences against property; driving offences; drug offences. A total of 49 offences within those 6 groups are listed.

2: The term 'alleged offender' describes persons apprehended by the police and involved in offences cleared during the reference period. Not all of these people would subsequently have been found guilty of the offence in court.

The age groups specified are: under 14; 14-17; 18-19; 20-24; 25-34; 35-44; 45-59; 60 or more.

3: Offences may be cleared either when someone is charged, or otherwise. An offence is said to be cleared 'by charge' when an information or complaint has been laid against at least one person. In those instances where no action is taken to have the matter brought to the notice of a court for adjudication or consideration, an offence is counted as 'cleared otherwise'. This includes circumstances involving the death of the offender, the complainant's refusal to prosecute or the death of an essential witness.

4: The clear-up rate is given for 7 offence groups which are somewhat different from those used to specify offences reported. These groups are: offences against the person; robbery and extortion; sexual offences; drug offences; fraud and deception; break and enter; arson.

Comments

The police statistics in this publication only cover the offences included in the series 'Selected Offences Reported or Becoming Known to the Police' which was published in the ABS Yearbook from 1964-1980. With the modifications to this series due to take effect in 1985 there may be some changes to the data presented in this publication by the Office of Crime Statistics.

This publication also includes data on the type of offences reported for the 6 6-monthly periods prior to the reference period, when this is available.

Further police statistics for SA are presented in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Police.

Frequency	Annual.
Reference Period	The fiscal year, 1 July-30 June.
Data Sources & Collection	The data on offences are obtained from the criminal offence reports completed by police officers. That on Juvenile Screening Panels, personnel and finances are obtained from the administrative records of the department.
Scope	The scope of the offence statistics is all crimes reported, or becoming known to the police in respect of which criminal offence reports were completed. Juvenile Screening Panels deal with all offences committed by juveniles except some particularly serious ones (e.g. homicide) where the child appears before an adult court. The Panel decides whether the case should be referred to an Aid Panel or Children's Court and the scope of the panel statistics are all cases considered by the panel. The scope of the statistics on personnel, and finances is the entire Police Department, not only the police force.
Coverage	Offences are counted when they are recorded, regardless of when they occurred, or whether they later proved to be unfounded or were subsequently withdrawn. The counting rules and classifications used are those defined by the ABS in the publication 'A Revised Statistical Collection of Offences Reported or Becoming Known to the Police'.
Tables/ Statistics	1. Offences Dealt with by Police . number of offences reported x type of offence[1] . number of unfounded reports x type of offence[1] x when reported (reference year, prior to reference year) . number of offences cleared x type of offence[1] x how cleared (by arrest/report, otherwise[2])

- number of offenders x type of offence[1] x age (adult, juvenile) x sex

- number of offenders detected x offence group[3] x age[4] x sex

1: Offences are classified into 8 groups: offences against the person; robbery and extortion; breaking and entering, fraud and other offences involving theft; property damage and environmental offences; offences against public order; drug offences; drink/driving and related offences; other offences. Details are provided for a total of 173 offences classified to these 8 groups.

2: An offence is said to be 'cleared otherwise' if the police have established the identity of the alleged offender and have sufficient evidence to lay charges but for various reasons are unable to do so (e.g. complainant refuses to prosecute, the death of an essential witness, diplomatic immunity).

3: Details for offenders detected are listed for the 8 major offence groups defined as the 'selected offences', but with shop theft listed separately. These groups are somewhat different from those used to classify offences and are: murder/attempted murder; rape/ attempted rape; serious assault; robbery; break and enter; fraud, forgery, false pretences; motor vehicle theft; shop theft; other theft.

4: The ages of offenders in the table on offenders detected are grouped as follows: under 18; 18-24; 25-34; 35-44; 45-59; 60 or more.

2. <u>Details for Specific Offences</u>

(a) Breaking and entering:

- number of offences reported x type of premises[1]

1: The targets of break and enter offences are classified into 3 groups - dwellings, shops, other - and a total of 19 different types of premises within these groups are listed.

(b) Property damage:

- number of offenders involved in property damage offences x type of offence (arson or malicious/wilful damage by fire, other wilful damage) x age[1] x sex

1: The age groups used are: under 18; 18-24; 25-34; 35 or more.

(c) Offences committed against schools:

- number of offences reported x type of offence[1]

1: The types of offence specified are: arson, malicious or wilful damage by fire; breaking and entering; larceny; wilful damage (excluding by fire).

(d) Traffic statistics:

- number of prosecutions under the Road Traffic Act x type of offence (166) x outcome (convicted, dismissed, other) x sex

- number of prosecutions under the Motor Vehicles Act x type of offence (48) x outcome (convicted, dismissed, other) x sex

- number of offences resulting from the issue and payment of Traffic Infringement Notices[1] (TINs) x type of offence (216) x age of offender (adult, juvenile) x sex

- number of prosecutions resulting from the issue of TINs x type of offence (216) x outcome (convicted, dismissed, other) x age of offender (adult, juvenile) x sex

- number of TINs issued[1] x outcome (expiated, withdrawn for prosecution, withdrawn, unexpiated) x total value

- number of persons tested by Random Breath Test (RBT) units x outcome (exceeding prescribed concentration, other) x region (metropolitan, country)

- number of persons refusing alco-tests by RBT units

- number of persons refusing breathalyser tests by RBT units

- number of accidents recorded x seriousness (fatal, injury, other)

- number of persons killed in accidents

- number of persons injured in accidents

1: Note that the number of offences may be different from the number of notices as each notice can contain up to 3 offences. In some instances the sex of the offender was not known and whilst these cases were omitted from the statistics specified by sex they are included in the total number of offenders.

(e) Complaints/charges against police:

- number of complaints processed x when received (reference year, prior to reference year)

- number of complaints processed x outcome of investigation (withdrawn, proven, refuted, unable to substantiate, still pending)

- number of complaints generated by the issue of TINs

- number of members charged with breaches of police regulations x outcome (7 categories)

3. Juveniles (children aged less than 18)

- number of juveniles appearing before Juvenile Screening Panels x outcome (referred to - Children's Court; Juvenile Aid Panel; to police for issue of a caution; insufficient evidence to determine any action).

4. Personnel

- number of police officers as at 30 June x rank (15 categories)

- number of other departmental employees at 30 June x type (7 categories e.g. cadets, public servants)

- number of recruits x sex

- number of separations x reason (resignation, age retirement, retirement for incapacity, deceased, dismissed) x status (cadet, adult)

5. Finances

- expenditure x service (15 categories) x type of expenditure (up to 8 categories e.g. salaries, purchase of plant/ equipment)

- revenue received x service (6 categories) x source

- other departmental expenditure x type of expenditure (6 categories)

Comments

This report also contains statistics for a number of variables for years prior to the reference year. They include:

- detailed figures for the number of offences reported or becoming known in the year prior to the reference year

- the number of offences and rate per 100 000 population over a 10 year period, for the 8 selected offence groups

- the number of motor vehicles stolen and rate per 1000 registered vehicles for a 10 year period,

- the number of drug offences reported and rate per 100 000 population for a 10 year period

- number of offences of arson, malicious or wilful damage by fire, and number of wilful damage offences for a 10 year period

- the number of offences of rape and attempted rape by the sex of the victim for a 5 year period

- the number of offences of robbery by the type of weapon for a 5 year period

- the various types of larceny offences for a 5 year period

- the types of offences against schools for a 4 year period

- the types of premises subject to break and enter offences for the year prior to the reference year

The SA Police Department is planning the computerisation of its record-keeping systems which may affect what data will be available in future reports. Also, the introduction of the Justice Information System currently being developed in SA may significantly influence the publication of many aspects of criminal justice data in this State.

The data presented in the annual report is also affected by other considerations of a political or social nature, and the policies and procedures of the department. For example, in April 1983 new deployment procedures involving Random Breath Testing Units lead to a considerable increase in the number of persons tested. Another example of the influence of such issues is the effect of the amendments made to the Justices Act in 1982 to establish a system of Restraint Orders which provide for legal recourse and sanctions against domestic violence offenders. As a result an automated information system to monitor the incidence of domestic violence, and provide data for the Domestic Violence Committee was developed and commenced operation in 1984.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE
AND THE DIVISION OF ROAD SAFETY, TASMANIA

Frequency — Annual.

Reference Period — The fiscal year, 1 July-30 June.

Data Sources & Collection — The statistics on offences are obtained from reports completed by the police which are compiled annually.

Statistics on police force strength and finances are available from administrative records.

Scope — The scope of the statistics on offences is all incidents becoming known to the police.

The scope of the statistics on personnel refer to the Tasmania Police Force, officers employed under the Public Service Act, technical officers and other departmental employees engaged under section 28C of the Police Regulations Act. The financial data also refer to the entire department.

Coverage — The statistics on offences refer to all incidents recorded during the financial year regardless of when they may have occurred. The total number of offences includes incidents which may have been found to be unsubstantiated or on which no further action was taken. For incidents reported by the victim, or discovered by the police, the original report is sent to the Statistics Section of the department and the offence is recorded. Police generated offences (e.g. offences under the Police Offences, Licensing, Racing and Gaming Acts and Traffic Legislation) are recorded only after the completed file is received at the Statistics Section. The figures for offences cleared cover only those incidents cleared in the reference period, irrespective of when they occurred, or when they were reported.

Tables/ Statistics

1. Offences Dealt with by Police

(a) All offences
Type of offence[1] by number of:

- offences recorded
- offences cleared[3] x how cleared[4]

- persons charged (including cautions) x sex
- age[5] x sex

(b) Property offences
Type of offence by:

- value of property involved[2]

(c) Regional data
Police division[6] by number of:

- offences reported (excluding licensing, gaming and traffic offences)
- offences cleared

1: Offences are categorised using 11 main groups: assaults and like offences; homicide; crimes of indecency and like offences; other offences against the person; offences against property; fraud and similar offences; miscellaneous police offences; Licensing Act offences; Racing and Gaming Act offences; traffic and road safety offences; miscellaneous Acts and offences. A total of 181 separate offences are identified within these groups.

2: The value of goods involved is also recorded for offences against property, building and other property offences and fraud and similar offences. In some cases the value has to be estimated, and no value is recorded for attempted offences.

3: A report of an offence is cleared when the completed file is received from the courts, or under the instruction of the originating officer. 'Police generated' offences are recorded and cleared simultaneously.

4: For traffic offences the categories used to show how the offence was cleared are: charge; infringement brief; infringement notice; caution. For all other offences they are identified as: cleared by charge; cleared otherwise; unfounded.

5: The age groups used are: under 14; 14; 15; 16; 17; 18-20; 21-24; over 24.

6: There are 3 regions - North Western, Northern and Southern (which includes reports received by the Southern Criminal Investigation Branch). These regions are divided into a total of 13 divisions.

2. Details for Specific Offences

(a) Drug statistics

- quantity of drugs siezed x type of drug (24 categories)

(b) Traffic statistics

- number of random breath tests x outcome (no further action, breath analysis required)
- number of persons refusing to submit to random breath test
- outcome of breathalyser readings (0, 0.01-0.05, 0.06, 0.07-0.09, 0.10-0.15, 0.16-0.19, 0.20, refused)
- number of persons blood tested or breathalysed x district
- number of persons charged with blood alcohol offences x district
- number of persons charged with blood alcohol offences x blood alcohol level (5 categories)
- number of accidents x district
- number of deaths from accidents x district
- number of Traffic Infringement Notices issued by Traffic Control Branch (Southern and Northern districts)
- number of traffic briefs issued by Traffic Control Branch (Southern district)
- number of defect and discontinuance notices issued by Traffic Control Branch (Southern and Northern districts)

- number of traffic charges laid by Southern Accident Investigation Squad x type of charge (manslaughter, death by dangerous driving, negligent driving, blood alcohol level exceeds 0.05 per cent, drive whilst disqualified)

3. Personnel

- authorised strength as at 30 June
- actual strength x status as at 30 June (operational police, cadet in training)
- actual strength as at 30 June (including cadets) x sex
- actual strength as at 30 June x police division[1] x rank (6 categories)
- number joining in reference year x how joined (recruited, promoted from cadet to constable)
- number leaving force in reference year x reason (resigned, retired due to ill health, retired due to age, elected to retire, deceased, dismissed, promotions to Assistant Commissioner)
- number of cadets recruited
- number of cadets resigned
- number of public service staff as at 30 June x location (25 branches, sections or areas)
- number of departmental employees as at 30 June x type (16 categories eg. chef, telephonist, cleaner)

1: There are a total of 13 divisions within the 3 regions. Separate details are given for the Traffic Control and Criminal Investigations Branches of each region.

4. Finances

- expenditure from Consolidated Revenue Fund x nature (29 categories)
- expenditure on capital works x location of work

- expenditure of Division of Road Safety x nature (3 categories)

- revenue collected x source (12 categories)

Comments

In producing the statistics presented in this report the guidelines developed by all State police forces in collaboration with the ABS have been followed.

Data referring to previous financial years are presented for a number of variables so that comparisons may be made. For example, the total number of offences in each of the 11 main offence groups is given for the preceding 2 years and, for some offences, the preceding 8 years. Also, the number of persons charged with breathalyser offences according to the blood alcohol level recorded is shown for the preceding 7 years. The quantities of drugs seized in the preceding 2 years is included for all drug types listed. A graph showing the number of offences reported, and number of persons charged under the Poisons Act for an 8 year period is included. The detailed data on expenditure from the Consolidated Revenue Fund are also given for the year preceding the reference year.

However, when making comparisons between data from different years care should be taken to ensure that any changes in legislation, procedures, definitions etc. which may effect the statistics are taken into account. The following points should be considered when examining recent Tasmanian data:

- in 1982/83 a new division was created in the North-Western District which resulted in changes to the boundaries of the divisions

- random breath testing was introduced in the 1982/83 financial year, commencing operation in January 1983

- the police resources involved in 1982/83 in dealing with protests against the Hydro-Electric Commission influenced their ability to undertake other police work

The 1982/83 annual report also contains statistics relating to the protests against the Hydro-Electric Commission. The figures available

include the number of persons arrested by their place of origin (i.e. the State or country in which they usually live), and a monthly breakdown of the number of persons arrested by sex, the number of persons charged, bailed, and held in custody. Also, the operational cost of the police involvement in dealing with the protests is specified.

ABS
TASMANIA
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POLICE STATISTICS - TASMANIA

Frequency Annual.

Reference Period The fiscal year, 1 July-30 June.

Data Sources & Collection The figures are based on the data presented in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Police for Tasmania.

Scope The scope of the statistics on offences is all incidents reported or becoming known to the Tasmania Police in the financial year.

The figures on personnel refer to both the Tasmanian Police Force and the ancillary and civilian staff employed in the Police Department.

Coverage All offences recorded in the reference period are included, regardless of when they may have occurred, or whether they were later found to be unsubstantiated. The data on offences cleared covers only those incidents which were cleared in the financial year, irrespective of when they occurred, or were reported.

Tables/ Statistics

1. Offences Dealt with by Police

   - number of offences x type of offence[1]
   - number of offences cleared[2] x type of offence[1]
   - number of persons charged[3] x type of offence[1]

   1: Offences are described using the Draft Australian National Classification of Offences which classifies offences into 8 main groups: offences against the person; robbery and extortion; breaking and entering, fraud and other offences involving theft; property damage and environmental offences; offences against good order; drug offences; motor vehicle, traffic or related offences; other offences. A total of 25 offences within these groups are separately listed.

2: This is all offences resolved by investigation and includes those cleared by charge, those which were withdrawn (e.g. due to lack of evidence), and those where the investigation established that the alleged offence had not been committed.

Miscellaneous police offences (Licensing Act, Racing and Gaming Act, Traffic and Miscellaneous Acts) are counted as offences recorded and offences cleared simultaneously, after being processed.

3: These figures refer to individual persons If a person is charged with more than one offence on a particular occasion he/she is counted only once, according to the most serious offence.

2. Personnel

- number of police force staff as at 30 June x type of duties[1] x rank (executive officer, inspector, sergeant, constable, trainee/cadet)

- number of ancillary and civilian staff of Police Department

1: Duties are categorised into 4 areas: criminal investigation, plain clothes police, scientific duties; traffic duties, excluding transport and maintenance; other special and general duties including transport and maintenance; not allocated.

Comments

The first bulletin in this series covered the financial year 1978/79. However, prior to 1980/81 the offence classification used was based directly on offence categories used in the court system. These offence categories reflected the criminal law at the time and were thus not always completely comparable from year to year. The Draft Australian National Classification of Offences was adopted in 1982/83 to overcome this particular problem. However, the category to which an offence is classified may not be the same in name as the offence name used in the Tasmanian criminal system.

NORTHERN TERRITORY POLICE FORCE ANNUAL REPORT

Frequency — Annual.

Reference Period — The reference period in the main is the fiscal year 1 July-30 June, of the period covered by the annual report. However, some statistics refer to the previous calendar year, and others are only available for the previous fiscal year.

Data Sources & Collection — The data on offences are obtained from crime returns completed by the police, except for those on disorderly behaviour. These figures are obtained from the prosecution statistics of the courts.

Scope and Coverage — Information on the scope and coverage of the statistics in this report is not provided, however the following general guidelines appear to apply. The data on offences refer to incidents becoming known to the police, and are counted at the time of reporting regardless of when the alleged incident took place, or whether the charge was later withdrawn. In the case of offences cleared it would be those incidents cleared in the reference period which are counted, irrespective of when they occurred, or when they were reported.

Statistics on police force strength are given for both the uniformed forces and the ancillary or public service staff. Financial data are only provided for specific types of revenue collected and do not include any information on expenditure.

Tables/ Statistics

1. Offences Dealt with by Police

(a) General crime
Type of offence (44 categories) by:

- number reported
- number cleared

(b) Selected Crime[1]
Type of offence (9 categories) by:

- number of offences reported
- how cleared (by charge, otherwise)
- total number of persons involved

- age (under 14, 1-year age groups for 15-24, 25 or more) x sex

- rate per 1000 NT population

(c) Region:

- number of persons taken into protective custody x area (Northern, Southern) x month

1: The following offences are included in the Selected Crime statistics: murder; attempted murder; manslaughter; serious assault; robbery; rape and attempted rape; breaking and entering; unlawful use of a motor vehicle etc.; false pretences etc.

2. Details for Specific Offences

(a) Drug statistics:

- number of offenders x type of offence (5 categories)

- quantity of drugs detected x type of drug (11 categories)

(b) Traffic statistics:

- type of offence (13 categories) x outcome (number of persons arrested, summonsed, convicted, charge withdrawn/discharged) x sex

- number of Traffic Infringement Notices issued x type of offence (39 categories) x area (23 categories)

- number of persons undergoing breath analysis tests

- number of persons failing to supply/refusing to undergo breath analysis tests

- number of convictions for 0.08% blood alcohol level and over (breathalyser and blood analysis tests)

- number of drink driving offences x type (blood alcohol less than 0.15, blood alcohol level 0.15 or more, failed to supply) x patrol area (8 categories)

(c) Break and enter:

- number of offences x age of offender (under 14, 1-year age groups for 15-24, 25 or more)

(d) Stealing and unlawful use of motor vehicle:

- number of motor vehicles x age of offender (under 14, 1-year age groups for 15-24, 25 more)

(e) Outcomes[1] for specific offences:
Number of persons by sex for:

- offences against the person (10 categories)
- sexual offences (dealt with in Court of Summary Jurisdiction - 7 categories)
- offences against good order (15 categories)
- offences against property (5 categories)
- offences on reserves (7 categories)

1: The outcomes listed are: arrest, summons, conviction (or committal for offences against the person and sexual offences) and charge withdrawn or discharged.

(f) Complaints against police:

- nature of complaint (14 categories) x finding/outcome (17 categories)
- persons dealt with by court appearance x rank x charge x result
- persons charged departmentally x result

3. Juveniles (children aged less than 17)

Type of offence (19 categories) by:

- action taken (arrested, summonsed, cautioned)

- age (10-11, 12-13, 14-16) x sex
- percentage of total offenders

Total number arrested or summonsed

Percentage of all persons arrested or summonsed who were juveniles

4. Personnel

- approved strength as at 30 June x rank (13 categories)
- actual strength as at 30 June x rank (13 categories)
- work category (9 categories e.g. uniforms section, CIB, traffic, prosecutions) as at 30 June x rank (13 categories)
- number of ancillary staff x designation (23 categories) x location (Darwin, Alice Springs)
- exits from force x type (6 categories)
- number of trackers x location (34 categories)

5. Finances

Revenue collected:

- from licences x type of licence (11 categories)
- on behalf of other departments x department (8 categories)

Comments

This report notes the influence which variables such as changes in the law, procedures adopted, and political emphasis may have on the statistics obtained. For example, the number of offences against traffic laws in particular very much reflect the level of police activity in this area, and not necessarily the number of offences committed. In 1982/83 there was a significant drop in the total number of such offences recorded due to a selective enforcement policy of concentrating on offences which contribute to accident rates. Also, in 1982/83 the new 'two kilometre drinking law' was introduced which prohibited the drinking of alcohol in a public place within 2 kilometres of a place which sells alcohol. This law significantly decreased incidents of public drinking, and therefore the charges for such offences.

Data for earlier years are given in a number of cases so that comparisons may be made, and trends observed. For example, the total number of persons taken into protective custody for each region is shown for each month in the 2 calendar years prior to the (fiscal) reference year. The number of offences reported, and cleared, is included for the 2 previous fiscal years, and the NT and Australian Crime rates for the Selected Crimes are shown for a 4 year period.

Data on revenue collected for the preceding reference year are included, however no figures on expenditure for the force are given in the report.

This report also contains detailed statistics on road traffic accidents, including data on fatal and injury accidents, number of persons killed and injured by age and sex, the time of day and month that the various types of accidents occurred and whether they were in the city of Darwin or elsewhere in the Territory. These statistics refer to the calendar year overlapping the first half of the fiscal reference year of the report, and some data are also provided for previous calendar years.

Note, the report does not provide explanations of the variables included or tables presented, definitions of the terms used or descriptions of these terms. In some cases the statistics presented in different tables which appear to describe the same phenomena, and therefore should be comparable, do not tally. However, it is unclear whether this is due to the fact that the variables described are somewhat different, the sources of the data are different or some other reason.

AUSTRALIAN FEDERAL POLICE ANNUAL REPORT

Frequency — Annual.

Reference Period — The fiscal year, 1 July-30 June.

Data Sources & Collection — The data on offences presented in this publication are based on the Criminal Offence Reports completed by each of the regional offices. Monthly returns are submitted by each region and these are compiled to present statistics for the full fiscal year.

The statistics on police force strength and finances are obtained from the administrative records of the AFP.

Scope — The scope of the offence statistics is all the incidents dealt with by the AFP throughout Australia.

The statistics on police force strength and finances also refer to the AFP involvement throughout Australia.

Coverage — The ACT offence statistics refer to all incidents in the ACT and Jervis Bay. Offence statistics which exclude the ACT refer to all other incidents. The details are reported for offences received/reported or becoming known to the police. This includes offences either reported to the AFP by the community, including government departments etc., or detected by the AFP as a result of police initiatives.

All offences recorded during the financial year are included regardless of when they occurred or whether they were found to be substantiated. The coverage of incidents cleared is only those cases cleared in the reference period, irrespective of when they occurred or were reported.

Tables/ Statistics

1. Offences Dealt with by Police

(a) ACT Region (including Jervis Bay) Type of offence (42 categories) by number of:

- offences reported or becoming known
- value of property involved
- value of property recovered

- unfounded reports
- offences cleared (by charge, otherwise)

(b) Number of character checks completed in the ACT x month undertaken x result (clear, adverse)

(c) Offences against Commonwealth Legislation reported or becoming known to AFP regional offices (excluding the ACT Region)

Type of offence[1] (56 categories) by number of:

- offences reported or becoming known
- value of property involved
- offences cleared
- offenders x sex

1: Offences have been categorised according to their type or their Act or Regulation, depending upon the frequency of occurrence and name by which they are known. Drug offences, and offences that were breaches of State Acts or Regulations are not included.

(d) Region[1] by seriousness of offence[2] by number of offences[3]:

- brought forward from previous fiscal year
- received during reference year
- cleared during reference year
- carried forward to next fiscal year

1: There are 7 geographic regions, the boundaries of which closely follow State boundaries. They are: Eastern Region (NSW); Southern Region (Victoria); Northern Region (Queensland); Tasmanian Region; Western Region (WA); Central Region (includes SA, the southern half of the NT and the area surrounding Broken Hill); Northern Territory Region; ACT Region (not included in these tables).

2: Offences are identified as either: major crime; cheque offences; minor crime; other investigations; and process.

3: Included are all offences against Commonwealth Legislation as well as offences that are breaches of State Acts or Regulations and individuals declared bankrupt or extradited or criminals deported.

Duplication in counting may occur as in some individual offence instances the offender is sent to another region to be investigated and is therefore 'cleared' from the first State and 'received' by the second State.

2. Details for Specific Offences

(a) Drug statistics:

- quantity of drugs seized[1] (all sources[2]) x type of drug (13 categories) x AFP involvement[3]

- quantity of drugs seized in Queensland[4] (all sources) x type of drug (11 categories)

- number of Federal charges x AFP/ State involvement

1: Does not include drugs seized in Queensland which were not accurately weighed or analysed.

2: Does not include seizures by State police for which Federal charges have been laid.

3: Quantities seized are identified according to whether the AFP, customs, or State police forces or the various combinations of these bodies, were involved.

4: This table specifies quantities for only those drug seizures where the drugs were not accurately weighed or analysed.

(b) Complaints/allegationas against members of the AFP reported by the public and internal matters:

- type of complaint (17 categories) x source (8 categories)
- type of complaint (17 categories) x findings on completion of investigation (8 categories)
- type of complaint (17 categories) x action on findings (disciplinary proceedings, criminal proceedings)[1]

1: The details identified for actions resulting in disciplinary proceedings are: member counselled and cautioned; disciplinary charges instituted; number of members charged; number of charges determined; number of charges not proceeded with; carried forward to next financial year. The statistics identified for criminal proceedings are: number of criminal charges laid; number of members charged; number of members convicted; number of members acquitted; number of charges carried forward to next financial year.

3. <u>ACT Region</u>

(a) City Branch Watchhouse:

- number arrested
- number charged
- number lodged in cells x location

(b) Traffic Branch:

- number of traffic offences reported by branch x type of offence (16 categories)
- number of accidents attended/ adjudicated by Accident Investigation Section x type (7 categories e.g. driver injured, pedestrian injured)
- number of random breath tests conducted x outcome (charged with exceeding the prescribed limit, not charged)

(c) Breath Analysis Section:

- number of breath analysis tests x outcome (positive, insufficient sample provided, refused, other)
- average breath analysis
- number of blood samples taken
- number of body samples taken for suspicion of drugs

(d) Traffic Adjudication Unit:

- number of breach and accident reports dealt with x outcome (summons issued, person attended lecture, written caution, no action)
- number of Traffic Infringement Notices (TINs) issued
- number of TINs paid
- number of TINs withdrawn
- revenue collected from TINs

(e) Drug Squad:

- number of persons arrested
- number of charges

(f) Gaming and Vice Squad:

- number of persons arrested
- number of warrants executed

(g) Warrants and Process Unit:

- number of processes issued x type[1]
- number of processes served x type[1]
- number of warrants issued x type (commitment, apprehension, first instance)
- number of warrants paid x type (commitment, apprehension)

- number of warrants returned unexecuted x type (commitment, apprehension, law court)

- number of warrants resulting in arrest x type (commitment, apprehension, law court)

- value of warrants executed and Notices of Demand paid

1: The types of processes listed are: summonses - local, interstate; subpoenas - Petty Sessions, Supreme Court; notices of trial; for service on police; notices of demand.

4. Juveniles (children aged less than 18)

Juvenile Aid Bureau - ACT Region:

- number of charges x type of charge[1]

- number of juveniles charged with juvenile charges

- number of neglect cases investigated

- number of lectures given

- number of TINs issued

1: The juvenile charges identified are: uncontrollable; neglected; larceny; miscellaneous. 'Adult' charges dealt with by the Juvenile Aid Bureau are categorised separately as: criminal; traffic; miscellaneous.

5. Other Regions

(a) Eastern Region (NSW):

Matters dealt with by General Police Operations Branch - type of offence (42) by:

- number of arrests

- number of summonses

- number investigated

- number completed

(b) Northern Region (Queensland):

- number of persons prosecuted (under Commonwealth and State Legislation)

(c) Southern Region (Victoria):

- quantity of drugs seized (from all sources except Victoria State Police) x type of substance (9 categories)
- number of crime reports x when received (1 July-30 April, brought forward from previous period)
- number of crime reports finalised in period 1 July-30 April
- number of crime reports carried forward from 30 April

(d) Central Region (SA):

- quantity of drugs seized x substance (heroin, cannabis resin and oil) x number of persons arrested
- number of arrests for drug offences

(e) Western Region (WA):

- quantity of drugs seized x substance (5 categories)
- number of arrests for drug offences

6. Personnel

- staff ceiling specified on 16 June for general policy component of AFP x rank (9 categories)
- staff ceiling specified on 16 June for protective services component of AFP x rank (5 categories)
- actual operative staff as at 30 June x type (AFP ranks, public service support staff of the Office of the AFP) x region/State
- number of exits from AFP x type (resignation; retirement - invalidity, age; death; dismissal; annulment)
- number of officers x region

7. Finance

- expenditure x nature (18 categories)
- expenditure x works (minor, capital, repairs and maintenance)

Comments

The AFP is the major law enforcement body of the Commonwealth government. Its main functions are: the provision of police services to the ACT; the provision of police services in relation to the laws of the Commonwealth; the provision of services in relation to Commonwealth property; and, the general safeguarding of Commonwealth interests. Whilst the AFP has officers attached to the Commonwealth Island Territory Police Forces and the United Nations Peace Keeping Force in Cyprus offence statistics for these areas are not included in the annual report.

In 1983/84 the AFP established a Statistics Branch, which is responsible for the design and establishment of statistical collections and the analysis and dissemination of statistical data, in relation to the AFP. This unit has been responsible for the computerisation of crime statistics covering AFP operations and will be extending this data base to cover other aspects of police work such as random breath testing and traffic control. Clearly the introduction of this Branch, and the subsequent computerisation of records, may have a significant effect upon the type and extent of statistical data available in future annual reports.

Note that random breath testing was introduced in the ACT in December 1982 and a special squad was formed to carry out this testing. Also, in 1982/83 a new police station was opened in the ACT. 'On-the-spot' Traffic Infringement Notices were not introduced until November 1983. Developments such as these must clearly effect the work undertaken by the force and hence the resulting statistics.

The NT Region was only established as a separate region in March 1983, and this area had previously been included in the Northern Region (Queensland). Clearly this change means that the data for these 2 regions from 1982/83 onwards cannot be compared with data from previous years.

Unlike the annual reports for the State police forces this report does not contain any data for periods prior to the reference year.

CHAPTER 2 - COURT STATISTICS

The scope of this chapter is the statistics which are presented in relation to the courts which deal with criminal offences, except the Children's Courts. Higher courts refer to the Supreme, District or County Courts and the lower courts are the Courts of Summary Jurisdiction, Courts of Petty Sessions or Magistrates' Courts. The data available on matters dealt with by the Children's Courts and Panels are described in the chapter on juveniles. The age at which a young person becomes liable to be dealt with by an adult court varies between jurisdictions, and this must be considered if data from different States are being compared. It is also possible for a juvenile to be dealt with by an adult court for particularly serious offences, or in cases where he/she has an extensive criminal record, and the guidelines as to when this is the case also vary across jurisdictions. It should be noted that any cases of juveniles appearing in an adult court are counted in the statistics described below if they come under the other coverage rules of the collection.

The sources of published data of court statistics include the ABS, the NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, the SA Office of Crime Statistics and some State/Territory Departments of Law.

Some publications only cover one type of court (i.e. higher courts or lower courts) and in these cases the list of tables or statistics presented is followed by definitions and categories for the 'criminal justice' variables, and then for the other variables. The 'criminal justice' variables are those factors which describe any element of the justice system, and the 'other' variables describe, in the main, demographic characteristics of the defendant. Where the one publication presents data for both the higher and lower courts the statistics from each have been separately identified. That is, the tables and definitions for one of the courts are listed first (labelled A) followed by those for the other court (labelled B).

In most publications the figures included can be categorised as describing one of three aspects of the data:

(i) Outcome - i.e. the finding of the court and penalties imposed.

(ii) Other criminal justice variables (e.g. the duration of hearings, defendant's plea, type of offence).

(iii) Demographic details of the defendant (e.g. age, sex, occupation, usual place of residence).

These headings have therefore been used wherever applicable to list the statistics presented.

The ABS has been co-ordinating the development of a system of standards to be used to obtain comparable court statistics from all jurisdictions in Australia. The national standards are to be applied to all criminal and child welfare matters dealt with by the higher, lower and Children's Courts, and the juvenile panels. As a result, it has begun modifying and updating its publications in this area. To date, a new series of publications of court statistics for Tasmania has been issued commencing with 1982 data, and 1981 and 1982 data for Victoria has been made available in a new publication. Tasmanian 1983 data have also been published and the 1983 bulletin for Victoria is planned for release in April 1985. For the ACT and the NT new collections using a similar format were instituted in 1982 for the higher, lower and Children's Courts, with a similar format and data as for the Tasmanian production. However, no publications have been released as yet. WA courts data for 1983 will be published later in 1985, however the format and data for this State will be somewhat different. At this stage no new ABS bulletins with court statistics are planned for NSW, SA or Queensland.

For details about the frequency of publication, data sources, scope and definitions and comments on this collection, see the reference in the chapter on police statistics.

In the main this series produces data on drug charges and seizures dealt with by the police, however, it also presents some statistics in relation to drug charges dealt with by the courts. The results of court proceedings arising from the charges laid in respect to the reference year are presented. However, care must be exercised in using these data from the courts as it is only based on those cases which were finalised at the time of compilation. Thus, those charges not resolved, which are likely to be the more serious or defended ones, have not been included. Direct comparisons between the figures on charges laid and ensuing court dispositions can therefore not be made.

Tables/ Statistics

1. Outcome

- number of sentences x type of penalty (fine, gaol) x type of charge[1] x sex
- mean and standard deviation of sentences involving fines x type of charge[1] x sex
- mean and standard deviation of duration of prison sentences x type of charge[1] x sex
- number of sentences x type of sentence (fine, gaol) x State/Territory
- severity of penalty (mean fine, mean gaol sentence) x State/Territory
- number of penalties x type of penalty (fine, gaol, other institution, bond)
- severity of penalty (total amount of fines, total duration of gaol terms, total duration of bonds) x type of charge[1]
- number of cases x outcome (not proceeded with, dismissed, charges pending) x type of charge[1]

2. Other Criminal Justice Variables

- number of persons charged[2] x type of charge[1]
- number of charges x type of charge[1]
- number of convictions x type of charge[1]

1: Eight types of charge are listed: unlawful possession; unlawful importation; unlawful use or administration; trafficking; theft; obtaining drugs by false pretences; forged prescription; and, other.

2: These figures include drug and drug-connoted charges.

BUREAU OF CRIME
STATISTICS AND
RESEARCH
NSW

COURT STATISTICS

Frequency	Annual.
Reference Period	The calendar year, 1 January-31 December. (Note, the data on offences by juveniles also included in this publication are for the financial year 1 July - 30 June.)
Data Sources & Collection	The Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research collects statistics from the NSW Courts of Petty Sessions using a reporting form which is completed by clerks of the court. The data on higher criminal courts were made available by the ABS and came from reports prepared by the Office of the Solicitor for Public Prosecutions.
Scope	This publication contains information on proceedings of all courts of criminal jurisdiction in NSW. The statistics contained in it are divided into 5 sections however, the data on juveniles are described in the chapter on juveniles. The 4 areas described below are: A. Petty Sessions - general offences B. Drink/drive statistics C. Drug offences (lower and higher courts) D. Higher criminal court statistics
Coverage	Details are collected for each appearance at which a relevant complaint/information is disposed of. A complaint/information is regarded as being disposed of when an order on the complaint/information is handed down by the court, and that order effectively removes that complaint/information from the list of that court. This will normally occur when the defendant is convicted, the charge/information is dismissed, or the case found proved without proceeding to a conviction. It will also occur when a defendant is committed for trial or recognizance is forfeited and the case is not relisted. It will not occur where the matter is adjourned or the defendant remanded, or when a recognizance for bail is breached and the case allowed to lay on file. Cases where the defendant is a juvenile are excluded.

Also, the statistics do not include the small number of committal hearings finalised in Petty Sessions when the defendant was either discharged after the preliminary hearing (no prima facie case) or the Crown withdrew the charge.

Where a person is charged with a number of offences in more than one of the 3 categories - general Petty Sessions, drink/drive and drug offences - then his/her appearance is recorded once for each applicable category.

A. Petty Sessions - general offences

This section covers statistics on the principal charge for all appearances in NSW Courts of Petty Sessions under the NSW or the Commonwealth Crimes Acts, excluding drink/drive and drug offences. It also includes details of charges heard under sections of other Acts which are of particular social relevance. A full list of the relevant legislation is provided in an appendix.

B. Drink/drive statistics

This section includes all appearances under the following 3 sections of the Motor Traffic Act:

- offences of driving (or attempting to drive) a vehicle with more than the prescribed concentration of alcohol
- refusing/failing to submit to a breath analysis or wilfully altering his/her blood alcohol concentration
- driving (or attempting to drive) a motor vehicle whilst under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs

Also included are appearances by persons charged with aiding and abetting the above offences.

C. Drug offences

The statistics on drug offences are presented in two parts: (a) matters heard summarily under the NSW Poisons Act; and (b) higher criminal court convictions.

(a) Includes all offences determined in the Courts of Petty Sessions under Parts III and IV of the NSW Poisons Act, as amended.

(b) Covers higher criminal court convictions. The information comes from the ABS data for all higher criminal court appearances. See the section describing that publication for details of this collection. Those cases relating to drug offences under the NSW Poisons Act and the Commonwealth Customs Act have been extracted, and are analysed and presented here.

D. Higher Criminal Court statistics

The data on higher criminal courts relate to charges dealt with by the District and Supreme Courts of NSW in the reference period.

Details are collected for each appearance at which a relevant charge is disposed of. A charge is said to be disposed of on the date of the last court hearing as follows:

- if guilty, the date of sentencing
- if not guilty, the date of verdict
- nolle prosequi, the date of outcome

A: COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS - GENERAL OFFENCES EXCLUDING DRINK/DRIVE AND DRUG OFFENCES

Tables/ Statistics

1. Outcome/Penalty

- outcome x offence type
- penalty for principal offence x offence group
- amount of fine x offence group

2. Other Criminal Justice Variables

- bail status at final appearance (in custody, on bail, at large, unknown)
- plea at final appearance (guilty, not guilty, ex parte, no plea, guilt assumed on non-appearance)

- percentage of final appearances where defendant was legally represented
- time between offence and first court appearance
- time between first and last court appearance

3. Demographic Details

- appearances resulting in a finding of guilt x offence group x age x sex
- appearances resulting in a finding of guilt x occupational status
- appearances resulting in a finding of guilt x place of residence

'Criminal Justice' Variables

Type of Offence

The types of criminal offences are divided into 16 groups: offences against the person;sexual offences; prostitution and related offences; fraud and deceptive practices; break, enter and steal; larceny; unlawful possession of property; found with intent to commit offence; driving offences (only the more serious ones which can be disposed of - excluding drink/drive); betting and gaming offences; possession and use of explosives, weapons, and guns; environmental offences; damage to property; vagrancy; offensive behaviours; other (includes offences against the enforcement of order, failing to appear in accordance with a bail undertaking, trespassing offences and resisting arrest). A total of 164 offences are identified within these groups.

All details which refer to type of offence are classified by the principal offence if more than one offence was dealt with at a single appearance.

Principal Offence

The rule for determining the principal offence is based on the severity of the penalties given or outcome of the hearing. The following heirarchical list, starting with the most severe, shows the general rankings of penalties:

- committed to higher court
- imprisoned
- periodic detention
- CSO
- recognizance
- court order
- fine only
- nominal sentence
- s. 556A
- withdrawn/dismissed
- not guilty

Outcome

Details of the action taken by the court for the principal offence determined at each appearance is given. These are classified according to the following categories:

- not guilty
- withdrawn/dismissed
- recognizance forfeited - where defendant released on bail fails to appear
- section 556 dismissal/recognizance - where the court finds the charge proven, but does not proceed to a conviction either by dismissing the charge, or discharging the defendant conditional on his/her entering a recognizance to be on good behaviour
- rising of the court
- fine only
- recognizance with/without probation, fine - includes other conditions set on recognizance
- periodic detention - that is, weekend detention
- community service
- imprisonment

Penalty

The duration of prison sentences is divided into 3 categories: 6 months or less; 6-12 months; 1 year or more.

All determinations where a fine was imposed, irrespective of whether some other penalty was imposed, are included. The level of the fines imposed are specified in the following groups: $1-$50; $51-$100; $101-$200; $201-$300; $301-$400; $401-$500; $501-$1000; $1001-$1500; $1501-$2000.

Duration of Proceedings

The time periods between when the offence was committed and the first court appearance, and between the first and last court appearances are divided into the following 6 groups: same day; 1 day-1 week; 1 week-1 month; 1-6 months; 6-12 months; 1 year or more.

Other Variables

Age of Defendant

Age is defined as at the time of the alleged offence. The age groups used are: 18; 19; 20-24; 25-29; 30-39; 40-49; 50-59; 60 or more.

Occupational Status

The defendant's occupational status as at the time of the alleged offence is specified using the following 9 categories: professional/upper management; semi-professional/middle management; sales, small business, clerical, skilled trades; unskilled; student; pensioner; domestic; unemployed; not stated.

Place of Residence

Place of residence is defined as at the time of the alleged offence.

The State of NSW is divided into 38 sub-divisions or statistical districts and each of these comprises a number of Local Government Areas (LGAs). Both the number of convictions and estimated population as at 30 June is given for each LGA.

B: DRINK/DRIVE STATISTICS

Tables/ Statistics

1. Outcome/Penalty

- type of charge x outcome
- percentage distribution of amount of fines
- total number of fines

- percentage distribution of duration of licence disqualification
- total number of licence disqualifications
- percentage of cases proven guilty where licence disqualified

2. Other Criminal Justice Variables

- number of proven offences x type of offence
- bail status at final appearance (in custody, on bail, at large, unknown)
- time between offence and first court appearance
- time between first appearance and determination
- number of alcotests (roadside tests) x result (positive, negative)
- number of breath analyses x result (positive, negative)
- blood alcohol level for breathalyser offenders (lower PCA - 0.05-0.079; higher PCA - 0.08-0.149, 0.150-0.249, 0.250 +)

3. Demographic Details

- drink/drive offenders found guilty x sex x age
- percentage of drivers' licence holders guilty of drink/drive offences x sex x age
- drink/drive offenders found guilty x occupational status
- drink/drive offenders found guilty x place of residence

'Criminal Justice' Variables

Type of Charge

The 5 types of charge identified are: PCA - prescribed concentration of alcohol; DUI - driving under the influence, alcohol; DUI - drugs; refuse to take a breathalyser test; aid and abet a drink/drive offence.

Type of Offence

The following 6 drink/drive offences are identified:

- higher PCA - driving with a concentration of alcohol greater than or equal to 0.08 gm/100 ml
- lower PCA - driving with a concentration of alcohol greater than or equal to 0.05 gm per 100 ml but less than 0.08 gm per 100 ml
- PCA - unknown concentration of alcohol
- DUI - driving under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs (nearly all these cases involve liquor). Note, a breathalyser device is not used
- refusal to take a breathalyser test
- aid and abet a drink/drive offence

Outcome

See section A above for categories and definitions. Note, however, that periodic detention and CSOs are combined for drink/driving statistics.

Penalty

For sentences of imprisonment only 2 categories are used to specify the duration: up to one month; and, 1-6 months.

The percentage distribution of the amount of fines is shown over 6 categories, for all persons who received a fine: $1-100; $101-200; $201-300; $301-400; $401-500; $501-1000.

The duration of licence disqualifications is divided into the groups: under 6 months; 6-12 months; 1-2 years; 2 years and over.

Duration of Proceedings

The time periods between the date the offence was committed and the first court appearance, and between the first appearance and date of determination are specified in the following groups: same day; 1-7 days; 1-2 weeks; 2 weeks-1 month; 1-6 months; 6 months or more.

Other Variables

Age of Defendant

Age is defined as at the time the offence was committed, and the age groups used in the table are: 17-19; 20-24; 25-29; 30-39; 40-49; 50-59; 60 or more.

Occupational Status

See section A above.

Place of Residence

See section A above.

C: DRUG OFFENCES (LOWER & HIGHER COURTS)

Tables/ Statistics

1. Outcome/penalty

(a) Adult appearances (18 years and over) in Courts of Petty Sessions:

- number of proven offences x drug group (opiate, cannabis, other) x outcome
- duration of sentences of imprisonment (1 month or less; 1-6 months; 6-12 months; 1-2 years)

(b) Convictions in higher criminal courts:

- type of offence x outcome
- duration of sentences of imprisonment (less than 6 months; 6-12 months; 1-2 years; 2-5 years; 5 years or more)

2. Other Criminal Justice Variables

(a) Adult appearances (18 years and over) in Courts of Petty Sessions:

- number of proven offences x type of drug
- number of proven offences x type of offence
- number of proven offences x drug group (opiate, cannabis, other) x type of offence

- bail status at final appearance (in custody, on bail at large)
- plea at final appearance (guilty, not guilty, ex parte, no plea)
- percentage of final appearances where defendant was legally represented
- time between offence and first court appearance
- time between first court appearance and final appearance

(b) Convictions in higher criminal courts

- type of drug x type of offence

3. Demographic Details

(a) Adult appearances (18 years and over) in Courts of Petty Sessions

- number of proven offences x age x sex
- number of proven offences x place of residence

(b) Convictions in higher criminal courts

- number of proven offences x place of residence

'Criminal Justice' Variables

In the following definitions those paragraphs labelled (a) refer to the statistics for adult appearances in courts of Petty Sessions, and those labelled (b) refer to the statistics on convictions in the higher criminal courts.

Type of Drug

(a) The NSW Poisons Act covers 'drugs of addiction' as set out in the NSW Poisons List. There are 110 such drugs listed, and they are grouped into the following 6 categories for publication:

- opiates (heroin, morphine, opium etc.)
- cannabis (Indian hemp, marijuana, hashish)

- hallucinogens (LSD, mescaline, psilocybin etc.)
- stimulants (methedrine, benzedrine, dexadrine etc.)
- sedatives (mandrax, barbiturates, valium etc.)
- cocaine

Because more than one drug may be involved in an appearance the total number of appearances by drug type may be more than the number of convictions.

(b) Data are described as for the lower courts except that charges relating to sedatives do not apply.

Type of Offence

(a) The types of drug offences covered by the lower court have been divided into the following categories: possession; use; administration; possession of instruments; ownership/occupancy of premises; distribution; selling; forging or uttering prescriptions; manufacturing or growing.

(b) Only 4 categories are used to identify offence type for the higher courts: use/possess; sell/distribute; manufacture/grow; import/export.

Outcome/Penalty

(a) The outcome of proven drug offences is specified according to the following categories: s.556A dismissal/recognizance; rising of the court/admonished and discharged; fine only; recognizance with/without fine or probation; periodic detention/CSO; imprisonment. For definitions of these categories see section A above.

(b) The categories used to describe the outcome of appearances before higher courts are: acquitted; recognizance with/without probation or fine; fine only; CSO; periodic detention.

Duration of Proceedings

(a) Both the time between when the offence occurred and the first court appearance, and between the first court appearance and final appearance is specified with the following 6 categories: less than one week; 1 week-1 month; 1-2 months; 2-6 months; 6-12 months; 1 year or more.

Other Variables

Age of Defendant

See section A above. Note, the number of appearances where the defendant was less than 18 is also given for the higher court statistics.

Place of Residence

See section A above.

D: HIGHER COURTS

Tables/ Statistics

1. Outcome/Penalty

- number of appearances x outcome of committal
- number of appearances proceeding to trial/sentence x outcome x type of offence
- number of appearances with finding of guilt x whether compensation ordered x offence group
- duration of sentences of imprisonment of appearances proceeding to trial/ sentence (less than 2 years, 2-5 years, 5 years or more, life)

2. Other Criminal Justice Variables

- number of distinct persons found guilty x offence group
- number of appearances with finding of guilt x previous record of convictions

3. Demographic Details

- number of appearances with finding of guilt x offence group x age
- number of appearances with finding of guilt x offence group x sex
- number of appearances with finding of guilt x employment status

'Criminal Justice' Variables

Type of Offence

Ten different offence categories are identified. They are: assault/homicide; other offences against the person; sexual offences; robbery and extortion; fraud and misappropriation; break, enter, steal; other offences against property; driving; drugs; and, other. Within these 10 groups a total of 61 offences are specified. For tables specifying type of offence the principal offence is used if more than 1 offence was dealt with at a single appearance.

The principal offence is determined by the type and severity of penalties. For details on the procedure used refer to the description of offence type/group in the ABS publication 'Higher Criminal Courts NSW'.

Outcome of Committal

The outcomes of all appearances dealt with by the higher criminal courts are identified according to whether they were proceeded with to trial or sentence or not. For those appearances which were not proceeded with the number of persons in each of the following categories is given: accused failed to appear; accused changed plea; accused unfit to plead; accused died; venue changed; other reasons (including no bill filed). For those appearances which were proceeded with to trial or sentence whether the accused pleaded guilty or not guilty is specified.

Outcome of Cases Proceeding to Trial/Sentence

The outcomes specified are: acquitted; rising of the court; committed to juvenile institution; s.556A dismissal; recognizance and other (bond, probation, fine); Governor's Pleasure; CSO/periodic detention; imprisonment. Note, outcome details for the tables with offences grouped into the broad categories also distinguish between CSOs and periodic detention. For definitions of the categories see section A above.

Previous Record of Convictions

Details of such convictions are specified in the following manner: previous Children's Court conviction; previous Petty Sessions conviction;

previous higher court conviction; previous convictions in two of the above courts; previous convictions in all the above courts.

Other Variables

Age of Defendant

Age is defined as at the time of the alleged offence and the groups used are: under 18; 18; 19; 20-24; 25-29; 30-39; 40-49; 50-59; 60 or more.

Employment Status

Employment status is as reported by the individual him/herself at the time of the alleged offence. The categories used are: employed; home duties; pensioner; student; institutionalised; unemployed.

Comments

The NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research has published an annual report on court statistics since 1974. Up until 1981 these statistics were published in their series 'Statistical Reports Series', however from 1982 onwards the title of the series changed to 'Court Statistics'.

As well as the various statistics outlined in detail above, some more general figures are given for preceding years and comparisons and comments on trends made. Data for up to 5 preceding years are given in these cases.

However, a cautionary note on comparing data from one year to the next is made, with comments on the effect that various changes may make on the statistics. Some of the variables indicated which may influence the statistics are:

- changes in political policy (e.g. on betting and gaming statistics)
- campaigns instigated (e.g. the State Rail Authority campaign on fare evasion in 1982)
- changes in the laws (e.g. repeal of the offensive behaviour provisions in the Summary Offences Act, the Crimes [Sexual Assault] Amendment Act introduced on 14 July 1981)
- the introduction of new sentencing alternatives (e.g. CSOs were introduced in 1980)

An area in which there has been a number of significant changes in the past few years is that of drink/drive offences. Details of court appearances under the breathalyser legislation were first collected by the Department of the Attorney-General and of Justice in 1969. In 1971, the NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research within the department assumed this function. Since that time the number of items of information collected has increased and the system has been expanded. During late 1979 legislative changes affecting both police activity and penalties for drink/driving were introduced. Police were required to extend alcotests to all drivers involved in accidents or charged with offences attracting penalties of 4 licence points (with some exceptions). In December 1980 the Motor Traffic Act of 1909 was again amended to lower the prescribed concentration of alcohol from 0.08 grams to 0.05 grams in 100 millilitres of blood, thereby creating new offences. Further legislation affecting changes to police procedures and to penalties was introduced in late 1982. As a result random breath-testing was introduced on 17 December 1982, together with increased penalties and compulsory blood tests for drivers, motor cyclists and pedestrians admitted to hospital following road accidents. These legislative changes have clearly had an impact on the 1983 drink/driving statistics.

The forms used to collect data on court statistics contain information on a number of variables other than those provided in this publication. In particular, the Courts of Petty Sessions forms also record the race of the defendant, and details on offences for up to 4 charges. These details include the number of counts, the plea, the outcome, the major penalty, any qualifications to this penalty, and additional penalties and qualifications, as well as the duration of sentence and fine, and who the complainant was, number of co-defendants, number of different offences charged, amount of bail, and for drug offences, the type of drug (up to 2).

A number of amendments were made to the definitions to be applied and data to be collected from the lower courts from 1 January 1985. The major changes involved are:

- the inclusion of committal hearings and common law offences

- the inclusion of drug offences under s.233B of the Commonwealth Customs Act, 1901 and some other offences in the Prisons Act

- the exact recording of duration of sentences and non-parole periods

- the use of new codes to describe outcome

These changes will mean that in some cases the data for 1985 onwards is not strictly comparable with that for previous years.

The forms used to collect statistics on cases heard before the higher criminal courts also collect data on a number of variables not used in this publication. This includes such items as race, number of co-defendants, date of arrival in Australia for those born overseas, total number of appearances for the offences charged, date of offence, amount of bail, number of higher court remands, changes of plea, and the following details for up to 7 offences - multiple counts of the same offence, the penalty imposed and any qualifications, and the total effective sentence.

ABS
NSW
4502.1

HIGHER CRIMINAL COURTS NEW SOUTH WALES

Frequency

Annual.

Reference Period

The calendar year, 1 January-31 December.

Data Sources & Collection

Data are obtained from statistical reports prepared by the Office of the Solicitor for Public Prosecutions.

Separate report forms are completed in respect of:

(i) Persons committed to the higher criminal courts for trial or sentence.

(ii) Persons called up or brought before a higher criminal court for breaching a recognizance given by the court.

(iii) Appeals to the Court of Criminal Appeal.

The compilation of the figures is then undertaken annually by the ABS.

A report is completed for each person when the outcome of all charges for which he/she has been committed is known, or when an offender fails to appear when called up. In the latter case a second form will be completed if the offender is subsequently brought before the court on a bench warrant.

Scope

The scope of the statistics in this publication is all persons dealt with by the higher criminal courts and the Court of Criminal Appeal in New South Wales.

The higher criminal courts which exercise original jurisdiction in NSW are the Supreme Court and the District Court. Appeals against decisions of the higher criminal courts are made to the Court of Criminal Appeal.

Coverage

(a) Persons Dealt with by a Higher Criminal Court

Persons appearing before a higher criminal court on committal for trial or sentence are said to have been dealt with when:

(i) The case is not proceeded with to trial or sentence because:

- the Attorney-General has decline to file a bill or has otherwise declined to proceed;
- the venue of the trial has been changed; or
- the accused has failed to appear, has changed his/her plea and has been remanded back to a lower court, has been found by the court to be unfit to plead, or has died.

(ii) The accused is acquitted.

(iii) The accused is convicted (including accused who pleaded guilty).

(b) Breaches of Recognizance

Statistics on breaches of recognizance cover all persons called up or brought before a higher criminal court in NSW for breach of recognizance proceedings in respect of a bond given by a higher criminal court in its original jurisdiction. That is, they exclude recognizances given by a higher criminal court sitting as a court of appeal and recognizances given by the Court of Criminal Appeal. If a person does not appear when called up, a bench warrant may be issued for that person's arrest - such persons are included again when subsequently brought before the court.

A person is counted each time he/she is called up or brought before the court. Thus, the number of appearances may exceed the number of distinct persons called up or brought before the court for a breach of recognizance.

(c) Appeals Dealt with by the Court of Criminal Appeal

Statistics on appeals relate to all appeals to the Court of Criminal Appeal against convictions and/or sentences by a higher criminal court in its original jurisdiction. Appeals relating to

convictions by a Court of Petty Sessions, and matters referred by a trial judge or the Attorney-General for decision on questions of law, are excluded. An appeal is taken as having been dealt with in the year in which the outcome becomes known (irrespective of the year of lodgement of the appeal). If more than one appeal is lodged in respect of a particular committal, each appeal is tabulated. Where an appeal is lodged against conviction and/or sentence in respect of more than one offence on a particular committal, only one offence, namely the most serious (see below), is selected for purposes of tabulation, and the decision of the court in respect of this offence is taken as being the outcome of the appeal.

Tables/ Statistics

1. Outcome/Penalty - Persons Dealt with by a Higher Criminal Court

- number of committals for trial/sentence x outcome x sex
- number of distinct persons tried x outcome (acquitted, convicted) x sex
- number of distinct persons convicted x offence type x sex
- number of distinct persons convicted x penalty (bond not fined, fined, imprisoned - under 2 years, 2 years or more) x offence group (7) x sex
- number of distinct persons convicted x offence type x penalty imposed
- number of distinct persons convicted and non-parole period specified x duration of non-parole x offence type
- number of distinct persons convicted and no non-parole period specified x imprisonment status (imprisoned - life/Governor's Pleasure, periodic, other, not imprisoned) x offence type
- number of distinct persons convicted x whether payment of compensation specified

2. Other Criminal Justice Variables - Persons Dealt with by a Higher Criminal Court

- court of original jurisdiction (Supreme - central criminal, other; District - Sydney, other) x sex
- year of committal for trial or sentence (4 categories - reference year, the 2 preceding years, earlier) x sex
- number of offences charged on committal (single categories for 1-9; 10-19; 20 or more) x sex
- number of additional offences taken into account x sex
- whether previously convicted - court(s) involved x sex
- whether on bond at time of offence - court(s) involved x sex
- whether under supervision at time of offence - court(s) involved x sex

3. Demographic Details - Persons Dealt with by a Higher Criminal Court

- number of distinct persons convicted x age x sex x offence group
- number of distinct persons convicted x age x offence type
- number of distinct persons convicted x country of birth x offence group
- number of distinct persons convicted x period of residence in Australia (for non-Australians) x country of birth
- number of distinct persons convicted x marital status x sex x offence group
- number of distinct persons convicted x employment status x age x sex
- number of distinct persons convicted x place of usual residence
- rate of distinct persons convicted per 10 000 area specific population x place of usual residence

4. Breaches of Recognizance

- number of cases of persons called upon/brought before higher criminal court for breach of recognizance x whether offender appeared x age
- number of cases of persons called upon/brought before higher criminal court for breach of recognizance x nature of breach x outcome
- number of cases of persons called upon/brought before higher criminal court for breach of recognizance x nature of breach x whether under supervision of Adult Probation or Parole Service x whether called up or brought before court
- number of cases of persons called upon/brought before higher criminal court for breach of recognizance x nature of breach x sex
- number of cases of persons called upon/brought before higher criminal court for breach of recognizance x period on recognizance x whether under supervision x whether called up or brought before court
- number of cases of persons called upon/brought before higher criminal court for breach of recognizance x period on recognizance x sex

5. Appeals Dealt with by Court of Criminal Appeal

- grounds of appeal (against conviction, sentence, both) x whether first or subsequent appeal
- outcome of appeal x lodger of appeal (Crown, convicted person)
- outcome of appeal x year sentenced (reference year, previous year, earlier)
- outcome of appeal x sex
- outcome of appeal x offence type
- outcome of appeal x age

'Criminal Justice' Variables

Number of Committals for Trial/Sentence

If a person was committed for trial or sentence more than once, he/she is included in these statistics once for each committal that was dealt with in the year, irrespective of whether more than one committal was dealt with at a single appearance before the court. A single committal may relate to more than one offence.

Distinct Persons

In statistics on distinct persons, a person who has been dealt with by a higher criminal court more than once in a year is counted only once, and in respect of his/her most serious offence.

Distinct Persons Convicted

Distinct persons convicted refers to distinct persons tried who were either convicted, or sentenced (in the case of persons who pleaded guilty). No account has been taken of any variations of the original verdict or sentence as the result of a subsequent appeal.

Where a person was convicted of a less serious offence than the one originally charged, it is the offence of which the person was ultimately convicted which is specified.

Offence Type/Group

Offences are classified on the basis of the NSW Classification of Offences and of Care and Protection Orders for Children, which was developed by the ABS NSW office in collaboration with State authorities. A description of the basis of this classification, and how offences are ascribed to categories is provided in this publication.

The published statistics are divided into 7 main groups: homicides, assaults; sexual and related offences; robbery and extortion; fraud; offences against property; driving, traffic, and related offences; and, other offences. Details are then given for a total of 65 types of offence for some tables.

If a person is committed for more than one offence then he/she is coded according to the most serious offence, which is determined by the following rule.

Select the offence for which the person is (1) imprisoned, (2) bound over, (3) fined, and (lastly) (4) acquitted. If there is more than one offence in a given category, then preference is to be given to: (1) the offence for which the severest sentence is given, (2) the offence which carried the most severe penalty, (3) the apparently most serious offence, or (lastly) (4) if unable to differentiate, the first offence mentioned.

Outcome of Committal/Appeal

The outcome of a committal is that the case is either (a) proceeded with to trial or sentence, or (b) not proceeded with. The following outcomes within these two categories are separately identified:

(a) Accused pleaded guilty, accused pleaded not guilty; and

(b) Accused failed to appear, changed plea, was unfit to plead, died, the venue changed, and other reasons (including no bill filed).

The outcomes of appeals are identified as:

- conviction quashed
- new trial ordered
- found guilty of alternative offence
- penalty varied: term of imprisonment reduced; non-parole period reduced; non-parole period specified (where trial judge had declined to specify one); term of imprisonment increased; other
- dismissed
- abandoned or withdrawn

Penalty Imposed

The figures on penalties relate to the one imposed for the most serious offence. In particular, where a term of imprisonment is imposed for the most serious offence, only this term is shown, irrespective of whether it is cumulative to any other term of imprisonment. The statistics therefore do not necessarily measure the total penalties imposed.

The types of penalties specified are:

- committed to a juvenile institution
- placed on a bond without probation - not fined, fined
- placed on a bond with probation - not fined, fined
- CSO
- fined only
- imprisoned - 1 year periods for under 5 years, 5-10 years, 10 years or more, Governor's Pleasure, life, periodic (i.e. weekend) detention

For sentences where a non-parole period has been specified the lengths of these periods are given, divided into the following categories: 6-9 months, 9-12 months, 1-2 years, 2-3 years, 3-4 years, 4-5 years, and 5 years or more.

Previous Record of Convictions, Current Bonds/Supervision Orders

Particulars of previous convictions exclude convictions, bonds or supervision orders for offences against traffic laws, except where the offence being dealt with by the court is itself an offence of a driving or traffic nature. Included are known convictions, bonds and supervision orders which occurred in other States, overseas and other courts.

(a) Courts

Separate figures are given for each of the 7 combinations of the 3 courts (Children's, Petty Sessions, higher criminal), and for no convictions.

(b) Bonds

For persons who were on a bond at the time the offence was committed whether the bond(s) were given by one of the 3 courts (Children's, Petty Sessions, higher criminal), or a combination of these is shown. Also the number not on a bond is given.

(c) Supervision orders

For persons under supervision at the time the offence was committed, whether the order was by the Adult Probation and Parole Service, or the Department of Youth and Community Services is shown. Also the number not under supervision is given.

Breaches of Recognizance

(a) Nature of breach

Where a recognizance is breached in more than one way the breach is counted only once. The following classifications, listed in order of precedence, are used: (i) further conviction, (ii) non-payment of compensation, (iii) failure to report to the Adult Probation and Parole Service, (iv) non-payment of fine, and (v) failure to comply with other conditions of recognizance.

(b) Outcome of hearing

The outcomes listed are:

- offenders who appeared before the court - no action directed; granted further recognizance; committed to prison

- offenders who did not appear before the court -action directed; bench warrant issued; or, the offender had died

(c) Period on recognizance

This is the period elapsed between the date the person was placed on recognizance by the court, and the date of the hearing before the court regarding the breach of recognizance.

Data are given in: 3 monthly categories for periods of less than 2 years; yearly for 2-5 years; and, for 5 years or more.

Other Variables

Age

The statistics on persons convicted refer to the persons age at the time he/she was arrested. one-yearly age categories are given for those less than 25 years old, 5-yearly for those between 25 and 39 years old, and 10-yearly for persons aged 40-59.

For the tables on appeals and breaches of recognizance the persons age is taken as at the time of the outcome of the appeal, or at the time he/she was called before the court. The age groups used are: under 20, 5-yearly groups for 20-39 years, and 10-yearly groups for 40-60 years.

Country of Birth

The following countries are specified:

- Australia
- New Zealand
- Europe - UK/Ireland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Yugoslavia, other
- Asia - China/Hong Kong, Lebanon, other
- Africa - United Arab Republic, other
- America

Period of Residence in Australia

For those persons born outside Australia the number of years since their arrival in Australia, at the time they were arrested, is shown as follows: under 1 year; 1-2; 2-3; 3-4; 4-5; 5-10; 10-15; 15 years or more.

Marital Status

The marital status at the time of arrest is given as follows: never married, married, de facto marriage (includes all persons living in a de facto relationship regardless of their legal marital status), married but permanently separated, widowed, and divorced.

Employment Status

The person's employment status at the time he/she committed the offence is used.

If the only information available relates to a time more than a month after the offence was committed then employment status was coded as 'not known'. The categories shown are:

- employed - including self employed, regular part-time employment but not irregular, casual work

- unemployed
- home duties/unpaid helper
- institutionalised (e.g. in gaol, hospital)
- pensioner
- full-time student

Place of Usual Residence

The place of usual residence at the time of arrest is given as follows:

- Sydney Statistical Division - for all municipalities or shires (46 in all) within each of the 7 subdivisions
- Newcastle, Wollongong and the remainder of NSW are separately identified
- prison establishments in NSW
- no fixed place of abode
- usual residence outside NSW

Comments

The first issue of this publication was in 1968. However, a number of changes in definitions and legislation have occurred since then and should be noted when comparing data from different years. The following is a list of recent changes of significance:

(i) The procedure used for classifying offences in the 1982 publication which is described above was first introduced in 1974, with some minor revisions made in 1976, and a second revision occurring in 1982 (see (ii) below). A copy of the second revision is included as an appendix of the 1982 publication.

(ii) In July 1981, major changes were made to the NSW Crimes Act in respect of sexual offences. In particular, the Act no longer uses the term 'rape'. Instead, it now provides for four categories of sexual assault:

Category 1 - Inflicting grievous bodily harm with intent to have sexual intercourse

Category 2 - Inflicting actual bodily harm with intent to have sexual intercourse

Category 3 - Sexual intercourse without consent

Category 4 - Indecent assault and acts of indecency

As well, the meaning of 'sexual intercourse' has been expanded. The Classification of Offences and of Care and Protection Orders for children has been revised to take account of these changes, and this Second Revision of the Classification has been used in the statistics for 1982. For the 1981 statistics, the new offences have been classified to the most appropriate offence category in the First Revision of the Classification, having regard to the circumstances of the offence.

(iii) The Sydney Statistical Division, as defined for general statistical purposes, was re-delineated in 1976 to embrace the area expected to contain the urban development of Sydney (and its associated urban centres) during the next 20 years at least.

All the data items on the 3 statistical report forms used in compiling this publication are included in the tables presented although clearly, in some circumstances, it was necessary to group the data. Copies of the forms used are included as appendices to the publication.

NSW office of the ABS is currently in the process of examining the statistics in this publication with the view to bringing them in line with a uniform national presentation of court statistics. As part of this process, when the Draft Australian National Classification of Offences has been finalised this will be used for coding type of offence.

A number of tables also include data for the 2 years preceding the reference year so that comparisons of the summarised figures can be made, and trends observed.

ABS
VICTORIA
4501.2

COURT PROCEEDINGS INITIATED BY POLICE, VICTORIA

Frequency Annual.

Reference period The calendar year, 1 January-31 December.

Data Sources & Collection The statistics contained in this publication are obtained from Victorian police records. The data are then compiled annually by the ABS.

Scope The courts covered for the purposes of this publication are:

A. LOWER COURTS

- Children's Court

  The data from these courts are described in the chapter on juveniles.

- Magistrates' Court

  A court with jurisdiction to hear and determine all summary offences, and in accordance with the Magistrates' Courts Act 1971 certain Indictable offences.

B. HIGHER COURTS

- County Court

  The County Court is a court intermediate between the lower courts and the Supreme Court. This court has a similar jurisdiction to the Supreme Court but its powers are derived from the County Court Act 1958 rather than at Common Law. It hears all indictable matters other than those more serious offences excluded by the Act.

- Supreme Court

  The Supreme Court is the highest court in the State. The court exercises an original jurisdiction in criminal matters and has an exclusive jurisdiction in regard to more serious indictable offences such as murder and treason.

Coverage

The coverage of this publication is matters brought before these courts in which proceedings were initiated by the police either by arrest or summons. Proceedings initiated by persons and authorities other than the police are excluded, as are appeals and committal hearings. The data refer to criminal offences, including proceedings where the defendant is other than an individual person (e.g. a company). However, excluded are drunk and disorderly, motor vehicle, traffic and related offences. Only finalised proceedings are covered, and this is defined to be when:

- a person is sentenced or receives some other order from the court in respect of a proceeding for which a final outcome has been determined
- the court determines a final outcome for a proceeding for which a sentence/penalty is inappropriate, or for which a deferred sentence of recognizance is imposed
- a proceeding is indefinitely adjourned

A: MAGISTRATES' COURTS

Tables/ Statistics

1. Outcome/Penalty

   - number of penalties for proven criminal offences x type of offence x type of penalty (7 categories)
   - number of penalties for most serious offence proven x offence group x type of penalty (3 categories) x sex

2. Other Criminal Justice Variables

   - number of criminal offences finalised x offence group

3. Demographic Variables

   - number of proven criminal offences x type of offence x age (under 25, 25 or more) x sex
   - number of appearances where a criminal offence was proven x type of offence x age (under 25, 25 or more) x sex
   - number of criminal offences finalised x sex

'Criminal Justice' Variables

Criminal Offences/Type of Offence

An offence is a breach of a statute, code, or common law which may render a person liable to prosecution, usually at the instigation of the Crown, and liable to punishment if the proof of such allegation is established according to law.

For the 1981 publication offences were classified using the 'Victorian Classification of Offences, January 1981' in conjunction with 'Draft Australian National Classification of Offences, June 1980'.

The following 7 major offence groups are used: offences against the person; robbery and extortion; breaking and entering, fraud, and other thefts; property damage and environmental offences; offences against good order; drug offences; and, other offences. For some tables these groups are then broken down into a more detailed classification involving 22 types of offence.

Proven Offences

These are offences where a recorded pronouncement of a court is given, based on either the verdict of a jury, or the decision of a lower court, or on the plea of a defendant that he/she is guilty of the offences with which charged.

Appearance

Each appearance of a defendant before the courts for the hearing of one or more offences is counted as one appearance. A person may have more than one appearance in any one year.

Most Serious Offence

To identify appearances the most serious offence concept is used in all situations involving more than one offence. The most serious offence is determined by selecting the offence for which the most serious penalty was imposed. Where more than one offence attracts the most severe penalty, the apparently most serious offence is chosen and if the severity cannot be differentiated, then the first listed offence is determined to be the most serious.

Type of Penalty

Where the type of penalty imposed for an offence is classified using 7 categories the figures are listed for: full-time detention; periodic and weekend detention; probation/bond; drug/alcohol rehabilitation; loss/suspension of driver's licence; fine; and, other. Where only 3 categories are used they are: detention; recognizance/bond/probation; and, fine.

B: HIGHER COURTS

Tables/Statistics

1. Outcome/Penalty

- number of penalties for proven criminal offences x type of offence x type of penalty (7 categories)
- number of penalties for most serious offence proven x offence group x type of penalty (3 categories) x sex

2. Other Criminal Justice Variables

- number of criminal offences finalised x offence group

3. Demographic Variables

- number of proven criminal offences x type of offence x age (under 25, 25 or more) x sex
- number of appearances where a criminal offence was proven x type of offence x age (under 25, 25 or more) x sex
- number of criminal offences finalised x sex

'Criminal Justice' Variables

For definitions of all variables, see section A above.

Comments

The first edition in this series was produced for the 1981 reference year. However, due to a number of errors in the data published the distribution of the bulletin was limited to the initial release. A further bulletin with the 1982 data has also been published, and the 1983 statistics will be released in 1985.

The ABS warns that the data for this publication are derived from administrative records compiled in a manner which does not enable the ABS to undertake comprehensive data verification procedures. They caution against comparing these statistics with other publications as there may be variations due to:

(i) The restricted scope and coverage.

(ii) Compiling error.

(iii) Further coverage deficiencies as a result of the complex collection mechanism.

The statistics in this publication have been compiled using the classifications, definitions, counting rules and core data items developed by the ABS to facilitate the development of uniform national court statistics. When the Draft Australian National Classification of Offences has been finalised new classifications will be introduced to identify criminal offences.

LAW DEPARTMENT VICTORIA	SENTENCING STATISTICS HIGHER CRIMINAL COURTS, VICTORIA
Frequency	See the 'Comments' section below for details re the frequency of past and possible future publications.
Reference Period	The calendar year, 1 January-31 December.
Data Sources & Collection	Information in this publication comes from collated daily reports of the Criminal Law Branch preparation officers. A cross check is made with the daily list for Melbourne and the Circuit Section register to ensure that all reports are received. However, no attempt is made to edit or check the description of the offence as recorded by the preparation officer.
Scope	This publication contains statistics for all persons sentenced by a higher criminal court of Victoria, except those presented by the Commonwealth Crown Solicitor (i.e. Federal matters).
Coverage	Details for convicted persons are not recorded until their sentences have been passed. However, the results of appeals and hearings of breaches of bonds and probation are not taken into account. Persons found unfit to plead are not sentenced and are therefore excluded from relevant tables until such time as they are fit to stand trial. Persons acquitted on the grounds of insanity are also not included in the tables.
Tables/ Statistics	1. Outcome/Penalty . number of persons sentenced x principal offence x penalty imposed for principal offence . number of persons sentenced x principal offence x effective sentence . number of convictions x type of offence x penalty imposed . number of offences heard x type of offence x outcome

- number of persons sentenced x principal offence x statistical measures of penalties for principal offence (median, mode, mean, minimum, maximum, inter-quartile range - in years/months or dollars)

'Criminal Justice' Variables

Type of Offence

Eight major categories have been used for classifying offences: homicide and related offences; wounding, assaults etc.; sexual offences; robbery and allied offences for gain; theft, burglary etc.; deception; property damage; other offences. A total of 105 offence types are separately identified within these groups. Note, 'attempts' are shown separately from the actual offence.

Principal Offence

Where a person is convicted of more than one offence at an appearance the concept of heaviest sentence or penalty is applied to select the principal offence. The following hierarchical order is used to establish 'heaviest' penalty:

- imprisonment - including YTC
- Alcoholic and Drug Dependence Persons Bureau or Attendance Centre
- probation, or probation and fine
- bond, or bond and fine
- fine
- other

Then, the principal offence is determined by applying the following rules in the order listed:

(i) Select the offence for which the heaviest sentence is imposed.

(ii) Where the same penalty has been imposed for two or more offences, select that one which has the heaviest maximum penalty under the Act.

(iii) If two or more offences carry the same maximum penalty the number of counts is to be taken into consideration.

(iv) The offence which appears to be the key offence.

(v) The first-mentioned offence.

Penalty Imposed

The types of penalties imposed are divided into 7 categories: fine; bond; probation; bond and fine; Attendance Centre order; Alcoholic and Drug Dependence Persons Bureau order; and, imprisonment (including YTCs).

The duration of sentences of imprisonment for the different types of offence are specified as follows: less than 1 year; 1-2 years; 2-3 years; 3-4 years; 4-5 years; 5-10 years; 10 years or more; and, life.

Effective Sentence

The effective sentence is the actual sentence for all counts and is the total sentence imposed by the court after taking into account terms to be served concurrently and cumulatively.

The results of appeals and hearings of breaches of bonds and probation have not been taken into account.

Outcome

The disposition of offences is specified for the various offence types according to the following categories: acquitted; convicted; plea of guilty; absconded; disagree; mistrial; nolle; and, other.

Comments

Statistics on sentencing for the higher criminal courts in Victoria were first collected in 1975. However, they were not published until 1981 when data for the 5-year period 1976-1980 were compiled and published. Separate publications covering the years 1978, 1980 and 1981 have so far been produced but there is some doubt as to whether any further publications will occur. Although the data for 1982 and 1983 have been collected resources are not available for compilation, and publication will, to some extent, depend on demand.

Details for the different offences constituting the 8 offence groups, with attempts shown separately, were first presented in 1981. Prior to this only 57 offence categories, within the 8 groups, were shown, and the only offences for which attempts were separately specified were murder and rape.

Note, no demographic information about persons appearing or convicted is published.

Frequency

Annual.

Reference Period

The fiscal year, 1 July-30 June.

Data Sources & Collection

The higher and lower court statistics are based on data supplied by the Justice Department. The data are then compiled by the ABS, on an annual basis.

Scope

This publication contains data on the proceedings of all courts of criminal jurisdiction in Queensland. However, those from the Children's Courts are described in the chapter on juveniles. The statistics listed below are from:

A. Higher Courts
B. Magistrates' Courts

Coverage

A. These statistics refer to cases finalised before Supreme, Circuit, and District Courts. Civil cases are excluded, as well as applications, petitions, and remands.

B. These statistics cover cases finalised before Magistrates' Courts, however, civil cases, petitions, remands (including remands to other States), and applications are excluded. Also excluded are cases involving traffic and metered parking breaches in respect of which penalties are paid without court appearances.

Tables/ Statistics

A. HIGHER COURTS

1. Outcome

- number of appearances x most serious offence charged x outcome x sex
- number of appearances x offence with most serious outcome x outcome x sex
- number of charges heard x offence x outcome x sex

2. Other Criminal Justice Variables

- number of appearances x most serious offence charged

- number of appearances resulting in conviction x most serious offence charged

3. Demographic Details

- number of appearances x most serious offence charged x age x sex

'Criminal Justice' Variables

Appearances

Defendants appearing on more than one charge on the same day are counted once only. They are classified according to the most serious charge based on the statutory maximum penalty or the offence with the most serious outcome. The following hierarchy of penalties is used to define 'most serious':

- imprisonment
- CSO
- fine
- good behaviour bond
- probation
- licence disqualification, other.

Type of Offence/Most Serious Offence Charged

Offences are classified into 8 main groups: homicide; assaults (including sexual offences); robbery and extortion; fraud and misappropriation; theft, breaking and entering; property damage; driving, traffic and related offences; other offences. The statistics are given for a total of 30 separate offence types within these 8 groups.

The most serious offence charged is defined by the statutory maximum penalty using the hierarchy of penalties listed above.

Outcome/Most Serious Outcome

The outcomes listed are:

- unconvicted - no true bill etc., acquitted
- convicted - imprisoned, fined, bound over, placed on probation, other orders

For tables showing data for convicted persons the actual most serious outcome is used and this is defined by the same penalty hierarchy as for most serious offence.

Other Variables

Age

The age categories used are: under 18; 18; 19; 20; 21-24; 25-29; 30-39; 40-49; 50-59; 60 or more.

B. MAGISTRATES' COURTS

Tables/ Statistics

1. Outcome/Penalty

- number of appearances x most serious offence charged x outcome x sex
- number of charges heard x type of offence x outcome x sex
- number of appearances resulting in imprisonment x most serious offence x duration of sentence x sex
- number of charges heard resulting in a fine x type of offence x amount of fine x sex

2. Other Criminal Justice Variables

- number of appearances x most serious offence charged x Statistical Division of appearance x sex

'Criminal Justice' Variables

Appearances

See section A above.

Type of Offence/Most Serious Offence Charged

The 8 offence groups described above are also used for the Magistrates' Court statistics however, for most tables, details are given for a total of 41 offences within these groups.

See section A above for the definition used to establish the most serious offence.

Outcome

The outcomes listed are:

- summarily convicted - imprisoned, fined and/or ordered to pay money, fined and licence disqualified or licence disqualified, bond of good behaviour/ recognizance, placed on probation, not punished, other (including CSOs)

- other - discharged/withdrawn, bail estreated, committed for sentence or trial

If more than one punishment was imposed at the one appearance then the person is counted only once, under the most serious punishment. This is defined using the penalty hierarchy listed in section A above, and the extent of the penalty is considered if there is more than one in the same category.

Duration of Sentence

The periods specified are: weekend detention, under 7 days, 7 days-1 month, 1-3 months, 3-6 months, 6-9 months, 9 months or more.

Amount of Fine

Fines are grouped into the following categories: under $20, $20-49, $50-99, $100-199, $200-499, $500 or more.

Statistical Division

There are 11 Statistical Divisions in Queensland, and this table classified the data according to the division in which the court appearance took place.

Comments

The most recent publication in this series covers the 1982/83 fiscal year, and was released in October 1984. The above description refers to the court statistics presented in this edition. However, the ABS also issues a preliminary publication of Law and Order, Queensland and summary data are available in this publication. Further statistics, other than those published, may be available by application to the Queensland office of the ABS.

This publication also contains data on police statistics, prisons, probation, parole and

CSOs. The tables included for these topics are described in the relevant chapters of this paper.

Some of the tables also contain the figures for years prior to the reference period. Higher court statistics on appearances and appearances resulting in convictions for each offence type are given for the preceding 5 years, Magistrates' Court statistics on appearances, appearances resulting in summary convictions, charges heard and charges resulting in summary convictions for each offence type are given for the 2 preceding years.

Details on the extent of State government expenditure are provided for the total consumption expenditure and expenditure on new fixed assets. This information is given for a number of aspects of law, order and public safety, including law courts and legal services. However, these figures were not included in 1982/83 and are unlikely to be included in future issues.

ABS
QUEENSLAND
4501.3

LAW AND ORDER, QUEENSLAND (PRELIMINARY) - COURT STATISTICS

Frequency

Annual.

Reference Period

In the past, reference periods for the different courts have been different, and hence each publication covered 2 fiscal years. For the 1981/82, 1982/83 edition the higher and lower court statistics refer to the 1981/82 fiscal year. However, from the 1983/84 fiscal year onwards the same reference period will apply for all data.

Data Sources & Collection

The higher and lower court statistics are based on data supplied by the Justice Department. The data are then compiled by the ABS, on an annual basis.

Scope

This publication contains data on the proceedings of all courts of criminal jurisdiction in Queensland. However, the statistics from the Children's Courts are described in the chapter on juveniles. The statistics listed below are from:

A: Higher Courts
B: Magistrates' Courts

Coverage

A. These statistics refer to cases finalised before Supreme, Circuit, and District Courts. Civil cases are excluded, as well as applications, petitions, and remands.

B. These statistics cover cases finalised before Magistrates' Courts. However, civil cases, petitions, remands (including remands to other States), and applications are excluded. Also excluded are cases involving traffic and metered parking breaches in respect of which penalties are paid without court appearances.

A: HIGHER COURTS

Tables/ Statistics

1. Outcome

- number of appearances x outcome (not proceeded with, acquitted)

- number of appearances resulting in conviction for the most serious offence charged x punishment imposed

2. Other Criminal Justice Variables

- number of appearances resulting in conviction for the most serious offence charged x most serious offence

3. Demographic Details

- number of appearances resulting in conviction for the most serious offence charged x sex

'Criminal Justice' Variables

Appearances

Defendants appearing on more than one charge on the same day are counted once only and are classified to the most serious charge. This is the offence charged which has the most serious possible outcome, and is established using the following penalty hierarchy:

- committed for trial or sentence
- imprisonment
- CSO
- fine
- good behaviour bond
- probation
- licence disqualification, other
- bail estreated, no conviction, discharged, withdrawn

Most Serious Offence

Eleven offence groups are listed: homicide; serious assault (bodily harm); robbery; rape and attempted rape; other sexual offences; other offences against the person; breaking and entering; stealing or unlawful use of a motor vehicle; other offences against property; drug offences; other offences.

The most serious offence charged is defined by using the hierarchy of penalties listed above.

For tables showing data for convicted persons it is defined by the most serious outcome, based on the same penalty hierarchy.

Punishment Imposed

The penalties listed are: imprisoned; fined; placed on probation; released on a bond; other orders.

B: MAGISTRATES' COURTS

Tables/ Statistics

1. Outcome

- number of appearances x outcome
- number of appearances resulting in summary convictions x punishment imposed

2. Other Criminal Justice Variables

- number of appearances resulting in summary convictions x most serious offence for which charged

'Criminal Justice' Variables

Appearances

See section A above.

Outcome

The outcomes specified are: discharged, withdrawn etc. (including bail estreated, no conviction recorded and deferred sentences); committed for sentence or trial; summary conviction.

Most Serious Offence

Offences are grouped into 17 categories. See section A above for the definition used to establish the most serious offence.

Punishment Imposed

The punishments listed are: imprisoned (including those also fined, having their licence disqualified etc.); fined and/or ordered to pay money; placed on a bond; admitted to probation; convicted but not punished; other orders.

Comments

All the tables included in this publication also include the data for the 5 years prior to the reference year.

From 1983/84 the categories used to list penalties of punishments imposed will be expanded to show separate figures for CSOs.

Statistics on offences reported or becoming known to the police, police force strength and prisoners are also contained in this bulletin. More detailed information on these topics as well as further court statistics are presented in the final publication of this series (i.e. Law and Order, Queensland).

OFFICE OF CRIME STATISTICS SA	CRIME AND JUSTICE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA, SERIES A - COURT STATISTICS
Frequency	Biannual.
Reference Period	The two publications each year cover the periods 1 January-30 June, and 1 July-31 December.
Data Sources & Collection	The Supreme and District Court statistics are coded and collated by the Office of Crime Statistics from forms completed by the courts.
Scope	The court statistics in this publication cover 2 separate areas - higher courts and Children's Courts and Aid Panels. However, only those for the former are included here and the Children's Court/Panel statistics are described in the chapter on juveniles. The scope of the higher court statistics is all cases finalised in the SA Supreme and District Courts of Criminal Jurisdiction in the reference period.
Coverage	The Supreme and District Court Statistics cover cases finalised in the reference period irrespective of when the matter was alleged to have been committed, or the proceedings commenced. Each appearance where a matter is finalised is counted.
Tables/ Statistics	1. Outcome/Penalty . outcome x major offence charged (83) . major offence charged (83) x court (Supreme, District) . major penalty x major offence found guilty (83) . cases where total penalty is greater than penalty for major penalty offence - major offence charged (7) x major offence (83) and penalty x other offence (83) and penalty . appeals against conviction - outcome x offence type (83) x when lodged (in reference period, prior to reference period)

- appeals against sentence - outcome x offence type (83) x when lodged (in reference period, prior to reference period) x who lodged (person convicted, Crown)

2. Other Criminal Justice Variables

- bail status at committal hearing x offence type of major offence charged (7)
- plea of accused x offence type of major offence charged (7)
- plea of accused x month of court disposition x court (Supreme, District)
- number of prior convictions for defendants found guilty x offence type of major offence charged (7)
- average time since last conviction x offence type of major offence charged (7)
- number of persons previously imprisoned x offence type of major offence charged (7)
- duration of proceedings x offence type of major offence charged (7) x plea (guilty, not guilty) x court (Supreme, District)
- breaches of recognizance (bonds broken) x original offence (83)

3. Demographic Details

- sex of accused x offence type for major offence (7)
- age of accused x offence type for major offence (7)
- birthplace of accused x offence type for major offence (7)
- marital status of accused x offence type for major offence (7)
- employment status of accused x offence type for major offence (7)

'Criminal Justice' Variables

Type of Offence

Offence categories are based on the actual sections of Acts of Parliament where offences have been defined and penalties prescribed. A total of 83 offences are identified, and these have been divided into 7 main groups: offences against the person; robbery and extortion; sexual offences; drug offences; fraud and deception; break and enter; and, other offences. Some of the tables published only provide the data for the 7 main groups, and the number of offence categories used in each case has been noted in brackets in the above listing.

Major Offence

Basically, the major offence is the most serious offence with which the accused was charged. The severity of offences is determined from the prescribed maximum statutory penalty which can be given. See the description of penalties below as to the penalty heirarchy. However, if two or more offences have the same maximum statutory penalty, the major offence is the one which receives the highest penalty.

Outcome

(a) The categories used to describe the outcome of hearings are as follows:

- found guilty of major offence - pleaded guilty and sentenced, pleaded not guilty and trial
- found not guilty of major offence - found guilty of a lesser offence, found guilty as charged of another offence, on grounds of insanity, acquitted
- nolle prosequi entered to major offence - found guilty as charged of another offence, prisoner discharged.

(b) The outcomes for appeals are shown as:

- withdrawn
- dismissed

- conviction quashed - no further action, new trial, conviction dismissed/sentence reduced

- not decided/pending

Penalty

The major penalty is defined as the most serious penalty handed down, and the categories used - listed in order of severity - are:

- immediate imprisonment
- suspended imprisonment
- bond with supervision
- bond without supervision
- sentenced to the rising of the court
- monetary fine
- order
- suspension of driving licence

In addition, for penalties of suspended imprisonment, the minimum, average and maximum duration is given, and for immediate imprisonment the duration is shown as: less than 6 months, 6-12 months, 1-year groups for 1-11 years, 14 years, 15 years, life.

Bail Status

The accused's bail status at the committal stage is specified in 7 categories within 2 groups:

- on bail - recognizance, cash only, cash and recognizance

- in custody - bail refused, bail not applied for, bail not raised, already on another matter

Plea of the Accused

The categories used to describe the plea of the accused allow for changes in plea to be noted, and are as follows: guilty; not guilty changed to guilty plea; not guilty; no plea; other plea.

Prior Convictions

For each accused found guilty who had a known criminal record the number of previous convictions, including both as a juvenile and as an adult, are summarised as follows: 1; 2-5; 6-10; 10 or more; and, the average is given.

Duration of Proceedings

The average duration in days is given for a number of aspects of the proceedings. Cases involving defendants who estreated bail have been excluded from these tables as their inclusion would give unrealistically high durations for segments of the court proceedings.

For those accused who pleaded guilty the 4 periods described are:

- first lower court appearance to committal for trial/sentence - the time involved for committal hearings in Courts of Summary Jurisdiction
- committal for trial/sentence to first higher court appearance - the time elapsed from the committal until the accused's first actual appearance in the higher court is covered by this category
- first higher court appearance to case finalised - i.e. the total time spent in the higher court
- total time from first lower court appearance to case finalised

For those accused who pleaded not guilty the 6 periods described are:

- first lower court appearance to committal for trial/sentence
- committal for trial/sentence to first higher court appearance
- trial begins to trial ends - i.e. the number of days between the date the trial began and the date it ended. This duration does not always equal the actual number of days of the trial, because trials can adjourn over weekends, etc.
- if guilty, trial ends to sentence imposed - i.e. the time spent awaiting sentence while pre-sentence reports, etc. were being prepared and submitted to the judge
- first higher court appearance to case finalised

- first lower court appearance to case finalised - i.e. the total time spent in the judicial system

Other Variables

Age of Defendant

Age is defined as at the time the offence was alleged to have been committed, and the groups used are: under 18; 18-19; 5-year groups for persons aged 20-39; 40-49; 50-59; 60 or more; and, average age.

Marital Status

Marital status is defined as at the time the offence was alleged to have been committed, and the categories used are: single; married; separated; divorced; widowed; de facto.

Country of Birth

The following categories are used in specifying country of birth:

- Australasia - SA, interstate, Australia unspecified (i.e. State not recorded), New Zealand
- Europe - UK, Ireland, Germany, Greece, Italy, Yugoslavia, other
- Asia
- other

Employment Status

The employment status of defendants is taken as at the time the offence was alleged to have been committed, and is described with the following categories: employed; unemployed; pensioner; student; home duties; self employed.

Comments

The publication 'Crime and Justice in South Australia Series A' commenced in 1981 as a biannual report. Previously similar statistics had been presented in 'Crime and Justice in South Australia Series I' which was produced quarterly from 1978-1981.

From 1977 to 1979, an ABS publication 'Higher Criminal Courts - South Australia' was available which also presented higher court statistics. This series was then terminated,

and the question of future ABS publications covering court statistics in SA has not been resolved.

This publication includes an overview of the detailed statistics and provides some discussion of the data contained therein. Also, further summary statistics for previous 6-monthly periods are given and show the number of appearances and pleas entered for the Supreme and District Courts.

OFFICE OF CRIME STATISTICS SA

COURTS OF SUMMARY JURISDICTION

Frequency

Biannual.

Reference Period

The two publications each year cover the period 1 January-30 June, and 1 July-31 December.

Data Sources & Collection

Statistical coding forms recording details of cases are completed by clerks of the court. This is done for all Courts of Summary Jurisdiction, and then these forms are processed by the Office of Crime Statistics and added to a computer data-base from which reports are extracted.

Scope

The scope of this publication is criminal cases finalised in Courts of Summary Jurisdiction throughout SA in the reference period. Included are those cases heard in special courts administered by local police in remote locations or towns where there are relatively few prosecutions. The Courts of Summary Jurisdiction collection encompasses both committals for trial and cases disposed of summarily.

Coverage

These statistics cover persons aged 18 years or more who appear before the court for an alleged criminal offence and cases where the defendant is a corporation. Only those matters finalised in the reference period, irrespective of when the matter was alleged to have been committed, or the proceedings commenced, are included.

A number of offences are not included in the statistics from the Courts of Summary Jurisdiction including some driving offences, offences against Adelaide City Council By-laws, income tax offences, some environmental offences, employer/employee offences and some other offences against miscellaneous Acts and Regulations.

Tables/ Statistics

1. Outcome/penalty

   - outcome x major offence charged (89) x whether defendant convicted of major charge or lesser offence

- major penalty x major offence convicted (89)
- penalty x offences of driving with more than the prescribed content of alcohol
- penalty x offences of driving with more than the prescribed content of alcohol by persons with no previous convictions for any offence

2. Other Criminal Justice Variables

- plea at final court appearance x offence type (20)
- legal representation at final court appearance x offence type (20)
- bail status at final court appearance x offence type (20)
- previous criminal record x offence type (20)

3. Demographic Details

- sex of defendant (or corporate body) x offence type (20)
- age of defendant x offence type (20)
- birthplace of defendant x offence type (20)
- marital status of defendant x offence type (20)
- employment status of defendant x offence type (20)
- place of residence of defendant x offence type (20)

'Criminal Justice' Variables

Offence Type

Offence categories are based on definitions in the Police Uniform Crime Code (UCC). This code classifies offences into 20 distinct groups: offences against the person; robbery and extortion; sexual offences; drug offences; fraud and deception; break and enter; unlawful use, theft of vehicle; shop theft;

other larceny; unlawful possession of property; found with intent; driving offences; betting and gaming; unlawful use or possession of guns, explosives; environmental offences; damage to property; prostitution; offensive behaviour, vagrancy and liquor offences; offences against order; other offences. Where the tables on offence type contain details for 89 offences summary tables with these 20 categories are provided. The number of offence categories used in each table is noted by the number in brackets in the above listing.

The variable 'offence type' refers to the major offence charged or convicted, and is determined thus:

(i) Establish the major offence with a finding of guilty. This is the offence for which the most serious penalty was given or, if two or more offences have the same penalty, the offence for which the highest maximum penalty is prescribed in the statutes.

(ii) If relevant, establish the major offence for which the defendant was found not guilty. This is the one for which the highest maximum penalty is prescribed.

The major offence charged or convicted is then the offence determined either by (i) or (ii) which has the highest maximum penalty prescribed in the statutes.

Major Offence

Basically, the major offence is the most serious offence with which the defendant was charged and is calculated as follows:

- if the defendant was not found guilty of any offence, the major offence is the charge for which the highest statutory penalty is prescribed

- if the defendant was found not guilty of a higher offence but guilty of a lesser offence, the major offence is the higher offence initially charged

- otherwise, when a defendant is found guilty of one or more offences, the major offence is the one for which the highest penalty was handed down

Offences of Driving with More Than the Prescribed Content of Alcohol

Details are given separately for 7 blood alcohol level groups: 0.08-0.15, 0.151-0.20, 0.201-0.25, 0.251-0.30, 0.301-0.35, 0.35 plus, unknown.

Penalties shown for these are:

- fines - number, average (in dollars)
- duration of licence suspension when no prison sentence, in months: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7-9, 10-12, 13-15, 16-18, 19-24, 25-36, over 36, average
- duration of imprisonment, in weeks: 1, 4, 8, 12, 16, average

Outcome

The outcomes of final court appearances are specified as follows:

- committed for trial
- convicted with penalty - guilty plea; not guilty plea
- convicted without penalty
- not convicted - acquitted, guilty without conviction; guilty without conviction or charge withdrawn (for those courts where the two were not distinguished); major charge dismissed; defendant died

Penalty

The major penalty is defined as the one which is highest on the following list:

- imprisonment
- suspended imprisonment
- bond with supervision
- bond without supervision
- CSO
- sentenced to rising of court
- suspension of drivers' licence
- monetary fine
- order
- no penalty

With the exception of CSOs these are the

categories also used to describe the penalties given. In addition, details for fines and terms of imprisonment show the minimum, average and maximum.

Plea at Final Appearance

This is the plea entered to the major offence charged or convicted at this stage and details are given with the following categories:

- plea entered - guilty; guilty 4A (i.e. without court appearance); not guilty
- no plea - guilty without conviction or case withdrawn; case dismissed; defendant died
- committed for trial/sentence - guilty; no plea

Legal Representation at Final Appearance

Whether or not the defendant had legal representation at his/her final court appearance, and if not whether this was because it had been declined by the defendant, or because of some other reason, is specified. These details are given separately for each of the 3 groups: cases which had involved only one court appearance; those involving 2 or more appearances (i.e. cases lasting more than 1 day); those where the person was committed for trial/sentence.

Bail Status

Bail status is given as appropriate, for each of 3 groups. For cases disposed of at the first appearance the person may have been allowed at large, held in police custody, or held in custody on another matter. For cases requiring more than one appearance, or cases where the person was committed for trial/sentence, bail status is given as: on bail; remanded in custody; held in custody on another matter.

Previous Criminal Record

The previous criminal record of persons is given for each final appearance as follows:

- no prior convictions
- no previous imprisonment but previous convictions - 1; 2-4; 5-9; 10-19; 20 or more

- previous imprisonment: 1-4; 5-9; groups of 10 up to 90; 90 or more

Other Variables

Age of Defendant

Details of the age of the defendant are shown in the following groups: under 18; 18-19; 20-24; 25-29; 30-34; 35-39; 40-49; 50-59; 60 or more.

Birthplace of Defendant

The place of birth of defendants is identified as:

- Australia - Aboriginal; SA; interstate
- New Zealand
- Europe - UK; Ireland; Germany; Greece; Italy; Yugoslavia; other
- Asia

Marital Status

The marital status of the defendant at the time of arrest is given as follows: never married; married; de facto; permanently separated; divorced; widowed.

Employment Status

The employment status of the person at the time he/she was arrested is recorded as employed; unemployed; pensioner; student; home duties; and, self employed.

Place of Residence

The Local Government Area (LGA) in which a person resided at the time of his/her arrest is given. There are 15 metropolitan Adelaide LGAs, and 14 for the remainder of the State.

Comments

The Office of Crime Statistics implemented its system of data collection from Courts of Summary Jurisdiction in SA on 1 January 1979. For the first 6 months, coverage was limited to the largest Court of Summary Jurisdiction, the Adelaide Magistrates' Court. However, on 1 July 1979 scope was extended to cases heard throughout the State.

The Office of Crime Statistics warns people who use the data in this publication to do so with

care, since the accuracy of some of the data items may be questionable - in particular those relating to the demographic characteristics of individuals. These are based on items in the Police Department's apprehension reports and criminal history files, and it is possible that arrested persons may give misleading information. Moreover, where the SA Police Department did not lay the initial complaint, or where there was no finding of guilt, data on the characteristics of the defendant could not always be recorded.

This publication also provides a summary of some of the statistics contained in it, in some cases comparing data from previous years and from other States. In particular, drug offences and driving offences are examined in detail. For drug offences information is given on: number of offences of smoking or possession of marijuana reported/known to police in the previous 9 years; number of appearances; court outcomes; penalties; and basic demographic variables of persons charged/convicted of the possession or use of marijuana in the last 3 fiscal years. For persons charged/convicted of driving with the prescribed content of alcohol the day of the week on which the offence occurred, average blood alcohol level for males and females in each of 8 age groups, and penalties imposed is shown for the previous 3 6-monthly reporting periods. Other details on the number of defendants allowed at large or held in custody by region (6) and Aboriginality are also given.

Further information and statistics relating to the Courts of Summary Jurisdiction is available on application to the Office of Crime Statistics. The form used in the collection of these data also contains information on the following variables:

- exact date on which a case was disposed
- type of case - arrest or summons
- date of occurrence of offence and date of complaint/summons
- amount of bail
- complainant - police, private, State, Commonwealth, other

- number of co-defendants
- number of different offences charged
- number of previous juvenile court/aid panel dispositions
- type of offence for up to 3 previous adult convictions
- for each offence charged (up to 4) - number of counts, plea, outcome, major penalty, qualification, additional penalties (2), duration, fine imposed, costs

ABS
TASMANIA
4506.6

LOWER COURT STATISTICS, TASMANIA

Frequency

Annual.

Reference Period

The calendar year, 1 January-31 December.

Data Sources & Collection

The information in this publication was derived from Tasmanian Police files and Australian Federal Police files of cases finalised in the Courts of Petty Sessions. The data were then processed and tabulated for publication by the ABS.

Scope and Coverage

This bulletin covers all criminal matters finalised in the Tasmanian Courts of Petty Sessions. However, data from the Children's Courts are not included.

A criminal matter is an allegation that an offence has been committed. An offence is generally taken to be a breach of a statute, order or common law which may render a person (or organisation) liable to prosecution, and liable to punishment if proven.

All matters finalised in the reporting period are included irrespective of when the matters were alleged to have been committed or when proceedings commenced. A matter is said to be finalised when it is effectively removed (with or without a court hearing) from the list of matters awaiting hearing in a particular level of court. This may be done by being dealt with in court or being transferred to a court of superior or inferior jurisdiction for final determination. Matters transferred to another venue of the same level of court are not regarded as finalised. Indefinite adjournments of a matter, however, are regarded as finalisation of that matter. Reintroduction of the matter is regarded as a new matter.

Tables/ Statistics

1. Outcome/Penalty

   - criminal matters finalised x outcome (proven, acquitted/charge dismissed, referred to higher court) x type of offence x age x sex

- criminal matters proven x type of offence x type of penalty
- criminal matters proven x type of penalty x age x sex
- criminal matters proven x type of offence x duration of sentences of detention
- criminal matters proven x type of offence x duration of orders
- criminal matters proven x type of offence x value of fines

2. Other Criminal Justice Variables

- criminal matters finalised x type of offence (56) x Federal/non-Federal status
- criminal matters proven x type of offence (56) x Federal/non-Federal status
- final appearances x most serious matter finalised x outcome (proven, acquitted/charge dismissed) x age

'Criminal Justice' Variables

Type of Offence/Matter

The Draft Australian National Classification of Offences (DANCO) was used to classify offences for the 1982 publication. This resulted in data being published for the following 8 major offence groups: offences against the person; robbery and extortion; breaking and entering, fraud, and other offences involving theft; property damage and environmental offences; offences against good order; drug offences; motor vehicle, traffic and related offences; and, other offences. A total of 23 offence categories are separately identified within these groups for most tables. However details for matters proven and finalised showing Federal status are given using 56 different offence sub categories, and this has been noted in brackets in the above listing.

Most Serious Matter

The tables which refer to 'criminal matters finalised' provide data on all offences

finalised at a final appearance in the reference period. However, a person may have more than one final appearance in a reference period, or more than one matter finalised at the one appearance.

As it is not possible to identify data for distinct persons the concept of 'most serious matter' is used as a proxy for this. The most serious matter is defined to be the one for which the most severe penalty was imposed. Where more than one matter attracts the same penalty the matter liable to the most serious penalty, or failing that, the apparently most serious matter, has been chosen.

Federal/Non-Federal Status

An offence against Federal legislation is regarded as a Federal matter, and all such matters finalised in the Tasmanian Courts of Petty Sessions are included.

Type of Penalty

Every penalty imposed for a criminal matter proven is counted once. Since more than one penalty may be imposed for the one matter the number of penalties exceeds the number of matters proven. The types of penalties imposed are divided into 8 main categories:

- detention - full-time, care/control of Welfare Department, periodic/weekend, not stated
- CSO
- recognizance/bond/probation - with supervision, without supervision, drug/alcohol rehabilitation, not stated
- loss/suspension of driver's licence
- fine/compensation/restitution - fine, compensation
- care/control of child (non-welfare department)
- nominal/no penalty

Duration of Sentences of Detention

The duration of sentences of detention are specified as follows: periodic/weekend

detention; 3 months or less; 3-12 months; greater than 1 year; and, indeterminate.

The duration of detentions for matters not proven (e.g. unfit to plead) are not included, although these matters are counted in tables indicating types of penalties.

Duration of Orders

The duration of orders for recognizance, bond or probation are specified for criminal matters proven resulting in such orders, when these stated a certain duration. The following 4 categories are used: 6 months or less; 6-12 months; 1-2 years; and, more than 2 years.

Value of Fines

For criminal matters proven which had a fine imposed the value of the fine is given with the following categories: $100 or less; $101-250; $251-500; $501-1000; and, more than $1000.

Final Appearance

A final appearance is defined as the appearance of a defendant before the court, during the reference period, at which any matter involving the defendant is finalised. An 'appearance' occurs when the court deals with any matter concerning the defendant, and does not necessarily refer to his/her physical appearance before the court.

A single defendant may have more than one final appearance during the reference period, either because of multiple charges during that period, or because the several matters charged at the initial hearing are finalised at different hearings. In this case the defendant is counted once at each finalisation hearing. However, more than one matter may be finalised at the one hearing, and in this case also the defendant is only counted once.

Other Variables

Age of Defendant

The defendant's age is taken as at the time of the alleged offence and the age groups used are: 15-19; 20-24; 25-39; 40-59; 60 and over.

Comments

The 1982 publication is the first issue of this series, which will be published annually. Previously Tasmanian court statistics were published in 'Court Statistics, Tasmania' (ABS catalogue number 4502.6) and the last issue in this series was for 1980. Due to the changeover in the collection of courts data no statistics were published for 1981.

The statistics in this series have been compiled using the classifications, definitions, counting rules and core data items developed by the ABS to facilitate the development of uniform national court statistics. Central office and State offices of the ABS have been working with the relevant Commonwealth and State departments and authorities to incorporate these uniform statistical standards into existing and proposed court statistical collections. As part of this project the ABS has been developing an Australian National Classification of Offences which, when finalised, will be used to identify criminal offences.

The following table lists all items collected from the police files. Only those marked with an asterisk have been used in presenting the data in this publication. More detailed tables than those published are available from the ABS on request.

Indicative or Reference Data:

- State
- recording period
- level of court

Information about Matters Finalised and Court Procedures:

- dates of charge, original court appearance and finalisation
- bail at finalisation
- legal representation
- *. actual period of detention (proven matter only)
- *. most serious matter

*. type of matter

*. Federal/non-Federal legislation

. plea

*. outcome of proceedings

*. type of penalty imposed (proven matters only)

*. severity of penalty (proven matters only)

. multiple matter flag

. number of counts

Characteristics of Defendant:

. type of defendant

. area of usual residence

*. year of birth

. country of birth

. marital status

. employment status

. occupation

ABS
TASMANIA
4507.6

HIGHER COURT STATISTICS, TASMANIA

Frequency

Annual.

Reference Period

The calendar year, 1 January-31 December.

Data Sources & Collection

The statistics in this publication were derived from Tasmanian Police files and Australian Federal Police files relating to cases finalised in the Tasmanian Supreme Court. The data were then processed and tabulated for publication by the ABS.

Scope and Coverage

This bulletin comprises all criminal matters finalised in the Tasmanian Supreme Court.

Tables/ Statistics

1. Outcome/Penalty

   - criminal matters finalised x outcome (proven, acquitted/charge dismissed) x type of offence x age x sex
   - criminal matters proven x type of offence x type of penalty
   - criminal matters proven x type of penalty x age x sex
   - criminal matters proven x type of offence x duration of sentences of detention
   - criminal matters proven x type of offence x duration of orders
   - criminal matters proven x type of offence x value of fines

2. Other Criminal Justice Variables

   - criminal matters finalised x type of offence (56) x Federal/non-Federal status
   - criminal matters proven x type of offence (56) x Federal/non-Federal status

- final appearances x most serious matter finalised x outcome (proven, acquitted/ charge dismissed) x age

Variables

Note: The definitions, counting rules, categories used and data published in this bulletin are exactly the same as for 'Lower Court Statistics, Tasmania' with one exception - the outcome of 'referral to a higher court' does not apply. Refer to this publication for a full description of these details.

Comments

Refer to the 'Comments' section in the ABS publication of 'Lower Court Statistics, Tasmania' for relevant points about this series, including frequency of publication and definitions used.

The following table lists all items collected from the police files. Only those marked with an asterisk have been used in presenting the data in this publication. More detailed tables than those published are available from the ABS on request.

Indicative or Reference Data:

- State
- recording period
- level of court

Information about Matters Finalised and Court Procedures:

- dates of charge, original court appearance and finalisation
- bail at finalisation
- legal representation

*. actual period of detention (proven matters only)

*. most serious matter

*. type of matter

*. Federal/non-Federal legislation

- plea

*. outcome of proceedings

*. type of penalty imposed (proven matters only)

*. severity of penalty (proven matters only)

. multiple matter flag

. number of counts

Characteristics of Defendant:

. type of defendant

. area of usual residence

*. year of birth

. country of birth

. marital status

. employment status

. occupation

NORTHERN TERRITORY DEPARTMENT OF LAW
ANNUAL REPORT

Frequency — Annual.

Reference Period — The fiscal year, 1 July-30 June.

Data Sources & Collection — The data are obtained from statistical records maintained by the Court Administration Section within the department. The clerks of the courts in the various regions complete returns on the cases coming before the courts in their area, and these are then compiled by this section. Files from outlying centres where the courts only sit occasionally are forwarded to the nearest full-time clerk of courts.

Scope — The court statistics in this annual report cover all courts of the NT. However, the following descriptions have been limited to only those courts which primarily deal with adult criminal matters. That is:

A. Supreme Courts
B. Courts of Summary Jurisdiction

The Supreme Court in the NT holds sessions in both Darwin and Alice Springs and these, along with all Courts of Summary Jurisdiction, are in scope. The latter includes those courts held at outlying centres where they only sit occasionally.

Coverage — A: Whilst the scope of the Supreme Court statistics in this report is all matters dealt with by the NT Supreme Court, the following describes only the criminal matters dealt with by these courts. Other matters such as bankruptcy, family law and civil matters, which are listed separately, are not included.

In the area of criminal justice the Supreme Court Office is responsible for the conduct of more serious matters in criminal law (that is offences that generally warrant a maximum gaol sentence of more than 2 years). The NT Supreme Court sits continually in Darwin and Alice Springs where it alternates civil and criminal matters.

B: The coverage for the Courts of Summary Jurisdiction is all new matters listed, and therefore may include non-criminal matters, although local courts and the Small Claims Jurisdiction are separately identified.

A: SUPREME COURT

Tables/ Statistics

1. Criminal Matters

- number of matters x type of offence x court (Darwin, Alice Springs)
- number of persons appearing before court x court (Darwin, Alice Springs)
- number of actions commenced x court (Darwin, Alice Springs)
- number of trials heard x court (Darwin, Alice Springs)
- average time elapsed between committal and trial x court (Darwin, Alice Springs)

'Criminal Justice' Variable

Type of Offence

The 12 types of offence specified are: break, enter, steal - including attempts; dishonesty (i.e. forge, utter and larceny); drugs - use, supply, sell, etc.; fishing; electoral; driving - culpable, negligence etc.; violence - murder, rape, assault etc.; property - malicious, damage etc.; robbery - with violence, armed; miscellaneous - bail, applications etc.; breach of bond; bigamy.

B: COURT OF SUMMARY JURISDICATION

Tables/ Statistics

- number of new matters x region

Variable

Region

In 1982/83 there were 6 centres with clerks of courts and the data are classified according to these centres. They were: Darwin (includes Oenpelli, Waderr, Pularumpi, Maningrida); Alice Springs (includes Yuendumu, Papunya); Katherine; Tennant Creek (includes Ali-Curung); Nhulunbuy (includes Alyangula, Galiwinku); Casuarina.

Comments

Care should be taken when comparing data on court statistics over a number of years for the NT as the number of cases dealt with may be significantly affected by other variables such as court availability. For example, since the beginning of the 1983 financial year there has been virtually a continual sitting of the Supreme Court in Alice Springs whereas prior to this it sat less frequently. This led to an increase in work related to 'old' files, although there was no increase in new civil work.

Prior to 1982/83 the files for the cases heard at the outlying centres where there was not a clerk of the court remained at the outstation, where the local police performed the duties of the clerk. However, these files are now forwarded to the nearest full-time clerk and hence are included in the statistics.

Statistics relating to previous years have been included for all courts. The figures relating to the 2 years prior to the reference period are included for all of the tables listed above, and a graph with the number of criminal actions commenced in the NT Supreme Courts for the preceding 10 years is shown. Also, graphs depicting new matters listed in the Courts of Summary Jurisdiction for up to 5 years prior to the reference year are included for all regions except Casuarina.

CHAPTER 3 - PRISON STATISTICS

In this chapter the statistics relating to institutions which mainly provide for the custodial care of adult offenders are described. Although some juveniles are sentenced to detention in adult prisons the numbers of such cases are relatively small. Separate institutions for the detention of juvenile offenders are usually maintained by the State government departments which are responsible for the welfare of children. Where available, data relating to these establishments are included in the chapter on juveniles. However, for most States/Territories there are no published statistics in this area, with the exception of Victoria where a biennial census of Youth Training Centres is conducted and the results published.

The prison sytem is the one aspect of the criminal justice system where a significant improvement in the provision of statistics has occurred in recent years, and national uniform data are available. This has eventuated as a result of the National Prison Census which has been conducted annually since 1982. Although there are some gaps or discrepancies in the data available for each jurisdiction there is, in the main, consistency in the application of definitions. National results are published by the AIC and each State/Territory may publish more detailed statistics for its own jurisdiction, however only Victoria and NSW have done so to date.

In describing the data available on prisons from the annual reports the statistics have been categorised into four areas:

(i) General population statistics (e.g. number of prisoners, minimum, maximum, admissions, discharges).

(ii) Statistics on specific topics (e.g. leave programs, escapes, medical treatments, criminal record).

(iii) Financial data on revenue and expenditure.

(iv) Staffing of prisons, and other departmental personnel.

The extent of the general population statistics available for each State/Territory varies considerably, and the counting rules used for different variables, even in the one jurisdiction, are not always the same. For example, the daily average population may be based on musters whereas the total population at a specific point of time may be obtained from prison records and include prisoners on authorised leave. Also, there is no consistent rule as to the inclusion of police lock-ups. These factors should therefore be taken into account when referring to the statistics and, wherever possible, information on the counting rules used for each variable, or each collection is given below.

There is even less uniformity between jurisdictions in the type of information available on specific matters. Also, differences in what is published from one year to the next may occur as a result of what issues arise as a matter of concern or interest during the reference period. The following description can therefore only be taken as a guide as to the type and extent of data which are made available by a particular department.

With regard to the statistics on expenditure, revenue and personnel, information on these variables has been described where it was included. Some departments also calculate net cost per prisoner and this has been identified in the section on revenue/expenditure.

Because there is reasonable uniformity in the definitions and categories used for the variables identified within the one publication a description of these is given following the listing of all the tables or statistics contained in a report.

AIC — AUSTRALIAN PRISONERS, RESULTS OF THE NATIONAL PRISON CENSUS

Frequency Annual.

Reference Period The reference date for the census is 30 June and the published statistics should reflect the situation as at midnight on that day.

Data Sources & Collection A census form designed by the AIC is used to collect the data. Although some States have made minor modifications to this form, in general the same information is collected in all States/ Territories. In several jurisdictions prison staff are requested to write detailed answers for certain cases. These responses are then coded to the standard form by the office personnel of the responsible department. Otherwise, the form provides for automatic coding of all responses.

Most of the information for the census is obtained from existing records, which in some jurisdictions is computerised. Information not on record was, where feasible, collected specifically for the census by individual interviews of prisoners. Where reliable information was not available, for example for sentenced prisoners recently taken into custody, it has been recorded as not known.

The forms, or data in computer format, are forwarded to the AIC which then undertakes the compilation of the data for publication.

Scope The scope of the census is all gazetted prisons for adult offenders operated or administered by State/Territory correctional agencies. Institutions for juvenile offenders are specifically excluded from the census. The Wacol Security Patients' Hospital in Queensland is also excluded although some of the persons held there are technically under the control of the correctional authority.

Coverage The census relates to all persons on remand or serving sentences at these institutions on midnight of 30 June. It also includes persons temporarily absent from such establishments but who remain the responsibility of a correctional agency (e.g. prisoners in hospitals, on various forms of leave, away on work release or persons serving terms of periodic detention). Weekend detainees (in NSW and Queensland) who are in custody the weekend prior to the census date are also counted.

Although only prisons for adults are in the scope of the census, juveniles convicted of a particularly serious offence may be sent to an adult prison, and hence included in the census. Otherwise, the age at which a person normally becomes liable to imprisonment in an adult prison varies from State to State. In Victoria, Queensland, Tasmania and the NT it is 17 years, and 18 in all other jurisdictions.

Tables/ Statistics

1. Tables Which Show Data According to Jurisdiction and Sex

(a) Number of prisoners by jurisdiction by sex by:

- institution
- age*
- age as sex/age specific ratio of prisoners per 100 000 population
- Aboriginality*
- State/country of birth*
- location of last known address*
- marital status at receival*
- employment status at arrest/charge*
- highest level of education*
- prior adult imprisonment under sentence*
- legal status of prisoner*
- level of court of sentence or most recent remand*
- most serious offence/charge*
- most serious offence/charge as sex specific ratio of prisoners per 100 000 population

(b) Number of sentenced prisoners by jurisdiction by sex by:

- type of sentence*

- number of offences for which sentenced in current episode*
- aggregate sentence*
- time already served in current episode*

(c) Number of escapees by jurisdiction by sex by:

- period at large
- as a percentage of sentenced prisoners of that sex

(d) Number of persons in breach of parole by jurisdiction by sex by:

- total number of breaches
- as a percentage of sentenced prisoners of that sex

(e) Number of escapees/breaches of parole by jurisdiction by sex by:

- number of escapees also in breach of parole
- number of escapees also in breach of parole as a percentage of sentenced prisoners
- total number of cases of escapees, breaches of parole, where both of these apply
- total number of cases of escapees, breaches of parole, where both of these apply as a percentage of sentenced prisoners

(f) Number of remandees by jurisdiction by sex by:

- time already served on remand*

2. <u>Tables Which Show Data for Most Serious Offence</u>.

(a) Number of prisoners (Australia) by most serious offence by:

- age x sex*

- age x sex as sex/age ratio of prisoners per 100 000 population
- Aboriginality*
- prior adult imprisonment under sentence*
- legal status of prisoner*
- level of court of sentence or most recent remand*
- legal status x jurisdiction

(b) Number of sentenced prisoners (Australia) by most serious offence by:

- number of offences for which sentenced in current episode*
- type of sentence*
- aggregate sentence*
- sentence for most serious offence x jurisdiction
- aggregate sentence x jurisdiction
- actual expected sentence x jurisdiction

(c) Number of remandees by most serious offence by:

- time already served on remand*

* The percentage of prisoners in each category is also shown for these tables.

Definition of Variables

Jurisdiction

Prisoners are included in the census according to the jurisdiction in which they are in custody, regardless of the jurisdiction which imposed the sentence. Thus ACT prisoners serving sentences in a NSW prison are included in the NSW figures, similarly a small number of NT prisoners are included in the SA data.

Age of Prisoner

The date of birth of the prisoner was used to calculate the prisoner's age at census date. The following groupings are used for presentation of the data according to jurisdiction and sex: under 16; 16; 17; 18; 19; 20-24; 25-29; 30-34; 35-39; 40-44; 45-49; 50-59; 60-64; 65 or more. However, fewer age categories are used in the tables on most serious offence. In these tables data for all persons under 20 are grouped together,as are data for those 50 and over.

Aboriginality

Where the information was obtained by interview the prisoners were asked to state the racial origin group to which they considered themselves to belong. Information obtained from prison records was recorded as stated in those records. The method of determining Aboriginality for prison record purposes may not necessarily be consistent between, or even within, jurisdictions. The data for Queensland prisoners were not made available for publication in this report.

State/Country of Birth

For persons born in Australia the State in which they were born is recorded. For those born overseas the following countries were identified for the 1983 census: New Zealand; Papua New Guinea; other Oceania; Vietnam; Timor; other Asia; UK/Eire; Greece; Italy; Yugoslavia; other Europe; USA; Canada; other America; Africa; Middle East. For the 1984 census there were some minor changes to the categories used in recording country of birth.

Location of Last Known Address

Addresses are initially coded to Local Government Area level within the reporting State, or to the State level if within another Australian State. Separate categories are used for: persons whose last known address was outside Australia; persons known to have no fixed address; and those whose address was not stated. Addresses within the reporting State are aggregated to ABS Statistical Division level for tabulation and presentation in this publication. For definitions of the boundaries of Statistical Divisions refer to the ABS publication '1981 Census of Population and Housing - Geographic Code List' (catalogue number 2141.0).

No data on addresses were available in 1983 for WA prisoners.

Marital Status

The actual, not necessarily legal, marital status was recorded using the following categories: never married; married (including de facto); separated; divorced; widowed. It is the marital status of the prisoner at the time of his/her receival in the institution, not as on the census night, which is used.

Employment Status

The employment status of the prisoner at the time he/she was arrested or charged is recorded, and published in the following categories:employed (including self-employed); unemployed; home duties; student; and, other (including pensioners).

No data on employment status were available in 1983 for NSW.

Highest Level of Education

The highest level of education attained by the prisoner at the time of his/her receival at the prison is recorded. It is not known to what extent the data include qualifications gained since receival. The categories used to describe the level of education are: tertiary; technical/trade; post secondary; complete secondary; part secondary; primary; no formal schooling.

The WA data do not provide separate figures for educational levels less than completed secondary education. No data on educational level were available in 1983 for NSW or the ACT.

Prior Imprisonment

Whether or not the prisoner is known to have previously been imprisoned under sentence in a gazetted prison and the number for whom this is not known is recorded. Sentences of periodic or weekend detention are included.

Legal Status of Prisoner

The legal status of the prisoner as on the date of the census is recorded using the following categories:

- sentenced - under sentence, awaiting appeal, unfit to plead/not guilty on grounds of insanity

- unsentenced - unconvicted, awaiting sentence, awaiting deportation

There are also several possibilities where a prisoner may have dual status (e.g. under sentence for some offences and awaiting appeal results for others, under sentence and awaiting deportation). The counting rules on such cases are as follows:

(i) If the prisoner is convicted of any offence then this takes precedence over any other offence(s) for which he/she may be on remand or held for deportation or as unfit to plead.

(ii) If the convicted prisoner has been sentenced for any offence then this takes precedence over any other offence(s) for which he/she may not be convicted. Thus his/her status must be either under sentence and no appeal current, or under sentence awaiting appeal.

(iii) If the sentenced prisoner has appealed against all of his/her sentences then the person is counted as under sentence awaiting determination of appeal. If any sentence is uncontested then this takes precedence over any offence(s) for which appeals are in progress.

Level of Court of Sentence/Remand

The level of court which sentenced the prisoner or issued the most recent remand is specified as: Supreme; District/County; Magistrates'; Children's; or other.

The following procedures were adopted for coding the level of court where more than one court was involved:

(i) Where an episode comprises orders/ sentences of various levels of court, the level of court appropriate to the most serious offence/charge is recorded.

(ii) Appeal courts are taken into consideration only when they have altered the length of sentence appropriate to the most serious offence/charge.

(iii) For prisoners not under sentence, the level of court at which his/her most recent remand in custody was ordered is recorded. Prisoners held under Department of Immigration supervision are coded as 'other'.

WA was unable to provide data on level of court for 1983.

Most Serious Offence/Charge

The current Draft Australian National Classification of Offences (DANCO) developed by the ABS is used to code offence type. For the 1983 data this defined 7 main offence groups: offences against the person; robbery and extortion; offences against property; offences against good order; drug offences; traffic offences; and, other offences. However, the tables in this publication include details for a total of 24 offence categories within these groups.

All the statistics which refer to type of offence use the most serious offence/charge if there is more than one offence involved.

If the prisoner has been sentenced for 2 or more offences then the most serious offence is that for which he/she has received the longest sentence for a single count in this episode. The possible outcome of any appeals or the fact that the sentence for that offence may have actually expired at census date is disregarded. Where sentences are of equal length the offence with the lowest DANCO code is used. 'Life' is treated as longer than detention at the 'Governor's Pleasure' and both these sentences are regarded as longer than any other. Only those offences for which sentences have been passed are counted.

If a prisoner is unsentenced, whether convicted or not, the most serious offence is the charge which carries the longest statutory maximum penalty. Equal penalties are resolved in the same manner as for sentenced prisoners, using DANCO. If the prisoner has been convicted, then only those offences for which convictions have been recorded are counted. In WA sentences commenced prior to an escape or breach of parole are not counted, but the escape/breach is itself counted as an offence.

Type of Sentence

The following sentence types are identified:

- indeterminate - life; Governor's/Her Majesty's Pleasure; subject to Ministerial/ administrative decision (including unsentenced prisoners subject to deportation orders)

- indefinite - i.e. a maximum term is specified and a minimum term or non-parole period set

- definite - fixed term (no minimum term or non-parole period set); fine default only; periodic/weekend detention

For prisoners with multiple sentences, the type of sentence is determined by the cumulative effect of all sentences imposed.

WA data do not distinguish fine defaulters from those serving fixed terms.

Number of Offences for which Sentenced

These figures relate to individual counts, not offence types, contributing to the current term of imprisonment. Sentences imposed prior to any escape are included, and sentences imposed prior to any breach of parole are counted, except in WA.

The total number of offences is specified using the following groups: 1; 2; 3; 4; 5; 6-9; 10-19; 20 or more.

Aggregate Sentence

This item is the longest period that the person may be detained under sentence in the current episode. Charges pending which are likely to extend the current episode are ignored. Time served prior to any escape is included in all jurisdictions and time served prior to a breach of parole is included in all jurisdictions except WA.

The duration of sentences is given in the following groups: periodic detention; less than 1 month; 1-3 months; 3-6 months; 6-12 months; 1-2 years; 2-5 years; 5-10 years; 10 years or more; life/Governor's Pleasure.

Date of Receival/Current Episode

This is defined as the date the prisoner was most recently received into a gazetted prison in the current jurisdiction regardless of legal status changes since that date and regardless of any authorised temporary leaves of absence. Thus, a prisoner having escaped or been released on parole which was subsequently revoked is counted from the date of receival after his/her period at large. The period commencing from this date is referred to as the current episode, although, for some prisoners, the most serious offence and sentence information may relate to a period commencing prior to this episode.

Time Already Served

This is calculated using the date of receival (see above) and is the time between this date and the census date. The time periods shown are: periodic; under 1 month; 1-3 months; 3-6 months; 6-12 months; 1-2 years; 2-5 years; 5-10 years; 10 years and over.

Escapes and Breaches of Parole

The data on escapes/breaches of parole refer only to those incidents which occurred during the currency of the sentences contributing to this episode. The statistics refer to the number of persons who have escaped and been recaptured, or who are in prison at the time of the census for a breach of parole conditions or conditions attached to release on licence. Note, breaches of probation or bonds are not included as breaches of parole, and the precise definition of 'escape' may vary between jurisdictions.

For escapees the period at large is given with the following groups specified: under 1 month; 1-3 months; 3-6 months; 6-12 months; 1 year or more.

Sentence for Most Serious Offence

This item is the total length of sentence imposed in respect of the most serious offence. It relates to only a single count if there is more than one count of the most serious offence type. All remissions and specified non-parole periods are ignored.

WA and SA data do not indicate separate information on sentence for most serious offence.

The duration of this period is specified with the following groups: periodic detention; under 1 month; 1-3 months; 3-6 months; 6-12 months; 1-2 years; 2-5 years; 5-10 years; 10 years or more; life/Governor's Pleasure.

Actual Expected Sentence

The period of imprisonment which a convicted prisoner actually serves depends upon the sentence(s) originally handed down, the system of remissions and the forms of parole available in the various jurisdictions. The 'Actual Expected Sentence' is defined as the time elapsed between the date of receival (defined above) for this episode and the earliest date of release (defined below). No account is taken of time served prior to any escape or other breach of conditions so care must be taken in interpreting tables involving these variables.

The durations of actual expected sentences are given for the following groups: periodic detention; under 1 month; 1-3 months; 3-6 months; 6-12 months; 1-2 years; 2-5 years; 5-10 years; 10 years and over; life/Governor's Pleasure.

Earliest Date of Release

The rules governing a prisoners date of release are complex and differ from jurisdiction to jurisdiction. Calculations of earliest date of release in the various jurisdictions were made as follows:

NSW:

(i) If no non-parole period (NPP) has been set or if an NPP was set but the date has been passed, then the earliest date of release is the remission date as currently calculated.

(ii) Where an NPP has been set then the earliest date of release is either the NPP date or the current remission date, whichever is earlier.

VICTORIA:

Calculations are based on the 'effective' sentence minus 1/3; the effective sentence being the minimum sentence, if one has been imposed, otherwise the fixed term. Time spent in

detention prior to the commencement of the sentence counts toward the actual sentence and is subject to remissions at the normal rate - i.e. 1/3 off.

QUEENSLAND:

(i) Sentences of less than 2 months - mandatory full-time date less any special remissions granted.

(ii) Sentences of 2 months and upward - mandatory full-time date less maximum remissions including Overtask Mark, Farm and Special Remissions plus any mandatory punishment penalties actually effective at census date.

(iii) Sentences with parole recommendation - date from which parole recommendations become operative providing recommendation is after census date - otherwise (ii) applies.

(iv) Sentences incorporating a bond - date from which bond becomes effective plus any days spent in punishment cell as at census date.

(v) Her Majesty's Pleasure and life prisoners - coded as such.

(vi) Habitual Criminals - calculate as for (ii) then add 2 years.

WA:

(i) Where no minimum sentence is specified - the total effective sentence minus 1/3 is used (2/3 time date), less any special time off granted by the Director at census date. (Note this has changed Prisons Act since the 1982 Prison Census due to changes in the Prisons Act).

(ii) Where a minimum sentence has been specified - the minimum sentence less remission at the rate of 3 days per complete calender month served is used (i.e. the Earliest Eligibility Date as presently calculated). If this date is already passed and parole was denied the next review date or 2/3 time date, whichever comes first, is used.

SA:

(i) Sentences under 3 months - aggregate sentence less any special time off granted by the Director at census date.

(ii) Sentences of 3 months or more - aggregate sentence less 1/3 remission and less any special time off granted by the Director at census date.

TASMANIA:

Calculations are based on the totality of sentence liable to be served, minus 1/3 except where this reduces the sentence to below 3 months.

NT:

Non-parole expiry date, release date, or suspended sentence release date as applicable.

ACT:

Not applicable - no prisoners under sentence.

Remandees/Time Served on Remand

All prisoners who have been classified as unsentenced, which includes the unconvicted, those awaiting sentence, and those awaiting deportation (see 'Legal Status' above), are defined to be remandees. The time already served on remand is that period between the date of receival (see definition above) and the census, and is shown with the following categories: under 1 month; 1-3 months; 3-6 months; 6-12 months; 1 year and over.

Comments

The first National Prison Census was conducted in 1982 and it is now an annual census undertaken for the night of 30 June. The above description is based on the categories used for the 1983 census, and publication of results for that census.

The National Census data are presented in this publication by the AIC however each State/Territory is able to publish its own data. To date Victoria and NSW are the only States which have done so. Further data at both the national and State/Territory level may be made available but permission to obtain additional tabulations must be sought from the appropriate State/Territory authorities.

Since its inception there have been some minor changes to the form used to collect the census data, and the procedures and definitions applied. The data items collected in 1982 and 1983 were almost the same (with 1 minor exception) but a number of new items were included in 1984. The changes made in 1984 were:

- a somewhat different identification and grouping of countries for country of birth data
- the introduction of a new item to identify whether any offences/charges were Federal ones
- the introduction of an item on State/Territory of court of sentence/remand
- the introduction of an item to specify whether there are any outstanding charges yet to be determined by the courts
- deletion of the item on the duration of the sentence for the most serious offence
- deletion of the item on the total number of offences in the aggregate sentence
- deletion of the item on the period spent at large for prisoners who escaped or breached parole (only included in 1983)
- the introduction of an item to code the security classification of the prisoner

Other minor differences in procedures used for each census (e.g. the method of calculating earliest date of release in WA was altered due to a change in the Prisons Act) and the definitions adopted (e.g. for determining the date of receival) are noted in the explanatory notes in the publication.

Although this census is conducted nationally, each State is responsible for the recording and collection of its own data. Since the census is, in the main, completed using existing prison records only that information currently included in these records will be available. Thus, differences between the jurisdictions arise due to differences in legislation, parole rules, forms of imprisonment and so on, as well as variations in the data available and definitions used. The data items for which there are

significant inconsistencies between the States/ Territories are identified in the report and careful consideration should be given to these points when using these figures.

Also, if one wishes to compare the census data with other statistics on prison populations then it is necessary to take into account possible differences between the collections. Important points which may influence the statistics and lead to apparent discrepancies are:

- the scope of the collections (e.g. whether police lock-ups are included)
- the coverage rules used. Note, the census includes persons in the charge of a prison authority, but not actually present (e.g. weekend detainees)
- the allocation of persons to States/ Territories. The census records prisoner data according to the jurisdiction in which he/she is in custody, however Australian Prison Trends records prisoners by the sentencing jurisdiction
- the reference period. Note, the census only refers to one point in time i.e. midnight on 30 June

Frequency Monthly.

Reference Period A calendar month.

Data Sources & Collection The government departments responsible for prisons in each State/Territory complete monthly returns based on records maintained by the prisons. These are forwarded to the AIC which compiles the data for publication.

Scope All gazetted prisons for adult offenders throughout Australia are included in the scope of this collection. Police lock-ups, which are not gazetted prisons, are therefore not included.

Coverage The coverage encompasses both convicted and unconvicted prisoners, however periodic detainee are excluded from the collection. In Victoria prisoners serving Attendance Centre Orders and pre-releasees are also excluded. In many jurisdictions a small number of prisoners may be on work release programs and these persons are included in the statistics.

Tables/ Statistics

1. Daily Averages

   - daily average number of persons in custody x State/Territory[1] x sex
   - change since previous month in daily average number of persons in custody x State/Territory[1]
   - change in previous 12 months of daily average number of persons in custody x State/Territory[1]
   - imprisonment rate per 100 000 State/ Territory specific population

2. Receivals

   - number of sentenced prisoners received x State/Territory in which they were received

3. Statistics for the First of the Month

   - total number of prisoners x State/ Territory[1]

- number of Federal prisoners[2] x State/Territory[1]
- number and percentage of prisoners on remand x State/Territory[1]
- remand rate per 100 000 State/Territory specific population

1: Persons are counted in the jurisdiction in which they were charged/sentenced, regardless of the State/Territory in which they are held. However, the numbers of ACT prisoners held in NSW, and NT prisoners held in SA are given.

2: A person is defined as a Federal prisoner if he/she is convicted of a Federal offence.

Comments

Basic data on the number of prisoners in each of the Australian jurisdictions were first collected and published by the AIC in May 1976. The series was then expanded in December 1977 to include numbers of unconvicted or remand prisoners in custody on the first of the month. From July 1984 the statistics have also included information on the number of Federal prisoners in each jurisdiction as at the first of the month.

Each State/Territory is responsible for the compilation and completion of the returns used for this publication and therefore there may be some differences in the procedures used by each jurisdiction. For example, the Victorian statistics are based on weekly returns obtained by the Office of Corrections which refer to the number of prisoners in custody each Wednesday. Thus, the statistics on 'daily average' are somewhat misleading as they are only based on these weekly Wednesday returns. Also the figures referring to the first of the month in Victoria are actually based on the first Wednesday return of the calendar month, and therefore do not truly represent the first day of the month. These figures are obtained from muster records for each prison and are therefore subject to error due to: the time at which the muster occurred; the omission of prisoners in the process of being released or transferred at the time of the muster; the double counting of prisoners who had been transferred on the day of the muster or who move between different sections of the prison on that day.

When available the number of prisoners on work release programs in each jurisdiction who were included in the statistics are specified.

Care should be taken when using the figures on unconvicted prisoners on remand as the scope of the statistics is limited to gazetted prisons. A number of such prisoners are held in police gaols or lock-ups, or in courts, and therefore have not been included.

The AIC has published a collection of the first 100 editions of this series, which covers the period May 1976 to September 1984.

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIVE SERVICES NSW

NEW SOUTH WALES PRISONERS 30 JUNE 1982

Frequency

The National Prison Census is conducted annually and the publication of detailed NSW results for each census is planned. However, to date this has only been done for the 1982 census and this bulletin was produced in March 1984.

Reference Period

This census is conducted with respect to the night of 30 June 1982. However, those prisoners sentenced to periodic detention were included in the census data if they were under detention on the weekend prior to this date. Prisoners on the Work Release II program (under which they live at home and work at prison) were also included.

Data Sources & Collection

A census form designed by the AIC is used to collect the data althought some States, including NSW, have made minor modifications to this form. In general, the form provides for automatic coding of all responses.

The NSW Department of Corrective Services implemented the census in 1982 by engaging the respective Senior Clerk (or Deputy Superintendent) of each prison to extract the census material from the prisoner records. This required those responsible for the collection of the data to study the file of each prisoner in the coverage for the census, and then to record and code this information on the census forms.

Further editing was completed on the NSW census data after it was supplied to the AIC. Consequently there may be small differences in some totals presented in this current publication when compared to that produced by the AIC entitled 'Australian Prisoners, 1982'.

Scope

The scope of the census is all gazetted prisons for adult offenders operated or administered by State/Territory correctional agencies. Institutions for juvenile offenders are specifically excluded from the census. Thus, the scope of the NSW component of the census is all such NSW institutions for adults administered by the Department of Corrective Services.

Coverage

The census relates to all persons on remand or serving sentences at the institutions included on the census night. It also covers persons

temporarily absent from such establishments but who remain the responsibility of the correctional agency (e.g. prisoners in hospitals, on various forms of leave, away on work release). Periodic detainees who were under detention on the weekend prior to 30 June, and prisoners on the Work Release II program (i.e. prisoners who live at home and work at a prison) were also included.

A person normally becomes liable to imprisonment in an adult prison in NSW at 18 years of age, however, some juveniles convicted of more serious offences may be detained in an adult prison. Thus juveniles held in adult institutions are also covered by the census.

All prisoners in this census are recorded according to the jurisdiction in which they are held in custody regardless of the jurisdiction that imposed the sentence. Therefore, the coverage of this publication may include prisoners sentenced in another jurisdiction but detained in a NSW institution. In particular, there are a number of ACT prisoners serving sentences in NSW prisons.

Tables/ Statistics

1. Tables Which Show Data According to Most Serious Offence

(a) Number of sentenced prisoners by:

- legal status
- sentence served x sex
- age x sex
- aggregate sentence imposed x sex
- country of birth x sex
- number held for breach of conditions of release x sentence served

(b) Number of prisoners not under sentence by:

- legal status
- time held x sex

2. Criminological Characteristics of Prisoners

(a) Number of sentenced prisoners by:

- legal status x type of sentence x sex
- legal status x type of sentence x race (Aboriginal/TSI, other, unknown)
- level of court x type of sentence x legal status
- aggregate sentence imposed x sentence served x sex
- whether held for breach of parole or other conditional release x sex

(b) Number of unsentenced prisoners by:

- legal status x race (Aboriginal/TSI, other, unknown)
- level of court x race (Aboriginal/TSI, other, unknown)

(c) Number of prisoners by:

- institution x sex
- legal status x sex
- level of court x sex
- known prior adult imprisonment under sentence x sex

3. Demographic Characteristics of Prisoners

(a) Number of sentenced prisoners by:

- marital status x age x sex

(b) Number of unsentenced prisoners by:

- marital status x age x sex

(c) Number of prisoners by:

- location of last known address x sex

- race (Aboriginal/TSI, other, unknown) x sex
- country of birth x sex
- marital status x sex

Definition of Variables

The majority of these variables were presented in the AIC publication of the results of the National Prison Census, and the definitions are outlined in detail in the section describing that publication. The following is a list of the categories used for the variables listed in this NSW publication. For more information as to the definitions applied or procedures used to calculate certain variables refer to the National Prison Census.

Most Serious Offence

Offences are identified using 7 main groups: homicides, assaults and like offences; sexual and related offences; robbery and extortion; fraud; other offences against property; driving traffic and related offences; and, other offences. A total of 19 offences are then specified within these 7 groups.

For details of how to choose the most serious offence where there is more than one offence, see the definitions for the National Prison Census. In NSW if the person completing the form was unsure as to which offence was defined to be the most serious he/she was instructed to enter in all possible choices and the matter was then decided by an officer of the Department of Corrective Services.

Legal Status

For sentenced prisoners legal status is described as: awaiting appeal result; under sentence - no appeal current; detained at Governor's Pleasure. Note, these last 2 categories are combined for the table showing race. For unsentenced prisoners the types of legal status identified are: unconvicted; convicted but awaiting sentence. A sixth category, awaiting deportation, is included for the table on legal status of all prisoners.

Sentence Served

'Sentence served' was calculated as the period elapsed between the date the aggregate sentence

commenced and 30 June 1982. For prisoners with parole or licence revoked or recaptured escapees, the duration as calculated for these tables includes the time spent outside prison between release or escape and return, and could thus overstate the actual time served towards the sentence. Note that prisoners serving the balance of a sentence after revocation of parole or licence were separately identified in the census, and the table showing sentence served for such prisoners gives some indication of the effect of the new treatment of these prisoners on the overall statistics.

The duration of the period served is shown using the following categories: months - under 1, 1-3, 3-6, 6-12; years - 1-2, 2-5, 5-7, 7-10, 10-15, 15 or more. However, for prisoners held for breach of conditions of release different categories are used to specify the duration of the sentence served and these are: 7 days or less; 8 days-1 month; 1-3 months; 3-6 months; 6-9 months; 9-12 months; 1-2 years; 2-5 years; 5-7 years; 7-10 years; 10-15 years; 15 years or more.

Aggregate Sentence Imposed

The duration of the aggregate sentence imposed is shown as follows: under 8 days; 8 days-1 month; 1-3 months; 3-6 months; 6-9 months; 9-12 months; 1-2 years; 2-5 years; 5-7 years; 7-10 years; 10-15 years; 15 years or more; life; Governor's Pleasure; periodic detention.

Country of Birth

The countries listed in the table on sentenced prisoners are: Australia; New Zealand; Papua New Guinea; other Oceania; Vietnam/Kampuchea; other Asian; UK; Greece; Italy; Yugoslavia; other Europe; American countries; African countries; Middle East; other countries.

For the data on all prisoners only 5 categories are used to indicate country of birth: Australia; New Zealand; UK/Eire; other Europe; other countries.

Time Held

'Time held' relates to unsentenced prisoners only, and has been calculated as the period elapsed between the date of first receival into prison in respect of the current episode, and

30 June 1982. Note that some of this time may have been spent as a sentenced prisoner (e.g. for fine default).

The periods specified for this variable are: under 1 month; 2 month periods for 1 to 18 months; 18 months or more.

Type of Sentence

The types of sentences listed are: life; Governor's Pleasure; administrative order; indefinite, non-parole period specified; definite, non-parole period not specified; fine default; periodic detention.

Level of Court

The courts specified are: Supreme; District; Lower; and, Federal.

Institution

In listing the number of prisoners in each institution, separate figures are given for the periodic detention centres attached to other gaols (e.g. Bathurst), the 6 centres or units within the Long Bay Complex, the main gaol and the X wing at Goulburn and the Parramatta Linen Service, Gaol and Periodic Detention Centre. Thus the statistics show a total of 33 institutions.

Marital Status

The categories used to describe the prisoner's marital status at the time of receival are: never married; married or de facto; married but permanently separated; widowed; divorced.

Age

The prisoners dates of birth are used to calculate their age on 30 June, and these are grouped in years as follows: under 18; 18-20; 21-22; 23-24; 5-year groups for 25 to 64; 65 or more.

Location of Last Known Address

Where this address was in NSW the figures have been given separately for each of the 12 NSW Statistical Divisions. The data for other Australian addresses are given for each State/Territory and the numbers from overseas or with no fixed address are also shown.

Comments

For details on the minor differences between each of the National Prison Censuses refer to the comments section of the AIC publication of census results.

It is not possible to make direct comparisons between the data from the National Prison Census and the prison statistics published by the ABS up until 1980 due to different definitions of the concept of a prison episode. The ABS collection regarded an episode as having been terminated when a prisoner's legal status changed, he/she was released on parole or licence, or he/she escaped but was subsequently returned to prison in breach of the parole or licence or as a recaptured escapee.

Some data for selected years prior to the census (1970, 1975, 1976, 1978, 1979, 1980) are included in this publication. The number of male and female prisoners as at 30 June is shown according to whether they were held under sentence or not, and the percentage distributions across the sexes, and across sex and sentencing status have also been calculated. A number of graphic summaries of the census data are also displayed showing the distribution of variables such as: age; sex; duration of sentence imposed; sentence served; level of court; legal status; type of sentence; breach of parole status; and most serious offence group (for the years 1970, 1975, 1979, 1982).

NEW SOUTH WALES DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIVE SERVICES
ANNUAL REPORT - PRISON STATISTICS

Frequency — Annual.

Reference Period — The fiscal year, 1 July-30 June.

Data Sources & Collection — The statistics presented in this publication are obtained from administrative records kept by the Department of Corrective Services. A computerised data system has now been instituted to maintain statistical information on the prison population.

Scope — The scope of these statistics is all gazetted prisons in NSW.

Coverage — All persons imprisoned in these institutions are included, regardless of the jurisdiction involved in sentencing that person. For details on the coverage of periodic detainees see the tables below.

Tables/ Statistics

1. Prison Population Statistics

(a) In prison on last Sunday in June:

- number of prisoners x status (sentenced, unsentenced) x establishment x sex

(b) Minimum/maximum/daily averages:

- average number of prisoners (including 2/7 of periodic detainees)
- average number of prisoners x establishment
- imprisonment rate per 100 000 NSW population based on daily average
- lowest weekly population (including periodic detainees)
- highest weekly population (including periodic detainees)

(c) Periodic detainees:

- number of prisoners sentenced to periodic detention x offence group x sex
- number of prisoners sentenced to periodic detention x duration of sentence x sex

2. Classifications/Interviews of Prisoners

- initial classification of long term sentenced prisoners x institution
- review classifications of sentenced prisoners x outcome x month
- number of sentenced prisoners interviewed by Malabar Reception Committee x reason for receival x month
- number of short term sentenced prisoners interviewed by Malabar Reception Committee x placement (i.e. the prison, training centre, etc.)
- number of short term sentenced prisoners interviewed by Malabar Reception Committee x security rating

3. Work Release/Educational Courses/Leave Programs

- number of prisoners on Work Release I x offence group x sex
- number of prisoners on Work Release I x duration of sentence x sex
- number of prisoners on Work Release II x offence group x sex
- number of prisoners on Work Release II x duration of sentence x sex
- number of prisoners enrolled at tertiary institutions x institution x course x prison where detained
- average enrolment in educational courses x type of program
- average enrolment in educational courses x level of study

- number of day leave applications (excluding work release leave) x outcome (approved, rejected)

- number of day leave approvals (excluding work release leave) x type (pre-release, compassionate, other)

4. Escorts/Abscondments/Escapes

- number of prisoners escorted by Emergency Units x institution

- number of prison officers involved in escorts by Emergency Units x institution

- number of abscondments/escapes x program/ institution

- rate of abscondments/escapes per 100 man-years served

- rate of abscondments/escapes from day leave program (excluding leave for work releases)

5. Medical Statistics/Psychological Services

- daily average number of medical patients x institution

- number of medical patients at end of year x institution

- total admissions to medical service x institution

- number of patients receiving treatment at public hospital x status of patient (out-patient, admitted) x institution

- number of prisoners transferred to Long Bay Hospital x institution

- number of prisoners attending sick parades x institution

- number of prisoners attending consultant's clinics x type of clinic x institution

- number of prisoners X-rayed x type of X-ray (routine chest, total general) x institution

- number of prisoner deaths x institution

- number of prisoners certified as inebriates x institution
- number of prisoners treated for vermin x institution
- number of prisoners treated/investigated for sexually transmitted diseases x institution
- number of problems dealt with by welfare officers x type of problem
- number of prisoners dealt with for psychiatric conditions x institution
- number of prisoners dealt with under Schedules 2 and 3 for psychiatric conditions x institution

6. Revenue/Expenditure

- revenue received by department x source (Industries Division, Parramatta Linen Service, other)
- Consolidated Revenue Fund expenditure x type (salaries - 5 categories, maintenance and working expenses - 14 categories, other services - 20)
- expenditure on capital works (Loan Vote Funds) x institution
- expenditure on major projects x project

7. Staff

- departmental staff ceiling

Definition of Variables

Offence Group

The groups used to identify the statistics on periodic detention are: assault; sexual offences; robbery and extortion; drug offences; fraud; property offences; driving and traffic offences; other. For the work release program statistics the homicide, assault and sexual offences are grouped into the one category.

Duration of Sentence

The Periodic Detention of Prisoners Act was amended so that from April 1982 sentences between

3 and 18 months could be given. The duration of such sentences are specified exactly according to the number of months.

For prisoners released on work release programs the duration of their prison sentences are grouped as follows: less than 12 months; 1-2 years; 2-3 years; 3-4 years; 4-5 years; 5-6 years; 6-10 years; 10 years or more; life.

Classification/Security Rating of Prisoners

All prisoners with a minimum effective sentence of 12 months are defined as 'long-term' and required to be classified. The classification system used has three categories of security ratings:

Category A - Prisoners assessed as requiring maximum security conditions. Those requiring higher security are classified as A1 and the others as A2.

Category B - Those prisoners assessed as not requiring the degree of security attaching to a Category A security rating but who cannot be trusted in conditions where there is no barrier to their escape.

Category C - All other prisoners. Prisoners assessed as not yet to be trusted in completely open conditions are designated C1, those assessed as suitable for placement in an afforestation camp as C2, and those assessed as eligible for consideration for inclusion in a work release program or unescorted attendance at an external study course as C3.

Review of Classifications

The classification of long-term sentenced prisoners may be reviewed by the Program Review Committees and recommendations made regarding the program, placement, and security rating of these prisoners. Data on the outcome of these reviews show the following results: no change to classification; change of security rating and placement; change of security rating only; change of placement only.

Reception Interviews

The Malabar Reception Committee interviews all sentenced prisoners received at Malabar and recommends suitable placements and security

ratings for all short-term prisoners received for classification. The reasons for receival for sentenced prisoners are classified into 13 categories (e.g. for appearance at court, for medical/dental treatment, for legal/case visits, for courses).

Abscondments/Escapes

For persons who absconded or escaped from Department of Corrective Services custody, the type of custody, and program or institution from which the escape took place is specified using the following groups: within secured institution; within variable security institution; within open institution; area adjacent to secured area/variable security; escorted work party away from institution; escorted sports/excursion away from institution; day/ weekend leave; unsupervised education program; work release program; or other.

Work Release

Two different kinds of work release program are available. The first permits selected prisoners to work in normal jobs in the community whilst serving the remainder of their sentence, and the second requires prisoners to work under normal industrial award conditions at the Parramatta Linen Service whilst still living at home with their family under strict conditions and supervision.

Educational Courses

Educational courses may be grouped into 3 types of programs: internal gaol courses; correspondence courses; and courses requiring external attendance.

The level of study for the educational courses is given as: tertiary; remedial/basic skills; migrant English; vocational; hobby/craft and social skills.

Welfare Officers

Welfare officers are employed to provide practical welfare assistance to prisoners and their families. Officers are located at the major institutions and a regular service is provided to the smaller or isolated institutions. The types of problem dealt with by these

officers are classified as follows: family matters; marital problems; children related matters; financial matters; property matters; legal, bail, fine matters.

Comments

The statistics presented in the annual report may vary from year to year due to both the types of programs and facilities undertaken within the year and as a result of the current social and political climate. The data described above related to the 1981/82 annual report and may be used as an indication of the statistics which would be contained in other reports. However, with the introduction of the computerisation of prisoner records, further statistics may be available, and this may have a significant influence on the statistics presented in the annual report.

Many of the tables provided in the annual report include data for previous financial years. The daily average prison population is given for the preceding year for each institution, and the total daily average is shown for a 12 year period. The medical and financial data for the year preceding the reference year are included. This report also contains statistics on the NSW Probation and Parole Service, and shows the numbers of persons and distribution of detainees who are prisoners, probationers, parolees and on CSOs over a 10 year period. However, when making comparisons between years consideration should be given to possible changes in procedures, programs available to prisoners, and political and judicial matters which may influence these statistics.

RESULTS OF THE VICTORIAN PRISON CENSUS

Frequency

The National Prison Census is conducted annually and the publication of detailed Victorian results for each census is planned. However, to date only data from the 1982 census has been produced.

Reference Period

The census data are supposed to be collected for 30 June and refer to the situation as at midnight on that day. However, the Victorian component of the 1982 Census was conducted on the weekend of 26-27 June. The following description refers to the 1982 census.

Data Sources & Collection

A census form designed by the AIC is used to collect the data although some States, including Victoria, have made minor modifications to this form. In general, the form provides for automatic coding of all responses.

Most of the information for the census is obtained from existing departmental records. A number of items including last address, marital status, employment status and highest level of education were not available from the records and, where feasible, were collected specifically for the census by individual interviews of prisoners. However, a number of prisoners exercised their right not to volunteer information. Where reliable information was not available it has been recorded as not known.

The analysis of the data for this publication was undertaken by the Victorian Office of Corrections although the National Prison Census results are compiled by the AIC.

Scope

The scope of the census is all gazetted prisons for adult offenders operated or administered by State/Territory correctional agencies. Institutions for juvenile offenders are specifically excluded from the census. Thus, the scope of the Victorian component of the census is all such Victorian institutions for adults administered by the Office of Corrections.

Coverage

The census relates to all persons on remand or serving sentences at the institutions included on the census night. It also includes persons

temporarily absent from such establishments but who remain the responsibility of the correctional agency (e.g. prisoners in hospitals, on various forms of leave, away on work release or persons serving terms of periodic detention).

A person normally becomes liable to imprisonment in an adult prison in Victoria at the age of 17, however, some juveniles convicted of more serious offences may be detained in an adult prison. Thus juveniles held in adult institutions are also covered by the census.

All prisoners included in this census are recorded according to the jurisdiction in which they are in custody regardless of the jurisdiction that imposed the sentence. Therefore, the coverage of this publication may include prisoners sentenced in another jurisdiction but detained in a Victorian institution.

Tables/ Statistics

1. Tables Which Show Data According to Location

(a) Number of sentenced prisoners by location by:

- frequency (absolute, relative, cumulative)
- age
- Aboriginality
- State/country of birth
- region of last known address
- marital status at receival
- employment status at arrest/charge
- highest level of education
- known prior adult imprisonment under sentence
- date of receival for current episode
- legal status of prisoner
- level of court of sentence

- type of sentence
- number of offences for which sentenced in current episode
- duration of sentence for most serious offence
- aggregate sentence
- date sentence commenced
- earliest date of release
- breach of parole status

(b) Number of remandees by location by:

- frequency (absolute, relative, cumulative)

2. <u>Tables Which Show Data According To Most Serious Offence</u>

(a) Number of sentenced prisoners, and number of remandees (listed separately) by most serious offence of sentence/charge by:

- frequency (absolute, relative, cumulative) - for the 8 main groups and also for detailed offence codes
- location
- sex
- median age*
- age
- Aboriginality
- State/country of birth
- region of last known address
- marital status at receival
- employment status at arrest/charge
- highest level of education
- known prior adult imprisonment under sentence

- date of receival for current episode
- legal status of prisoner
- level of court of sentence/most recent remand

* Median age statistics are not calculated for remandees.

(b) Number of sentenced prisoners by most serious offence by:

- location - for detailed offence codes
- type of sentence
- sentence for most serious offence - for the 8 main groups, and also for detailed offence codes
- median length of sentence
- number of offences for which sentenced in current episode
- aggregate sentence
- median aggregate sentence
- date sentence commenced
- earliest date of release
- breach of parole status

3. Table Showing Population Imprisonment Rates

- number of prisoners per region of last known address and rate per 100 000 of regional population

Definition of Variables

The majority of these variables were presented in the AIC publication of the results of the National Prison Census, and the definitions are outlined in detail in the section describing that publication. The following is a list of the categories used for the variables listed in this Victorian publication. For more information as to the definitions applied or procedures used to calculate certain variables refer to the National Prison Census.

Location

'Location' refers to the individual prisons in Victoria which are covered by the census. The institutions identified are: Pentridge; Ararat; Beechworth; Bendigo; Castlemaine; Dhurringile; Geelong; Morwell River; Sale; Won Wron; Fairlea Women's Prison.

The location of remanded prisoners is specified in more detail giving the division within the prison as follows: Pentridge-Hospital, Jika Jika, D, F, G, B, H Divisions; Geelong; and, Sale.

Age

The age of the prisoner at the time of the census is shown for the following age groups: 17-20; 21-24; 25-29; 30-34; 35-39; 40-49; 50-59; 60 or more.

State/Country of Birth

For persons born in Australia the State/Territory in which they were born is recorded. For those born overseas the following countries were identified for the 1982 census: New Zealand; other Oceania; Vietnam; Timor; other Asia; UK/Eire; Greece; Italy; Yugoslavia; other Europe; Canada; other America; Africa; Middle East.

Region of Last Known Address

The State has been divided into 18 regions - 8 urban and 10 rural. Note, these regions do not conform to ABS Statistical Districts. Addresses outside Victoria are classified according to the State/Territory, overseas, or no fixed abode.

Marital Status

The actual, not necessarily legal, marital status was recorded using the following categories: never married; married (including de facto); separated; divorced; widowed.

Employment Status

The employment categories identified are: employed (including self-employed); unemployed; home duties; student; and, other (including pensioners).

Highest Level of Education

The categories used to describe the highest level of education completed by the prisoner are: tertiary; technical/trade; post secondary; complete secondary; part secondary; primary; no formal schooling.

Date of Receival

This is the date of the first receival into a prison for the current episode regardless of whether the person was originally on remand. Dates of receivals on transfer from other Victorian institutions are ignored. If there has been a breach of parole it is the date of receival for the original offence which is recorded. The periods specified are: 1960-65; 1966-70; 1971-75; 1976-80; January-June 1981; July-September 1981; October-December 1981; January-March 1982; April-June 1982.

Legal Status

For sentenced prisoners legal status is described as: under sentence awaiting determination of appeal; under sentence; Governor's Pleasure. For prisoners on remand the types of legal status identified are: not convicted; convicted but awaiting sentence; awaiting deportation.

Level of Court of Sentence/Remand

The courts specified are: Supreme; District/ County; Magistrates'; Children's (if applicable); Federal; YTC transfer.

Type of Sentence

Six types of sentence are identified: life; Governor's Pleasure; subject to ministerial/ administrative decision; maximum term specified and minimum term or non-parole period set; fixed term (no minimum or non-parole period set); fine default only.

Total Number of Offences for which Sentenced

The total number of offence counts, not types, for which the person was sentenced in the current episode is shown using the following groups: 1; 2; 3-5; 6-10; 11-20; 21-30; 31-40; more than 40.

Duration of Sentence for Most Serious Offence/ Aggregate Sentence

The duration of sentences are given as: under 1 month; 1-3 months; 3-6 months; 6-9 months; 9-12 months; 1-2 years; 2-3 years; 3-5 years; 5-10 years; 10-15 years; 15-20 years; 20-30 years; 30-40 years; 40 years or more; life; Governor's Pleasure.

Most Serious Offence/Charge

The types of offence are categorised into 8 groups: offences against the person; robbery and extortion; breaking and entering, fraud, and other offences involving theft; property damage and environmental offences; offences against good order; drug offences; motor vehicle, traffic and related offences; other offences. A total of 61 offences may be separately identified within these 8 groups, and some tables (see above listing) provide details for all applicable types of offence.

The most serious offence is, in general, that for which the longest sentence was received. If sentences of equal duration are given for different offences, those against the person have priority over those against property, and then good order.

Date Sentence Commenced

This variable refers to the date the aggregate sentence commenced and may not be the same as the date of receival. If there has been a breach of parole then the date of receival for the original sentence is recorded.

The period in which a sentence commenced is assigned to the following groups: 1960-64; 1965-69; 1970-74; 1975-79; 1980; 1981; January-March 1982; April-June 1982.

Earliest Date of Release

The earliest date of release is calculated, then grouped into the following periods: June-September 1982; September-December 1982; 1983; 1984; 1985; 1986-89; 1990-95; 1996-99; after 2000; indeterminate.

Comments

In 1983 a separate Department of the Office of Corrections was established, with responsibilty for corrective services in Victoria. Thus any

future publications of Victorian statistics from the National Prison. Census will be produced by this department not Community Welfare Services.

Prior to the introduction of the National Prison Census the Department of Community Welfare Services in Victoria had conducted its own censuses of gazetted prisons in that State. These were not annual, but were undertaken in 1970, 1973, 1975, 1977, 1978 and 1980. Results of these censuses were published under the title 'Trends in the Victorian Prison Population'.

The department has also prepared a report titled 'Trends in the Victorian Prison Population 1970 to 1982', which analyses and discusses the trends in the data collected from the previous Victorian prison censuses and the first National Prison Census.

There are some differences between the data items collected in the previous Victorian censuses, and those collected for the National Prison Census. In particular, the National Prison Census does not cover the following variables which were included in the earlier censuses:

- minimum sentence
- previous contact with the Department of Community Welfare Services
- drug and alcohol as a factor at the time of offence
- psychiatric/mental history

Also, there have been minor changes to the data collected for each of the national censuses. For example, in 1984 the countries identified for the coding of country of birth were slightly different, and an extra item on the Federal status of prisoners was added.

As stated above, under 'Data Sources and Collection', the departmental records for prisoners do not include information on a number of the variables. Prisoners therefore had to be interviewed personally to obtain these details, and a number exercised their right not to volunteer this information. The number of missing cases is noted on each table where applicable.

OFFICE OF CORRECTIONS ANNUAL REPORT, VICTORIA - PRISON STATISTICS

Frequency Annual.

Reference Period The fiscal year, 1 July-30 June.

Data Sources & Collection The data are obtained from the administrative records of the Office of Corrections, including the records of musters which are undertaken regularly.

Scope The scope of the prison statistics in the report is all gazetted prisons in Victoria, and police lock-ups are not included.

Coverage The coverage is dependent upon the variables presented. In the case of the statistics on daily average population, which are based on musters, all persons in gaol at the time of the muster are counted. Hence, any person who is absent on leave, at court, or on some other program is not included. The figures on the prison population at a specific date, however, do include prisoners on temporary leave.

Tables/ Statistics

1. Prison Population Statistics

   (a) In prison on 1 July:

   - number of prisoners x detention status x sex

   (b) Receivals during year:

   - number of prisoners received x sex
   - number of prisoners received x detention status x sex
   - number or receivals due to change in status within custody (unconvicted to convicted, convicted to unconvicted awaiting trial) x sex
   - number of prisoners returned on Parole Board warrants x sex
   - number of prisoners transferred from YTC x sex
   - number of prisoners returned from hospital x detention status x sex

- number of prisoners returned from mental hospital x detention status x sex
- number of returned escapees x detention status x sex
- number of offences committed by convicted prisoners received x type of offence x sex
- number of prisoners received x age x sex
- number of prisoners received x place of birth x sex
- number of prisoners received x religion x sex
- number of prisoners received x type of sentence x duration of sentence x sex

(c) Discharges during year:

- number of prisoners discharged x sex
- number of prisoners discharged on expiration of sentence or payment of fine x sex
- number of discharges due to change in status within custody (unconvicted to convicted, convicted to unconvicted awaiting trial) x sex
- number of prisoners discharged x type of discharge x detention status x sex

(d) Daily average/maximum capacity:

- daily average population x sex
- daily average population x location
- maximum capacity of prisons as at 30 June x location

(e) In prison on 30 June:

- number of convicted prisoners x sex

- number of unconvicted prisoners x sex
- number of prisoners awaiting deportation
- number of prisoners x location

2. Criminal Record

- number of prisoners received x known previous convictions x sex

3. Escapes/Offences Committed Within a Prison

(a) Escapes:

- number of escapes from prison x prison (11)
- number of prisoners who failed to report whilst on temporary leave
- escape rate per 100 person years of imprisonment during the year

(b) Offences committed by prisoners whilst in prison:

- number of prisoners charged x hearing authority (magistrate, prison governor)
- number of offences committed x hearing authority (magistrate, prison governor)
- number of offences committed x hearing authority (magistrate, prison governor) x outcome of hearing
- number of prisoners charged x whether punished

4. Transfers to Mental Health Authority (MHA)/Deaths in Prison

- number of prisoners transferred to MHA x sex
- number of deaths of prisoners x cause of death (natural, suicide, murder, other) x sex

5. Staff

- number of departmental employees at 30 June x type of employee (officers of the Senior Executive Service, other officers, temporary, exempt, part-time)

Definition of Variables

Receivals

A person is counted each time he/she is received into prison custody. Thus, if an individual is received more than once during the reference period, a new reception is recorded each time. Likewise, if a prisoner is discharged to attend a court hearing, and is subsequently convicted, sentenced and/or returned to custody, an additional reception is recorded.

Detention Status

A prisoner's detention status is described as: awaiting court hearing; convicted; or, awaiting deportation. The latter category includes persons received on deportation orders, and those who have warrants of deportation served on them whilst in custody.

Type of Offence

Offences are divided into 7 main offence groups based on the ABS Draft Australian National Classification of Offences: offences against the person; robbery and extortion; offences against property; offences against good order; drug offences; traffic offences; other. A total of 59 offences are specified in these groups.

Age

The ages of prisoners as at the time of receival are grouped as follows: under 16; 16-17; 18-20; 21-24; 25-29; 30-39; 40-49; 50-59; 60 or more.

Place of Birth

The categories specified for place of birth are: Victoria; other Australian States; New Zealand; British Isles; Germany; Greece; Hungary; Italy; Malta; Netherlands; Poland; Yugoslavia; other.

Religion

The religion of prisoners is taken as stated and figures are shown for the following: Roman Catholic; Church of England; Presbyterian; Methodist; Orthodox; Baptist; other Christian; Hebrew; Moslem; other non-Christian; none.

Type of Sentence

Sentences are classified according to whether a minimum term was set or not. For those sentences with a minimum term the duration of both the full sentence, and the minimum term fixed by the court is given.

Duration of Sentence

The periods used to specifiy the duration of sentences are: under 1 month; 1-3 months; 3-6 months; 6-12 months; 1-year categories for 1 to 10 years; 10-15 years; 15 years or more; Governor's Pleasure; life; indefinite.

Type of Discharge

As well as discharges due to expiration of a sentence or payment of a fine, or for change of status within custody the following categories are used to identify the type of discharge: released on parole; released on temporary leave; transferred to YTC; bailed and bailed on appeal; left for court; released by court on appeal; released by special authority; released to Commonwealth Department of Immigration; transferred to hospital; transferred to mental hospital; escaped; died; other.

Location

'Location' refers to the actual prison, and 11 institutions are listed: Ararat; Beechworth; Bendigo; Castlemaine; Dhurringile; Fairlea; Geelong; Morwell River; Pentridge; Sale; Won Wron.

Known Previous Convictions

This refers to the number of prior offences for which a person is known to have been found guilty. The number of prior convictions of prisoners are shown as: nil or not known; 1; 2; 3; 5; 6-9; 10-19; 20 or more.

Outcome of Hearing

The outcomes of hearings for offences committed by prisoners whilst in prison are specified separately depending on whether the case was heard by a magistrate, or prison governor. The outcomes given are:

- heard before a magistrate - conviction obtained; charges dismissed; charges withdrawn; charges pending hearing

- heard before a prison governor - discharge postponed; charges dismissed; otherwise disposed of

Transfers to Mental Health Authority (MHA)

This refers to transfers of both convicted and unconvicted prisoners who were:

- ordered to be kept in safe custody in any State institution (a psychiatric hospital, mental hospital, repatriation mental hospital, or MHA training centre), either until the Governor's Pleasure is known or during the Governor's Pleasure

- transferred or admitted under sections 52 and 53, respectively, of the Mental Health Act to a State institution as a security patient

Comments

The Department of the Office of Corrections was established in 1983, and prior to this the Victorian Department of Community Welfare Services was responsible for adult correctional services in that State. The annual report of this department therefore previously presented the statistics on prisoners. The 1982/83 report, for example, included tables with the number of prisoners received and discharged during the year, the daily average prison population, the type of offence for all convicted offences of the prisoners received, and the number in custody on 30 June.

The above description of statistical data is based on a draft of the tables which are planned to be included in the 1983/84 report of the new Department of the Office of Corrections. It is therefore possible that some minor changes may be made to those before publication. Also, some further statistical information may be included in the body of the report. Thus, whilst the

draft of the tables to be included in the annual report which was used for the above description did not include any details of departmental revenue or expenditure, this information may be in the final report.

As well as the statistics for the reference year, the annual report also includes some data for previous years to show the trends in the characteristics of the prison population. This information is given for:

- the number of prisoners sentenced during the year, and in custody at the end of the year, for a 10-year period
- the number of receivals and discharges by sex for a 5-year period
- the number of convicted and unconvicted prisoners by sex, for a 5-year period
- the daily average prison population by sex, for a 5-year period
- the daily average population at each of the 11 locations, for a 5-year period
- the type of offences committed by convicted prisoners, for a 5-year period
- the number of transfers to a mental health authority by sex, for a 5-years period
- the number of escapes by the prison from which the escape took place, for a 5-year period
- the number and outcome of offences committed by prisoners whilst in prison, for a 5-year period
- the number of deaths in prison by cause of death and sex, for a 5-year period.

This annual report also includes detailed statistics on the community-based services of the department, grants made to voluntary organisations for community corrections or correctional support projects, complaints made to the ombudsman, and freedom of information requests handled.

OFFICE OF CORRECTIONS, VICTORIA, QUARTERLY REPORT - PRISON STATISTICS

Frequency Quarterly.

Reference Period The reference periods vary for the different tables of prison statistics. Some data are given on a quarterly basis, some monthly and others for fiscal years.

Data Sources and Collection Some of the data are obtained from musters undertaken regularly at the prisons, and other figures (e.g. those on temporary leave) are based on the departmental records.

Scope The scope of the prison statistics in this report is all gazetted prisons in Victoria, and police lock-ups are not included.

Coverage The coverage is dependent upon the variables presented. In the case of the statistics on daily average population, which are based on musters, all persons in gaol at the time of the muster are counted. Hence, any person who is absent on leave, at court or on some other program is not included. However, some statistics do include persons on leave and this has been noted where applicable in the tables below.

Tables/ Statistics

1. Prison Population Statistics

- daily average prison population[1] x institution (11)
- number in custody at end of quarter[2] x status (convicted, unconvicted) x institution[3] x sex
- number of prisoners on temporary leave x type of leave (pre-discharge, compassionate, Attendance Centre) x institution[3] x sex
- monthly average number of prisoners[4]
- percentage distribution of prisoners x security classification (minimum, medium, maximum)

1: The daily average is calculated by summing the daily muster totals and

dividing by 365, and is specified for the fiscal year prior to the quarter covered by the report.

2: The number of prisoners is based on prison musters.

3: The details are given separately for each of the divisions within Pentridge, the country gaols and each of the Specialist Units. That is, for males there are 7 divisions in Pentridge, 9 country gaols and 6 Specialist Units (e.g. Jika Jika, Pentridge Hospital). For females there is 'B' Annexe, Fairlea and the Specialist Units.

4: The monthly average of prisoners includes those on temporary leave. These figures are given for each of the 12 months in the calendar year of the report.

Comments

For the majority of tables listed above the statistics are provided for a significant time period, not just the reference year. The daily average prison population is given for the 5 fiscal years prior to the report, quarterly figures on number of prisoners in custody, on temporary leave and on pre-release are shown for up to 3 calendar years prior to the reference quarter of the report and the monthly average number of clients for all previous months in the calendar year of the report is included.

This report also includes a section with data for the other State/Territory jurisdictions and Australian data so that comparisons between these and the Victorian situation can be made. The number of convicted and unconvicted prisoners and the rate of prisoners per 100 000 population as at 1 July are shown.

A further section of supplementary data illustrating particular areas of interest is presented regularly in the report however, the content of this varies for each issue of the report. The September 1984 report included statistics on a number of topics to do with prisons. Figures were provided on:

- number of escapes from prisons - for 5 fiscal years for each institution, and for a 2 year period on a monthly basis

- number of deaths in prisons - for 5 fiscal years with cause of death (natural, suicide, murder, other) x sex

- number of Aboriginals in prison - for each State/Territory by sex, from the National Prison Census

- number of transfers of youth trainees from YTCs to prison - for 3 fiscal years, with age of trainee at time of transfer and section of the Act under which transfer occurred

A census of prisoners on temporary leave was undertaken in June 1984 and data obtained from it was planned to be included in the December 1984 report. Whilst the report discussed staffing changes and issues arising during the quarter in relation to departmental policies and programs, there is no statistical data for these variables.

Prior to the establishment of a separate Department of the Office of Corrections in 1983 statistics comparable with those described above were available from the report 'Quarterly Summary Statistics' published by the Department of Community Welfare Services.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF PRISONS - QUEENSLAND

Frequency — Annual.

Reference Period — The fiscal year, 1 July-30 June.

Data Sources & Collection — The statistics contained in this publication are based on administrative records kept by the Prisons Department. The data are compiled by the ABS.

Scope and Coverage — The scope of these statistics is gazetted prisons in Queensland. All persons in custody in these institutions are included, and details are given for convicted and sentenced prisoners.

Prisoners under weekend detention or on work release programs are regarded as being held in continuous custody, and are included as such.

Escapees are not considered to be in prison custody whilst still at large. They are included as discharges following escape and admissions on recapture.

Tables/ Statistics

1. Prison Population Statistics

(a) In prison on 1 July:

- number under sentence x court (higher, lower) x type of sentence (remand, in lieu of fine, direct) x sex
- number not under sentence x status (on remand, other) x sex
- number of convicted prisoners x type of offence x sex

(b) Admissions during year:

- number under sentence x court (higher, lower) x type of sentence (remand, in lieu of fine, direct) x sex
- number not under sentence x status (on remand, other) x sex
- number of convicted prisoners x type of offence x duration of sentence x sex

- number of convicted prisoners x type of offence x age x sex

- number of convicted prisoners x duration of sentence x age

(c) Discharges during year (including deaths):

- number under sentence x court (higher, lower) x type of sentence (remand, in lieu of fine, direct) x sex

- number not under sentence x status (on remand, other) x sex

- number of convicted prisoners x type of offence x sex

(d) In prison on 30 June:

- number under sentence x court (higher, lower) x type of sentence (remand, in lieu of fine, direct) x sex

- number not under sentence x status (on remand, other) x sex

- number of convicted prisoners x type of offence x duration of sentence x sex

- number of convicted prisoners x type of offence x age x sex

(e) Minimum/maximum/daily averages:

- maximum number confined at any one time x date x institution x sex

- minimum number confined at any one time x date x institution x sex

- daily average x institution x sex

2. Criminal Record

- number of convicted prisoners x number of previous convictions (0, 1, 2, 3 or more) x sex

3. Accommodation

- number of single cells x institution
- number of cells or wards for more than 1 person x institution
- accommodation for each cell or ward for more than 1 person x institution

4. Offences Committed Within Prisons

- number of convictions for prison offences x type of offence x institution
- number of punishments for misconduct x section of Act applying (s.32, s.33) x type of punishment

5. Revenue

- revenue received x source x institution

Definition of Variables

Type of Offence

Type of offence is specified using the following 8 groups: homicide etc.; assault, etc.; robbery and extortion; fraud, misappropriation; theft, break and enter, etc.; property damage; driving, traffic, etc.; and other offences. A total of 32 offences are identified within these main groups.

Prisoners who served or are serving concurrent or cumulative sentences are shown only once according to the most serious offence. The 'most serious' offence is determined by the duration of sentences received. If a prisoner is convicted for a different offence whilst serving an existing sentence he/she may be reclassified to that offence.

Number of Admissions

A prisoner is counted once for each time he/she was received, and data on distinct persons are not available.

Age of Prisoner

The age of prisoners as at their date of admission is given with the following categories: under 18; 18; 19; 20; 21-24; 25-29; 30-39; 40-49; 50-59; 60 and over.

Duration of Sentence

The total duration of sentences imposed is specified with the following categories: weekend sentences; under one month; 1-6 months; 6-12 months; 1-5 years; 5-10 years; 10 years or more; life and habitual criminals; indefinite.

Offences Committed Within Prisons

Offences committed within prisons are categorised as follows:

- disobedience of orders, disorderly conduct, loitering at work and other breaches of the Prisons Act and Regulations
- assaulting or fighting with or threatening other prisoners
- insubordinate conduct and language
- escaping or attempting to escape - includes weekend detainees who fail to report and were subsequently charged, prisoners who escaped whilst on leave of absence, prisoners who escaped whilst being escorted etc.
- offences against good order and discipline, gross insubordination etc.
- assaulting or threatening prison officers

The type of punishment used for misconduct in prison is described using the following categories: dietary punishment; additional sentences; exclusion from work or leisure; convicted but not punished; dismissed; fined.

Revenue Received

The categories used to identify the sources of revenue received by each of the individual institutions include the various farming activities, the various prison industries, and amounts received from particular sales and other miscellaneous sources.

Comments

The above figures relate to the fiscal year ending 30 June 1983. However, it is planned that subsequent annual reports should only include a small selection of tables, as more detailed data can be obtained from the ABS publication 'Law and Order, Queensland'.

The 1982/83 annual report also presents figures for the previous 21 years so that comparisons may be made, and trends observed. This historic data show males and females separately and are included for: number of prisons; accommodation; number of prisoners in confinement at 1 July; number received during the year; number discharged during the year; number in confinement at 30 June; number of previous convictions/imprisonments.

Data on prisons may vary considerably from year to year as a result of programs introduced, and policies implemented. For example, weekend detention was introduced in Queensland by the Weekend Detention Act in 1970, and amendments to this Act were made in 1982/83. This will obviously affect the statistics on weekend detentions and may have an influence on a number of other variables. Thus, care should be taken in comparing statistics from various time periods, as well as between jurisdictions.

Frequency

Annual.

Reference Period

The fiscal year, 1 July-30 June.

Data Sources & Collection

The data on prisons come from information supplied to the ABS by the Prisons Department, and are based on the administrative records maintained by the department. The data are compiled by the ABS.

Scope and Coverage

The scope of these statistics is gazetted prisons in Queensland. All persons in custody in these institutions are included, and details are given for convicted and sentenced prisoners. Summary information only is provided on remandees and other detainees.

Prisoners under weekend detention or on work release programs are regarded as being held in continuous custody, and are included as such.

Escapees are not considered to be in prison custody whilst still at large. They are included as discharges following escape and admissions on recapture.

Counting Rules

In general a person is counted once each time he/she is admitted or discharged, and no distinct person statistics are available. However, when a prisoner is discharged to a court or to the police and returned to custody on the same day, the prison episode is not regarded as being broken. Transfers between prisons during an episode of custody are also not counted as admissions or discharges.

Particulars recorded at the time of admission are updated in the light of any subsequent court appearance during the course of a prisoner's sentence.

Prisoners awaiting the outcome of an appeal usually elect to retain the status of 'sentenced prisoner' rather than 'detainee (not under sentence)', and hence would, in the main, be counted in the tables on sentenced prisoners.

Tables/
Statistics

1. Prison Population Statistics

(a) In prison on 1 July:

- number of convicted prisoners under sentence x court (lower, higher) x type of admission (direct, in lieu of fine, remand) x sex
- number of convicted prisoners not under sentence x status (on remand, other) x sex
- number of convicted prisoners under sentence x type of offence x sex

(b) Admissions during year:

- number of convicted prisoners under sentence x court (lower, higher) x type of admission (direct, in lieu of fine, remand) x sex
- number of convicted prisoners not under sentence x status (on remand, other) x sex
- number of convicted prisoners under sentence x type of offence x sex
- number of convicted prisoners under sentence x duration of sentence x age x sex
- number of convicted prisoners under sentence x type of offence x duration of sentence x sex
- number of convicted prisoners under sentence x type of offence x age x sex

(c) Discharges during year:

- number of convicted prisoners under sentence x court (lower, higher) x type of admission (direct, in lieu of fine, remand) x sex
- number of convicted prisoners not under sentence x status (on remand, other) x sex
- number of convicted prisoners under sentence x type of offence x sex

- number of convicted prisoners under sentence x type of offence x method of discharge x sex

(d) In prison on 30 June:

- number of convicted prisoners under sentence x court (lower, higher) x type of admission (direct, in lieu of fine, remand) x sex
- number of convicted prisoners not under sentence x status (on remand, other) x sex
- number of convicted prisoners under sentence x type of offence x sex
- number of convicted prisoners under sentence x type of offence x duration of sentence x sex
- number of convicted prisoners under sentence x type of offence x age x sex

Definition of Variables

Type of Offence

Offences are classified into 8 groups: homicide etc.; assault etc.; robbery and extortion; fraud and misappropriation; theft, breaking and entering, etc.; property damage; driving, traffic, etc.; other. A total of 32 offences are identified over these 8 groups.

Prisoners serving either concurrent or cumulative sentences are counted against the most serious offence. This is determined by the duration of the sentences.

If a prisoner in custody at the beginning of the year is later convicted of a different offence then he/she may be reclassified to the new offence, if it is of a more serious nature.

Duration of Sentence

Data on the duration of sentence refer to the total sentence imposed and are presented in the following groups: weekend sentences; under 1 month; 1-6 months; 6-12 months; 1-5 years; 5-10 years; 10 years or more; life and habitual criminals; indefinite.

Method of Discharge

The methods of discharge are: expiry with remission - normal, extra, reduced; expiry without remission; to court; paid fine; paroled; escaped; died; other (including transfers to custodial care outside the prison system).

Comments

This ABS publication incorporates statistics on a number of different aspects of the criminal justice system including police strength, police reported crime and court statistics, as well as prisons. Data on convicted prisoners confined as at 1 July and 30 June as well as admitted and discharged during the year are also shown for the 5 years preceding the reference year.

A preliminary bulletin of the same title with summary statistics is also issued by the ABS. This includes data on: convicted prisoners as at 1 July, convicted prisoners admitted during the year by major offence group, convicted prisoners discharged during the year, convicted prisoners as at 30 June, and the number on remand and other detainees as at 30 June. The reference period for the preliminary publication has, in the past, covered 2 fiscal years, depending on the subject of the data. However, from 1983/84 onwards, the same reference period will apply for all the data published in the preliminary bulletin.

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LAW AND ORDER, QUEENSLAND (PRELIMINARY) - PRISON STATISTICS

Frequency

Annual.

Reference Period

The fiscal year, 1 July-30 June.

Data Sources & Collection

The data on prisons come from information supplied to the ABS by the Prisons Department, and are based on the administrative records maintained by the department. The data are compiled by the ABS.

Scope and Coverage

The scope of these statistics is gazetted prisons in Queensland. However, details are also given for convicted prisoners with summary information on remandees and other detainees.

Prisoners under weekend detention or on work release programs are regarded as being held in continuous custody, and are included as such.

Escapees are not considered to be in prison custody whilst still at large. They are included as discharges following escape and admissions on recapture.

Counting Rules

In general a person is counted once each time he/she is admitted or discharged, and no distinct person statistics are available. However, when a prisoner is discharged to a court or to the police and returned to custody on the same day, the prison episode is not regarded as being broken. Transfers between prisons during an episode of custody are also not counted as admissions or discharges.

Particulars recorded at the time of admission are updated in the light of any subsequent court appearance during the course of a prisoner's sentence.

Prisoners awaiting the outcome of an appeal usually elect to retain the status of 'sentenced prisoner' rather than 'detainee (not under sentence)', and hence would, in the main, be counted in the tables on sentenced prisoners.

Tables/
Statistics

1. Prison Population Statistics

- number of convicted prisoners at 1 July
- number of convicted prisoners admitted during year x major offence
- number of convicted prisoners discharged during year
- number of convicted prisoners at 30 June
- number on remand at 30 June
- number of other detainees at 30 June

Definition of
Variables

Major Offence

Offences are classified into 13 groups: homicide; rape and attempted rape; other sexual offences; serious assault; other offences against the person; robbery; breaking and entering; stealing or unlawful use of motor vehicle; other offences against property; drink driving offences; other traffic, transport etc. offences; drug offences; other.

Prisoners serving either concurrent or cumulative sentences are counted against the major offence for which imprisoned. This is determined by the duration of the sentences.

If a prisoner in custody at the beginning of the year is later convicted of a different offence then he/she may be reclassified to the new offence, if it is of a more serious nature.

Comments

All of the above tables also contain the data for the 5 years prior to the reference year. Note that the reference period for this publication has, in the past, covered 2 fiscal years, depending on the subject of the data. The prison statistics were provided for the most recent year. However, from 1983/84 onwards the same reference period will apply to all the data included in this bulletin.

For further more detailed information refer to the final publication of Law and Order, Queensland, the annual report of the Comptroller-General of Prisons and the AIC publication of results from the National Prison Census.

Frequency — Annual.

Reference Period — The fiscal year, 1 July-30 June.

Data Sources & Collection — The statistics on prisoners are derived from the Prisons Department data-base which recently introduced a computerised prisoner records system. The data relating to 30 June is obtained from that collected from this system for the National Prison Census, whilst the other statistics are produced only for the annual report or internal departmental usage.

Scope — In general, the scope of these statistics is all prisons coming under the control of the department.

Coverage — The coverage for the statistics on prisoners is all gazetted prisons in WA including the training centres, work release hostels, prison farms and remand centres. However, the figures on musters used to obtain the average, minimum and maximum number of prisoners, cover the police gaol, lock-ups, and prisoners in public hospitals as well. The census statistics also include the police gaol and prisoners in public hospitals.

The data on revenue, expenditure and staff are based on the administrative statistics of the Prisons Department and each table identifies the specific coverage applicable for the data presented.

Tables/ Statistics

1. Prison Population Statistics

(a) Admissions during year:

- number of penal prisoners received x race x sex
- number of other prisoners received x type (debtors, remand)
- number of distinct persons received x race x sex
- type of prisoner (penal, debtor) x duration of sentence x race x sex
- number of sentenced prisoners x major offence x race x sex

- number of distinct persons x age x race x sex
- number of distinct persons x place of birth x race x sex
- number of offences for which prisoners were committed x type of offence x race x sex

(b) Discharges during year:

- number of exits x type of exit x institution x race x sex

(c) In prison on 30 June:

- type of prisoner (trial and remand, penal, debtor) x institution x race x sex
- number of sentenced prisoners x duration of term being served x institution x race x sex
- number of sentenced prisoners x type of sentence x institution x race x sex
- number of sentenced prisoners x major offence x race x sex
- number of prisoners x institution x age
- number of prisoners x institution x occupational group x race x sex
- number of prisoners x institution x marital status x race x sex
- number of prisoners x institution x educational qualifications x race x sex

(d) Minimum/maximum/daily averages:

- highest muster for prisons and police lock-ups x institution x race x sex
- lowest muster for prisons and police lock-ups x institution x race x sex
- average number of persons confined in prisons x sex

- average number of prisoners in police lock-ups

2. Escapes/Offences Committed Within Prison

- number of incidents of escape x institution
- number of prisoners who escaped from within prison boundaries x security classification of area (maximum, medium, minimum) x race x sex
- number of prisoners who escaped from outside prison boundaries x area of escape (work party, escort, other) x race x sex
- number of offences committed in prisons x type of charge (section 37, 38, regulations) x institution x race
- number of prisoners committing offences x race
- outcome of offences committed in prisons (punished, suspended punishment/caution, charge dismissed) x race
- type of punishment for offences committed in prisons x type of charge (section 37, 38, regulations) x hearing authority 1 JP, 2 JPs, magistrate, superintendent)

3. Leave of Absence/Educational Courses

- number of applications for grant of permit for absence x type of leave (funeral, illness, other) x deciding authority (governor, Minister) x outcome (approved, not approved)
- number of applications for grant of leave of absence x type of leave x deciding authority (governor, director, Minister) x outcome (approved, not approved)
- number of commencements of leave programs x type of leave x race x sex
- number of reinstatements of leave programs x type of leave x race x sex

- outcome of leave programs (cancellation, successfully completed) x type of leave x race x sex

- weekly average number of distinct persons attending educational courses x type of attendance (full-time, part-time) x prison institution[1]

1: These figures are only provided for those institutions with permanent staff from the Prisoner Education Branch.

4. Accommodation/Escorts

- number of prisoners who can be accommodated as at 30 June x type of accommodation x institution x sex

- number of road escorts x institution

- average number of prisoners per escort x sex

- total kilometres logged x sex

5. Medical Care Statistics/Psychology Branch and Psychiatric Services

- number of admissions to public hospitals x institution

- number of medical consultations within prisons x institution

- number of medical consultations outside prisons x institution

- number of dental consultations x institution

- number of optical consultations x institution

- number of deaths x institution

- services provided by the Psychology Branch x type of service x location (head office, 11 institution categories)

- number of referrals to Psychiatric Service x source of referral

- number of reports submitted by Psychiatric Service x who received report

6. Revenue/Expenditure

- capital works expenditure x institution
- gross recurrent expenditure (Consolidated Revenue Fund) x type
- gross recurrent expenditure x type (salaries and wages, contingencies) x institution
- Vehicles Fund - expenditure, receipts (by way of auction, by way of tender)
- Prisoners' Industrial Trust Fund - expenditure, receipts
- revenue paid into Consolidated Revenue Fund x institution x type (board and lodging, canteen, sale of produce, other)

7. Staff

- number of public service staff as at 30 June x branch (16) x type of staff (e.g. typists, clerks, social workers)
- number of prison officers employed as at 30 June x classification of officer (principal officer, senior officer, industrial officer, shift officer) x institution

Definition of Variables

Race

The tables present the data for persons identified as Aboriginal separately. Torres Strait Islanders are included in this category, and all remaining persons are coded as 'other'.

Duration of Sentence/Term Being Served

The duration of sentences are grouped into the following categories: under 8 days; 8 days-1 month; 1-2 months; 2-3 months; 3-6 months; 6-12 months; 1-2 years; 2-3 years; 3-4 years; 4-5 years; 5 years or more; Governor's Pleasure; life; commuted death (10 years before review); commuted death (20 years before review); death.

The duration of terms being served is calculated as the number of days from date of sentence to maximum date, with any days between which were spent at large being subtracted. The statistics for this variable are given using basically the same time periods as specified above, but with separate categories for sentences of 5-6 years and 6-7 years.

Type of Offence/Major Offence

Six main offence categories are identified as follows: offences against a person; offences against property; offences against justice; offences against good order; drug offences; miscellaneous. A total of 58 different offences are identified within these main groups.

Distinct person statistics relating to type of offence are given according to the major offence. This is determined to be the offence for which the person received the longest sentence.

Age of Prisoner

The ages of distinct prisoners received, as at the time of receival, are identified in single years, except there is only 1 category for those aged 74 or more. The table showing the ages of all prisoners on census night (30 June) also uses single years except that all persons aged 67 and over are grouped together.

Place of Birth

The birth place of prisoners is identified within the following categories:

- Australia - with each State separately specified
- New Zealand
- Papua New Guinea
- Europe - UK, Austria/Germany, Holland/Belgium/France, Norway/Sweden/Denmark/Finland, Communist Bloc Countries, Yugoslavia, Italy, Greece, other European
- Middle East
- Asia - South East Asia, other Asian
- Africa - South Africa, other African

- America - USA, Canada, Central America, Caribbean, South America
- Pacific Islands
- at sea or unknown

Type of Exit

Exits from prisons are specified according to the following categories: to freedom; balance of fine paid; released on parole; released on bail; released ex court; extradited; deported; died under sentence; other.

Type of Sentence

The nature of sentences being served as on 30 June are defined with the following categories: trial and remand; finite; parole (including a parole sentence where parole was subsequently denied); Governor's Pleasure; life; death - commuted (including commutations to life - strict security); death.

Occupational Group

The usual occupational group of prisoners is described using the following classifications: professional; self employed/employers; clerical; technical and sub-professional; skilled manual; semi-skilled manual; unskilled manual; protective services; not in the work force (e.g. home duties, pensioners, students); other.

Marital Status

The prisoners' marital status is taken as at the time of receival and the categories used to describe this are: single; married; de facto; separated; divorced; widowed.

Educational Qualifications

The educational qualifications of prisoners as at the time of receival are described as: less than 3 years secondary; 3 years secondary; 5 years secondary; partial tertiary; tertiary; trade; partial trade; business and technical; other.

Type of Punishment for Offences Committed within Prisons

The punishments received for these offences are classified according to the following categories: dismissed; cautioned; punishment suspended; suspended sentence; loss of privileges; restitution paid; fine imposed; loss of demerit points; loss of remission; solitary confinement; sentence imposed.

Type of Leave

The various types of leave shown for applications for grants of leave of absence are: home leave, special leave, work release, voluntary work, and other. However, the other tables on commencements, reinstatements, and outcomes of leave programs include a further 3 categories - to seek employment, funeral, illness. These figures refer to leave incidents, not individuals, and the same person may have participated in more than one type of leave during the period.

The figures on cancellations of leave programs include cancellations for administrative reasons (e.g. job redundancy, parole denial) and do not necessarily imply a failure due to the actions of prisoners.

Type of Accommodation

The type of accommodation is identified as: maximum security; low maximum; medium security; minimum security/open; remand/security; or special purpose accommodation. This special purpose category covers accommodation for: the condemned, observation, punishment, segregation/ protection, and hospital/maternity facilities.

Psychology Branch Services

The services provided by the Psychology Branch are listed in the following categories: individual psychological assessment/treatment; group treatment; vocational assessment/ treatment; review of prisoners in observation and punishment cells; psychological treatment; internal reports; court and probation and parole reports; case conference cases; other consultations; staff selection/training and management activities.

Note, however, that these services are not only

provided to prisoners, but include services to prison officers and other staff and cover issues related to probation and parole.

Referrals/Reports by Psychiatric Service

The sources of referrals to the Psychiatric Service are identified as follows: Probation and Parole Service; Review Board; superintendents and institutional staff; other departmental staff; other.

The number of reports submitted by this service are shown according to whom the report was submitted or type of report. The 6 groups listed are: pre-sentence reports; Probation and Parol Service; Review Board; superintendents and institutional staff; other departmental staff; other.

Revenue/Expenditure

Statistics on gross recurrent expenditure from consolidated revenue are provided for 8 categories (e.g. salaries/wages/allowances, communications, maintenance of assets, grants/subsidies).

Comments

The statistics described above refer to the 1983/84 annual report, but basically the same tables and data have been published since 1979/80. Note, however, that the department changed its name in 1982, and prior to this was called the Department of Corrections. The Prisons Department is currently undertaking a review of the structure and content of its annual report and although it is concerned to maintain continuity there may be some significant differences in future reports.

The tables published only provide an overview of statistics held by the department, and a further breakdown of these tables and cross-tabulations between factors in the different tables is possible.

When analysing such statistics, and making comparisons with previous and subsequent data, care should be taken to consider the influence of policy decisions, programs available and facilities provided. For example, in recent years a number of new building projects were completed, and a number of old prisons were closed thus affecting the amount and type of

prison accommodation available. In the 1981/82 financial year the Canning Vale prison was opened and a number of other building projects undertaken; in 1982/83 a minimum security block at Bunbury Regional Prison was completed, further secure accommodation was constructed at the Eastern Goldfields Regional Prison and the Brunswick Junction and Kalgoorlie Regional Prisons were closed; in 1983/84 the new Roebourne Regional Prison was opened, and plans to close Fremantle Prison were announced; and in 1984/85 the Greenough Regional Prison was commissioned.

Note, unlike many other similar annual reports, this one in the main does not provide any statistics for previous years. However, exceptions are in the area of: escapes, where details of incidents over a 5 year period are shown; gross recurrent expenditure on salaries/wages and contingencies, where the statistics for each of the institutions are given for a 3 year period; expenditure on the purchase and replacement of vehicles and capital works, and revenue paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund, where amounts are listed for 4 years; and number of prison officers which is shown for a 6 year period.

Frequency — Annual.

Reference Period — The fiscal year, 1 July-30 June.

Data Sources & Collection — The statistics contained in this publication are obtained from administrative records kept by the Department of Correctional Services. A computerised prisoner information system became fully implemented in the 1982/83 fiscal year.

Scope — The scope of the statistics in this publication is all gazetted prisons in SA. There are currently a total of 7 institutions - Yatala Labour Prison, Adelaide Gaol, Women's Rehabilitation Centre, Cadell Training Centre, Port Augusta Gaol, Port Lincoln Prison, Mount Gambier Gaol. Note, however, that some of the statistics are not available for all institutions.

Coverage — The statistics cover all persons detained in a SA prison. A small number of persons sentenced in the NT serve their sentence in a SA prison, and these persons are included.

Tables/ Statistics

1. Prison Population Statistics

(a) Admissions during year:

- number of sentences commenced x type of offence x duration of sentence

(b) Discharges during year:

- number of discharges x form of discharge x institution x sex

(c) In prison on 30 June:

- number in prison in reference year x institution x sex
- number in prison in preceding year x institution

(d) Daily average:

- daily average x status (in custody, on remand, under sentence) x institution x sex

2. Escapes/Incidents Within Prison

- number of persons who escaped x institution
- number of incidents of escape x institution
- escape rate x institution
- number of prisoners who assaulted staff x institution
- number of incidents of assaults on staff x institution
- number of staff assaulted x institution
- number of working days lost due to assaults on staff x institution
- number of other incidents x type of incident x institution

3. Assessment/Classification

- number of prisoners assessed x institution (Adelaide Gaol, Women's Rehabilitation Centre)
- number of classification reviews x institution (Adelaide Gaol, Women's Rehabilitation Centre, Yatala Labour Prison)

4. Medical Statistics

- within prison medical statistics for Yatala Labour Prison
- number of hospital outpatients appointments x hospital
- number of hospital admissions x hospital
- number of days spent in hospital
- number of opticians visits
- number of inmates seen by opticians x institution (Yatala, Adelaide, Women's Rehabilitation Centre, Northfield Security Hospital)
- optical services provided (prescription of spectacles, sunglasses, contact lenses, spectacles repaired)

- total number of dental sessions
- number of attendances at dental surgery x institution (Yatala, Northfield Security Hospital, Women's Rehabilitation Centre)
- type of dental services provided at Yatala, Northfield and Women's Rehabilitation Centre (7 categories) x number of patients x sex

5. Revenue/Expenditure

- recurrent receipts x type (4 categories)
- recurrent payments x type (9 categories)
- other recurrent payments made on behalf of the department x type (4 categories)
- salaries and wages of prison staff x institution/branch x number of staff
- net cost of recurrent operations x institution/branch
- average annual net cost per prisoner x institution/branch
- capital payments for buildings and equipment x project

6. Staff

- number of staff as at 30 June x placement (head office, Probation and Parole Board, CSOs, 5 institutions)
- number of new staff appointed x classification of officer (e.g. probation and parole, correctional, psychologist)
- number of staff lost x reason for loss (resignation, retirement, transfer) x classification of officer (e.g. executive/support service, correctional)

Definition of Variables

Type of Offence

The type of offence is shown for all sentences commenced during the year. In doing so 14 different types of offence are separately identified: homicide; assault; sexual assault;

robbery and extortion; fraud and forgery; theft, break and enter; property damage; driving and related offences; drink driving; drugs; offences against good order; offensive behaviour; breaches of recognizance, suspended sentences, parole; and other.

Duration of Sentence

The length of sentences are grouped into the following categories: less than 1 month, 1-6 months; 6-12 months; 1-2 years; 2-3 years; 3-4 years; 4-5 years; 5 years or more.

Form of Discharge

The forms of discharge are described using the following categories: custodial sentence served; monetary warrant served; fine paid, or part paid; to parole; to licence; to bail; off court; appeal; deceased; deported; extradited; escaped; other.

Escapes

Statistics on both the number of persons escaping during the reference period, and the number of incidents of escape are provided. The escape rate is also calculated using percentage of persons escaping per year of the daily average prison population. These figures are all given for each of the separate institutions. The number of attempted escapes at each establishment is also specified.

Incidents Within Prisons

The 'other' types of incidents which are recorded are: assaults of one prisoner on another; sexual assaults; accidental injuries; suicides; other deaths; fires; self mutilation/attempted suicide; drug/alcohol incidents; attempted escapes.

Medical Statistics

The figures available for medical matters within the Yatala Labour Prison show the: number of inmates seen by a medical officer; average daily number of inmates reporting to surgery for prescribed medication; average daily number of inmates reporting to surgery for treatments, dressings, minor accidents, etc.; number of days spent 'sick in cell' by inmates; number of x-rays taken at surgery; electro-cardiographs carried out at surgery; and deaths occurring.

Revenue/Expenditure

The categories used to identify recurrent receipts of the department are: salaries and wages, administration expenses, provisions and services, proceeds of prison labour, recoupment from the Commonwealth for sustenance of prisoners, rental properties and sales of plant/vehicles are identified.

Details on recurrent payments include items such as: payments made to prisoners, the cost of maintenance of prisoners in police prisons and police stations, purchase of clothing, purchase of motor vehicles etc. Payments made on behalf of the department are for Public Buildings Department services, superannuation contributions, interest, and a sinking fund contribution.

The institutions and branches identified for the net costs are: Adelaide Gaol; country gaols; Women's Rehabilitation Centre; Yatala Labour Prison; Cadell Training Centre; Probation and Parole Branch; CSOs; and head office or general administration.

Comments

A number of changes in both the definitions used and type of data collected have occurred in the last few years, and should be considered when comparing data for different years. For example, prior to 1982/83 the offences of drink driving, offences against good order, and offensive behaviour were not separately identified. Likewise, persons discharged after serving out monetary warrants and custodial sentences were not separately identified in 1982/83.

Changes and improvements to the collection of statistics have recently occurred in a number of areas. To some extent this has been a result of the computerisation of prisoner records although it has also been due to the introduction of new reporting systems. For example, details on incidents in prisons such as assaults on staff, deaths, fires, suicides etc. were first published in the 1982/83 report. This occurred because an incident reporting system to provide for consistent reporting of all such incidents was introduced. These statistics are used as an indicator of the range and extent of management problems which exist in each of the institutions.

Prison statistics may be significantly affected by changes in policy and programs available and

other outside influences not directly related to the level of crime in the community. For example, the introduction of CSOs in July 1982 could be expected to have a significant effect on other variables such as number of prisoners, duration of sentence etc. Incidents such as the fire at Yatala in 1983 which destroyed 'A' Division may also be expected to influence some aspects of the prison statistics.

The annual report presents some data from preceding years so that trends may be observed, and comparisons made. A graph of the daily average prison population over a 10 year period, and escape statistics for a 5 year period are included.

Also, further statistics on various programs and issues are quoted in the report. Figures are given on such items as: the number of individuals at metropolitan institutions enrolled in educational courses; the number of subject enrolments at the Open College of TAFE by type of subject; the number of complaints to the Ombudsman, and their outcome; and, training courses and external organisations visiting Yatala.

OFFICE OF CRIME STATISTICS SA

CRIME AND JUSTICE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA
SERIES A - PRISON STATISTICS

Frequency Biannual.

Reference Period The periods covered by each publication are 1 January-30 June, and 1 July-31 December.

Data Sources & Collection There are two sources of data for the prison statistics presented in this publication - the records kept by the Department of Correctional Services, and the National Prison Census.

Scope The scope of the statistics varies somewhat, according to the source of the data and tables presented. In most cases only gazetted prisons are included however, the data obtained from the National Prison Census also covers police lock-ups. Where this has occurred it has been noted in the table listing. Also, a further table specifically relating to police lock-ups is presented.

Coverage The coverage includes all persons held in the relevant institutions. Thus, the small number of NT prisoners in custody in SA are included.

Tables/ Statistics

1. Prison Population Statistics

(a) Admissions during year:

- number of receivals x type of receival (remand, sentenced) x sex
- number of receivals[1] x type of receival (remand, sentenced) x type of offence
- number of receivals x type of receival x age
- number of receivals x type of receival x race
- number of receivals x type of receival x employment
- number of receivals into police lock-ups x employment status at receival (employed, unemployed) x type of receival (remand, sentenced, further warrant) x police lock-up (9) x race

1: Includes prison receivals for change of status admissions and new sentences commenced by currently serving prisoners as well as admissions from court. The other tables only include the new prison admissions.

(b) Discharged during year:

- number of persons discharged x form of discharge x sex

(c) In prison on 30 June:

- number in custody x type of receival (remand, sentenced) x sex
- number in custody[1] x most serious offence charged x sex
- number in custody[1] x type of imprisonment (fine default, indeterminate, other sentence, remand) x race

1: Includes police lock-ups.

(d) Daily averages:

- daily average in custody x type of receival (remand, sentenced) x sex
- imprisonment rate based on daily average

Definition of Variables

Type of Offence/Most Serious Offence

The table which specifies type of offence categorises offences into 11 groups as follows: homicide; assault; robbery and extortion; fraud, forgery; theft, break and enter; property damage; driving and related; drunk; offensive behaviour; breach of recognizance; and, other. The table on most serious offence charged identifies 20 separate offence categories. As well as the offences described above, further details on drug offences (selling, manufacturing, possession/use), sexual offences, unlawful possession of a weapon and a number of other offence classifications are provided.

In cases involving multiple offences, only the most serious offence category is shown. For

sentenced prisoners this is defined to be that for which he/she received the longest sentence. For unsentenced prisoners the most serious offence is the charge which carries the longest statutory maximum penalty. If the prisoner has been convicted then only those offences for which convictions have been recorded are counted.

Age of Prisoner

The age of the prisoner is taken to be as at the time of admission, and the following groups are used: under 18; 18-19; 20-24; 25-29; 30-34; 35-39; 40-49; 50-59; 60 or more.

Race of Prisoner

Where the data are presented according to the race of the prisoner, Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders have been separately identified, using the one category. All other persons are described as 'non-Aboriginal'.

Form of Discharge

The following types of discharge are identified: sentence served; fine paid; to parole; to licence; to bail; off court; appeal upheld; died; deported; extradited; escaped; other.

Comments

The publication Crime and Justice in South Australia Series A commenced in 1981 as a biannual report. Previously similar statistics had been presented in 'Crime and Justice in South Australia Series I' which was produced quarterly from 1978-1981.

Most of the tables which refer to data as on 30 June are compiled using the figures from the National Prison Census, and all other tables come from data supplied by the Department of Correctional Services.

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PRISON STATISTICS, TASMANIA

Frequency Annual.

Reference Period The fiscal year, 1 July-30 June.

Data Sources & Collection Forms are completed by prison officers for each prisoner received and these are forwarded each week to the Tasmanian Office of the ABS. The ABS then undertakes the analysis of the data on an annual basis.

Scope The scope of the data is the Risdon Gaol, including the Women's Prison, and the Kilderry Farm Gaol at Hayes. The Launceston Prison is only a temporary holding centre where prisoners are held prior to transfer to Risdon, and it is not included in the scope of this series.

Coverage This publication covers convicted prisoners received during the reference year, and excludes prisoners on remand and those awaiting sentence. Convicted prisoners awaiting appeal hearings are also excluded. If the appeal hearing results in a conviction then the prisoner is included in the statistics once the result is known.

Tables/ Statistics

1. Prison Population Statistics - Receivals

   (a) Imprisonment of convicted prisoners:

   - age x sex
   - type of offence x age
   - type of offence x duration of sentence
   - offence x time lapse since last imprisonment

   (b) Distinct prisoners received:

   - age x sex
   - family size x age
   - place of birth x age
   - level of education x age

- marital status x age
- home address x age
- home address x sex

2. Criminal Record

- distinct prisoners received x number of previous imprisonments (0, 1, 2, 3 or more) x age
- convicted prisoners imprisoned who were previously imprisoned x time since last imprisonment x type of offence
- convicted prisoners received not previously imprisoned x type of offence

Definition of Variables

Imprisonments of Convicted Prisoners

This refers to the total number of receivals into the prisons in the reference period. Thus, a prisoner is counted each time he/she is received into prison during that particular year.

Distinct Prisoners Received

This refers to convicted individuals, and a prisoner is counted only once in the reference year, irrespective of the number of times he/she was received into prison in that year.

Type of Offence

The Draft Australian National Classification of Offences (DANCO) is used to classify offences. In 1982/83 this identified 8 main offence groups: offences against the person; robbery and extortion; breaking and entering, fraud and other offences involving theft; property damage and environmental offences; offences against good order; drug offences; motor vehicle, traffic and related offences; and, other offences. However, a total of 27 types of offence are identified within these categories and all offence tables present the data in these finer categories.

For prisoners convicted of more than one offence data are tabulated according to the most serious offence. This is determined as being that offence which resulted in the longest prison sentence.

Duration of Sentence

For cumulative sentences the duration of sentence is defined as the combined length of these sentences. For concurrent sentences of equal length the duration of sentence is given as equal to one sentence, and for concurrent sentences of unequal length it is given as the longest sentence.

The duration of sentences are specified in the following groups: 7 days or less; 8 days-1 month; 1-3 months; 3-6 months; 6-12 months; 1-2 years; 2-5 years; 5-10 years; 10 years or more; Governor's Pleasure; life.

Age of Prisoner

The age of the prisoner is taken as at the date the sentence commenced. Prisoners received more than once in the year are shown according to the age when they were first received.

The following categories are used to identify age: under 19; 19-20; 21-24; 25-29; 30-34; 35-39; 40-44; 45-49; 50-59; 60 or more.

Family Size

The family size of prisoners is described according to the number of children in the family in which the prisoner was a member. That is, the size of his/her original nuclear family includes the prisoner plus all brothers and sisters.

The size of families is identified in single unit numbers, except for those with 10 or more children.

Place of Birth

The place of birth of prisoners is identified as either:

- Australia - Tasmania, NSW, Victoria, other States
- overseas - Great Britain, New Zealand, other.

Level of Education

The level of education of prisoners is defined by the final year of school attended at the time of their receival. These figures are given for:

each primary grade (1-6); each secondary grade for grades 1-4; secondary grades 5 and 6 combined; tertiary; never attended school; special school.

Marital Status

The marital status for all distinct prisoners is identified as either: single; married - including de facto; divorced; widowed; separated.

Home Address

The home address is taken to be the address described by the prisoner. This information is tabulated for: each of the 3 statistical divisions within Tasmania (Hobart and Southern, Northern, Mersey-Lyell), interstate prisoners, and those with no fixed permanent address.

Time Since Last Imprisonment

This is defined to be the time between the prisoner's last discharge from a gazetted prison, and the commencement of the current term of imprisonment.

This time period is identified in the following groups: under 1 month; 1-3 months; 3-6 months; 6-12 months; 1-5 years; 5 years or more. The number of persons not previously imprisoned is also shown.

Comments

The first issue of this publication was for the fiscal year 1978/79.

Prior to 1979/80 the offence classifications for prison statistics were based directly on the offence categories used in the courts system. These categories reflected the criminal law at the time and were thus not always completely comparable from year to year. DANCO has been used to describe offences for these statistics from 1980/81 onwards however, the category to which an offence is classified may not have the same name as the offence name used in the criminal system. When the DANCO codes have been finalised this new system will be used to publish the statistics.

CONTROLLER OF PRISONS ANNUAL REPORT - TASMANIA

Frequency — Annual.

Reference Period — The fiscal year, 1 July-30 June.

Data Sources & Collection — The data presented in this publication are obtained from records held by the Prisons Department.

Scope — The scope of the statistics is the Risdon Prison, including the Women's Prison, and the Kilderry Farm Gaol. Persons held at the Security Patients Hospital and Launceston Prison are not included.

Coverage — The prison population statistics include persons on remand however, data for the other variables described below are only available for prisoners received on conviction. Note that figures for Kilderry Farm Gaol are not included in many of the tables, and that the financial data does not separately identify the Risdon Women's Prison.

Tables/ Statistics

1. Prison Population Statistics

(a) Admissions during year:

- number received x institution (Risdon, Women's Prison Risdon)
- number of convicted prisoners x type of offence x sex
- number of sentenced prisoners x age x sex

(b) Discharges during year:

- number discharged x institution (Risdon, Women's Prison Risdon)

(c) In prison on 30 June:

- number in prison in reference year x institution (Risdon, Women's Prison Risdon)
- number in prison in preceding year x institution (Risdon, Women's Prison Risdon)

(d) Minimum/maximum/daily average:

- maximum number confined at any one time
- minimum number confined at any one time
- daily average x institution (Risdon, Women's Prison Risdon, Kilderry Farm Gaol) x sex

2. Criminal Record

- number of sentenced prisoners received x number of previous sentences (0, 1, 2, 3 or more) x sex

3. Revenue/Expenditure

- total expenditure x type of expenditure
- expenditure per head per annum x type of expenditure
- expenditure per head per day x type of expenditure
- suspense account receipts x source x institution (Risdon, Kilderry Farm)
- suspence account payments x type of payment x institution (Risdon, Kilderry Farm)

Definition of Variables

Type of Offence

Five main offence groups are identified as follows: offences against the person; offences against property; offences against good order; traffic offences; drug offences. A total of 62 offences are detailed within these main groups. An individual may have been convicted of more than one offence and is counted once for each conviction, thus the number of offences exceeds the number of prisoners received.

Age of Prisoner

The ages of prisoners at the time of receival is given with the following groups: 16-17; 18-19; 20-24; 25-29; 30-39; 40-49; 50-59; 60 or more.

Revenue/Expenditure

The type of expenditure is identified in 14 categories with separate details for items such as salaries, escort of prisoners, power and fuel, maintenance etc.

The sources of receipts are listed by type of industry. There are 6 different industries at Risdon (e.g. woodwork, tailoring, breadmaking), and 12 at Kilderry (e.g. vegetables, dairy, eggs, cattle, pigs).

Suspense account payments are also shown according to industry and type of expense (e.g. flour, fuel, yeasts/salts/mix for the bakery.

Comments

The annual report also includes statistics on the highest number of prisoners held, and the daily average for the preceding decade. Other information such as the number of escape attempts or escapes is provided when applicable. Also some production figures for the prison farm are presented.

NORTHERN TERRITORY DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT REPORT - PRISON STATISTICS

Frequency — Annual.

Reference Period — The fiscal year, 1 July-30 June.

Data Sources & Collection — The data presented in this publication are obtained from administrative records maintained by the department, and the National Prison Census.

Scope — The scope for these statistics is, in the main, gazetted prisons in the NT. However, the tables on admissions, discharges, minimum/maximum in custody and daily averages only include the Alice Springs Gaol, Darwin Prison and Gunn Point Prison Farm. Those data which refer to 30 June have also included Giles House and Tennant Creek Police Prison in their scope.

Coverage — The coverage is all persons held in such prisons, and therefore includes juveniles detained in adult prisons. Persons sentenced in the NT but serving their term of imprisonment in a SA gaol are not included, except for the calculation of the NT imprisonment rate. The statistics for 30 June are based on the National Prison Census and for details re the scope, coverage and definitions for these figures see the section describing the AICs publication of the census results.

1. Prison Population Statistics

(a) Admissions during year:

- number of receivals x institution x month x sex

(b) Discharges during year:

- number of discharges x institution x month x sex

(c) In prison on 30 June:

- number in custody x institution
- number in custody x sex
- number in custody x year of birth

- number in custody x race (Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander, other)
- number in custody x place of birth
- number in custody x last address
- number in custody x marital status at reception
- number in custody x employment status at reception (employed, unemployed)
- number in custody x level of education
- number in custody x status (sentenced, sentenced awaiting appeal, unfit to plead, unconvicted)
- number in custody x type of sentence (unconvicted, life, indefinite, definite, fine default)
- number in custody x most serious offence
- number in custody x court (Supreme, Magistrates', Children's)
- number of convicted prisoners x number of offences (single units for 1-19, 20 or more)
- number of unconvicted prisoners

(d) Minimum/maximum/daily averages:

- maximum number in custody x institution x date
- minimum number in custody x institution x date
- daily average number in custody x institution
- daily average number in custody x month x sex

- imprisonment rate* based on daily average x month

  * This rate is calculated including prisoners sentenced in the NT but serving their sentences in SA.

2. Criminal Record

   - known prior adult imprisonment (i.e. whether previously imprisoned in a gazetted prison)

3. Expenditure

   - expenditure by Correctional Services Division x type (salaries, administration, capital item, other)

4. Staff

   - number of staff of the Correctional Services Division as at 30 June x type (permanent, limited tenure, non-public service, on leave without pay, on government employment program)

Year of Birth

The year of birth of prisoners is given with data grouped in the following categories: 1919-1930, 1931-1940, 1941-1950, 1951-1960, 1961-1967.

Marital Status

The marital status of prisoners at the time of reception is shown with the following categories: single, married (including de facto), separated, divorced, widowed, unknown/not stated.

Place of Birth

The State or country of birth is given with all Australian States and Territories separately identified and the following countries listed: New Zealand, UK/Eire, Yugoslavia, other Europe, Africa, unknown.

Last Address

The location of the prisoner's last known address is shown according to the Local Government Areas (LGA) for NT addresses, and the State for those outside the Territory.

Level of Education

The highest level of education completed by prisoners as at the time of their receival is given with the following categories specified: tertiary, technical/trade qualifications, post secondary, completed secondary, part secondary, primary only, none, not stated.

Most Serious Offence

Offence details are specified for 38 separate types of offence. For persons convicted of more than one offence the most serious offence is used. This is the one for which the longest sentence was given.

Comments

The data on the daily average number of persons in custody is as presented in the publication 'Australian Prison Trends' except that the latter also includes, and notes, the number of NT prisoners serving their sentence in SA prisons. Note that whilst this latter publication shows the number of sentenced prisoners received each month the figures on receivals presented in the Department of Community Development Report includes all receivals.

This report also shows the change in the daily average number of persons in custody over the 12 month period, for each month. The Australian imprisonment rate for each month is also presented, and this is obtained from the statistics presented in Australian Prison Trends.

As noted above many of the tables presented are based on data obtained from the National Prison Census. The first such census was conducted in June 1982 and detailed results from the census for all jurisdictions are presented in the AIC publication. The definitions used and rules applying to the collection of census data are described in more detail in the appropriate section.

In 1982/83 2 new blocks were opened at Darwin Prison which increased the capacity to 150, half of the total NT capacity. Whilst a further institution was planned for the Central Australian region, the project was deferred due to a decrease in prisoner numbers. Clearly, any changes in the extent of facilities provided may influence the statistics on number of prisoners held.

The Northern Territory Criminal Law (Conditional Release of Offenders) Act allows for the sentencing of persons using Attendance Centre Orders. Investigations into the establishment of such a centre commenced in 1982/83 and, if introduced, will also be expected to influence the prison and probation statistics.

CHAPTER 4 - NON-CUSTODIAL, COMMUNITY-BASED CORRECTIONS

There are 3 main types of punishment which are currently used as alternatives to imprisonment, or custodial care in special institutions for juveniles. They are probation, parole and CSOs. There are also a number of other special schemes operating in various State jurisdictions which have been designed to offer a range of alternatives for young offenders. For example, in SA juveniles may be placed under supervision or care in the community under such programs as the Intensive Personal Supervision by a Mentor (IPS) scheme, the Intensive Neighbourhood Care (INC) scheme, or on a bond with supervision. Examples of other alternatives offered elsewhere are the Alcohol Education Program of the WA Probation and Parole Service, Attendance Centres in Victoria, the Personal Attention and Care by Team (PACT) scheme for juveniles in Victoria, and after-care probation in NSW. In general the data for young people are given in the annual reports of the departments responsible for the welfare of children and therefore those statistics are listed in the chapter on juveniles. The publications which are produced by services or departments which mainly cater for adult offenders have been described in this chapter. In a number of instances no detailed statistics were given, but some mention of particular schemes was made. In this case a reference as to what information was shown is made in the 'Comments' section, and not listed under 'Tables/Statistics'.

As noted above the data presented in this chapter refer to those schemes or services established for adult offenders. Whilst some juveniles may be included in these programs, and hence in the resulting statistics, their numbers would only be relatively small. For example, a juvenile who has been released on parole from an adult prison may be supervised by the applicable adult parole service.

Community-based corrections is an area of the criminal justice system which has undergone some of the greatest changes in recent years. Any changes in the scope of the orders issued and the introduction of new orders will clearly have a significant affect upon the statistics and hence should be borne in mind when making comparisons between data from different years. For example, the CSO scheme has now been introduced in all jurisdictions, commencing in Tasmania in 1972, followed by WA in 1977, NT -1979, NSW - 1980, Queensland - 1981, SA and Victoria - 1982, and ACT - 1985. However, amendments to this scheme such as the extension to include Fine Option Orders in Queensland have already occurred. Also, in WA the Road Traffic Act was amended in 1982/83 to allow for CSOs to be granted for certain drink-driving offences, and a Fine Default Program is to be introduced in Victoria in 1985. It can therefore be seen that not only are there differences between jurisdictions as to the scope of the scheme, but also there is variability within the one State over time.

In June 1985 a National Census of Community-Based Corrections is to be undertaken, co-ordinated by the AIC. Clearly, this will

provide much in the way of valuable, uniform statistics for all States/Territories. Generally the data items to be included in this census are similar to those for the National Prison Census, where these are applicable. The main exceptions to these will be that information on all types of orders currently applying, along with the specified frequency of reporting and total duration, will be collected. Also, any special conditions which apply to these orders and the current legal status of the person (e.g. in prison, subject to breach proceedings) will be identified.

It is expected that national results of this census will be published by the AIC and each State/Territory may undertake further, more detailed publications, in relation to its own jurisdiction. To date no decision has been made to the frequency of this census however it is possible that it may become established as a biennial collection.

Frequency Monthly.

Reference Period The first day of each month.

Data Sources & Collection

The probation and parole service in each State/Territory collects the data for their jurisdiction and forwards these figures to the AIC. The AIC then compiles the data for publication. Because the services are decentralised within a State the figures must first be obtained from each of the regional offices.

The departments responsible for these services vary from State to State, and may come under the jurisdiction of the Attorney-General, corrective services, or community welfare services.

Scope

The scope of these statistics is all persons under supervised probation or parole by an adult probation/parole service. This includes persons with probation, parole, Community Service and Attendance Centre Orders.

Coverage

Whilst these statistics attempt to cover only adult persons some juveniles may be included if they are being supervised by an adult agency. When available the number of such juveniles is shown separately for the various States/Territories.

Licencees, other than Governor's Pleasure licencees, are also covered in the parole statistics if they are being supervised. In some States a person may be released on probation after he/she has served some time in prison, and these persons are sometimes referred to as 'after care probationers'. However, they are regarded as being similar to licencees, and are therefore included in the parole figures.

Since the figures provided by each State/Territory cover all persons being supervised by the parole service in that State/Territory they may include persons sentenced in another jurisdiction.

Tables/ Statistics

1. Parole Population Statistics

- number of persons on parole x State/Territory

- number of interstate parolees x State/Territory (only available for some States)

- rate of parolees per 100 000 general population x State/Territory

2. Probation Population Statistics

- number of persons on probation x State/Territory

- rate of probationers per 100 000 general population x State/Territory

3. Community Service Orders

- number of persons with CSOs[1] x State/Territory

- rate of CSOs per 100 000 general population x State/Territory

1: The figures include persons subject to work orders, and Attendance Centre Orders in Victoria. They also include persons who are on probation. However the number of persons subject to both is usually given for each jurisdiction.

Comments

This publication of parole statistics commenced in 1978. It was originally called 'National Probation and Parole Statistics' however the name was changed to 'Australian Community Corrections Data' in July 1984 (edition number 71) and then slightly modified to 'Community-Based' in November 1984. These changes were designed to reflect the inclusion of other community-based corrections data such as CSOs.

Although there have been no major changes in the variables collected for this series some changes have occurred as a result of the introduction of new procedures, and new programs. Thus the figures on CSOs were included when these schemes were introduced. The other main development has been the inclusion of the data on Attendance Centre Orders (applicable only for Victoria) from July 1984 onwards. Prior to this, these figures were published in the AIC series 'Australian Prison Trends'.

Each monthly publication outlines the counting rules and scope and coverage for the statistics

contained therein. They also include specific details, when they are available, which explain factors of relevance to the data for each State (e.g. numbers of 'after-care' probationers, number of juveniles, number of persons subject to CSOs also on probation).

Note that whilst the data presented ostensibly refer to the first of each month, some States provide figures for the last day of the preceding month.

REPORT OF THE PAROLE BOARD OF NEW SOUTH WALES

Frequency — Annual.

Reference Period — The calendar year, 1 January-31 December.

Data Sources & Collection — The data are tabulated from records kept by the board, and cover the cases dealt with by the board.

Scope — The scope of these statistics is all cases which come under the jurisdiction of the Parole Board. That is, the cases of all persons who apply for parole, or who are on parole. Also, any other issue which relates to the parole of prisoners and which is referred to the board for consideration is included in the scope.

Coverage — The coverage includes all adult persons considered for parole, on parole, or for whom parole was cancelled. Persons aged less than 18 at the time of conviction must apply to the Minister for Youth and Community Services for parole, not the Parole Board. However, the number of orders granted by the Minister for such persons is also included.

Tables/ Statistics

1. Parole Population Statistics

- number of matters considered x outcome (15 categories)
- number of prisoners granted parole x length of non-parole period (11 categories)
- number of prisoners granted parole x non-parole period as proportion of head sentence[1] (9 categories)
- number of prisoners granted parole x type of supervision requirements (8 categories e.g. concerning alcoholic abuse, treatment for drug addiction, non-association/non-interference with other people)
- number of prisoners released on parole prior to expiry date of non-parole period x length of period between release date and expiry date (more than one month, 10 days-one month, 10 days or less)

- number of prisoners released on parole after a deferment x length of deferment (less than 10 days, 15 days-6 weeks, 6 weeks-3 months, 3-6 months, more than 6 months)

1: The procedures adopted to calculate this proportion are outlined, however, in some cases, only an approximation can be tabulated because of problems associated with accumulative sentences involving escapes and balance of parole, and the use of back-dating head sentences.

2. Refusals of Parole

- number of prisoners denied parole/re-parole x reason for refusal (12 categories)

3. Revocations of Parole

- number of parole orders revoked x reason (6 categories)

4. Reports on Release of Prisoners

- number of reports on prisoners x type of sentence (life, Governor's Pleasure, fixed)

Comments

Some minor changes in the information published have occurred in recent years. For example, reasons for revoking parole were first published in 1981.

In 1981 the policy with regards the interstate travel of parolees was amended somewhat and this may have some effect on the parole statistics.

A new report form for completion by prison officers with regards prisoners behaviour was introduced in 1981. This form requires more detailed information on prisoners behaviour however these data are not published in the report.

Whilst the report of the Parole Board is published annually it may be up to two years before the data are publicly available.

Further statistics on the cases supervised by the Probation and Parole Service in NSW which include probationers, parolees and persons on CSOs, are presented in the Annual Report of the NSW Department of Corrective Services.

NEW SOUTH WALES DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIVE SERVICES
ANNUAL REPORT - PROBATION AND PAROLE SERVICE

Frequency	Annual.
Reference Period	The fiscal year, 1 July-30 June.
Data Sources & Collection	The statistics contained in this report are based on the records of the Probation and Parole Service section of the Department of Corrective Services.
Scope	The scope of these statistics is all cases dealt with by the Probation and Parole Service. This includes the schemes of probation, parole, community service and release on licence. Applications for consideration for release are dealt with by a number of authorities (e.g. the Parole Board, State government Ministers) and may not necessarily come under the direct jurisdiction of the service. Also included in the scope of this publication are the reports completed by the service and other activities of its staff.
Coverage	The Probation and Parole Service is responsible for: the supervision, guidance and counselling of persons released into the community from courts and gaols on probation, parole and licence; the supervision of offenders undertaking CSOs; and, providing counselling services for prisoners and their families. This also includes the supervision of persons detained in institutions with regard to these matters. Note that whilst juveniles (under the age of 18) must apply to the Minister for Youth and Community Services for release on parole, not the Parole Board, once released they are under the supervision of this service. The service is also required to complete pre-sentence reports to assist magistrates and judges to determine appropriate sentences for individual offenders, and pre-release reports to assist the Parole Board and other releasing authorities to determine the timing of the release of prisoners from custody.

Tables/
Statistics

1. Persons under Supervision of the Probation and Parole Service as at 30 June

   - number of parolees for whom parole was granted by the Parole Board
   - number of parolees for whom parole was granted by the Minister for Youth and Community Services (i.e. those aged less than 18 when convicted)
   - number of probationers
   - number released on licence
   - number on CSOs
   - number who are institutionalised

2. Community Service Orders as at 30 June

   - total number of offenders subject to CSOs
   - total number of CSOs
   - number of hours ordered
   - current caseload
   - number of CSOs satisfactorily completed
   - total number of cases breached, revoked, etc.
   - number breached and allowed to continue
   - number of breaches in progress

3. Early Terminations/Cancellations of Probation, Parole, Licence

   - number of orders terminated/suspended[1]
   - number of orders cancelled[2]

   1: This is the number of cases where early release from an order was given due to good performance. This may be by terminating probation, or suspending the parole or licence.

   2: This is the number of cases where conditional liberty was withdrawn due

to unacceptable behaviour such as the commission of a further offence. Such cancellations are described as a breach in the case of probation, the revocation of parole or the rescission of a licence.

4. Reports/Other Staff Activity

- number of reports prepared by service x type (pre-sentence, pre-release)

- number of pre-sentence and pre-release cases dealt with by staff x type of assistance[1]

- number of cases of after-care supervision dealt with by staff x type of assistance[1]

1: The types of assistance provided by service staff which are specified are: visit to home of clients; interview client; contact with custodial/ treatment staff; contact with public authorities; contact with voluntary agencies; attendance at classification/ reception committees; attendance at court; miscellaneous.

Comments

Most of the above tables also include the statistics for previous years. The total number of cases under supervision and types of reports are given for 5 years prior to the reference year. The figures for early terminations or cancellations of orders are only given for 2 previous years.

This report also contains statistics showing the trends in the use of community supervision and imprisonment over a 10-year period. The number of detainees in prison, on probation, on parole and with CSOs and their percentage distribution across these 4 categories is shown.

Further information on parolees may be obtained from the Annual Report of the NSW Parole Board.

REPORT OF THE ADULT PAROLE BOARD - VICTORIA

Frequency Annual.

Reference Period The fiscal year, 1 July-30 June.

Data Sources & Collection The statistics presented in this report are obtained from records maintained by the Parole Board.

Scope The scope of the figures presented are all matters dealt with by the Adult Parole Board of Victoria. This includes persons detained in Victorian prisons under Federal laws who are considered for release on parole, or who have been paroled.

Coverage The Adult Parole Board is appointed to deal with matters affecting male and female prisoners, and parolees. Juveniles who are detained in an adult prison also come under the jurisdiction of the Adult Parole Board.

The coverage for the statistics on reports is defined by the board's responsibilities in this area. It is required to furnish reports and make recommendations on all persons kept in safe custody after having been found unfit to plead, not guilty on the ground of insanity, or convicted of murder committed whilst under the age of 18 years, prior to the commencement of the 1975 Crimes Act. It also has to undertake reports as requested by the Minister, and for releases by Order of His Excellency the Governor.

Tables/ Statistics

1. Parole Population Statistics

   - number of releases (under sections 195 and 198) x sex
   - number of paroles completed
   - number of persons on parole at 30 June
   - number of persons re-paroled[1] x number of times released on parole
   - number of persons released on parole x number of times paroled
   - number of juveniles (under board's jurisdiction) released on parole

- number of persons released on parole within 1 month of eligibilty date

- number of persons interviewed by board after release

- number of reprimands and warnings given by board

- number of persons released on parole x length of parole (11 categories) x age at release (11 categories, 5-yearly age groups)

- number of releases by order of the Governor x Act under which released

- number of persons considered for release by order of the Governor x status (supervision completed, parole completed, released and repatriated/deported, under supervision, still on parole)

- number of sentences with a fixed minimum term x duration of minimum term

- number of special conditions included in parole orders x type of condition (10 categories)

- number of persons whose release on parole was deferred x reasons/status (9 categories, e.g. psychiatric report required, further trial outstanding)

1: Re-parole refers to a person who is again released on parole consequent upon a breach of an earlier parole.

2. <u>Refusals of Parole</u>

- number of prisoners denied parole x whether previously released on parole

- number of prisoners denied re-parole x number of previous releases (1, 2 or more)

3. <u>Cancellations of Parole</u>

- number of paroles cancelled x type of cancellation (board, reconviction)

- number of persons for whom parole was cancelled x type of cancellation (board, reconviction) x duration of period of release on parole (7 categories)

- number of offences committed by persons whose parole was cancelled by further convictions x type of offence (9 categories) x age (11 categories, 5-yearly age groups)

- number of persons considered for parole by order of the Governor for whom parole was cancelled x type of cancellation (board, reconviction)

4. Reports on Prisoners/Parolees

(a) Reports by the board

- number of reports under section 188(3) x type of detention of person (unfit to plead, not guilty on grounds of insanity, convicted of murder whilst under the age of 18) x number detained in institutions under the control of the Mental Health Authority

- number of reports requested by Minister x type of detention (for the term of their natural life, fixed term)

(b) Reports by consultant psychiatrists

- number of reports x receiving authority (courts - County, Magistrates', Supreme; Parole Board; other)

Comments

Tables showing the parole statistics on number of releases, cancellations, completions, and persons still on parole, since the board was established are included. The total figures for these variables are given for the period 1 July 1957 to 30 June 1975, along with those referring to each of the 5 fiscal years up to and including the reference year.

In 1983 a separate department called the Office of Corrections was established which has responsibility for adult offenders both with respect to custodial, and non-custodial care. The annual report of the new department also

includes statistics on the probation, parole, CSO, pre-release and Attendance Centre schemes.

In Victoria a Youth Parole Board has been established to deal with parole for juveniles and young persons. This board issues a separate annual report, and for details on the cases it covers, and statistics available refer to the chapter on juveniles.

OFFICE OF CORRECTIONS, VICTORIA, ANNUAL REPORT - COMMUNITY-BASED CORRECTIONS

Frequency Annual.

Reference Period The fiscal year, 1 July-30 June.

Data Sources & Collection The data are collected from the administrative records kept by the regional offices of the Office of Corrections. The statistics are then compiled in the central office of the department.

Scope The scope of the statistics on community-based corrections in this report is all persons supervised by the Department of the Office of Corrections under the following programs: parole; probation; CSOs; Attendance Centres; pre-release. It also includes all pre-sentence reports completed by officers of the department for an adult court.

Coverage All persons admitted to, or discharged from these schemes during the reference year, or under such supervision orders as at 30 June are covered. Thus, any person who is supervised by the Victorian department but who is under an order from another jurisdiction is included, as is anyone who has not yet completed his/her proscribed order.

Pre-sentence reports may be formally requested of the Office of Corrections by a court after an offender has been convicted of a crime. Only reports requested by the adult courts (i.e. Supreme, County or Magistrates') are covered.

Tables/ Statistics

1. Parole Population Statistics

   - number on parole at 30 June x region (7 metropolitan, 5 country, Special Supervision Unit)
   - rate of parolees per 100 000 regional population x region (7 metropolitan, 5 country)

2. Probation Population Statistics

   - number on probation at 30 June x region (7 metropolitan, 5 country, Adult Court Advisory Service)

- rate of probationers per 100 000 regional population (7 metropolitan, 5 country)

- number of probation orders received from adult courts x type of offence[1] x age[2] x sex

- number of probation orders received from adult courts x length of probation order[3] x age[2] x sex

- number of probation orders received from adult courts x length of probation order[3] x age[2] x sex

- number of probation orders received from adult courts x most serious offence[4] x length of probation order x sex

1: The table with type of offence gives the statistics for all offences, however, it does not state whether it is all offences for which a probation order was given, or all offences of which a person given a probation order was convicted. Offences are categorised into 15 groups, using the ABS Draft Australian National Classification of Offences.

2: The age of offenders, in full years, is specified in the following groups: 17-19; 20-24; 25-29; 30-34; 35-39; 40 or more.

3: The length of probation orders, in years, is shown as: 1; 1.5; 2; 3; 4; 5.

4: Where an order is related to more than one offence, the most serious offence was defined by the offence group to which it belonged. The hierarchy of these groups is listed in the table.

3. <u>Community Service Order Population Statistics</u>

- number placed on CSO x sex

- number completing a CSO x sex

- number of CSOs at 30 June x sex

- number placed on CSOs x most serious offence[1] x age[2]

- number placed on CSOs x most serious offence[1] x length of CSO[3]

1: Offences are classified in 8 groups and the most serious offence is defined by the offence group, using the hierarchy listed in the table. However, it is not stated whether this is the most serious offence for which a CSO was given, or of which the person was convicted.

2: The age of offenders, in full years, is specified in the following groups: 17-25; 26-35; 36-50; 51 or more.

3: The length of CSOs, in hours, is shown as: 20-75; 76-150; 151-250; 251-360.

4. Attendance Centre Statistics

- number of attenders at 30 June x region (4 metropolitan, 2 country)
- number of persons received x sex
- number of persons discharged x sex
- number of attenders at 30 June x sex
- daily average Attendance Centre population x sex
- daily average Attendance Centre population x location (6 centres)
- number of persons received x type of receival[1] x sex
- number of persons discharged x type of discharge[2] x sex
- number of offences committed by convicted persons received x type of offence[3]
- number of persons received x age[4] x sex
- number of breaches/offences committed whilst attending an Attendance Centre dealt with by court x nature of breach/offence[6] x outcome of court hearing[7]

1: The possible types of receival to a centre are: new receivals on court orders; persons on appeal against a prison sentence; persons on appeal against a YTC sentence; transfers from prisons; transfers from a YTC.

2: A person may be discharged from a centre because: his/her term expired; he/she committed a breach resulting in imprisonment he/she was on appeal; he/she died; and for various other reasons.

3: All offences of which the offender was convicted are listed using 7 main offence groups. A total of 40 offences are listed within these groups.

4: The age, in full years, is specified using the following groups: under 16; 16-17; 18-20; 21-24; 25-29; 30-39; 40-49; 50-59; 60 or more.

5: The length of sentences are shown as: 1-3 months; 3-6 months; 6-12 months; 1 year; more than 1 year.

6: Details on the nature of the breach or offence which are given are: circumstances changed or wrongly stated; in prison awaiting trial or under sentence; failed to attend/came late; failed to obey regulations; absent from place of attending without excuse; departed from place of work without excuse; idle, careless, behaved offensively, disorderly.

7: The outcome of court hearings is listed once for each type of breach regardless of the number of times it was committed. The categories used to describe this are: no action/warning; transferred to prison to serve unexpired portion of sentence; transferred to prison to serve unexpired portion of sentence plus additional sentence; additional time to attend centre; disappeared and not yet apprehended.

5. <u>Pre-release Program</u>

- number of persons on pre-release at 30 June x region (7 metropolitan, 5 country)

- number of pre-releases granted
- number of pre-releases denied
- number of pre-release matters deferred (including permits issued and subsequently revoked)
- number of pre-releases granted x length of permit[1]
- number of pre-releases granted x whether parole period to be served when permit expired
- number of pre-releases granted x whether extra conditions imposed on release[2]
- number of breaches of pre-release program

1: The lengths of permits are listed as: 3-4 months; 4-6 months; 6-9 months; 9-12 months.

2: Releasees may be required to attend for psychiatric or medical treatment, or to abstain from alcohol.

6. Pre-sentence Reports

- number of pre-sentence reports for adult courts x court (Supreme, County, Magistrates')

Comments

The Department of the Office of Corrections was established in 1983. Prior to this the Victorian Department of Community Welfare Services was responsible for adult correctional services in that State, and the data on community-based corrections were published in its annual report. The 1982/83 report, for example, included tables on: the number of probation orders received from adult courts by type of offence; the number of CSOs made and completed; the type of offences committed by persons placed on CSOs; the number of receptions and discharges at Attendance Centres; the type of offences committed by convicted persons received at Attendance Centres.

The above description of statistical data is based on a draft of the tables which are planned to be included in the 1983/84 report of the new Department of the Office of Corrections. It is

therefore possible that some minor changes may be made to these before publication. Also, some further statistical information may be included in the body of the report, and more detailed explanation of the definitions and counting rules used may be given. The 1983/84 report was expected to be published in April 1985. It will also include data on prisons and prisoners.

As well as the statistics for the reference year, the report also includes some summary data for the previous 4 years to show the trends over a 5-year period. These figures are given for:

- the number of probation orders received from adult courts x type of offence (17 groups)
- the number of attenders received at Attendance Centres x sex
- the number of attenders discharged from Attendance Centres x sex
- the number of attenders at 30 June at Attendance Centres x sex
- the daily average Attendance Centre population x sex
- the number of pre-sentence reports for adult courts x type of court

It should be noted when comparing such data over a number of years that a number of the community-based corrections schemes have only been implemented in recent years. Also, because they are new initiatives often such schemes are only introduced in one area, and their scope gradually broadened. The CSO scheme, for example, commenced operation in the Southern Suburbs Region in September 1982, and was restricted to that region for the 1983/84 fiscal year. The number and capacity of Attendance Centres has also increased: the capacity of the 4 centres rose from 40 to 60 in July 1981, a 5th centre opened in October 1981, and a 6th in November 1982. The pre-release program only came into operation in April 1984. Clearly such developments in the programs has a significant affect upon the number of persons in them.

OFFICE OF CORRECTIONS, VICTORIA, QUARTERLY REPORT - COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

Frequency Quarterly (March, June, September, December).

Reference Period The reference date for all statistics except those on CSOs is the last day of the month. In the case of CSOs only quarterly figures are currently provided and the reference date for these is the last day of the quarter (i.e. March, June, September or December). The most recent data presented in a report refers to 2 months prior to the month of the report.

Data Sources & Collection The data are collected each month from the regional offices of the department, and are compiled from the records kept of persons supervised by departmental officers.

Scope The scope of the statistics on community-based corrections which are included in this report is all persons supervised by the Office of Corrections under the following programs: probation, parole, CSOs, Attendance Centres, pre-release.

Coverage All persons who are under supervision orders or who are required to attend or participate in any of the above schemes as at the reference day are covered. Thus, any person under an order from another jurisdiction who is being supervised in Victoria, who is required to attend further sessions at an Attendance Centre, or who has not yet completed his/her proscribed number of hours of community service is included.

Tables/ Statistics

1. Parole Population Statistics

   - number of parolees at end of month x region (7 metropolitan, 5 country, Special Supervision Unit, Adult Court Advisory Service)

   - rate of parolees per 100 000 population x region (7 metropolitan, 5 country)

2. Probation Population Statistics

   - number of probationers at end of month x region (7 metropolitan, 5 country, Adult Court Advisory Service)

- rate of probationers per 100 000 population x region (7 metropolitan, 5 country)

3. Community Service Order Population Statistics

- number of CSOs at end of quarter

4. Attendance Centre Statistics

- number of attenders at end of month x region[1]

1: Currently there are only 4 of the 7 metropolitan regions, and 3 of the 5 country regions, which have Attendance Centres.

5. Pre-release Statistics

- number of pre-releasees[1] at end of month x region[2] (7 metropolitan, 5 country)

1: Prisoners who are defined as being on temporary leave from a prison may also come under the pre-release scheme. In that case they are counted twice, under each program.

2: Metropolitan regions which do not have an Attendance Centre currently do not supervise any pre-releasees, however country regions without a centre do undertake supervision.

Comments

As an aid to assessing the utilisation of community-based corrections schemes this report also contains a diagram depicting the distribution of participants across the 5 programs involved, and a diagram of their distribution across 3 areas of responsibility (i.e. metropolitan and country regions and the Special Supervision Unit/Adult Court Advisory Service).

As well as the statistics for the most recent reference month the figures for the 2 months prior to this are included, for all tables except that on CSOs. Also, quarterly data for these schemes as well as for CSOs is shown for the 3 calendar years prior to the reference year and each of the quarters up to and including the one of publication, when available.

So that comparisons between Victoria and the other States/Territories, and the Australian figures can be made the statistics on parole, probation and CSO/Attendance Centre Orders for each of these as of 1 July are included.

This report contains a further section with supplementary data illustrating certain areas of interest which varies for each issue of the report. Whilst this section only presented statistics in relation to prisoners and YTCs in September 1984, future reports may be expected to cover the area of community-based corrections. In particular, after the National Community-Based Corrections Census is held in 1985, and when data becomes available from the system of monthly returns implemented in September 1984, further statistics on these programs may be published.

The 1984/85 budget for the Community Based Corrections Division was increased substantially from previous years, and will enable the division to extend all its programs so that they are made available throughout the State. This is expected to occur from 1 February 1985.

Prior to the establishment of a separate Department of the Office of Corrections in 1983 statistics comparable with those described above were available from the report 'Quarterly Summary Statistics' published by the Department of Community Welfare Services.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY WELFARE SERVICES VICTORIA

RESULTS OF THE ATTENDANCE CENTRE CENSUS - VICTORIA

Frequency Biennial.

Reference Period The census of Attendance Centres collects data with respect to one weekend and therefore only provides a profile of the population of these centres at a single point in time. The reference date for the 1980 census which is described below, was the weekend of 25-26 October.

Data Sources & Collection The census was undertaken by the Department of Community Welfare Services (DCWS) and the data collected using a similar form as that designed for the Victorian Prison Census. Information for certain variables was extracted from departmental records however for others it was necessary to undertake personal interviews with the attenders.

Scope The scope of the census is all Attendance Centres in Victoria which are the responsibility of the Department of Community Welfare Services. The 1980 census covered 4 centres, namely the Western Suburbs, Thornbury, Geelong and Prahran Attendance Centres.

Coverage Coverage encompasses all persons who are under the care or supervision of an Attendance Centre on the weekend of the census.

Tables/ Statistics A description of the categories used is given below the list of tables, when not specified in this listing, in the order in which the variables occur. This publication of results does not contain any definitions of the variables (although a copy of the form used is included).

1. Characteristics of Persons by Most Serious Offence

   (a) Type of offence by:

   - number of persons
   - Attendance Centre

(b) Most serious offence category by:

- duration of sentence, adjusted for minimum term
- sentence expiry date (calendar year of census, later)
- age
- region of last address (12 areas)
- physical disability
- number of previous convictions
- number of previous imprisonments
- country of birth
- language first spoken
- previous employment status
- normal occupation
- education level achieved
- age attender left school
- value of bail in dollars
- sex
- whether person has psychiatric clinic history
- whether person has psychiatric hospital history
- whether person has history of escapes
- whether person had prior contact with DCWS as a ward
- whether person had prior contact with DCWS in a YTC
- whether person had prior contact with DCWS in an Attendance Centre
- whether person had prior contact with DCWS on probation

- whether person had prior contact with DCWS on parole
- whether person had previously been on bond
- whether attender bailed
- whether bail offered
- race (Aboriginal/TSI, other)
- marital status

2. Attendance Centre by:

- number of persons
- duration of sentence, adjusted for minimum sentence expiry date
- age
- region of last address
- physical disability
- number of previous convictions
- number of previous imprisonments
- race (Aboriginal/TSI, other)
- marital status
- country of birth
- language first spoken
- previous employment status
- normal occupation
- education level achieved
- age attender left school
- value of bail in dollars
- sex
- whether person has psychiatric clinic history

- whether person has psychiatric hospital history
- whether person has history of escapes
- whether attender bailed
- whether bail offered

Categories for Variables

Type of Offence/Offence Category - Data are classified according to the most serious offence using 7 main groups: offences against the person; theft, etc.; property damage etc.; offences against good order; drug offences; motor vehicle, traffic and related offences; other offences. The Draft Australian National Classification of Offences was used to code the type of offence however the category of robbery and extortion is omitted as it was not applicable. For the tables specifying the type of offence a total of 24 offence categories are specified.

Duration of Sentence - months: up to 1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-8, 9-11; years: 1-2, 2-3.

Age - 17; 18; 19; 20; 21-24; 25-29; 30-39; 40-59.

Physical Disability - none; mobility, amputation, physical; sight/speech; diabetes; epilepsy; multiple; other.

Previous Convictions - the groups used to specify the number of such convictions are: 0; 1; 2-4; 5-10; 11-20; 21-50; 51-100.

Country of Birth - the countries listed are: Australia; England; Scotland; Austria; Germany; Greece; Italy; Netherlands; Spain; Yugoslavia; Cyprus; India; Pakistan; Sri Lanka; Turkey; Uruguay; New Zealand.

Language First Spoken - English; Italian; Greek; Yugoslav/Croat; Spanish; Dutch; other European; Pakistan; Turkish.

Previous Employment Status - full-time/self-employed; casual/part-time; unemployed and seeking work; unemployed and not seeking work.

Normal Occupation - unskilled; semi-skilled; skilled; clerical/sales; professional; home duties; other.

Education Level Achieved - primary; secondary form 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6; tertiary; incomplete apprenticeship; complete apprenticeship.

Age Left School - 10-12; 13-14; 15; 16-17; 18-19; 20 or more.

Value of Bail - $100-199; $200-299; $300-399; $500-599; $2000-2499; own bail/not taken.

Marital Status - never married; never married, de facto; married; separated; married and separated, de facto; divorced; divorced, de facto; widowed.

Comments

The first Attendance Centre census was conducted in 1977, and subsequent ones have been held in 1978, 1980 and 1982. Whilst it was planned that these censuses would be a part of the department's program of biennial censuses a further one was not held in 1984. To date, results of the 1982 census have not been published and it appears unlikely that they will be although results may be obtained on request.

Although an Attendance Centre census was not held in 1984 these centres will be included in the National Census of Community-Based Corrections, the first of which will be held in 1985. A proposal that this national census be conducted biennially is currently being discussed.

No results from the earlier censuses are included with the data published for 1980, and there is no commentary on the results, examination of trends or comparisons.

In 1982/83 there was a reorganisation of the Department of Community Welfare Services and responsibility for adult offenders became the province of a separate department - the Department of the Office of Corrections. Thus, Attendance Centres now come under the jurisdiction of this new department.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE QUEENSLAND PROBATION AND PAROLE SERVICE

Frequency Annual.

Reference Period The fiscal year, 1 July to 30 June.

Data Sources & Collection The statistics contained in this report are obtained from the administrative records kept by the service.

Scope The scope of the statistics in this report is all persons dealt with by the Probation and Parole Service which includes the areas of probation, community service and parole. In the case of the probation statistics this encompasses all probation orders and orders of probation to follow a term of imprisonment.

Coverage The coverage for the parole statistics presented in this report is all persons supervised on parole by the Queensland Probation and Parole Service at some time during the reference year, and all persons for whom the service was required to furnish reports to the Parole Board. Other parole statistics such as the total number of applicants, or persons refused parole, are not included.

The coverage for the probation and CSO statistics is all persons supervised by the Queensland Probation and Parole Service during the reference year, and persons on whom the service was required to report to either the criminal courts, Commonwealth Attorney-General or Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs.

Thus, any person supervised by the Queensland service is included regardless of whether the order for supervision was made by another State jurisdiction or the Commonwealth.

Tables/ Statistics

1. Parole Population Statistics

   - number of prisoners released on parole x offence (28 categories) x sex x area responsible for order (Queensland, other)

   - number of parolees x age (20 or less, 21-30, 31-40, 41 or more)

- number of parole orders x duration of supervision (14 categories) x duration of period of imprisonment (9 categories)

- number of parolees as at 1 July x area responsible for order (Queensland, other)

- number of parolees as at 30 June x area responsible for order (Queensland, other) x sex

- number of orders made x area responsible for order (Queensland, other)

- number of parole orders terminated x area responsible for order (Queensland, other)

- number of Queensland parole orders completed without violation x previous criminal history (nil, traffic only, 4 or less adult convictions, more than 4 adult convictions, other)

2. Cancellations of Parole

- number of Queensland parole orders cancelled x previous criminal history (nil, traffic only, 4 or less adult convictions, more than 4 adult convictions, other)

3. Reports Completed - Parole

- number of reports prepared x authority requesting report (Parole Board, Commonwealth Attorney-General, Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs)[1] x offence (26 categories)

1: Note, apart from reports for the Parole Board these reports may not be in relation to parole matters e.g. they may include reports for persons on probation, or CSOs.

4. Probation Population Statistics

- number of persons admitted to probation x type of order (probation, prison/probation[1]) x offence (28 categories) x sex x area responsible for order (Queensland, other)

- number of orders made x type of order (probation, prison/probation[1]) x type of court issuing order (Magistrates', District, Supreme) x jurisdiction of court (90 areas)

- number of probationers as at 1 July x type of order (probation, prison/probation[1]) x area responsible for order (Queensland, other)

- number of probationers as at 30 June x type of order (probation, prison/probation[1]) x area responsible for order (Queensland, other) x sex

- number of orders made x type of order (probation, prison/probation[1]) x area responsible for order (Queensland, other)

- number of orders terminated x type of order (probation, prison/probation[1]) x area responsible for order (Queensland, other)

- number of persons admitted to probation x type of order (probation, prison/probation[1]) x duration of supervision (14 categories) x duration of period of imprisonment (6 1-monthly groups)

- percentage of probation admissions which were first offenders

- number of Queensland probation orders successfully completed x type of order (probation, prison/probation[1]) x previous criminal history (nil, traffic only, 4 or less adult convictions, more than 4 adult convictions, other)

- percentage of Queensland probation orders[2] terminated without further infringement

1: Prison/probation refers to orders where the person was admitted to probation following a term of imprisonment.

2: Figures are provided for orders of probation only, and are not given for prison/probation orders, interstate orders or CSOs.

5. Community Service Order Population Statistics

- number of CSOs issued x offence (28 categories) x sex
- number of CSOs issued x type of court issuing order (Magistrates', District, Supreme) x jurisdiction of court (90 areas)
- number of persons with CSOs as at 1 July
- number of persons with CSOs as at 30 June x sex
- number of CSOs made
- number of CSOs terminated
- number of CSOs successfully completed x previous criminal history (nil, traffic only, 4 or less adult convictions, more than 4 adult convictions, other)
- number of CSOs admitted x duration of order (6 groups) x sex
- number of CSOs completed x duration of order (6 groups) x sex

6. Breaches of Probation and Community Service Orders

- number of Queensland probation orders revoked x type of order (probation, prison/probation, CSO) x previous criminal history (nil, traffic only, 4 or less adult convictions, more than 4 adult convictions, other)
- percentage of Queensland probation orders[1] terminated where breach of probation occurred x outcome[2]

1: Figures are not provided for prison/probation orders, interstate orders or CSOs.

2: The outcomes noted are: subject to reconviction of minor offence but no action taken for breach of probation; returned to court for breach action; and, order completed with warrant for arrest outstanding.

7. Reports Completed - Probation/Community Service Orders

- number of reports prepared[1] x authority requesting report (pre-sentence report for court, community service report, Commonwealth Attorney-General, Immigration and Ethnic Affairs) x type of report (written, verbal) x offence (26 categories)

1: Note, apart from those reports identified as community service reports these figures include reports which may be made in relation to matters other than probation or community service (e.g. parole matters).

Comments

Further, more detailed statistics on parole orders, including the number of applications and cancellations or suspensions of parole, are presented in the annual report of the Parole Board. The Probation and Parole Service commenced computerisation of client records in 1982/83, and this may influence the type and extent of the statistics in future annual reports.

CSOs are a relatively recent scheme and therefore the data on such orders have only been published in the annual reports since the scheme's commencement in March 1981. In 1982/83 further legislation was passed introducing the Fine Option Scheme which allows offenders who cannot pay a fine to perform community service in lieu of serving a period of imprisonment.

The 1982/83 report included some earlier data with respect to CSOs - the number of admissions in the preceding year; the total number of offenders dealt with by such orders since its inception; and, the approximate number of hours of work for the communities benefit resulting from the scheme. Further statistics about other aspects of the scheme are also provided for the reference year and include the number of projects approved under the program, approximate number of centres where the program is established, number of persons employed as part-time supervisors of CSOs, and level of expenditure on the scheme.

This report also contains some management statistics. The number of staff as at 30 June is given in each of 10 categories (e.g. Principal Community Programs Officer, Senior Probation Officers, District Probation Officers, other - clerical, administrative assistance), and the total expenditure from consolidated revenue and amount collected from offenders for restitution of property or compensation for injury is shown.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PAROLE BOARD - QUEENSLAND

Frequency Annual.

Reference Period The fiscal year, 1 July-30 June.

Data Sources & Collection The statistics in this report are obtained from the records kept by the Parole Board of the cases with which it has dealt in the reference year.

Scope The Parole Board deals with all applications for parole by Queensland prisoners and decisions with regard the cancellation or suspension of parole.

Coverage Persons sentenced to definite terms of imprisonment greater than 6 months are eligible for parole after they have completed half their sentence. However, the Parole Board may consider, and grant, parole prior to this on recommendation of the sentencing court or when satisfied that special circumstances exist. This report covers the cases of all persons applying for parole in the reference period, and of current parole orders which were cancelled or suspended during that year.

Tables/ Statistics

1. Parole Population Statistics

   - number of applications considered x type of prisoner[1] x sex
   - number of applicants recommended for release on parole by the courts x outcome (approved, refused, still under review)
   - number of prisoners granted parole x type of prisoner[1] x sex
   - number of prisoners granted parole x whether recommended for release on parole by the courts
   - number of prisoners given life sentences released on parole by the Governor in Council
   - number of applicants under review/ deferred for consideration as at 30 June x type of prisoner[1] x sex

- number of parolees who successfully completed period of parole

- number of persons on parole as at 30 June x type of prisoner[1]

1: The groups of prisoners identified are: those serving a life sentence, those with a definite sentence, and those classified as habitual criminals.

2. Refusals of Parole

- number of prisoners denied parole x type of prisoner[1] x sex

1: See footnote 1 above.

3. Cancellations/Suspensions of Parole

- number of persons whose parole was cancelled x reason for cancellation (convicted of an offence committed during parole, persuant to section 64 of the Act)

- number of persons whose parole was suspended x outcome (suspension lifted, further investigations to be made)

Comments

Although the Parole Board may receive reports from a number of sources to assist them in decisions re parole releases (e.g. from superintendents of prisons, prison welfare officers, medical officers, psychiatrists, parole officers), no statistics on the number of such reports requested or received are presented.

The Annual Report of the Queensland Probation and Parole Service provides further parole statistics for Queensland including figures on reports received and prepared by the service.

ABS
QUEENSLAND
4502.3

LAW AND ORDER, QUEENSLAND -
PROBATION AND PAROLE STATISTICS

Frequency

Annual.

Reference Period

The fiscal year, 1 July-30 June.

Data Sources & Collection

These statistics are compiled by the Adult Probation and Parole Service from case histories furnished by probation or parole officers, or supervising officers in the case of CSOs. The data are obtained by the ABS from the annual report of the service.

Scope and Coverage

The parole statistics refer to orders granted by the Parole Board. They include life parolees who have been exempted from reporting to the Probation and Parole Service following application after five years. The figures exclude parolees on interstate orders and Commonwealth licences.

The data on probation and CSOs refer to orders made by Queensland courts, under Queensland Statute, which are supervised by the Queensland Probation and Parole Service. However, probationers unofficially supervised by interstate probation services are also included. The figures exclude probationers on interstate probation orders or Commonwealth recognizance supervised by the Queensland Probation and Parole Service and juvenile supervision orders administered by the Department of Children's Services.

Tables/ Statistics

1 Parole Population Statistics

- number on parole at 1 July
- number of admissions x type of offence (26 categories) x sex
- number of orders completed
- number on parole at 30 June x sex

2. Probation Population Statistics

- number on probation at 1 July
- number of admissions x type of offence (26 categories) x sex
- number of orders completed x sex
- number on probation at 30 June x sex

3. Community Service Order Population Statistics

- number on CSOs at 1 July
- number of admissions x type of offence (26 categories) x sex
- number of admissions x duration of order (6 categories) x sex
- total hours involved for admissions x sex
- number of orders completed
- number of orders completed or revoked x hours undertaken (6 categories) x sex
- total hours undertaken for completed and revoked orders x sex

4. Revocations of Parole, Probation and Community Service Orders

- number of orders revoked x type of order (parole, probation, CSO)

Comments

The above description refers to those tables published for 1982/83, which were different from those produced in earlier years. The previous bulletins did not include the statistics on admissions by type of offence, however they did provide figures classified by age group.

Also, up until 1982/83, this publication included the probation and parole statistics for the 5 years prior to the reference period except in the case of CSOs, as this scheme only commenced operation in Queensland in March 1981.

For more detailed information on probation,

parole and CSOs refer to the Annual Report of the Queensland Probation and Parole Service.

Although the ABS issues a preliminary bulletin in this series, it does not include any data on probation or parole. The preliminary bulletin contains summary tables in relation to police, courts and prisons, and further statistics on these topics are included in the final bulletin.

PAROLE ANNUAL REPORT - WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Frequency — Annual.

Reference Period — The fiscal year, 1 July-30 June.

Data Sources & Collection — The statistics contained in the report are obtained from administrative records maintained by the Parole Board.

Scope — The Offenders Probation and Parole Act in WA requires the establishment of two different parole boards, to deal with male and female offenders separately. However, the annual reports for the Male and Female Parole Boards are both presented in this one publication, the scope of which is all matters dealt with by these boards.

The boards have authority for granting parole to all persons eligible under the Prisons Act. However, with respect to persons serving indeterminate or life sentences the boards are only required to furnish reports and recommendations to the Minister who is then the authority responsible for the release of such prisoners.

Coverage — The parole boards deal with all applications for parole by persons in adult prisons, and are the bodies responsible for all those released on parole or under parole supervision. Therefore, in general, only adult persons (aged 18 or more) are included in the coverage. However, juveniles detained in adult prisons and eligible for parole under the Prisons Act are also covered in these statistics. Children who were detained at the Governor's Pleasure and subsequently released by the Governor with an order for supervision by a parole officer also come under the control of the board.

Tables/ Statistics — A: MALE OFFENDERS

1. Parole Population Statistics

- number of cases considered by board x number of times before board
- number of parolees interviewed x reason (disciplinary, other)

- number and percentage of prisoners released on parole by board x nature of release[1] x race[2]

- number and percentage of prisoners whose release was deferred by board x nature of release deferred[1] x race[2]

- number of prisoners released x nature of release[1] x type of release (for extradition only, for deportation only, permitted to leave State, other - Aboriginal, other - non-Aboriginal) x type of sentence[3]

- number of prisoners released on parole (excluding for deportation/ extradition) x nature of release[1] x race[2] x age[4]

- number of prisoners released on parole by order of the Governor in Executive Council (excluding for deportation/ extradition) x race[2] x age[4]

- number of Governor's Pleasure parolees released in reference year x type of sentence[3] x nature of release[1] x status as at 30 June (completed, breached, current)

- number of Governor's Pleasure parolees released prior to reference year x type of sentence[3] x nature of release[1] x status as at 30 June (completed, breached, current)

- number and percentage of prisoners released on parole (excluding indeterminate sentences, deportations/ extraditions, re-paroles) x period served after earliest eligibility date (7 categories) x race[2]

- number and percentage of prisoners released on parole (excluding indeterminate sentences, deportations/ extraditions) x nature of release[1] x length of parole period (9 categories) x race[2]

- number of persons on parole (excluding those deported/ extradited) as at 30 June x year (reference year, preceding year)

- number of parolees supervised during reference year
- number of parolees supervised as at 30 June x whether Commonwealth offender x race[2]
- number of pre-parolees[5] under supervision as at 30 June x race[2]
- number of parole completions x type of parolee (ordinary, Governor's release)
- number of persons re-paroled x number of previous parole releases x type of sentence (minimum term, other) x race[2]
- number of parole releases with special conditions x nature of conditions[6] x race[2]
- number of applications by parolees to leave State x outcome[7]
- number of parolees applying to leave State x outcome[7]
- number of decisions by board to waive breach action x race

1: The nature of a release is either release on parole, or on re-parole.

2: Separate figures are provided for those identified as Aboriginal. All non-Aboriginals are grouped into the one category - 'other'.

3: The type of sentence is given generally with the section of the Act which applied i.e. section 19(6a)(a), section 662, life, other.

4: The age groups used are: under 21; 5-year groups for those aged 21-50; over 50.

5: Pre-parolee refers to a person in prison serving a 'parole sentence'.

6: All different conditions or combinations of conditions are

separately identified. There were 17 different such conditions in 1982/83 (e.g. for deportation only, report to interstate parole service, not change employment and/or accommodation, attend a specific program).

7: The outcome of applications to leave the State are: granted by Parole Board; granted by the Director of the Parole Service and ratified; granted by the Director of the Parole Service but revoked/deferred/ refused.

2. Refusals of Parole

- number and percentage of prisoners denied release x nature of release denied[1] x reason (unsuitable, closeness to two thirds time, own request, no suitable parole plan) x race[2]

1: See footnote 1 under point 1 above.

2: See footnote 2 under point 1 above.

3. Cancellations of Parole

- number of parole orders cancelled by board x type of sentence[1] x when paroled (reference year, prior to reference year) x race[2]

- number of automatic cancellations of parole by re-imprisonment

- number of cancellations of parole x type of cancellation (board, automatic) x duration of period on parole before cancellation (8 categories) x race[2]

- number of parole orders suspended by board x outcome of suspension (lifted, parole cancelled, court prison sentence given)

1: See footnote 3 under point 1 above.

2: See footnote 2 under point 1 above.

4. Reports

- number of breach reports to board x nature of release[1] x outcome of report (automatic cancellation by court imposing prison sentence, cancellation by board, suspension by board, waiver of breach action, deferral of breach action) x race[2]

- number of reports to the Attorney-General on prisoners serving indeterminate or life sentences x type of sentence[3] x race[2]

- number of prisoners serving indeterminate sentences for whom reports to the Attorney-General were made x type of sentence[3] x race[2]

1: See footnote 1 under point 1 above.

2: See footnote 2 under point 1 above.

3: See footnote 3 under point 1 above.

B. FEMALE OFFENDERS

1. Parole Population Statistics

- number of cases considered by board x number of times before board

- number of parolees interviewed x reason (disciplinary, other)

- number of prisoners released on parole x race[1]

- number of prisoners released on parole by order of the Governor in Executive Council

- number of parole orders current as at 1 July

- number of parole orders current as at 30 June

- number of parolees supervised as at 30 June x whether Commonwealth offender x race[1]

- number of pre-parolees[2] under supervision as at 30 June x race[1]
- number of parole completions
- number of parole releases with special conditions x nature of conditions (all cases are separately identified)
- number of permits to leave State granted
- number of decisions by board to waive breach action x when released (reference year, prior to reference year)

1: See footnote 2 under point 1 above.

2: See footnote 5 under point 1 above.

2. Refusals of Parole

- number of prisoners denied release x nature of release denied (parole, re-parole)

3. Cancellations of Parole

- number of parole orders cancelled by board of prisoners released in reference year
- number of parolees released prior to reference year incurring a further prison sentence
- number of cancellations of parole x type of cancellation (board, automatic)

Comments

This report also provides the statistics on the decisions made by the Male Parole Board in the preceding year. The number of decisions of release, deferment, denial of parole, permission to leave that State, and waivers of breach action are shown indicating whether they relate to applications for parole or re-parole and the Aboriginality of the applicants. Also, the number and percentage of parole releases issued each year which are completed, cancelled or still current is given for the 10 year period up to and including the reference year.

Data for previous years are not provided for female offenders. Note that because of the extremely small number of persons coming under the scope of the Female Parole Board, the statistics presented for such persons depend on the type of cases arising during the reference period. Thus, there may be variations in the data available from year to year however, all relevant information with a similar level of detail may be expected to be included.

PROBATION ANNUAL REPORT - WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Frequency — Annual.

Reference Period — The fiscal year, 1 July-30 June.

Data Sources & Collection — The statistics presented are obtained from administrative records kept by the Probation and Parole Service. Computerisation of these data was undertaken in 1982/83 and this has led to more comprehensive, and more accurate, statistics and tables being available.

Scope — The annual report is submitted in accordance with the Offenders Probation and Parole Act. However, the scope of this report is only those matters dealt with by the Probation Service.

A court may make a probation order or CSO for any person convicted of an offence which is punishable by a term of imprisonment, except in default of a fine.

Coverage — All adults (i.e. persons aged 17 or more) who are sentenced to probation or for community service by a WA court (apart from where the above provisos apply) are included in the coverage in the probation statistics in this report. Also, young people aged less than 17 years who were convicted by a Children's Court and were committed to the Supreme or District Court for sentence come under the jurisdiction of the Offenders Probation and Parole Act and hence are included.

A person who has been sentenced to probation in another State jurisdiction and who has been permitted to move to WA whilst under an order from that State may be supervised by the Probation and Parole Service of WA and will therefore be included in these statistics.

Tables/ Statistics

1. Probation Population Statistics (includes Community Service Orders made in conjunction with a probation order)

   - number of offenders placed on probation x number of orders per offender (1, 2, 3) x sex

   - number of offenders under probation supervision as at 30 June x race[1] x sex

- number of offenders under probation supervision as at 30 June x area responsible for order (WA, other States, Commonwealth)

- percentage of offenders supervised in metropolitan area x race[1] x sex

- percentage of offenders supervised in country areas x race[1] x sex

- average and median age of offenders x sex

- number of Aboriginals placed on probation x sex

- percentage of orders for Aboriginals made by country courts

- percentage of orders issued by metropolitan courts x type of court (Petty Sessions, other)

- percentage of orders with special conditions x type of condition (restitution, community service, treatment/counselling)

- number of orders issued x age[2] x sex

- number of orders current as at 30 June in preceding year x sex

- number of orders current as at 30 June in reference year x sex

- number of orders terminated (except where breach involved) x means of termination (death, application to court for discharge, compliance, Court of Criminal Appeal)

- number of orders issued x duration of probation (7 categories) x major offence (up to 25 categories) x race[1] x sex

- number of orders issued x age[2] x major offence (up to 25 categories) x race[1] x sex

- number of orders issued x duration of probation (7 categories) x age[2] x race[1] x sex

- number of orders issued x court (Criminal Appeal, Children's, District, Supreme) x major offence (details depend on the cases occurring) x age[2] x race[1] x sex

- number of CSOs made in conjunction with a probation order

1: Separate figures are provided for those identified as Aboriginal. All non-Aboriginals are grouped into the one category - 'other'.

2: Ages are grouped as follows: 15-16, 17-20, 21-25, 26-35, 36-45, 46-55, 56-65, 66-74.

2. Community Service Orders (Without Probation) - Population Statistics

- number of orders x duration of order (7 categories) x major offence (up to 21 categories) x race (Aboriginal, other) x sex

- number of orders x duration of order (7 categories) x age[1] x race (Aboriginal, other) x sex

- number of orders x Court (Children's, District) x major offence (details depend on cases occurring) x age[1] x race (Aboriginal, other) x sex

1: See footnote 1 under point 1 above.

2: See footnote 2 under point 1 above.

3. Breaches of Probation

- number of offenders appearing before court for breach of probation x type of breach[1] x outcome[2] x sex

- number of orders on which director approved breach action x outcome (terminated early by court, order continued, dealt with after order expired, breach action still pending)

- number of orders on which director approved breach action x nature of breach (breach of conditions, further offence) x sex

- number of orders terminated where breach occurred x status of breach[3] x sex

- number of current orders still pending as at 30 June with breach action approved by director x nature of breach (re-conviction, non-compliance with conditions) x sex

1: Five categories for the ways in which probation may be breached are used: breached summarily by courts in reference year; breached by director prior to reference year for further offences; breached by director prior to reference year for breach of conditions; breached by director in reference year for further offences; breached by director in reference year for breach of conditions.

2: The outcomes of court appearances are specified with the following 10 categories: imprisonment, new probation order; new probation and CSO; existing probation continued; fine and continued probation; fine; CSO; good behaviour bond; dismissed/no penalty; committed to Department of Community Welfare institution.

3: The categories used to describe the status of the breach are: summarily on reconviction, by further conviction (orders with expiry dates from 1 July onwards); by breach of conditions (orders with expiry dates from 1 July onwards); breach action approved by director following reconviction still pending (probation period expired in reference year); breach action approved by director for non-compliance with conditions still pending (probation period expired in reference year).

4. <u>Reports Prepared by Probation and Parole Service</u>

- number of pre-sentence reports x area (metropolitan, country) x type (written, verbal) x race (Aboriginal, other)

- percentage of the verbal reports which were given at the Central Law Courts

Comments

Data are also presented for each of the regional and metropolitan offices, however the information provided varies for each office. There are 6 regional offices (Albany, Broome, Bunbury, Geraldton, Kalgoorlie, Port Hedland) and the majority provide statistics on: the number of offenders under supervision as at 30 June; the number of pre-sentence reports submitted; the number of CSOs issued and, in some cases, the total number of hours for CSOs. There are 5 metropolitan offices (Head Office, Bentley, Fremantle, Mirrabooka, Central Law Courts) all of which provide statistics on the pre-sentence reports prepared, and some also show case load figures for that office. In many instances the changes in the statistics from the previous year are also noted.

The CSO scheme was introduced in WA in 1977 and some statistics are provided which illustrate the progress of the scheme. For example, the 1982/83 report shows: the total number of orders since its inception; number of orders, hours, total cost and a daily cost per person in the preceding year; number of hours ordered, and number completed in 1982/83; number of new projects approved. Also, it is noted that during 1982/83 the Road Traffic Act was amended to allow for the granting of CSOs for certain drink-driving offences. This led to a substantial increase in the total number of such orders, and the number given following conviction under this Act is specified.

It should be noted that no separate details on CSOs which are made in conjunction with probation orders are available. Therefore, it is not possible to ascertain any of the characteristics of such orders. Any changes affecting CSOs may clearly have an affect on the probation statistics.

The Probation and Parole Service also runs an Alcohol Education Programme which commenced in June 1981. The annual report contains the statistics relevant to the program including the total number of participants and courses conducted since its inception, and the number of participants and courses conducted in the reference year.

In 1982/83 a number of changes were made to the Offenders Probation and Parole Act which are significant for the associated statistics. These amendments are: breaches of probation may now be

dealt with in any court of equal status, the minimum period of probation was lowered from 12 to 6 months, and hours attended at the Services Alcohol Education Program may count as part of the requirements of a CSO.

REPORT OF THE PAROLE BOARD OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Frequency Annual.

Reference Period The fiscal year, 1 July-30 June.

Data Sources & Collection The statistics presented in this report are obtained from administrative records kept by the board.

Scope The scope of these statistics is all applications for parole considered by the Parole Board, and all persons on parole at some time during the reference year.

Coverage The jurisdiction of the board does not encompass persons serving indeterminate or life sentences. These require the authority of His Excellency the Governor in Executive Council, however the Parole Board is the recommending authority for such cases. Also, the board cannot consider a parole applicant prior to the expiration of his/her non-parole period.

Tables/ Statistics

1. Parole Population Statistics

- number of cases considered by the board x type of case[1] x outcome[2]
- number of applications approved x sex
- number of applications deferred x reason for deferral[3]
- number of applications withdrawn x reason (proximity of discharge date, no reason given) x sex
- number of parole applicants declining to accept parole release x reason (proximity of discharge date, other)
- number of appeals lodged by parole applicants x type of appeal[4] x outcome (approved, rejected)
- number of interviews held by board x reason for interview[5] x outcome[6]
- number of persons serving indeterminate sentences reviewed by the board x type of sentence (life, sections of Act under which detained - 4) x recommendation (action, no action) x outcome (Executive approval given, not given)

- number of prisoners released on parole x type of release conditions[7]

- number of persons under licence or parole supervision as at 30 June x sex

1: The types of cases specified are: interviews, applications for parole, withdrawn applications, annual reviews, prisoner and non-prisoner submissions, parolee and licensee submissions.

2: Altogether a total of 20 different outcomes are listed; however, clearly the categories used differ according to the type of case.

3: Eight different reasons are listed: (e.g. waiting for a police report, parole officers report, alcohol/drug treatment advice, interview of applicant).

4: The types of appeal shown are submissions for: interview for parole/ licence release; reconsideration of parole release; new parole approval date; earlier release date; person serving indeterminate sentence to be released upon licence.

5: The reasons for interviews are given as: ordinary parole application, appeal against parole rejection, summons issued due to unfavourable parole conduct, warrant issued due to unfavourable parole conduct.

6: The outcomes listed are: new application date set, parole release approved, parolee cautioned, parolee returned to prison, deferred for additional information.

7: The types of release conditions are categorised as: no additional conditions, approved post release plan, undertake special treatment program, alcohol treatment and abstinence, abstain from alcohol.

2. <u>Refusals of Parole</u>

- number of parole applications rejected x sex

- number of parole applications rejected x whether applicant interviewed

- number of parole applications rejected x reason for rejection (14 categories)

3. Cancellations of Parole

- number of SA parole orders cancelled

- number of warrants issued by board

- number of persons not in custody as at 30 June for whom a warrant had been issued

4. Reports on Parolees/Licensees

- number of progress reports on parolees/licensees x matter concerned (12 categories e.g. progress report, change in post-release plans, advice resulting in summons, letter of congratulations)

- number of progress reports on parolees/licensees x sex

Comments

A number of amendments were made to parole provisions in 1981 which would have some effect on the parole statistics. The most significant changes made were:

- a non-parole period is to be set for all sentences greater than 3 months

- the Parole Board is not now able to consider applications for parole before the expiry of the non-parole period

- the parole release of persons with indeterminate sentences is now under the authority of His Excellency the Governor in Executive Council

- persons with indeterminate sentences are able to have determinable parole periods set

Further statistics on cases supervised by the Probation and Parole Service, including probationers and persons on CSOs, are presented in the Annual Report of the Department of Correctional Services.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES
ANNUAL REPORT - PROBATION AND PAROLE STATISTICS

Frequency — Annual.

Reference Period — The fiscal year, 1 July-30 June.

Data Sources & Collection — The Department of Correctional Services has developed a Probation and Parole Statistical System in the last couple of years. This system is used to maintain a record of statistical data in relation to probation and parole, and is based on the administrative records of the department. It provides regular reports to the Probation and Parole Branch of the department as well as being the source of figures published in this report.

Scope — The scope of the probation and parole statistics in this report is all persons on probation, parole or CSOs who were supervised by officers of the department in the reference year. With regard to pre-sentence reports, the scope is all such reports completed by probation and parole officers in the reference period.

Coverage — All persons who were supervised at some time during the reference year, including those who were under orders from another State jurisdiction, are covered. Likewise, all pre-sentence reports completed by departmental probation and parole officers are counted, including those which were then not required, and those for other States.

Tables/ Statistics

1. Persons under Probation and Parole Supervision (including Community Service Orders)

   - number of persons supervised as at 1 July x sex
   - number of persons assigned for supervision x basis of assignment[1] x sex
   - number of cases terminated x sex
   - number of CSOs commenced x outcome[2]
   - number of persons supervised as at 30 June x sex

- number of persons assigned for supervision x age[3] x sex

1: The basis of assigment is the Act, type of assignment or source of assignment. The categories listed are: Offenders Probation Act; Offenders Probation Act (s.4); CSOs; Criminal Law Consolidation Act; Justices Act; Crimes Act; parole; licence; voluntary; in prison; other; interstate probation; interstate parole.

2: Of the CSOs commenced in the reference year the number which have been satisfactorily completed, and the number of offenders reported to the courts for alleged breaches is given.

3: The age groups specified are: less than 18; 18; 19; 20; 21-24; 25-29; 30-34; 35-39; 40-49; 50-59; 60 or more.

2. Pre-sentence Reports by Probation and Parole Officers

- number of reports x outcome[1] x court[2] x sex

- number of other inquiries dealt with x type[3]

1: The outcomes of the court hearings are listed as: with supervision - suspended sentence, other; without supervision - suspended sentence, other; CSO; prison; prison and bond; fine; fine and bond; convicted without penalty; dismissed; not now required; non-appearance in court.

2: Details are specified according to the type of court, and region. They are shown for: 3 Supreme Courts; 3 District Criminal Courts; 8 suburban Magistrates' Courts; and, country Magistrates' Courts.

3: The other types of inquiries dealt with in 1982/83 were those from interstate, a general inquiry, and a number relating to the extension of bonds.

Comments

Data are not provided for periods prior to the reference year, or in relation to unsuccessful applications for parole. The 1982/83 report notes that details as to the method of termination for cases terminated were not available at the time of publication. However, further information on parole may be obtained from the Report of the Parole Board of SA.

This report does also present some data on probation and parole staff including: staffing level of the Probation and Parole Branch as at 30 June for a 3 year period; number of staff for the CSO scheme as at 30 June for a 3 year period; number of new appointments of probation and parole officers; number of such officers retiring and number of such officers resigning. Figures on the net cost of operating the Probation and Parole Branch for each of the 3 fiscal years up to and including the reference year and for CSOs for this period is given, along with the average annual net cost per person for clients of the Probation and Parole Branch. The average cost involved for each offender on the CSO scheme is also calculated, and the total number of hours of work received by the community from this scheme is given. These results can be compared with similar figures for prisoners, which are included in the report.

PAROLE BOARD REPORT - TASMANIA

Frequency Annual.

Reference Period The fiscal year, 1 July-30 June.

Data Sources & Collection The statistics presented in this publication are obtained from administrative records maintained by the Parole Board.

Scope The board is responsible for the release of prisoners to parole, and the supervision of all parolees.

Coverage All prisoners applying for release on parole, or who have been paroled, come under the jurisdiction of the board. However, they must serve at least 6 months before being eligible for release on parole, except in exceptional circumstances.

Whilst the coverage ostensibly includes both males and females there are very few, if any, women parolees in any one year. The following list of statistics refer to males only as the data given for females depend on the cases occurring during the reference period.

Tables/ Statistics

1. Parole Population Statistics

- number of prisoners released on parole
- number of parole orders completed
- number on parole as at 30 June
- number of applications considered x type of prisoner[1]
- number of applications approved/ recommended x type of prisoner[1]
- number of applications withdrawn x type of prisoner[1]
- number of warrants issued by board
- number of notices to attend a board meeting issued by board
- number of warrants/notices issued by board x outcome (revoked, confirmed, lapsed, not executed)

- number of life sentence prisoners interviewed by board x outcome (parole recommended, not recommended)

1: Prisoners are classified into 5 groups generally based on their type of sentence i.e. fixed term, life sentence, dangerous criminal, Indeterminate Sentences Act, s.16 (exceptional circumstances). The last category refers to prisoners applying for parole on the basis of exceptional circumstances since they were otherwise ineligible.

Note that the last prisoners held pursuant to the repealed Indeterminate Sentences Act, were released in 1981/82.

2. Refusals of Parole

- number of parole applications refused x type of prisoner[1]

1: See footnote 1 above.

3. Cancellations of Parole

- number of paroles cancelled x type of cancellation (board, reconviction)

Comments

This publication also includes a summary of parole statistics from the commencement of the Parole Act in March 1976. The total number of applications for parole since then, and the outcome of these applications is shown for the different types of prisoners. Also, for each of these years, figures are given on the number: released on parole; on parole at the end of the year; completed, revoked by the board; and, revoked by reconviction.

The Parole Act was amended in 1981 however the changes made were mainly in clarifying certain situations and improving procedural matters, and did not alter the parole policy. However, the Indeterminate Sentences Act has now been repealed and, as stated above, 1981/82 was the last year that statistics were given on release of prisoners pursuant to this Act.

Statistics for women prisoners, when applicable, are given separately. However, there are very few such cases and the data available will depend upon the individual circumstances in the reference year. Note, there were no women on parole in 1981/82, and no applications to the board for parole received from women prisoners.

PAROLE BOARD REPORT - NORTHERN TERRITORY

Frequency Annual.

Reference Period The calendar year, 1 January-31 December.

Data Sources & Collection The statistics presented in this report are obtained from administrative records maintained by the Parole Board.

Scope The Parole Board generally has authority to release on parole persons sentenced to a fixed term of imprisonment of twelve months or more (excluding life imprisonment). The main exception to this is persons imprisoned in default of payment of a fine, who are not eligible for parole.

Coverage The statistics cover all applications for parole and all persons on parole in the reference year.

The board also provides the Commonwealth Attorney-General with advisory recommendations in regard to the release of Federal offenders, and NT prisoners held interstate. These persons are included in the statistics where appropriate.

Tables/ Statistics

1. Parole Population Statistics

   - number of cases[1] considered by board x month
   - number of applications approved x month
   - number of applications denied at prisoners request x month
   - number of advisory recommendations to Commonwealth Attorney-General x month
   - number of cases where consideration was deferred x month
   - number of miscellaneous considerations (e.g. periodic reports on progress, parolees applications for early release) x month

   1: These figures refer to the number of distinct cases considered in a month. However, the case of a specific individual may come before the board on more than one occasion with either the same, or a different, outcome.

2. Refusals of Parole

- number of applications denied x month

3. Cancellations of Parole

- number of parole orders revoked x month
- number of cases where board recommended Federal licence be revoked x month

4. Reports

- number of termination reports noted

Comments

All of the above statistics are also given on a yearly basis for the 5 year period up to and including the reference year.

The Parole of Prisoners Act was amended in 1982 to allow for the apprehension and extradition of NT parolees who abscond interstate. The amendments also empowered sentencing authorities to order a term of imprisonment as a result of revocation of parole.

NORTHERN TERRITORY DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT REPORT - PROBATION AND PAROLE STATISTICS

Frequency Annual.

Reference Period The fiscal year, 1 July-30 June.

Data Sources & Collection These statistics are obtained from administrative records of the Field Services Branch of the department.

Scope The scope of these statistics is all persons coming under the supervision of the Field Services Branch of the Department of Community Development in relation to parole or probation orders.

Coverage Since the scope of the data is persons supervised by the NT service they do not exactly reflect the situation with regards NT probation and parole orders. A person with a NT order who has moved interstate and is now under supervision of another State service, is not included. However, those residing in the NT but with interstate or Commonwealth orders are counted.

The parole statistics include all persons on parole orders or released on licence who are under the supervision of the Field Services Branch. The probation statistics cover adult offenders (aged 17 years or more) whom the court orders to be supervised on probation, or to undertake community service.

Tables/ Statistics

1. Parole Population Statistics

   - number of persons under supervision[1] x month
   - parole rate per 100 000 general NT population[1] x month

   1: Taken to be as at the first of the month. Note, persons on licence are also included.

2. Probation Population Statistics (including Community Service Orders)

   - number of persons under supervision[1] x month

- probation rate per 100 000 general NT population[1] x month

1: Taken to be as at the first of the month.

3. Community Service Orders

- number of offenders placed on CSOs
- number of orders in progress from previous years
- number of hours of work completed in CSOs
- number of offenders who successfully completed CSOs
- number of orders in progress as at 30 June

4. Breaches of Community Service Orders

- number of CSOs breached

Comments

These figures are based on the data collected by the department and forwarded to the AIC for the publication 'Australian Community-Based Corrections Data'. However, there are some differences between the data as presented in each of these publications. The parole statistics in the NT report include persons released on licence, whereas the AIC does not. Also, in the 1982/83 report there were some discrepancies in the population figures used to calculate rates. The NT report states that it has used the same figures as for the AIC publication, which are obtained from the ABS, however, in 1982/83 there were minor differences in the figures used.

This report also shows the change in monthly parole figures for each month, since the year preceding the reference year. Some probation data for periods prior to the reference year are also presented. In particular, the monthly figures for the year preceding the reference year are given for persons under probationary supervision. For CSOs, the total figures since the scheme's inception in November 1979 are shown for all the variables listed above except orders in progress from the previous year.

The parole and probation rates per 100 000 of the general population are shown for Australia

for each month, and are taken from the monthly publication Australian Community-Based Corrections Data.

Note, further, more extensive data on parole can be obtained from the NT Parole Board Report. This report includes statistics on the number of total applications and their outcome, cancellations, and matters dealt with by the board (e.g. reports, recommendations).

Further data on the total number of persons with CSOs at the first of the month may be obtained by referring to the monthly editions of Australian Community-Based Corrections Data. When available, this publication also shows the number of persons who had concurrent probation and CSOs, and who are included in the probation statistics.

CHAPTER 5 - JUVENILES

The subject of young people and crime has been one aspect of criminal justice of particular concern to many researchers and policy makers. There is, therefore, an interest in statistics which specifically refer to the involvement of young people in the various aspects of the criminal justice system. It should be noted that the age at which a young person is no longer legally defined to be a juvenile is not consistent between the various jurisdictions in Australia. Also, restrictions as to the age below which a child cannot be charged with a criminal offence varies across the States and Territories. It has therefore, not been possible to apply a stringent age criteria and thus this chapter has only aimed at describing those publications or elements of the criminal justice system which mainly refer to young people. Information as to the age of the persons covered by the various statistics has been provided in each case, as appropriate.

One of the main sources of statistics on juveniles is the annual report of each government department concerned with community welfare, as these departments are responsible for the welfare of children and the care and custody of young offenders. The other major source of data on juveniles is statistics from the Children's Courts. Thus this chapter has included those publications which present the data from the Children's Courts and the annual reports of the welfare departments.

Further statistics on young people may be obtained from publications listed in the other chapters of this report if detailed age break-downs are provided. Whilst this is not often the case the AIC publication of results from the National Prison Census does show separate figures for juveniles with separate categories for those under 16, and those aged 17, 18 and 19. Also, some annual reports from the police departments include statistics on juveniles. Because the extent of the data from these other sources is extremely limited they have not been repeated in this chapter.

The publications which have been described in this chapter may be classified into 3 groups, and have been presented in the following order:

(i) Those which contain statistics on corrective institutions only.

(ii) Those which contain statistics only on Children's Courts or Panels.

(iii) The annual reports which include statistics on a number of aspects of the criminal justice system.

For the annual reports the data have been listed separately for courts, panels, detention/supervision/care/etc., where applicable.

Also, where statistics on departmental expenditure cover some aspect of services for young offenders which can be separately identified a description of what was published is given.

The format used in providing definitions and descriptions of the variables differs depending on the source of the data. In those cases where the same definitions and categories apply to all tables these have been described following the listing of tables (i.e. generally publications of types (i) and (ii) above). Where there is variability in either the categories used within a publication, or definitions applied, the descriptions have been given using footnotes (e.g. the annual reports).

When using the statistics described in this chapter one should be extremely cautious as there are a number of important limitations and anomalies which apply. For example, cases which are not in relation to criminal offences (i.e. child welfare matters) may be included. Also, differences exist between jurisdictions for many variables, which often make State comparisons impossible. For instance:

- the age restrictions for offenders dealt with by Children's Courts
- the age at which a young person may be detained in an adult prison
- the age below which a child cannot be charged with a criminal offence
- the criteria whereby a young person will have his/her case heard by an adult court (i.e. types of offence, age, history of previous convictions etc.)
- the differences in the types of services or programs available (e.g. Children's Aid Panels, Community Service Orders, Intensive Neighbourhood Care, Attendance Centres etc.)

AIC PERSONS IN JUVENILE CORRECTIVE INSTITUTIONS

Frequency — Quarterly.

Reference Period — The reference period is the last day of the month for the last month of each quarter i.e. March, June, September, or December.

Data Sources & Collection — The data are obtained from the administrative records of the appropriate government departments in each State (e.g. Welfare Services, Community Welfare, Children's Services) and forwarded to the AIC. The AIC then compiles the data and issues the publication.

Scope — The scope of this publication is all juvenile corrective institutions. These are defined to be establishments mainly for child offenders, or children on remand for alleged offences, that have as one of their major aims the secure detention of the majority of residents. Establishments mainly for the detention of persons aged 18 or over are excluded.

Coverage — The statistics cover all persons in juvenile corrective institutions (including any young adults aged 18 or more) on the night of the last day of the reference month. Generally, the person should be counted only if he/she is actually in the institution on that night, and regardless of whether his/her placement is long term or short term and regardless of his/her 'usual' residence. However, when the last day of the month falls on a Friday, Saturday, or Sunday, persons on an authorised absence for the weekend only, and those absent on a group outing (e.g. a camp) organised and supervised by the authorities of the institution, are still counted.

Tables/ Statistics

- number of persons detained x State/Territory x age[1]
- number of persons detained aged 10-17 x detention status[2] x State/Territory x sex
- number of persons detained aged 10-17 x reason of detention[3] x State/Territory x sex
- rate of 10-17 year olds detained per 100 000 population[4] x sex

1: Age is taken as number of years at last birthday and the groups used are: 0-9 years; 1-year groups for 10-17; and 18 years or more.

2: Detention status is presented in two categories: (i) not awaiting hearing, outcome or penalty; and, (ii) awaiting hearing, outcome or penalty. Group (i) includes all persons who fit the category whether or not they are already under detention.

3: The 'reason of detention' describes a person as either an offender/alleged offender or non-offender.

4: This rate is calculated using appropriate age/sex population figures as at the last day of the quarter.

Comments

This series was begun in 1977 as a monthly collection entitled Juveniles Under Detention, and only included limited statistics. However, the initial collection had a number of problems with scope and coverage, and inconsistencies in the data supplied by each State. It was therefore revised and extended in conjunction with WELSTAT, and the first issue of the new series was published in August 1980 under the title Persons in Juvenile Corrective Institutions. For a period of 8 months in 1981 no publications appeared due to difficulties in obtaining data. It was then changed to a quarterly publication at the beginning of 1982.

Although further data are available for some States, statistics which are not available for all jurisdictions are not published. Certain States complete monthly returns which are forwarded to the AIC, and some States collect data on juveniles in adult prisons, but these figures are not uniformly available.

WELSTAT has been examining the possibility of obtaining statistics on recidivism of juvenile offenders and is planning the implementation of such a collection. Details have yet to be finalised, however it is possible that these data may then be published in the series Persons in Juvenile Corrective Institutions.

ABS
CANBERRA
NSW
4405.0

PERSONS UNDER GUARDIANSHIP AND CHILDREN IN SUBSTITUTE CARE

Frequency

Annual.

Reference Period

The reference date for the majority of the data is 30 June, however some 'flow' statistics on number of placements and discharges are also included and these refer to the fiscal year 1 July-30 June.

Data Sources & Collection

The data are collected and compiled by each State or Territory welfare department from its own records of persons under guardianship and from a census of its own establishments.

Editing of the data is undertaken by the WELSTAT Secretariat which consists of officers from the Department of Social Security and the ABS.

Scope

The statistics relate to persons under the guardianship of the State and Territory welfare departments and to children who are living apart from their natural or adoptive parents in foster care or in residential child care establishments. A person is under such guardianship if his/her legal guardian is the Minister, Director or other official of a State or Territory welfare department, where the guardianship is conferred under legislation other than legislation controlling the adoption of children or the Immigration (Guardianship of Children) Act 1946. That is, adoption and immigration cases are excluded.

Persons not under the guardianship of a State or Territory welfare department who are living in establishments operated by other government authorities and non-government organisations are currently not included. The statistics, therefore, do not provide a full count of the number of children in substitute care.

Coverage

Although the majority of persons under guardianship are children (defined as persons aged 17 years or less) some adults do remain under guardianship in exceptional circumstances. These adults have been included in the statistics however some tables indicate the figures separately for this group.

Tables/ Statistics

Persons/Children under Guardianship or in Care

- number of children under guardianship at 30 June x State/Territory x sex
- number of children under guardianship at 30 June per 1000 child population x State/Territory x sex
- number of persons under guardianship at 30 June x State/Territory x age x sex
- number and percentage of children under guardianship at 30 June x type of placement x State/Territory
- number of persons placed under guardianship during year x reason for guardianship x State/Territory x sex
- number of persons discharged from guardianship during year x reason for discharge x State/Territory x sex
- number of children in residential care establishments operated by State/Territory welfare departments x status of child x type of establishment x State/Territory
- number of children in foster care x status of child x State/Territory

Definition of Variables

Persons/Children under Guardianship or in Care

An adult is any person aged 18 years or more, and a child is any person aged less than 18. Although adults do not usually remain under guardianship except in special circumstances there are a number of such cases. For details on the definition of 'under guardianship' see the section on coverage above.

Age

The age groups used are: 0-4; 5-9; 10-14; 15-17; 18 or more.

Type of Placement

The types of placement are divided into 3 groups: (i) residential child care establishments; (ii) other residential care establishments; and (iii) other types of care.

Further details within these groups are given as follows:

(i) Establishments for handicapped children
Establishments for other children -
family group homes (scattered, clustered
campus homes
juvenile hostels
juvenile corrective institution
other homes for children

(ii) Hospitals and nursing homes
Boarding schools
Prisons
Residential adult care establishments

(iii) Foster care
Living with parent or other relative
Other adult care
Living independently
Unauthorised absence
Placement unknown

Reason for Guardianship

The reason for placement under guardianship is given as either due to the commission of an offence (including breaches of probation or similar orders and non-payment of a fine) or because the person's welfare was at risk (encompassing physical, mental, emotional and moral welfare).

Reason for Discharge

Four reasons for discharge from guardianship are given: expiry of specified time; death; adoption; and, other (including discharge by departmental decision, successful court appeals, parents application, and orders of Minister and Governor-in-Council).

Types of Residential Care Establishments

The same categories are used as for describing placements - see point (i) in 'Type of Placement' for details.

Status of Child

A child's 'status' is defined according to whether he/she is under the guardianship of a State/Territory welfare department or not.

Comments

The first national publication of statistics based on standardised definitions and classifications of data relating to persons under guardianship of State and Territory welfare departments, and to children who are living apart from their natural or adoptive parents in foster care or in residential child care establishments, was for the year ending 30 June 1979. The publication for the 1981/82 reference year was the last with the title given here. A new ABS bulletin with the same data, called 'Children in Care, Australia' (ABS catalogue number 4410.0), will now be produced, commencing with the 1982/83 statistics.

The bulletin described above includes detailed descriptions/definitions of the various categories of types of care and establishments as well as the classifications of reasons for guardianship. It also contains a summary of the legislative and administrative practices of the welfare departments in each State/Territory.

Statistics on the number and size of both government and non-government child care establishments and the number of fostered children in homes and the size of these homes are also shown in this bulletin.

The data are presented using the statistical standards developed by WELSTAT for social welfare statistics. The AIC publication 'Juveniles in Corrective Institutions' also used the standards developed by the WELSTAT project and a further collection on juvenile offenders and recidivism is currently being developed under this project.

BUREAU OF CRIME STATISTICS AND RESEARCH NSW

COURT STATISTICS - CHILDREN'S COURTS

Frequency	Annual.
Reference Period	The fiscal year, 1 July-30 June. (Note, the data for the other courts included in this publication are presented on a calendar year basis).
Data Sources & Collection	The data on offences by juveniles were supplied by the Department of Youth and Community Services, on the basis of the administrative records maintained by the department, and the ABS.
Scope	The scope of the section of this publication referring to juveniles is all criminal and child welfare matters dealt with by the Children's Courts, and all formal police cautions of juveniles in relation to criminal offences.
Coverage	Juveniles aged 10 to 17 years who offend against the criminal laws may be brought before the Children's Courts for conviction and sentence. However, for relatively minor offences, they may be dealt with by a system of formal police cautions. Children under the age of 10 cannot be found guilty of an offence. Children of all ages up to 18 may appear before the Children's Courts for complaints under the Child Welfare Act. This Act enables the courts to make orders with regard to certain non-criminal behaviour and conditions of juveniles, although these matters may relate to offences (e.g. breaches of probation). Strictly, the Child Welfare Act uses different terminology, defining a 'child' as a person under 16, and a 'young person' as a person aged 16-17. A juvenile offender is either a 'child' or a 'young person' who commits an offence.
Tables/ Statistics	1. Outcome/Penalty • number of matters involving proven offences x outcome x sex • number of proven care and protection matters x type of matter x outcome

- number of police cautions x type of offence x sex

2. Other Criminal Justice Variables

- number of distinct juveniles x type of matter (proven offences, police cautions - admitted offence, Child Welfare Act - proven matter)
- number of matters involving proven offences x type of offence x sex
- number of distinct juveniles with proven care and protection matters x type of matter x age (less than 10, 10-18) x sex
- number of proven care and protection matters x type of complaint x sex

3. Demographic Details

- number of distinct juvenile offenders x age (1-year groups) x sex
- number of distinct juvenile offenders x employment status (full-time student, employed, unemployed, other) x sex
- number of distinct juveniles cautioned x age (1-year groups) x sex
- number of distinct juveniles given care and protection orders x age (less than 5, 5-9, 1-year groups for 10-18) x sex

'Criminal Justice' Variables

Type of Offence

Eighteen separate offences are identified for juveniles charged with a criminal offence. They are: homicide; assault; sexual assault; robbery and extortion; break, enter, steal; vehicle theft; other theft; damage to property; receiving/unlawful possession; fraud and misappropriation; drug offences; driving/Motor Traffic Act offences; fare evasion; offences against liquor laws; unlawfully on premises (trespass); offensive behaviour; firearms offences; other.

Care and Protection Matter

Eight different types of such matters are identified: sexual misconduct; truancy; absconding; breach of probation; neglected child; destitute/homeless; uncontrollable; other.

Outcome

The court order handed down for all appearances involving juveniles in a Children's Court is specified. These court orders are identified according to the following categories: committed for trial or sentence; committed to prison; committed to a training institution; committed to the care of the Child Welfare Authorities; committed to the care of an approved person; suspended committal; probation; fine; disqualification of driver's licence; dismissal/discharge; sentence deferred; rising of court; admonished and discharged; other.

The outcome of court orders for proven care and protection matters is also specified using the above categories where appropriate.

Other Variables

Age of Defendant

The age of the defendant is taken to be as at the time of the court appearance. Different age groupings are used for different tables and these are specified in the above list of tables.

Comments

Some data for years prior to the reference period are also shown. They are: the number and type of proven care and protection matters over a 4 year period; the proportion of juvenile matters resulting in committal to a training institution or child welfare authority over an 8 year period; and, the proportional distribution of proven offences for 18 offence categories over a 4 year period.

However, when making comparisons between data from different years it should be noted that significant changes have occurred in the recording of statistics on juveniles in recent years. In 1982 a number of alterations to the classification of offences were made which means that there is not direct comparability between current offence statistics and those prior to the amendments.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY WELFARE SERVICES
ANNUAL REPORT - VICTORIA

Frequency — Annual.

Reference Period — The fiscal year, 1 July-30 June.

Data Sources & Collection — The data presented in this report are obtained from the administrative records of the department.

Scope — The Department of Community Welfare Services has statutory responsibility for the care, control and supervision of young people who have been sentenced by the courts. It also provides advisory services to the courts and to the young people who come before the courts. The supervision of probationers and parolees from YTCs, and of young offenders in family or community situations is also under this department's jurisdiction.

Whilst the majority of institutional facilities are provided, and run, by the department itself a few are operated by non-government organisations. However, all these facilities are included in the scope of the statistics.

Coverage — In catering for young offenders the department provides a number of schemes and facilities. These include probation, parole, supervision, youth training, Remand and Reception Centres and the Children's Court Advisory Service. Data from these schemes are covered in this report.

The Children's Courts, in the main, deal with offenders who are under the age of 17 at the time of the alleged offence although more serious offences may be dealt with by an adult court. The department operates an advisory service for the Children's Courts and figures on the reports and parole plans prepared by this service are included in the coverage.

The YTCs were established to cater for young offenders up to the age of 21 but some trainees may exceed this age, particularly if they were nearly 21 when sentenced, although they are unlikely to be much older. Thus, the coverage for the statistics in this report extends to young people of varying ages, and may include non-offenders.

The Reception Centres are designed to provide facilities for young people up to the age of 15 who have been admitted to the care of the department, are on remand or awaiting court hearings, or require temporary accommodation.

Tables/ Statistics

1. Probation, Parole, Supervision Orders

- number placed on probation
- number on parole at 1 July
- number released from parole
- number of paroles cancelled
- number of paroles completed
- number on parole at 30 June
- number placed on Supervision Order by Children's Court
- number under supervision at 30 June x regional facility x status (residential, attend group program, community supervision, temporarily off program)
- number of residents in supervised hostel accommodation at 30 June x type of hostel (departmental specialist, voluntary specialist, voluntary generalist)
- number supported in after care at supervised hostel x type of hostel (departmental specialist, voluntary specialist, voluntary generalist).

2. Youth Training and Reception Centre

- number of youth trainees referred from adult courts
- number of youth trainees referred from Children's Court
- number of young persons in departmental and voluntary YTCs at 30 June x centre x status (under sentence - ward, non-ward; safe custody/remand, ward)

- number of young persons in departmental Remand Centres at 30 June x centre x status (under sentence - ward, non-ward; safe custody/remand, ward)

- number of young persons in departmental Reception Centres at 30 June x centre x status (ward, non-ward)

3. Children's Court Advisory Service

- number of reports provided by Melbourne service x type of report (for applications for irreconcilable differences, pre-sentence, verbal)

- number of parole plans prepared by Melbourne service

- total number of pre-sentence reports prepared by department

Comments

In 1982/83 there was a reorganisation of the Department of Community Welfare Services and responsibility for adult offenders became the province of a separate department - the Department of the Office of Corrections.

Prior to this reorganisation the departmental annual report contained statistics on adult offenders, as well as court statistics for young persons. The data included covered the following areas:

- Attendance centres and prisons - number of persons received, discharged, in custody on 30 June, offence type

- CSOs, parole and probation - number of adults

- courts statistics for young people - offence type, court (Children's, adult), type and outcome of referrals to department

Information on these aspects of the criminal justice system may now be obtained from the publications of the Attendance Centre and Prison Census results, the annual reports of the Adult and Youth Parole Boards, and Sentencing Statistics - higher criminal courts (Victoria). Other court statistics including the Children's Courts in future will be available from the ABS publication 'Court Proceedings Initiated by Police, Victoria'.

Further, more detailed statistics on young offenders in Victoria may be obtained from the publications of results from the Youth Training and Reception Centres, and the annual report of the Youth Parole Board.

Many of the tables in this report also contain the comparable figures for previous years. For the summary data such as number of young people in each of the Youth Training and Reception Centres or under supervision of Youth Welfare Services, and referrals from the Children's Courts and adult courts the statistics are given for the 5-year period including the reference year. Earlier parole and probation figures are only given for the 2 previous fiscal years.

This report also contains statistics on child abuse and neglect such as the types of referrals accepted by the Children's Protection Society and number of Case Applications lodged at the Children's Court, however no data on numbers of children involved, prosecutions etc. are shown.

It should be noted that not all the young people included in the tables listed above are necessarily offenders, and may have been placed under the supervision of the department for other reasons. In particular, the supervised hostels run by the department and voluntary bodies mainly provide for young people on statutory orders such as wardship, as well as probation. Thus, many of the people at these hostels will not have committed a criminal offence but have required the service because they cannot remain at home. Also, children accommodated at Reception Centres include those awaiting court appearances for welfare matters and wards awaiting placement.

The computerisation of client information is currently being undertaken by the department and the improved capacity to efficiently maintain records may influence the data available in future reports.

A new scheme called Personal Attention and Care by Team (PACT) was established in the north western suburbs region in 1982 as an alternative to YTCs and Reception Centres, and the number of young people who participated in this scheme in 1983/84 is shown. An assessment of this pilot phase of the program found it to be an effective

scheme, and further PACT schemes are planned. Another similar scheme is currently being piloted in the western suburbs - Intensive Community Remand and Supervision Scheme (ICRASS) - although no statistics on this project are yet available.

REPORT OF THE YOUTH PAROLE BOARD - VICTORIA

Frequency Annual.

Reference Period The fiscal year, 1 July-30 June.

Data Sources & Collection The statistics presented in this publication are obtained from administrative records of the Youth Parole Board.

Scope Every young person sentenced by a court to be detained in a YTC is subject to the jurisdiction of the Youth Parole Board. A 'young person' is defined to be a person aged 21 years or less, however, in some cases persons older than 21 may be detained in a YTC.

Coverage The statistics presented in this publication cover all applications made to the Youth Parole Board to be released on parole during the reference year, and all persons on parole at some time during the year. Also, the coverage includes young people who were transferred from a prison to a YTC and hence come under the jurisdiction of the Youth Parole Board for the remainder of their sentence.

Tables/ Statistics

1. Parole Population Statistics

   - number of persons under jurisdiction of board in reference year
   - number of persons whose cases were considered by the board
   - number of persons on parole as at 1 July x age[1]
   - number of persons on parole as at 30 June x age[1]
   - number of persons released on parole x age[1]
   - number of persons released on parole x duration of parole period (less than 3 months, 3-6 months, 6-12 months, 1-2 years, 2 years or more)
   - number of paroles completed x age[1]

- number of special conditions included in parole orders x type of condition[2] x age[1]

- number of persons interviewed re release conditions x interviewing authority (board, assistant co-ordinator of Correctional Field Services, secretary of board)

- number of parolees interviewed by board following reported breaches of parole

1: The age of the person is taken to be as at the time he/she was paroled, and is specified in 1-year categories for 15-22 year olds, and with 1 group for those aged 23 or more.

2: The types of conditions specified are: abstain from alcohol; attend for psychiatric treatment; abstain from alcohol and attend for medical treatment; attend a Youth Welfare Service.

2. Committal Statistics

- number of persons under committal as at 1 July

- number of persons other than parolees under committal as at 30 June

- number of persons committed to a YTC x type of court (Children's, adult) x duration of sentence (less than 3 months, 3-6 months, 6-12 months, 1-2 years, 2 years or more)

- number of sentences completed without parole

- number of orders transferring person committed to a YTC to a prison x type of order (section 175 (1), section 177 (1))

- number of persons in a prison transferred to a YTC

3. Cancellations of Parole

- number of parole orders cancelled x type of cancellation (board, reconviction) x

duration of period on parole before cancellation (less than 1 month, 1-2 months, 2-3 months, 3-6 months, 6 months or more)

- number of parole orders cancelled x type of cancellation (board, reconviction) x age[1]

- number of parole orders automatically cancelled x offence leading to cancellation[2] x age[1]

1: See footnote 1 under point 1 above.

2: All offences committed by people on parole from which conviction and a sentence of detention or imprisonment resulted are shown. A total of 24 types of offence are listed.

Comments

This publication also contains figures on the number of: persons on parole as at 30 June; releases on parole; paroles cancelled by the board or by reconviction; and, paroles completed each year - for at least the 20 years prior to the reference year. (Note, the 1981/82 report also corrected minor omissions in these data which had occurred in previous reports.) YTCs only came into operation in 1965 when amendments were made to the Crimes Act and Justices Act allowing for the sentencing of young persons to detention in such centres and thus the prior statistics on YTCs date back to the commencement of these centres.

Sometimes young people may be sentenced to a term of imprisonment in an adult prison, and hence come under the authority of the Adult Parole Board. Statistics in relation to such persons are therefore included in the annual report of the Adult Board.

Although the board is required to both furnish reports and make recommendations at the request of the Minister, and receives reports (e.g. from parole officers) re those under its authority, no statistics are provided on these matters in the annual report.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY WELFARE SERVICES VICTORIA

CHARACTERISTICS OF YOUNG PEOPLE IN YOUTH TRAINING CENTRES - VICTORIA

Frequency Biennial.

Reference Period A census of YTCs is conducted every 2 years and collects data with respect to one specific night only. It therefore provides a 'snapshot' profile of the YTC population. The 1982 census was conducted on 26 June, and the 1984 one on 29 July.

Data Sources & Collection The census is undertaken by the Department of Community Welfare Services (Victoria) and the data are collected on a census form which is completed by staff of the YTCs. It is then collated and analysed by the Office of Research and Social Policy within the department.

Scope The scope of the census is all YTCs in Victoria which are the responsibility of the department. This currently includes 4 which are operated by the department (Turana, Langi Kal Kal, Malmsbury and Winlaton) and a fifth (Bayswater) which is operated by the Salvation Army in conjunction with the department.

Coverage All young persons who are under the care and supervision of a YTC on the reference night are included in the census. Thus, any person who, whilst under such care, was absent on approved leave at the time of the census, would be included. Each centre has different criteria as to for whom they will cater based on age, sex, and 'criminal' status. The age limits specified are between 14 and 21, however it is possible for someone who is either younger or older to be placed in a YTC.

Tables/ Statistics A description of the variables and categories used is given below the listing of tables, in the order in which they appear.

1. Trainee Characteristics by Youth Training Centre

   - age
   - sex
   - legal status

- ethnic origin
- family type - pre-reception
- type of residence - pre-reception
- accommodation sought on release
- region of last permanent address - pre-reception (18 regions in Victoria, interstate)
- section status in YTC
- time spent in current placement
- age at admission to current placement
- if ward, time spent in current wardship
- if ward, age at entry to current wardship
- major offence of offending youths
- categories of major offence of offending youths
- total sentence of sentenced youths
- total sentence in lieu of fines (less than 1 week, 1-7 in single weeks, 8 or more)
- number of prior convictions (1-8 in single counts, 9 or more)
- number of prior YTC convictions (1-7 in single counts, 8 or more)
- ever been on supervision order or probation order
- ever been a ward
- ever been in a hostel or youth welfare service
- ever been in foster care or residential child care
- ever been a convicted prisoner
- mental disabilities

- physical disabilities
- whether person is illiterate, innumerate, unable to tell time
- if not at school, level of education attained
- school attendance record - pre-reception
- employment status - pre-reception
- time unemployed - in 12 months pre-reception
- anticipated employment status - post-discharge

2. Trainee Characteristics by their Legal Status

- age
- sex
- YTC
- ethnic origin
- family type - pre-reception
- type of residence - pre-reception
- accommodation sought on release
- region of last permanent address - pre-reception
- section status in YTC
- time spent in current placement
- age at admission to current placement
- if ward, time spent in current wardship
- if ward, age at entry to current wardship
- major offence of offending youths
- categories of major offence of offending youths
- total sentence of sentenced youths

- total sentence in lieu of fines
- number of prior convictions
- number of prior YTC convictions
- ever been on supervision order or probation order
- ever been a ward
- ever been in a hostel or youth welfare service
- ever been in foster care or residential child care
- ever been a convicted prisoner
- mental disabilities
- physical disabilities
- whether person is illiterate, innumerate, unable to tell time
- if not at school, level of education attained
- school attendance record - pre-reception
- employment status - pre-reception
- time unemployed - in 12 months pre-reception
- anticipated employment status - post-discharge

Definition of Variables

Age at Time of Census/Age at Admission - the groupings shown are: 1-year categories for 12-20 years; 21 or more.

Legal Status

- on remand for an offence
- on remand or Safe Custody Order for care and protection
- in care through an application stating irreconcilable differences (between child and parents)

- in care as a ward, unsentenced
- already a ward, the young person has been returned to secure care, through an administrative procedure on orders from the Director-General of Community Welfare Services
- already a ward, on remand for offences
- already a ward, the young person has been returned by the court to secure care
- already a ward, the young person has been sentenced for offences to detention in a YTC
- not a ward, the young person has been sentenced for offences to detention in a YTC
- not a ward, but already under sentence to a YTC, the young person is on remand for further offences

Ethnic Origin - the cultural influences in which the child was raised. The categories specified are: Aboriginal; other Australian; Italian; Greek; Yugoslav; Dutch; French; other European; British-Irish; Asian; other.

Family Type - prior to apprehension, and based on the natural (or adoptive) family. The categories specified are: intact (i.e. complete); broken; reconstituted; parents deceased; whereabouts unknown.

Type of Residence - for the persons last permanent address prior to apprehension. The categories specified are: parents; relative; private board; own flat/house; foster family; hostel; children's home; family group home; friends; other; no permanent type.

Accommodation Sought on Release - parents; relatives; own flat/house; friends; hostel; foster care; children's home/family group home; transition unit; cannot place; other; unknown.

Section Status - open; closed; weekend leave; extended leave; approved leave.

Time in Current Placement - months: under 1, 2, 3-5, 6-11 12-17, 24 or more.

Time in Wardship - months: 1-2, 3-4, 5-6, 7-8, 9-10, 18-23; years: 2, 3, 4, 5 or more.

Age at Admission to Wardship - years: less than 2, 2-5, 5-9, 10-14, 15-16.

Major Offence/Category of Major Offence - that is the one for which the longest sentence was imposed. The 16 offence types listed are: manslaughter; assault - bodily harm; assault - other; rape; kidnap - abduction; armed robbery; robbery - other; burglary; fraud; unlawful possession; receiving; theft - motor vehicle; theft - other; arson; property damage; other.

They are grouped into 4 categories: offences against a person; property offences; property damage; and other.

Total Sentence of Sentenced Youths - that is the duration of the sentence to be served prior to remission and parole considerations. The periods listed are, months: 1, 2, 3-5, 6-11, 12-17, 18-23; years: 2, 3, 4.

Mental Disability - no known disability; behavioural problem; learning problem; psychiatric disorder; multiple disabilities.

Physical Disability - no known disability; mobility; speech/communication; hearing; ear/nose/throat; sight; neurological; respiratory/asthma; other; multiple disabilities.

Level of Education - preschool; primary years 1-6; secondary years - 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, Higher School Certificate; some tertiary; still at school.

School Attendance Record - not at school; regular attendance; suspended/expelled; irregular attendance.

Employment Status - at school; employed; seeking employment; not seeking a job.

Time Employed - the number of months young people were unemployed during the year immediately prior to reception are shown in the following groups: nil; under 3; 3-5; 6-8; 9-11; 12.

Anticipated Employment Status - the anticipated employment status on discharge as judged at the time of the census is given as: return to school; return to previous job; stay in 'workout' job; seek employment; not seek work.

Comments

The first YTC census was conducted in March 1972, and subsequent ones were held in May 1978 and 1980. Since 1982, the intention has been to conduct the census biennially, as close to 30 June as is possible. There have been few modifications to the data collected during this time with the exception of the 1972 census. This census did not obtain information on the following variables: major offence; previous contact with departmental programs; disabilities of young people. The above description is based on the results published for the 1982 census.

This publication includes a section which examines trends in the YTC population since the inception of such censuses. Frequencies and percentages are given for:

- legal status of youth trainees
- age of youth trainees by sex
- type of major offence of youth trainees by sex
- number of known previous convictions
- previous contact by youth trainees with departmental programs
- employment status of youth trainees
- known mental, physical, social disabilities

Also, the total population as at 30 June for all years in this period is given for males and females separately, and each institution. These figures are based on data collected by the department and included in their annual reports.

The report includes a copy of the form used to collect the census data, and detailed definitions of the variables. Thus, the exact meaning of the data, and level of detail available on the form can clearly be obtained.

A complete client information system will be introduced in the department in 1985, and this will include all details on juveniles and young people coming into contact with the department. It is therefore possible that more extensive information will be made available by the department in future reports.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY WELFARE SERVICES VICTORIA

CHARACTERISTICS OF YOUNG PEOPLE IN RECEPTION CENTRES - VICTORIA

Frequency Biennial.

Reference Period A census of Reception Centres is conducted every 2 years, and collects data with respect to one specific night. It therefore only provides a 'snapshot' profile of the population of these centres. The reference night for the 1982 census was 26 June, and that for the 1984 census was 29 July.

Data Sources & Collection The census of Reception Centres is undertaken by the Department of Community Welfare Services (Victoria). The department has designed a census form to be used in collecting the data, and this is completed by the staff of the Reception Centres. The forms are then collated and analysed by the Office of Research and Social Policy within the department.

Scope The scope of the census is all Reception Centres in Victoria, including both the central and regional facilities. There are currently 4 such centres: Baltara, Allambie, Miralee (Mildura), and Warrawee (Ballarat).

Coverage The census covers all children and young people under the care and supervision of a Reception Centre on the reference night. Thus, any person who is under such care, even if he/she is absent on approved leave at the time of the census, is included. Each centre has different criteria as to for whom they will cater, based on age, sex, and 'criminal' status. Generally, such centres are designed to provide facilities for children and young persons up to the age of 15. However, there are a few cases of slightly older children coming under the supervision of a Reception Centre.

Tables/ Statistics A description of the variables and categories used is given below the listing of tables, in the order in which they appear.

1. Characteristics of Persons by Reception Centre

   - age
   - sex

- legal status
- ethnic origin
- family type - pre-reception
- type of residence - pre-reception
- accommodation sought on release
- region of last permanent address - pre-reception (17 regions in Victoria)
- section status in Reception Centre
- time spent in current placement
- age at admission to current placement
- if ward, time spent in current wardship
- if ward, age at entry to current wardship
- if ward, region with case planning responsibility (18 regions)
- ever been a ward
- ever been on supervision order or probation order
- ever been in a hostel or youth welfare service
- ever been in foster care or residential child care
- mental disabilities of young people
- physical disabilities of young people
- is young person, illiterate, innumerate, unable to tell time
- employment status - pre-reception
- if at school, level of education attained
- if at school, school attendance record - pre-reception

2. Characteristics of Persons by Legal Status

- age
- sex
- Reception Centre
- ethnic origin
- family type - pre-reception
- type of residence - pre-reception
- accommodation sought on release
- region of last permanent address - pre-reception
- section status in Reception Centre
- time spent in current placement
- age at admission to current placement
- if ward, time spent in current wardship
- if ward, age at entry to current wardship
- if ward, region with case planning responsibility
- ever been a ward
- ever been on supervision order or probation order
- ever been in a hostel or youth welfare service
- ever been in foster care or residential child care
- mental disabilities
- physical disabilities
- whether person is illiterate, innumerate, unable to tell time
- employment status - pre-reception

- if at school, level of education attained
- if at school, school attendance record - pre-reception

Definition of Variables

Age - as at the time of the census. The groupings shown are: 2 years or less; 1-year categories for 3-16 years.

Legal Status -

- held on Safe Custody Order for an offence
- held on Safe Custody Order for a care and protection application
- in care through an application stating irreconcilable differences
- in care through an application made by parents
- in care as a ward, unsentenced
- already a ward, held on Safe Custody Order for offences
- already a ward, young person has been returned to the institution, through an administrative procedure on orders from the Director-General of Community Welfare Services
- already a ward, the young person has been returned to the institution by the court for offences

Ethnic Origin - the cultural influences in which the child was raised. The categories specified are: Aboriginal; other Australian; Italian; Greek; Yugoslav; Dutch; other European; British-Irish; other.

Family Type - prior to apprehension, and based on the natural (or adoptive) family. The categories specified are: complete; broken; reconstituted; parents deceased; whereabouts unknown.

Type of Residence - for the persons last permanent address prior to apprehension. The categories specified are: parents; relatives; private board; foster family; hostel; children's home; family group home; friends; hospital; other; none.

Accommodation Sought on Release - parents; relatives; friends; hostel; foster care; children's home/family group home; adoption; cannot place; other; unknown.

Section Status - open; closed; weekend leave; extended leave; other.

Time in Current Placement - months: under 1, 2, 3-5, 6-11, 12-17, 18-23, 24 or more.

Age at Admission - the persons age at the time of admission to his/her current placement is shown, with the following groups in months: 2, 3-5, 6-11, 12-17, 18-23; and 1-year groups for 2-15 years.

Time in Wardship/Age at Entry to Wardship - months: under 1, 2, 3-5, 6-11, 12-17, 18-23; 1-year groups for 2 years or more.

Mental Disability - no known disability; mentally retarded; behavioural problems; learning problems; multiple disabilities.

Physical Disability - no known disability; mobility; speech/communication; hearing; sight; neurological; respiratory/asthma; other; multiple disabilities.

Employment Status - too young; at school; employed; seeking employment; not seeking a job.

Level of Education - preschool; primary years 1-3, 4, 5, 6; secondary years 7, 8, 9, 10.

School Attendance Record - not at school; regular attendance; suspended/expelled; irregular attendance.

Comments

The first Reception Centre Census was held in 1980 and they have been conducted biennially since then. They are undertaken as part of the department's program for a cycle of censuses on Youth Training Centres, Attendance Centres and Reception Centres.

The reference dates for the Reception Centre Censuses have been different for each one, however, they are held as close to 30 June as is possible. The above description is based on the results published for the 1982 census.

This publication also includes a section which examines the trends in the Reception Centre populations. Trends in the census results showing frequencies, percentages and changes since the first census are shown for the following variables:

- age of young people by sex
- legal status of young people
- region of last permanent address pre-reception of young people
- type of residence pre-reception of young people
- accommodation sought on release by young people
- known mental and physical disabilities of young people
- known social disabilities of young people
- prior contact by young people with departmental programs (probation/supervision order, hostel, wardship)

Also, the populations of each of the Reception Centres as at 30 June for the last decade, and the percentage change for that decade are given, based on departmental annual report statistics.

The Department of Community Welfare Services plans to develop a State-wide network of regional Reception Centres. At present there are only 2 regional centres, however there will clearly be an increase in the statistics for such centres as the network is developed.

The same census form is used for the Youth Training and Reception Centres censuses and a copy of this form, along with the definitions and explanations required for its completion, is provided in this publication.

A complete client information system will be introduced in the department in 1985, and this will include all details on juveniles and young people coming into contact with the department. It is therefore possible that more extensive information may be made available by the department in future reports.

ABS
VICTORIA
4501.2

COURT PROCEEDINGS INITIATED BY POLICE,
VICTORIA - CHILDREN'S COURTS

Frequency — Annual.

Reference Period — The calendar year, 1 January-31 December.

Data Sources & Collection — The statistics contained in this publication are obtained from Victorian Police records. The data are then compiled annually by the ABS.

Scope — The scope of the statistics from this bulletin which are described in this section is Children's Courts in Victoria. That is, courts for the hearing of offences alleged against, and for other proceedings in relation to the welfare of, any child under the age of 17 years at the time of an alleged offence and not over 18 years at the time of being brought before the court. All indictable and summary offences alleged against a child may be heard and determined by a Children's Court with the exception of homicide.

Coverage — The coverage of this publication is matters brought before these courts in which proceedings were initiated by the police either by arrest or summons. Proceedings initiated by persons and authorities other than the police are excluded from the statistics. Thus, care applications against children under the Community Welfare Services Act and proceedings initiated by private individuals (e.g. by parents in relation to a child) are not counted.

Drunk and disorderly, motor vehicle, traffic and related offences are also excluded.

Tables/ Statistics

1. Outcome/Penalty

- number of penalties for proven criminal offences x type of offence x type of penalty[1]

- number of penalties for most serious offence proven x offence group x type of penalty[2] x sex

1: The types of penalties listed in this table are: full-time detention; care/control of Welfare Department; probation/bond; loss/suspension of driver's licence; fine; other.

2: The types of penalties listed in this table are: detention; recognizance/ bond/probation; fine.

2. Other Criminal Justice Variables

- number of criminal offences finalised x offence group

3. Demographic Details

- number of proven criminal offences x type of offence x age (under 15, 15 or more) x sex
- number of appearances where a criminal offence was proven x type of offence x age (under 15, 15 or more) x sex
- number of criminal offences finalised x sex

Definition of Variables and Comments

For definitions of all the variables and categories used (other than where shown above), and comments on the data refer to the description of this publication in the chapter on court statistics.

DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN'S SERVICES REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR AND STATISTICAL SUPPLEMENT - QUEENSLAND

Frequency Annual.

Reference Period The fiscal year, 1 July-30 June.

Data Sources & Collection The data presented in this report are obtained from departmental records and the Children's Court, and are compiled by the ABS.

Scope The scope of these statistics is defined by the jurisdiction and responsibility of the Children's Courts and the Department of Children's Services.

The Department of Children's Services responsibility in the area of criminal justice is to administer the Children's Services Act. In so doing it provides assistance to the Children's Courts in the form of attendance at courts to represent the department, information and counselling services to children and families, pre-sentence and family assessment reports, and advice on the effects of orders. Departmental officers must also perform the statutory duties necessary when children are remanded in custody of the Director or placed in care.

The department's responsibility also encompasses the provision of correctional facilities for the detention of juveniles and membership of the Serious Offenders Review Panel.

Coverage The Children's Courts deal with children aged less than 18 who are charged with criminal offences, and children who are subject to applications for care and control or care and protection orders. The statistics presented here cover both the criminal and child welfare matters dealt with by the Children's Courts, however, no figures on the number of pre-sentence and other reports completed are given.

In providing for the detention, supervision and care of juveniles the department provides a number of different types of facilities such as home care, hostel/group care and residential institutions. It also arranges placements of children in non-departmental residential care and in establishments which are not run by the department (e.g. adult prisons, hospitals). The coverage for the statistics in this report includes all children placed in care, supervision or detention regardless of the type of placement.

As noted above, the department is represented on the Serious Offenders Review Panel which monitors and reviews all cases of the children charged with serious offences and some data on reports and cases dealt with by this panel are published in the report. A description of these statistics has been given in the 'Comments' section below.

Tables/ Statistics

1. Children's Court Statistics

- number of children appearing before court x centres at which courts may be held (214 centres)
- number of appearances before court for criminal matter x offence[1] x outcome[2] x sex
- number of appearances before court for criminal matter x offence[1] x age (less than 10, 1-year age groups for 10-17) x sex
- number of appearances before court for criminal matter x most serious outcome[3] x age (less than 10, 1-year age groups for 10-17) x sex
- number of criminal charges heard x offence[1] x outcome[2] x sex
- number of criminal charges heard x offence[1] x age (less than 10, 1-year age groups for 10-17) x sex
- number of criminal charges heard x offence group [1] (8 categories) x place of residence[4] x sex
- number of appearances before court by application x type of application[5] x outcome[6] x sex
- number of appearances before court by application x type of order (care and control, care and protection) x reason for order[7] x age (1-year groups) x sex
- number of children dealt with[8] x place of residence[4] x age (1-year groups) x sex

1: Appearances are classified according to the most serious offence involved in an appearance. A total of 43 offence categories are specified, divided into 8 offence groups: homicide etc.; assault etc.; robbery and extortion; fraud and misappropriation; theft, break and enter, etc.; property damage; driving, traffic, etc.; other.

2: The outcomes of appearances are shown as: discharged or withdrawn; committed for trial or sentence; unconvicted - admonished and discharged, committed into care, placed under supervision, other; convicted - imprisoned, committed into care, placed under supervision, fined and/or restitution, other.

3: The outcome categories used are similar to those specified above in footnote 2, however a further category of 'parent ordered into a recognizance' is added, and a distinction is made between those committed to a higher court for trial, and those committed for sentence.

4: The place of residence of the offender is shown according to the 11 statistical divisions, with further breakdowns for the Brisbane division (into 18 areas) and the larger statistical districts (7 towns are listed).

5: Applications are grouped into 7 types as specified in the Children's Services Act. They are: destitute or homeless; exposed to moral danger; unfit guardianship; truancy; uncontrolled; criminal misconduct; other orders. Details are shown for a total of 24 categories in these 7 groups.

6: The outcome of applications listed are: order refused; order revoked; committed into care and control; ordered into care and protection; placed under supervision; placed under protective supervision; parents ordered into a recognizance; other.

7: A total of 11 reasons are listed, as specified in the Children's Services Act - 3 for care and control orders and 8

for care and protection orders. The care and control orders are: likely to fall into a life of vice or crime; exposed to moral danger; uncontrollable. The reasons given for care and protection orders are: neglected; exposed to physical or moral danger; deserted by parents; other unfit guardianship; abandoned, no fixed place of abode; likely to fall into a life of vice or crime; truancy; other.

8: 'Children dealt with' includes all children appearing before the court both in regard to offences and care orders, and refers to distinct children.

2. Children Placed in Care, Supervision

- number in residential care as at 30 June in year preceding reference year x institution[1]
- number admitted to residential care during year x institution[1]
- number leaving residential care during year x institution[1]
- number in residential care as at 30 June x type of order (care and protection, care and control, remand) x institution[1] x sex
- number of children in care as at 30 June x type of care[2] x type of order (care and protection, care and control) x sex
- number of children placed under Director's supervision x type of supervision (protective, other) x court ordering supervision[3] x sex
- reasons for admission to care and protection[4] x sex
- reasons for coming into care and control[5] x sex

1: Institutions are classified into 9 different types using the categories defined by WELSTAT. They are: juvenile corrective institutions; receiving and assessment centres; congregate care institutions; campus-style facilities;

clustered family group homes; family group homes; establishments for the handicapped; hostels; other. The statistics are then listed for a total of 74 institutions, classified by type.

2: Details are listed for 22 different types of care in which a child may be placed, including departmental and non-departmental residential care, other establishment care (e.g. gaol, hospital, and other care such as the Proctor Program and foster care). Other classifications also listed cover absconders from care and those living interstate.

3: Children may be placed under supervision by either the Children's, District or Supreme Courts. For placements by the Children's Courts separate figures are also given for those orders resulting from an offence, and those from applications.

4: The majority of the 28 reasons listed relate to the situation of the parents, and why they are unable to care for the child. However, details are also given as to the number of children ordered into care and protection by the Supreme and Children's Courts.

5: The reason why a child came into care and control may be the result of an application, or because he/she committed an offence. In the latter case details are shown separately for cases where there was a conviction, and those where there was not.

3. Finances

- expenditure on departmental institutions x type of expenditure (salaries, contingencies, expenditure by Department of Works)

Comments

The 1982/83 Report of the Director of the Department of Children's Services is presented in two sections, with a statistical supplement being published separately. This supplement only contains tables and for a description of the work of the department and some further figures, the main report must be consulted. However, future

reports will return to the previous single-part format with the tables included in the main report.

The Serious Offenders Review Panel, made up of members of the department, was set up to monitor and regularly review children charged with serious offences. The panel receives frequent reports on these children and may make recommendations or suggestions on the treatment of the offenders. This publication provides the following statistics with regards cases dealt with by the panel: number of initial case review reports (i.e. reports submitted immediately after a child is sentenced); number of full case review reports; number of progress reports; total number of cases dealt with; number of children dealt with.

Frequency Annual.

Reference Period The fiscal year, 1 July-30 June.

Data Sources & Collection The statistics presented on Children's Courts are compiled by the ABS from data supplied by the Department of Children's Services. The department maintains records of all juveniles appearing before the Children's Courts. The figures on children under orders are collected by the Department of Children's Services as part of the WELSTAT 'Children in Care' collection.

Scope The scope of the data from Children's Courts is both criminal and child welfare matters dealt with by these courts. Likewise the scope of the statistics on orders is both criminal and welfare matters.

Coverage These statistics cover cases finalised before the Children's Courts apart from petitions, remands, traffic and parking breaches where penalties are paid without a court appearance and civil cases. However, applications are included and are separately identified in most tables.

The statistics on orders refer to all children who are under an order on 30 June.

Tables/ Statistics

1. Outcome (Children's Court Appearances)

   - number of application appearances x type of application
   - number of application appearances x reason for application x outcome x sex
   - number of offence appearances x most serious offence charged x outcome x sex
   - number of charges heard x type of offence x outcome x sex

2. Demographic Details (Children's Court Appearances)

   - number of children dealt with x sex
   - number of children dealt with x place of residence x age

3. Children Under Orders

- reason for order (care and protection, offence) x type of placement
- type of order x type of placement

'Criminal Justice' Variables

Applications

A child may appear before a Children's Court as a result of an application to the court by an authorised person for a care and protection or care and control order. Three types of grounds for making an application to the court for care and control are listed: likely to fall into a life of vice or crime; exposed to moral danger; uncontrollable. The grounds for care and protection orders shown are: neglected; other unfit guardianship; likely to fall into a life of vice or crime; other.

A total of 24 reasons for applications to the Children's Court are listed, classified into 7 main groups: destitute or homeless; exposed to moral danger; unfit guardianship; truancy; uncontrolled; criminal misconduct; other.

Type of Offence/Most Serious Offence Charged

Offences are grouped into 8 categories: homicide etc.; assault etc.; robbery and extortion; fraud and misappropriation; theft, breaking and entering, etc.; property damage; driving, traffic etc.; other. A total of 42 offences classified into these 8 groups are then listed for all tables.

The most serious offence charged is defined by the statutory maximum penalty using the following general heirarchy of penalties:

- imprisonment, custodial care
- fine
- other

Outcome of Application

The outcomes of appearances for applications which are specified are: order refused; order revoked; committed into care and control; ordered into care and protection; placed under supervision; parents ordered into a recognizance; other.

Outcome of Offences

The outcomes specified for appearances for criminal matters are:

- discharged or withdrawn
- committed for sentence or trial
- unconvicted proven offences - admonished and discharged, committed into care, placed under supervision, other
- convicted proven offences - imprisoned, committed into care, placed under supervision, fined and/or restitution, other

A proven offence is one where the commission of the offence was established, although this may or may not result in conviction.

Children Dealt With

This refers to the number of distinct children dealt with by the Children's Courts. A child who appears on several charges at the one time, or on several occasions in the year is only counted once. Also, if a child appears before the court for both an offence and an application at the same appearance then he/she is counted once.

Type of Placement

Placements are classified into 3 categories:

- residential care establishments (i.e. places which are mainly for the care and supervision of children)
- at home or with relatives
- other - including separate figures for the number in juvenile corrective institutions

Type of Order

Five different types of order are identified. They are: detention at Her Majesty's Pleasure; care and control; care and protection; supervision; protective supervision.

Other Variables

Place of Residence

The usual place of residence of children is shown according to both the Statistical Division, and Statistical District based on ABS boundaries. There are 11 statistical divisions however further, separate figures, are also shown for a total of 18 areas within the Brisbane Statistical Division. There are 7 statistical districts in Queensland and separate figures are also shown for each of these.

Age

One-year age categories are used covering children aged 0-17 years.

Comments

Some data for years prior to the reference year are also included. Statistics on appearances for applications and offences, and charges heard are given for the 5 preceding years showing the reason for the application, types of offence and outcomes.

The tables on children under orders were included in this publication in 1982/83 for the first time although these data, along with more detailed statistics on orders and Children's Courts, are also published in the Department of Children's Services Annual Report.

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LAW AND ORDER, QUEENSLAND (PRELIMINARY) - CHILDREN'S COURTS

Frequency	Annual.
Reference Period	The reference periods for the different courts have been different in recent publications, hence each publication covered 2 fiscal years. For the 1981/82, 1982/83 edition the Children's Court statistics refer to the 1982/83 fiscal year. However, from 1983/84 onwards the same 3 reference periods will apply for all the data.
Data Sources & Collection	The statistics presented are compiled by the ABS from data supplied by the Department of Children's Services. The department maintains records of all juveniles appearing before the Children's Courts.
Scope	The scope of the data from Children's Courts is both criminal and child welfare matters dealt with by these courts.
Coverage	These statistics cover cases finalised before the Children's Courts apart from petitions, remands, traffic and parking breaches where penalties are paid without a court appearance, and civil cases. However, applications are included and are separately identified in most tables.
Tables/ Statistics	1. Children's Court Statistics

- number of appearances x type of appearance (offence, application for care and control, application for care and protection)
- number of appearances for offences x outcome
- number of appearances x outcome
- number of proven offences x sex
- number of proven offences x type of offence
- number of proven offences resulting in a police caution

'Criminal Justice' Variables

Appearances

Defendants appearing on more than one charge on the same day are counted once only and are classified to the most serious charge. This is defined by the statutory maximum penalty using the following general hierarchy:

- imprisonment, custodial care
- fine
- other

Outcome

The categories used to describe outcome for all types of appearances are: dismissed or withdrawn (including orders revoked); committed for sentence or trial; imprisoned; committed into care and control; ordered into care and protection; placed under supervision; placed under protective supervision; parents ordered into a recognizance; fined; convicted and discharged; admonished and discharged.

Proven Offences

All charges for which the commission of an offence was established are counted, including those where a conviction was not recorded.

Type of Offence

Offences are grouped into 12 categories, similar to those used for the higher and Magistrates' Court statistics.

Police Caution

The police may decide not to proceed against juvenile offenders and merely issue a caution. Thus, these figures do not strictly refer to courts data.

Comments

All the tables listed above also include the data for the 5 years prior to the reference year.

For more detailed information on Children's Courts see the final publication of this series (i.e. Law and Order, Queensland).

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY WELFARE ANNUAL REPORT - WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Frequency — Annual.

Reference Period — The report covers the fiscal year 1 July-30 June. However, some statistics on Children's Courts refer to the calendar, not fiscal year and where this is the case it has been noted below in the listing of the statistics.

Data Sources & Collection — The statistics presented in this report are based on data collected by the Department of Community Welfare. The department maintains records for all children dealt with by any of its services.

Scope & Coverage — The Department of Community Welfare has responsibility for all young offenders, that is children under the age of 18 who have committed a criminal offence. However, the various aspects of the department's services may only cover specific groups of children. For example, the Children's (Suspended Proceedings) Panel deals with juvenile first offenders aged 7-16 at the time of committing the offence. Whilst all departmental institutions are covered each has age and/or sex criteria on placements and restrictions on the type of child admitted (e.g. those awaiting court appearances, recurrent or serious offenders).

The Children's Courts deal with offenders aged less than 18 who are not dealt with by a panel, or higher court. Juveniles who have committed more serious offences or are referred by a Children's Court may appear before a Supreme or District higher court.

Tables/ Statistics

1. Children's Court Statistics

- number of charges dealt with by metropolitan Children's Courts[1] x court hearing charge (Perth, Fremantle, Midland, Rockingham)
- number of charges dealt with by Perth Children's Court[1]
- number of remands dealt with by Perth Children's Court[1]
- number of cases dealt with by Perth Children's Court x type of offence (13 categories)

- juveniles appearing before adult courts[2] - type of court, charges, sentence/outcome, age, sex

1: Note, these statistics cover a calendar year, and refer to the year overlapping the first half of the reference year of the report.

2: Details on these juveniles are given for each individual case separately and therefore provide exact information as to: the type of court, (Supreme or District), all charges, duration of prison sentences, minimum prison terms specified, age at time of sentence etc.

2. Children's Panel Statistics

- number of offenders appearing before panels x area (metropolitan, country) x race (Aboriginal, other) x sex

- number of offenders appearing before panels x area (metropolitan, country) x age (1-year groups)

- number of offences dealt with by panels x type of offence[1] x area (metropolitan, country)

- percentage of children appearing before panels who re-offend

1: Offences are divided into the following five categories: property, person, good-order, traffic, drugs.

3. Children in Institutionalised Detention, Under Guardianship and Control

- number of children admitted to secure institutions x race (Aboriginal, other) x sex[1]

- number of children admitted to secure institution x area of State[1,2]

- number of children admitted to secure institution x reason for admission[3]

- number of children admitted to secure institution x source of admission[4]

- number of children admitted to secure institution x length of stay[5]

- number of children admitted to secure institution x school/employment status[6] (primary, secondary, employed, unemployed)

- number of children admitted to secure institution x placement on discharge[7]

- number of children admitted to secure institution x whether previously admitted[8]

- number of children discharged[8]

- average age of children admitted[8]

- number of children under care as at 30 June x status of care (guardianship, control)

1: These details are provided for the institutions of Walcott, Longmore Remand and Longmore Assessment Centres only.

2: The Department of Community Welfare has 9 divisional offices. The divisional distribution of children admitted to institutions is given for Longmore Remand, Longmore Assessment and Nyandi based on the divisional office which dealt with the case.

3: The reasons for admission are given where appropriate (Walcott, Longmore Remand) and vary according to the purpose of the institution.

4: Most institutions have one main source of admissions. However, details of number of children admitted to Walcott are given for 8 different sources (e.g. metropolitan courts, institutions, departmental facility, board/foster homes).

5: The length of stay is described in the following groups for the institutions of Walcott, Longmore Remand and Longmore Assessment Centres: less than one week; 1-4 weeks; 5-6 weeks; 7-12 weeks; 13-24 weeks; more than 24 weeks. However, the other institutions only provide data on the average length of stay.

6: These details are provided for the institutions of Walcott, Longmore Remand and Longmore Assessment Centres only.

7: Details on the placement on discharge of children held at Walcott, Longmore Remand and Longmore Assessment Centres are given with the following types of groups (e.g. home/relatives, departmental institution, foster home, prison).

8: These details are provided for the institutions of Hillston, Riverbank, and Nyandi only.

Comments

Whilst statistics on receipts and expenditure of the department and grants given are presented, details specific to any of the costs associated with juvenile offenders are not available.

In 1982/83 a computerised record keeping system was implemented which will improve the efficiency of the department in managing data. This resulted in some tables which were previously available being excluded from the 1982/83 report, which is the one described above. The development of a statistical information plan was also begun in this year, and had an effect on the statistics available. Whilst the 1982/83 report states that a supplement for the statistics section would be available at a later date, this was not done. It is planned that the 1983/84 annual report will contain more statistics than in previous years, and in 1984/85 an even more extensive range of data is planned to be included.

In recent years there has been considerable attention paid to the treatment of juvenile offenders in WA. A number of recent changes and developments currently planned will clearly influence the statistics and type of information available. Some amendments were made to the Child Welfare Act in 1983, and other proposals for change are being discussed. The 1983 amendments had CSOs incorporated into the Act as previously they were only done on the basis of an administrative arrangement between the department and special Magistrates. These amendments also incorporated CSOs as an alternative to paying a fine which was not previously an option. An examination of the department's residential institutions, and use of these for young

offenders, was also undertaken in 1982/83 and a number of alternative approaches were planned for introduction in 1983/84. Children's Court facilities were increased in 1983 with the opening of new courts in March and August.

Data for years preceding the reference year are also available in this report for a number of the variables. For example, in the 1982/83 report, the: total number of admissions into residential institutions in the preceding 2 years is given for some of the institutions; Children's Court data on charges, remand and drug offences in the preceding 2-4 years are shown; and the number of children under guardianship and control over a 5-year period is specified. A graph of the number of offenders appearing before metropolitan and country Children's Panels over a 10-year period is also included in this report.

DEPARTMENT FOR COMMUNITY WELFARE REPORT - SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Frequency — Annual.

Reference Period — The fiscal year, 1 July-30 June.

Data Sources & Collection — The department established a computerised recording system in 1982/83 to provide information on workload and client services. The figures for all the variables in this report appear to be obtained from departmental records.

Scope — The scope of these statistics is defined by the jurisdiction and responsibility of the Children's Courts and the Department for Community Welfare.

The department is responsible for administration of the Community Welfare Act which covers children under the age of 18, or those under the guardianship of the Minister. It also provides an assessment service to evaluate the needs of children who have been referred to it, and their families.

The department's responsibility includes the provision of correctional facilities, establishments and programs for the care, correction, detainment, training and treatment of juvenile offenders. It also must perform the necessary duties for, and take care of, children who are remanded in custody.

Coverage — Screening panels consider the cases of all children arrested or reported for offences, except charges of homicide and motor vehicle or traffic offences by children over the age of 16, other than prescribed offences. These panels consist of a community welfare worker of the department as well as a police officer, and recommend whether a child is dealt with by a Children's Court, a Children's Aid Panel (CAP), or, since 1982, cautioned by a member of the police force. Both these services are included in the coverage of the data presented in this report.

The Children's Courts may deal with young offenders aged less than 18, except in certain cases where a serious offence has been committed (e.g. homicide). The CAP comprises a community welfare worker, and a senior police officer, or officer from the Department of Education for truancy matters, and may warn or counsel children

and parents or request them to enter or provide a rehabilitative program. Further, they must refer all matters where the child does not admit the allegations, or requests that the matter be dealt with by a court to the Children's Court. The coverage includes both the criminal and child welfare matters which are dealt with by these courts and panels. However, no figures on the number of pre-sentence or other reports completed by departmental officers are given.

A child may be placed under guardianship either by the Community Welfare Act or the Children's Protection and Young Offenders Act. In providing for the guardianship, control, remand in custody or detention of young people, the department makes use of a number of different types of facilities. It may take care of the children in departmental residential establishments (e.g. the YTC), arrange placements in non-departmental residential care (e.g. the Intensive Neighbourhood Care Scheme) or under other non-departmental care (e.g. prisons). The coverage for the statistics in this report includes all children placed in care or detention regardless of the type of placement.

The assessment service provided by the Department for Community Welfare mentioned above receives referrals mostly from the Children's Courts, as well as from community welfare workers, CAPs and other agencies. A description of what statistics are available with respect to this service is included in the 'Comments' section below.

Tables/ Statistics

1. Children's Court Statistics

- number of appearances x age (1-year groups) x sex
- number of appearances x action leading to appearance[1] x sex
- number of appearances x type of matter[2] x sex
- number of offenders x whether a first offence x age (1-year groups) x sex
- number of appearances by children who had previously appeared before a CAP x number of panel appearances x age (1-year groups) x sex

- number of children charged with crimes of violence x type of offence[3]

- number of offences x alleged offence (19 categories) x age (1-year groups) x sex

- number of offenders x alleged offence (19 categories) x age (1-year groups) x sex

1: The process leading to, or reason for, Children's Court appearances are given as: arrest; summons; referred from another court; progress report; referred from CAP applications.

2: The types of matters listed for Children's Court appearances are: offences; welfare matters; truancy; breaches of recognizance; applications. Appearances before CAPs are identified as relating to either offences or truancy matters. The number of matters heard concurrently with other matters is also shown.

3: This table gives the number of children for whom the major charge brought against them involved violence, and 11 such offences are identified.

2. Children's Aid Panel (CAP) Statistics

- number of appearances x age (1-year groups) x sex

- number of offenders x whether a first offence x age (1-year groups) x sex

- number of appearances x number of previous CAP appearances (0, 1, 2, 3, 4 or more) x age (1-year groups) x sex

- number of appearances x outcome[1] x sex

- number of appearances x type of matter (offence, truancy) x sex

- number of offences x alleged offence (19 categories) x age (1-year groups) x sex

- number of offenders x alleged offence (19 categories) x age (1-year groups) x sex

1: The outcomes listed are: warn and counsel; undertaking by child; varied undertaking; referred to court; undertaking completed.

3. Children Placed under Guardianship, Control, Detention Orders

- number of children placed under guardianship or control order for first time x type of placement (from Children's Court, under Community Welfare Act) x type of order (guardianship of the Minister of Community Welfare[1], control of the Director-General of Community Welfare) x sex

- number of children released from guardianship or control orders x type of release[2] x sex

- number of children on orders for not paying fines as at 1 July x type of order (detention, warrant[3]) x sex

- number of orders issued in reference year for not paying fines[4] x type of order (detention, warrant[3]) x sex

- number of children on orders for not paying fines[4] as at 30 June x type of order (detention, warrant[3]) x sex

- number of releases from detention orders for not paying fines x sex

- number of releases from warrants for not paying fines x reason for release (fine paid, term served) x sex

- number of children under guardianship, detention or control orders as at 30 June x status of child (offender, non-offender) x type of placement[5] x sex

- number of children on bonds with supervision as at 1 July x sex

- number of children on bonds with supervision as at 30 June x sex

- number of children placed on bonds with supervision during reference year x sex

- number of bonds with supervision which expired during reference year x sex

- number of bonds with supervision estreated, transferred to adult probation x sex

- number of children placed in intensive neighbourhood care x type of placement[6] x region[7]

1: Placement under these orders by the Children's Court include short-term guardianship during periods of adjournment.

2: The types of release shown are: order expired; on application to the Minister; legally adopted; died; invalid order; by appeal to court; withdrawn.

3: The figures on warrants represent children who are not under detention or a controlling order.

4: This is the total number of detention orders or warrants issued and children admitted more than once are counted for each occurrence.

5: There are 14 different establishments for departmental residential care - including the YTC and Youth Remand and Assessment Centre; five types of non-departmental residential care including hostels, and intensive neighbourhood care; and, 8 other types of health, educational or adult residential care such as hospitals, prisons, parents etc.

6: Offenders may be placed in intensive neighbourhood care (INC) when remanded by a court or following a court order. The number of such placements for INC remand, INC support, INC adolescents and INC emergency placements are shown.

7: The department has 7 regional offices and the figures are given for the number of placements coming under the jurisdiction of each office.

4. Remands in Custody

- number of children remanded in custody as at 1 July x whether previously placed under detention, guardianship or control orders x institution (Training Centre, Remand and Assessment Centre) x sex

- number of children received in remand x whether previously placed under detention, guardianship or control orders x institution (Training Centre, Remand and Assessment Centre) x sex

- number of releases from remand x whether previously placed under detention, guardianship or control orders x institution (Training Centre, Remand and Assessment Centre) x type of release[1] x sex

1: A total of 18 different types of release from remand are listed including: remands to other training/assessment centres; placed under guardianship of Minister; bond with supervision; fined; transferred to gaol; absconded; committed for trial.

4. Finances

- net cost per child per day at departmental centres[1] x type of expenditure (Department for Community Welfare, Public Buildings Department, Superannuation)

- cost of program/services x type[2]

1: The costs and average number of residents is given for 12 departmental training, assessment and residential care centres including the YTC and Youth Remand and Assessment Centre.

2: Details are provided separately for the following programs or services: Screening Panels and Children's Aid Panels; services to the Children's Court; the Training Centre; the Remand and Assessment Centre; the Intensive Neighbourhood Care and Intensive Personal Supervision by a mentor programs; and, youth project services and centres.

Comments

It should be noted that some of the above statistics do not only refer to children charged with committing an offence, but also encompass children appearing before the court or placed under guardianship or control for welfare matters.

Developments in the department's computerised recording system have been occurring in recent years with the view to increasing the amount of statistical data available. The above statistics apply to the 1982/3 report and later editions may provide more extensive or detailed information.

There have been significant changes in the treatment of young offenders and programs available for their punishment in the last few years. Clearly, as these developments have occurred, there have been changes in the relevant data available. For example, the community service defaults payment program was introduced in 1982/83 which allowed young offenders to perform community service to pay off a fine. The number of warrants satisfied by community work in the reference year is shown in this report. A CSO program involving supervised community service also exists and may be ordered by the Children's Court as a condition of a bond in lieu of a period of detention, or as part of a conditional release from a secure centre. The scope of this program was limited to 12-18 year olds in the metropolitan area in 1982/83, and the number of orders issued in that year is given.

The Department for Community Welfare provides an assessment service to evaluate the needs of children and their families, and most referrals are made by the Children's Court as well as community welfare workers, CAPs and other agencies. This report includes statistics on the number of such referrals to assessment panels, according to the referring body and the region or secure care centre which dealt with them.

OFFICE OF CRIME CRIME STATISTICS SA	CRIME AND JUSTICE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA, SERIES A - CHILDREN'S COURTS AND AID PANELS
Frequency	Biannual.
Reference Period	The two publications each year cover the periods 1 January-30 June, and 1 July-31 December.
Data Sources & Collection	These statistics are obtained from the Department for Community Welfare (DCW) which maintains records of all young people appearing before Children's Courts and Aid Panels.
Scope	The scope of the statistics on juveniles is all appearances before a Children's Court or Children's Aid Panel where a matter is finalised.
Coverage	Juveniles are defined as persons aged 10-17 years inclusive at the time of the alleged offence. Those charged with having committed a criminal offence may appear before a Children's Aid Panel or a Children's Court. However, there are some exceptions where the child will appear before an adult court: • those charged with homicide must appear before a Supreme Court • those charged with an indictable offence and pleading not guilty may request trial by a jury in an adult court • where the Attorney-General applies that a child who allegedly committed a particularly grave offence or who has already been found guilty of more than one serious offence should appear before an adult court For all other cases a screening panel, comprised of a member of the police force and an officer of the Department for Community Welfare, meets to decide whether the court or aid panel option will be used. If the panel cannot agree, the decision is made by a judge or special magistrate. Children originally scheduled to appear before an aid panel, but who deny the charges, automatically are referred to a Children's Court.

The Children's Aid Panel consists of a police officer and a Department for Community Welfare worker and is designed to deal with young people apprehended for less serious offences and who do not have records of recidivism.

The Children's Court/Panel statistics cover appearances, not individuals, therefore if the one individual appears on more than one occasion in the reference period he/she will be counted more than once.

Only appearances where it is alleged that the child had committed a criminal offence are included, and appearances for charges of neglect, truancy, breach of bond, and applications are not covered in these tables.

Tables/ Statistics

1. Outcome/Penalty

- outcome x offence type (19 categories) x court/panel
- number and percentage of remands in custody x DCW regional office
- percentage of custodial remands where defendant is on first court appearance x DCW regional office
- number and percentage of appearances involving a detention order x DCW regional office

2. Other Criminal Justice Variables

- time of appearance (January-March, April-June, July-September, October-December) x offence (9 categories) x court/panel
- type of apprehension (arrest, summons) x race (Aboriginal, other)
- number of appearances where major charge is for serious crime of violence x place of residence (DCW district)
- rate of court/panel appearances per 1000 age specific population x place of residence (DCW district)

3. Demographic Details

- sex x age x employment status x court/panel
- sex x age x race (Aboriginal, other) x court/panel
- number of appearances x place of residence (DCW district) x court/panel

'Criminal Justice' Variables

Offence Type

Offence categories for these data are determined by the Department for Community Welfare.

Serious Crimes of Violence

The following offences are defined as serious crimes of violence:

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

Outcome

The outcome categories used are determined by the Department for Community Welfare, and are different for Children's Courts and Aid Panels:

- courts - referral to adult court, detention, detention suspended with other bonds, bond with supervision, other bonds, fine, discharge, recognizance estreated
- panels - warning and counselling, undertaking by child, refer to court, undertaking completed

Other Variables

Age of Defendant

Age is taken as at the time of the child's first court or panel appearance during the reference period. One-year age categories are used for 10-17 year olds and all those over 17 are grouped together.

Employment Status

The employment status of the defendant at the time the alleged offence occurred is described as: student/apprentice; unemployed; employed; employed; not in the workforce.

Department for Community Welfare (DCW) Regions/ Districts

SA is divided into 6 DCW regions, and each of these consists of a number of districts of which there are 40 in all. These divisions are not consistent with ABS boundaries such as Local Government Areas.

The data for the tables which include DCW regional offices are classified according to the region in which the child normally resided at the time of his/her appearance. Likewise, the place of residence is taken as where the child normally resided. Separate categories for persons from interstate and with no fixed place of abode are also included for place of residence.

Comments

Data on the number of appearances before Children's Courts and Aid Panels, for each of 9 offence groups are also given for the 2 6-monthly periods prior to the reference period.

Further comments on this publication are noted in the reference in the chapter on court statistics.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHILDREN'S COURT ADVISORY COMMITTEE - SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Frequency

Annual.

Reference Period

The majority of the statistics contained in the report refer to the fiscal year 1 July to 30 June. However, the data from country Children's Courts are shown separately for the preceding calendar year, and the latter 6 months of the fiscal year.

Data Sources & Collection

All the statistical tables presented in the report were provided by the Department for Community Welfare (DCW), and obtained from the records maintained by the department.

Scope and Coverage

The scope of the data is Children's Court and Aid Panel appearances. For specific details on the cases covered by these courts and panels see the relevant section in the description of the SA Office of Crime Statistics publication 'Crime and Justice in South Australia, Series A - Children's Courts and Aid Panels'.

Note, however, that the report of the Children's Court Advisory Committee includes data on appearances for matters other than criminal offences in its coverage. Thus the statistics on welfare matters, truancy cases, breaches of bonds etc. are shown. Also, the number of court reports completed by DCW officers is given.

Tables/ Statistics

1. Outcome/Penalty

   (a) Adelaide Children's Court:

   - number of charges for offences x type of offence x outcome x sex
   - number of charges other than for criminal offences x type of charge (neglect, truancy, breach of recognizance) x outcome x sex
   - number of appearances for minor traffic offences not heard with more serious offences x outcome (fine, licence disqualified, other) x sex

(b) Children's Court:

- number of all appearances x outcome x person presiding (judge, SM, JP) x sex
- number of appearances for offences x outcome x region of court (9 metropolitan, 8 country)
- number of appearances for other matters not heard concurrently with offences x outcome (application granted, refused, guardianship/control order) x region of court (9 metropolitan, 8 country) x sex
- number of applications x type of application x outcome x sex

2. Other Criminal Justice Variables

(a) Adelaide Children's Court appearances:

- number of previous court appearances of offenders (0, 1, 2, 3, 4 or more) x sex
- number of appearances for minor traffic offences not heard with more serious offences x person presiding (judge, SM, JP)

(b) Children's Court appearances:

- number of appearances x type of appearance (offence, welfare matter, truant, breach of recognizance, application) x sex
- number of appearances where offences heard concurrently with other matters
- children in need of care not previously placed under guardianship/control x age x sex
- reasons for appearances x sex
- appearances by children under guardianship/control orders x age x sex

- appearances by children who had appeared before a panel x number of panel appearances (1, 2, 3, 4 or more) x age x sex

- number of cases adjourned x number of adjournments (1, 2, 3, 4 or more) x type (simple, bail, custody)

- number of reports to court by Department for Community Welfare x type of report (assessment panel, social background) x sex

- number of appearances by absconders x offence x age x sex

- number of distinct children charged with crimes of violence

- number of successful applications for hearings to be transferred to a higher court x section of Act applying (s.46, 46, 47)

- number of appearances for offences x rate per 1000 of 10-17 age group x sex

- number of offenders x rate per 1000 of 10-17 age group x sex

(c) Country courts:

- number of juvenile offenders appearing x person presiding (SM, JP) x court (117 locations)

- number of juveniles referred to Adelaide Children's Court x court (117 locations)

- number of juveniles referred to other Children's Court x court (117 locations)

(a) Children's Aid Panel:

- number of appearances for offences x rate per 1000 of 10-17 age group x sex

- number of offenders x rate per 1000 of 10-17 age group x sex

3. Demographic details

(a) Adelaide Children's Court:

- age of offenders x sex
- offenders charged with minor traffic offences not heard with more serious offences x age (under 16, 17, more than 17) x sex

(b) Children's Court appearances:

- number of offences x type of offence x age x sex
- number of offenders x type of offence x age x sex
- number of appearances for offences x age x sex
- number of first offenders x age x sex
- number of appearances other than for criminal offences x reason for appearance (neglect, truant, breach of recognizance) x age x sex
- number of appearances by juveniles from other States x sex
- number of distinct juveniles from other States appearing before court x sex

'Criminal Justice' Variables

Type of Offence

Three different types of charges are identified - those for criminal offences, those for truancy and breaches of recognizance, and charges of neglect (i.e. welfare matters). Where the tables refer to 'offences', or 'offenders', the data are based on the relevant details for criminal offences.

The statistics for criminal offences are indicated for 19 different offence categories. However, for the number of children charged with crimes of violence the actual charge which was the major charge brought against the offender is listed.

Outcome

The outcomes of appearances are given with the following classifications: detention; detention suspended; bond supervised; bond; fine; dismissed; guardianship or control; committed to Supreme Court; and, for applications, whether they were granted or refused.

Type of Application

Applications may be made to Children's Courts for a number of reasons, and the following are identified - reconsideration of an order, variation of a bond, restoration of driver's licence, and all other reasons.

Outcome of Application

The outcomes of applications are identified as: refused; granted; order reconsidered; order unchanged; licence restored; recognizance varied.

Reason for Appearance

The reason for appearances before a Children's Court are specified as follows: arrest; summons; referred from another court; progress report; referred from Children's Aid Panel; welfare matters; applications.

Other Variables

Age of Defendant

In the main, the tables with age of the defendant specify 1-year categories for 10-16 year olds, and 1 group for all those aged 17 or more. Where this has not been done the categories used have been described in the above list.

Comments

The Children's Protection and Young Offenders Act was proclaimed to operate from 1 July 1979, and amendments were made in July 1980 and July 1982. This Act provides for the appointment of a Children's Court Advisory Committee one of the functions of which is to cause such data and statistics in relation to proceedings before the Children's Court to be collected that it thinks fit, or the Attorney-General directs.

The 1982 amendments to this Act which affect the comparability of data from the various years are:

- an adult court dealing with the young offender now has jurisdiction to hear not only the offence for which the child was committed for trial but also any other offence that is in the nature of an alternative to that offence; and

- parking offences are now excluded as offences which require an appearance before a screening panel. Such offences will automatically be dealt with by the Children's Court without the option of an appearance before a Children's Aid Panel.

Note, the annual report does not provide any detailed information as to the counting rules used for each of the tables, or definitions of the terms or variables. It also does not contain any other explanations or interpretations of the statistical tables presented. However, the data are based on the same statistics as supplied to the Office of Crime Statistics and one should refer to their publication 'Crime and Justice in South Australia' for both a description of the definitions and coverage, and an analysis of the data. The Office of Crime Statistics also includes in their publication data on a number of variables other than those appearing in this report.

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE REPORT - TASMANIA

Frequency — Annual.

Reference Period — The fiscal year, 1 July-30 June.

Data Sources & Collection — The statistics presented in this report, including those on appearances before the Children's Court, are based on records maintained by the department.

When a juvenile is charged with a criminal offence the police advise the department, which then registers the case according to the most serious offence if more than 1 offence is involved. The Children's Courts also advise the department of the outcome of all hearings and this information is entered on the departmental register.

Scope — The Child Welfare Act specifies that the Department of Social Welfare has responsibility for the welfare of children, and for providing services to meet the needs of young offenders. This Act defines a child as someone who has not attained the age of 17 years, and states that children found guilty of offences, or found to be neglected, may be placed under the supervision of a child welfare officer or declared to be a ward of the State. In the latter case the Director of Social Welfare becomes his/her guardian. The placement and supervision of all such children is then the responsibility of the department, along with the supervision of children under court orders.

Coverage — Although it is the departmental records which are used for the statistics on the Children's Courts the coverage includes all juveniles appearing before the courts as the department is notified whenever a child is charged with a criminal offence. As the department is also responsible for all child welfare matters the coverage extends to both these and criminal matters. For young offenders the child's age is taken as at the time the offence was alleged to have occurred.

The coverage for the statistics on supervision and care encompasses both departmental and non-departmental care programs listing the various institutions, children's homes etc. and includes data on wards of the State.

Whilst officers of the department prepare reports for the courts for all cases of young persons charged with a criminal offence, details of these reports are not published.

Tables/ Statistics

1. Children's Court Statistics

- number of persons found guilty of an offence x type of offence[1] x age[2] x sex

- number of persons found guilty of an offence x outcome (13 categories) x age[2] x sex

- number of persons remanded for observation prior to final determination by the court x age[2] x sex

- number of persons for whom cases were proven under the Child Welfare Act x type of case[3] x age[4] x sex

- number of persons for whom cases were proven under the Child Welfare Act x type of order made (supervision, declared ward, unresolved) x age[4] x sex

1: Offences are divided into those classified as serious, with details for 11 such types of offence, and other offences, listed in 9 different categories.

2: Two-year age groups are used as follows: 7-8, 9-10, 11-12, 13-14, 15-16.

3: Three types of case are noted: neglect cases initiated by police or community welfare officers; neglect cases initiated by parents or persons having custody; breaches of supervision.

4: The 2-year age categories specified above (see footnote 2) are used and extended for children under the age of 7.

2. Children Placed under Supervision, Wards, Residential Care

- number of persons under the supervision of community welfare officers[1] as at 30 June x region (Southern, Northern, North-West)

- number of wards of the State as at 30 June[1] x sex

- number of wards of the State as at 30 June x location[2]

- number of admissions to residential institutional care x institution[3] x sex

- number of persons in residential institutional care as at 30 June x institution[3] x sex

1: These figures include both children found to be neglected, as well as those found guilty of offences.

2: A total of 23 locations are given with separate details for each of the children's homes, other types of departmental residential care and each of the other 9 types of care.

3: There are 3 institutions which cater for young offenders - Ashley Home for Boys for 14-17 year old male offenders, Wybara Hall designed to provide residential care, control, custody, guidance and direction for boys aged 10-14, and girls aged 10-16, and West Winds for educationally and intellectually retarded wards of school age. Children are placed in these institutions either on the Director's authority or by a Court Committal Order.

Comments

It should be noted that some of the above statistics do not only refer to children charged with committing an offence but also encompass children appearing before the court or placed under supervision etc. in relation to child welfare matters. Further statistics on criminal matters finalised in the Tasmanian Children's Court are published by the ABS in the series 'Children's Court Statistics Tasmania' (catalogue number 4506.6)

In 1981/82 the Department of Social Welfare undertook a re-evaluation of its statistical needs which resulted in proposals for a complete revision of the way information is collected and what is required. This review will therefore clearly have an effect on the data available in

the future, and hence may lead to changes in the statistics published in the departmental report. The above description refers to the 1981/82 report.

Some historic data are also included in the report to enable comparisons to be made and trends to be observed. A graph of the number of serious offences (see definition above) and other offences of which children were found guilty in the previous 12 years is shown. Also the statistics on residential institutional care are given for a 10-year period. In so doing it is explained that prior to 1980 a further establishment with corrective responsibility for girls was operating. Details of the statistics for this institution are therefore given so that a more accurate comparison can be made with the figures applying to the institution now catering for these girls.

Whilst this report does provide financial data on expenditure and receipts under various headings (administration and general, relief, child welfare and grants) this breakdown does not enable one to ascertain the costs of any particular programs relating to young offenders.

Note, the name of the department was changed in 1983, and it is now called the Department for Community Welfare.

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CHILDREN'S COURT STATISTICS, TASMANIA

Frequency

Annual.

Reference Period

The calendar year, 1 January-31 December.

Data Sources & Collection

The statistics in this publication are derived from Tasmanian Police files, Department for Community Welfare files and Australian Federal Police files relating to cases finalised in the Tasmanian Children's Courts. The data were then processed and tabulated for publication by the ABS.

Scope

This bulletin publishes the statistics on all criminal matters finalised in Tasmanian Children's Courts. A criminal matter is an allegation that an offence has been committed i.e. a breach of a statute, order or common law which may render a person liable to prosecution. Child welfare matters are not criminal matters and are therefore not included. A child welfare matter is defined as an allegation that a child's physical, mental, emotional or moral well-being is at risk on grounds prescribed by relevant child or community welfare legislation.

Coverage

The Children's Court deals with children who have allegedly committed an offence, and the age normally employed in defining a child in Tasmania is 17. That is, a person is a child if he/she is under 17 years of age at the time the offence was alleged to have been committed.

All appropriate matters finalised in the reference period are included, irrespective of when the matters were alleged to have been committed, or when the proceedings were commenced.

Tables/ Statistics

1. Outcome/Penalty

   - criminal matters finalised x outcome (proven, acquitted/charge dismissed) x type of offence x age x sex
   - criminal matters proven x type of offence x type of penalty

- criminal matters proven x type of penalty x age x sex
- criminal matters proven x type of offence x duration of sentences of detention
- criminal matters proven x type of offence x duration of orders
- criminal matters proven by type of offence x value of fines

2. Other Criminal Justice Variables

- criminal matters finalised x type of offence (56 categories)
- criminal matters proven x type of offence (56 categories)
- final appearances x most serious matter finalised x outcome (proven, acquitted/charge dismissed) x age

'Criminal Justice' Variables

Note, in the main the definitions applied, counting rules used and data published in this bulletin are the same as for the ABS publication 'Lower Court Statistics Tasmania'. For further details on definitions and counting rules for the variables, other than those listed below, refer to the descriptions included in the outline of this publication given in Chapter 2.

Type of Offence/Matter

Most of the tables identify data for 23 types of offence within the 8 offence groups. However, figures on the number of matters finalised and proven are shown for a total of 56 offence types.

Type of Penalty

Every penalty imposed for a criminal matter proven is counted once, with the following categories specified:

- detention - full-time, care/control of welfare department, periodic/weekend, not stated

- CSO
- recognizance/bond/probation - with supervision, without supervision, drug/alcohol rehabilitation, not stated
- loss/suspension of driver's licence
- fine/compensation - fine, compensation
- care/control of child (non welfare department)
- nominal/no penalty

Duration of Sentences of Detention

The periods specified for sentences of detention are: periodic/weekend; 1 month or less; 1-3 months; 3-12 months; greater than 1 year; Governor's Pleasure etc.; not stated.

Duration of Orders

The duration of orders for recognizance, bond or probation are specified for criminal matters proven resulting in such orders, when these stated a certain duration. The following 4 categories are used: 6 months or less; 6-12 months; 1-2 years; and more than 2 years.

Value of Fines

The groups used to indicate the value of fines imposed are: $100 or less; $101-250.

Other Variables

Age of Defendant

The defendant's age is taken as at the time of the alleged offence and the following age groups published: less than 10; 10-12; 13-14; 15-16; 17-18; 19 and over.

Comments

Refer to the 'Comments' section in the ABS publication 'Lower Court Statistics, Tasmania' for relevant points about this series including the frequency of publication and definitions used.

The following table lists all items collected from the files. Only those marked with an asterisk have been used in presenting the data in this publication. More detailed tables than those published are available from the ABS on request.

Indicative or Reference Data:

. State

. recording period

. level of court

Information about Matters Finalised and Court Procedures:

. dates of charge, original court appearance and finalisation

. bail at finalisation

. legal representation

*. actual period of detention (proven matters only)

*. most serious matter

*. type of matter

. Federal/non-Federal legislation

. plea

*. outcome of proceedings

*. type of penalty imposed (proven matters only)

*. severity of penalty (proven matters only)

. multiple matter flag

. number of counts

Characteristics of Defendant:

. type of defendant

. area of usual residence

*. year of birth

. country of birth

. marital status

. employment status

. occupation

NORTHERN TERRITORY DEPARTMENT OF LAW ANNUAL REPORT - CHILDREN'S COURTS

Frequency	Annual.
Reference Period	The fiscal year, 1 July-30 June.
Data Sources & Collection	The data are obtained from statistical records maintained by the Court Administration Section within the department. The clerks of the courts in the various regions complete returns on the cases coming before the courts in their area, and these are then compiled by this section. Files from outlying centres where the courts only sit occasionally are forwarded to the nearest full-time clerk of courts.
Scope	The scope of the data from the Children's Courts is all such courts held in the Northern Territory, including cases heard at the outlying centres where the court only sits occasionally.
Coverage	All new matters listed in the reference year are covered, and therefore non-criminal matters are included.
Tables/ Statistics	. number of new matters listed x region
Variable	Region In 1982/83 there were 6 centres with clerks of courts, and the data are classified according to these centres. They are: Darwin (includes Oenpelli, Waderr, Pularumpi, Maningrida); Alice Springs (includes Yuendumu, Papunya); Katherine; Tennant Creek (includes Ali-Gurung); Nhulunbuy, Casuarina.
Comments	Care should be taken when using these Northern Territory court statistics as workloads may be significantly affected by variables such as court availability. Note that prior to 1982/83 files for the cases heard at the outlying centres where there was not a clerk of courts remained at the centre and were not included in the statistics. The figures for the 2 fiscal years prior to the reference year are also shown, along with a graph depicting for each region the number of new matters listed in the Children's Courts for up to 5 previous years.

CHAPTER 6 - VICTIMS

The majority of criminal justice statistics are collected from authorities involved in some part of the criminal justice process. They relate to a certain aspect of that process which is under the control of a specific organisation or government department. However, these statistics only provide a partial view of the effects of crime in our society due to the omission of certain incidents and lack of data on some variables.

Clearly the official statistics gathered by the various authorities only reflect those incidents of which they become aware. The fact that many criminal incidents are not brought to their attention has been known and acknowledged for some time. Also, there are limitations in the information available on each case as the range of data and variables pertinent to a particular case is extensive and it is not practicable to record the information for all possible variables. Thus, the type of information which is collected by any one agency involved in the criminal justice system is influenced by the concerns or interests of that organisation. For example, whilst relevant information for a court appearance may encompass characteristics of the offender, victim and incident as well as those on the court hearing and outcome itself, court statistics rarely include victim and incident details. As a result of these limitations information on victims is not available from the statistics collected from police, courts, prisons etc.

Therefore, to overcome these inadequacies studies which focus on the victims of crime have been developed. Such studies provide valuable information on:

(i) Incidents which are not reported to police or other authorities, and the reasons for such non-reporting.

(ii) Demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the victim.

Whilst valuable information can be obtained from crime victim surveys, as they can collect data such as this which is not available from other sources, the statistics obtained from them should only be interpreted with consideration of the methodology used to collect the data. One of the most important considerations to be remembered is the effect of the actual collection method itself. That is, individuals are asked to specify whether they have been victims of certain incidents during specified time periods. Thus, technical definitions of offences cannot be used and it must be left up to the individual to apply his/her own definition of an incident. Another major difficulty with crime victim surveys is the reliance placed on recall. Such surveys request individuals to recall incidents for time periods

of up to 12 months. The accuracy of a person's recall of incidents over such a time period will clearly vary between people, and depend on the nature and severity of incidents. Further problems arise in crime victim surveys because of their dependency on the person affected providing a true and accurate report. As well as errors occurring because of the recall period used, the information obtained may not always be strictly accurate because misinformation is deliberately supplied. For example, a woman may be reluctant to report to an interviewer that she has been sexually assaulted either because she does not want to talk about the incident, is too embarrassed to mention the incident, does not want other people who may hear the interview to know about it, or feels that the interviewer may make inaccurate judgments about her because of it. Misreporting may occur for a number of other reasons also (e.g. a person may report the value of stolen goods as the amount told to the insurance company which may be different from the true value, or a person may judge that an incident was so trivial that it does not warrant reporting).

However, despite these limitations, crime victim surveys may be extremely useful. They elicit important information on the level and nature of unreported crime as well as help us to develop an understanding of the factors related to victimisation. Both these uses are of assistance in the design of prevention programs and in assessing the impact of crime on society. Many steps can be undertaken in the design and implementation of such surveys to ensure that the accuracy of the data obtained is reasonably reliable, and they therefore are an important element of criminal justice data.

Two Australian victim surveys have been conducted to date, both of them by the ABS. The first survey was undertaken in 1975 and the second survey in 1983. Whilst full results are available from the 1975 survey, only the preliminary results of the 1983 survey have so far been released. More detailed results, including the individual data tape, will be made available at a later date.

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GENERAL SOCIAL SURVEY, CRIME VICTIMS, MAY 1975

Frequency

The General Social Survey was conducted in 1975 as a unique survey covering crime victims and a number of other topics.

Reference Period

Interviewing for this survey was conducted over the 3 month period March to May 1975. For incidents of crime victimisation respondents were requested to recall all the incidents in the 12 months preceding the day of interview. Thus, the reference period for these statistics is March-May 1974 to March-May 1975.

Data Sources & Collection

Trained ABS interviewers were used to collect the information by undertaking personal interviews at the respondent's dwelling. In the majority of cases the individual him/herself was interviewed. However, where this was not possible another responsible adult in the same household was asked the questions on behalf of that person. Because of the sensitive nature of questions on sexual offences proxy interviews were not obtained if the individual could not be personally interviewed, and in these cases they were regarded as non-victims. To record the data interviewers used a form specially designed for this purpose and these forms were then tabulated by the central office of the ABS.

Scope

These statistics are based on a sample of dwellings selected throughout Australia, including hotels and motels, hospitals, hostels and other institutions as well as private houses, flats etc. Sparsely settled rural regions (that is areas with less than 500 persons) and the Northern Territory were not included in the sample for this survey.

Coverage

In general, individuals aged 15 years and over within the selected households were included. However, the following persons were excluded from the survey: foreign diplomats and their staff, foreign military personnel and their families, overseas visitors, also all visitors at the selected dwellings except for complete visitor households remaining in the dwelling for the whole of the survey week.

The questions on breaking and entering were only asked of the head of the household. It was left

up to the individual members of the household to nominate who they regarded as the 'head'. A household was defined as a group of people living in the same dwelling who shared the same cooking and bathroom facilities.

Only 10 types of offence were covered by this survey (see details below) and the definitions of these were based on the respondents understanding and perception. Thus the coverage of incidents cannot be expected to correspond exactly with legal definitions. Incidents relating to public property or businesses were not included.

Tables/ Statistics

1. Number of Person Victims of Offences by Type of Offence (except break and enter) by:

   - State of interview x sex
   - age x sex
   - marital status x sex
   - country of birth x sex
   - highest educational qualification x sex
   - labour force status x sex
   - gross weekly income x sex
   - city size of place of interview x sex
   - capital city of place of interview x sex
   - number of times offence occurred (in previous 12 months) x sex

2. Number of Household Heads Reporting Household Broken Into and Entered/Not Broken Into and Entered by*:

   - State of interview
   - age
   - marital status
   - country of birth
   - highest educational qualification

- labour force status
- gross weekly income
- city size of place of interview
- capital city of place of interview

* The characteristics specified relate to the head of the household.

3. Demographic Characteristics of Incidents

(a) Number of incidents of offences (except break and enter) by type of offence by:

- State of interview x sex
- age x sex
- marital status x sex
- country of birth x sex
- highest educational qualification x sex
- labour force status x sex
- gross weekly income x sex
- city size of place of interview x sex
- capital city of place of interview x sex

(b) Number of incidents of break and enter by*:

- number of times offence occurred (in previous 12 months)
- State of interview
- age
- marital status
- country of birth
- highest educational qualification
- labour force status

- gross weekly income
- city size of place of interview
- capital city of place of interview

* The characteristics specified relate to the head of the household.

4. Characteristics of Incidents

Number of incidents of offences* by:

- time at which offence occurred x type of offence
- location at which offence occurred x type of offence
- number of offenders involved x type of offence
- whether offender(s) known to victim x type of offence
- how well offender(s) knew victim x type of offence
- sex of offender(s) x type of offence
- whether offence became known to police x sex of victim
- how offence became known to police x type of offence
- whether offence became known to police x age of victim
- whether offence became known to police x marital status of victim

* The characteristics of victims relate to the head of the household for break and enter offences.

5. Number of Incidents of Offences Not Reported by Victim to Police by:

- all reasons for not notifying police x sex of victim
- main reasons for not notifying police x sex of victim

- reasons for not notifying police x age of victim

- reasons for not notifying police x marital status of victim

6. Details for Specific Offences

(a) Number of incidents of motor vehicle theft (MV) by:

- location of MV at time taken x whether vehicle recovered

- condition of MV when found (same as before, worse than before) x length of time missing (less than 1 week, 1 week or more)

- value of MV x value of damage done to MV

(b) Number of incidents of theft by:

- value of goods taken

(c) Number of incidents of break and enter by:

- amount of damage done

(d) Number of incidents of assault and robbery by:

- condition of victim after incident

- whether medical treatment received by victim

'Criminal Justice' Variables

Type of Offence

This survey collected data on the following types of offences: breaking and entering (including attempts); motor vehicle theft; theft; forgery or false pretences; rape and attempted rape; nuisance calls; robbery (with violence); assault; indecent exposure; peeping. A detailed description of the incidents covered by these offences is presented in the published bulletin. However, any definitions could only be applied if the respondent queried the interviewer as to what incident should be included.

For all offences except motor vehicle theft both attempted as well as actual offences were included.

Victim

The term victim is used to indicate any person who regarded him/herself as having been the subject of one or more of the above offences on one or more occasions within the reference period. For example, a respondent who reported having been the victim of robbery on two occasions, and motor vehicle theft on one occasion, will appear in tables about victims once as a robbery victim and once as a victim of motor vehicle theft. However, in the figures relating to total victims he/she is only counted once.

Incident

An incident is one occurrence of a particular offence. Thus, the total number of incidents may exceed the number of victims. However, if a respondent stated that he/she was a victim of a particular offence, but did not reply to the detailed questions about the incident, then this was not included in the figures relating to incidents. Therefore the number of victims may exceed the number of incidents if this has happened frequently.

Incident Characteristics

Time at which Offence Occurred

The number of incidents of the selected offences occurring during the day and during the night are specified. 'Day' is defined as between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. and 'night' from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m.

Number of Times Offence Occurred

The number of times that a person had been a victim of each offence during the previous 12 months is specified as to whether it was once, twice, three times, or four or more times.

Location

The actual type of location where offences occurred is described in the following categories: inside or near own home; at work; indoor public area (including shop, bank, public

transport etc.); outdoor public area (including carparks, playgrounds, parks, streets etc.); in a motor vehicle; elsewhere (including not known).

Number of Offenders

The number of offenders involved in a particular incident for each offence is given as: 1, 2, or 3 or more.

Offender/Victim Relationship

The number of incidents where the victim knew either one or more of the offenders, and the number of incidents where all of them were strangers to the victim is given. For persons who knew at least one of the offenders more detailed information on the relationship of the offender to the victim was collected. They were asked whether the person was a family member, other relative, a close friend, an acquaintance, or known only by sight.

Reasons for Telling/Not Telling Police

In those cases where the incident did become known to the police, how they were actually informed of the incident is noted. That is, whether: the respondent informed them; someone else informed them; or whether the police discovered the incident themselves.

Where the victim did not report the incident to the police him/herself the reasons for not notifying the police were collected. Both all the reasons, and the main one, were obtained using the following categories: somebody else was notified instead; thought it was a private not a criminal matter; police could not do anything about it; police would not bother to do anything about it; would not bother since offenders thought to be children; victim would handle situation him/herself; too trivial; police discovered the incident; did not want to take the time; did not want harm or punishment to come to offender; afraid of reprisal; too confused or upset to notify police; not sure the offenders would be caught; fear of insurance problems; other reasons.

Location of Stolen Vehicles

The location of the vehicle at the time it was taken is identified as: in own garage; in private driveway, carport; on the street; in a carpark; or other.

Value of Thefts/Damage

(a) Value of stolen vehicle

The value of the motor vehicle itself before it was taken is given in the following groups: less than $500; $500-999; $1000-1999; $2000 or more.

(b) Value of vehicle damage

For vehicles which were recovered in a worse condition than before the theft the value of the damage done is specified using the following groups: less than $50, $50-99; $100-499; $500-999; $1000-1999; $2000 or more.

(c) Value of goods taken

The value of goods taken in the incidents of theft (not including robberies, motor vehicle thefts or break and enters) is specified using the following categories: less than $50; $50-99; $100-499; $500-999; $1000 or more.

(d) Value of damage done in break-ins

For incidents of break and enter the value of any damage done during the break-in is specified as: less than $50; $50-99; $100-499; $500 or more. The number of break-ins where no damage was done is also noted.

Injuries

For incidents of assault and robbery the victim's condition after the incident was obtained. Those persons who received treatment from a doctor, nurse or ambulance person were asked about the seriousness with which they regarded their condition. The figures are shown separately for the serious or very serious, and the not serious judgements.

Victim Characteristics

The data on victims relate to their characteristics at the time of interview. They were not necessarily the same at the time the incident occurred.

Age

The age of the victim is specified using the following groups: 15-19; 20-24; 25-29; 30-39; 40-49; 50-59; 60 or more.

Marital Status

The marital status of victims is described as follows: never married; now married; widowed; separated or divorced.

Country of Birth

The country of birth of the victim is identified in the following three categories:

- Australia
- main English speaking countries - includes UK, Ireland, Canada, USA, South Africa and New Zealand
- other countries - all other countries

Educational Qualifications

Victims were asked what the highest educational qualification that they had obtained was, and the following categories are shown: still at school; never attended school or left school under 15 years; left school at 15 years or over; trade, technical or other qualification (that is any post school qualification other than tertiary qualifications); tertiary (including bachelor and higher degrees).

Labour Force Status

A person was regarded as being in the labour force if he/she had a job, or was actively looking for work during the week prior to the interview. The following categories of labour force status were identified:

- not in the labour force - including housewives, persons permanently unable to work, the retired, voluntarily idle or those still at school
- unemployed - including persons not working but actively looking for work
- employed full-time - that is worked for 35 hours or more in all jobs
- employed part-time - that is worked for less than 35 hours in all jobs

Income

Each respondent's gross income was obtained and the weekly equivalent calculated. The total income was derived by obtaining income details from each of the following sources:

- wages and salaries - on a last pay basis
- government pension benefits - including age and other pensions
- superannuation
- workers compensation
- maintenance/alimony
- rent
- other income - which includes income from all sources other than the above. Business income was collected for the previous financial year. Wage and salary earners were not asked for details of other sources of income.

The statistics showing gross weekly income were published using the following groups: under $10; $10-39; $40-79; $80-119; $120-159; $160-199; $200 or more.

State

The State in which the victim was living at the time of interview, not necessarily the State where the incident occurred is used to present the data. Note, the statistics for the ACT are included with the NSW figures, and no data were obtained for the NT.

City Size

The size of the city in which the victim was living at the time of the interview is given based on total estimates of population from the 1976 Population Census. The sizes of cities are identified as:

- over 1 000 000 persons - i.e. Sydney and Melbourne
- 500 000 to 1 000 000 persons - i.e. Brisbane, Adelaide and Perth

- 100 000 to 500 000 - i.e. Newcastle, Wollongong, Geelong, Hobart and Canberra
- 50 000 to 100 000 persons
- 500 to 50 000 persons

Capital Cities

The 6 State capital cities are listed, and were defined by the Capital City Statistical Divisions as delimited for the 1971 Census of Population and Housing.

Comments

Survey Error

The estimates obtained from this survey may be subject to both sampling and non-sampling errors. Thus, care should be taken when using these survey results and consideration given to the possible sources of error and extent of these errors.

The data are subject to sampling errors as only a sample of the whole Australian population was used as a basis for collection. For this survey the sampling error would also be affected by the fact that particular types of areas were not included for selection - that is sparsely settled rural areas and the Northern Territory. Measures of the sampling errors can be calculated and the published data includes a table containing standard error percents.

In addition to sampling errors, the estimates are subject to a number of types of non-sampling error. These include:

(a) Errors in reporting (e.g. faulty recall, embarrassment, unwillingness to reveal details, misunderstanding). Answers to questions may also have been affected by the presence of other members of the household.

(b) Errors from non-response - it was not possible to obtain responses for all households selected in the survey, or for all members of selected households. Biases may therefore be caused due to differences between the characteristics of respondent and non-respondent households and individuals.

(c) Errors may arise during processing (e.g. when coding, recording data).

Comparisons with other Official Statistics

Statistics on the number of offences which became known to the police are available from this survey. However, when publishing incident details, separate figures are not given for those offences of which the police had been informed. When comparing data from the Crime Victims Survey with police statistics on offences reported or becoming known to them consideration should be given to the following differences between these two data sets:

(a) Definitions - for this survey respondents applied their own definitions of particular offences, and this may have varied both between respondents and between official police definitions.

(b) Scope and Coverage - The survey did not cover the entire Australian population (e.g. sparsely settled areas and the Northern Territory were omitted) and did not include victims aged under 15 years. Also, some individuals were excluded (e.g. visitors and diplomatic personnel), as were offences against businesses, whereas such incidents are included in police records. Also comparisons are not possible for some offences which are collected in this survey (nuisance calls, indecent exposure, peeping) as they are not included in the police statistics.

(c) Reference period - the survey covered the period March 1974 to May 1975 with the exact 12 reference months for each respondent depending on when he/she was interviewed. However, the series 'Selected Offences Reported or Becoming Known to the Police', which is based on statistics from the police, covers the financial year, and the police data in annual reports also uses the fiscal or calendar year as the reference period.

(d) Sampling variability

(e) Non-sampling errors - such errors as inaccurate application of the reference period, forgetting incidents, not including incidents of a minor nature, as well as other inaccuracies in the data reported (e.g. whether an incident did become known to the police) may also lead to differences between the two sets of statistics.

(f) Administrative errors - differences may arise because of possible errors in the complex administrative system used to compile the police statistics.

Other Data Available from the Survey

As well as the variables identified in the tables listed above information was also collected on the month in which each incident occurred, and whether the value of stolen goods which the respondent gave was their insurance value, the price paid for them, or the cost of their replacement. More detailed information as to the actual time of the day the incident happened, and the number of offenders involved was also collected. However, data using these variables are not available.

Frequency

This was the second survey of crime victims conducted in Australia, the first one being the General Social Survey undertaken in 1975.

Reference Period

This survey was enumerated over the 12 month period February 1983 to January 1984 with 1/4 of the total sample being randomly allocated to each quarter. Each quarter's sample was then divided between the 3 months as evenly as possible.

Respondents were requested to report incidents occurring in the 12 months up to the day before the day of interview. Thus, the total reference period covered by these statistics extends from February 1982 to January 1984, although each individual only reports for a 12 month period.

Data Sources & Collection

The information was collected by trained ABS interviewers using a questionnaire specially designed for this survey. The interviews were conducted in person with the individual respondents themselves as far as possible except with respect to household offences, where only one responsible adult member of the household was interviewed. Where it was not possible for a personal interview to be conducted (e.g. due to severe illness) a proxy interview was obtained from another household member.

The data were computerised by the ABS offices in each State/Territory, and then compiled and analysed by the ABS Central Office.

Scope

The households included in the sample for the survey were those residing in private dwellings (e.g. houses, flats etc.) and other dwellings such as hotels, caravan parks, boarding houses and non-residential staff of hospitals, prisons, educational institutions etc. were excluded.

Coverage

In general all persons aged 15 years and over who were residents of the selected dwellings, long term visitors (i.e. staying there for at least 2 months), or who did not usually live in a private dwelling were included. The exceptions were certain diplomatic personnel, overseas visitors and members of non-Australian defence forces. Also, only females aged 18

years or more were asked the sexual assault questions. For the questions relating to household incidents only one person in each household was asked to respond.

Incidents which occurred outside Australia, or for which the victim was regarded as a business or company, were excluded.

Only 7 specific types of incident were included in the scope of this survey (see details below), and the definitions of these were based on the respondent's perception. Thus, the coverage of each incident cannot be expected to correspond exactly either with legal definitions or categories used by the police. Details about the selected incidents were only collected in respect of the last incident of that offence of which the individual had been a victim in the previous 12 months.

Tables/ Statistics

1. Number of Person Victims by Offence (except break and enter and theft of household property) by:

   - State/Territory of interview
   - percentage of the population aged 15 or more* x State/Territory of interview
   - State/Territory of interview x sex
   - number of incidents (1, 2 or more) x State/Territory of interview

   * Except for sexual assault where the percentage is calculated using the number of females aged 18 or more.

2. Number of Household Victims by Offence (break and enter, theft of household property) by:

   - State/Territory of interview
   - percentage of the number of households in the survey x State/Territory of interview
   - number of incidents (1, 2 or more) x State/Territory of interview

3. Deatils of Last Incident* by Offence by:

   - State/Territory of occurrence x sex of person victims

- whether incident became known to police x State/Territory of occurrence x sex of person victims

- how police became aware of incident (for those incidents known to police) x sex of person victims

- main reason for victims telling or not telling the police

* Because of sensitivity to extensive questioning on sexual assaults respondents were given the option of not answering these detailed questions and some chose not to do so.

Definitions

Number of Person Victims

Each victim is counted once only, regardless of the number of offences, and the number of incidents of each offence, of which he/she was a victim. For example, a respondent who reported having been a victim of assault on 2 occasions and motor vehicle theft on 1 occasion in the 12 months prior to interview will appear in the tables about victims once as an assault victim and once as a victim of motor vehicle theft. However, he/she is counted only once when tabulating the total number of victims.

Offence

A total of 7 offences were included in the survey: 2 household based offences - break and enter, household property theft; 5 person based offences - motor vehicle theft, theft or attempted theft with violence (or threats of violence), other theft, sexual assault (including threats and attempts), assault (including threats and attempts). A description of the incidents covered by these offences is published in this bulletin. Whilst the questions were worded as far as possible so that the definitions were conveyed to respondents, detailed definitions were only given when the interviewer was queried.

Incidents

An incident is one occurrence of a particular offence. When collecting information on the number of incidents 4 groups were used to categorise more than 4 incidents (i.e. 4-10, 11-15, 16-20, 21 or more) and if a respondent

who had been a multiple victim of the same offence could not specify the exact number of incidents then he/she was asked which group was most likely to be applicable. However, in this bulletin separate figures are only provided for those who were victims of one incident and those who were multiple victims.

Number of Household Victims

A household is defined as a group of persons in a dwelling who consider themselves to be separate from other persons (if any) in the dwelling, and who make regular provision to take meals separately from other persons, i.e. at different times or in different rooms. Each household is counted once with respect to household incidents, even where there is more than one household occupying the one dwelling.

How the Police Became Aware of Incident

The police may become aware of an incident either by being told by someone, or in some other way (e.g. when questioning a person about another matter). The figures are published with further details as to who told the police i.e. the victim, another member of the household, or someone else.

Reason for Victim Telling/Not Telling Police

Respondents were asked for all reasons why they did or did not tell the police, and for which of these they regarded as the main one. In the case of household thefts the questions were asked with respect to all members of the household - that is the reasons why the police were or were not told by any member of the household.

The reasons for telling the police which are listed are: because crime committed/moral obligation; to try/hoped to get property back; because of insurance/compensation; one of a number of incidents/to try and stop it happening again; wanted offender caught/punished; fear of harm to self or other person; other.

The reasons listed for why the victim did not tell the police are: too trivial/unimportant; because someone else did; police could not/would not do anything about it; private matter/would take care of it themselves; told someone else instead; offender thought/known to

be a child; did not want offender punished; afraid of reprisal; too confused/upset/injured; other.

Comments

The above description refers to the preliminary publication of results from the 1983 survey only and a more detailed publication is planned to be released later in 1985, along with a computer tape of the survey data. Information on a number of variables other than those listed above was collected in this survey including:

(a) Demographic data for victim - country of birth, income, family composition, type of structure of dwelling.

(b) Incident data - whether it was daylight or dark when incident occurred, type of location, type and value of property stolen, whether stolen property recovered, value of damage (break and enter, motor vehicles), insurance cover, victim/offender relationship, number of offenders, sex of offenders, type of threat used, i.e. injuries (medical treatment, hospitalisation, other - including counselling), whether anyone else was present (assault, sexual assault).

Since these statistics were based on a sample survey they are subject to both sampling and non-sampling error. Whilst every effort was made to minimise the non-sample error by careful questionnaire design, interviewer training and strict collection procedures etc. the extent of such errors cannot be known. However, estimates of the sampling errors for the statistics can be made and a table of the approximate standard errors based on the size of the estimate and State/Territory of interview is published.

This bulletin does not include any data from the previous Crime Victim Survey and warns that direct comparison of figures from the two surveys are not possible due to a number of differences such as the sample design, scope and coverage, reference period, types of offences and definitions used.

APPENDIX I

AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY

Source Book of Australian Criminal and Social Statistics (1900-1980) by Mukherjee, Jacobsen and Walker

Crime Trends in Twentieth Century Australia by Mukherjee

Prison Statistics for Asia and the Pacific by Biles

NSW BUREAU OF CRIME STATISTICS AND RESEARCH

As well as their series 'Court Statistics' the Bureau has published a number of Statistical Reports, Research Reports and Statistical Bulletins since 1972. These reports present data which have been collected for specific research studies undertaken by the Bureau and cover a wide variety of topics. However these projects have been designed to investigate the situation in NSW with respect to specific issues and hence the statistics obtained generally only refer to that State. The following list gives examples of the types of subject matter which have been covered to date: breathalyser offences, drug offences, rape offences, domestic assault, motor vehicle theft, gun and knife attacks, homosexual offences, a number of reports on Aboriginals, and studies on bail, recidivism and drink/drive penalties and programs.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN OFFICE OF CRIME STATISTICS

The Office has published a number of special reports and bulletins with the results of research it has undertaken in South Australia. Issues covered include: robbery, homicide, shoplifting and sexual assault.

APPENDIX II

The following is a list of ABS publications of Government financial data. The title, catalogue number, frequency of publication and reference period is shown.

Commonwealth Government Finance, Australia (5502.0)
- annual, fiscal year

State and Local Government Finance, Australia (5504.0)
- annual, fiscal year

Local Government Finance, NSW (5502.1)
- annual, calendar year

Government Finance, Queensland (5503.3)
- annual, fiscal year

State Authorities Finance, South Australia (5501.4)
- annual, fiscal year

Local Government Finance, South Australia (5502.4)
- annual, fiscal year

Finance, Western Australia (5101.5)
- annual, fiscal year

Local Government Finance, Tasmania (5501.6)
- annual, fiscal year

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NEUHAUS, Debbie
Current sources of Australian criminal justice statistics. A reference report

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