



Government of **Western Australia**
Department of **Justice**

**Report on Indigenous Defendants in the
Children's Court
of Western Australia
2013/14 to 2017/18**

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About this Report

The Department has committed to regularly publishing a wide range of statistics relating to the operation of its various business areas.

The purpose of this report is to provide information about the work carried out by the Children's Court of Western Australia in instances where the accused has identified themselves as Indigenous. A number of different statistics have been included that illustrate different aspects of the criminal court process. Care must be taken in interpreting these statistics. It is NOT possible to compare one indicator with another as the methods of counting are not aligned.

Separate counting rules that best illustrate the work of the court are utilised for each statistic. Please read the counting rules on each page to help interpret the data.

Upon arrest or charge, the Police ask the accused the 'Standard Indigenous Question' developed by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. Responses to the question "Are you of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin?" are forwarded electronically to the court with the prosecution and charge details. For this report, a person is counted as Indigenous if they have ever identified themselves as Aboriginal, Torres Strait Islander or both, when being charged with an offence by Police.

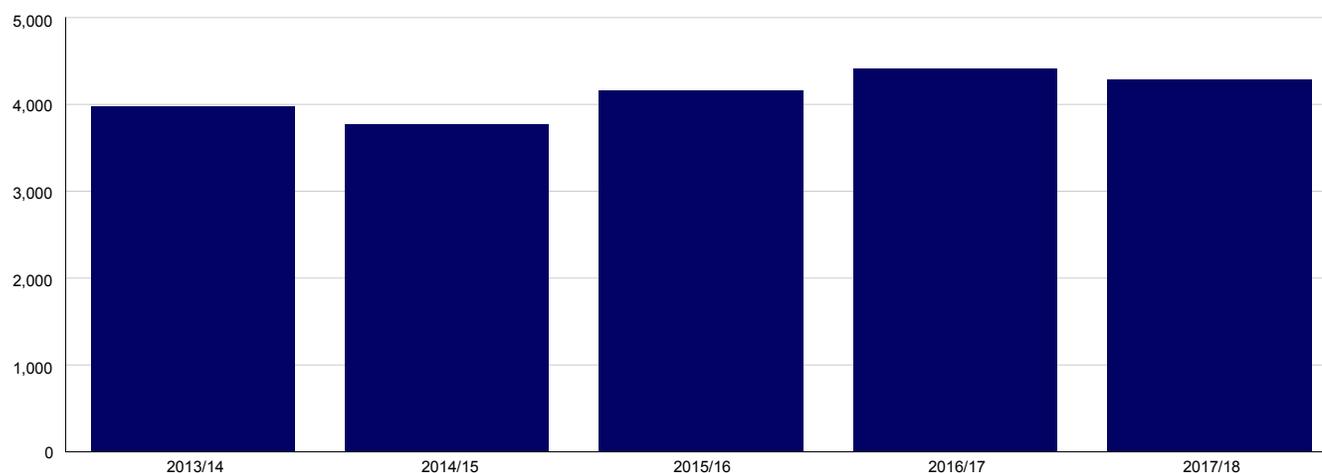
This version of the report was produced on 16 January 2019. Any variances between figures in this report and other publications may be due to differences in the date the report was produced, and the Department's commitment to the continual maintenance and improvement of data capture and storage.

Requests for additional data:

The Department regularly receives requests from media outlets for customised statistics. All requests for customised figures are considered on a case by case basis. The Department will generally supply such information only where the:

- information is stored in a way that it is easily retrievable; and
- amount of work required to compile and supply customised information is reasonable.

Criminal Case Lodgments



Case Lodgments by Offence Type (ANZSOC Division)

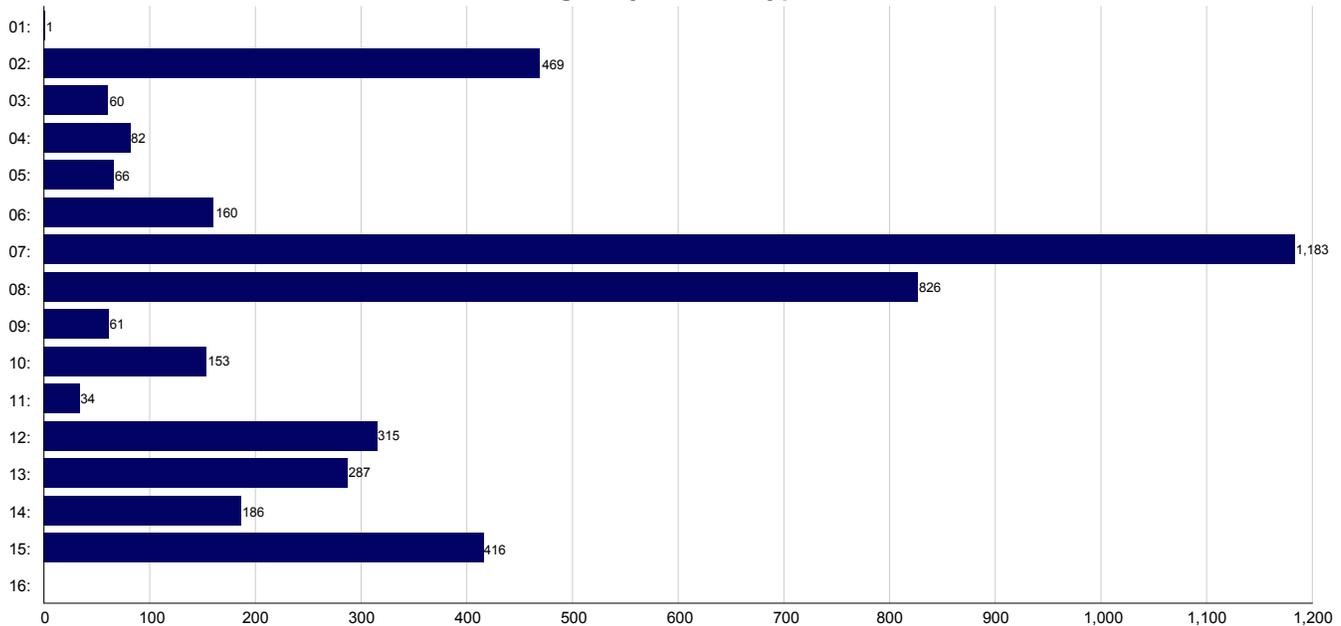
ANZSOC Offence	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	% Change 1 Year	% Change 5 Years
01: Homicide and Related Offences	14	2	6	3	1	n/a	n/a
02: Acts Intended to Cause Injury	355	322	401	491	469	-4.5%	32.1%
03: Sexual Assault and Related Offences	35	39	48	51	60	17.6%	71.4%
04: Dangerous or Negligent Acts Endangering Persons	92	83	80	89	82	-7.9%	-10.9%
05: Abduction, Harassment and Other Offences Against the Person	34	48	54	56	66	17.9%	94.1%
06: Robbery, Extortion and Related Offences	135	79	92	100	160	60.0%	18.5%
07: Unlawful Entry With Intent/Burglary, Break and Enter	1,169	1,078	1,092	1,188	1,183	-0.4%	1.2%
08: Theft and Related Offences	791	754	822	798	826	3.5%	4.4%
09: Fraud, Deception and Related Offences	31	35	44	42	61	45.2%	96.8%
10: Illicit Drug Offences	102	126	153	142	153	7.7%	50.0%
11: Prohibited and Regulated Weapons And Explosives Offences	22	29	20	54	34	-37.0%	54.5%
12: Property Damage and Environmental Pollution	286	264	311	379	315	-16.9%	10.1%
13: Public Order Offences	291	297	341	369	287	-22.2%	-1.4%
14: Traffic and Vehicle Regulatory Offences	287	257	282	241	186	-22.8%	-35.2%
15: Offences Against Justice Procedures, Government Security and Government Operations	342	363	408	412	416	1.0%	21.6%
16: Miscellaneous Offences		6	10			n/a	n/a
Total	3,986	3,782	4,164	4,415	4,299	-2.6%	7.9%

Counting Rules:

- (a) These are the number of criminal cases against Indigenous Australians lodged in the Children's Court of Western Australia, broken down by offence type.
- (b) The Australian and New Zealand Standard Offence Classification (ANZSOC) has been used to group offences. ANZSOC is a national standard developed by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. For more detail, please refer to www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/cat/1234.0
- (c) 'Case' refers to an offender processed through the Children's Criminal jurisdiction with one or more charges lodged on any one occasion (e.g. an offender with 16 charges lodged on 14 February and same offender with a further 8 new charges lodged the following day but all heard together in Court on 15 March counts as two cases, not one case or 24 cases).
- (d) Offence descriptions used here are based on the ANZSOC Division (the top level of the 3 level ANZSOC hierarchy).
- (e) Excludes all civil cases, Extraordinary Driver's Licence applications, Restraining Order applications and Protection and Care applications.
- (f) If 'n/a' is present in the % Change column, the values of the columns in the table being compared are less than or equal to 10. It is not appropriate to make statistical comparisons for variables with values this low.

Criminal Case Lodgments by Offence Type

Cases lodged by Offence type 2017/18



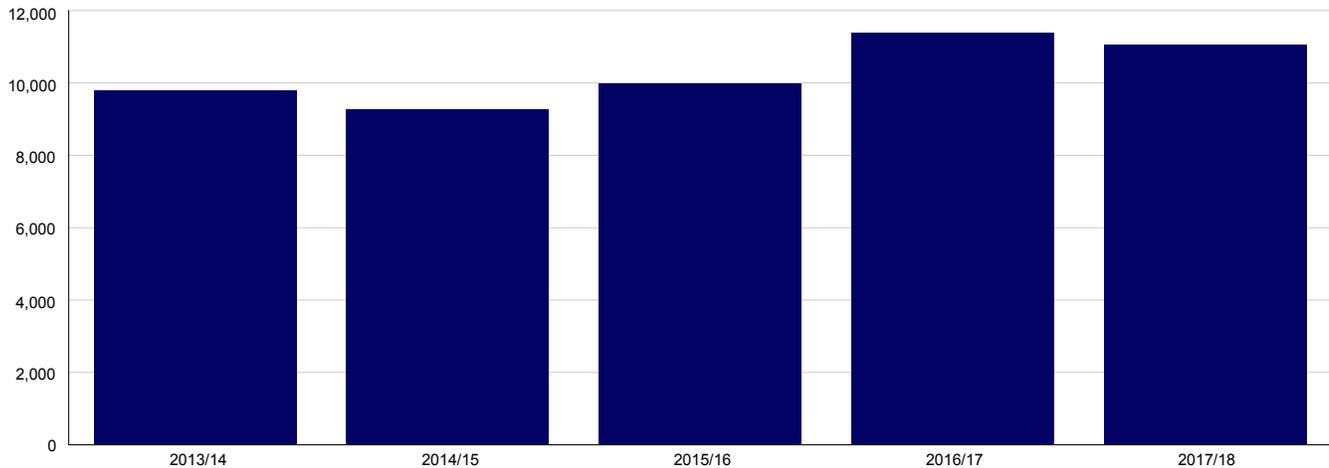
Case Lodgments by Offence Type (ANZSOC Division)--Percentage of cases within each year

ANZSOC Offence	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	% Change 1 Year	% Change 5 Years
01: Homicide and Related Offences	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	n/a	n/a
02: Acts Intended to Cause Injury	8.9%	8.5%	9.6%	11.1%	10.9%	-1.9%	n/a
03: Sexual Assault and Related Offences	0.9%	1.0%	1.2%	1.2%	1.4%	n/a	n/a
04: Dangerous or Negligent Acts Endangering Persons	2.3%	2.2%	1.9%	2.0%	1.9%	n/a	n/a
05: Abduction, Harassment and Other Offences Against the Person	0.9%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.5%	n/a	n/a
06: Robbery, Extortion and Related Offences	3.4%	2.1%	2.2%	2.3%	3.7%	n/a	n/a
07: Unlawful Entry With Intent/Burglary, Break and Enter	29.3%	28.5%	26.2%	26.9%	27.5%	2.3%	-6.2%
08: Theft and Related Offences	19.8%	19.9%	19.7%	18.1%	19.2%	6.3%	-3.2%
09: Fraud, Deception and Related Offences	0.8%	0.9%	1.1%	1.0%	1.4%	n/a	n/a
10: Illicit Drug Offences	2.6%	3.3%	3.7%	3.2%	3.6%	n/a	n/a
11: Prohibited and Regulated Weapons And Explosives Offences	0.6%	0.8%	0.5%	1.2%	0.8%	n/a	n/a
12: Property Damage and Environmental Pollution	7.2%	7.0%	7.5%	8.6%	7.3%	n/a	n/a
13: Public Order Offences	7.3%	7.9%	8.2%	8.4%	6.7%	n/a	n/a
14: Traffic and Vehicle Regulatory Offences	7.2%	6.8%	6.8%	5.5%	4.3%	n/a	n/a
15: Offences Against Justice Procedures, Government Security and Government Operations	8.6%	9.6%	9.8%	9.3%	9.7%	n/a	n/a
16: Miscellaneous Offences		0.2%	0.2%			n/a	n/a

Counting Rules:

- These are the proportion of criminal cases against Indigenous Australians lodged in the Children's Court of Western Australia, broken down by offence type.
- The Australian and New Zealand Standard Offence Classification (ANZSOC) has been used to group offences. ANZSOC is a national standard used to group offences in a 3 level hierarchy.
- Offence descriptions used here are based on the ANZSOC Division (the top level of the ANZSOC hierarchy) . See appendix for more details.
- If 'n/a' is present in the % Change column, the values of the columns in the table being compared are less than or equal to 10. It is not appropriate to make statistical comparisons for variables with values this low.

Criminal Charge Lodgments



Charge Lodgments by Offence Type (ANZSOC Division)

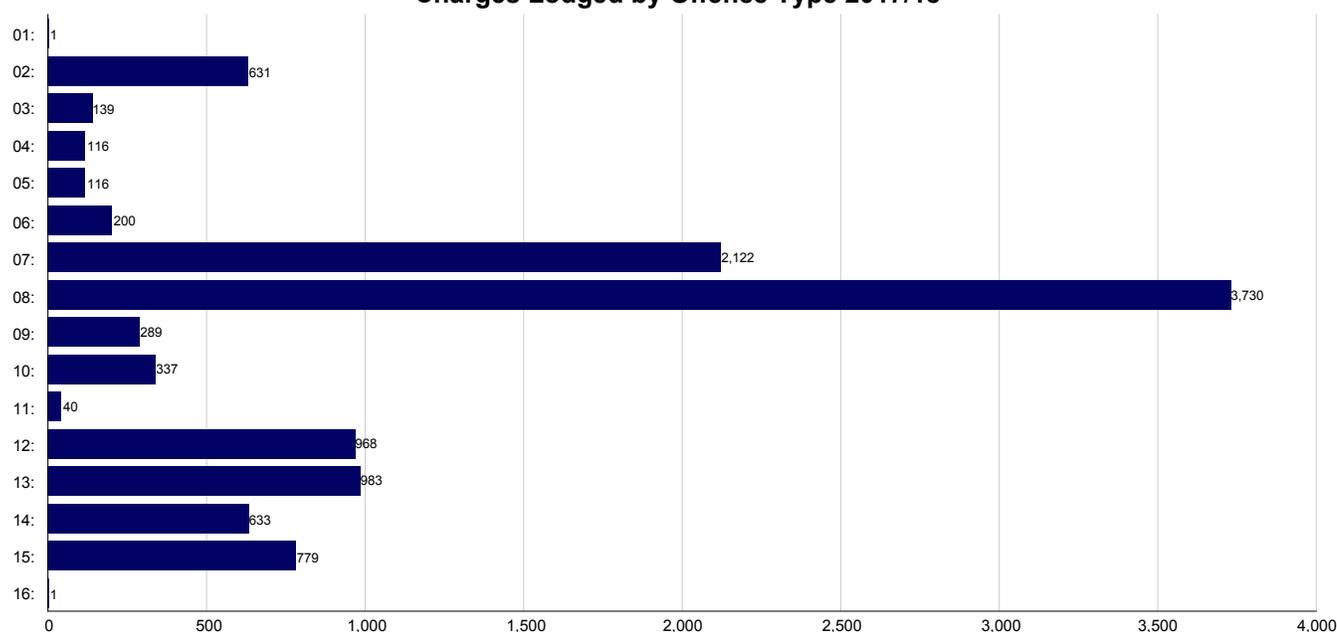
ANZSOC Offence	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	% Change 1 Year	% Change 5 Years
01: Homicide and Related Offences	14	2	6	4	1	n/a	n/a
02: Acts Intended to Cause Injury	453	460	501	635	631	-0.6%	39.3%
03: Sexual Assault and Related Offences	62	78	93	80	139	73.8%	124.2%
04: Dangerous or Negligent Acts Endangering Persons	116	137	105	121	116	-4.1%	0.0%
05: Abduction, Harassment and Other Offences Against the Person	58	79	89	105	116	10.5%	100.0%
06: Robbery, Extortion and Related Offences	180	123	116	122	200	63.9%	11.1%
07: Unlawful Entry With Intent/Burglary, Break and Enter	1,984	1,824	1,851	2,141	2,122	-0.9%	7.0%
08: Theft and Related Offences	3,290	3,000	3,262	3,711	3,730	0.5%	13.4%
09: Fraud, Deception and Related Offences	136	199	218	273	289	5.9%	112.5%
10: Illicit Drug Offences	207	278	340	356	337	-5.3%	62.8%
11: Prohibited and Regulated Weapons And Explosives Offences	31	40	24	67	40	-40.3%	29.0%
12: Property Damage and Environmental Pollution	886	730	912	1,097	968	-11.8%	9.3%
13: Public Order Offences	902	902	950	1,154	983	-14.8%	9.0%
14: Traffic and Vehicle Regulatory Offences	868	718	745	782	633	-19.1%	-27.1%
15: Offences Against Justice Procedures, Government Security and Government Operations	624	713	765	743	779	4.8%	24.8%
16: Miscellaneous Offences	2	7	13	3	1	n/a	n/a
Total	9,813	9,290	9,990	11,394	11,085	-2.7%	13.0%

Counting Rules:

- (a) These are the number of criminal charges against Indigenous Australians lodged in the Children's Court of Western Australia.
- (b) A charge is a single allegation that an accused has breached a provision of the criminal law. A charge is not counted as a case. A case can be made up of one or more charges.
- (c) Only initial lodgments are counted, excluding all arrest warrant returns and reactivated charges.
- (d) Excludes all civil cases, Extraordinary Driver's Licence applications, Restraining Order applications and Protection and Care applications.
- (e) If 'n/a' is present in the % Change column, the values of the columns in the table being compared are less than or equal to 10. It is not appropriate to make statistical comparisons for variables with values this low.

Criminal Charge Lodgments by Offence Type

Charges Lodged by Offence Type 2017/18



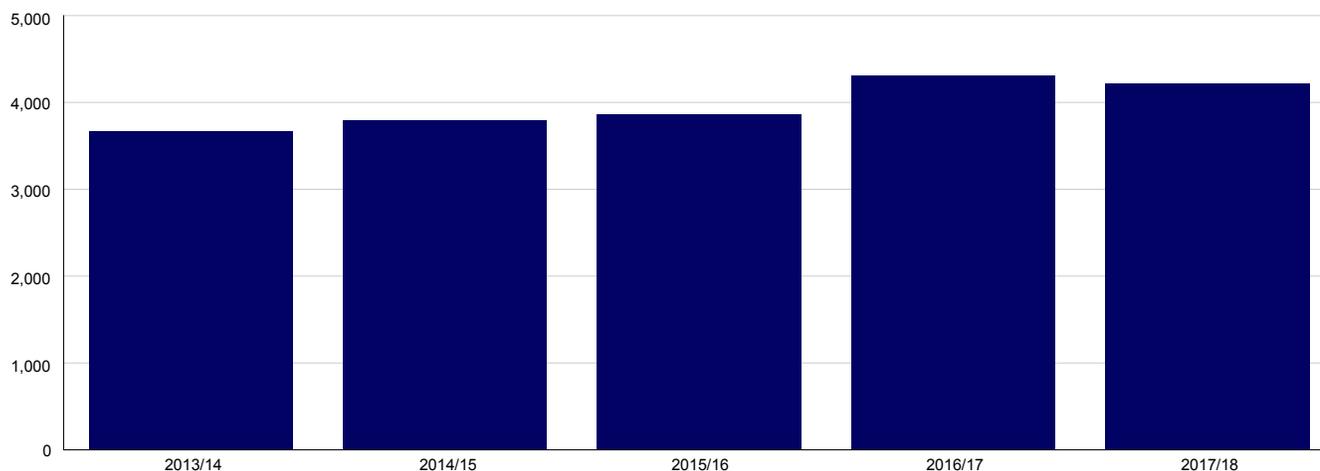
Charge Lodgments by Offence Type (ANZSOC Division)--Percentage of cases within each year

ANZSOC Offence	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	% Change 1 Year	% Change 5 Years
01: Homicide and Related Offences	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	n/a	n/a
02: Acts Intended to Cause Injury	4.6%	5.0%	5.0%	5.6%	5.7%	n/a	n/a
03: Sexual Assault and Related Offences	0.6%	0.8%	0.9%	0.7%	1.3%	n/a	n/a
04: Dangerous or Negligent Acts Endangering Persons	1.2%	1.5%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%	n/a	n/a
05: Abduction, Harassment and Other Offences Against the Person	0.6%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	1.0%	n/a	n/a
06: Robbery, Extortion and Related Offences	1.8%	1.3%	1.2%	1.1%	1.8%	n/a	n/a
07: Unlawful Entry With Intent/Burglary, Break and Enter	20.2%	19.6%	18.5%	18.8%	19.1%	1.9%	-5.3%
08: Theft and Related Offences	33.5%	32.3%	32.7%	32.6%	33.6%	3.3%	0.4%
09: Fraud, Deception and Related Offences	1.4%	2.1%	2.2%	2.4%	2.6%	n/a	n/a
10: Illicit Drug Offences	2.1%	3.0%	3.4%	3.1%	3.0%	n/a	n/a
11: Prohibited and Regulated Weapons And Explosives Offences	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%	0.6%	0.4%	n/a	n/a
12: Property Damage and Environmental Pollution	9.0%	7.9%	9.1%	9.6%	8.7%	n/a	n/a
13: Public Order Offences	9.2%	9.7%	9.5%	10.1%	8.9%	n/a	n/a
14: Traffic and Vehicle Regulatory Offences	8.8%	7.7%	7.5%	6.9%	5.7%	n/a	n/a
15: Offences Against Justice Procedures, Government Security and Government Operations	6.4%	7.7%	7.7%	6.5%	7.0%	n/a	n/a
16: Miscellaneous Offences	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	n/a	n/a

Counting Rules:

- (a) These are the proportion of criminal charges against Indigenous Australians lodged in the Children's Court of Western Australia, broken down by offence type.
- (b) The Australian and New Zealand Standard Offence Classification (ANZSOC) has been used to group offences. ANZSOC is a national standard used to group offences in a 3 level hierarchy.
- (c) Offence descriptions used here are based on the ANZSOC Division (the top level of the ANZSOC hierarchy). See appendix for more details.
- (d) If 'n/a' is present in the % Change column, the values of the columns in the table being compared are less than or equal to 10. It is not appropriate to make statistical comparisons for variables with values this low.

Criminal Case Finalisations



Criminal Cases Finalised by Method of Finalisation

Method of Finalisation	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	% Change 1 Year	% Change 5 Years
Adjudicated finalisation							
(Charge proven n.f.d.)	8	2				n/a	n/a
Guilty finding by court	40	34	33	28	28	0.0%	-30.0%
Guilty plea by defendant	2,790	2,920	2,959	3,340	3,292	-1.4%	18.0%
Guilty ex-parte	95	75	110	66	50	-24.2%	-47.4%
Acquitted by court	112	68	80	66	129	95.5%	15.2%
Transfer between court levels							
Committed for trial	1	3	1	1	6	n/a	n/a
Committed for sentence	2	2	5	8	2	n/a	n/a
Transfer from a Magistrates'/Childrens' Court to a higher court n.e.c.	2	3		4		n/a	n/a
Non-adjudicated finalisation							
Unfit to plead				5		n/a	n/a
Withdrawn by prosecution	86	138	157	231	196	-15.2%	127.9%
Transfer to non-court agency	541	552	519	572	519	-9.3%	-4.1%
Other non-adjudicated finalisation n.e.c.	4	4	5	1		n/a	n/a
Total	3,681	3,801	3,869	4,322	4,222	-2.3%	14.7%

Counting Rules:

(a) Counts the number of criminal cases against Indigenous Australians finalised by the Children's Court of Western Australia. A case is only counted the first time it is finalised. Cases that have previously been finalised then reactivated and finalised once more have been excluded from this count.

(b) Finalisation is defined as the determination of a case in the Children's Court Criminal jurisdiction and involves any action, activity or court order that renders the case unable to proceed any further in that jurisdiction. Examples of finalising actions are the imposition of a sentence, a finding of not-guilty following a trial or the withdrawal of the case by the prosecution.

(c) The issue of an arrest warrant for failure to attend court when required to do so is not considered a finalisation, even though it renders the case unable to proceed.

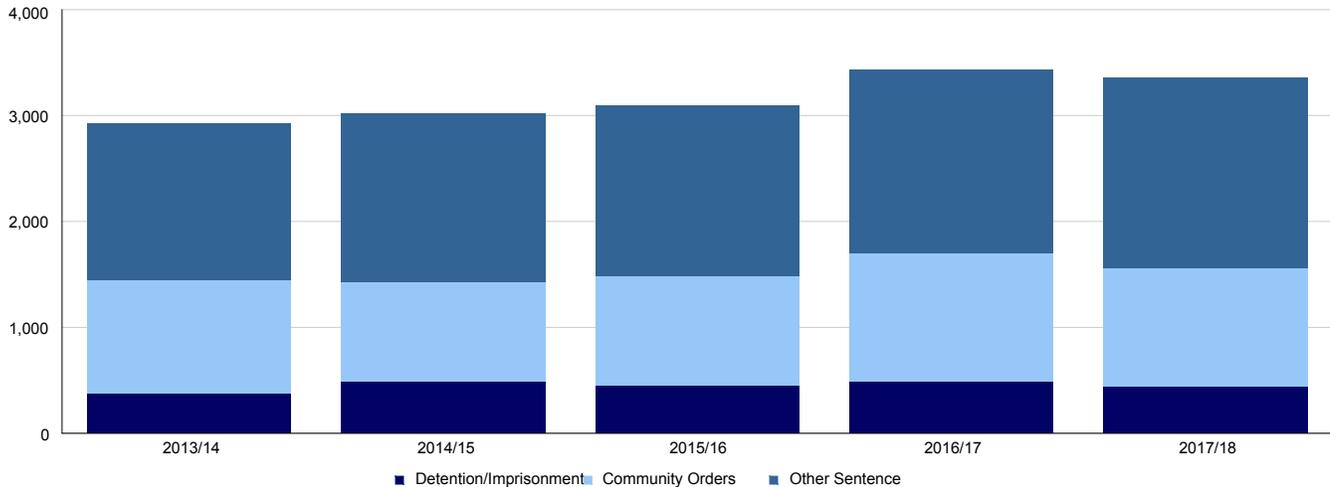
(d) In some circumstances, a criminal case will be reactivated (for example: to make a minor order for the destruction of drugs or the return of stolen property where the order had not been sought at the time of sentence) but they are generally consequential to the initial method of finalisation.

(e) The 'Method of Finalisation' used in the table above has been developed by the Australian Bureau of Statistics to assist with the comparison of court outcomes across Australia. Please refer to the appendix for more detail.

(f) Cases classified with a Method of Finalisation of 900 - 'Method of finalisation unknown/not stated' have been excluded.

(g) If 'n/a' is present in the % Change column, the values of the columns in the table being compared are less than or equal to 10. It is not appropriate to make statistical comparisons for variables with values this low.

Sentencing



Sentences Imposed

Sentence Group	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	% Change 1 Year	% Change 5 Years
Imprisonment	29	31	63	52	41	-21.2%	41.4%
Detention	351	459	393	440	402	-8.6%	14.5%
Conditional Suspended Imprisonment	1	6	2		3	n/a	n/a
Suspended Imprisonment	2	9	4	7	4	n/a	n/a
Juvenile Conditional Release Order	114	260	151	233	249	6.9%	118.4%
Intensive Supervision Order	13	13	9	18	10	n/a	n/a
Intensive Youth Supervision Order	337	268	323	451	449	-0.4%	33.2%
Community Based Order	33	41	37	70	43	-38.6%	30.3%
Youth Community Based Order	684	620	665	673	618	-8.2%	-9.6%
Fine	233	241	246	202	175	-13.4%	-24.9%
Suspended Fine					1	n/a	n/a
Conditional Release Order	147	25	33	54	35	-35.2%	-76.2%
Juvenile Good Behaviour Bond	206	223	210	263	214	-18.6%	3.9%
No Punishment	783	832	965	967	1,118	15.6%	42.8%
Work and Development (in lieu of Fine)				1		n/a	n/a
Reparation Order		1	1	4	4	n/a	n/a
Total	2,933	3,029	3,102	3,435	3,366	-2.0%	14.8%

Counting Rules:

- Counts only those finalised cases against Indigenous Australians where a sentence was imposed by the Children's Court.
- Imprisonment means a term to be served in a prison. Detention means a term to be served in a juvenile detention centre.
- Suspended Imprisonment means a term of imprisonment has been ordered, but the offender is released without serving the sentence in prison provided they do not reoffend. Conditional Suspended Imprisonment is similar, but the offender is required to comply with a curfew, supervision and/or programme conditions. Conditional Release Order is similar except that in default, the offender serves a period of detention if they reoffend.
- Intensive Supervision Orders, Intensive Youth Supervision Orders, Community Based Orders and Youth Community Based Orders (grouped in the graph as Community Orders) usually have a community work component as well as a supervision component and may require the offender to comply with a programme condition (for example anger management, alcohol abuse treatment, etc) and may require the offender to comply with a curfew condition. In addition to this order the court may require the offender to pay the costs of bringing the case to court or pay victim compensation.
- A Fine order may include an order requiring the offender to pay the costs of bringing the case to court or to pay a victim compensation.
- Conditional Release/Good Behaviour Bond are orders that the offender agree to be of good behaviour for a defined period of time with the condition that if they fail to do so, will forfeit a set amount of money or their parents will forfeit the money. In addition to this order the court may require the offender to pay the costs of bringing the case to court or to pay a victim compensation.
- A Work and Development Order is imposed by the court when a fine would normally be imposed but the offender has no means to pay the fine so they are ordered to perform community work in lieu of the fine.
- No Punishment is an order by the court that the offender be released without a formal sentence being imposed. No punishment orders are generally only used for first time offenders or where the court is satisfied that the offender has been punished by some other means. In addition to this order the court may require the offender to pay the costs of bringing the case to court or to pay a victim compensation.
- If 'n/a' is present in the % Change column, the values of the columns in the table being compared are less than or equal to 10. It is not appropriate to make statistical comparisons for variables with values this low.

Custodial Sentences

Custodial Sentences Imposed by Offence Type

ANZSOC Offence Type	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	% Change 1 Year	% Change 5 Years
Homicide and Related Offences							
Manslaughter		1		1		n/a	n/a
Driving causing death	2		1		1	n/a	n/a
Acts Intended to Cause Injury							
Serious assault resulting in injury	24	43	23	22	20	-9.1%	-16.7%
Serious assault not resulting in injury	19	21	18	39	28	-28.2%	47.4%
Common Assault	6	14	12	8	18	n/a	n/a
Sexual Assault and Related Offences							
Aggravated sexual assault	7	8	4	3	9	n/a	n/a
Non-aggravated sexual assault		1	5	1		n/a	n/a
Child pornography offences	1					n/a	n/a
Dangerous or Negligent Acts Endangering Persons							
Dangerous or negligent operation (driving) of a vehicle	22	14	16	17	20	17.6%	-9.1%
Other dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons, nec	1	6	1	2	6	n/a	n/a
Abduction, Harassment and Other Offences Against the Person							
Abduction and kidnapping			1			n/a	n/a
Deprivation of liberty/false imprisonment					1	n/a	n/a
Threatening behaviour	6	7	6	5	11	n/a	n/a
Robbery, Extortion and Related Offences							
Aggravated robbery	37	30	25	27	30	11.1%	-18.9%
Non-aggravated robbery	2	3	3	3	4	n/a	n/a
Unlawful Entry With Intent/Burglary, Break and Enter							
Unlawful entry with intent/burglary, break and enter	145	241	232	253	208	-17.8%	43.4%
Theft and Related Offences							
Theft of a motor vehicle	38	42	45	30	29	-3.3%	-23.7%
Illegal use of a motor vehicle			1			n/a	n/a
Theft from a person (excluding by force)	2	1	1		2	n/a	n/a
Theft (except motor vehicles), nec	4	3	7	9	2	n/a	n/a
Receive or handle proceeds of crime	3	2	7	10	4	n/a	n/a
Fraud, Deception and Related Offences							
Obtain benefit by deception	3	2	3		2	n/a	n/a
Other fraud and deception offences, nec	1					n/a	n/a
Illicit Drug Offences							
Deal or traffic in illicit drugs - commercial quantity			2	2		n/a	n/a
Possess illicit drugs	2	1		1	1	n/a	n/a
Other illicit drug offences, nec	1	1	1			n/a	n/a
Prohibited and Regulated Weapons And Explosives Offences							
Sell, possess and/or use prohibited weapons/explosives					1	n/a	n/a
Unlawfully obtain or possess regulated weapons/explosives		1			1	n/a	n/a
Regulated weapons/explosives offences, nec		1				n/a	n/a
Property Damage and Environmental Pollution							
Property damage by fire or explosion	4	6	3	5	9	n/a	n/a
Graffiti					2	n/a	n/a
Property damage, nec	25	13	20	33	16	-51.5%	-36.0%
Public Order Offences							
Trespass	8	9	6	10	3	n/a	n/a
Criminal Intent	3	2			1	n/a	n/a

Custodial Sentences

Custodial Sentences Imposed by Offence Type

ANZSOC Offence Type	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	% Change 1 Year	% Change 5 Years
Disorderly conduct, nec	1					n/a	n/a
Offensive behaviour			1			n/a	n/a
Cruelty to animals					1	n/a	n/a
Traffic and Vehicle Regulatory Offences							
Drive while licence disqualified or suspended	2		1	2		n/a	n/a
Drive without a licence					1	n/a	n/a
Regulatory driving offences, nec					2	n/a	n/a
Offences Against Justice Procedures, Government Security and Government Operations							
Breach of custodial order offences	2	2	1	1	3	n/a	n/a
Breach of bail	3	8	5		5	n/a	n/a
Breach of violence order	2		1	5		n/a	n/a
Offences against government operations, nec		3	3	2		n/a	n/a
Subvert the course of justice		2		1		n/a	n/a
Resist or hinder police officer or justice official		2				n/a	n/a
Offences against justice procedures, nec	4				2	n/a	n/a
Miscellaneous Offences							
Public health and safety offences, nec			1			n/a	n/a
Total	380	490	456	492	443	-10.0%	16.6%

Counting Rules:

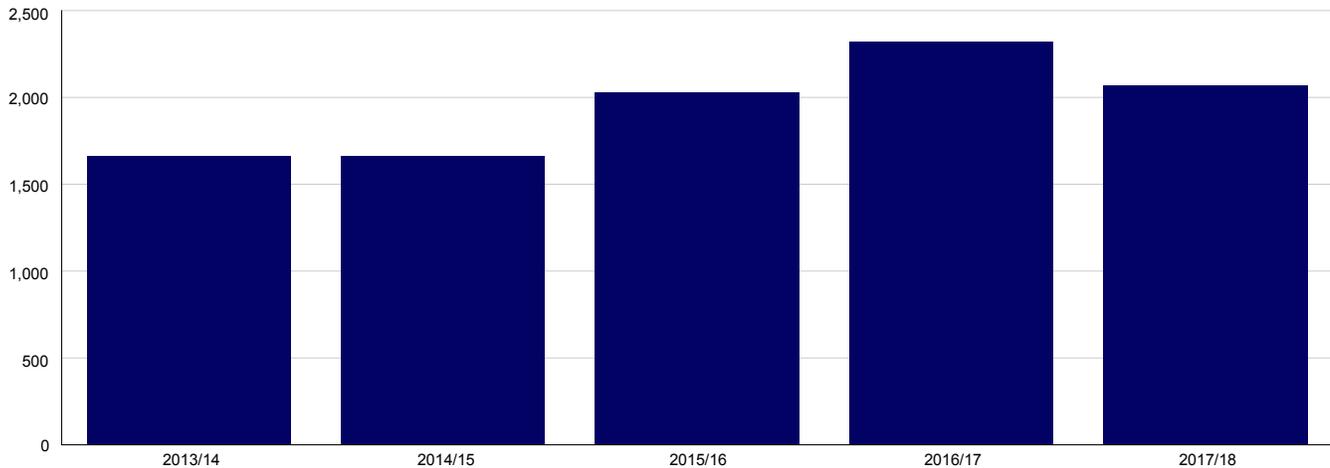
(a) Counts those cases against Indigenous Australians that received a custodial sentence in the Children's Court, broken down by the most serious offence on the case.

(b) As a case may have more than one charge, the most serious offence for which the offender has been sentenced is shown above. The most serious offence is derived by applying the National Offence Index, which ranks the ANZSOC offences from least serious to most serious.

(c) The Australian and New Zealand Standard Offence Classification (ANZSOC) has been used to group offences. ANZSOC is a national standard developed by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. For more detail, please refer to www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/cat/1234.0

(d) If 'n/a' is present in the % Change column, the values of the columns in the table being compared are less than or equal to 10. It is not appropriate to make statistical comparisons for variables with values this low.

Arrest Warrants Issued

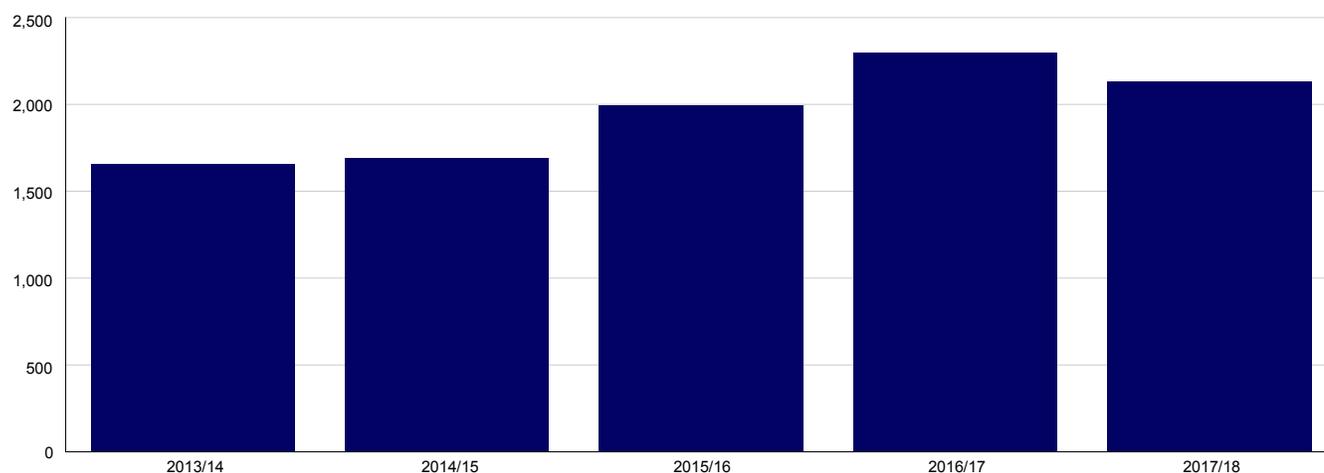


ANZSOC Division	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	% Change 1 Year	% Change 5 Years
01: Homicide and Related Offences		1	1			n/a	n/a
02: Acts Intended to Cause Injury	249	218	245	366	301	-17.8%	14.2%
03: Sexual Assault and Related Offences	18	12	14	31	25	-19.4%	22.6%
04: Dangerous or Negligent Acts Endangering Persons	36	22	34	40	31	-22.5%	-12.5%
05: Abduction, Harassment and Other Offences Against the Person	19	23	31	56	37	-33.9%	32.1%
06: Robbery, Extortion and Related Offences	106	79	104	92	139	51.1%	35.9%
07: Unlawful Entry With Intent/Burglary, Break and Enter	410	440	570	561	545	-2.9%	24.1%
08: Theft and Related Offences	387	392	478	514	404	-21.4%	3.3%
09: Fraud, Deception and Related Offences	12	21	32	26	34	30.8%	84.6%
10: Illicit Drug Offences	25	44	69	54	55	1.9%	55.6%
11: Prohibited and Regulated Weapons And Explosives Offences	14	12	5	14	32	128.6%	128.6%
12: Property Damage and Environmental Pollution	123	113	125	158	151	-4.4%	17.7%
13: Public Order Offences	77	78	105	137	105	-23.4%	20.4%
14: Traffic and Vehicle Regulatory Offences	35	45	41	33	22	-33.3%	-39.4%
15: Offences Against Justice Procedures, Government Security and Government Operations	158	164	176	245	192	-21.6%	13.9%
16: Miscellaneous Offences		2				n/a	n/a
Total	1,669	1,666	2,030	2,327	2,073	-10.9%	17.4%

Counting Rules:

- (a) These are the number of warrants issued against Indigenous Australians by the Children's Court of Western Australia for failure to attend court when required to do so, broken down by the most serious offence on the case.
- (b) The Australian and New Zealand Standard Offence Classification (ANZSOC) has been used to group offences. ANZSOC is a national standard developed by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. For more detail, please refer to www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/cat/1234.0
- (c) An arrest warrant is issued for failure to attend court whilst on bail or when summoned.
- (d) A warrant counted here relates to one person with one or more charges having an order for a warrant to issue on the same date.
- (e) If 'n/a' is present in the % Change column, the values of the columns in the table being compared are less than or equal to 10. It is not appropriate to make statistical comparisons for variables with values this low.

Arrest Warrants Returned



ANZSOC Division	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	% Change 1 Year	% Change 5 Years
01: Homicide and Related Offences		1	1			n/a	n/a
02: Acts Intended to Cause Injury	240	224	233	361	318	-11.9%	32.5%
03: Sexual Assault and Related Offences	20	12	14	28	29	3.6%	45.0%
04: Dangerous or Negligent Acts Endangering Persons	37	27	35	43	29	-32.6%	-21.6%
05: Abduction, Harassment and Other Offences Against the Person	19	24	30	52	39	-25.0%	105.3%
06: Robbery, Extortion and Related Offences	105	85	101	98	133	35.7%	26.7%
07: Unlawful Entry With Intent/Burglary, Break and Enter	412	450	547	563	541	-3.9%	31.3%
08: Theft and Related Offences	390	397	474	503	427	-15.1%	9.5%
09: Fraud, Deception and Related Offences	11	19	34	25	36	44.0%	227.3%
10: Illicit Drug Offences	30	42	66	52	61	17.3%	103.3%
11: Prohibited and Regulated Weapons And Explosives Offences	13	13	5	10	36	n/a	176.9%
12: Property Damage and Environmental Pollution	119	111	129	149	159	6.7%	33.6%
13: Public Order Offences	81	71	104	138	107	-22.5%	32.1%
14: Traffic and Vehicle Regulatory Offences	31	53	41	32	26	-18.8%	-16.1%
15: Offences Against Justice Procedures, Government Security and Government Operations	154	165	183	245	194	-20.8%	26.0%
16: Miscellaneous Offences		2				n/a	n/a
Total	1,662	1,696	1,997	2,299	2,135	-7.1%	28.5%

Counting Rules:

- (a) These are the number of warrants against Indigenous Australians returned to the Children's Court of Western Australia, broken down by the most serious offence on the case.
- (b) The Australian and New Zealand Standard Offence Classification (ANZSOC) has been used to group offences. ANZSOC is a national standard developed by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. For more detail, please refer to www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/cat/1234.0
- (c) An arrest warrant is returned to court following the arrest of the accused and subsequent appearance in the court, or the relisting of the charge or charges before the court to have the warrant cancelled.
- (d) A warrant counted here relates to one person with one or more charges being returned to court following the arrest of an accused or the relisted of warrant charges on the same date.
- (e) Warrants issued and warrants returned should not be compared. Because the count of warrants issued and warrants returned is based on a count of an individual at a court sitting on a particular date, the number of charges involved may be different. It is common for warrants to be issued on a number of different occasions but once the accused is apprehended and brought to court, all the charges from the different warrant issue occasions are put before the court on the same day.
- (f) If 'n/a' is present in the % Change column, the values of the columns in the table being compared are less than or equal to 10. It is not appropriate to make statistical comparisons for variables with values this low.

Appendix One--ABS Method of Finalisation

The Method of Finalisation classification has been developed by the Australian Bureau of Statistics and refers to the process which leads to the completion of a case or cases for a person as an item of business in a particular jurisdiction. A person undergoing court proceedings is considered to be finalised when all charges against that person have been processed to completion within a jurisdiction

Classification structure

The Method of Finalisation classification has three major categories distinguishing between finalisations which are adjudicated, transferred between court levels or non-adjudicated.

Division	Sub-Division	Code
100	Adjudicated finalisation n.f.d	
	110	Charge proven n.f.d.
		111 Guilty finding by court
		112 Guilty plea by defendant
		113 Guilty ex-parte
	120	Charge unproven n.f.d
		121 Acquitted by court
		122 Not guilty by reason of mental illness/condition
		123 No case to answer at committal
		129 Charge unproven n.e.c.
200	Finalisation by transfer of charges between court levels n.f.d.	
	210	Transfer from a Children's' Court to a higher court n.f.d.
		211 Committed for trial
		212 Committed for sentence
		219 Transfer from a Children's' Court to a higher court n.e.c.
	220	Transfer from a higher court to a Children's' Court
	230	Transfer from an intermediate court to a Supreme Court n.f.d.
		231 Transfer from an intermediate court to a Supreme Court for trial
		232 Transfer from an intermediate court to a Supreme Court for sentence
	240	Transfer from a Supreme Court to an intermediate court n.f.d.
		241 Transfer from a Supreme Court to an intermediate court for trial
		242 Transfer from a Supreme Court to an intermediate court for sentence
	250	Transfer from a Children's Court to a Children's' Court
	290	Other transfers between court levels n.e.c.
300	Non-adjudicated finalisation n.f.d.	
	310	Defendant deceased
	330	Unfit to plead
	340	Withdrawn by prosecution
	350	Transfer to non-court agency
	390	Other non-adjudicated finalisation n.e.c
900	Method of finalisation unknown/not stated	

NB n.f.d. – not further defined

n.e.c. – not elsewhere classified

Intermediate Court -- in Western Australia refers to the District Court

For more details of the ABS Method of Finalisation, please refer to the publication, Criminal Courts Australia (ABS Catalogue number 4513.0)<http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Products/4513.0~2007-08~Appendix~METHOD+OF+FINALISATION+CLASSIFICATION+%28Appendix%29?OpenDocument>

Appendix Two--Australian and New Zealand Standard Offence Classification (ANZSOC) 2011

The Australian and New Zealand Standard Offence Classification (ANZSOC) 2008 has been developed by the Australian Bureau of Statistics in order to make it easier to report offence type information and to enable comparison between jurisdictions across Australia. The current version of the ANZSOC was released in 2008, and the name changed from ASOC to ANZSOC in 2011. All offence types in the WA criminal court systems have been mapped to an ANZSOC code.

Classification structure

The ANZSOC is a three level hierarchy: There are 16 divisions, each with one or more sub-Divisions and each of these has one or more groups. Here is a summary of the types of offences included in each of ANZSOC Divisions.

Division 01: Homicide and Related Offences

Murder, Attempted Murder, Manslaughter, infanticide, accelerate death and dangerous driving causing death.

Division 02: Acts intended to cause injury

Serious assaults resulting in injury (grievous bodily harm, actual bodily harm, wounding, deliberate transmission of a grievous bodily disease).

Serious assaults NOT resulting in injury (committed in company, use of a weapon, committed against a vulnerable victim, pregnant female, prison officer, police officer or other justice official, involving more than one victim, part of planned or organised criminal activity or any other aggravating circumstances that do not involve serious bodily harm or injury).

Common assault, stalking, administer illicit drugs, administer poison, drink/food spiking, set mantraps, stupefy a victim and administer sedative or hypnotic drug.

Division 03: Sexual Assault and Related Offences

Aggravated sexual assault (sexual intercourse, inflict injury or violence, possession of a weapon, consent proscribed/committed against a child or in company).

Non-aggravated sexual assault (indecent assault that does not involve any aggravating circumstances, threat of sexual assault).

Non-assaultive sexual offences against a child (including grooming offences, procuring a child for prostitution and forcing a minor to witness an act of sexual intercourse), child pornography offences, sexual servitude offences (debt bondage, operating a sexual servitude business, people trafficking involving sexual servitude and coercive behaviour such as threat of deportation if person refuses sexual services).

Division 04: Dangerous or Negligent acts endangering persons

Driving under the influence of alcohol or other substance, dangerous or negligent operation of a vehicle (dangerous, negligent, careless or reckless driving, fail to have proper control of a vehicle, speeding in dangerous or negligent manner, road racing and culpable navigation), neglect or ill-treatment of person under care (including child neglect), cause grievous bodily harm by negligent act or omission and unlawful interference with aviation (damage equipment or instruments, unlawfully interfere with pilot).

Division 05: Abduction, Harassment and Other offences against the person

Abduction and kidnapping, deprivation of liberty/false imprisonment and harassment and threatening behaviour (nuisance phone calls, sexual harassment not amounting to assault, sexual assault or stalking and threats to kill, cause fire or explosion or destroy or damage property).

Division 06: Robbery, Extortion and Related Offences

Robbery (aggravated and non-aggravated), blackmail and extortion.

Division 07: Unlawful entry with intent/Burglary, Break and Enter

Break, enter and steal, burglary, unlawful entry to a structure with intent, ram raid, smash and grab, home invasion (not involving an assault).

Division 08: Theft and Related Offences

Theft of motor vehicle, illegal use of motor vehicle, theft of motor vehicle parts, theft from person (excluding by force--pick pocketing, bag snatching, passport theft, theft of deeds or bill of sale, theft of cheques or credit cards and EFTPOS cards and theft from residential premises where entry was lawfully gained).

Theft of intellectual property (computer hacking, copyright infringement, computer software piracy, industrial espionage).

Shoplifting, theft from market stalls, theft from wholesale or factory retail outlets, theft of retail goods, leave restaurant without paying, illicit drug theft, theft of weapons or explosives, fare evasion, fuel drive-offs, theft of electricity, gas or water, evade payment for services, theft of animals/livestock and theft of a tram, train, vessel or other vehicle not defined as motor vehicle.

Receive, handle or possess money or goods taken or obtained illegally (includes money laundering, possess stolen goods and possess money from sale of illicit drugs).

Illegal use of property (except motor vehicles--includes illegal use of non-motorised vehicle and illegal use of tools and/or equipment).

Division 09: Fraud, Deception and Related Offences

Offences involving a dishonest act or omission carried out with the purpose of deceiving to obtain a benefit (identity fraud, create fictitious identity, cheque/credit card fraud, prescription drug fraud, false name/address, false representation, social security fraud, phishing, sales tax fraud, fraud against insurance companies and computer hacking involving fraud).

Forgery and counterfeiting--create false documents, forge passport or visa, forge birth certificate, forge Commonwealth document, forge bill of sale, share certificate, supply false documentation to get a weapons, explosives licence or permit, forge signature and forge motor vehicle registration certificate.

Possess equipment to make false/illegal instrument, fraudulent trade practices, misrepresentation of professional status and acts intended to obtain financial gain or advantage through dishonest or unscrupulous means not involving fraud (such as selective supply (or non-supply) of a product or acceptance of solicitation of a 'gazumping' offer).

Division 10: Illicit Drug Offences

Import or export illicit drugs, deal or traffic in illicit drugs (commercial and non-commercial quantities), manufacture or cultivate illicit drugs, possess equipment with intent to manufacture or cultivate illicit drugs, possess and/or use illicit drugs, possess money with intent to obtain drugs, possess utensils for using illicit drugs, permit premises to be used to take, sell or distribute drugs and fail to keep register for drugs of addiction.

Division 11: Prohibited and Regulated Weapons and Explosives Offences

Import or export prohibited weapons/explosives, sell, possess and/or use prohibited weapons/explosives and manufacture or modify prohibited weapons/explosives.

Unlawfully obtain or possess regulated weapons/explosives, misuse of regulated weapons/explosives (discharging offences, storage offences, unlawful use, lending a weapon to minor/unlicensed person and unlawfully modify regulated weapon). Deal or traffic in regulated weapons/explosives, registration offences by licensed owner, registration offences by dealer, dealer's licence offences and offences related to the manufacture or modification of regulated weapons/explosives.

Appendix Two--Australian and New Zealand Standard Offence Classification (ANZSOC) 2011

Division 12: Property Damage and Environmental Pollution

Arson, malicious property damage by fire or explosion, graffiti/deface building, bill posting.

Vandalism, sacrilege, kill/injure animals, damage/obstruct mines, tamper with motor vehicle (where no property is taken), malicious property damage (not by fire/explosion), contaminate commercial goods and computer hacking involving property damage.

Air pollution offences, water pollution offences, noise pollution offences, soil pollution offences and environmental pollution offences.

Division 13: Public Order Offences

Trespass (unlawfully on premises, trespass without intent to commit crime and enter restricted areas at major events), criminal intent (go equipped to steal, possess instruments used for theft or burglary, possess articles of disguise, possess any object with intent to destroy or damage property), riot and affray and disorderly conduct (disorderly behaviour in a public place, desecrate graves/interfere with corpse, throw stones not causing injury and hoaxes causing public nuisance).

Regulated public order offences--betting and gambling offences, liquor and tobacco offences, censorship offences (excluding child pornography), prostitution offences, offences against public order sexual standards, consumption of legal substances in regulated places and other offences such as breach of euthanasia legislation not amounting to murder, manslaughter, attempted murder or assault and advertise/seek out a surrogate mother.

Offensive conduct--offensive language, vagrancy, begging, public drunkenness, coarse forms of gesticulation, engage in intercourse in front of minor/child (unless there is an intent to force the child to watch), vilify or incite hatred and cruelty to animals.

Division 14: Traffic and Vehicle Regulatory Offences

Driver licence offences--drive while licence disqualified or suspended, drive without a licence, drive contrary to conditions of a licence, L or P plate licence offences and fail to produce licence on demand.

Vehicle registration and roadworthiness offences--driving unregistered vehicle, number plates obscured/missing, fail to transfer vehicle ownership, drive an uninsured vehicle, faulty or no lights, defective vehicle, drive an unroadworthy vehicle, motor vehicle pollution and cause excessive noise or smoke.

Regulatory driving offences--drive a vehicle or ride bicycle, horse, skateboard, etc while exceeding the prescribed content of alcohol (not including driving under the influence), speeding, parking offences and other regulated offences such as fail to wear seatbelts, fail to provide life jackets, drive while using a mobile phone, fail to stop after an accident, fail to wear bicycle helmet, refuse preliminary breath test, fail to give way or stop, fail to keep left of double lines and pedestrian offences.

Division 15: Offences against Justice Procedures, Government Security and Government Operations

Breaches of custodial order offences (escape custody, breach of home detention, breach of suspended sentence).

Breach of community-based orders (breaches of ISO, IYSO, CBO, YCBO, WDO, bail, surety recognisance, parole, etc) and breach of violence and non-violence orders (breaches of VRO and MRO).

Offences against government operations (resist government officials (not police), hinder emergency services, bribery involving government officials, immigration offences, fail to complete census forms, fail to lodge taxation forms, fail to vote, hoax calls to emergency services and postal offences).

Offences against government security (resist or hinder government officer concerned with government security, sedition, mutiny, aid piracy, conspiracy, terrorism offences, incite mutiny). Offences against justice procedures (subvert the course of justice, resist/hinder police officer or justice official, prison regulation offences, contempt of court, fail to attend court, false report and accessory after the fact).

Division 16: Miscellaneous Offences

Defamation and libel and offences against privacy (actions intended to invade the privacy of an individual or company, such as opening mail, phone tapping--other than phone tapping for espionage purposes--and computer hacking not involving the theft of intellectual property, fraud, property damage or breach of government security).

Public health and safety offences (sanitation offences, disease prevention offences, occupational health and safety offences, transport regulation offences, dangerous substances offences, licit drug offences and public health and safety offences).

Commercial/Industry/Financial regulation--breaches of regulations designed to protect an industrial, commercial or financial activity, comprising acts that are harmful to persons, or acquisitive or deceptive, and that are not directed at health and safety and pollution control, such as restrictive trade/industry practices and foreign boats fishing in Australian fishing zones unlawfully.

Environmental regulation offences such as disobey rules of parks/crown land, littering, possess native game/animals illegally, total fire ban breaches, flora and fauna offences and personal illegal fishing offences, bribery involving an official other than a government official, quarantine offences, import/export regulation offences such as failing to declare goods, procuring or committing an illegal abortion and any other miscellaneous offence not categorised elsewhere within this classification.

For more details of the Australian and New Zealand Standard Offence Classification (ANZSOC), please refer to the ABS Website (ABS Catalogue number 1234.0)www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/cat/1234.0