

Sentencing Snapshot

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

October 2008
No. 58

Aggravated burglary

This Sentencing Snapshot describes sentencing outcomes¹ for the offence of aggravated burglary and details the age and gender² of people sentenced for this offence in the Magistrates' Court of Victoria between 2004–05 and 2007–08.

Aggravated burglary is a more serious version of burglary (which is a separate offence under section 76 of the *Crimes Act 1958* (Vic)). A person who enters a building or part of a building as a trespasser and who intends to steal, assault a person in the building or to damage the building or property in the building, is guilty of burglary.³ The offence of aggravated burglary occurs when the person has with him or her a firearm, imitation firearm, offensive weapon, explosive or imitation explosive.⁴ Aggravated burglary also occurs if, at the time of entering the building, someone else was present and the offender knew, or was reckless as to the fact.⁵

Aggravated burglary is an indictable offence that carries a maximum penalty of 25 years' imprisonment and/or a fine of up to 3000 penalty units.⁶ Indictable offences are more serious offences triable before a judge and jury in the County or Supreme Court.

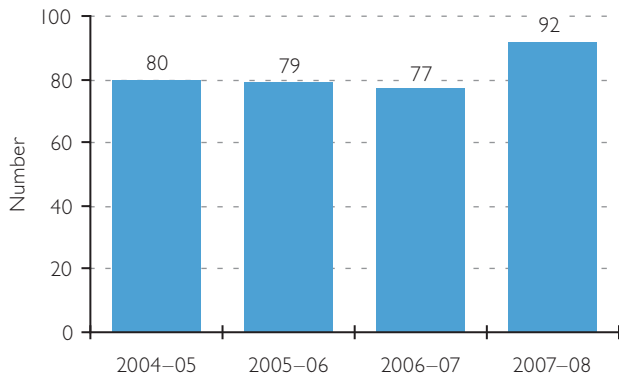
This offence may also be heard summarily in the Magistrates' Court if the court considers it appropriate and the defendant consents. This tends to occur where the offence is seen by the court as being less serious in nature. Where an offence is tried summarily, the matter will be heard before a magistrate rather than a judge and a jury. Where aggravated burglary is heard summarily, it carries a maximum penalty of 2 years' imprisonment and/or a fine of 240 penalty units.⁷

Of all people sentenced for the principal offence of aggravated burglary, 41.9% had their cases heard in the Magistrates' Court. The remaining cases were heard in the Children's Court and higher courts. Aggravated burglary was the principal offence in 0.1% of cases sentenced in the Magistrates' Court between 2004–05 and 2007–08.

People sentenced

Over the four-year period, the Magistrates' Court sentenced 328 people for the principal offence of aggravated burglary. In 2007–08, there were 92 people who were sentenced for the principal proven offence of aggravated burglary.⁸ This is a 19.5% increase from 77 in 2006–07, after remaining relatively stable the previous two years.

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



Sentencing outcomes

Table 1 shows the sentencing outcomes for people sentenced for aggravated burglary during 2004–05 to 2007–08. Over the four-year period, the majority of those sentenced for aggravated burglary received an immediate custodial sentence (202 people or 61.6%), including 176 people who were sentenced to imprisonment (53.7%).

There were also 63 people who received a non-custodial sentence (19.2%), including 51 people who received a community-based order (15.5%).

An additional 3 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.⁹

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

Sentence Type	Total	%
Immediate custodial	202	61.6
Imprisonment	176	53.7
Partially suspended sentence	18	5.5
Combined custody and treatment order	1	0.3
Youth justice centre order	7	2.1
Other custodial	63	19.2
Drug treatment order	4	1.2
Home detention order	1	0.3
Wholly suspended sentence	41	12.5
Intensive correction order	17	5.2
Non-custodial	63	19.2
Community-based order	51	15.5
Fine	4	1.2
Adjourned undertaking	8	2.4
People sentenced	328	100.0
Criminal justice diversion program	3	
Total dispositions	331	

Sentencing outcomes by year

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

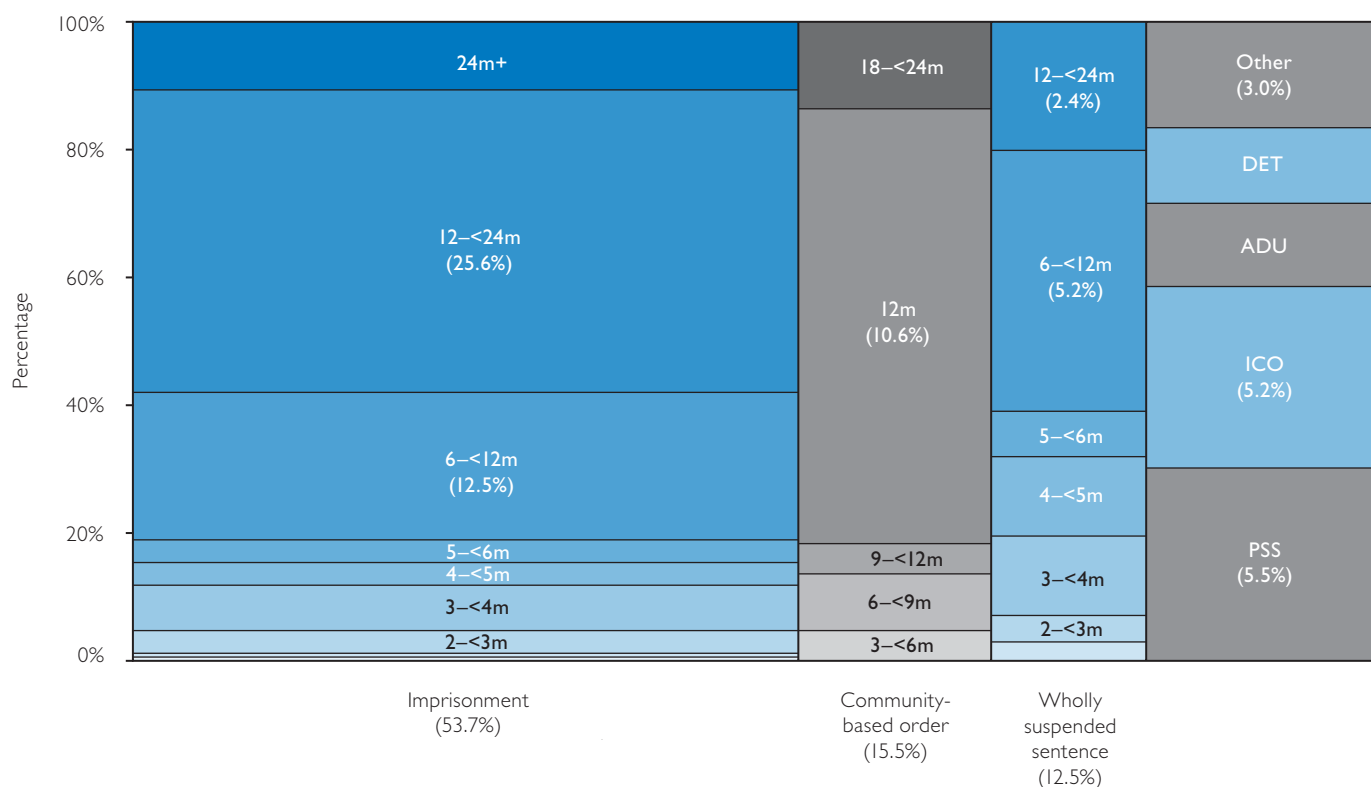
The number and percentage of people who received an immediate custodial sentence increased from 47 people and 58.8% in 2004–05 to 56 people and 60.9% in 2007–08.

The number and percentage of people who received a non-immediate custodial sentence increased from 14 people and 17.5% in 2004–05 to 23 people and 25.0% in 2007–08. The number and percentage of people who received a non-custodial sentence decreased from 19 people and 23.8% in 2004–05 to 13 people and 14.1% in 2007–08.

Sentencing map

Figure 3 presents both the sentencing outcome and the quantum for that outcome for people sentenced for aggravated burglary. For example, 53.7% of people sentenced were sentenced to imprisonment including 25.6% who were sentenced to imprisonment of 12 to 24 months. The right most column of the graph presents the least common sentencing outcomes without showing the quantum information.

Figure 3: Sentencing map: The percentage of people sentenced for aggravated burglary by sentencing outcomes and sentencing quanta, 2004–05 to 2007–08¹⁴



Note: PSS refers to partially suspended sentence, ICO refers to intensive correction order; ADU refers to adjourned undertaking and DET refers to youth justice centre order. Other includes fine, drug treatment order, home detention order and combined custody and treatment order.

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

Sentence type	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08
Immediate custodial	47 (58.8%)	48 (60.8%)	51 (66.2%)	56 (60.9%)
Imprisonment	41 (51.3%)	43 (54.4%)	44 (57.1%)	48 (52.2%)
Partially suspended sentence	5 (6.3%)	2 (2.5%)	4 (5.2%)	7 (7.6%)
Combined custody and treatment order	0 –	0 –	1 (1.3%)	0 –
Youth justice centre order	1 (1.3%)	3 (3.8%)	2 (2.6%)	1 (1.1%)
Other custodial	14 (17.5%)	13 (16.5%)	13 (16.9%)	23 (25.0%)
Drug treatment order	1 (1.3%)	1 (1.3%)	2 (2.6%)	0 –
Home detention order	0 –	0 –	0 –	1 (1.1%)
Wholly suspended sentence	12 (15.0%)	6 (7.6%)	7 (9.1%)	16 (17.4%)
Intensive correction order	1 (1.3%)	6 (7.6%)	4 (5.2%)	6 (6.5%)
Non-custodial	19 (23.8%)	18 (22.8%)	13 (16.9%)	13 (14.1%)
Community-based order	14 (17.5%)	15 (19.0%)	11 (14.3%)	11 (12.0%)
Fine	2 (2.5%)	1 (1.3%)	1 (1.3%)	0 –
Adjourned undertaking	3 (3.8%)	2 (2.5%)	1 (1.3%)	2 (2.2%)
People sentenced	80	79	77	92

Principal sentence

This section examines the use of the three 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 When a person is sentenced for multiple offences, the court has the power to impose a single aggregate term of imprisonment¹⁸ or aggregate fine.¹⁹ For these people aggregate lengths or fine amounts are shown.²⁰

The three most common sentences imposed for aggravated burglary are imprisonment, community-based order and wholly suspended sentences.

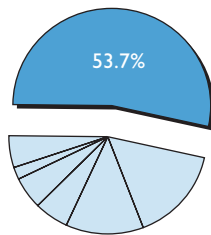
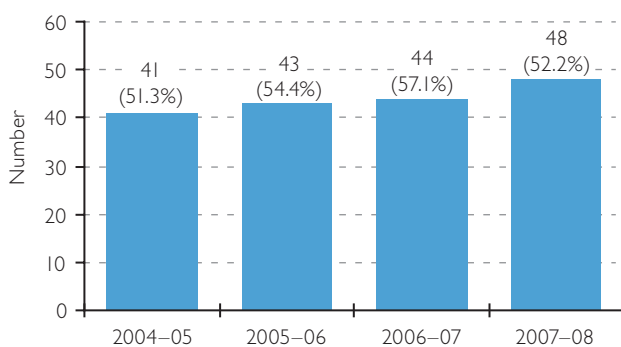
Imprisonment

Trends

There were 176 people who were sentenced to imprisonment for aggravated burglary. This represented 53.7% of all people sentenced for this offence. Figure 4 shows the trends in the number and percentage of people who were sentenced to imprisonment for aggravated burglary.

In 2007–08, 48 people were sentenced to imprisonment for the principal proven offence of aggravated burglary. This has increased slightly each year from 41 people in 2004–05 to 48 people in 2007–08. The proportion of people who were sentenced to imprisonment for aggravated burglary has fluctuated over the past four years ranging from 51.3% in 2004–05 to 57.1% in 2006–07.

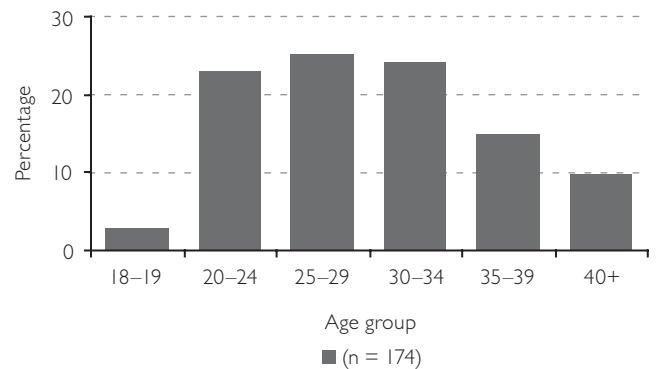
Figure 4: The number and percentage of people who were sentenced to imprisonment for aggravated burglary, 2004–05 to 2007–08



Age and gender

Of the 176 people who received a period of imprisonment, 89.8% were men. Figure 5 shows the age groups of people who were sentenced to imprisonment for aggravated burglary. The median age of these people was 29 years.

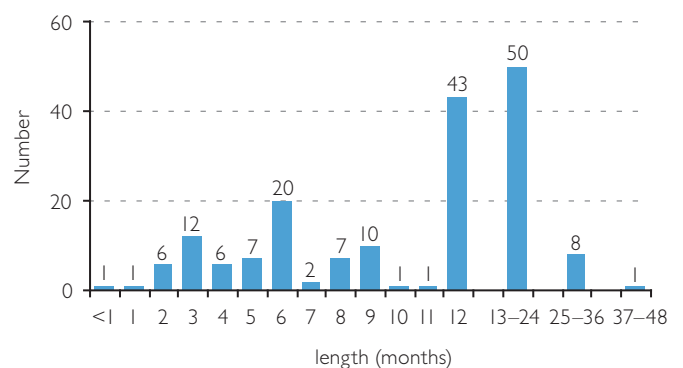
Figure 5: The percentage of people who were sentenced to imprisonment for aggravated burglary by age, 2004–05 to 2007–08



Length of sentence

Figure 6 shows the number of people who were sentenced to imprisonment for aggravated burglary by the length of the sentence. While the length of imprisonment ranged from twenty five days to three years and six months, the median was one year (meaning that half were shorter than one year and half were longer than one year). Aggregate periods of imprisonment were imposed for 57.4% of people who were sentenced to imprisonment.²¹

Figure 6: The number of people who were sentenced to imprisonment for aggravated burglary by the length of order, 2004–05 to 2007–08



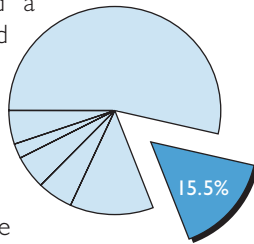
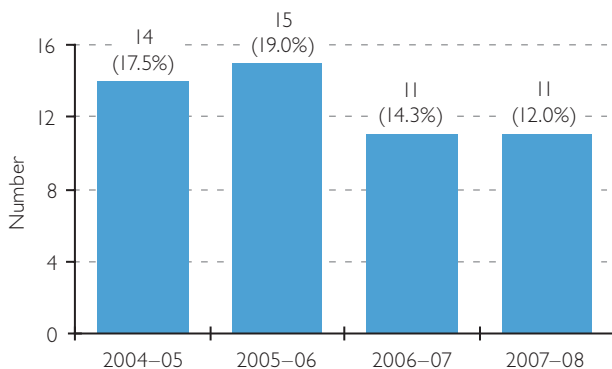
Community-based order

Trends

There were 51 people who received a community-based order for aggravated burglary. This represented 15.5% of all people sentenced for this offence. Of the 22 people who received a community-based order in 2006–07 and 2007–08, 77.3% also had a conviction recorded (17 people). Figure 7 shows the trends in the number and percentage of people who received a community-based order for aggravated burglary.

In 2007–08, 11 people received a community-based order for the principal proven offence of aggravated burglary. This has remained stable over the past two years, after decreasing the previous year. However, the proportion of people who received a community-based order for aggravated burglary decreased each of the past two years from 19.0% in 2005–06 to 12.0% in 2007–08.

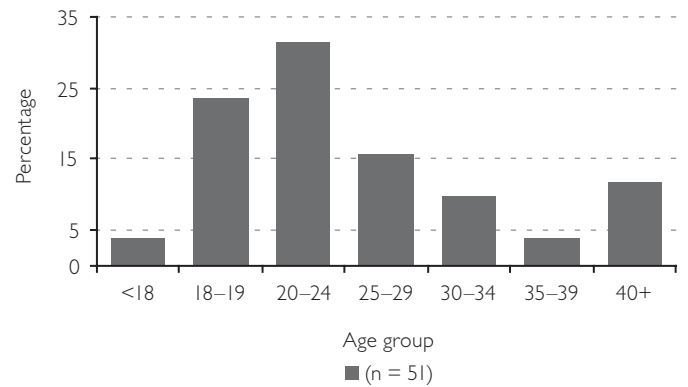
Figure 7: The number and percentage of people who received a community-based order for aggravated burglary, 2004–05 to 2007–08



Age and gender

Of the 51 people who received a community-based order, 86.3% were men. Figure 8 shows the age groups of people who received a community-based order for aggravated burglary. The median age of these people was 23 years.

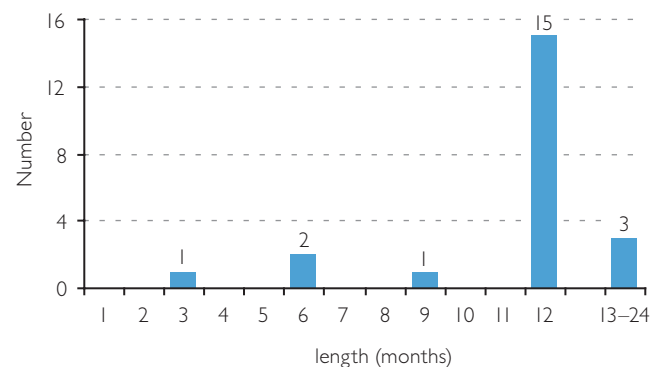
Figure 8: The percentage of people who received a community-based order for aggravated burglary by age, 2004–05 to 2007–08



Length of sentence

Figure 9 shows the number of people who received a community-based order for aggravated burglary by the length of the sentence. While the length of community-based orders ranged from three months to one year and six months, the majority were for 12 months (68.2%).

Figure 9: The number of people who received a community-based order for aggravated burglary by the length of order, 2006–07 and 2007–08



Wholly suspended sentence

Trends

There were 41 people who received a wholly suspended sentence for aggravated burglary. This represented 12.5% of all people sentenced for this offence. Figure 10 shows the trends in the number and percentage of people who received a wholly suspended sentence for aggravated burglary.

In 2007–08, 16 people received a wholly suspended sentence for the principal proven offence of aggravated burglary. This has increased each of the past two years from 6 people in 2005–06, after decreasing substantially the previous year. Also, the proportion of people who received a wholly suspended sentence for aggravated burglary increased each of the past two years from 7.6% in 2005–06 to 17.4% in 2007–08.

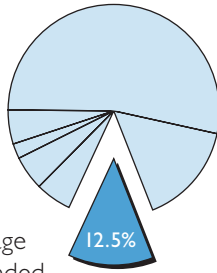
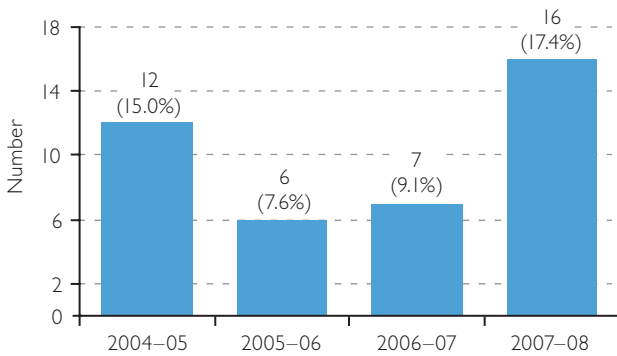


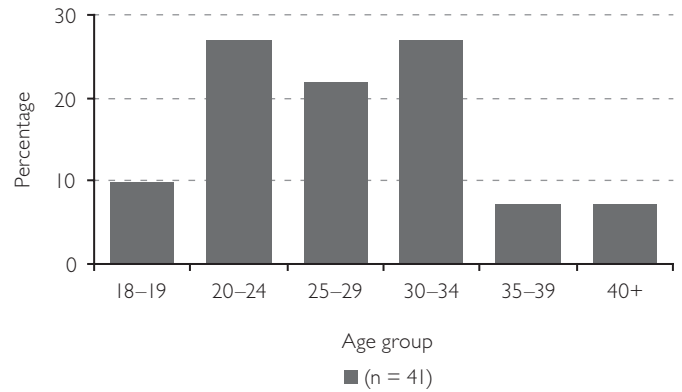
Figure 10: The number and percentage of people who received a wholly suspended sentence for aggravated burglary, 2004–05 to 2007–08



Age and gender

Of the 41 people who received a wholly suspended sentence, 85.4% were men. Figure 11 shows the age groups of people who received a wholly suspended sentence for aggravated burglary. The median age of these people was 26 years.

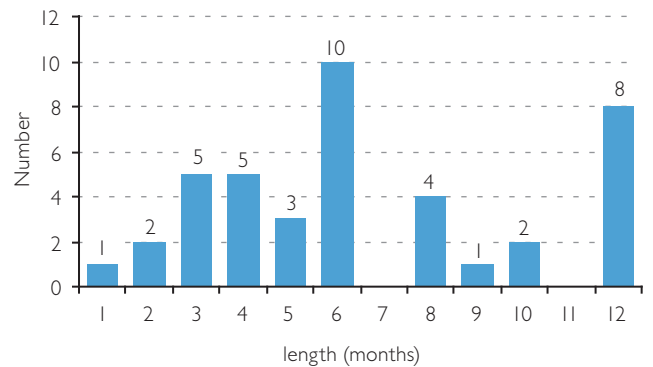
Figure 11: The percentage of people who received a wholly suspended sentence for aggravated burglary by age, 2004–05 to 2007–08



Length of sentence

Figure 12 shows the number of people who received a wholly suspended sentence for aggravated burglary by the length of the sentence. While the length of wholly suspended sentences ranged from one month to one year, the median was six months (meaning that half were shorter than six months and half were longer than six months). Aggregate wholly suspended sentences were imposed for 61.0% of people who received a wholly suspended sentence.²²

Figure 12: The number of people who received a wholly suspended sentence for aggravated burglary by the length of order, 2004–05 to 2007–08



Other offences finalised at the same hearing

Often people prosecuted for aggravated burglary 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 aggravated burglary.

Figure 13 shows the number of people sentenced for the principal offence of aggravated burglary by the total number of offences for which sentences were set. The number of sentenced offences per person ranged from 1 to 100, while the median was 7 offences. There were 14 people (4.3%) sentenced for the single offence of aggravated burglary alone. The average number of offences per person sentenced for aggravated burglary was 10.86.

Figure 13: The percentage of cases where aggravated burglary was the principal offence by the number of offences where a sentence was imposed in that case, 2004–05 to 2007–08



While Figure 13 presents the number of sentenced offences for those sentenced for aggravated burglary, 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, 284 of the total 328 people (86.6%) also received sentences for theft. On average, they were sentenced for 4.27 charges of theft. The first row indicates that the average number of charges of aggravated burglary sentenced per person was 1.53.

Table 4: The number and percentage of people sentenced for the principal offence of aggravated burglary 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 aggravated burglary	328	100.0	1.53
2 theft	284	86.6	4.27
3 burglary	113	34.5	3.19
4 attempt to commit an indictable offence	79	24.1	2.63
5 fail to appear on bail	68	20.7	1.59
6 deal property suspected proceed of crime	55	16.8	1.35
7 go equipped to steal	53	16.2	1.32
8 obtain property by deception	52	15.9	5.13
9 handling stolen goods	50	15.2	1.92
10 possession of a drug of dependence	49	14.9	1.37
People sentenced	328	100.0	10.86

Table 5 is an elaboration of Table 4. It shows the five most common types of theft offences for which people were sentenced in conjunction with aggravated burglary. As shown, there were 284 people sentenced for theft. On average, these people were sentenced for 4.27 charges of such offences. The most common theft offence sentenced was 'other' theft (272 people or 95.8% of those who were sentenced for a theft offence). On average, these people were sentenced for 3.50 counts of this offence.

Table 5: The number and percentage of people sentenced for the principal offence of aggravated burglary by the five most common types of theft offences that were sentenced and the average number of those offences that were sentenced, 2004–05 to 2007–08

Offence description	No.	%	Avg.
other theft	272	95.8	3.50
theft of a motor vehicle	57	20.1	1.63
theft from a shop	46	16.2	2.11
theft from a motor vehicle	35	12.3	2.00
theft of a bicycle	2	0.7	1.50
People sentenced	284	100.0	4.27

Table 6 also provides more detail from Table 4. It shows the five most common types of attempted offences for which people were sentenced in conjunction with aggravated burglary. As shown, there were 79 people sentenced for attempting to commit an indictable offence. On average, these people were sentenced for 2.63 charges of such offences. The most common attempted offences sentenced were attempt to obtain property by deception (19 people or 24.1% of those who were sentenced for an attempted offence) and attempted burglary (19 people or 24.1%).

Table 6: The number and percentage of people sentenced for the principal offence of aggravated burglary by the five most common types of attempted offences that were sentenced and the average number of those offences that were sentenced, 2004–05 to 2007–08

Offence description	No.	%	Avg.
attempt to obtain property by deception	19	24.1	2.53
attempt to commit an indictable offence (not further defined)	19	24.1	1.95
attempted burglary	19	24.1	1.58
attempted theft of a motor vehicle	13	16.5	1.31
attempted theft	11	13.9	3.27
People sentenced	79	100.0	2.63

Sentence combinations

This section looks at the range of sentence types imposed in the entire case for people who had the principal offence of aggravated burglary. This includes all sentences imposed for the principal proven offence and for all other offences that were sentenced as part of that case.²³

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 aggravated burglary, by the other sentence types also imposed in the case. For example, of the 183 people who were sentenced to imprisonment as part of their total effective sentence, 24.0% also received a fine.

Common sentence types imposed in conjunction with another sentence type include:

- an imprisonment term with a fine (60.3% of the 73 people);
- a fine with a wholly suspended sentence (27.9% of the 43 people); and
- a wholly suspended sentence with a community-based order (12.7% of the 63 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

	Imp.	Fine	CBO	WSS
Imp.	100%	60.3%	4.8%	2.3%
Fine	24.0%	100%	4.8%	27.9%
CBO	1.6%	4.1%	100%	18.6%
WSS	0.5%	16.4%	12.7%	100%
Total	183	73	63	43

Note: Imp. refers to imprisonment, CBO refers to community-based order; WSS refers to wholly suspended sentence.

Total effective sentence of imprisonment and non-parole period

The total effective sentence of imprisonment aggregates the sentences of imprisonment imposed for each charge in a case and takes into account whether the court orders sentences to be served concurrently (at the same time) or cumulatively. When a person is sentenced to a term of immediate imprisonment of one year or more, the court has the discretion to fix a non-parole period. Where a non-parole period is fixed, the person must serve that period before becoming eligible for parole. Where the court does not set a non-parole period, the person must serve the entirety of the imprisonment term.

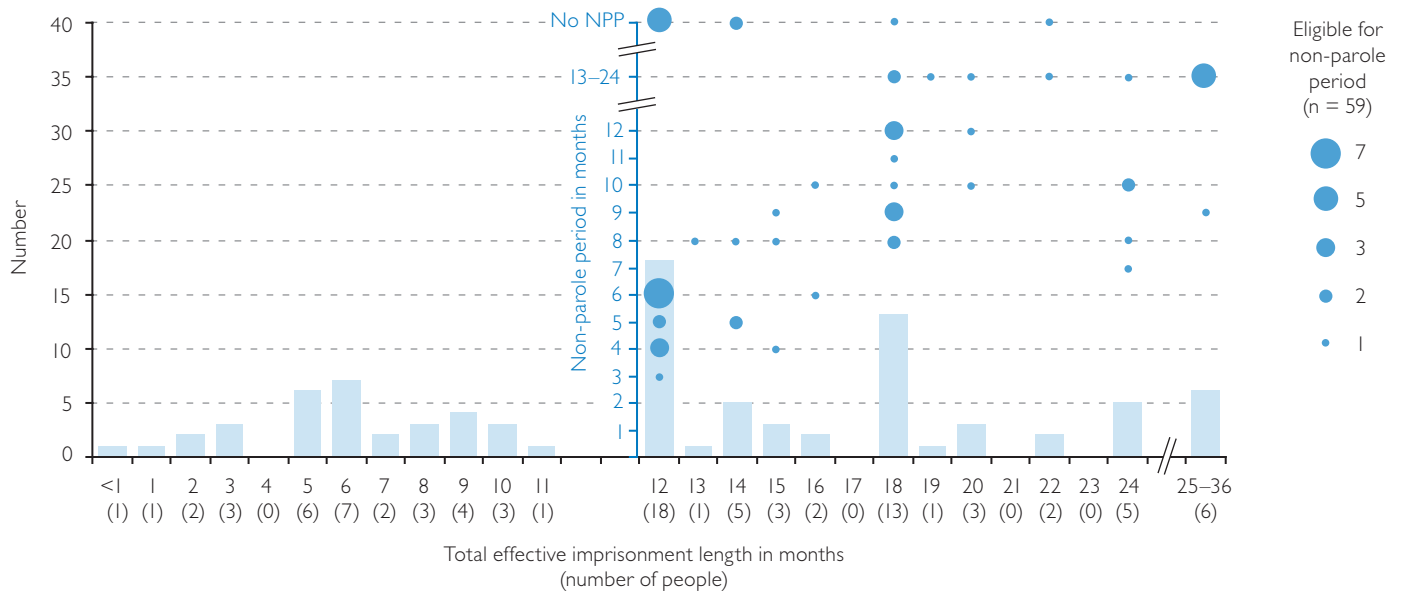
There were 92 people given a total effective sentence of imprisonment in 2006–07 and 2007–08.²⁴ There were 59 people eligible for a non-parole period in 2006–07 and 2007–08, of whom 50 were given a non-parole period. This makes up 54.3% of all those who were given a total effective sentence of imprisonment.

Figure 14 shows the number of people sentenced to imprisonment for aggravated burglary during 2006–07 and 2007–08 by the length of their total effective sentence. The right side of the graph also shows the length of non-parole periods for people who were sentenced to a period of 12 months' imprisonment or more. The centre of each 'bubble' on the chart represents a combination of imprisonment length and non-parole period, while the size of the bubble reflects the number of people who received that particular combination.²⁵

Total effective imprisonment lengths ranged from twenty five days to three years, while the most common length was 12 months (18 people).

For people who were sentenced to a term of imprisonment of 12 months or longer, the most common combination of imprisonment length and non-parole period was one year with a non-parole period of six months (7 people – as represented by the largest bubble on the chart). The longest total effective sentence imposed was three years with a non-parole period of two years.

Figure 14: The number of people sentenced to imprisonment for aggravated burglary by the total effective sentence length and the non-parole period imposed, 2006–07 and 2007–08



Summary

The Magistrates' Court sentenced 328 people for the principal offence of aggravated burglary between 2004–05 and 2007–08. Over this period, the majority of those sentenced were men (292 people or 89.0%), while 68% were aged between 20 and 35 years.

Most people sentenced for aggravated burglary received an immediate custodial sentence (202 people or 61.6%), including 176 people who were sentenced to imprisonment (53.7%). A conviction was recorded with the principal sentence for 94.7% of people sentenced.

Men were more likely to receive intensive correction orders and sentences of imprisonment. Conversely, women were more likely to receive wholly suspended sentences and community-based orders.

A higher percentage of older people received an immediate custodial sentence, including an imprisonment term and a non-immediate custodial sentence. Conversely, a higher percentage of younger people received a non-custodial sentence, including a community-based order and an adjourned undertaking.

Each of the 328 people was sentenced for an average of 10.86 offences, including 1.53 offences of aggravated burglary. The most common offence finalised in conjunction with aggravated burglary was theft (86.6% of all cases).

Common sentence types imposed in conjunction with another sentence type included an imprisonment term with a fine (60.3% of the 73 people), a fine with a wholly suspended sentence (27.9% of the 43 people) and a wholly suspended sentence with a community-based order (12.7% of the 63 people).

Lengths of total effective sentences ranged from twenty five days to three years with a non-parole period of two years. The most common length was 12 months (18 people).

- 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 aggravated burglary 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 aggravated burglary who received a more serious sentence for another offence on the same charge sheet.
- ² The data used for analysis in this report contain information on age and gender characteristics. Indigenous status was unknown for 66.8% of people sentenced over this period. Therefore no analyses are presented on Indigenous status.
- ³ *Crimes Act 1958 s 76.*
- ⁴ *Crimes Act 1958 s 77.*
- ⁵ *Crimes Act 1958 s 77.*
- ⁶ 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).
- ⁷ 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.
- ⁸ 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' (s 360(1)(a) *Children, Youth and Families Act 2005* (Vic)) or 'dismissed' (s 76 *Sentencing Act 1991* (Vic)). 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.
- ⁹ 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.
- ¹⁰ *Sentencing Act 1991* (Vic) s 7 and s 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 the his or her employment prospects (*Sentencing Act 1991* (Vic) s 8(1)).
- ¹¹ 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.
- ¹² The age was unknown for 2 men sentenced for aggravated burglary (0.6%). These people are excluded from all age analyses in this report.
- ¹³ Refer fn. 8.
- ¹⁴ Aggregate sentence lengths are shown for people who received an aggregate sentence. Data for sentence lengths of community-based orders 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. Also, the age was unknown for 2 people sentenced for aggravated burglary. These people are excluded from these analyses.
- ¹⁷ 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 *Sentencing Act 1991* (Vic) s 9.
- ¹⁹ *Sentencing Act 1991* (Vic) s 51.
- ²⁰ Where an aggregate sentence of imprisonment is imposed, the aggregate term of imprisonment may not exceed that which could be imposed if each of the maximum terms were imposed for each of the offences (*Sentencing Act 1991* (Vic) s 9(2)). Other limitations can apply here, including the jurisdictional limitation which generally precludes the Magistrates' Court from imposing aggregate sentences of imprisonment over 5 years in length.
- ²¹ The length of non-aggregate periods of imprisonment ranged from twenty-five days to two years, with a median of one year, while the length of aggregate periods of imprisonment ranged from two months to three years and six months, with a median of one year.
- ²² The length of non-aggregate wholly suspended sentences ranged from one month to one year, with a median of five months and fifteen days, while the length of aggregate wholly suspended sentences ranged from two months to one year, with a median of six months.
- ²³ While a total of 183 people were sentenced to at least one period of imprisonment in the case, 176 people had imprisonment listed against their principal proven offence. There were 7 people sentenced to a period of imprisonment, but who received a partially suspended sentence of imprisonment for the principal proven offence.
- Only sentence types that were imposed on the same date as the sentence imposed for the principal proven offence are included.
- ²⁴ Total effective imprisonment lengths and non-parole periods are only available for 2006–07 and 2007–08.
- ²⁵ Non-parole periods are rounded down to the nearest month, while non-parole periods greater than one year are grouped into categories of years.

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

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- 52 Theft of a motor vehicle

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