

Sentencing Snapshot

Sentencing trends
in the Magistrates'
Court of Victoria
2004–05 to 2007–08

February 2009
No. 66

Possessing ecstasy

This Sentencing Snapshot describes sentencing outcomes¹ for the offence of possessing ecstasy² and details the age and gender³ of people sentenced for this offence in the Magistrates' Court of Victoria between 2004–05 and 2007–08.

A person who possesses ecstasy without legal authorisation is guilty of an indictable offence.⁴ This offence may be heard summarily in the Magistrates' Court if the court considers it appropriate and the defendant consents. This tends to occur where the offence is seen by the court as being less serious in nature. Where an offence is tried summarily, the matter will be heard before a magistrate rather than a judge and a jury.

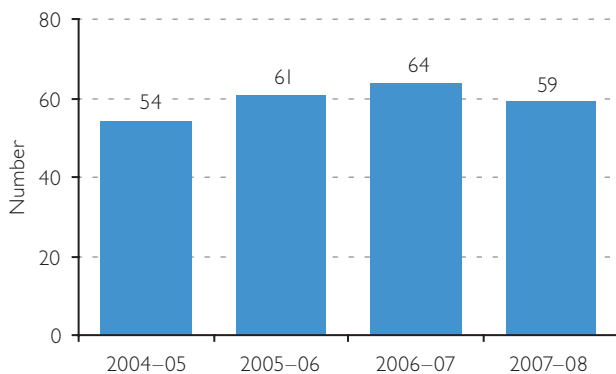
If the court is satisfied on the balance of probabilities that the drug was not possessed for any purpose related to trafficking, the maximum penalty is 30 penalty units,⁵ 1 year's imprisonment or both.⁶ In any other case, the maximum penalty is 400 penalty units, 5 years' imprisonment or both;⁷ however, where the offence is heard summarily, the most that the Magistrates' Court can impose for an individual charge is 2 years' imprisonment and/or a fine of 240 penalty units.⁸

Possessing ecstasy was the principal offence in 0.09% of cases sentenced in the Magistrates' Court between 2004–05 and 2007–08.

People sentenced

Over the four-year period, the Magistrates' Court sentenced 238 people for the principal offence of possessing ecstasy. In 2007–08, there were 59 people who were sentenced for the principal proven offence of possessing ecstasy.⁹ This is a 7.8% decrease from 64 in 2006–07, after increasing each of the previous two years.

Figure 1: The number of people sentenced for possessing ecstasy, 2004–05 to 2007–08



Sentencing outcomes

Table 1 shows the sentencing outcomes for people sentenced for possessing ecstasy during 2004–05 to 2007–08. Over the four-year period, the majority of those sentenced for possessing ecstasy received a non-custodial sentence (219 people or 92.0%), including 111 people who received a fine (46.6%) and 91 people who received an adjourned undertaking (38.2%).

There were also 13 people who received an immediate custodial sentence (5.5%), including 12 people who were sentenced to imprisonment (5.0%).

An additional 69 people participated in the criminal justice diversion program. These people are not counted towards the total number of people sentenced and are not included in any further analyses in this paper (unless stated).¹⁰

Table 1: The number and percentage of people sentenced for possessing ecstasy by sentence type, 2004–05 to 2007–08

Sentence Type	Total	%
Immediate custodial	13	5.5
Imprisonment	12	5.0
Youth justice centre order	1	0.4
Other custodial	6	2.5
Wholly suspended sentence	3	1.3
Intensive correction order	3	1.3
Non-custodial	219	92.0
Community-based order	16	6.7
Fine	111	46.6
Adjourned undertaking	91	38.2
Dismissed (s 76 SA)	1	0.4
People sentenced	238	100.0
Criminal justice diversion program	69	
Total dispositions	307	

Sentencing outcomes by year

Table 3 shows the number and percentage of people sentenced each year from 2004–05 to 2007–08 for possessing ecstasy by the type of sentence imposed.

The number and percentage of people who received an immediate custodial sentence decreased from 4 people and 7.4% in 2004–05 to 2 people and 3.4% in 2007–08.

The number and percentage of people who received a non-custodial sentence increased from 50 people in 2004–05 to 55 people in 2007–08.

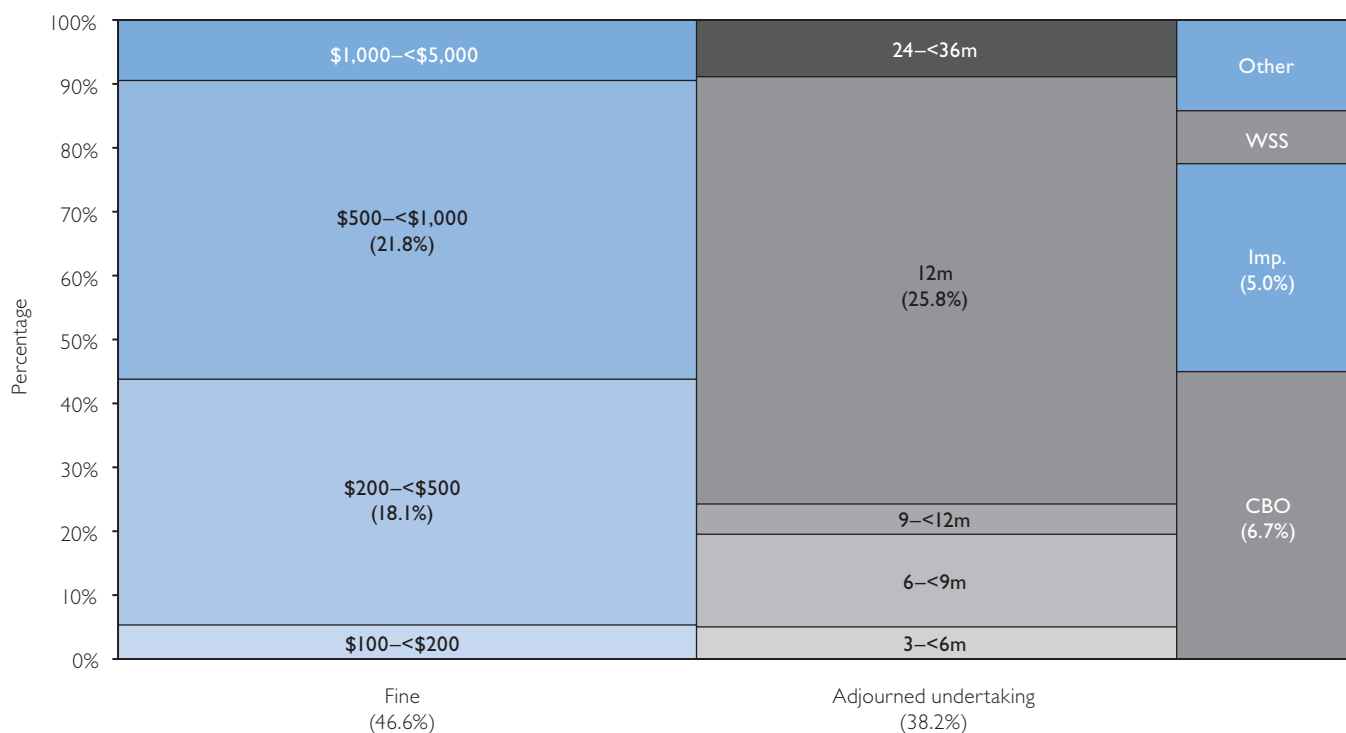
Sentencing Map

Figure 3 presents both the sentencing outcomes and the quanta for those outcomes for people sentenced for possessing ecstasy. For example, 46.6% of people sentenced received a fine including 21.8% who received a fine of \$500 to less than \$1,000. The right most column of the graph presents the least common sentencing outcomes without showing the quantum information.

Table 3: The number and percentage of people sentenced for possessing ecstasy by sentence type and year, 2004–05 to 2007–08¹³

Sentence Type	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08
Immediate custodial	4 (7.4%)	2 (3.3%)	5 (7.8%)	2 (3.4%)
Imprisonment	4 (7.4%)	2 (3.3%)	5 (7.8%)	1 (1.7%)
Youth justice centre order	0 –	0 –	0 –	1 (1.7%)
Other custodial	0 –	0 –	4 (6.3%)	2 (3.4%)
Wholly suspended sentence	0 –	0 –	1 (1.6%)	2 (3.4%)
Intensive correction order	0 –	0 –	3 (4.7%)	0 –
Non-custodial	50 (92.6%)	59 (96.7%)	55 (85.9%)	55 (93.2%)
Community-based order	2 (3.7%)	4 (6.6%)	6 (9.4%)	4 (6.8%)
Fine	27 (50.0%)	25 (41.0%)	30 (46.9%)	29 (49.2%)
Adjourned undertaking	21 (38.9%)	30 (49.2%)	19 (29.7%)	21 (35.6%)
Dismissed (s 76 SA)			0 –	1 (1.7%)
People sentenced	54	61	64	59

Figure 3: Sentencing Map: The percentage of people sentenced for possessing ecstasy by sentencing outcomes and sentencing quanta, 2004–05 to 2007–08¹⁴



Note: CBO refers to community-based order; Imp. refers to imprisonment and WSS refers to wholly suspended sentence. Other includes intensive correction order; dismissed (s 76 SA) and youth justice centre order.

Principal sentence

This section examines the use of the four most common principal sentencing outcomes for this offence.¹⁵ Firstly, it provides an analysis of the trends in the use of each sentencing outcome, both in terms of the number and percentage of people sentenced. Secondly, a demographic analysis of the people sentenced to each sentencing outcome is provided.¹⁶ Finally, where relevant, the details of the sentence (length of order or fine amount) are examined.¹⁷

The four most common sentences imposed for possessing ecstasy are fine, adjourned undertaking, community-based order and imprisonment.

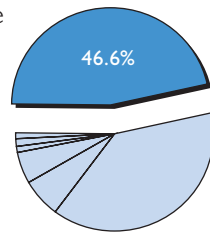
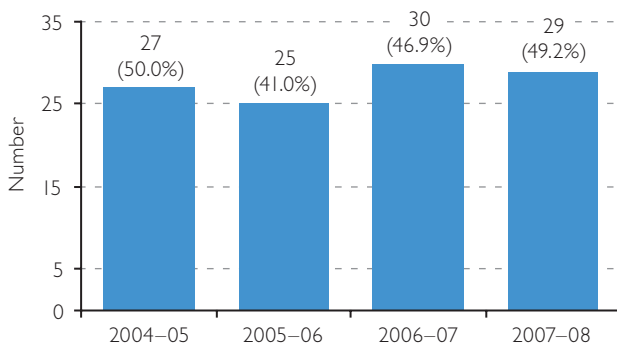
Fine

Trends

There were 111 people who received a fine for possessing ecstasy. This represented 46.6% of all people sentenced for this offence. Of the 59 people who received a fine in 2006–07 and 2007–08, 49.2% also had a conviction recorded (29 people). Figure 4 shows the trends in the number and percentage of people who received a fine for possessing ecstasy.

In 2007–08, 29 people received a fine for the principal proven offence of possessing ecstasy. This has remained relatively stable over the past two years, after increasing the previous year. Also, the proportion of people who received a fine for possessing ecstasy remained relatively stable over the past two years, ranging from 46.9% in 2006–07 to 49.2% in 2007–08.

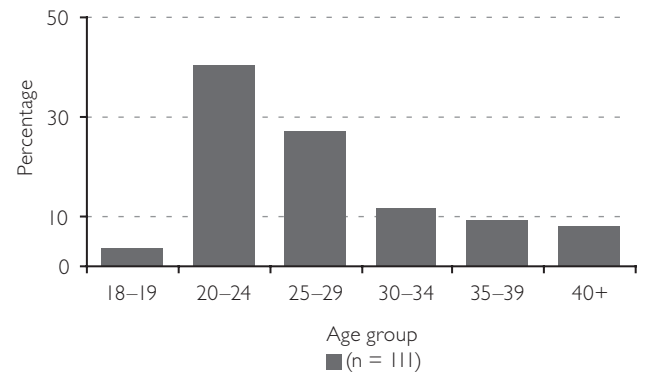
Figure 4: The number and percentage of people who received a fine for possessing ecstasy, 2004–05 to 2007–08



Age and gender

Of the 111 people who received a fine, 93.7% were men. Figure 5 shows the age groups of people who received a fine for possessing ecstasy. The median age of these people was 25 years.

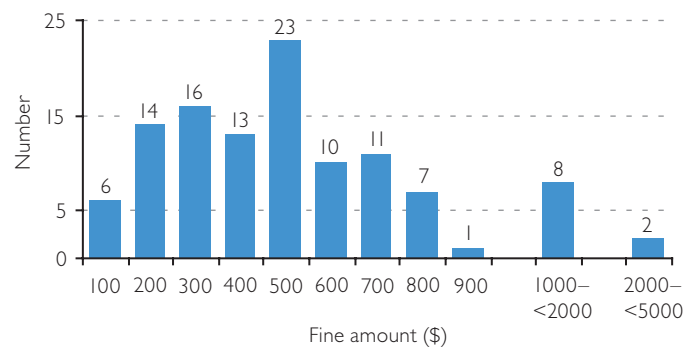
Figure 5: The percentage of people who received a fine for possessing ecstasy by age, 2004–05 to 2007–08



Fine Amount

Figure 6 shows the number of people who received a fine for possessing ecstasy by the amount of the fine. While the amount of the fine ranged from \$100 to \$2,500, the median was \$500. Aggregate fines were imposed for 58.6% of people who received a fine.¹⁸

Figure 6: The number of people who received a fine for possessing ecstasy by the amount of the fine, 2004–05 to 2007–08



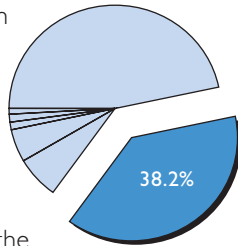
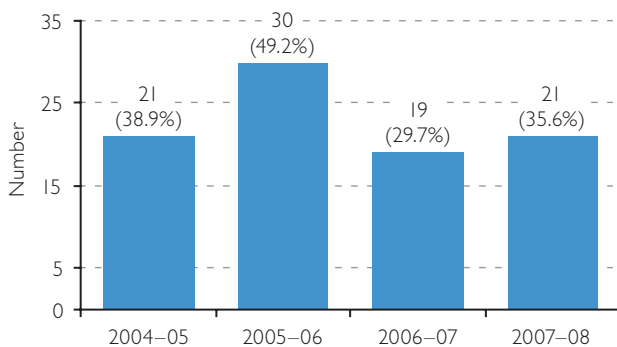
Adjourned undertaking

Trends

There were 91 people who received an adjourned undertaking for possessing ecstasy. This represented 38.2% of all people sentenced for this offence. Of the 40 people who received an adjourned undertaking in 2006–07 and 2007–08, 10.0% also had a conviction recorded (4 people). Figure 7 shows the trends in the number and percentage of people who received an adjourned undertaking for possessing ecstasy.

In 2007–08, 21 people received an adjourned undertaking for the principal proven offence of possessing ecstasy. This has increased over the past year from 19 people in 2006–07, after decreasing the previous year. Also, the proportion of people who received an adjourned undertaking for possessing ecstasy increased over the past year from 29.7% to 35.6%.

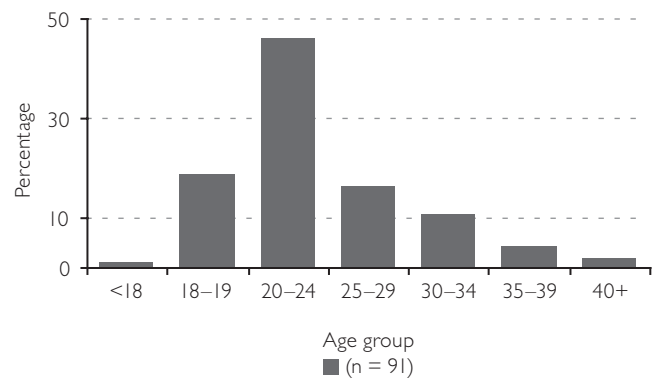
Figure 7: The number and percentage of people who received an adjourned undertaking for possessing ecstasy, 2004–05 to 2007–08



Age and gender

Of the 91 people who received an adjourned undertaking, 83.5% were men. Figure 8 shows the age groups of people who received an adjourned undertaking for possessing ecstasy. The median age of these people was 22 years.

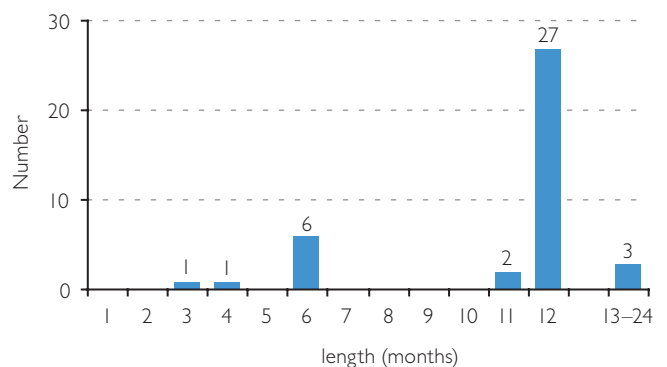
Figure 8: The percentage of people who received an adjourned undertaking for possessing ecstasy by age, 2004–05 to 2007–08



Length of sentence

Figure 9 shows the number of people who received an adjourned undertaking for possessing ecstasy by the length of the sentence. While the length of adjourned undertakings ranged from three months to two years, the majority were for 12 months (67.5%).

Figure 9: The number of people who received an adjourned undertaking for possessing ecstasy by the length of order, 2006–07 and 2007–08



Community-based order

Trends

There were 16 people who received a community-based order for possessing ecstasy. This represented 6.7% of all people sentenced for this offence. Of the 10 people who received a community-based order in 2006–07 and 2007–08, 50.0% also had a conviction recorded (5 people). Figure 10 shows the trends in the number and percentage of people who received a community-based order for possessing ecstasy.

In 2007–08, 4 people received a community-based order for the principal proven offence of possessing ecstasy. This has decreased over the past year from 6 people in 2006–07, after increasing the previous two years. Also, the proportion of people who received a community-based order for possessing ecstasy decreased over the past year from 9.4% to 6.8%.

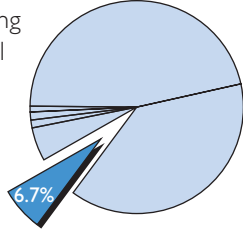
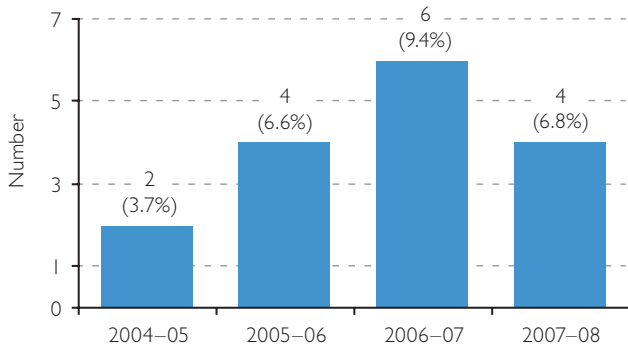


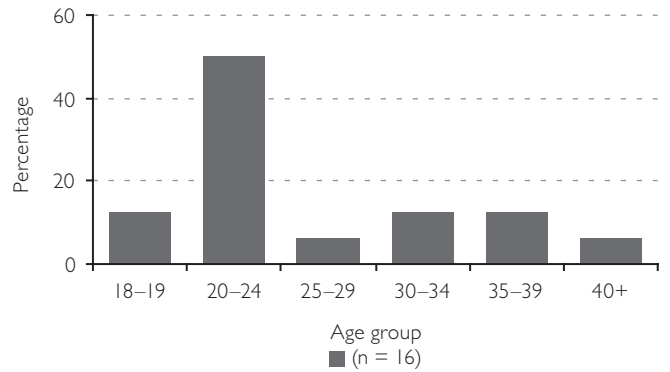
Figure 10: The number and percentage of people who received a community-based order for possessing ecstasy, 2004–05 to 2007–08



Age and gender

Of the 16 people who received a community-based order, 81.3% were men. Figure 11 shows the age groups of people who received a community-based order for possessing ecstasy. The median age of these people was 24 years.

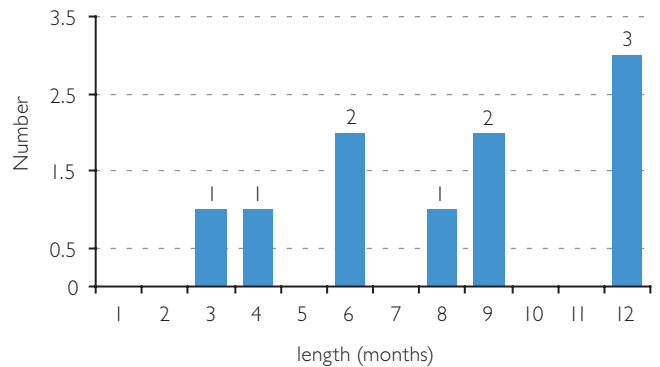
Figure 11: The percentage of people who received a community-based order for possessing ecstasy by age, 2004–05 to 2007–08



Length of sentence

Figure 12 shows the number of people who received a community-based order for possessing ecstasy by the length of the sentence. While the length of community-based orders ranged from three months to one year, the most common length was 12 months (30.0%).

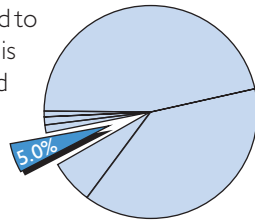
Figure 12: The number of people who received a community-based order for possessing ecstasy by the length of order, 2006–07 and 2007–08



Imprisonment

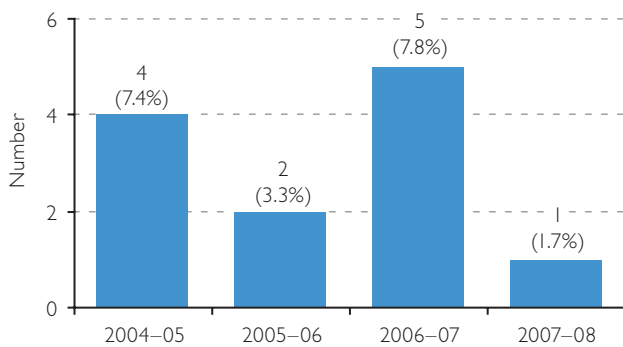
Trends

There were 12 people who were sentenced to imprisonment for possessing ecstasy. This represented 5.0% of all people sentenced for this offence. Figure 13 shows the trends in the number and percentage of people who were sentenced to imprisonment for possessing ecstasy.



In 2007–08, one person was sentenced to imprisonment for the principal proven offence of possessing ecstasy. This has decreased over the past year from 5 people in 2006–07, after increasing the previous year. Also, the proportion of people who were sentenced to imprisonment for possessing ecstasy decreased over the past year from 7.8% to 1.7%.

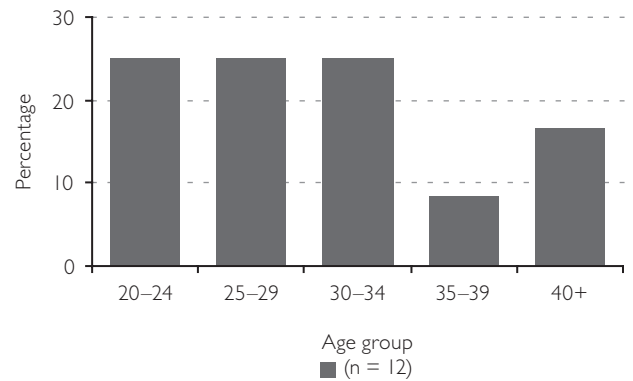
Figure 13: The number and percentage of people who were sentenced to imprisonment for possessing ecstasy, 2004–05 to 2007–08



Age and gender

Of the 12 people who received a period of imprisonment, 91.7% were men. Figure 14 shows the age groups of people who were sentenced to imprisonment for possessing ecstasy. The median age of these people was 29 years and six months.

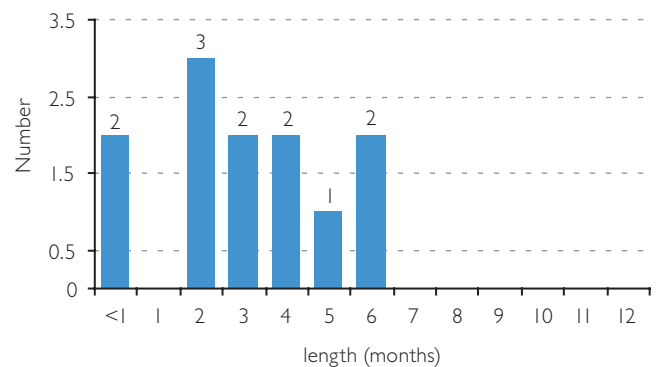
Figure 14: The percentage of people who were sentenced to imprisonment for possessing ecstasy by age, 2004–05 to 2007–08



Length of sentence

Figure 15 shows the number of people who were sentenced to imprisonment for possessing ecstasy by the length of the sentence. While the length of imprisonment ranged from three days to six months, the median was three months (meaning that half were shorter than three months and half were longer than three months). Aggregate periods of imprisonment were imposed for 50.0% of people who were sentenced to imprisonment.¹⁹

Figure 15: The number of people who were sentenced to imprisonment for possessing ecstasy by the length of order, 2004–05 to 2007–08

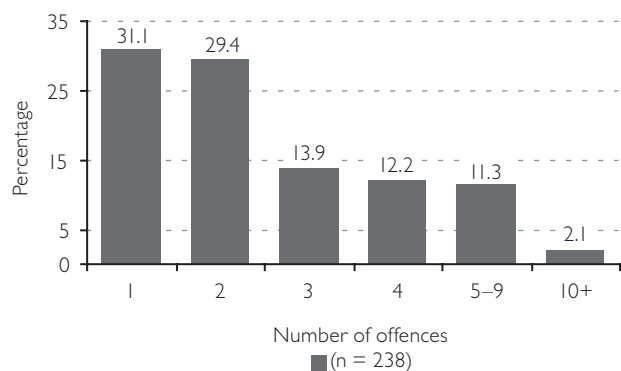


Other offences finalised at the same hearing

Often people prosecuted for possessing ecstasy face multiple charges, which are finalised at the same hearing. This section looks at the range of offences for which offenders have been sentenced at the same time as being sentenced for the principal offence of possessing ecstasy.

Figure 16 shows the percentage of people sentenced for the principal offence of possessing ecstasy by the total number of offences for which sentences were set. The number of sentenced offences per person ranged from 1 to 15, while the median was 2 offences. There were 74 people (31.1%) sentenced for the single offence of possessing ecstasy alone. A much higher percentage of men were sentenced for a single offence only (33.8% compared to 10.7% of women). The average number of offences per person sentenced for possessing ecstasy was 2.67.

Figure 16: The percentage of cases where possessing ecstasy was the principal offence by the number of offences where a sentence was imposed in that case, 2004–05 to 2007–08



While Figure 16 presents the number of sentenced offences for those sentenced for possessing ecstasy, Table 4 shows what the accompanying offences were. It shows the number and percentage of people sentenced for the ten most common offences. The last column sets out the average number of offences sentenced per person. For example, 99 of the total 238 people (41.6%) also received sentences for using a drug of dependence. On average, they were sentenced for 1.42 charges of using a drug of dependence. The first row indicates that the average number of charges of possessing a drug of dependence sentenced per person was 1.61.

Table 4: The number and percentage of people sentenced for the principal offence of possessing ecstasy by the most common offences that were sentenced and the average number of those offences that were sentenced, 2004–05 to 2007–08

Offence	No.	%	Avg.
1 possessing a drug of dependence	238	100.0	1.61
2 using a drug of dependence	99	41.6	1.42
3 unlicensed driving	9	3.8	1.00
4 drunk in a public place	9	3.8	1.00
5 state false name when requested	5	2.1	1.40
6 failing to appear on bail	5	2.1	1.20
7 drive while disqualified	5	2.1	1.00
8 deal property suspected proceed of crime	5	2.1	1.00
9 assault police	4	1.7	1.75
10 carry regulated weapon	4	1.7	1.50
People sentenced	238	100.0	2.67

Table 5 is an elaboration of Table 4. It shows the five most common drug types involved in possessing a drug of dependence for which people were sentenced in conjunction with possessing ecstasy. As shown, the average number of possessing a drug of dependence offences sentenced per person was 1.61, including 1.03 offences of possessing ecstasy. The most common other drug involved in possessing a drug of dependence sentenced was amphetamines (58 people or 24.4% of those who were sentenced for possessing ecstasy). On average, these people were sentenced for 1.02 counts of this offence.

Table 5: The number and percentage of people sentenced for the principal offence of possessing ecstasy by the five most common types of drugs involved in possessing a drug of dependence offences that were sentenced and the average number of those offences that were sentenced, 2004–05 to 2007–08

Offence description	No.	%	Avg.
possessing ecstasy	238	100.0	1.03
possessing amphetamines	58	24.4	1.02
possessing cannabis	45	18.9	1.04
possessing a drug of dependence – other	28	11.8	1.04
possessing heroin	3	1.3	1.00
People sentenced	238	100.0	1.61

Table 6 also provides more detail from Table 4. It shows the five most common drug types involved in using a drug of dependence offences for which people were sentenced in conjunction with possessing ecstasy. As shown, there were 99 people sentenced for using a drug of dependence. On average, these people were sentenced for 1.42 charges of such offences. The most common drug involved in a charge of using a drug of dependence sentenced was ecstasy (75 people or 75.8% of those who were sentenced for using a drug of dependence offence). On average, these people were sentenced for 1.01 counts of this offence.

Table 6: The number and percentage of people sentenced for the principal offence of possessing ecstasy by the five most common types of drugs involved in the offences of using drugs of dependence that were sentenced and the average number of those offences that were sentenced, 2004–05 to 2007–08

Offence description	No.	%	Avg.
using ecstasy	75	75.8	1.01
using cannabis	29	29.3	1.07
using amphetamines	27	27.3	1.00
using a drug of dependence – other	6	6.1	1.00
using heroin	1	1.0	1.00
People sentenced	99	100.0	1.42

Sentence combinations

This section looks at the range of sentence types imposed in the entire case for people who had the principal offence of possessing ecstasy. This includes all sentences imposed for the principal proven offence and for all other offences that were sentenced as part of that case.²⁰

Table 7 shows the percentages of the four most common sentence types imposed in cases in the Magistrates' Court from 2004–05 to 2007–08 where the principal proven offence was possessing ecstasy, by the other sentence types also imposed in the case. For example, of the 121 people who received a fine as part of their total effective sentence, 5.0% also were sentenced to imprisonment. The most common sentence type imposed in conjunction with another sentence type was a fine with an imprisonment term (50.0% of the 12 people).

Table 7: The percentage of selected sentence types used in conjunction with other sentence types imposed in the same case, 2004–05 to 2007–08

	Fine	ADU	CBO	Imp.
Fine	100%	3.2%	0.0%	50.0%
ADU	2.5%	100%	0.0%	0.0%
CBO	0.0%	0.0%	100%	0.0%
Imp.	5.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
Total	121	94	16	12

Note: Imp. refers to imprisonment, ADU refers to adjourned undertaking and CBO refers to community based order.

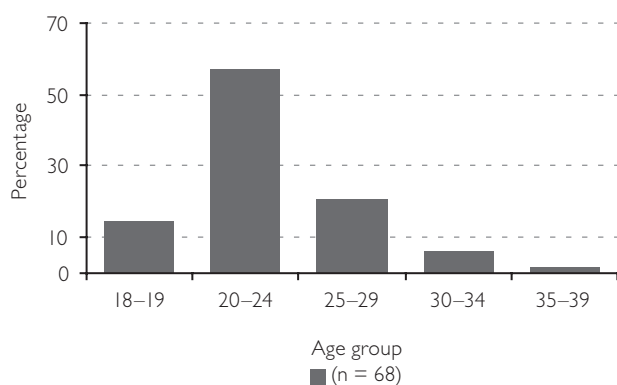
Criminal justice diversion plan²¹

Although the criminal justice diversion plan is not a sentencing outcome, it is a dispositional process that does help to reflect the work of the courts. Over the four-year period, there were 69 people who were given a criminal justice diversion plan.

Age and gender

Of the 69 people who were referred to the criminal justice diversion program, 85.5% were men. Figure 17 shows the age groups of people who were referred to the criminal justice diversion program for possessing ecstasy. The median age of these people was 22 years.

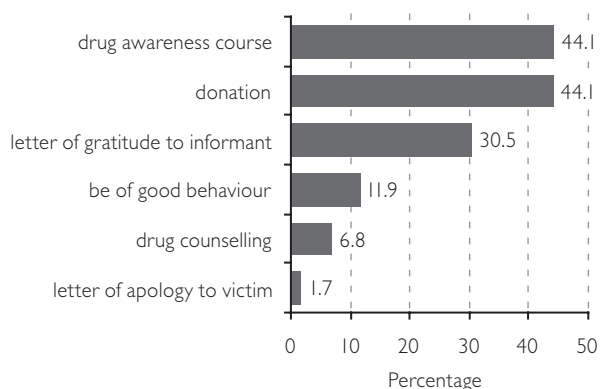
Figure 17: The percentage of people who were referred to the criminal justice diversion program for possessing ecstasy by age, 2004–05 to 2007–08²²



Conditions

Figure 18 shows the percentage of people who received a criminal justice diversion plan for possessing ecstasy by the types of conditions set. People can be given more than one condition on a diversion plan. As shown, the most common condition listed for diversion plans was a drug awareness course (44.1% of people).

Figure 18: The percentage of conditions set for people who received a criminal justice diversion plan for possessing ecstasy, 2004–05 to 2007–08



Summary

The Magistrates' Court sentenced 238 people for the principal offence of possessing ecstasy between 2004–05 and 2007–08. Over this period, the majority of those sentenced were men (210 people or 88.2%), while 43% were aged between 20 and 25 years.

Most people sentenced for possessing ecstasy received a non-custodial sentence (219 people or 92.0%), including 111 people who received a fine (46.6%) and 91 people who received an adjourned undertaking (38.2%). A conviction was recorded with the principal sentence for 41.5% of people sentenced.

Men were more likely to receive fines. Conversely, women were more likely to receive adjourned undertakings, intensive correction orders and community-based orders.

Each of the 238 people was sentenced for an average of 2.67 offences, including 1.61 offences of possessing a drug of dependence. The most common offence finalised in conjunction with possessing ecstasy was using a drug of dependence (41.6% of all cases).

¹ The data analysed in this report are obtained from quarterly unit record extracts provided to the Sentencing Advisory Council by Courtlink (Department of Justice (Vic)). While every effort is made to ensure the analyses presented in this report are accurate, the data are subject to revision.

This report presents sentencing outcomes for people sentenced for the principal offence of possessing ecstasy in the Magistrates' Court of Victoria. The principal proven offence is the offence that attracted the most serious sentence according to the sentencing hierarchy. The analysis will therefore exclude people sentenced for possessing ecstasy who received a more serious sentence for another offence on the same charge sheet.

² Possessing ecstasy offences are identified by using the charge descriptions of 'possess ecstasy (MDMA/MDA/MDEA/MDA's)' and 'possess ecstasy' for offences listed under the *Drugs, Poisons and Controlled Substances Act 1981* (Vic) s 73(1).

³ The data used for analysis in this report contain information on age and gender characteristics. Indigenous status was unknown for 51.7% of people sentenced over this period. Therefore no analyses are presented on Indigenous status.

⁴ *Drugs, Poisons and Controlled Substances Act 1981* (Vic) s 73(1).

⁵ The value of a penalty unit changes each year and can be found in the Victorian Government Gazette and on the Office of the Chief Parliamentary Counsel website <www.ocpc.vic.gov.au>.

⁶ *Drugs, Poisons and Controlled Substances Act 1981* (Vic) s 73(1)(b).

⁷ *Drugs, Poisons and Controlled Substances Act 1981* (Vic) s 73(1)(c).

⁸ Under section 113 of the *Sentencing Act 1991* (Vic) this general maximum term is prescribed for indictable offences triable summarily. Though section 113 does not specifically state the maximum number of penalty units that can be imposed for an indictable offence triable summarily, section 109 (3) (a) sets the proportion between the maximum term of imprisonment and the maximum fine.

⁹ The number of people sentenced excludes those who participated in the criminal justice diversion program.

Only the people who had charges that were dismissed in 2006–07 and 2007–08 could be counted as dismissed in this report. These people are identified by having the dismissal grounds listed as 'proved and dismissed' (*Children, Youth and Families Act 2005* (Vic) s 360(1)(a)) or 'dismissed' (*Sentencing Act 1991* (Vic) s 76). The charges that were dismissed in 2004–05 and 2005–06 could not be counted because of changes in data recording practices. Therefore the count of the number of people sentenced over the four-year period could be an under-representation. However, in 2007–08, no people had charges that were dismissed pursuant to this legislation.

¹⁰ The criminal justice diversion program provides offenders with the opportunity to be diverted from the normal criminal process. If an offender acknowledges responsibility for the offence(s) and undertakes prescribed conditions, the offender will avoid the risk of a finding of guilt being made against them. The program can only be recommended if the offence is triable summarily, the defendant admits the facts, there is sufficient evidence to gain a conviction and a diversion is appropriate in the circumstances. The over-riding consideration is that diversion be appropriate in the

circumstances. The existence of prior convictions does not disqualify an offender from this program but is a fact to be considered in determining appropriateness. Either the defence or the prosecution may request a disposition of a criminal justice diversion plan, however the plan cannot commence without the consent of the prosecution.

¹¹ *Sentencing Act 1991* (Vic) s 7, 8.

In exercising this discretion, the court must have regard to all the circumstances of the case, including the nature of the offence, the character and past history of the offender and the impact of the recording of a conviction on the offender's economic or social well being or on his or her employment prospects (*Sentencing Act 1991* (Vic) s 8(1)).

¹² Only those who had a conviction recorded against the principal proven offence in the case are counted. Information on conviction is not available for sentences imposed in 2004–05 and 2005–06.

¹³ Refer fn. 9.

¹⁴ Aggregate sentence lengths are shown for people who received an aggregate sentence. Data for sentence lengths of adjourned undertakings are only available for 2006–07 and 2007–08.

¹⁵ The principal sentence is the individual sentence imposed for a single charge. The principal sentence is the most serious sentence in the case. If more than one type of sentence is imposed for a single charge, only the most serious sentence is counted.

¹⁶ Where there are sufficient numbers of both males and females sentenced for each sentencing outcome, the age groups are shown by gender. Otherwise the age groups are shown independent of gender.

¹⁷ Aggregate sentence lengths are shown for people who received an aggregate sentence. Fine amounts lower than \$1,000 are rounded up to the nearest \$100, while fine amounts equal to or over \$1,000 are grouped into categories. Sentence lengths shorter than one year are rounded up to the nearest month, while sentence lengths equal to or over one year are grouped into categories of years. Data for sentence lengths of community-based orders, adjourned undertakings and youth justice centre orders are only available for 2006–07 and 2007–08.

¹⁸ The amount of non-aggregate fines ranged from \$100 to \$2,500, with a median of \$300, while the amount of aggregate fines ranged from \$120 to \$1,500, with a median of \$500.

¹⁹ The length of non-aggregate periods of imprisonment ranged from three days to five months, with a median of two months and fifteen days, while the length of aggregate periods of imprisonment ranged from two months to six months, with a median of three months and fifteen days.

²⁰ Only sentence types that were imposed on the same date as the sentence imposed for the principal proven offence are included.

²¹ The data analysed in this section were compiled by merging the sentencing outcomes database with an extract from the criminal justice diversion plan database. Of the 69 people who were placed on the diversion program for this offence, 59 were matched to and had conditions listed in the criminal justice diversion plan database (85.5%).

²² The age was unknown for one person sentenced for possessing ecstasy. This person is excluded from this analysis.

Sentencing Snapshots is a series presenting summary information on sentencing trends in Victoria

Sentencing trends in the Magistrates' Court, 2004–05 to 2007–08

- 71 Trafficking heroin
- 70 Trafficking ecstasy
- 69 Trafficking cannabis
- 68 Trafficking amphetamines
- 67 Possessing heroin
- 66 Possessing ecstasy
- 65 Possessing cannabis
- 64 Possessing amphetamines
- 63 Causing injury recklessly
- 62 Causing injury intentionally
- 61 Causing serious injury recklessly
- 60 Going equipped to steal
- 59 Handling stolen goods
- 58 Aggravated burglary
- 57 Burglary
- 56 Other theft
- 55 Theft of a bicycle
- 54 Theft from a shop
- 53 Theft from a motor vehicle
- 52 Theft of a motor vehicle

Sentencing trends in the Magistrates' Court, 2004–05 to 2006–07

- 51 Knowingly possess child pornography
- 50 Indecent act with a child under 16
- 49 Indecent Assault

Sentencing trends in the higher courts, 2002–03 to 2006–07

- 48 Cultivating a commercial quantity of narcotic plants
- 47 Cultivating narcotic plants
- 46 Trafficking in a large commercial quantity of drugs
- 45 Trafficking in a commercial quantity of drugs
- 44 Trafficking in a non-commercial quantity of drugs
- 43 Incest

- 42 Affray
- 41 Causing injury intentionally or recklessly
- 40 Causing serious injury recklessly
- 39 Causing serious injury intentionally
- 38 Aggravated burglary
- 37 Burglary
- 36 Attempted armed robbery
- 35 Armed robbery
- 34 Robbery

Sentencing trends in the higher courts, 2001–02 to 2005–06

- 33 Sexual penetration of a child aged under 10
- 32 Sexual penetration of a child aged 10 to 16 under the care, supervision or authority of the offender
- 31 Sexual penetration of a child aged between 10 and 16
- 30 Making a threat to kill
- 29 Culpable driving causing death
- 28 Manslaughter
- 27 Murder
- 26 Rape
- 25 Maintaining a sexual relationship with a child aged under 16
- 24 Indecent act with a child aged under 16
- 23 Indecent assault

Other topics

- 22 The Victorian criminal justice system

Sentencing trends in the higher courts, 2001–02 to 2005–06

- 21 Attempted murder
- 20 Arson
- 19 Obtaining property by deception
- 18 Obtaining financial advantage by deception
- 17 Theft
- 16 Handling stolen goods

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