



THE UNIVERSITY OF
WESTERN AUSTRALIA

REGIONAL CHART SUPPLEMENT

to

**Aboriginal involvement in the
Western Australian criminal justice system:
A statistical review, 1999**

crime

RESEARCH

centre

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For the
Aboriginal Justice Council

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Introduction

The following chart supplement provides a series of selected postal area breakdowns of key criminal justice indicators, by Indigenous status, for regional Western Australia. The charts are a supplement to the Report entitled '*Aboriginal involvement in the criminal justice system in Western Australia: A statistical review 1999*'.

Both the chart supplement and Report have been compiled by the Crime Research Centre, University of Western Australia, for the Aboriginal Justice Council of WA. The data summarise criminal justice activities, at a regional level, from 1 January to 31 December 1999.

The information presented here are based on data compiled from the computerised records of the WA Police Service relating to crimes reported to the police, arrests (apprehensions) and admissions to police lockups. Caveats on the use of police data are contained in Appendix A.

For the purposes of this supplement, Western Australia has been divided into seven major regions: Gascoyne-Murchison, Goldfields, Great Southern, Kimberley, Pilbara, North Metropolitan and South Metropolitan. Charts have been produced for each of these seven regions.

Within each region, the data have been divided into smaller areas. For offences reported and arrests, data have been aggregated into selected postcodes, and rates have been calculated using population figures from the 1996 Australian Census for corresponding census postal areas (which largely coincide with postcodes). For lockups, data has been aggregated for the police lockup within each selected postal area. (Note that these are counts and not rates.)

The regions have been divided into the following selected postal areas:

Gascoyne-Murchison: Geraldton, Carnarvon, Meekatharra, Northampton, Wiluna, Denham, Mullewa, Mount Magnet

Goldfields: Kalgoorlie-Boulder, Esperance, Laverton, Norseman, Coolgardie, Leonora

Great Southern: Albany, Narrogin, Katanning, Mount Barker, Kojonup, Wagin, Pingelly, Gnowangerup, Brookton

Kimberley: Broome, Kununurra, Derby, Halls Creek, Fitzroy Crossing, Wyndham

North Metropolitan: Perth, Northam, Merredin, Toodyay, York, Moora, Kellerberrin, Quairading

Pilbara: Karratha, Port Hedland, Newman, Tom Price, Paraburdoo, Marble Bar, Roebourne, Pannawonica, Wickham

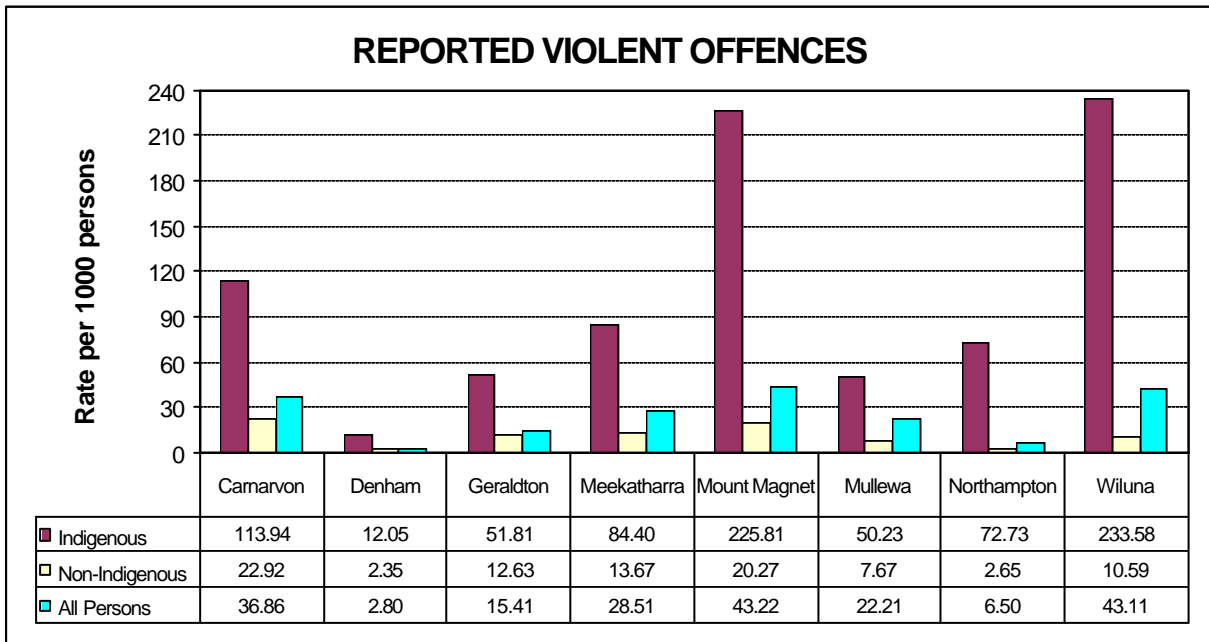
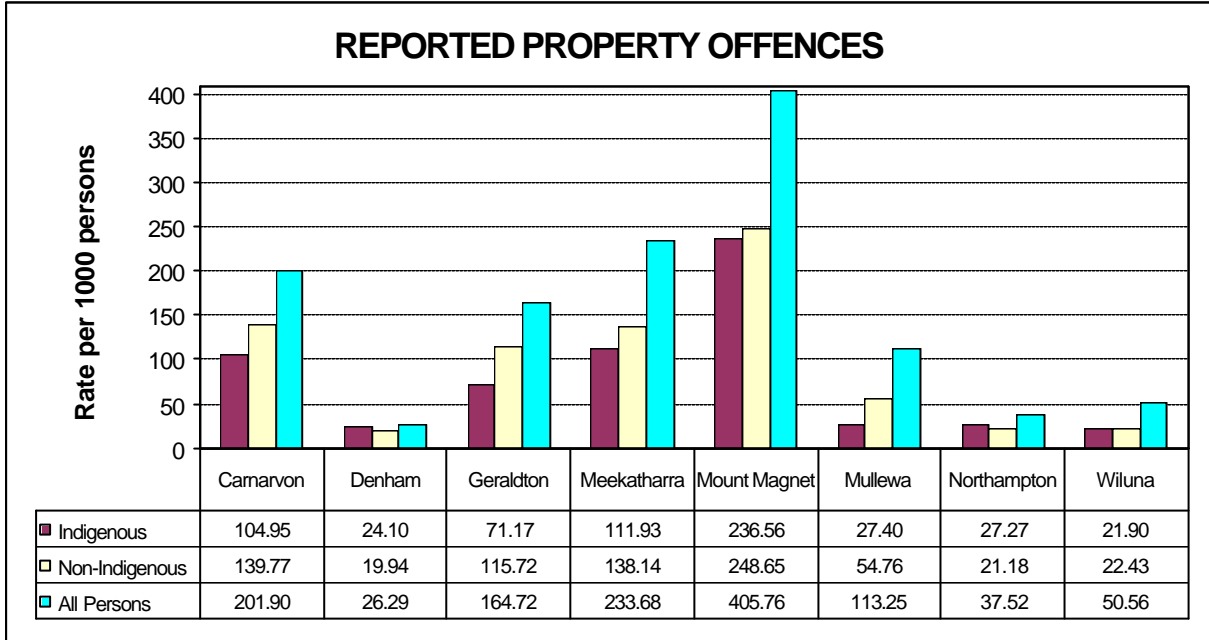
South Metropolitan: Perth, Mandurah, Bunbury, Rockingham, Kwinana, Busselton, Collie, Manjimup, Pinjarra

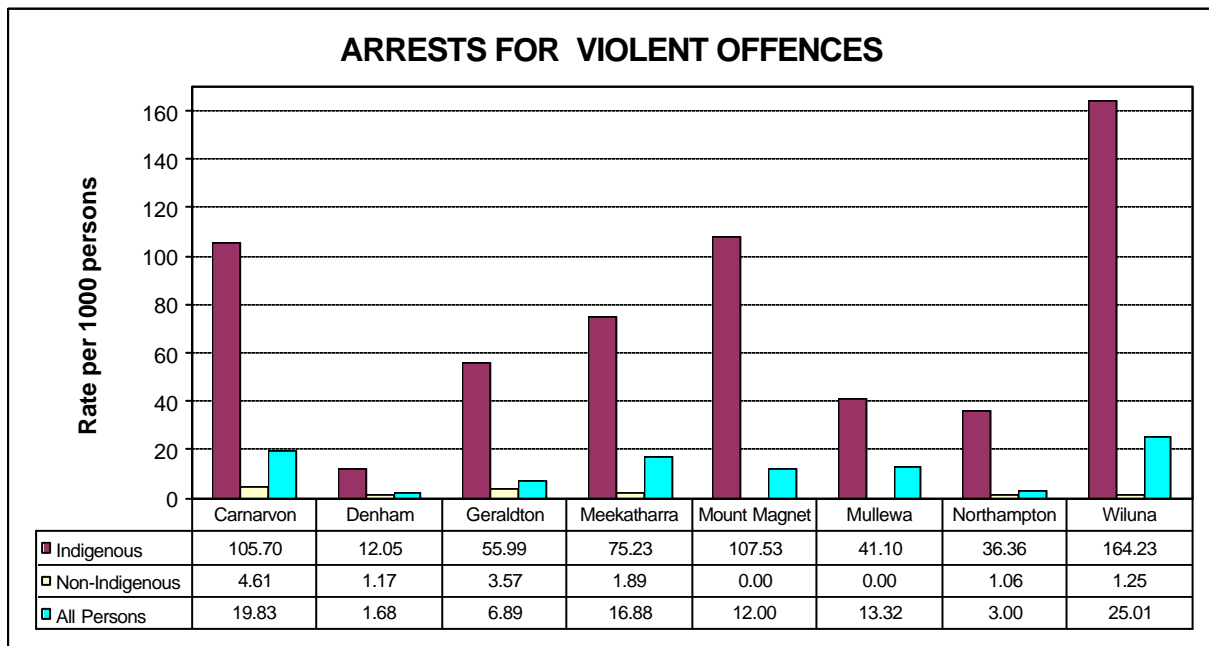
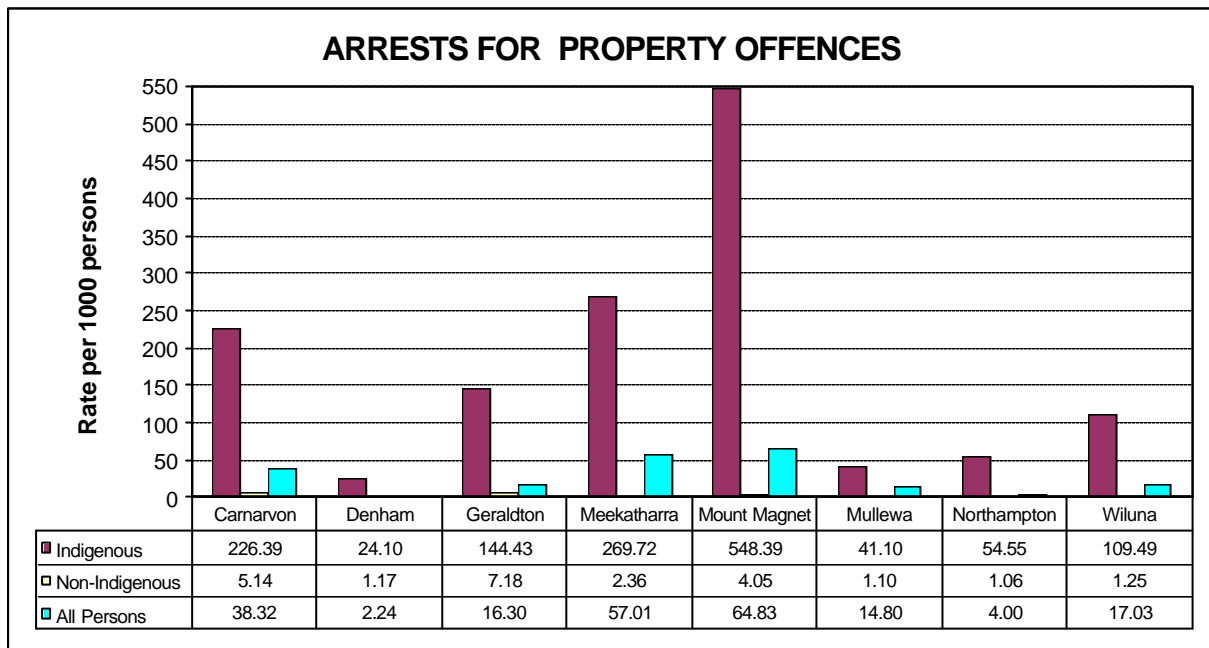
Almost all charts show rates per 1,000 persons within each postal area. Thus, comparisons can be made of crime and arrest rates from one area to another, both *within* and *across* regional boundaries.

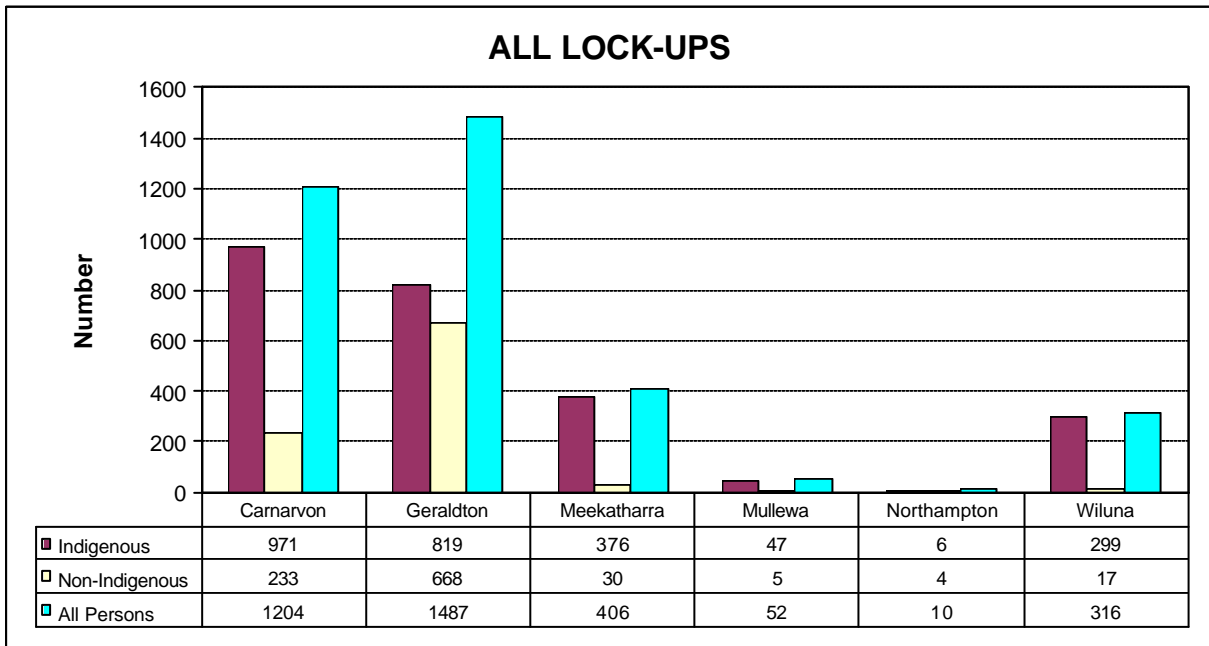
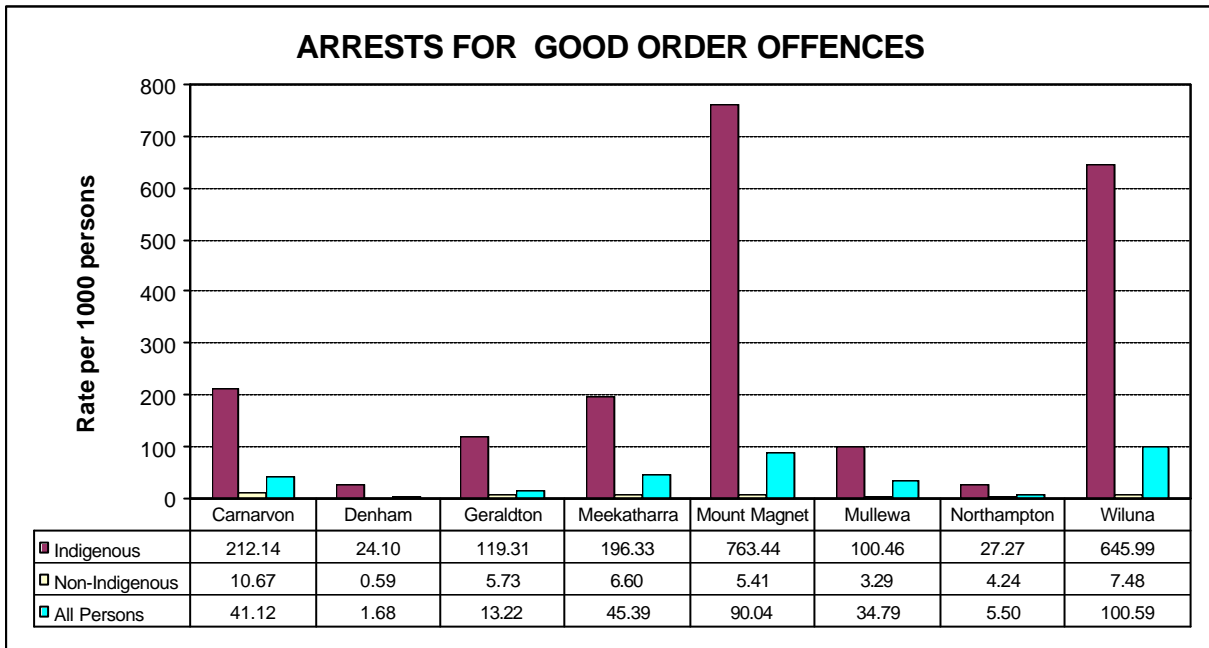
Distinctions are also made between violent offences, property offences and offences against public order. Violent offences are defined as those classified under ANCO¹ categories 111 through to 212. Property offences are defined as those classified under ANCO categories 300 through 499. Good order offences are defined as those classified under ANCO 500-599.

¹ The Australian National Classification of Offences (ANCO) was developed by the Australian Bureau of Statistics in 1985. For more information, refer to ABS Catalogue No. 1234.0.

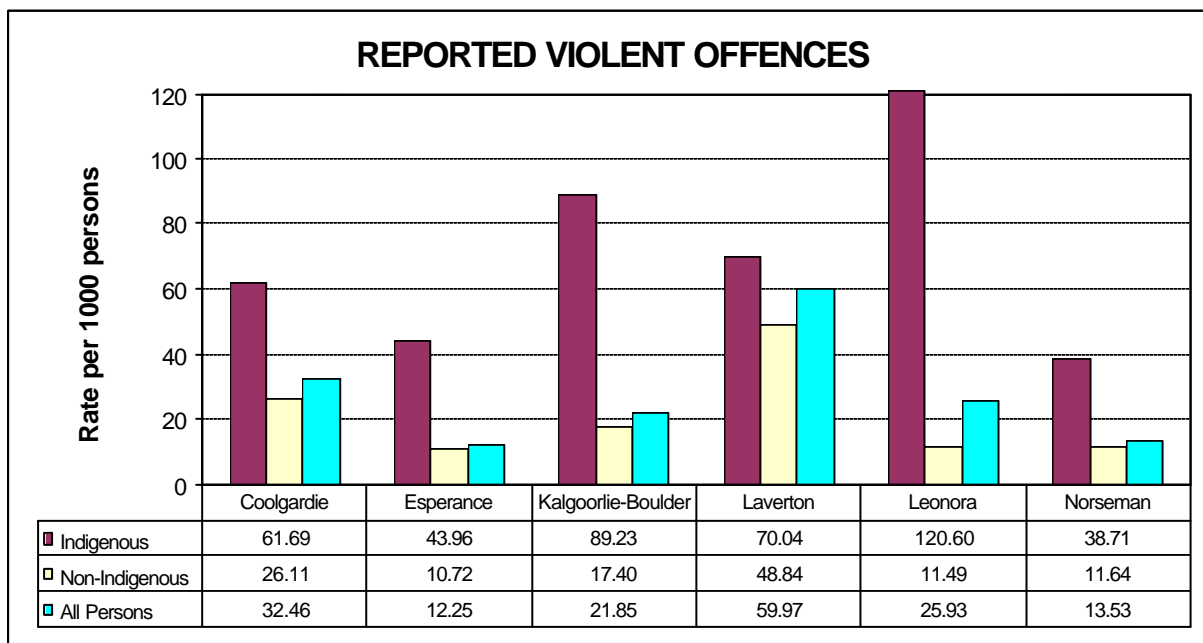
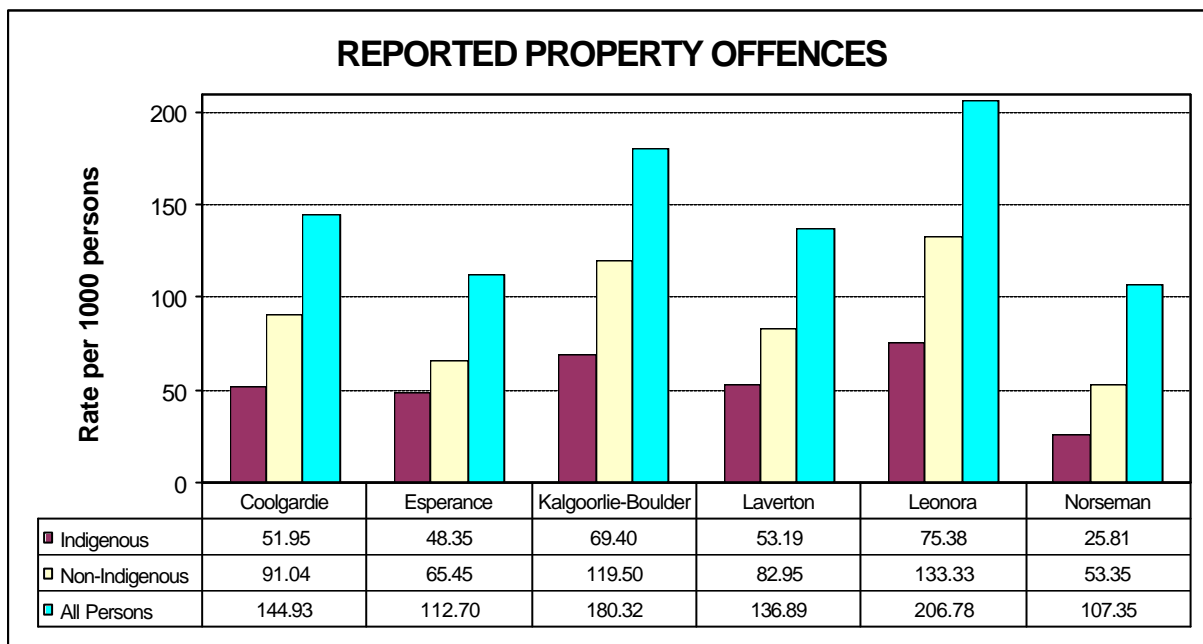
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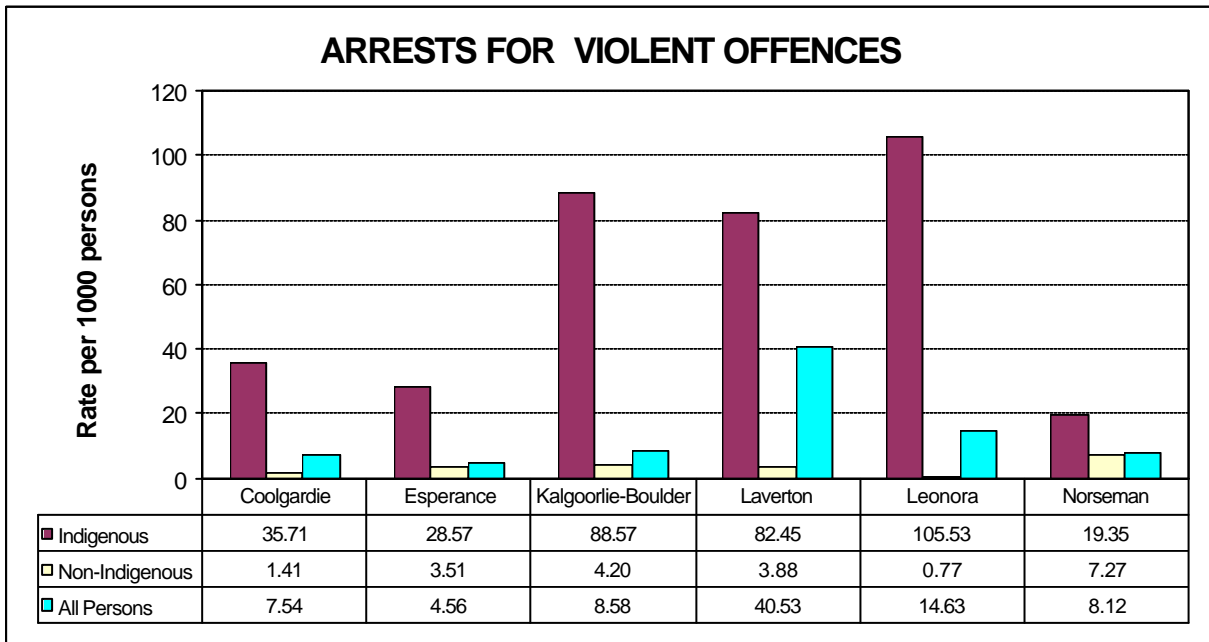
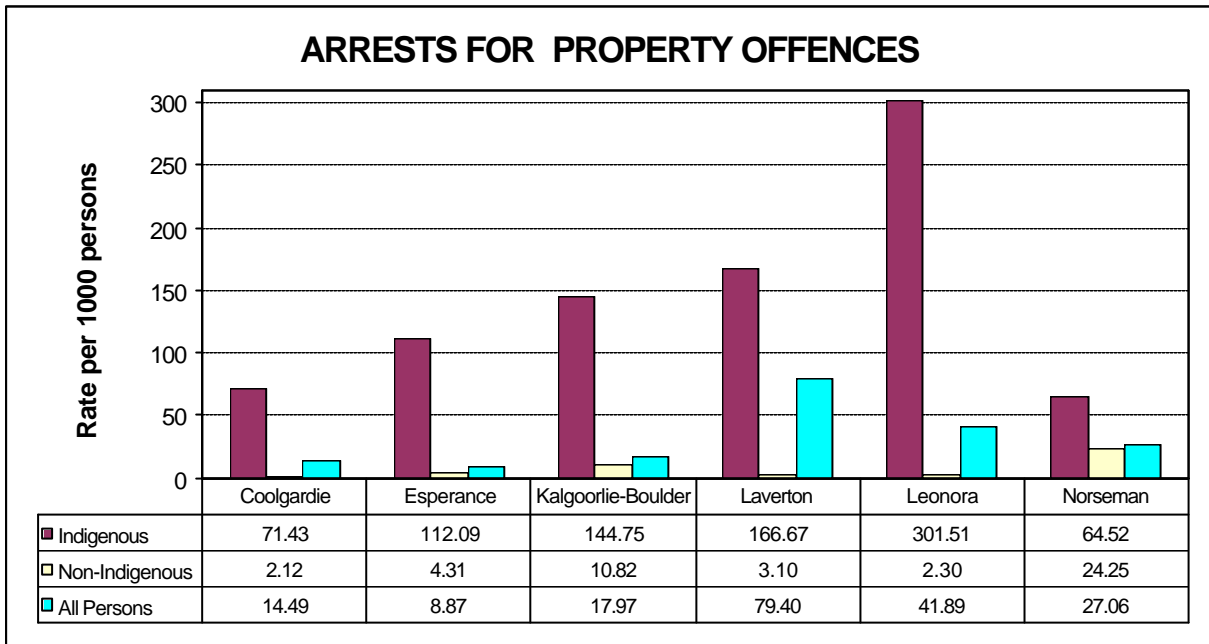


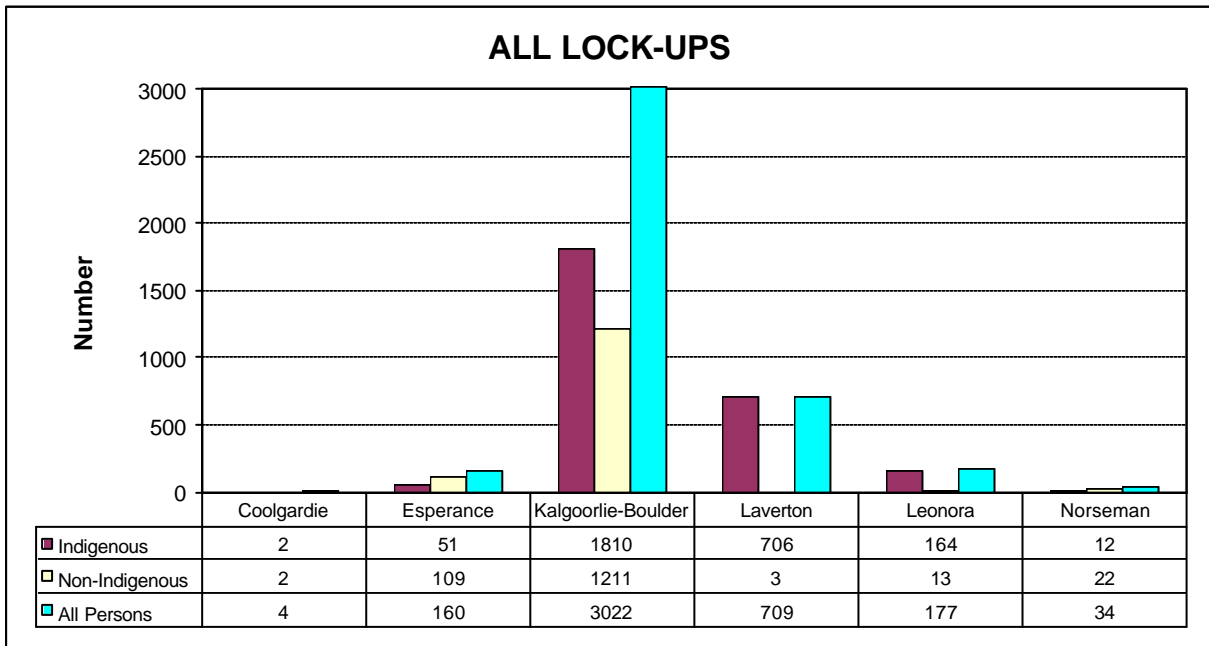
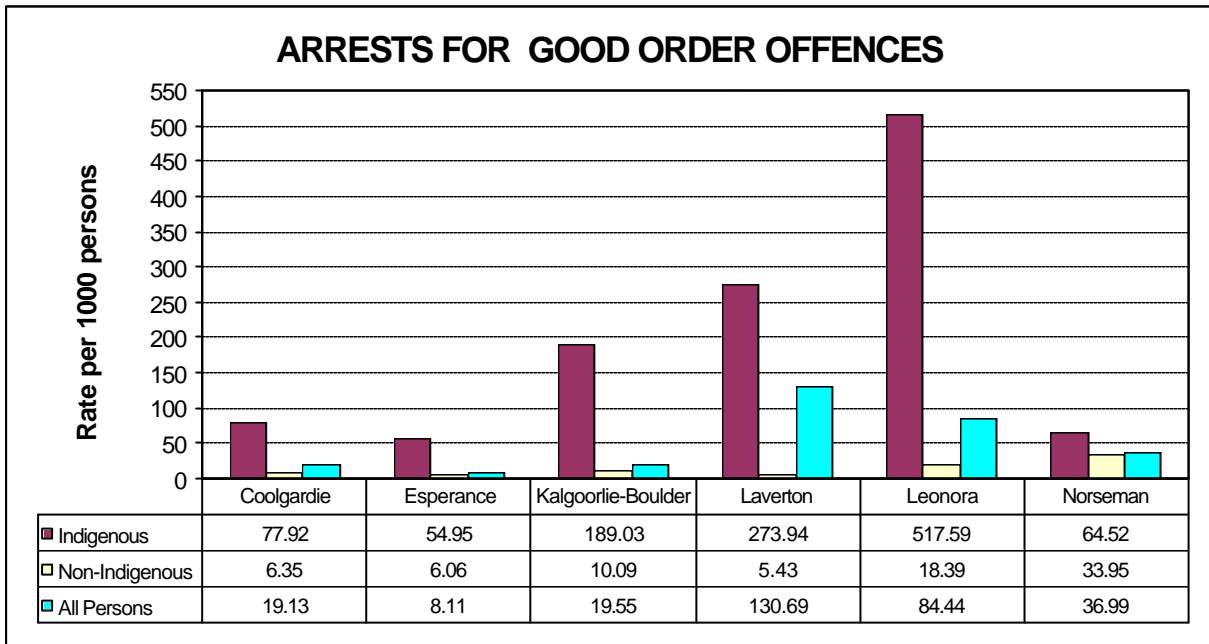




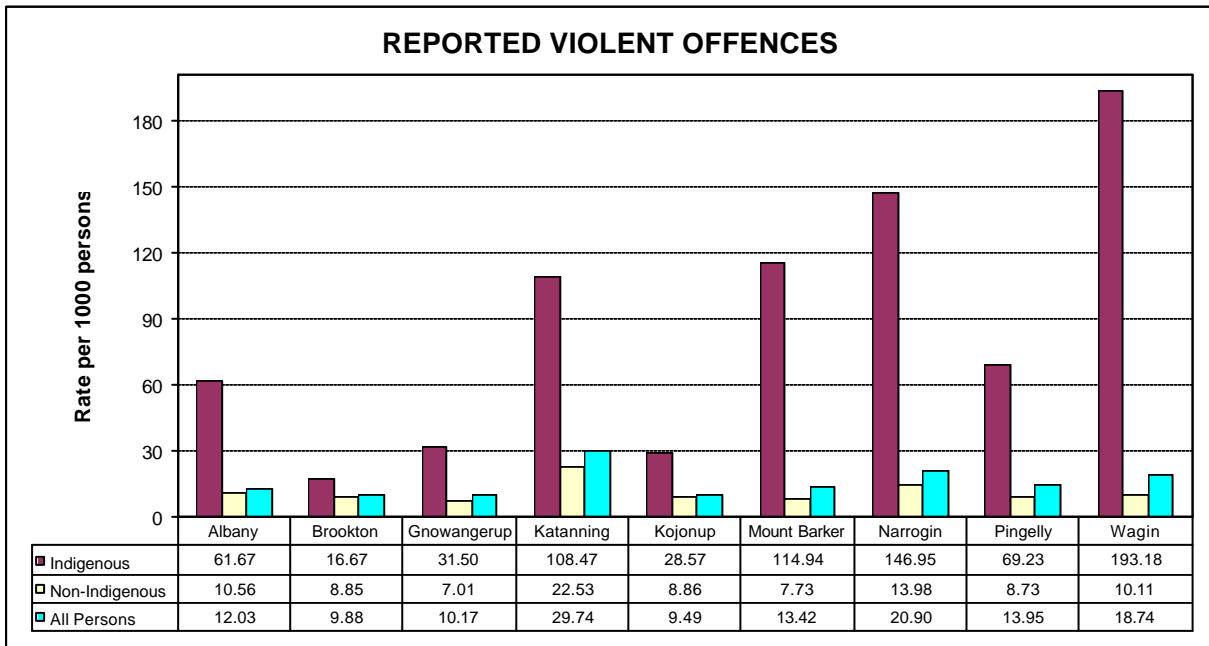
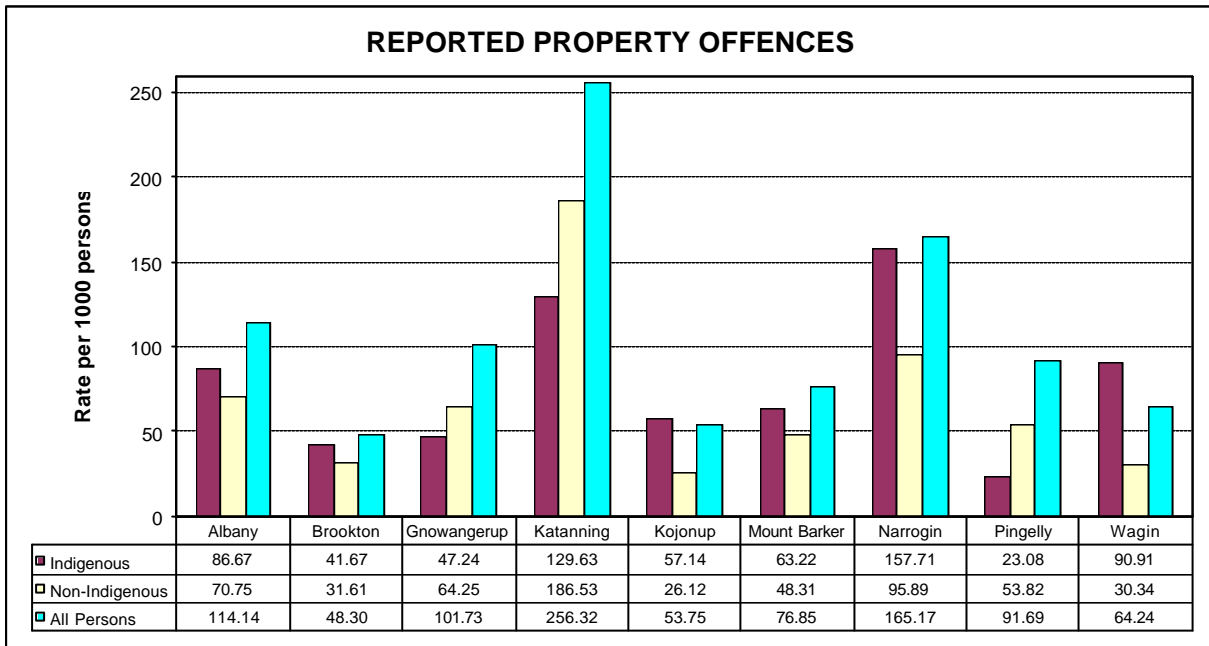
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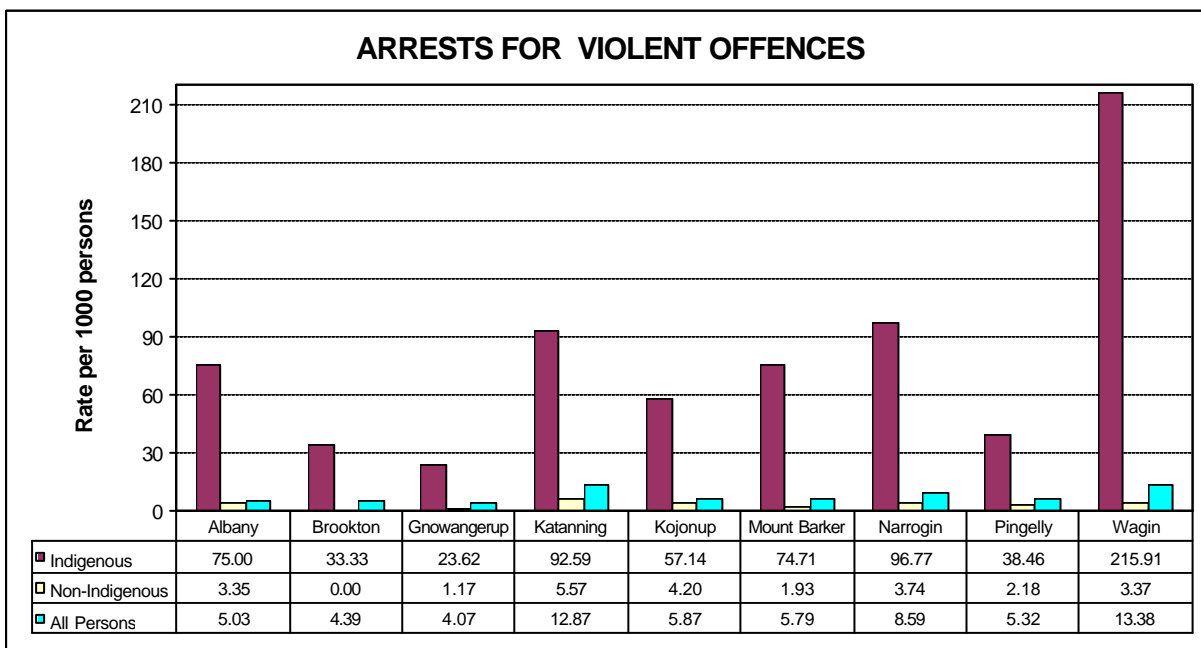
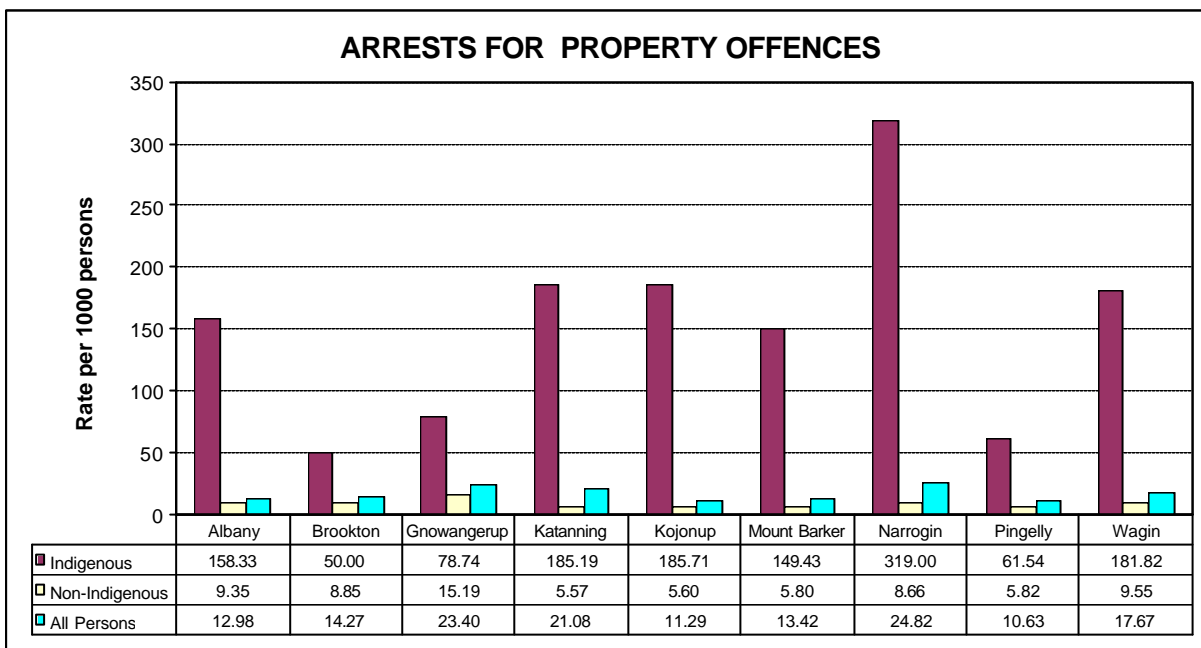


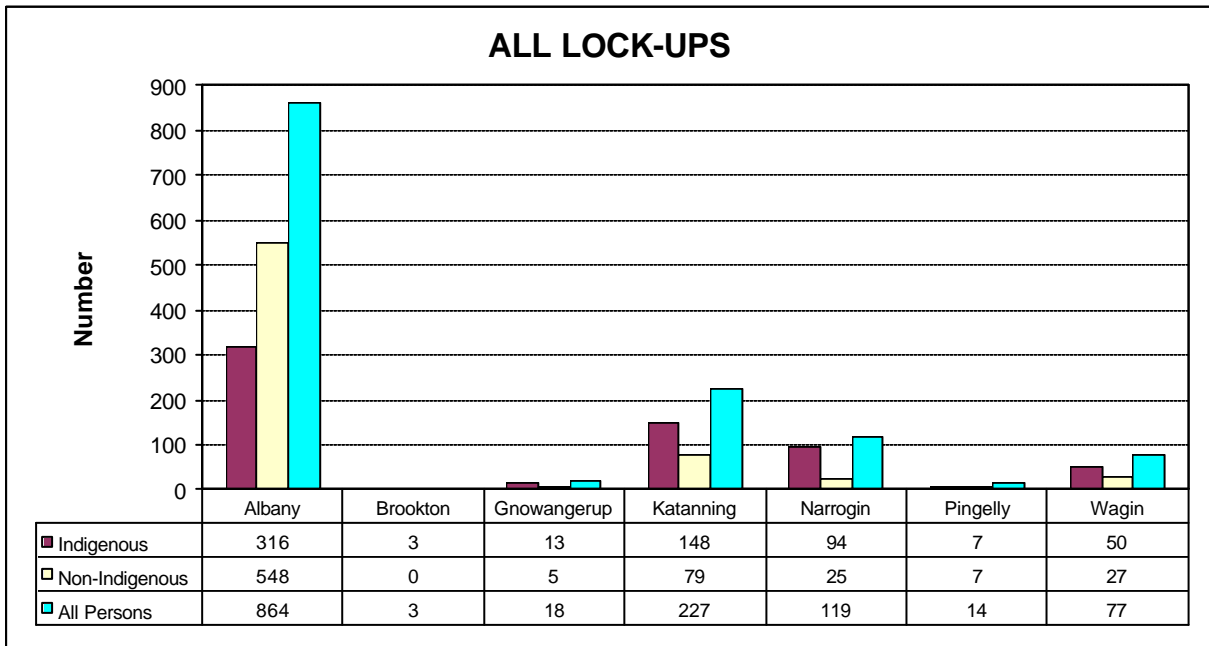
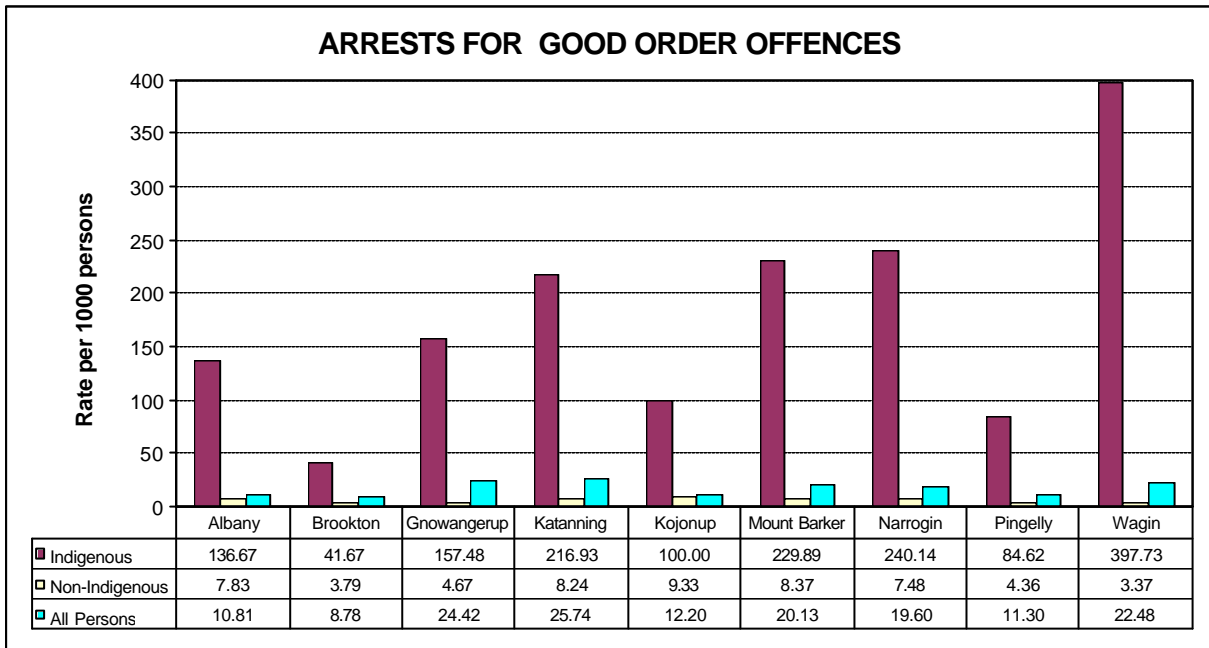




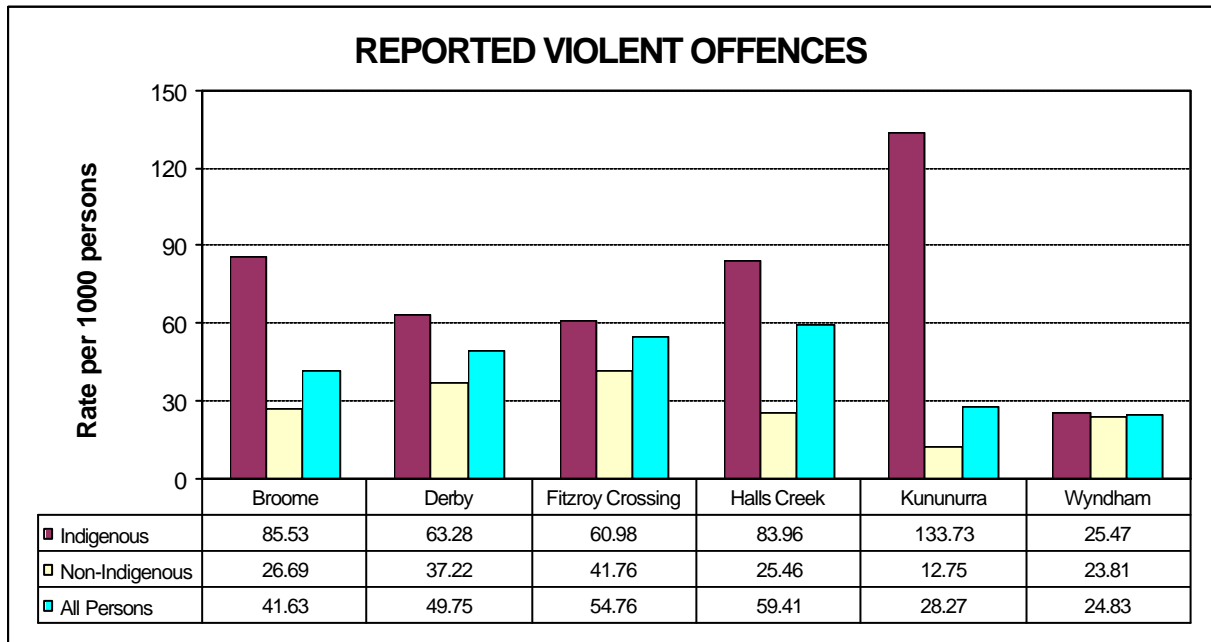
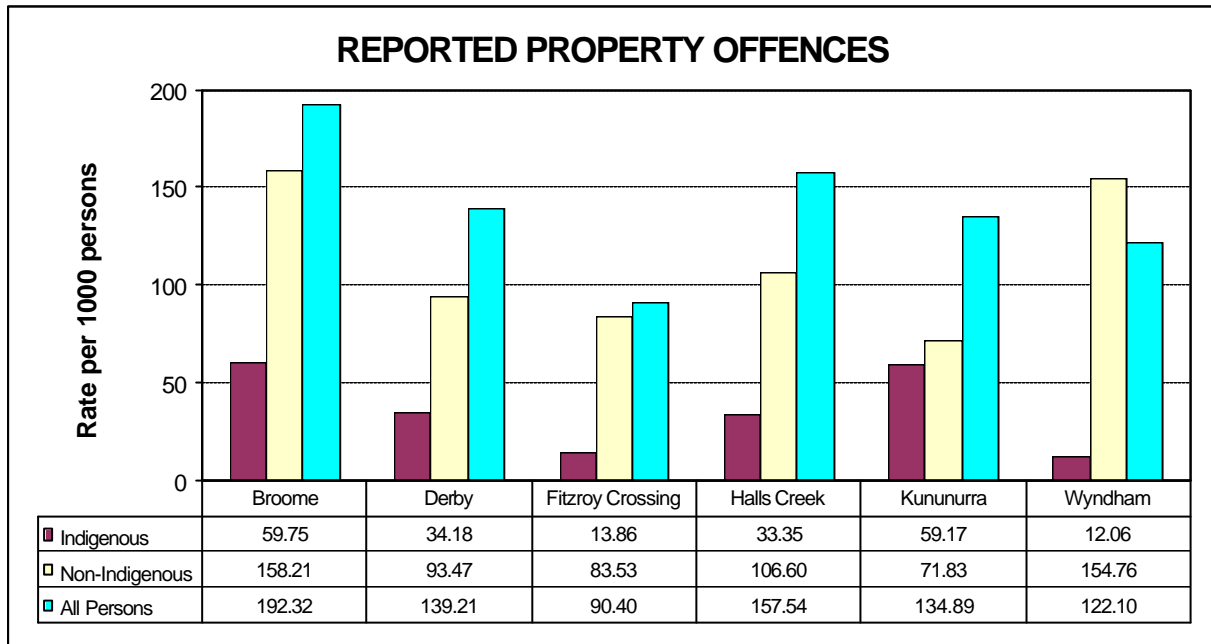
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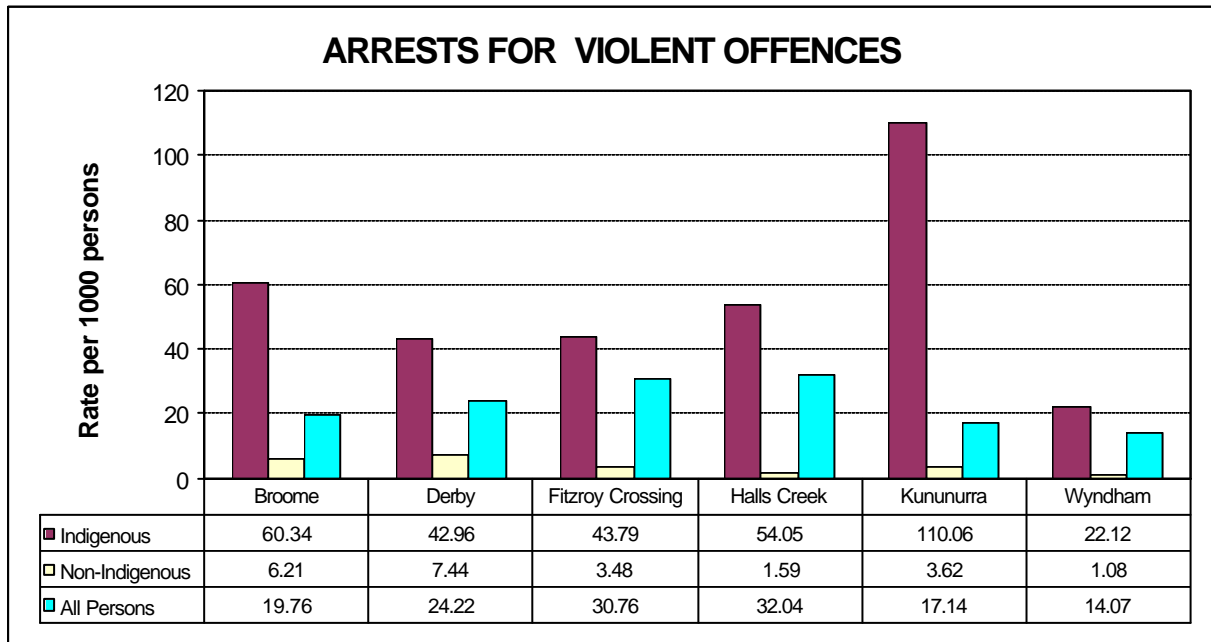
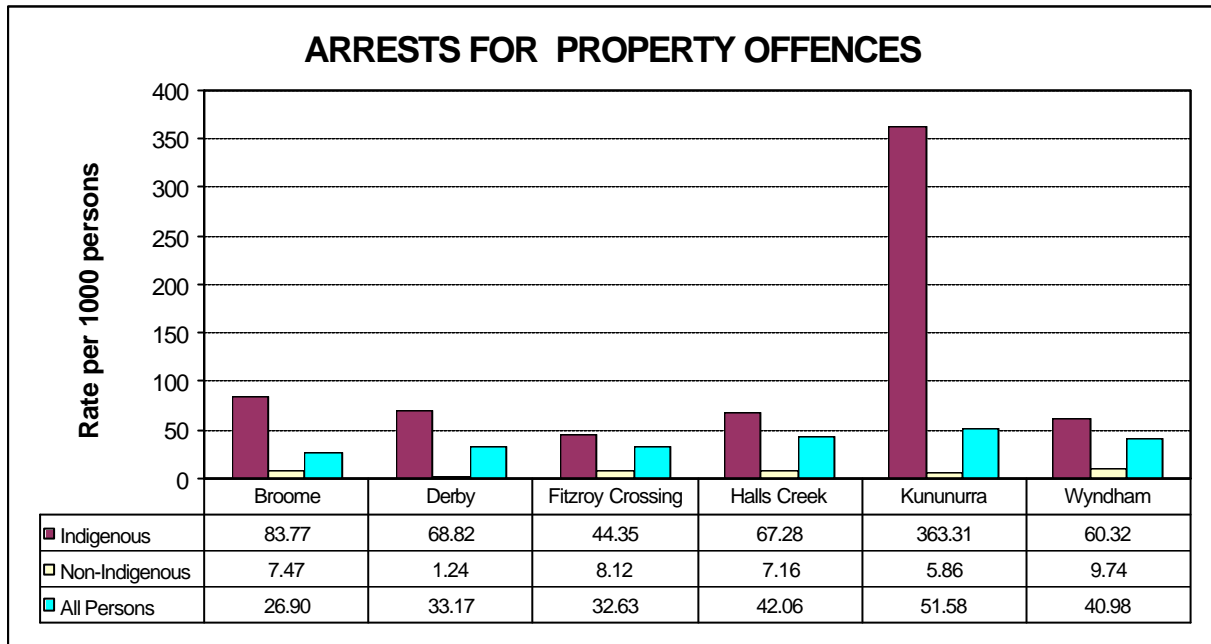


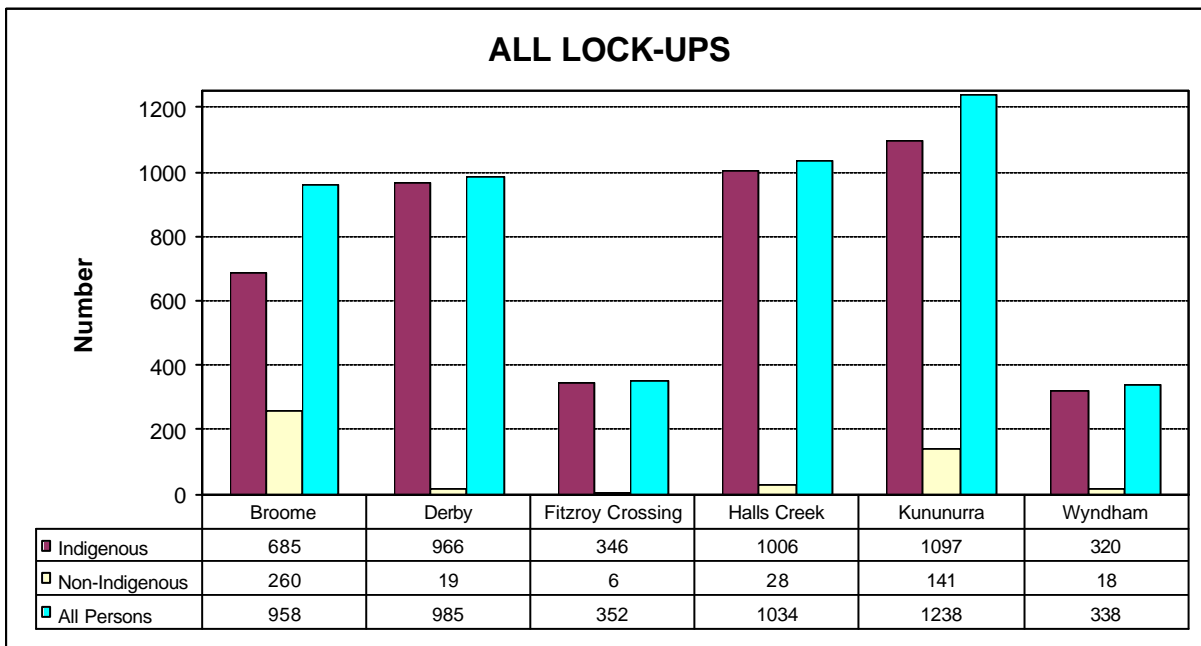
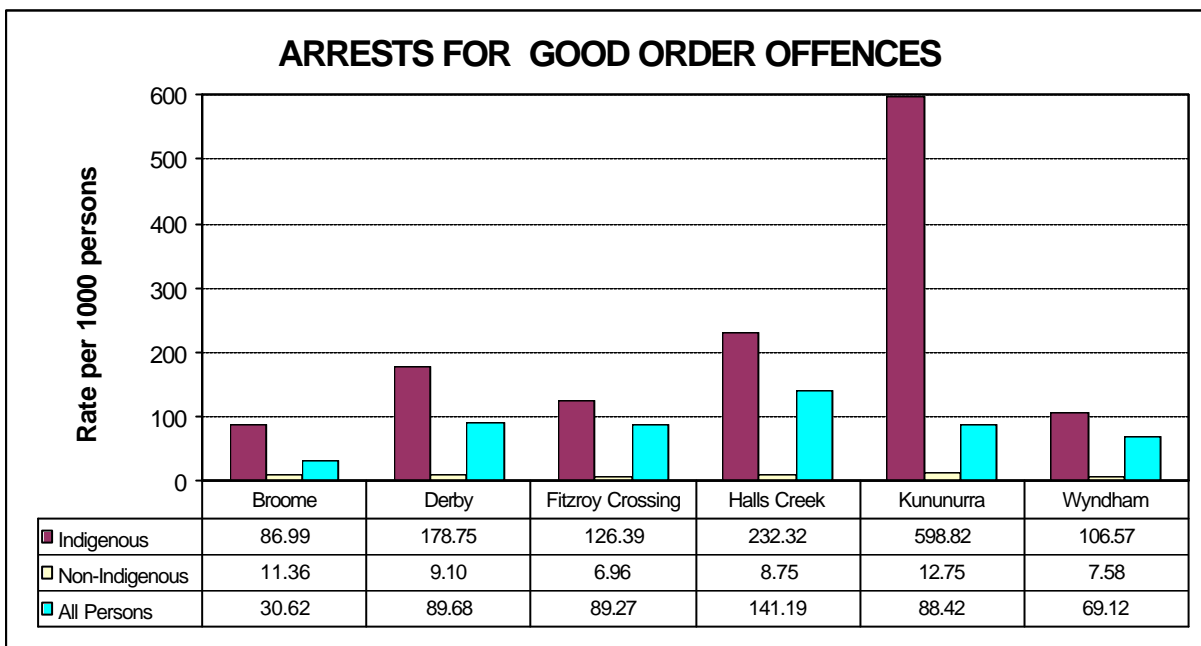




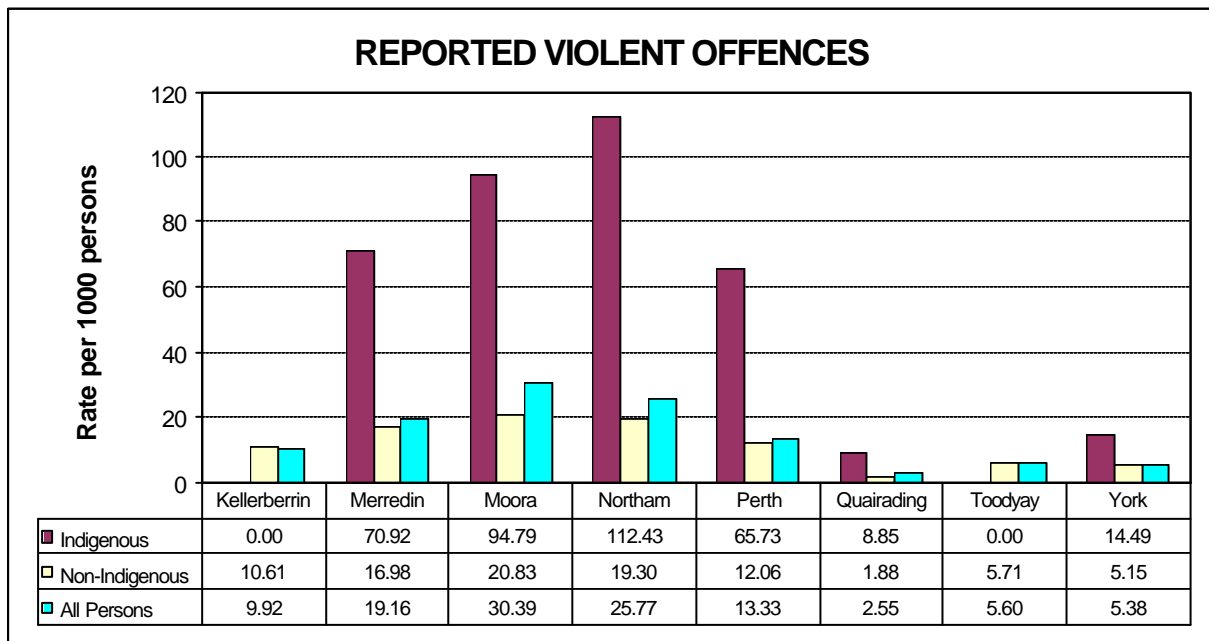
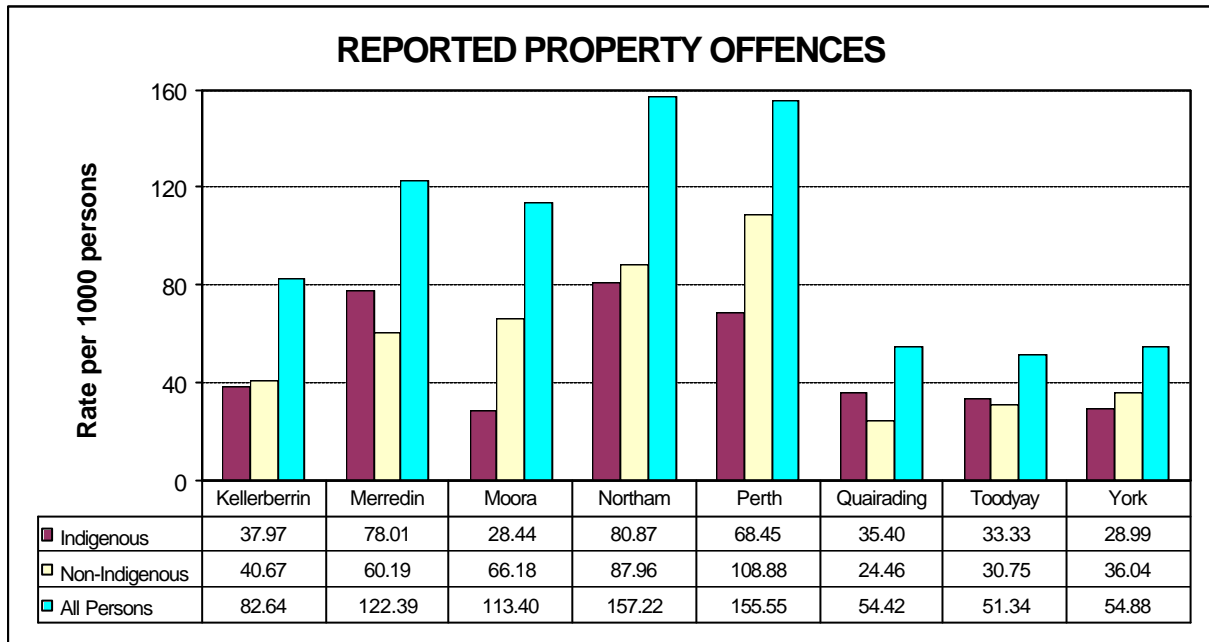
4. KIMBERLEY, 1999

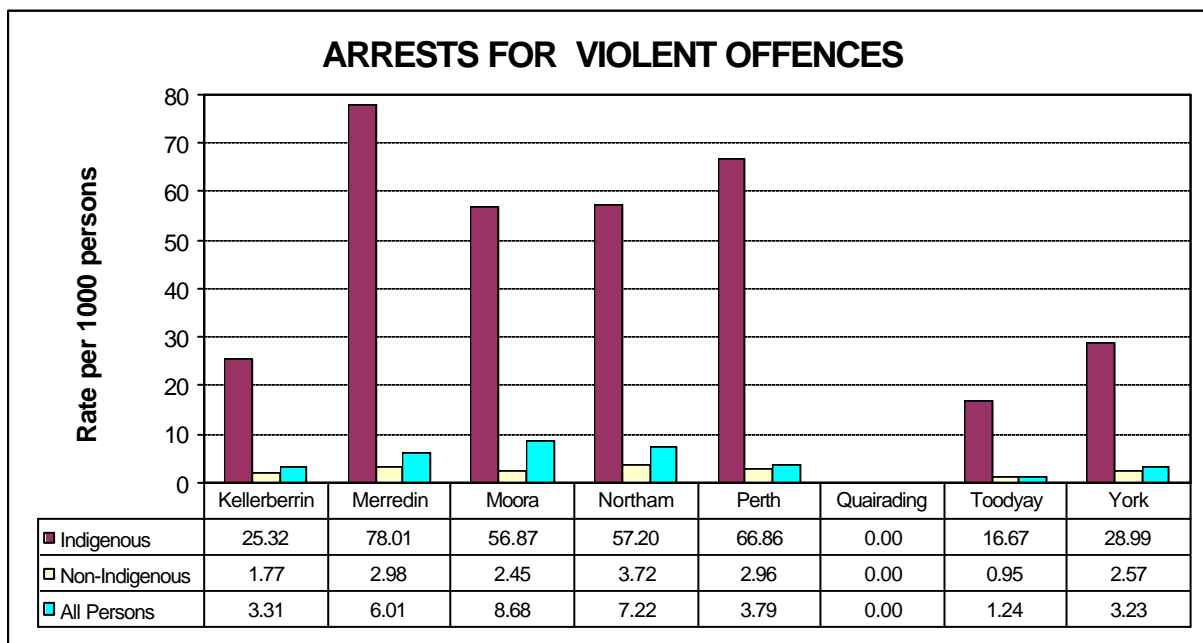
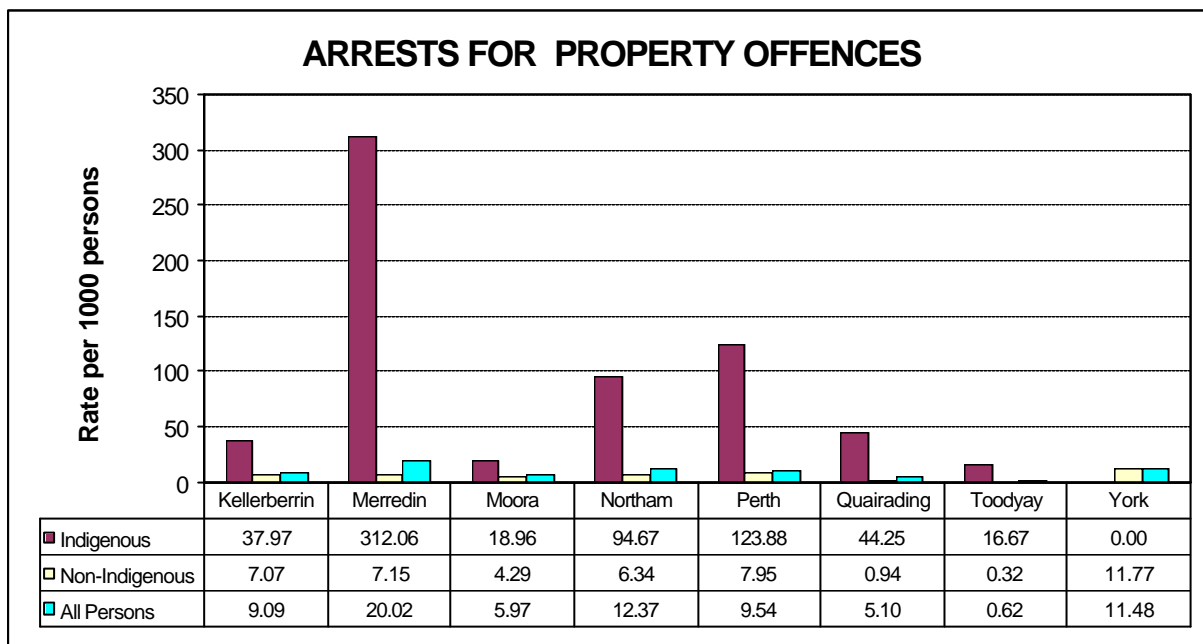


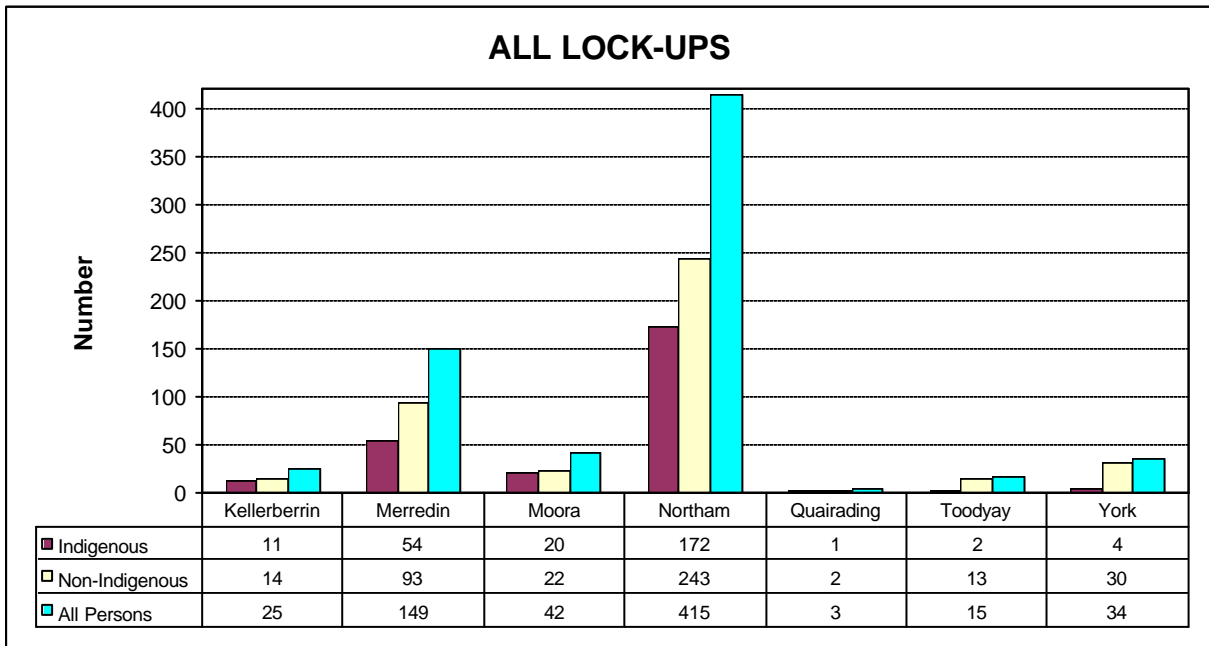
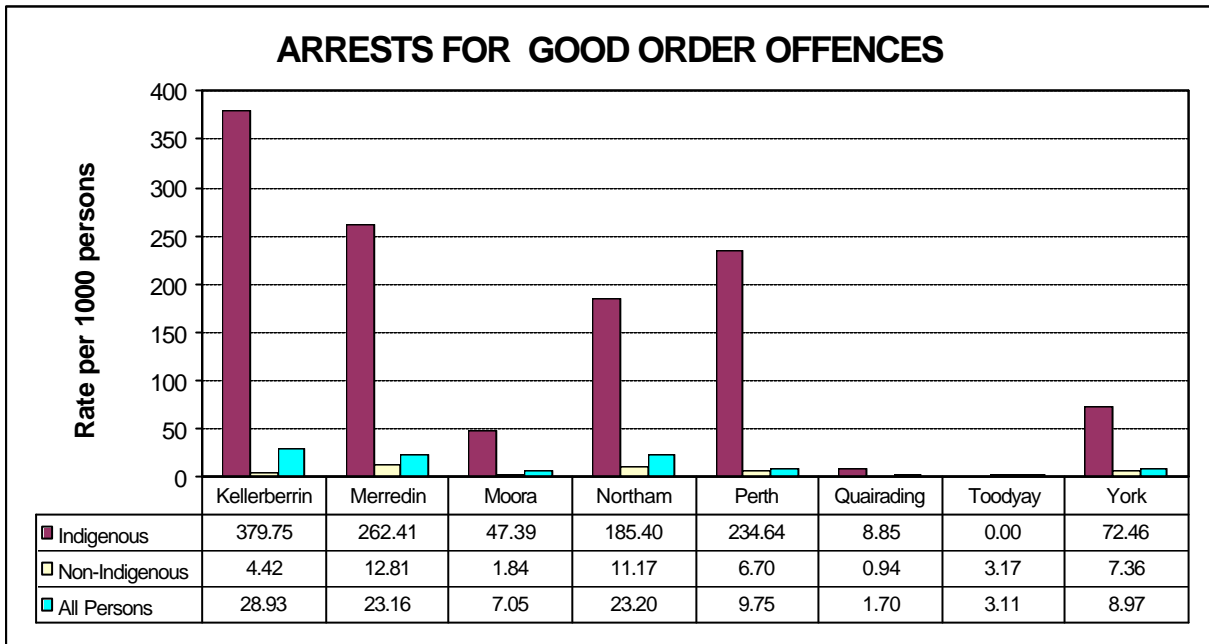




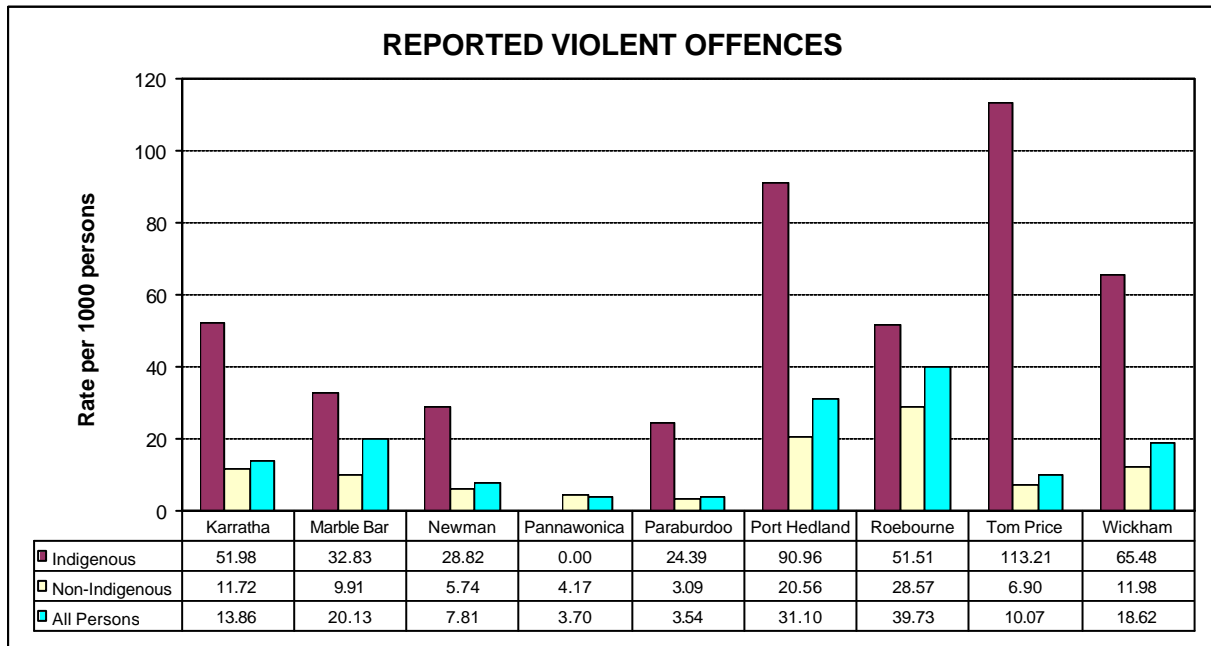
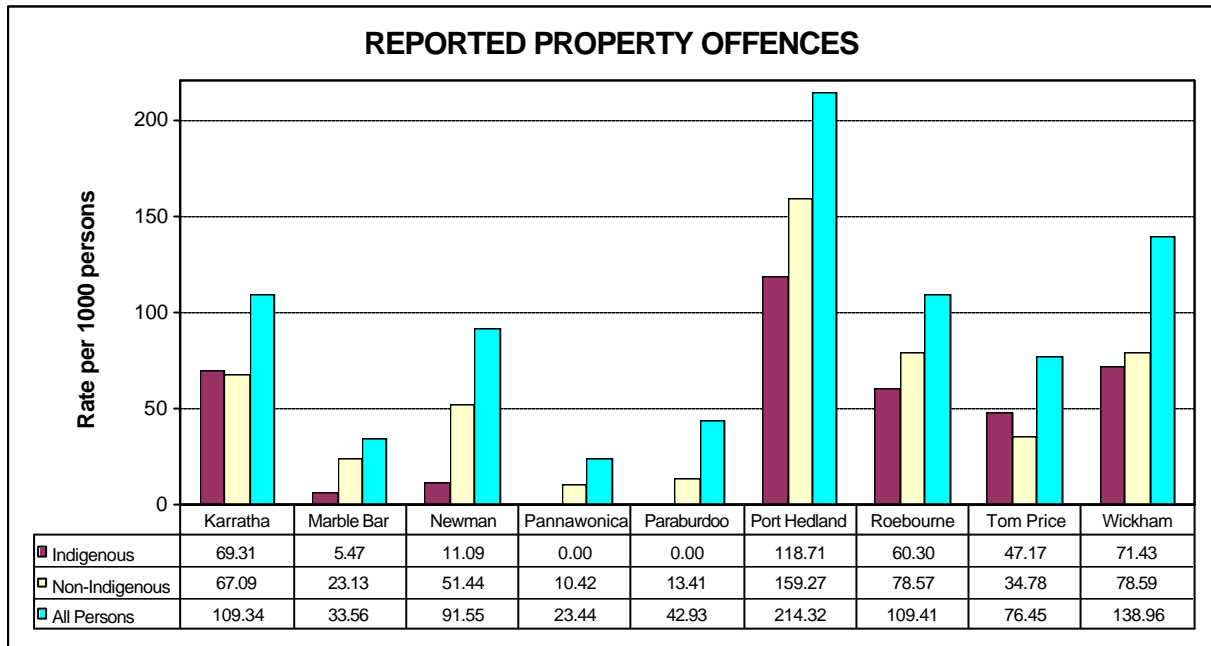
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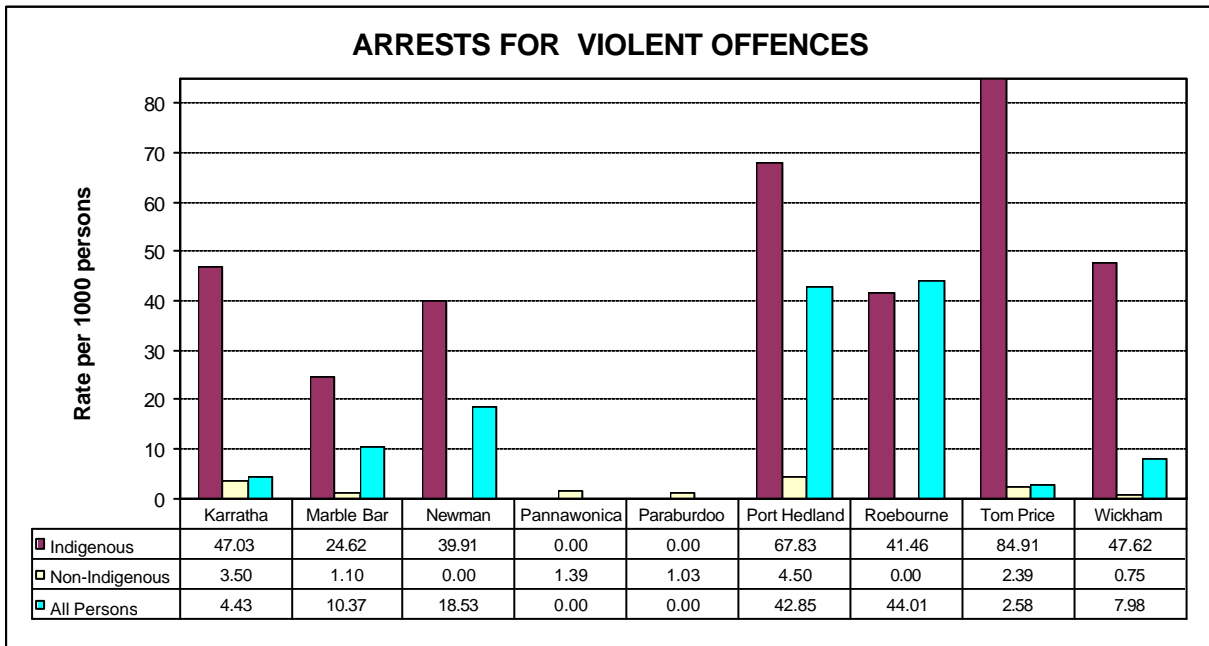
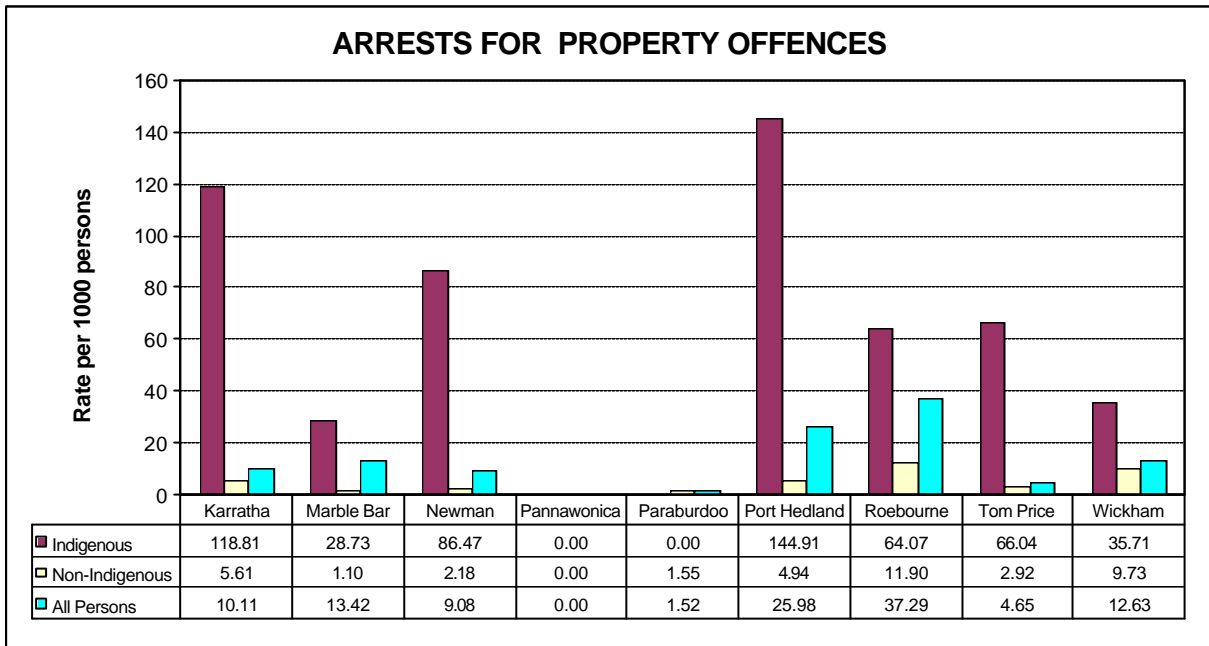


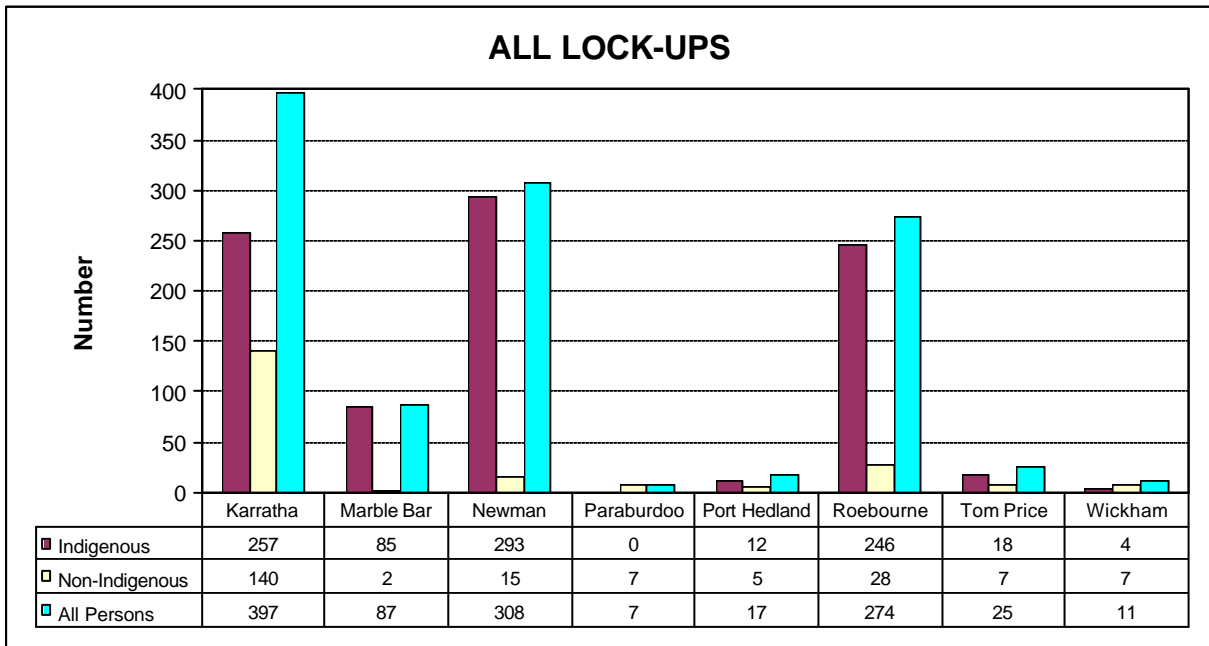
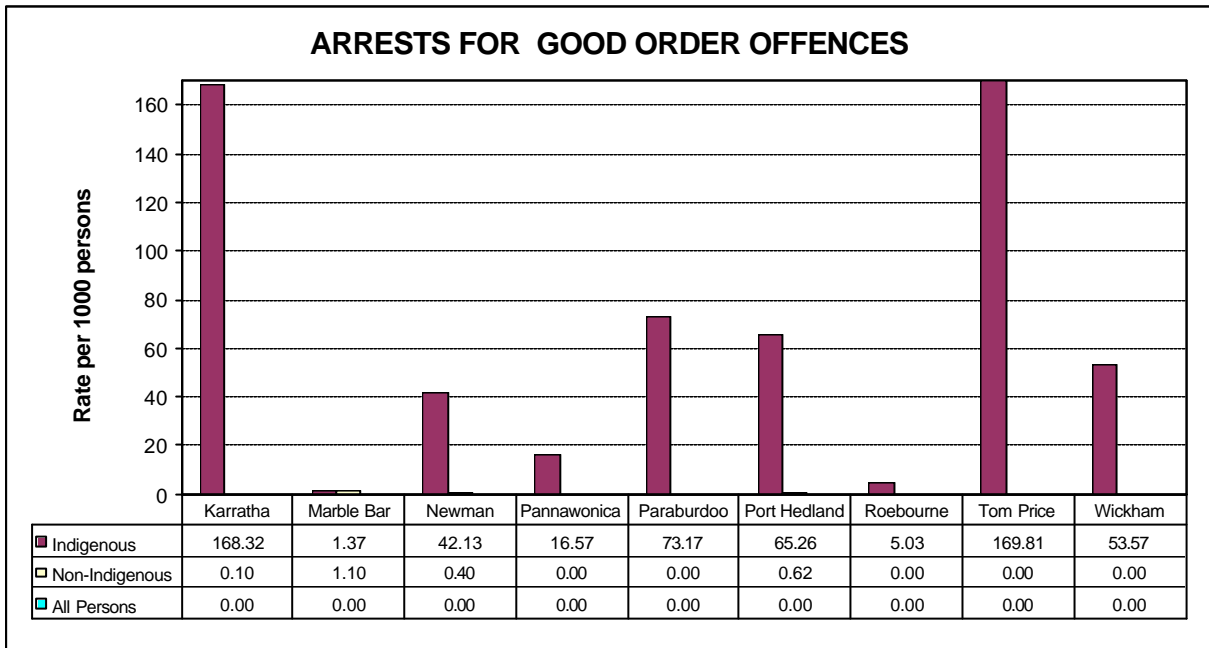




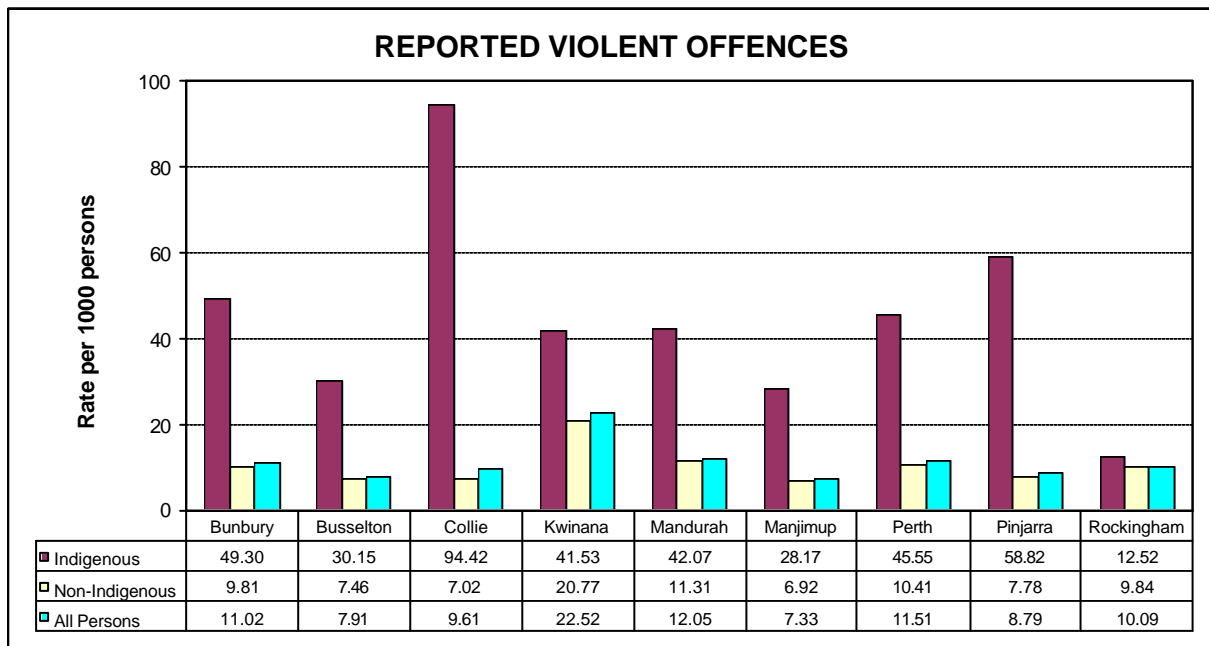
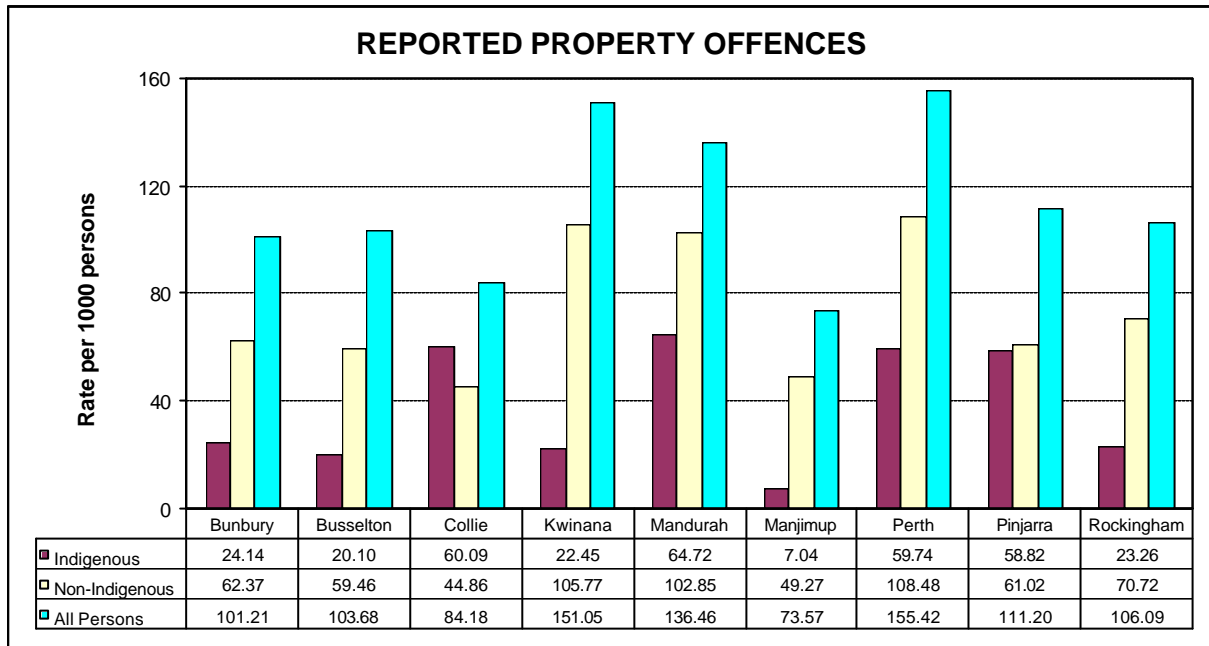
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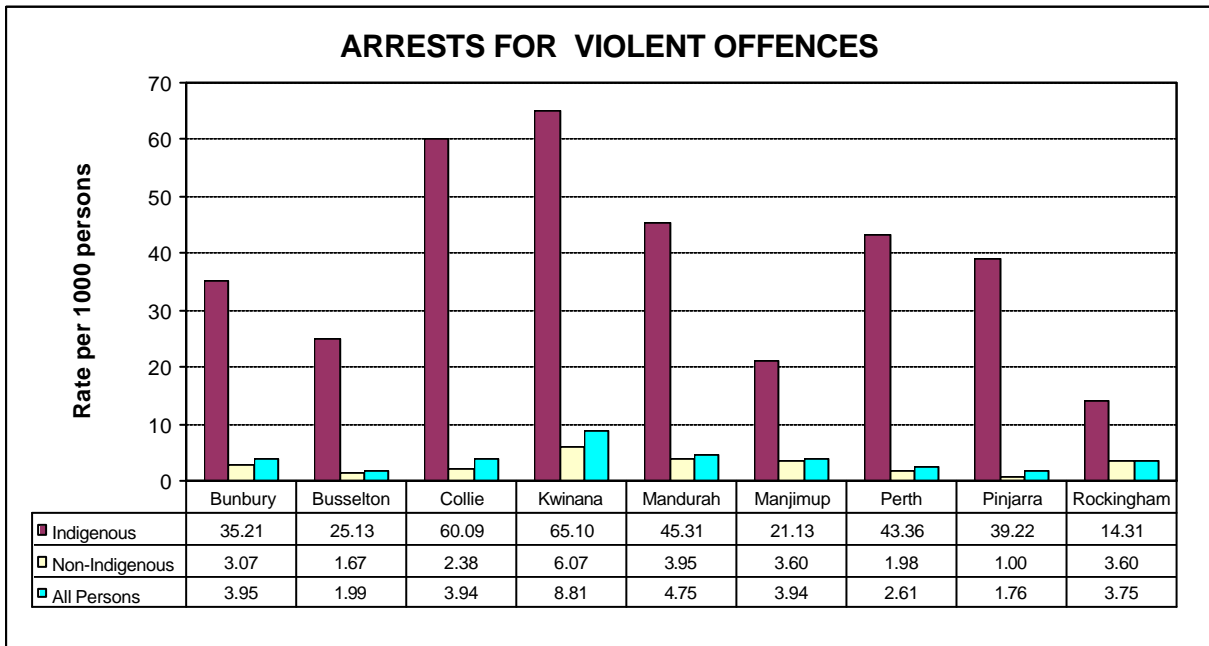
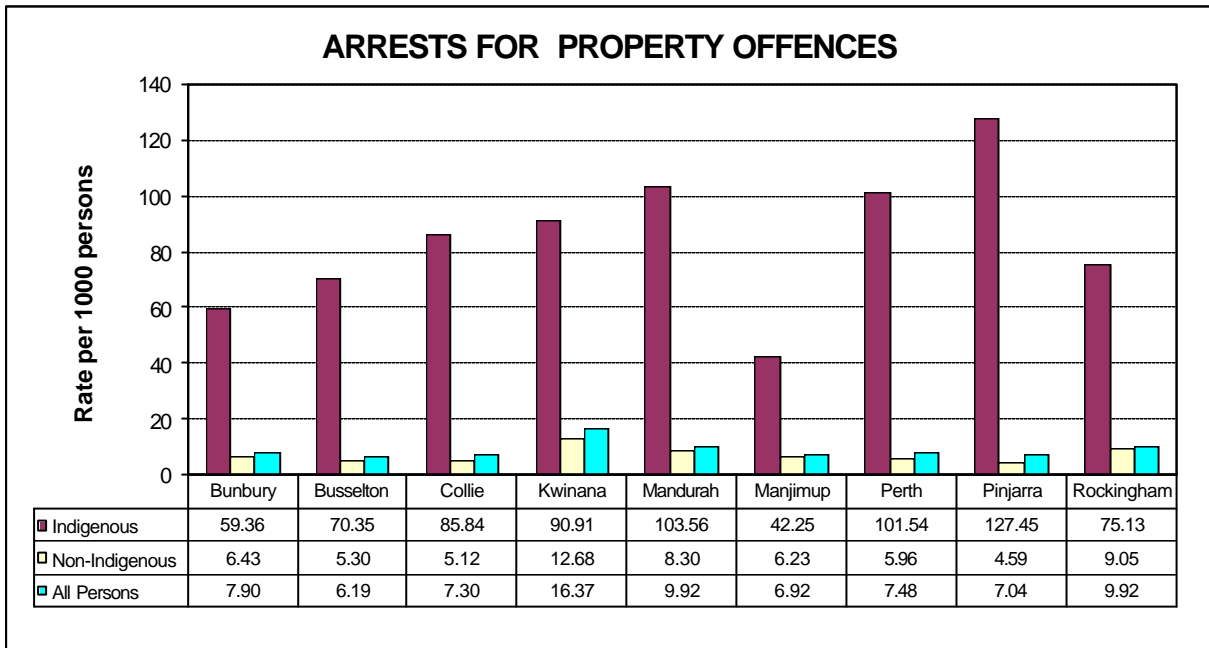


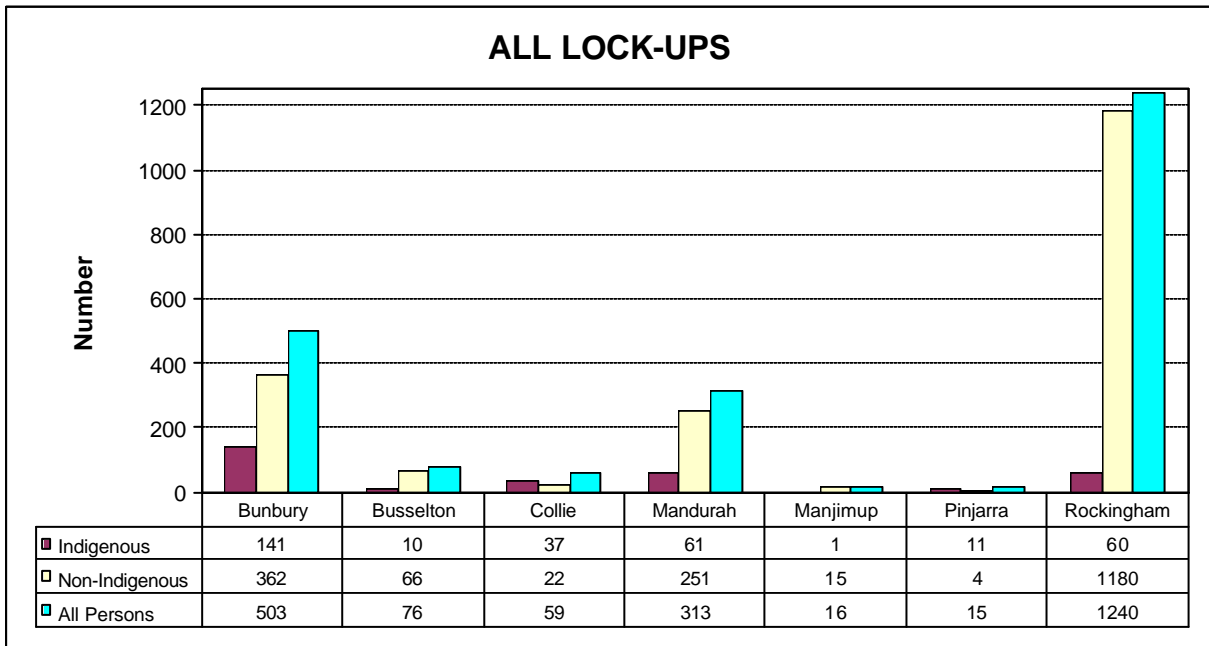
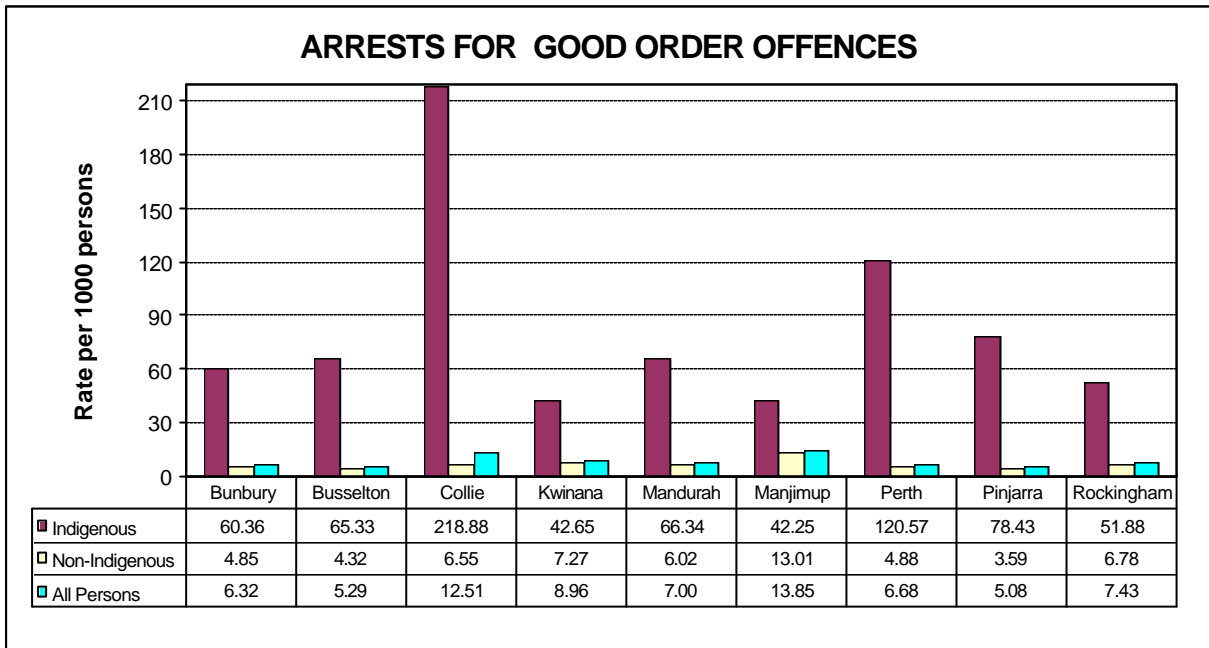




7. SOUTH METROPOLITAN, 1999







Appendix A

CAVEATS ON POLICE DATA

The following caveats have been placed upon the release and use of police data in this Report:

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1. The Data are supplied courtesy of the Western Australia Police Service.
2. The Data are sourced from the Western Australia Police Service's:
Offence Information System,
Name Indexing System (P18s) – Criminal Record Reference System, and
Lockup Admission System.
3. The Data are provisional and may be subject to revision.
4. The number of reported offences for a period comprises all offences reported during that period and may include offences committed during earlier periods. Therefore the reporting of historical offences may inflate the number of reported offences for a period.
5. Offence classifications may alter between periods due to changes in legislation or administrative recording practices. Accordingly, time series may be broken.
6. Aboriginality/Ethnicity is derived from the Western Australia Police Service Identity Code field for Ethnic Appearance. The field is completed on the basis of the attending police officer's subjective assessment of the person's appearance and is recorded for operational purposes only. Care should be exercised in the interpretation of these statistics, as a subjective assessment means it is possible that a person attributed to a particular group does not belong to that group.
7. Time series data may be affected by changes in legislation, coding practices and locality boundaries.