

*Commissioned by the
Department of Commerce and Trade
for The Regional Development Council*

RURAL CRIME *and* SAFETY

in Western Australia

crime
RESEARCH
centre

by the Crime Research Centre



Great Southern
Development
Commission



COMMERCE
AND TRADE

GOVERNMENT OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

FOREWORD



“It reveals some striking variations in the incidence and nature of reported crime between regions ...”

his preliminary study of ‘Rural Crime and Safety’ undertaken by the Crime Research Centre at the University of Western Australia is the first detailed examination of police statistics on a regional basis.

It reveals some striking variations in the incidence and nature of reported crime between regions and between Perth and regional Western Australia. It also shows that crime patterns can vary in different parts of a single region.

The challenge for government is to develop services and delivery methods for dealing with crime and public safety that are effective and appropriate to the different needs of different regional communities.

The figures that have been analysed relate only to one year, as such it is unsafe to draw too many conclusions about trends, especially as the base populations in some regions are so small. For this reason the Regional Development Council has now commissioned a three year extension of this study.

The study was commissioned by the Regional Development Council as part of its ongoing commitment to improving community understanding of regional social and economic issues and contributing to the development of effective responses.



STUART MORGAN

Chairman

Regional Development Council

The Regional Development Council is the Western Australian Government’s key advisory body on regional development issues. The council’s members include the Chairmen of the State’s nine regional development commissions, a representative of the Department of Commerce and Trade and two representatives of the Western Australian Municipal Association. It reports directly to the Minister for Regional Development and the Department of Commerce and Trade provides administrative and research support.

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INTRODUCTION

In Australia the traditional way of presenting and discussing recorded crime data is by State or Territory. For example, the national collection commenced in 1993 by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (see *Recorded Crime - Australia 1996* for the most recent data) is presented in this way. Yet to regard crime patterns and trends as being uniform across a State - which after all is only a convenient administrative area and not one which necessarily reflects homogeneous cultural or demographic features - is self-evidently simplistic. This approach is more likely to conceal than to reveal important developments or trends, with the consequence that problems may not be identified and preventive strategies not put in place in a timely manner.

This situation will not change at a national level in the foreseeable future. The Australian Bureau of Statistics currently lacks the technical capacity to present national crime data broken down into regions - not even at the crude level of metropolitan/non-metropolitan. At a recent meeting (Brisbane, October 1997) of the National Crime Statistics Advisory Group a proposal (emanating from Western Australia) that moves should be made towards developing a capacity to present regional crime information was discussed briefly, but seems unlikely to be prioritised by the Management Committee for resource allocation at the present time.

An alternative measure of crime is that based on victimisation surveys (now known in Australia as Crime and Safety Surveys). These surveys are conducted nationally by the Australian Bureau of Statistics approximately every five years, and the next one is actually scheduled for later in 1998. However, the sample sizes, whilst large enough to enable reasonably reliable national and State estimates of self-reported criminal victimisation to be made in relation to most categories of offences, are not sufficient to enable regional patterns to be sensibly differentiated. The State surveys conducted between national surveys suffer from the same problem so that, for example, the two "regions" separately identified and tabulated in the most recent Western Australian survey are: (a) the South West, Upper Great Southern and Lower Great Southern, and (b) the Kimberley, Pilbara, Central Midlands and South Eastern!

That reference brings out the point that the statistical areas selected do not even coincide with those adopted for internal Western Australian purposes of governance, as set out in Schedule 1 of the *Regional Development Commissions Act 1993*. In this respect, an important preliminary point to be understood is that, for the purposes of this exercise, the Crime Research Centre has drawn upon some exceedingly sophisticated software programming developed by Excalibur Consultancies Pty Ltd (a Western Australian group) which enables activities identified by physical area to be correctly assigned to any required administrative area for data collection purposes. In other words, the data set out in the various attachments to this Report are unique in that this is the first time ever that this exercise has been able to be carried out in Western Australia. (The same software enables all sorts of other data, not just crime data, to be correctly assigned for collection and presentation purposes.)

A benefit of being able to regionalise crime data accurately is that it enables decisions as to the allocation of resources to be better based. That is not so merely in relation to decisions made within the State but also in relation to attempted Commonwealth government decisions in relation to the State. For example, during 1997 the Commonwealth Grants Commission purported to develop a funding model based on factors which supposedly increased or diminished the cost of providing notionally equal police and prison services for each State and Territory. This model omitted several factors relevant to the Western Australian situation, notably regional factors. In advice to the Treasury, the Crime Research Centre was able to identify these factors and explain their relevance - even though at that time our access to regional data was markedly less sophisticated than at the present time.

THE DATA

The Appendix consists of one-page summaries of the crime patterns in the Perth Metropolitan area and each of the nine Regions as defined in the 1993 Act. Four extra summaries are included: Kalgoorlie (3A), the remainder of the Goldfields-Esperance Region (3B), Geraldton (6A) and the remainder of the Mid West Region (6B). Reference will be made to this material later.

Table 1, below, gives an overview of crime patterns in the nine Regions as well as for Perth.

TABLE 1
Crime Rates¹
by Region: 1996

¹ per 1000 relevant population
² other offences are not tabulated separately but are included in this total

REGION	VIOLENT CRIME (against person)		PROPERTY CRIME		DRUGS		TOTAL CRIME ²	
	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate
<i>Perth</i>	13780	11.2	175350	142.0	8670	7.0	209594	169.8
Gascoyne	226	15.3	1717	116.2	106	7.2	2169	146.8
Goldfields - Esperance	746	13.0	7365	128.1	667	11.6	9194	160.0
Great Southern	283	5.9	3279	68.3	393	8.2	4112	85.6
Kimberley	703	21.3	4077	123.5	248	7.5	5247	158.9
Mid West	653	12.8	6712	131.3	503	9.8	8227	160.9
Peel	508	8.2	6233	101.0	289	4.7	7299	118.3
Pilbara	750	16.7	4914	109.7	446	10.0	6355	141.9
South West	642	5.9	7659	70.7	1021	9.4	9850	90.9
Wheatbelt	583	8.4	5520	79.7	801	11.6	7325	105.7
<i>Rural Regions</i>	5094	10.4	47476	96.6	4474	9.1	59778	121.6

These data are also presented diagrammatically in Figure 1, overleaf.

It can readily be seen that the rural Regions as a whole have lower crime rates than the Metropolitan area. However, broken down into more detail it is evident that five Regions - Mid West, Goldfields-Esperance, Kimberley, Gascoyne and Pilbara - have crime rates which are in the same vicinity as those in the Metropolitan area, whilst the remaining four Regions - Great Southern, South West, Wheatbelt and Peel - have markedly lower rates. In other words, it is not an exaggeration to say that the Regions divide into two groups - high crime and low crime areas.

This observation remains valid when violent crime is separately rated; however, the picture starts to become a little less clear-cut (note Peel) when property crime is separated out. But with regard to drug offences not only do the Regions have a higher overall rate than Perth but also, with the exception of Peel, there is no clear distinction between their individual patterns. From this very preliminary analysis, therefore, it is apparent that "crime" is a somewhat different problem from Region to Region and also that the Metropolitan area is not uniformly more crime-prone than the non-Metropolitan area.

FIGURE 1 *Total Crime and Property Crime rates*

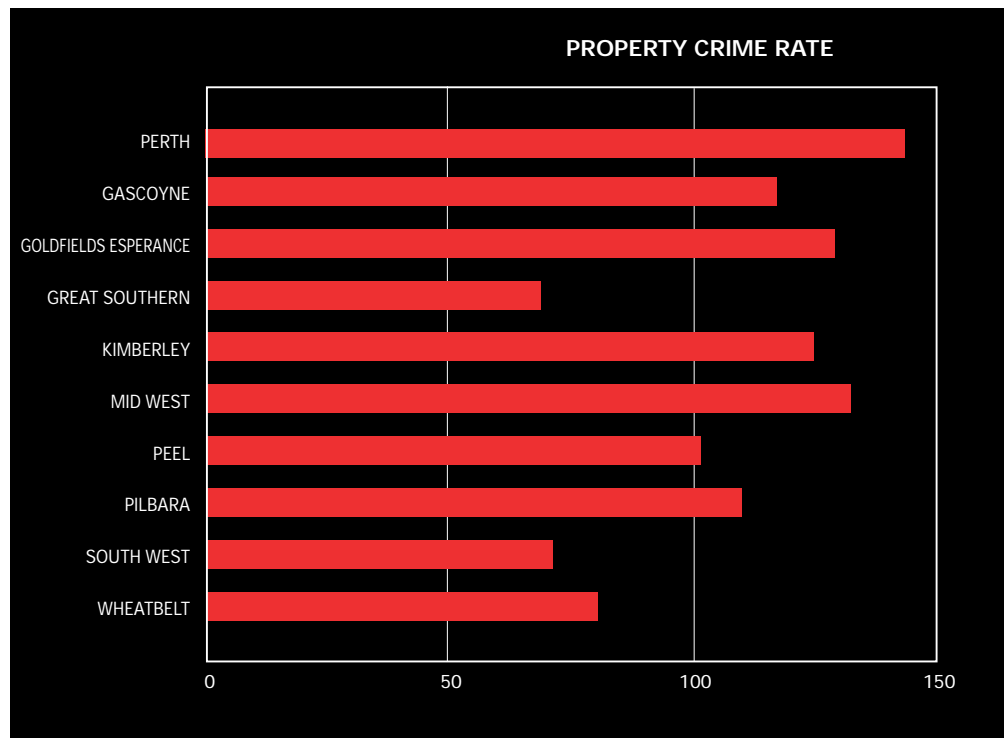
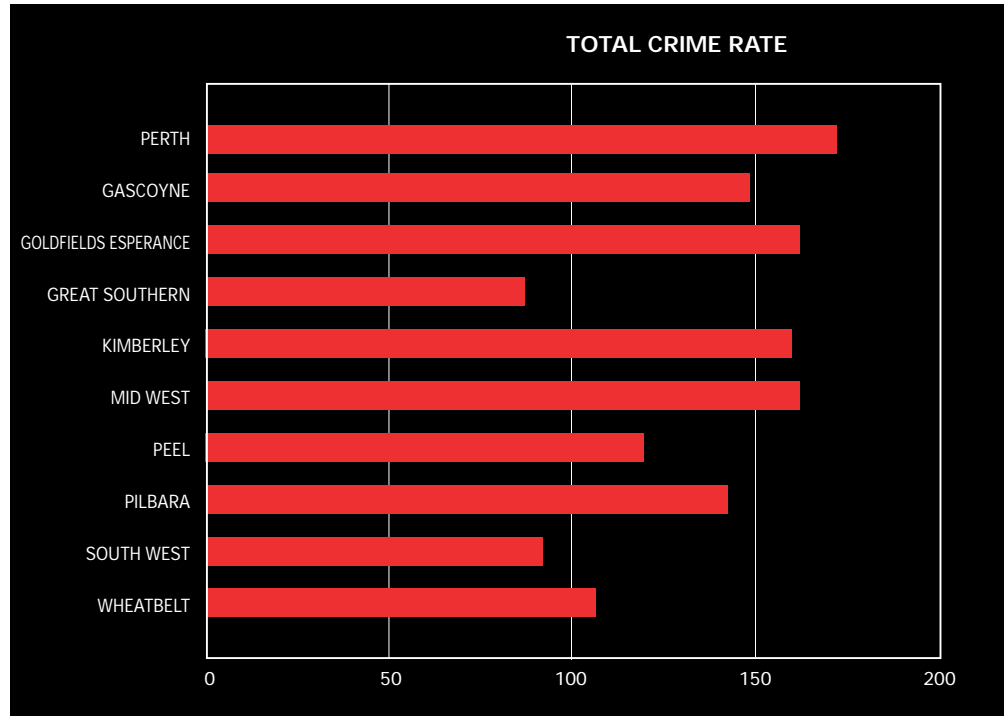
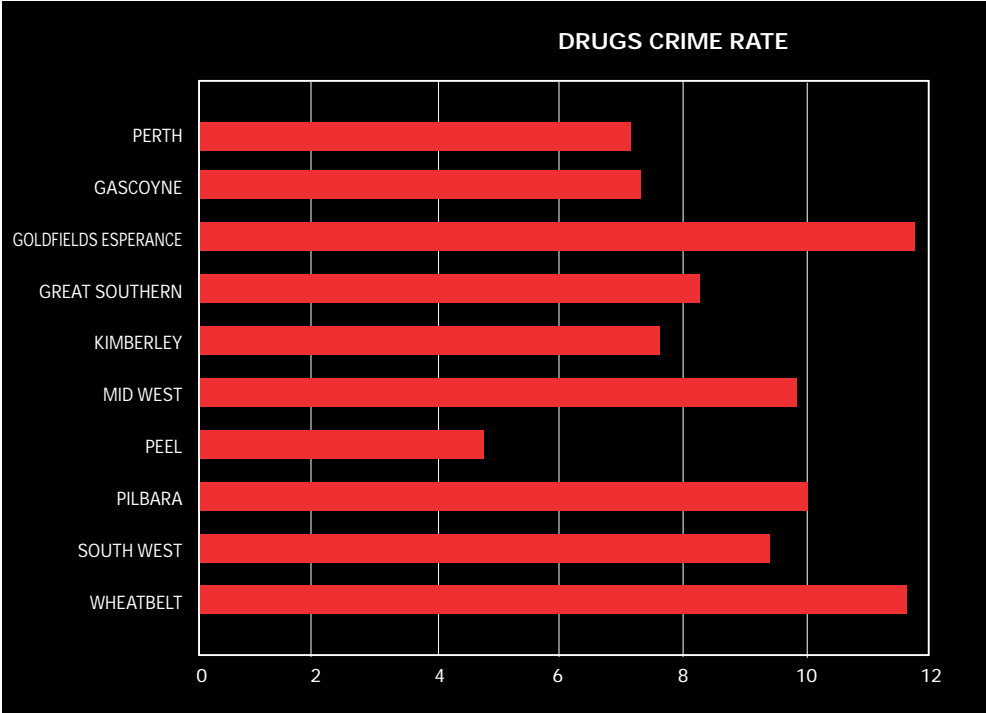
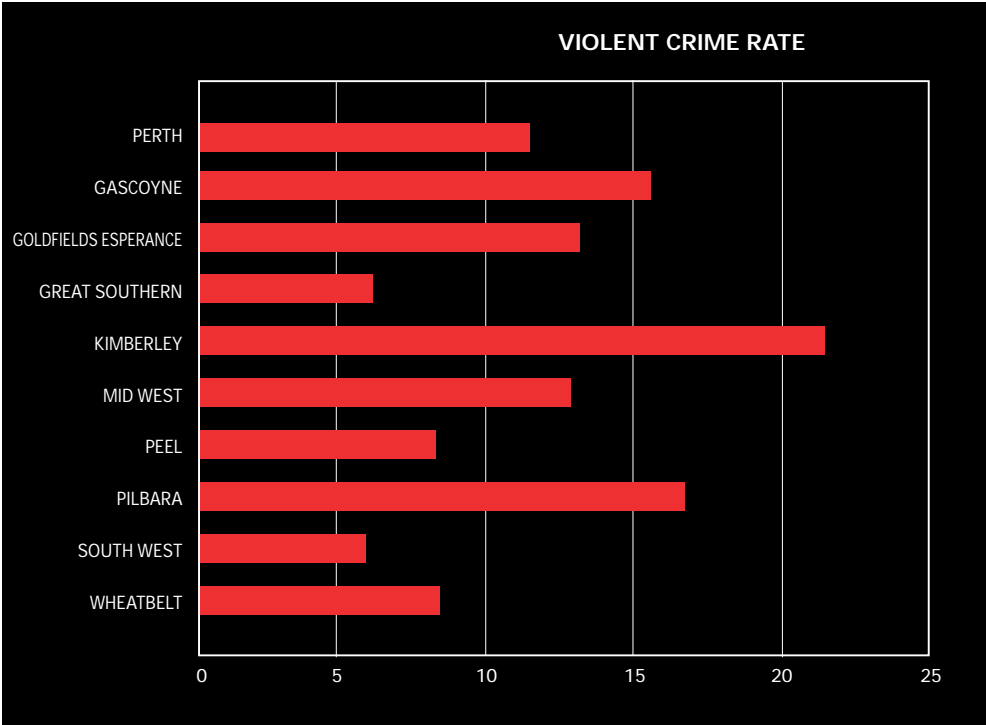


FIGURE 1 *Violent Crime and Drugs Crime rates*



The multi-layered nature of crime patterns becomes even more apparent when one considers Regional violent crime victimisation rates by sex, age and race: see Table 2. The feature which stands out most starkly is that female victimisation rates are higher than male rates across the nine rural Regions as a whole and in each one of them except Peel and Great Southern (where the differences are minimal). This is in some ways a surprising finding. Almost universally males are victimised in violent crimes more than females - usually in a proportion in the range 60/40 to 53/47. The Metropolitan area distribution accords with this expectation. The Regional pattern of male/female victimisation rates running at 46/54 is thus most striking. This observation is fortified by the fact that age and race crime distribution patterns are standard.

TABLE 2
Violent Crime
Victimisation Rates¹
by Region: 1996

¹ per 1000 relevant population

REGION	SEX		AGE		RACE		Total
	F	M	Juven	Adult	Ab	Non-Ab	
<i>Perth</i>	10.2	12.2	10.6	11.5	51.2	10.6	11.2
Gascoyne	16.4	14.3	19.9	14.5	52.7	11.2	15.3
Goldfields - Esperance	14.1	12.0	8.4	14.8	53.8	9.4	13.0
Great Southern	5.8	6.0	4.6	6.5	52.7	4.3	5.9
Kimberley	25.2	17.7	12.4	25.2	35.7	13.6	21.3
Mid West	14.0	11.7	8.5	14.6	62.5	8.7	12.8
Peel	7.7	8.7	8.1	8.3	22.5	8.0	8.2
Pilbara	20.7	13.6	11.0	19.2	69.7	9.8	16.7
South West	6.1	5.7	6.3	5.8	29.3	5.5	5.9
Wheatbelt	8.7	8.1	8.7	8.3	55.1	6.6	8.4
<i>Rural Regions</i>	11.2	9.6	8.3	11.3	48.7	7.5	10.4

One factor which is likely to emerge in further analysis is the fact that there are generally higher rates of domestic violence in rural areas, notably but not solely amongst Aborigines. This emerged from earlier work carried out by the Crime Research Centre (Ferrante, Morgan, Indermaur and Harding 1996: pp. 37, 109) but because of low reporting rates will not by itself explain the pattern uncovered here. Clearly, it requires further exploration and explanation. The vulnerability of women is an important factor in regional quality of life.

Table 3, overleaf, sets out rates of burglary of dwellings and of motor vehicle thefts - two crime areas which particularly concern Western Australian citizens because of their historically high incidence in this State.

Each of these offences can be seen overall to be lower in the rural Regions than in Perth. However, as previously noted, that observation masks some special problems. These include: an extraordinarily high rate of motor vehicle theft per 1,000 vehicles in the Region (the Kimberley) which has the lowest rate of vehicle ownership per 1,000 population; and burglary of dwelling rates as high in the Mid West and the Kimberley, and almost as high in Goldfields-Esperance, as in the Perth Metropolitan area. Each of these matters merits further analysis.

TABLE 3
Burglary (Dwellings)
and Motor Vehicle
Theft Rates: 1996

REGION	BURGLARY - DWELLINGS		MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	
	per 1000 population	per 1000 dwellings	per 1000 population	per 1000 motor vehicles
<i>Perth</i>	25.7	63.6	9.5	17.2
Gascoyne	14.8	37.5	3.7	16.8
Goldfields - Esperance	18.3	52.3	10.0	26.6
Great Southern	10.4	24.2	2.0	4.2
Kimberley	19.8	65.1	6.9	40.4
Mid West	26.1	66.5	5.2	13.1
Peel	16.2	33.9	5.9	12.1
Pilbara	17.1	47.4	6.0	19.3
South West	8.0	18.8	2.7	5.8
Wheatbelt	10.8	23.9	3.6	4.3
<i>Rural Regions</i>	14.5	35.8	4.7	11.1

RURAL TOWNS AND CRIME RATES: *GERALDTON AND KALGOORLIE*

Just as it is misleading to treat the whole State as a single entity or the rural Regions as a homogeneous group, so also is it misleading to treat any given Region as if its patterns were uniform. For this reason Geraldton has been differentiated from the Mid West and Kalgoorlie from Goldfields-Esperance.

When this is done, interesting patterns emerge. In Geraldton, for example, it can be seen (Appendix 6A) that the overall rate of property offences (192.9 per 1000 persons) is higher than the overall Metropolitan rate (142.0 - see Table 1); indeed, only Perth Central district has a higher rate than this. Within that overall rate, the burglary of a dwelling rate is remarkably high, at 106.1 per 1,000 dwellings - a factor masked by the overall Regional rate. The corollary is that non-urban Regional property crime rates and burglary of dwelling in the Mid West can now (Appendix 6B) be seen to be low, at 65.5 per 1,000 persons and 25.1 per 1,000 dwellings respectively.

Similarly, closer analysis of Kalgoorlie's place in the Goldfields-Esperance Region alters the overall perspective. It can be seen, for example (Appendix 3A), that the high overall violent crime rate is substantially attributable to a particularly high rate in Kalgoorlie itself, whilst the high drug offence rate seems mainly attributable to that part of the Region lying beyond the borders of Kalgoorlie. In that regard, incidentally, other Crime Research Centre data indicate that the overwhelming majority of drug offences relate to the possession or use of cannabis.

COURT ACTIVITY AND RELATED MATTERS

Police arrest data are a surrogate measure of court activity, direct data not being readily available at the present time. Table 4, below, sets out by Region and offence group, all arrests, and Table 5 describes the number of distinct persons charged (note that one person may face several court proceedings for charges laid on different occasions). Rates of arrest per 1,000 relevant population are presented in both tables.

The simple and obvious correlation between these data is that court and police activity is highest in those areas with the highest overall crime rates. However, it should also be noted that court and police activity in the Metropolitan area is much lower, when related to its crime rate, than in any of the Regions, even those with the lowest crime rates.

TABLE 4

Arrest Rates¹ by Region and Offence Group: 1996

¹ per 1000 relevant population

Note: The table excludes 40 offshore or interstate records, and 6 of unknown offence type. The total includes 25989 arrests for miscellaneous other offences.

REGION	AGAINST PERSON		PROPERTY		DRUGS		GOOD ORDER		TOTAL	
	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate
<i>Perth</i>	4353	3.5	12359	10.0	6364	5.2	9660	7.8	48876	39.6
Gascoyne	151	10.2	340	23.0	91	6.2	497	33.6	1432	96.9
Goldfields - Esperance	552	9.6	1128	19.6	641	11.2	1284	22.3	5504	95.7
Great Southern	189	3.9	394	8.2	289	6.0	500	10.4	1953	40.7
Kimberley	612	18.5	832	25.2	242	7.3	1456	44.1	4713	142.7
Mid West	437	8.6	844	16.5	410	8.0	1188	23.2	3854	75.4
Peel	172	2.8	430	7.0	213	3.5	320	5.2	1937	31.4
Pilbara	494	11.0	791	17.7	388	8.7	1157	25.8	3872	86.4
South West	326	3.0	687	6.3	841	7.8	810	7.5	4233	39.1
Wheatbelt	323	4.7	603	8.7	690	10.0	761	11.0	3434	49.6
<i>Rural</i>	3256	6.7	6049	12.4	3805	7.8	7973	16.3	30932	63.3
<i>WA Mainland</i>	7609	4.4	18408	10.7	10169	5.9	17633	10.2	79808	46.3

TABLE 5

Rates¹ of Distinct Persons Arrested by Region and Offences Group: 1996

¹ per 1000 relevant population
Note: The table excludes 40 offshore or interstate records, and 3 of unknown offence type.

The total includes 12184 distinct persons arrested for miscellaneous other offences.

REGION	AGAINST PERSON		PROPERTY		DRUGS		GOOD ORDER		TOTAL	
	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate
<i>Perth</i>	3420	2.8	5359	4.3	2399	1.9	3139	2.5	22091	17.9
Gascoyne	126	8.5	130	8.8	43	2.9	165	11.2	625	42.3
Goldfields - Esperance	428	7.4	450	7.8	309	5.4	439	7.6	2465	42.9
Great Southern	152	3.2	176	3.7	124	2.6	193	4.0	921	19.2
Kimberley	492	14.9	394	11.9	115	3.5	566	17.1	2206	66.8
Mid West	349	6.8	310	6.1	170	3.3	352	6.9	1573	30.8
Peel	138	2.2	208	3.4	112	1.8	123	2.0	979	15.9
Pilbara	361	8.1	326	7.3	170	3.8	339	7.6	1623	36.2
South West	259	2.4	346	3.2	363	3.4	367	3.4	2110	19.5
Wheatbelt	252	3.6	276	4.0	279	4.0	261	3.8	1571	22.7
<i>Rural</i>	2557	5.2	2616	5.4	1685	3.4	2805	5.7	14073	28.8
<i>WA Mainland</i>	5977	3.5	7975	4.6	4084	2.4	5944	3.4	36164	21.0

COURT ACTIVITY AND RELATED MATTERS *(continued)*

For example, Great Southern has an arrest rate of 40.7 per 1,000 as opposed to a crime rate of 85.6 per 1,000 whilst the Metropolitan area has rates of 39.6 and 169.8 respectively. In other words, criminal justice system activity in the Great Southern is twice as frequent per crime committed than it is in the Metropolitan area. Finally, it is apparent that there are large variations in rates of distinct persons arrested, again going far beyond corresponding differences in general crime rates.

The foregoing observations would seem to open up questions about differing policing practices and police effectiveness by Region.

DEPLOYMENT OF POLICE RESOURCES

This leads to the question of the allocation of police resources. A standard measure is number of citizens per sworn police officer. In 1996 those rates in terms of Police Regions were: Metropolitan area, 653:1; Southern Region (which includes Geraldton, some of the Mid West and the Esperance area), 462:1; Central Region (which includes the Eastern Goldfields area but not Esperance), 252:1; and Northern Region (including, of course, the Kimberley), 233:1. Because Police Regions cut across Regions under the Act, it is not possible to say whether the deployment necessarily accords with the sorts of crime patterns which are emerging in the above discussion.

ABORIGINALITY

To this point, the question of Aboriginality has been deliberately kept out of the equation as a separate factor; the aim has been to concentrate on Regional patterns and needs relating to total populations, of whatever ethnicity. Of course, it is well understood that Aboriginal contact with all parts of the criminal justice system is much greater than that of non-Aboriginal contact and that, consequently, we can expect official crime figures, arrest data, court business and so on to be markedly higher in areas where there are relatively high Aboriginal populations. That is indeed the case: see *Aboriginal Contact with the Criminal Justice System* (Harding, Broadhurst, Ferrante and Loh, 1995).

However, it is also evident that rural crime problems, once identified, cannot simply be shrugged off as Aboriginal problems. For example, the high crime rates of Kalgoorlie occur against a background of only 4.85% Aboriginal population, whereas the low crime rates of the remainder of the Goldfields-Esperance Region occur against a background of 11.3% Aboriginal population. There are complex questions to be asked about Aboriginal participation in rural crime and involvement with criminal justice, even though some of the answers will turn out to be the relatively obvious ones.

SUMMARY

Regional crime patterns are different from Metropolitan patterns, different from each other and different within Regions. Precise law enforcement and crime prevention needs have never been identified in sufficient detail, taking account of such differences. Nothing is known about the attitudes of rural populations to crime and safety, their own perceptions and fears.

This work has already produced a few unexpected results - for example, in relation to crime rates in rural towns, as to the relative vulnerability of women to crimes of violence, as to the distribution of drug offences and generally as to the very large differences between Regions in overall crime rates. Nothing has been logged or explained in ways which would enable the Regions to benefit from the experience of other regions; in crime as in so many other matters the Perth situation is still the principal measuring rod.

A PROPOSAL

The data set out above relate only to one year - 1996. The patterns require monitoring for at least a further two years before one can reliably identify trends. The unique mapping methodology utilised in this report are integral to such an undertaking.

There is a public policy basis for wishing to ascertain more about rural crime patterns. This is particularly so at the present time in the context of increasing regionalisation of police services. No less important are the attitudes of rural populations to crime and safety. Their hopes and fears are a relevant factor in the progressive running down of rural life which has been occurring in Australia for the last decade and longer. A full-scale survey would be beneficial, carried out with a large enough sample to be able to draw out local differences.

Data such as the above could be tied in with policing and crime prevention practices. It may well be that greater and more effective community input would follow.

There has previously been only one analysis of rural crime in Australia - *The Walcha Crime Report* (O'Connor and Gray 1987). In the light of their findings as to the localness of crime patterns and solutions, the authors expressed the hope (at p.196) that "this research is only the start of a program of research in rural criminal justice issues." Unfortunately, it appears to have been not only the start but the end. Specific and detailed rural patterns and needs remain unidentified.

In the decade since the work of O'Connor and Gray, methodologies and technologies have improved immensely, as this short presentation illustrates. Western Australia could now set the lead in practical rural crime research leading to greater safety, less fear and an enhanced quality of life for country dwellers, with consequent economic benefits.

APPENDIX 1 PERTH

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Region population	1234538
• Percent of state population	71.52
Region dwellings	498914
• Percent of state dwellings	71.44
Population per sq kilometre	275.75
Population per dwelling	2.47
Motor vehicles per 100 population	55.44
Percent male	48.98
Percent 10-17 years old	12.03
Percent Aboriginal or TSI	1.39



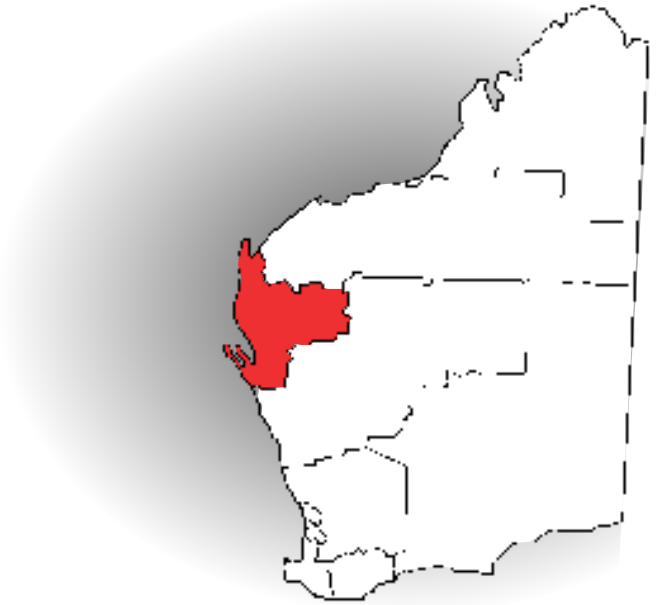
CRIME STATISTICS FOR 1996	NUMBER	RATE PER 1000 PERSONS
<i>Against the person offences:</i>		
Homicide	42	0.03
Assault	8417	6.82
Sex Offences	2383	1.93
Robbery/Extortion	1584	1.28
Other	1354	1.10
Sub-Total	13780	11.16
<i>Property offences:</i>		
Burglary - dwellings	31739	25.71
Burglary - commercial	7526	6.10
Burglary - other	4185	3.39
Motor vehicle theft	11763	9.53
Other theft	88845	71.97
Damage	31292	25.35
Sub-Total	175350	142.04
<i>Drug offences:</i>		
Possession/use	5002	4.05
Deal/manufacture	1408	1.14
Other	2260	1.83
Sub-Total	8670	7.02
<i>Good order offences:</i>		
	3755	3.04
<i>Miscellaneous other offences:</i>		
	8039	6.51
Total offences reported:	209594	169.78
<i>Special rates:</i>		
Burglary - dwellings (per 1000 dwellings)		63.62
Motor vehicle theft (per 1000 vehicles)		17.19

APPENDIX 2 GASCOYNE



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Region population	14777
• Percent of state population	0.86
Region dwellings	5808
• Percent of state dwellings	0.83
Population per sq kilometre	0.11
Population per dwelling	2.54
Motor vehicles per 100 population	21.73
Percent male	52.56
Percent 10-17 years old	7.61
Percent Aboriginal or TSI	9.89



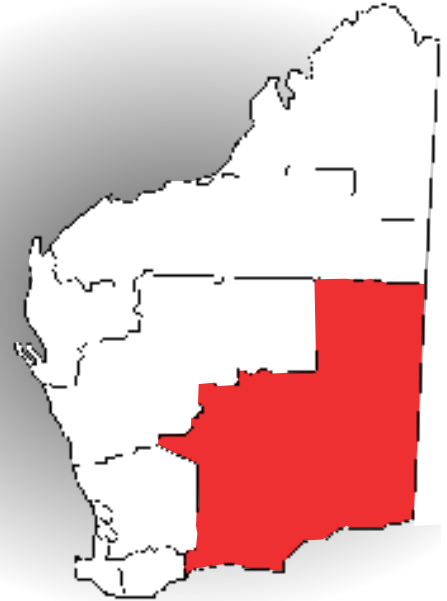
CRIME STATISTICS FOR 1996	NUMBER	RATE PER 1000 PERSONS
<i>Against the person offences:</i>		
Homicide	1	0.07
Assault	191	12.93
Sex Offences	26	1.76
Robbery/Extortion	2	0.14
Other	6	0.41
Sub-Total	226	15.29
<i>Property offences:</i>		
Burglary - dwellings	218	14.75
Burglary - commercial	66	4.47
Burglary - other	81	5.48
Motor vehicle theft	54	3.65
Other theft	880	59.55
Damage	418	28.29
Sub-Total	1717	116.19
<i>Drug offences:</i>		
Possession/use	60	4.06
Deal/manufacture	14	0.95
Other	32	2.17
Sub-Total	106	7.17
<i>Good order offences:</i>		
	54	3.65
<i>Miscellaneous other offences:</i>		
	66	4.47
Total offences reported:	2169	146.78
<i>Special rates:</i>		
Burglary - dwellings (per 1000 dwellings)		37.53
Motor vehicle theft (per 1000 vehicles)		16.82

APPENDIX 3 GOLDFIELDS-ESPERANCE



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Region population	57493
• Percent of state population	3.33
Region dwellings	20143
• Percent of state dwellings	2.88
Population per sq kilometre	0.07
Population per dwelling	2.85
Motor vehicles per 100 population	37.49
Percent male	55.33
Percent 10-17 years old	10.44
Percent Aboriginal or TSI	8.14



CRIME STATISTICS FOR 1996	NUMBER	RATE PER 1000 PERSONS
<i>Against the person offences:</i>		
Homicide	1	0.02
Assault	557	9.69
Sex Offences	116	2.02
Robbery/Extortion	27	0.47
Other	45	0.78
Sub-Total	746	12.98
<i>Property offences:</i>		
Burglary - dwellings	1054	18.33
Burglary - commercial	408	7.10
Burglary - other	239	4.16
Motor vehicle theft	574	9.98
Other theft	3781	65.76
Damage	1309	22.77
Sub-Total	7365	128.10
<i>Drug offences:</i>		
Possession/use	422	7.34
Deal/manufacture	102	1.77
Other	143	2.49
Sub-Total	667	11.60
<i>Good order offences:</i>		
	149	2.59
<i>Miscellaneous other offences:</i>		
	267	4.64
Total offences reported:	9194	159.92
<i>Special rates:</i>		
Burglary - dwellings (per 1000 dwellings)		52.33
Motor vehicle theft (per 1000 vehicles)		26.63



APPENDIX 3a KALGOORLIE-BOULDER

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Region population	.28257
• Percent of state population	.1.64
Region dwellings	.10114
• Percent of state dwellings	.1.45
Population per sq kilometre	.941.90
Population per dwelling	.2.79
Motor vehicles per 100 population	.N/A
Percent male	.54.15
Percent 10-17 years old	.10.49
Percent Aboriginal or TSI	.4.85



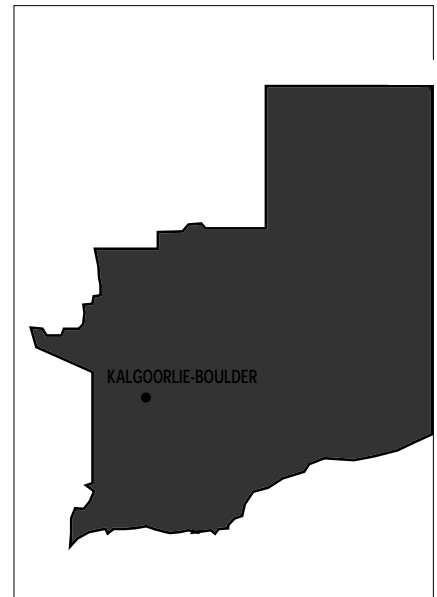
CRIME STATISTICS FOR 1996	NUMBER	RATE PER 1000 PERSONS
<i>Against the person offences:</i>		
Homicide	0	0.00
Assault	320	11.32
Sex Offences	75	2.65
Robbery/Extortion	23	0.81
Other	34	1.20
Sub-Total	452	16.00
<i>Property offences:</i>		
Burglary - dwellings	757	26.79
Burglary - commercial	248	8.78
Burglary - other	119	4.21
Motor vehicle theft	388	13.73
Other theft	2455	86.88
Damage	835	29.55
Sub-Total	4802	169.94
<i>Drug offences:</i>		
Possession/use	147	5.20
Deal/manufacture	37	1.31
Other	35	1.24
Sub-Total	219	7.75
<i>Good order offences:</i>		
	90	3.19
<i>Miscellaneous other offences:</i>		
	179	6.33
Total offences reported:	5742	203.21
<i>Special rates:</i>		
Burglary - dwellings (per 1000 dwellings)		74.85
Motor vehicle theft (per 1000 vehicles)		N/A

APPENDIX 3b GOLDFIELDS-ESPERANCE WITHOUT KALGOORLIE



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Region population	29236
• Percent of state population	1.69
Region dwellings	10029
• Percent of state dwellings	1.44
Population per sq kilometre	0.04
Population per dwelling	2.92
Motor vehicles per 100 population	N/A
Percent male	56.46
Percent 10-17 years old	10.39
Percent Aboriginal or TSI	11.33



CRIME STATISTICS FOR 1996	NUMBER	RATE PER 1000 PERSONS
<i>Against the person offences:</i>		
Homicide	1	0.03
Assault	237	8.11
Sex Offences	41	1.40
Robbery/Extortion	4	0.14
Other	11	0.38
Sub-Total	294	10.06
<i>Property offences:</i>		
Burglary - dwellings	297	10.16
Burglary - commercial	160	5.47
Burglary - other	120	4.10
Motor vehicle theft	186	6.36
Other theft	1326	45.36
Damage	474	16.21
Sub-Total	2563	87.67
<i>Drug offences:</i>		
Possession/use	275	9.41
Deal/manufacture	65	2.22
Other	108	3.69
Sub-Total	448	15.32
<i>Good order offences:</i>	59	2.02
<i>Miscellaneous other offences:</i>	88	3.01
Total offences reported:	3452	118.07
<i>Special rates:</i>		
Burglary - dwellings (per 1000 dwellings)		29.61
Motor vehicle theft (per 1000 vehicles)		N/A



APPENDIX 4 GREAT SOUTHERN

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Region population	48012
• Percent of state population	2.78
Region dwellings	20702
• Percent of state dwellings	2.96
Population per sq kilometre	1.23
Population per dwelling	2.32
Motor vehicles per 100 population	48.19
Percent male	50.24
Percent 10-17 years old	13.07
Percent Aboriginal or TSI	3.28



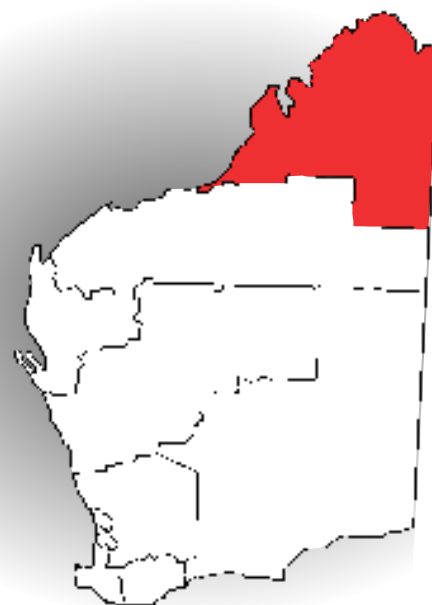
CRIME STATISTICS FOR 1996	NUMBER	RATE PER 1000 PERSONS
<i>Against the person offences:</i>		
Homicide	5	0.10
Assault	209	4.35
Sex Offences	33	0.69
Robbery/Extortion	8	0.17
Other	28	0.58
Sub-Total	283	5.89
<i>Property offences:</i>		
Burglary - dwellings	501	10.43
Burglary - commercial	254	5.29
Burglary - other	142	2.96
Motor vehicle theft	98	2.04
Other theft	1662	34.62
Damage	622	12.96
Sub-Total	3279	68.30
<i>Drug offences:</i>		
Possession/use	214	4.46
Deal/manufacture	72	1.50
Other	107	2.23
Sub-Total	393	8.19
<i>Good order offences:</i>		
	68	1.42
<i>Miscellaneous other offences:</i>		
	89	1.85
Total offences reported:	4112	85.65
<i>Special rates:</i>		
Burglary - dwellings (per 1000 dwellings)		24.20
Motor vehicle theft (per 1000 vehicles)		4.24

APPENDIX 5 KIMBERLEY



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Region population	33021
• Percent of state population	1.91
Region dwellings	10043
• Percent of state dwellings	1.44
Population per sq kilometre	0.08
Population per dwelling	3.29
Motor vehicles per 100 population	17.03
Percent male	52.14
Percent 10-17 years old	10.19
Percent Aboriginal or TSI	34.73



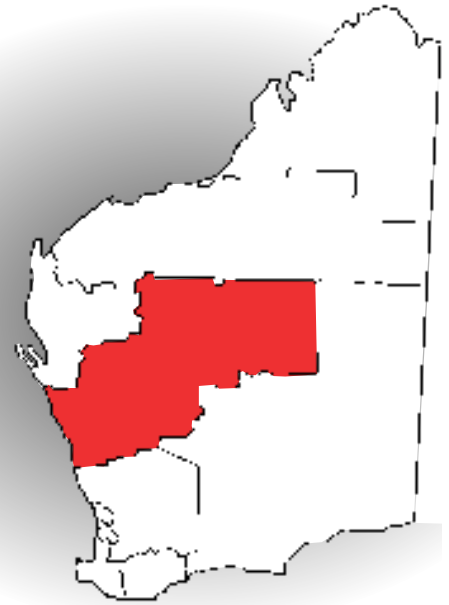
CRIME STATISTICS FOR 1996	NUMBER	RATE PER 1000 PERSONS
<i>Against the person offences:</i>		
Homicide	4	0.12
Assault	574	17.38
Sex Offences	76	2.30
Robbery/Extortion	12	0.36
Other	37	1.12
Sub-Total	703	21.29
<i>Property offences:</i>		
Burglary - dwellings	654	19.81
Burglary - commercial	243	7.36
Burglary - other	117	3.54
Motor vehicle theft	227	6.87
Other theft	2087	63.20
Damage	749	22.68
Sub-Total	4077	123.47
<i>Drug offences:</i>		
Possession/use	146	4.42
Deal/manufacture	29	0.88
Other	73	2.21
Sub-Total	248	7.51
<i>Good order offences:</i>	127	3.85
<i>Miscellaneous other offences:</i>	92	2.79
Total offences reported:	5247	158.90
<i>Special rates:</i>		
Burglary - dwellings (per 1000 dwellings)		65.12
Motor vehicle theft (per 1000 vehicles)		40.37

APPENDIX 6 MID WEST



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Region population	51125
• Percent of state population	2.96
Region dwellings	20028
• Percent of state dwellings	2.87
Population per sq kilometre	0.11
Population per dwelling	2.55
Motor vehicles per 100 population	39.47
Percent male	53.78
Percent 10-17 years old	11.72
Percent Aboriginal or TSI	7.52

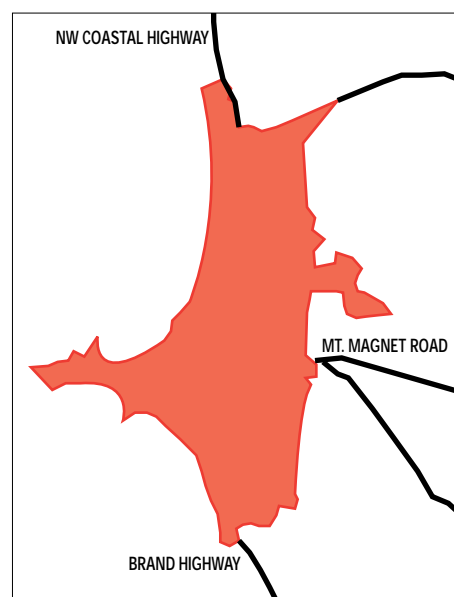


CRIME STATISTICS FOR 1996	NUMBER	RATE PER 1000 PERSONS
Against the person offences:		
Homicide	7	0.14
Assault	525	10.27
Sex Offences	61	1.19
Robbery/Extortion	15	0.29
Other	45	0.88
Sub-Total	653	12.77
Property offences:		
Burglary - dwellings	1332	26.05
Burglary - commercial	489	9.56
Burglary - other	256	5.01
Motor vehicle theft	264	5.16
Other theft	3222	63.02
Damage	1149	22.47
Sub-Total	6712	131.29
Drug offences:		
Possession/use	249	4.87
Deal/manufacture	115	2.25
Other	139	2.72
Sub-Total	503	9.84
Good order offences:		
	193	3.78
Miscellaneous other offences:		
	166	3.25
Total offences reported:	8227	160.92
Special rates:		
Burglary - dwellings (per 1000 dwellings)		66.51
Motor vehicle theft (per 1000 vehicles)		13.08

APPENDIX 6a GERALDTON

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Region population	25245
• Percent of state population	1.46
Region dwellings	10235
• Percent of state dwellings	1.47
Population per sq kilometre	635.89
Population per dwelling	2.47
Motor vehicles per 100 population	N/A
Percent male	49.52
Percent 10-17 years old	13.83
Percent Aboriginal or TSI	7.18

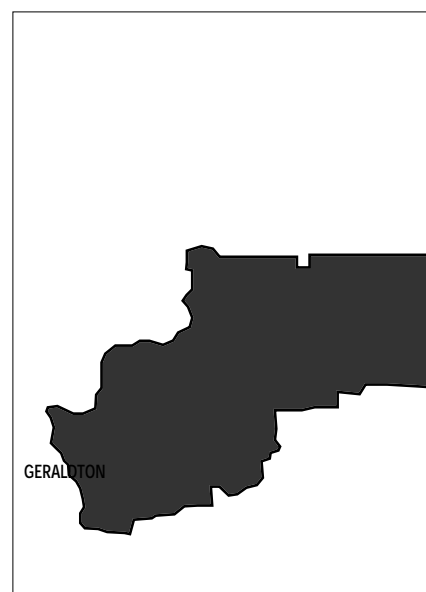


CRIME STATISTICS FOR 1996	NUMBER	RATE PER 1000 PERSONS
Against the person offences:		
Homicide	3	0.12
Assault	239	9.47
Sex Offences	35	1.39
Robbery/Extortion	14	0.55
Other	32	1.27
Sub-Total	323	12.79
Property offences:		
Burglary - dwellings	1086	43.02
Burglary - commercial	353	13.98
Burglary - other	165	6.54
Motor vehicle theft	193	7.65
Other theft	2336	92.53
Damage	816	32.32
Sub-Total	4949	196.04
Drug offences:		
Possession/use	140	5.55
Deal/manufacture	47	1.86
Other	61	2.42
Sub-Total	248	9.82
Good order offences:		
	155	6.14
Miscellaneous other offences:		
	134	5.31
Total offences reported:	5809	230.10
Special rates:		
Burglary - dwellings (per 1000 dwellings)		106.11
Motor vehicle theft (per 1000 vehicles)		N/A

APPENDIX 6b MID WEST WITHOUT GERALDTON

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Region population	25880
• Percent of state population	1.50
Region dwellings	9793
• Percent of state dwellings	1.40
Population per sq kilometre	0.06
Population per dwelling	2.64
Motor vehicles per 100 population	N/A
Percent male	57.94
Percent 10-17 years old	9.67
Percent Aboriginal or TSI	7.85



CRIME STATISTICS FOR 1996	NUMBER	RATE PER 1000 PERSONS
<i>Against the person offences:</i>		
Homicide	4	0.15
Assault	286	11.05
Sex Offences	26	1.00
Robbery/Extortion	1	0.04
Other	13	0.50
Sub-Total	330	12.75
<i>Property offences:</i>		
Burglary - dwellings	246	9.51
Burglary - commercial	136	5.26
Burglary - other	91	3.52
Motor vehicle theft	71	2.74
Other theft	886	34.23
Damage	333	12.87
Sub-Total	1763	68.12
<i>Drug offences:</i>		
Possession/use	109	4.21
Deal/manufacture	68	2.63
Other	78	3.01
Sub-Total	255	9.85
<i>Good order offences:</i>	38	1.47
<i>Miscellaneous other offences:</i>	32	1.24
Total offences reported:	2418	93.43
<i>Special rates:</i>		
Burglary - dwellings (per 1000 dwellings)		25.12
Motor vehicle theft (per 1000 vehicles)		N/A



APPENDIX 7 PEEL

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Region population	.61699
• Percent of state population	.3.57
Region dwellings	.29489
• Percent of state dwellings	.4.22
Population per sq kilometre	.11.18
Population per dwelling	.2.09
Motor vehicles per 100 population	.49.06
Percent male	.49.76
Percent 10-17 years old	.13.04
Percent Aboriginal or TSI	.1.44



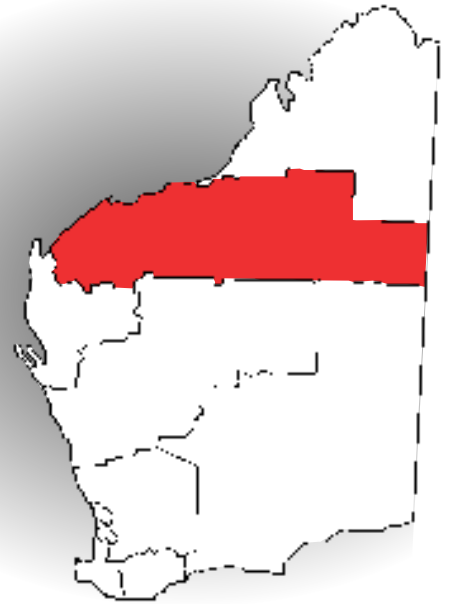
CRIME STATISTICS FOR 1996	NUMBER	RATE PER 1000 PERSONS
<i>Against the person offences:</i>		
Homicide	1	0.02
Assault	337	5.46
Sex Offences	84	1.36
Robbery/Extortion	31	0.50
Other	55	0.89
Sub-Total	508	8.23
<i>Property offences:</i>		
Burglary - dwellings	1000	16.21
Burglary - commercial	323	5.24
Burglary - other	219	3.55
Motor vehicle theft	367	5.95
Other theft	3290	53.32
Damage	1034	16.76
Sub-Total	6233	101.02
<i>Drug offences:</i>		
Possession/use	162	2.63
Deal/manufacture	82	1.33
Other	45	0.73
Sub-Total	289	4.68
<i>Good order offences:</i>		
	125	2.03
<i>Miscellaneous other offences:</i>		
	144	2.33
Total offences reported:	7299	118.30
<i>Special rates:</i>		
Burglary - dwellings (per 1000 dwellings)		33.91
Motor vehicle theft (per 1000 vehicles)		12.13



APPENDIX 8 PILBARA

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Region population	44794
• Percent of state population	2.60
Region dwellings	16124
• Percent of state dwellings	2.31
Population per sq kilometre	0.09
Population per dwelling	2.78
Motor vehicles per 100 population	31.04
Percent male	56.27
Percent 10-17 years old	10.62
Percent Aboriginal or TSI	11.56



CRIME STATISTICS FOR 1996	NUMBER	RATE PER 1000 PERSONS
<i>Against the person offences:</i>		
Homicide	3	0.07
Assault	600	13.39
Sex Offences	86	1.92
Robbery/Extortion	17	0.38
Other	44	0.98
Sub-Total	750	16.74
<i>Property offences:</i>		
Burglary - dwellings	764	17.06
Burglary - commercial	248	5.54
Burglary - other	189	4.22
Motor vehicle theft	268	5.98
Other theft	2620	58.49
Damage	825	18.42
Sub-Total	4914	109.70
<i>Drug offences:</i>		
Possession/use	244	5.45
Deal/manufacture	62	1.38
Other	140	3.13
Sub-Total	446	9.96
<i>Good order offences:</i>	145	3.24
<i>Miscellaneous other offences:</i>	100	2.23
Total offences reported:	6355	141.87
<i>Special rates:</i>		
Burglary - dwellings (per 1000 dwellings)		47.38
Motor vehicle theft (per 1000 vehicles)		19.27

APPENDIX 9 SOUTH WEST



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Region population	108305
• Percent of state population	6.27
Region dwellings	45954
• Percent of state dwellings	6.58
Population per sq kilometre	4.52
Population per dwelling	2.36
Motor vehicles per 100 population	46.94
Percent male	50.45
Percent 10-17 years old	13.53
Percent Aboriginal or TSI	1.83



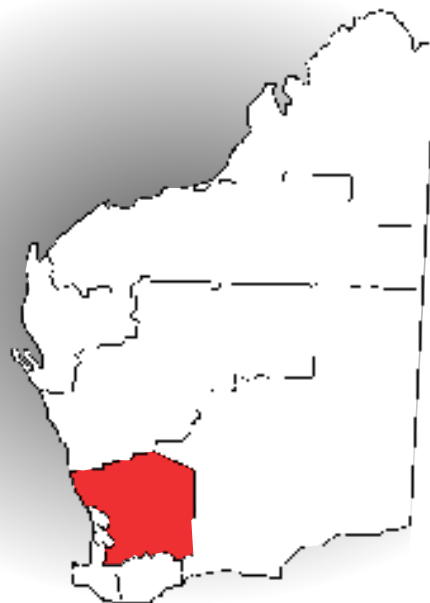
CRIME STATISTICS FOR 1996	NUMBER	RATE PER 1000 PERSONS
<i>Against the person offences:</i>		
Homicide	2	0.02
Assault	420	3.88
Sex Offences	139	1.28
Robbery/Extortion	32	0.30
Other	49	0.45
Sub-Total	642	5.93
<i>Property offences:</i>		
Burglary - dwellings	866	8.00
Burglary - commercial	570	5.26
Burglary - other	343	3.17
Motor vehicle theft	293	2.71
Other theft	4190	38.69
Damage	1397	12.90
Sub-Total	7659	70.72
<i>Drug offences:</i>		
Possession/use	574	5.30
Deal/manufacture	211	1.95
Other	236	2.18
Sub-Total	1021	9.43
<i>Good order offences:</i>		
	279	2.58
<i>Miscellaneous other offences:</i>		
	249	2.30
Total offences reported:	9850	90.95
<i>Special rates:</i>		
Burglary - dwellings (per 1000 dwellings)		18.84
Motor vehicle theft (per 1000 vehicles)		5.76

APPENDIX 10 WHEATBELT



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Region population	69289
• Percent of state population	4.01
Region dwellings	31137
• Percent of state dwellings	4.46
Population per sq kilometre	0.45
Population per dwelling	2.23
Motor vehicles per 100 population	48.30
Percent male	52.47
Percent 10-17 years old	11.83
Percent Aboriginal or TSI	3.67



CRIME STATISTICS FOR 1996	NUMBER	RATE PER 1000 PERSONS
<i>Against the person offences:</i>		
Homicide	7	0.10
Assault	428	6.18
Sex Offences	107	1.54
Robbery/Extortion	7	0.10
Other	34	0.49
Sub-Total	583	8.41
<i>Property offences:</i>		
Burglary - dwellings	745	10.75
Burglary - commercial	411	5.93
Burglary - other	325	4.69
Motor vehicle theft	143	2.06
Other theft	2699	38.95
Damage	1197	17.28
Sub-Total	5520	79.67
<i>Drug offences:</i>		
Possession/use	407	5.87
Deal/manufacture	143	2.06
Other	251	3.62
Sub-Total	801	11.56
<i>Good order offences:</i>		
	230	3.32
<i>Miscellaneous other offences:</i>		
	191	2.76
Total offences reported:	7325	105.72
<i>Special rates:</i>		
Burglary - dwellings (per 1000 dwellings)		23.93
Motor vehicle theft (per 1000 vehicles)		4.27

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- Ferrante, A., Morgan, F., Indermaur, D., and Harding, R. (1996): *Measuring the Extent of Domestic Violence* (The Hawkins Press, Sydney).
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Regional Development Council
C/O The Department Of Commerce and Trade
168-170 St Georges Terrace
Perth Western Australia 6000
(PO Box 7234, Cloisters Square, Perth 6850)
Telephone: (08) 9327 5666 Fax: (08) 9327 5481
Freecall 1800 628 767 (For country callers)
500/6/98