



Offences in Australis (2008 - 2018)

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Report for
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1 Introduction

The number and rate of offences in Australia are affected by various factors. In recent year, Australia is continually strengthening law enforcement. Although this can reduce the offence rate, the number of offences is also rising with the continuous increase of the population. This report shows the current status of criminal activity in Australia and changes in criminal activity in terms of age, gender, states or territories, and police proceeding.

In the first section, look at the offenders by age group in Australia. The purpose is to explore the distribution of offenders across age groups, what principal offences account for the majority of the offences in each age group, and the changes in the number of offenders by year. By conducting this analysis, an overview of the distribution and trend of the number of offenders by age group can be obtained.

Although the status of female offence in modern society is more prominent than in the past, it is a recognised fact that in general, under various social systems and historical conditions, the proportion of female offenders in the total number of offenders is significantly lower. At the same time, the gender difference in the number of offences has more significant uncertainty. We will analyse the number and rate of offenders for each gender and explore the yearly changes of the offences on each gender group in the second section.

For section three, we analyse the crime statistics on states or territories in Australia. The intention is to explore how the primary offences take account in each state or territory in 2018, and which state or territory have competitively higher crime rates. By analysing the crime statistics on states or territories, the report will offer insights on how each state or territory differs on the frequency of primary offences recorded.

Furthermore, in the fourth section, we analyse the court actions of offenders in Australia. The purpose of this section is to investigate the distribution of court and non-court actions of offenders in each state, and which specific crime will be resulting in more court actions than non-court actions. By analyse the court actions of the criminal, we also provide some detailed explanations and the possible reason to cause this phenomenon.

2 Analysis

Gender difference in the number and rate of offences

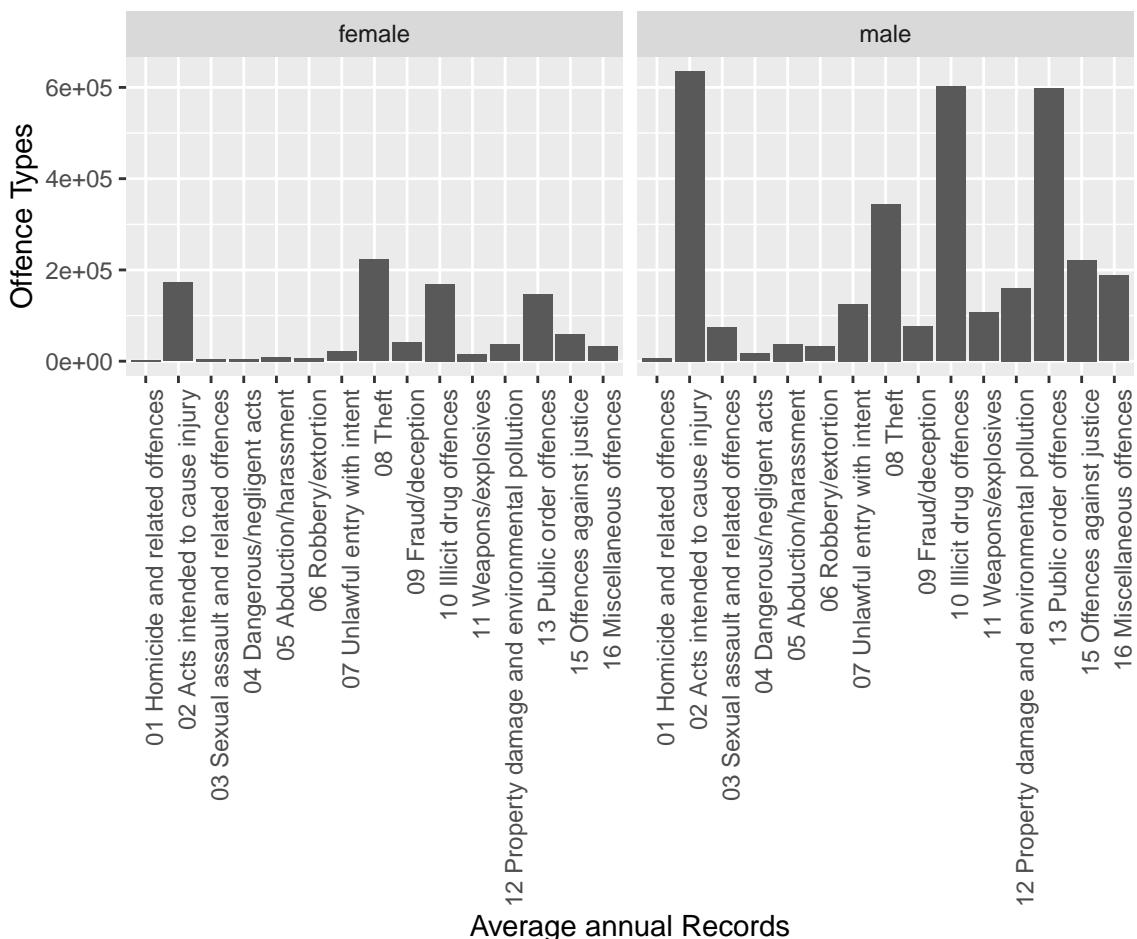


Figure 1: Yearly average offence records of different offence type

As showing in Figure 1, each bar represents the average number of records for each type of offence and gender over the ten years. The overall offence recorded that the number of male offenders is significantly higher than female offenders. The highest number of offence type for males are “Acts intended to cause injury” and for females are “Theft”.

Table 1: Summary of yearly average number of offences

Offence Type	Male	Female	Result
01 Homicide and related offences	614.7	114.1	Males are 5.39 times higher
02 Acts intended to cause injury	57770.5	15729.0	Males are 3.67 times higher
03 Sexual assault and related offences	6756.7	397.2	Males are 17.01 times higher
04 Dangerous/negligent acts	1650.2	360.5	Males are 4.58 times higher
05 Abduction/harassment	3320.8	728.9	Males are 4.56 times higher
06 Robbery/extortion	3034.2	556.7	Males are 5.45 times higher
07 Unlawful entry with intent	11305.4	2005.5	Males are 5.64 times higher
08 Theft	31245.6	20435.6	Males are 1.53 times higher
09 Fraud/deception	7029.2	3732.1	Males are 1.88 times higher
10 Illicit drug offences	54745.5	15374.8	Males are 3.56 times higher
11 Weapons/explosives	9737.7	1443.4	Males are 6.75 times higher
12 Property damage and environmental pollution	14539.6	3268.2	Males are 4.45 times higher
13 Public order offences	54268.5	13303.9	Males are 4.08 times higher
15 Offences against justice	20230.7	5397.5	Males are 3.75 times higher
16 Miscellaneous offences	17153.3	2975.1	Males are 5.77 times higher
Total	308136.3	90450.5	Males are 3.41 times higher

If we look at the summary (Refer to Table 1), the result also indicates that in all the offence types, the number of male offenders is significantly higher than female offenders. The “Sexual assault and related offence” is the most significant difference between the number of males and females, and the average number of males is about 17 times higher than females. The difference in “Theft” is relatively minimal; males are about 1.53 times higher than females. Over the ten years, the average number of male offenders is 4.42 times higher than that of females.

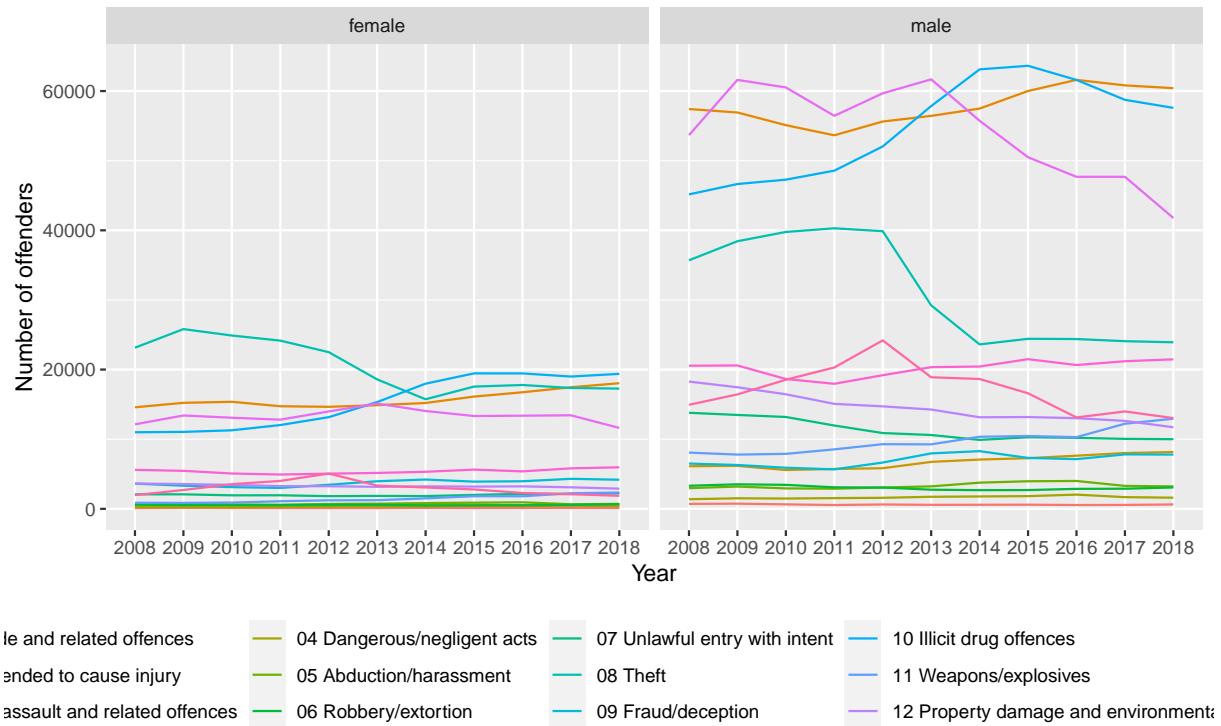


Figure 2: Yearly Number of Offenders on Female and Male

From Figure 2, we can observe that the yearly changes on the number of records of most types of the offence are stable on both genders. However, there still have some changes. For females, the number of “Theft” drop highly, from about 25,000 reduced to 15,000 and “Illicit drug offences” increased by nearly 10,000. For males, although some type offences remain at a relatively high level, “Unlawful entry with intent and Property damage” and “environmental pollution” have decreased by about 20,000. Government still need to pay attention to the issue of “Illicit drug offences”, because the number of records has increased a lot compared to 2008.

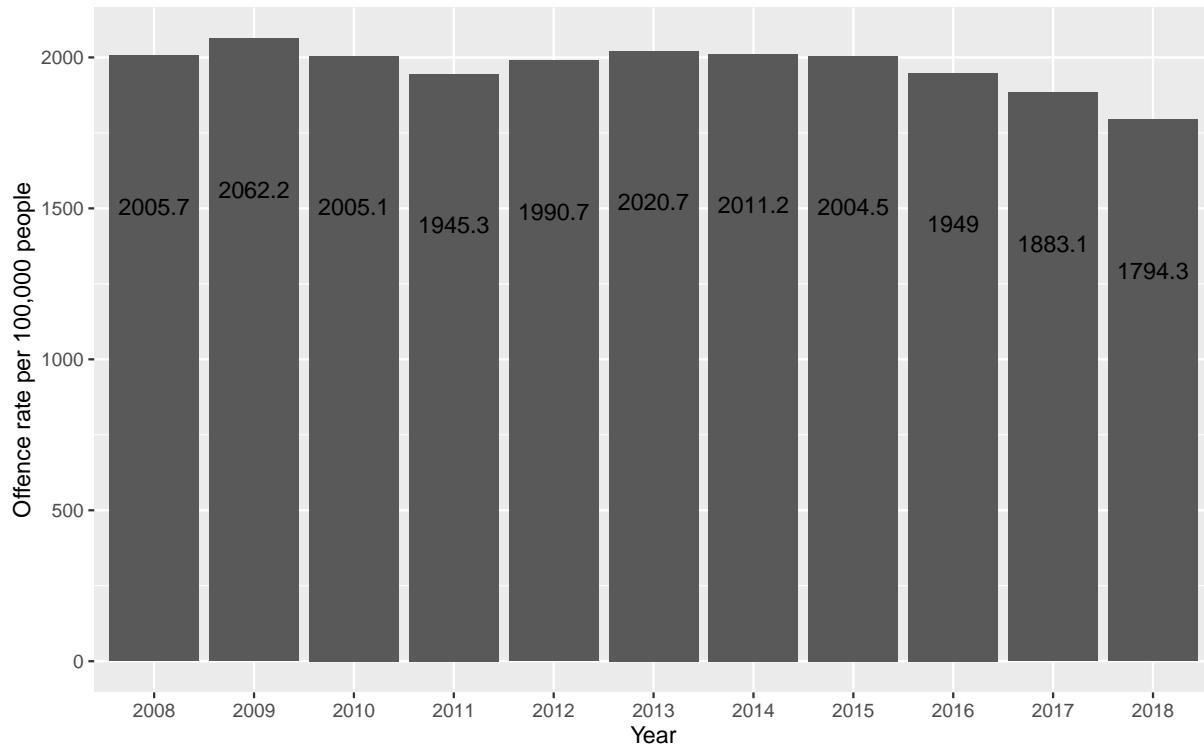


Figure 3: Rate of offenders recorded in Australia

In Figure 3, it represents the offender rate on both genders; the rate indicates the number of offenders in 100,000 people. In 2009, the rate was 2,062 offenders in 100,000 people. After the overall trend is decreasing, in 2018, there are about 1,794 offenders in 100,000 people. The rate decreased to their lowest levels in six years.

Table 2: Yearly change rate of offence rate

Year	Rate of male	Rate of female
2018	-0.0516427	-0.0354850
2017	-0.0347731	-0.0249341
2016	-0.0354036	-0.0029570
2015	-0.0142071	0.0372600
2014	-0.0057571	0.0025054
2013	0.0159161	0.0159667
2012	0.0276546	0.0072253
2011	-0.0313991	-0.0225538
2010	-0.0274735	-0.0273654
2009	0.0230747	0.0428654

Focus on the change on the genders (Refer to Table 2); the rate of both genders offenders is continuously decreasing in recent years.

Table 3: Difference and change rate on number and rate of offence between 2008 to 2018

	Gender	Difference	Growth Rate
Number of Offender	male	5239.0	0.0178715
Number of Offender	female	13594.0	0.1662631
Rate of Offender	male	-408.4	-0.1292691
Rate of Offender	female	-9.3	-0.0107452

From Table 3, we can conclude that the number of offenders recorded in Australia increased on both males and females from 2008 to 2018. However, the rate of offenders recorded has dropped significantly, and the offence rate of males has decreased more than that of females.

- The number of male offenders increased by 5,239, and the increasing rate is 1.79%.
- The number of female offenders increased by 13,595, and the increasing rate is 16.63%.
- The rate of male offenders has dropped by 408 per 100,000 people, and the decreasing rate is 12.93%.
- The rate of female offenders has dropped by 9 per 100,000 people, and the decreasing rate is 1.07%.

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3 Conclusion