

Household break-ins and the market for stolen goods

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INTRODUCTION

One of the most common responses to a growth in property crime is to increase the number of police or the amount of time they spend on 'the beat'. Measures aimed at reducing break and enter offences by increasing the level of police surveillance, however, are likely to be of limited value. To illustrate this, Felson (1994) calculated the number of households, schools, businesses and other locations in Los Angeles County which could potentially be broken into. He then calculated the aggregate number of hours per week police officers were actively 'on patrol', after accounting for time spent on paperwork, at court appearances or attending to other duties. Dividing the aggregate patrol time available by the number of potential targets of break and enter, he concluded that each target in the Los Angeles County could expect only 30 seconds of police coverage each day. Applying Felson's assumptions about available patrol time to the Sydney Statistical Division of New South Wales, each location can expect a coverage by police of about 32 seconds per day.¹ It is clear from this that quite dramatic increases in the number of police would be required to provide any significant level of surveillance.

Another approach to reducing property crime is to increase the risk associated with stolen property distribution. As with most commodities, there are several paths by which stolen property can be distributed. These paths may involve transactions between one or more thieves, receivers or purchasers. Some transactions are relatively uncomplicated, simply involving a thief selling stolen goods to friends or acquaintances.

Other transactions, however, proceed through pawn shops or second-hand goods dealers. These transactions sometimes involve the active participation of shop proprietors. The function performed by such individuals is commonly referred to as the 'fencing' of stolen goods.

Despite its central role in property crime, little research has been conducted on fencing and distribution of stolen property. There is no reliable information on the relative contribution of different patterns of distribution to the overall flow of stolen property from thieves to eventual consumers. Some indication of the possible distribution patterns, however, can be gained by examining which objects get stolen from which locations.

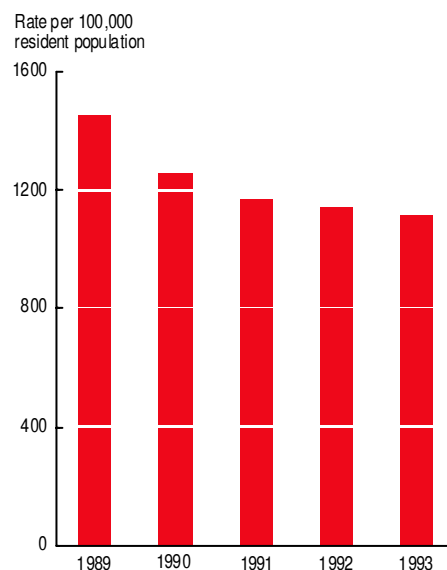
This bulletin describes recent trends in recorded² break and enters into dwellings³ in the Sydney Statistical Division. The focus of this bulletin is upon the types of items stolen and the regional variations in the types of items stolen across Local Government Areas (LGAs). The bulletin also discusses the characteristics of receivers and possible crime prevention strategies.

TRENDS IN BREAK AND ENTER RATES

In 1993, there were 41,182 break and enters recorded for the Sydney Statistical Division. This represents around 70 per cent of all break and enter offences recorded for New South Wales (NSW).⁴ Figure 1 shows the rate of recorded break and enters per 100,000 resident population in the Sydney Statistical Division for the years 1989 to 1993. There was a sharp decrease in the rate

of recorded break and enters between 1989 (1,448 per 100,000 population) and 1990 (1,254 per 100,000 population) followed by a more gradual but consistent decrease between 1990 and 1993 (from 1,254 to 1,113 per 100,000 population); the latter represents a decrease of 11.2 per cent. The results of the 1994 *Crime and Safety* survey for NSW suggest that break and enter offences may now have begun to increase. The percentage of NSW households which were broken into increased from 3.7 per cent in 1993 to 4.5 per cent in 1994.⁵ In 1992, NSW households most commonly perceived housebreaking, burglaries and thefts from homes as the main crime or public

Figure 1
Rate of recorded break and enters,
Sydney Statistical Division, 1989 - 1993



Source: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research 1992, *New South Wales Recorded Crime Statistics 1991*, BCSR, Sydney, NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research 1994, *New South Wales Recorded Crime Statistics 1993*, BCSR, Sydney.

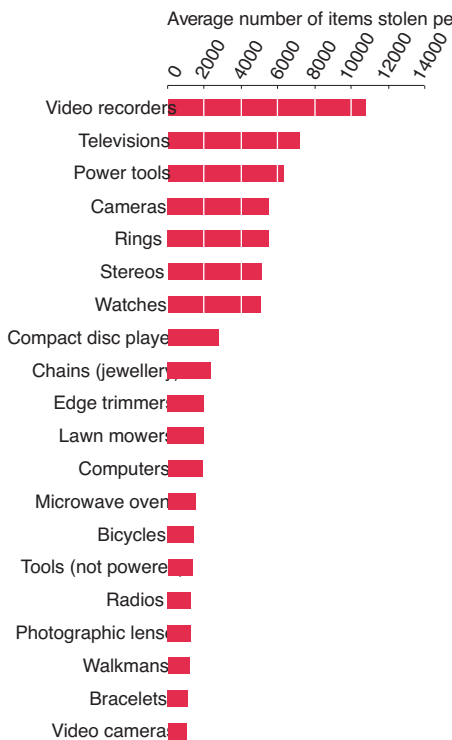
nuisance problem in their neighbourhoods.⁶

ITEMS STOLEN FROM DWELLINGS

Figure 2 shows the 20 items most commonly recorded by police as having been stolen during break and enters in

Figure 2

Twenty items most commonly recorded as stolen from dwellings, Sydney Statistical Division, 1990 - 1992



the Sydney Statistical Division between January 1990 and December 1992. Electronic goods constitute the largest category of items stolen over this period. The most popular electronic item recorded as stolen was a video recorder with, on average, over 10,000 stolen per year. Each year also saw an average of about 7,000 televisions and 6,000 power tools (particularly electric drills, power saws, sanders and grinders) stolen.

Whilst it is not evident from Figure 2, of all items stolen, the number of televisions, video recorders and stereos stolen decreased between January 1990 and December 1992, while the number of compact disc players stolen increased over this period, reflecting the changes in demand for specific items over time.

The second most common category of goods recorded stolen were jewellery items. Each year, an average of 5,450 rings, 5,000 watches and 2,300 chains were recorded stolen.

Not all break and enters are reported to police. It is interesting, therefore, to compare items recorded by police as having been stolen with items reported stolen in crime victim surveys. The profile of items recorded by police as having been stolen in the Sydney Statistical Division generally mirrors the profile of items which respondents to the 1993 Crime and Safety survey reported as having been stolen in the last break and enter of their homes.⁷ The only notable difference between the two sources of information concerned the theft of *money*. In the Crime and Safety survey, *money* was the second most common item reported stolen. In official police statistics, however, the item *money* ranks twenty-fourth. It is possible that, since currency cannot be identified without a serial number, it is not always documented by police as an actual item stolen. It is also possible that, for various reasons, people are reluctant to report stolen money to police.

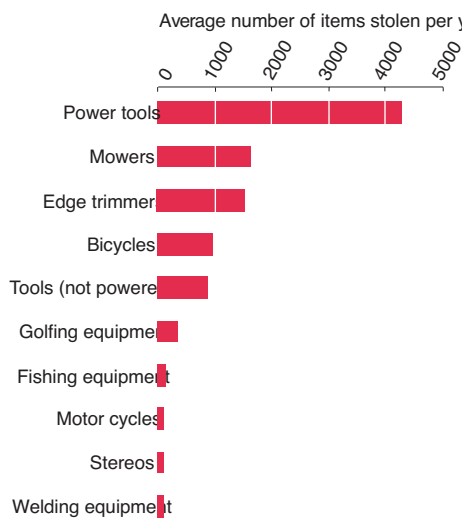
ITEMS STOLEN FROM GARAGES AND SHEDS

Between January 1990 and December 1992, over 15 per cent of all items recorded as stolen from dwellings in the Sydney Statistical Division were stolen from garages and sheds. These sites are particularly vulnerable to theft because they are often easy to access and frequently have poor security or none at all. Garages and sheds also provide thieves with lucrative merchandise as indicated in Figure 3.

Figure 3 shows the ten items most commonly recorded as stolen from

Figure 3

Ten items most commonly recorded as stolen from garages and sheds, Sydney Statistical Division, 1990 - 1992



garages and sheds over the 1990 to 1992 period. It is clear that the most popular items were power tools. On average, over 4,000 power tools were recorded as stolen from garages and sheds per year. Lawnmowers and edge trimmers/whipper-snippers were also popular, with an average of 1,635 lawnmowers and 1,550 edge trimmers/whipper-snippers being recorded as stolen each year.

REGIONAL PROFILE OF ITEMS STOLEN IN SYDNEY

Table 1 shows the average annual rate of recorded break and enters per

Table 1

Average annual rate of break and enters (per 100,000 population): Local Government Areas, Sydney Statistical Division, 1990 - 1992

South Sydney	2,544
Leichhardt	2,000
Woollahra	1,968
Strathfield	1,876
North Sydney	1,834
Waverley	1,709
Inner Sydney	1,643
Marrickville	1,579
Ashfield	1,557
Campbelltown	1,526
Burwood	1,524
Holroyd	1,524
Parramatta	1,512
Blacktown	1,501
Rockdale	1,344
Canterbury	1,330
Hunters Hill	1,328
Liverpool	1,316
Manly	1,236
Fairfield	1,234
Lane Cove	1,189
Willoughby	1,168
Penrith	1,167
Kogarah	1,166
Auburn	1,163
Concord	1,156
Randwick	1,109
Hawkesbury	1,073
Drummoyne	1,071
Hurstville	1,068
Mosman	1,017
Bankstown	995
Blue Mountains	906
Ryde	900
Baulkham Hills	827
Botany	816
Ku-ring-gai	811
Wyong	805
Gosford	772
Camden	726
Sutherland	672
Wollondilly	661
Hornsby	655
Warringah	636

Figure 4 Electronic goods stolen as a percentage of all items stolen in each Local Government Area, Sydney Statistical Division, 1990-1992

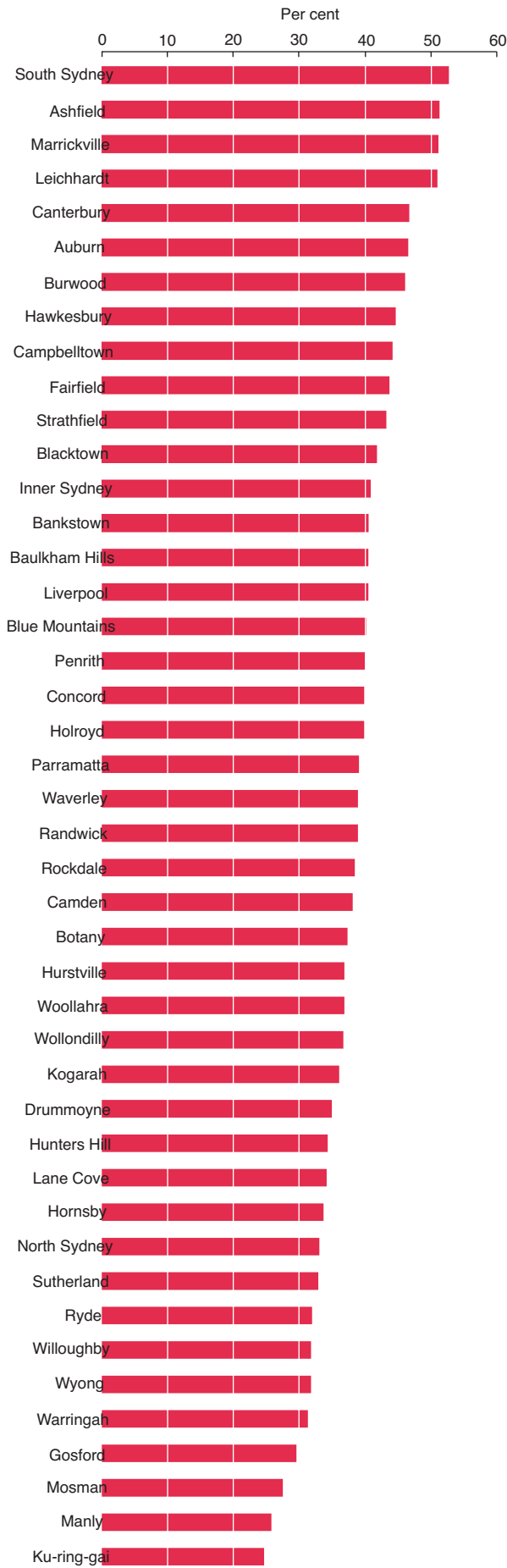


Figure 5 Jewellery items stolen as a percentage of all items stolen in each Local Government Area, Sydney Statistical Division, 1990-1992

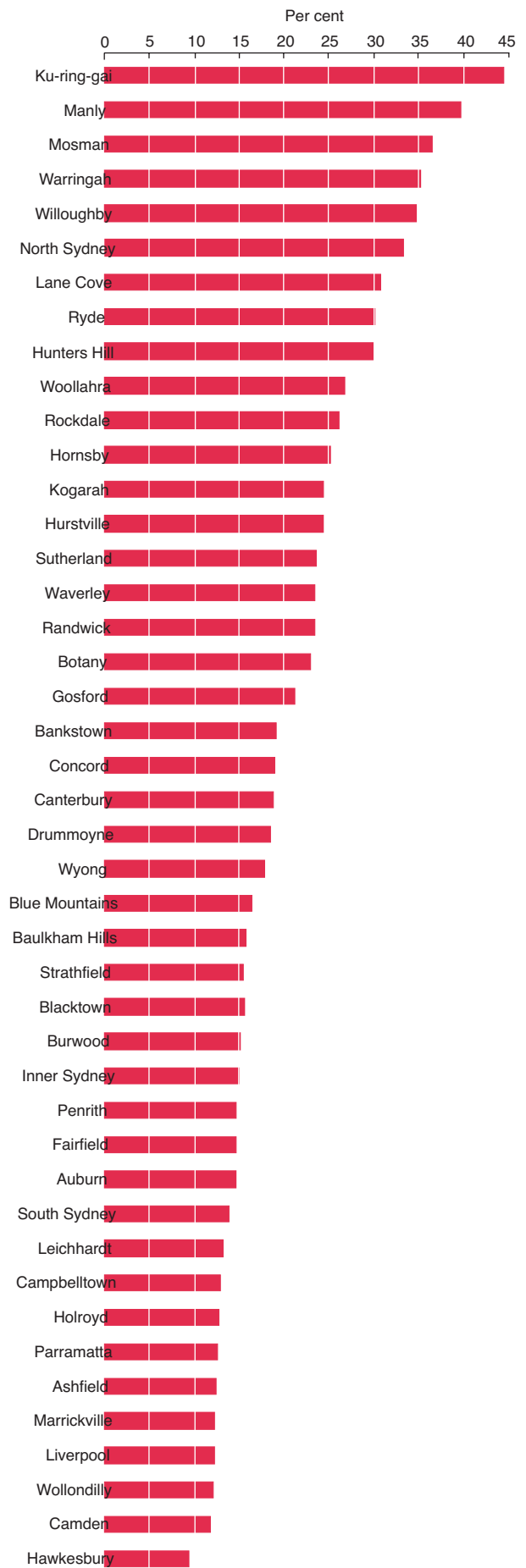
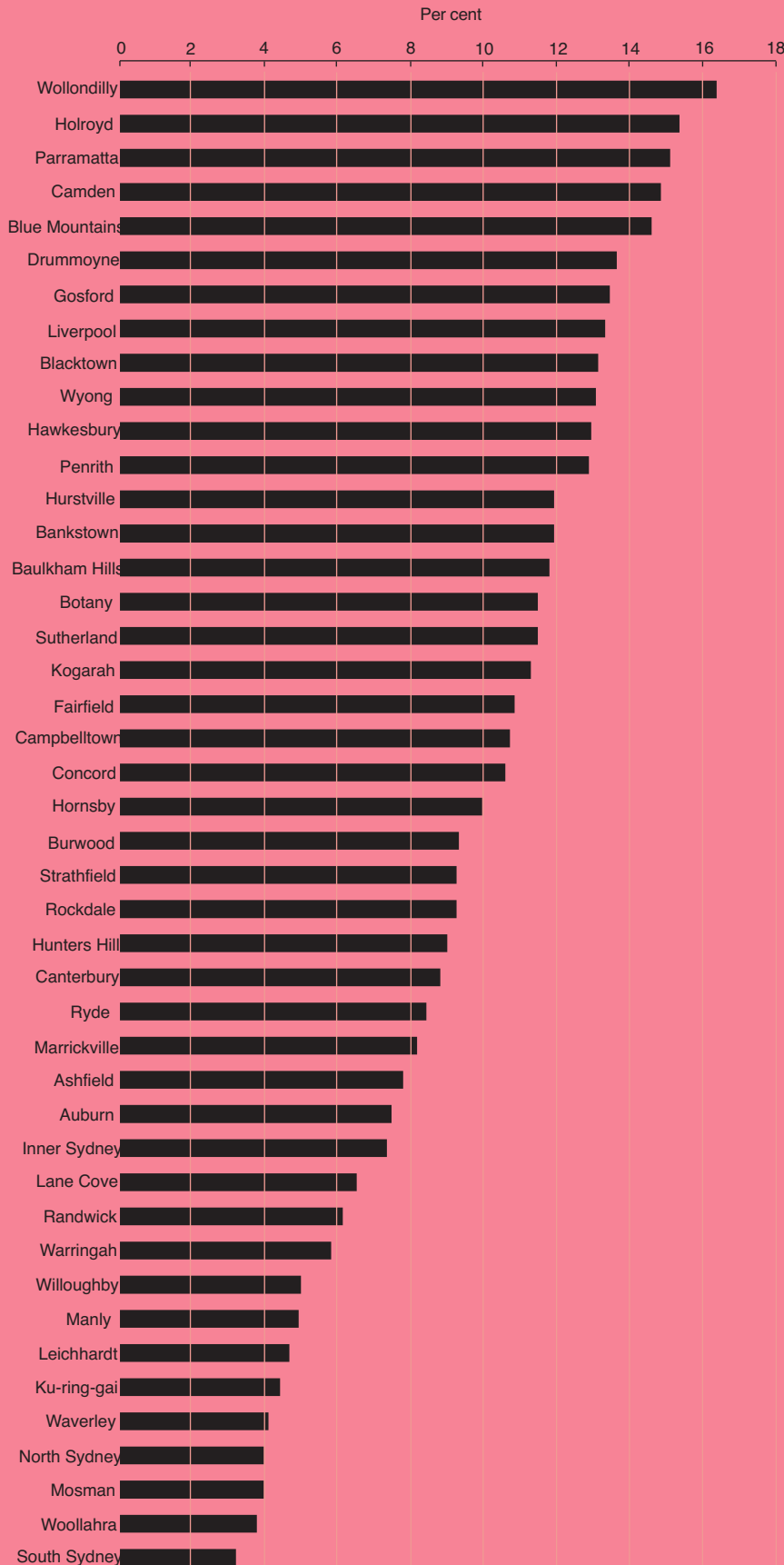


Figure 6 Tools stolen as a percentage of all items stolen in each Local Government Area, Sydney Statistical Division, 1990-1992



resident population for each LGA in the Sydney Statistical Division between January 1990 and December 1992. Table 1 shows marked variations in some of these rates, for instance the highest rate of break and enter was four times that of the lowest rate. The highest rates occurred in South Sydney (2,544 per 100,000 population), Leichhardt (2,000 per 100,000 population), Woollahra (1,968 per 100,000 population), Strathfield (1,876 per 100,000 population), and North Sydney (1,834 per 100,000 population). The lowest rates were recorded for Warringah (636 per 100,000 population), Hornsby (655 per 100,000 population), Wollondilly (661 per 100,000 population), Sutherland (672 per 100,000 population) and Camden (726 per 100,000 population).

LGAs varied not only in the rate of break and enters, but also in the type of goods stolen. Figure 4 shows for each LGA the percentage of recorded stolen goods classed as electronic.⁸ Electronic goods comprised more than half the items stolen from dwellings in South Sydney (52%), Ashfield, Leichhardt and Marrickville (51% each), but only 24 per cent of all items stolen in the Ku-ring-gai LGA.

Figure 5 shows, for each LGA, the percentage of recorded stolen goods classed as jewellery items. Items of jewellery (particularly rings, watches and chains) were most frequently targeted in Ku-ring-gai with 44 per cent of all items stolen being jewellery, Manly (40%), Mosman (36%) and Warringah (35%). In contrast, jewellery accounted for only 9 per cent of all items stolen in the LGA of Hawkesbury. A comparison of Figures 4 and 5 shows that there was greater variation between LGAs in the theft of jewellery than in the theft of electronic goods.

Figure 6 shows the number of tools recorded stolen in each LGA as a percentage of all items stolen from dwellings in that LGA. Dwellings in Sydney's western suburbs, if broken into, were generally more likely to lose tools (particularly electric drills, power saws, sanders and grinders) than dwellings in other areas. Tools comprised 16 per cent of all items stolen from dwellings in the Wollondilly LGA, and about 15 per cent of all items stolen from each of the LGAs of Holroyd, Parramatta and Camden.

In the South Sydney LGA, however, tools comprised only 3 per cent of all items stolen.

WHICH SPECIFIC ITEMS ARE STOLEN WHERE ?

The appendix shows the twenty items most commonly recorded stolen from dwellings in each LGA in the Sydney Statistical Division between January 1990 and December 1992. The appendix is arranged alphabetically by LGA, the items stolen listed according to the total number stolen from each LGA between 1990 and 1992. The proportion of items stolen from garages and sheds is also indicated.

Felson (1994) contends that, for a thief, one of the key criteria in selecting items to steal from a dwelling is the value of the item in relation to its weight and mobility.⁹ From the lists in the appendix, it is evident that items with a high value to weight ratio (e.g. jewellery, electronic goods) were attractive targets to thieves. Similarly, items such as bicycles, which provide mobility, have a high propensity to be stolen.

DISCUSSION

WHO ARE THE RECEIVERS ?

A thief's ability to market stolen property determines the success or failure of his or her criminal activity.¹⁰ In the absence of a ready market for stolen goods, a thief could not earn any significant income from theft.

Some insight into the distribution patterns of stolen goods is provided by Cromwell (1991) in an analysis of police burglary reports in the United States in which apprehended burglars told police to whom they had sold their merchandise. Statements from 50 randomly selected police burglary reports indicated that 9 burglars sold their merchandise to pawn shops; 11 traded stolen property for drugs; 10 sold items to friends or acquaintances; 10 sold merchandise to strangers; 9 sold to employees or proprietors of otherwise legitimate businesses.¹¹

Receivers can be roughly categorised into a typology according to their level of activity.¹² Cromwell (1991) defines

amateur or casual receivers as otherwise honest citizens who buy stolen property on a relatively small scale, primarily for personal consumption. These casual receivers rationalise their involvement with comments such as 'It was stolen anyway' or 'If I don't buy it, someone else will'. While these citizens are potential victims of break and enters, they are, ironically, inclined to disassociate themselves from the theft and, by extension, from the victims of theft.

Avocational receivers purchase stolen property primarily for resale, but do not rely on the proceeds as their principal means of livelihood. Fencing is usually secondary to, but associated with, their primary business activity (e.g. licensed second-hand goods trader), the nature of which makes it more likely that they will come into contact with persons trying to sell stolen property. Cromwell, for example, cites used furniture stores, liquor stores, pawn shops and bars as being able to assimilate stolen items into their legitimate stock. Drug users who wish to buy drugs, but have no money, are also able to exchange stolen goods directly with drug dealers who are often in a better position to dispose of the goods at a better price.

Professional receivers, according to Cromwell, are those whose principal enterprise is the purchase and redistribution of stolen property.¹³ These receivers are proactive in their operation, establishing a reliable and continuous flow of stolen merchandise. Some may specialise in stolen property compatible with their legitimate stock.

Cromwell argues that, professional, avocational and amateur receivers also contribute to prospective thefts by contracting for the purchase, and hence theft, of specific items, occasionally providing thieves with details such as the location of the merchandise and how to obtain it.¹⁴

PREVENTING BREAK AND ENTER

The low risk of apprehension for break and enter suggests that increasing police numbers or the severity of penalties for offending are unlikely to greatly affect the rate of offending. Other strategies could be considered.

TACKLING THE THIEVES

Clarke (1992) argues that, in selecting a target for a burglary, thieves often evaluate the environment surrounding the target and make a rational choice about their course of action.¹⁵ Sometimes this choice is made on the basis of an immediate perception of the target and its environment, making the crime one of opportunity (Clarke & Cornish 1985).¹⁶

Situational crime prevention applied to break and enter involves the design and manipulation of the immediate environment so as to increase the difficulty and risk associated with such offending. Typical measures include the installation of security bars, better lighting, alarms, deadlocks, guard dogs, security patrols, etc. Although locks and bolts may not stop a determined thief, they are obstacles which require time and noise to circumvent and, for this reason, increase the potential risk to the thief. Other less obvious measures, such as marking of property (e.g. engraving) can deter thieves from stealing items because of the increased difficulty in disposing of the marked goods (Laycock 1991).¹⁷ Marked property can also be easily identified and returned to their owners if recovered by police.

A proportion of the goods stolen from dwellings are sold through second-hand dealers and pawn shops. Law enforcement operations designed to increase the risks of being caught either buying or selling stolen goods could inhibit the flow of stolen property and hence reduce the incentives for theft. In 1994, the NSW Police Service conducted *Operation Basalt*, a 'sting operation' designed to trap thieves attempting to sell stolen goods through pawn shops and second-hand dealers. The Operation involved setting up and operating four pawn shops across Sydney. Over an eight month period, 15,000 stolen items worth \$2 million were 'purchased' through the four 'shops', and information was collected regarding those who brought items into the 'shops'. To date, 158 arrests have been made with suspects facing charges of break and enter, receiving stolen property and stealing.¹⁸

Although the effectiveness of 'sting operations' such as *Operation Basalt* have not been formally evaluated, they have the potential, if properly conducted, to greatly increase the risks associated with the distribution of stolen property. To be effective, however,

'sting' operations would have to be carried out fairly regularly and in a wide range of locations. The arrest of a large number of people attempting to sell stolen goods is only likely to exert a temporary effect on the perceived risks associated with selling stolen goods if the arrests all occur in a single, isolated operation.

TACKLING THE RECEIVERS

Part of the difficulty with tackling the receivers of stolen goods is the relative ease with which the goods may be disposed of to unscrupulous or unsuspecting second-hand goods dealers and pawnbrokers. Both the *Second-hand Dealers and Collectors Act 1906* and the *Pawnbrokers Act 1902* contain a number of provisions designed to prevent this occurring. Both Acts, for example, require second-hand dealers, collectors and pawnbrokers to maintain up-to-date records or books containing the name, address and signature of each person from whom they have purchased or received goods, together with a description of the articles in question and (in the case of goods pawned) details of any registration or identification number appearing on the articles. Moreover, the *Second-hand Dealers and Collectors Act* empowers police to inspect the books and goods of dealers and collectors. Under the *Pawnbrokers Act*, information pertaining to the persons pawning goods must be sent to the police.

Notwithstanding the manifest intention of the legislature in framing these provisions to prevent the resale of stolen goods, they do not pose considerable impediment to second-hand dealers and pawnbrokers who wish to become involved in selling stolen goods. Second-hand dealers and pawnbrokers recording false particulars about goods or the identity or address of the person providing them are committing an offence only if they suspect or have reasonable grounds to suspect that the particulars in question were false or misleading. There is no requirement in either Act for persons selling or pawning goods to second-hand dealers or pawnbrokers to provide proof of identity or proof of ownership of the goods being sold or pawned. It is difficult, therefore, to show that an unscrupulous second-hand dealer or pawnbroker recorded false

particulars knowing or reasonably suspecting them to be false. It is also difficult for honest second-hand dealers or pawnbrokers to satisfy themselves, in every case, that particulars concerning identity are neither false nor misleading.

The Law Reform Commission of Western Australia considered this problem in its 1985 report.¹⁹ It did not consider, and made no recommendations concerning, the crime prevention benefits which might flow from requiring those pawning or selling goods to provide proof of ownership of the goods in question. The Commission did consider the issue of whether those pawning goods should be required to provide proof of identity. It advanced the view, however, that such a requirement could 'unduly inconvenience the [pawnbroker's] client' (p.62) and might, in any event 'merely encourage thieves to forge any proof required' (p.62).

The strength of the Commission's argument, especially in the NSW context, is open to question. Whether a requirement on those pawning goods to provide proof of identity would 'unduly' inconvenience them is, of course, a value judgement. The inconvenience of such a requirement to business should be weighed against the benefits to society of reducing the opportunities for property crime. In NSW about 1 in 20 houses are broken into in every twelve-month period and there can be little doubt that a significant proportion of the goods stolen from these houses find their way into the hands of second-hand dealers or pawnbrokers. Any strategy which reduces this rate of offending therefore offers substantial social benefits.

The Commission may be right in its assertion that the enactment of a law requiring proof of identity might tempt some thieves to forge proof of identity in order to continue selling stolen goods. Nevertheless, with an appropriate standard of proof, it would seem significantly more difficult to forge proof of identity than it is at present to sell stolen goods to a second-hand dealer.

Requiring those pawning or selling goods to second-hand goods dealers to provide proof of identity is probably an easier reform to introduce than requiring the same persons to provide proof of ownership of the goods. Most people do not keep receipts for the goods they

purchase and do not engrave them even if they can be engraved. It would be impracticable, if not unreasonable, to demand that they do so. At the same time, although stricter requirements concerning proof of identity may increase the risks associated with pawning or selling stolen goods, the imposition of strict requirements concerning proof of ownership among sellers of goods are likely to be more effective in preventing stolen property being sold to pawnbrokers and second-hand dealers. Some combination of the two strategies may be worth exploring: requiring proof of identity in all cases where all second-hand goods are pawned or sold, while limiting the requirement for proof of ownership to those goods for which proof of ownership is practicable and where goods are frequently the subject of theft (e.g. electronic equipment).

An alternative but not inconsistent strategy would be to improve the ease with which honest pawnbrokers and second-hand dealers can establish whether or not an object being offered for sale is stolen. The Register of Encumbered Vehicles (REVS) operated by the NSW Department of Consumer Affairs provides a useful example of how this can be done. Purchasers of second-hand motor vehicles can use the register to find out whether a vehicle being offered for sale has been reported stolen. In principle, the same facility could be set up for any class of object where proof of ownership is possible. As long as goods which are stolen are reported and recorded stolen with sufficient rapidity, honest pawnbrokers and second-hand dealers could then use the facility to protect themselves against the unwitting purchase of stolen goods.

REDUCING THE CONSUMPTION OF ILLICIT DRUGS

Another strategy with the potential to reduce break and enters involves reducing the consumption of illegal drugs or at least the income need that it generates. Studies have found high rates of property offences amongst heroin users in order to support drug habits.²⁰ In a study on juvenile offending, Salmelainen (1995) found that the money required to purchase cannabis was a major factor contributing to the frequency of break and enter

offences amongst detained teenagers.²¹ Other studies (e.g. Newman et al. 1973) have shown reductions in the frequency of property crime amongst recipients of methadone.²² The potential to decrease break and enter rates by widening the availability of drug treatment programs is an issue which needs to be considered in any concerted attempt to reduce rates of break and enter.

PUBLIC EDUCATION

Many people do not perceive receiving or purchasing stolen goods as a crime, and disassociate themselves from the victims of the crime as 'the goods were stolen anyway' or 'the goods are insured'. This sort of public attitude towards purchasing stolen goods needs to change in order to complement the above-mentioned strategies.

There are a variety of ways in which public attitudes toward the purchase of stolen goods might be changed. Mass media or school-based campaigns highlighting the impact of theft on insurance premiums or the liability to prosecution of those who knowingly purchase stolen goods may be two avenues worth exploring. Since property offenders rarely see the impact of their offence on the victim of theft, sanctions (such as Community Youth Conferencing) which are designed to bring offenders face to face with the victims of their crime may also reduce the willingness of theft offenders to continue offending. As with every other form of offending, there are no simple solutions to the problem of reducing the incidence of break and enter. The best policy is one which capitalises on all the available opportunities for reducing offending.

NOTES

- 1 Calculated on the basis of 4,500 officers on patrol (in the Sydney Statistical Division) 2.5 hours a day, protecting 1,194,238 dwellings and 61,000 shops and schools (NSW Police Association Research Centre 1995, pers. comm., 19 Jan., & Australian Bureau of Statistics 1994, *New South Wales Yearbook No. 74 1994*, Australian Bureau of Statistics, New South Wales. Also see Felson, M. 1994, *Crime and Everyday Life: Insights and Implications for Society*, Pine Forge Press, California).
- 2 A recorded offence is an offence which is:
 - (i) detected by, or reported to, the police, and
 - (ii) recorded on the NSW Police Service Crime Information and Intelligence System (CIIS).
- 3 Break and enter into dwellings includes two offences: property breaking - all living premises, and property breaking - garage/shed (private). See New South Wales Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research 1994, *New South Wales Recorded Crime Statistics 1993*, New South Wales Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, Sydney. The definition of a 'dwelling' incorporates

houses, townhouses, flats, units, garages and sheds, as well as hotels, hostels and other living premises.

- 4 New South Wales Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research 1994, *New South Wales Recorded Crime Statistics 1993*, New South Wales Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, Sydney.
- 5 Australian Bureau of Statistics 1994, *Crime and Safety, New South Wales, April 1994*, Cat. no. 4509.1, ABS, Sydney.
- 6 Australian Bureau of Statistics 1992, *Crime and Safety, New South Wales, April 1992*, Cat. no. 4509.1, ABS, Sydney. Subsequent ABS surveys did not ask respondents to identify the main crime or nuisance problem in their neighbourhoods.
- 7 Australian Bureau of Statistics 1994, *April 1993 Crime and Safety Australia*, (Unit Record File), ABS, Canberra.
- 8 Video recorders, televisions, stereos and compact disc players etc.
- 9 Felson, M. 1994, *Crime and Everyday Life: Insights and Implications for Society*, Pine Forge Press, California.
- 10 See Cromwell, P. F. 1991, *Breaking and Entering, An Ethnographic Analysis of Burglary*, Sage Publications, USA, or Klockars, C.B. 1975, *The Professional Fence*, Travistock Publications, London.
- 11 Cromwell, op. cit.
- 12 See for example Cromwell, op. cit., or Hall, J. 1952, *Theft, Law and Society*, Bobbs-Merrill, Indianapolis, or Klockars, op. cit., or Stefenmeier, D. 1986, *The Fence: In the Shadow of Two Worlds*, Rowman & Littlefield, New Jersey.
- 13 Cromwell, op. cit.
- 14 Cromwell, op. cit.
- 15 Clarke, R. V. 1992, *Situational Crime Prevention: Successful Case Studies*, Harrow & Heston, New York.
- 16 Clarke, R. V. & Cornish, D. 1985, 'Modeling offender decisions: A framework for policy and research', in *Crime and Justice: An Annual Review of Research* (4th ed.), eds M. Tonrey & N. Morris, University of Chicago Press, Chicago.
- 17 Laycock, G.K. 1992, 'Operation identification, or the power of publicity?', in *Situational Crime Prevention: Successful Case Studies*, ed. R. V. Clarke, Harrow & Heston, New York.
- 18 NRMA Insurance Limited 1994, *Household Burglary in NSW and the ACT 1993 - 1994*, NRMA Insurance Limited, Sydney.
- 19 The Law Reform Commission of Western Australia 1985, *Report on the Pawbrokers Act 1860-1984, Project No. 81*, The Law Reform Commission of Western Australia, Perth.
- 20 For example, Dobinson, I. & Ward, P. 1984, *Drugs and Crime: A Survey of NSW Prison Property Offenders*, New South Wales Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, Sydney.
- 21 Salmelainen, P. 1995, *The Correlates of Offending Frequency, A Study of Juvenile Theft Offenders in Detention*, New South Wales Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, Sydney.
- 22 Newman, R.G., Bashkow, S., & Cates, M. 1973, 'Arrest histories before and after admission to a methadone maintenance treatment program', *Contemporary Drug Problems*, fall, pp. 417 - 430.

APPENDIX: TWENTY ITEMS MOST COMMONLY RECORDED STOLEN IN EACH LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, SYDNEY STATISTICAL DIVISION, 1990-1992

ASHFIELD		AUBURN		BANKSTOWN	
Total no. of items stolen	2,823	Total no. of items stolen	2923	Total no. of items stolen	9,610
% from garages and sheds	11	% from garages and sheds	13	% from garages and sheds	18
Item type	No.	Item type	No.	Item type	No.
1 Video recorders	517	1 Video recorders	506	1 Video recorders	1,469
2 Televisions	377	2 Televisions	327	2 Power tools	926
3 Cameras	224	3 Watches	224	3 Televisions	899
4 Stereos	209	4 Cameras	221	4 Rings	785
5 Watches	206	5 Stereos	220	5 Stereos	596
6 Power tools	167	6 Power tools	173	6 Cameras	576
7 Compact disc players	114	7 Rings	97	7 Watches	468
8 Computers	86	8 Lawnmowers	95	8 Lawnmowers	295
9 Rings	63	9 Radios	82	9 Edge trimmers	284
10 Radios	63	10 Microwave ovens	79	10 Compact disc players	266
11 Photographic lenses	60	11 Edge trimmers	77	11 Chains (jewellery)	258
12 Walkmans	59	12 Compact disc players	64	12 Microwave ovens	234
13 Lawnmowers	52	13 Computers	63	13 Computers	208
14 Cash	52	14 Walkmans	55	14 Tools (not powered)	205
15 Microwave ovens	46	15 Cash	46	15 Radios	178
16 Tools (not powered)	43	16 Photographic lenses	43	16 Video cameras	151
17 Edge trimmers	40	17 Chains (jewellery)	38	17 Bracelets	131
18 Video cameras	32	18 Tools (not powered)	37	18 Photographic lenses	115
19 Bracelets	31	19 Video cameras	34	19 Bicycles	103
20 Chains (jewellery)	30	20 Bracelets	32	20 Earrings	100
BAULKHAM HILLS		BLACKTOWN		BLUE MOUNTAINS	
Total no. of items stolen	6,687	Total no. of items stolen	18,596	Total no. of items stolen	3,435
% from garages and sheds	16	% from garages and sheds	22	% from garages and sheds	14
Item type	No.	Item type	No.	Item type	No.
1 Video recorders	878	1 Video recorders	2,857	1 Video recorders	448
2 Televisions	698	2 Televisions	2,041	2 Power tools	407
3 Power tools	657	3 Power tools	1,931	3 Televisions	295
4 Cameras	452	4 Stereos	1,226	4 Stereos	257
5 Rings	436	5 Rings	1,139	5 Cameras	219
6 Stereos	417	6 Edge trimmers	967	6 Rings	211
7 Watches	285	7 Lawnmowers	944	7 Compact disc players	153
8 Compact disc players	251	8 Watches	821	8 Computers	133
9 Computers	243	9 Cameras	734	9 Watches	121
10 Edge trimmers	169	10 Compact disc players	537	10 Chains (jewellery)	107
11 Lawnmowers	166	11 Tools (not powered)	484	11 Tools (not powered)	91
12 Microwave ovens	152	12 Microwave ovens	471	12 Microwave ovens	80
13 Chains (jewellery)	148	13 Computers	446	13 Lawnmowers	74
14 Photographic lenses	121	14 Chains (jewellery)	424	14 Photographic lenses	64
15 Tools (not powered)	118	15 Bicycles	338	15 Edge trimmers	63
16 Bicycles	109	16 Bracelets	294	16 Bracelets	57
17 Video cameras	106	17 Radios	272	17 Radios	55
18 Bracelets	79	18 Video cameras	209	18 Walkmans	39
19 Radios	78	19 Vacuum cleaners	149	19 Musical instruments	37
20 Musical instruments	71	20 Musical instruments	130	20 Video cameras	34

Appendix: Twenty items most commonly recorded stolen in each Local Government Area, Sydney Statistical Division, 1990-1992, continued

BOTANY		BURWOOD		CAMDEN	
Total no. of items stolen	1,641	Total no. of items stolen	1,897	Total no. of items stolen	1,005
% from garages and sheds	14	% from garages and sheds	11	% from garages and sheds	24
Item type	No.	Item type	No.	Item type	No.
1 Video recorders	218	1 Video recorders	329	1 Power tools	128
2 Televisions	147	2 Televisions	215	2 Video recorders	119
3 Power tools	137	3 Cameras	156	3 Televisions	102
4 Watches	131	4 Watches	143	4 Stereos	70
5 Rings	125	5 Power tools	136	5 Rings	50
6 Cameras	119	6 Stereos	135	6 Edge trimmers	50
7 Stereos	99	7 Rings	76	7 Cameras	41
8 Chains (jewellery)	56	8 Cash	61	8 Watches	41
9 Tools (not powered)	48	9 Compact disc players	54	9 Lawnmowers	40
10 Compact disc players	47	10 Computers	48	10 Computers	37
11 Computers	38	11 Microwave ovens	36	11 Compact disc players	32
12 Bicycles	35	12 Walkmans	36	12 Microwave ovens	30
13 Bracelets	33	13 Lawnmowers	34	13 Tools (not powered)	19
14 Radios	29	14 Chains (jewellery)	33	14 Video cameras	17
15 Walkmans	27	15 Tools (not powered)	31	15 Firearms/parts	15
16 Video cameras	27	16 Radios	30	16 Motor cycles	13
17 Microwave ovens	21	17 Video cameras	28	17 Musical instruments	12
18 Lawnmowers	20	18 Edge trimmers	27	18 Horse riding equipment	12
19 Edge trimmers	17	19 Photographic lenses	27	19 Chains (jewellery)	10
20 Footwear	15	20 Bicycles	21	20 Radios	10
CAMPBELLTOWN		CANTERBURY		CONCORD	
Total no. of items stolen	12,039	Total no. of items stolen	9,253	Total no. of items stolen	1,343
% from garages and sheds	21	% from garages and sheds	13	% from garages and sheds	19
Item type	No.	Item type	No.	Item type	No.
1 Video recorders	1,908	1 Video recorders	1,714	1 Video recorders	178
2 Televisions	1,269	2 Televisions	1,075	2 Televisions	128
3 Power tools	1,063	3 Watches	707	3 Power tools	107
4 Stereos	880	4 Power tools	672	4 Watches	104
5 Rings	685	5 Cameras	650	5 Cameras	92
6 Edge trimmers	628	6 Stereos	612	6 Stereos	67
7 Lawnmowers	589	7 Rings	504	7 Rings	66
8 Cameras	564	8 Compact disc players	227	8 Lawnmowers	48
9 Watches	451	9 Chains (jewellery)	220	9 Compact disc players	46
10 Compact disc players	438	10 Microwave ovens	208	10 Edge trimmers	44
11 Microwave ovens	319	11 Computers	192	11 Chains (jewellery)	42
12 Computers	312	12 Lawnmowers	186	12 Radios	37
13 Bicycles	280	13 Radios	177	13 Computers	30
14 Tools (not powered)	200	14 Bracelets	171	14 Bracelets	27
15 Radios	190	15 Video cameras	165	15 Tools (not powered)	26
16 Chains (jewellery)	182	16 Edge trimmers	151	16 Microwave ovens	24
17 Video cameras	149	17 Walkmans	134	17 Video cameras	24
18 Walkmans	110	18 Tools (not powered)	113	18 Photographic lenses	21
19 Musical instruments	103	19 Cash	100	19 Bicycles	18
20 Photographic lenses	101	20 Photographic lenses	81	20 Cash	17

Appendix: Twenty items most commonly recorded stolen in each Local Government Area, Sydney Statistical Division, 1990-1992, continued

DRUMMOYNE		FAIRFIELD		GOSFORD	
Total no. of items stolen	1,732	Total no. of items stolen	12,980	Total no. of items stolen	3,975
% from garages and sheds	24	% from garages and sheds	19	% from garages and sheds	22
Item type	No.	Item type	No.	Item type	No.
1 Video recorders	198	1 Video recorders	2,158	1 Power tools	428
2 Power tools	189	2 Televisions	1,449	2 Rings	392
3 Watches	140	3 Power tools	1,144	3 Video recorders	377
4 Cameras	137	4 Stereos	893	4 Televisions	268
5 Televisions	120	5 Cameras	699	5 Cameras	205
6 Stereos	103	6 Rings	664	6 Stereos	205
7 Rings	80	7 Lawnmowers	625	7 Watches	190
8 Compact disc players	51	8 Watches	618	8 Edge trimmers	135
9 Bicycles	51	9 Edge trimmers	539	9 Chains (jewellery)	129
10 Chains (jewellery)	50	10 Microwave ovens	349	10 Lawnmowers	108
11 Tools (not powered)	40	11 Computers	318	11 Compact disc players	101
12 Radios	33	12 Chains (jewellery)	281	12 Bicycles	93
13 Video cameras	32	13 Compact disc players	274	13 Tools (not powered)	82
14 Lawnmowers	30	14 Radios	259	14 Radios	77
15 Edge trimmers	29	15 Tools (not powered)	249	15 Microwave ovens	67
16 Computers	29	16 Bicycles	222	16 Fishing equipment	64
17 Photographic lenses	29	17 Bracelets	213	17 Photographic lenses	57
18 Bracelets	25	18 Video cameras	181	18 Cash	56
19 Microwave ovens	23	19 Sewing machines	104	19 Earrings	51
20 Walkmans	22	20 Vacuum cleaners	98	20 Video cameras	45
HAWKESBURY		HOLROYD		HORNSBY	
Total no. of items stolen	3,552	Total no. of items stolen	6,582	Total no. of items stolen	5,360
% from garages and sheds	15	% from garages and sheds	25	% from garages and sheds	14
Item type	No.	Item type	No.	Item type	No.
1 Video recorders	485	1 Video recorders	946	1 Video recorders	562
2 Televisions	466	2 Power tools	832	2 Rings	510
3 Power tools	382	3 Televisions	664	3 Power tools	425
4 Stereos	301	4 Stereos	409	4 Televisions	381
5 Cameras	180	5 Rings	408	5 Watches	341
6 Rings	172	6 Lawnmowers	333	6 Cameras	336
7 Microwave ovens	140	7 Cameras	329	7 Stereos	315
8 Compact disc players	114	8 Edge trimmers	267	8 Chains (jewellery)	220
9 Lawnmowers	113	9 Watches	226	9 Computers	205
10 Edge trimmers	104	10 Compact disc players	185	10 Compact disc players	202
11 Computers	97	11 Microwave ovens	181	11 Lawnmowers	131
12 Watches	80	12 Tools (not powered)	168	12 Earrings	105
13 Tools (not powered)	71	13 Computers	128	13 Edge trimmers	103
14 Radios	60	14 Radios	121	14 Photographic lenses	99
15 Firearms/parts	43	15 Bicycles	111	15 Microwave ovens	90
16 Musical instruments	41	16 Chains (jewellery)	96	16 Tools (not powered)	85
17 Photographic lenses	36	17 Video cameras	76	17 Bracelets	83
18 Video cameras	36	18 Bracelets	59	18 Walkmans	69
19 Chains (jewellery)	33	19 Photographic lenses	57	19 Radios	66
20 Bicycles	31	20 Walkmans	54	20 Golfing equipment	60

Appendix: Twenty items most commonly recorded stolen in each Local Government Area, Sydney Statistical Division, 1990-1992, continued

HUNTERS HILL		HURSTVILLE		INNER SYDNEY	
Total no. of items stolen	1,223	Total no. of items stolen	3,856	Total no. of items stolen	469
% from garages and sheds	13	% from garages and sheds	16	% from garages and sheds	9
Item type	No.	Item type	No.	Item type	No.
1 Video recorders	129	1 Video recorders	508	1 Cameras	64
2 Rings	117	2 Watches	395	2 Video recorders	53
3 Watches	105	3 Power tools	389	3 Watches	41
4 Televisions	90	4 Rings	323	4 Stereos	37
5 Power tools	84	5 Televisions	301	5 Televisions	34
6 Chains (jewellery)	81	6 Cameras	287	6 Power tools	29
7 Cameras	79	7 Stereos	242	7 Compact disc players	21
8 Stereos	65	8 Edge trimmers	104	8 Photographic lenses	20
9 Compact disc players	49	9 Compact disc players	94	9 Walkmans	17
10 Computers	41	10 Lawnmowers	87	10 Computers	15
11 Photographic lenses	34	11 Bracelets	87	11 Rings	14
12 Earrings	21	12 Computers	80	12 Bicycles	11
13 Tools (not powered)	20	13 Chains (jewellery)	72	13 Radios	11
14 Video cameras	20	14 Photographic lenses	66	14 Musical instruments	10
15 Walkmans	18	15 Radios	63	15 Bracelets	9
16 Bicycles	17	16 Video cameras	59	16 Video cameras	8
17 Bracelets	16	17 Microwave ovens	58	17 Tools (not powered)	5
18 Lawnmowers	13	18 Walkmans	57	18 Telephone equipment	4
19 Edge trimmers	12	19 Tools (not powered)	49	19 Documents	4
20 Radios	10	20 Bicycles	42	20 Chains (jewellery)	3
KOGARAH		KU-RING-GAI		LANE COVE	
Total no. of items stolen	3,159	Total no. of items stolen	5,816	Total no. of items stolen	2,309
% from garages and sheds	15	% from garages and sheds	7	% from garages and sheds	10
Item type	No.	Item type	No.	Item type	No.
1 Video recorders	393	1 Rings	836	1 Video recorders	243
2 Watches	306	2 Watches	629	2 Rings	234
3 Cameras	297	3 Chains (jewellery)	565	3 Watches	192
4 Power tools	285	4 Video recorders	469	4 Cameras	183
5 Rings	257	5 Cameras	452	5 Televisions	156
6 Televisions	246	6 Televisions	236	6 Chains (jewellery)	147
7 Stereos	176	7 Stereos	212	7 Stereos	124
8 Compact disc players	84	8 Power tools	209	8 Power tools	113
9 Bracelets	77	9 Earrings	204	9 Compact disc players	104
10 Chains (jewellery)	75	10 Compact disc players	180	10 Computers	65
11 Video cameras	68	11 Photographic lenses	157	11 Photographic lenses	64
12 Bicycles	67	12 Bracelets	128	12 Earrings	61
13 Photographic lenses	63	13 Computers	116	13 Bicycles	48
14 Computers	61	14 Brooches	114	14 Walkmans	33
15 Tools (not powered)	56	15 Walkmans	82	15 Radios	31
16 Microwave ovens	55	16 Video cameras	81	16 Tools (not powered)	30
17 Walkmans	55	17 Lawnmowers	78	17 Brooches	30
18 Radios	49	18 Radios	57	18 Bracelets	26
19 Edge trimmers	36	19 Edge trimmers	55	19 Video cameras	26
20 Golfing equipment	35	20 Cash	48	20 Microwave ovens	24

Appendix: Twenty items most commonly recorded stolen in each Local Government Area, Sydney Statistical Division, 1990-1992, continued

LEICHHARDT		LIVERPOOL		MANLY	
Total no. of items stolen	5,461	Total no. of items stolen	7,450	Total no. of items stolen	2,293
% from garages and sheds	5	% from garages and sheds	25	% stolen from garages	9
Item type	No.	Item type	No.	Item type	No.
1 Video recorders	878	1 Video recorders	1,063	1 Rings	364
2 Cameras	645	2 Televisions	858	2 Cameras	225
3 Televisions	534	3 Power tools	816	3 Watches	207
4 Stereos	481	4 Stereos	458	4 Video recorders	188
5 Watches	400	5 Lawnmowers	453	5 Chains (jewellery)	141
6 Compact disc players	360	6 Edge trimmers	374	6 Televisions	86
7 Computers	199	7 Rings	359	7 Earrings	86
8 Power tools	195	8 Cameras	308	8 Power tools	84
9 Photographic lenses	189	9 Watches	255	9 Stereos	76
10 Rings	142	10 Microwave ovens	212	10 Compact disc players	66
11 Walkmans	134	11 Bicycles	177	11 Walkmans	63
12 Radios	117	12 Computers	171	12 Bracelets	59
13 Microwave ovens	88	13 Compact disc players	167	13 Photographic lenses	58
14 Bicycles	83	14 Tools (not powered)	163	14 Bicycles	54
15 Video cameras	82	15 Chains (jewellery)	132	15 Computers	41
16 Musical instruments	77	16 Radios	119	16 Radios	35
17 Chains (jewellery)	72	17 Video cameras	103	17 Video cameras	30
18 Cash	55	18 Golfing equipment	86	18 Musical instruments	27
19 Tools (not powered)	47	19 Bracelets	76	19 Brooches	27
20 Bracelets	45	20 Musical instruments	64	20 Microwave ovens	22
MARRICKVILLE		MOSMAN		NORTH SYDNEY	
Total no. of items stolen	6,164	Total no. of items stolen	1,626	Total no. of items stolen	5,716
% from garages and sheds	7	% from garages and sheds	9	% from garages and sheds	9
Item type	No.	Item type	No.	Item type	No.
1 Video recorders	1,101	1 Rings	200	1 Rings	590
2 Televisions	671	2 Video recorders	138	2 Video recorders	570
3 Cameras	602	3 Watches	136	3 Cameras	570
4 Stereos	510	4 Chains (jewellery)	128	4 Watches	511
5 Watches	431	5 Cameras	123	5 Chains (jewellery)	416
6 Power tools	400	6 Stereos	71	6 Stereos	305
7 Compact disc players	315	7 Televisions	70	7 Televisions	286
8 Computers	229	8 Compact disc players	64	8 Compact disc players	265
9 Walkmans	146	9 Earrings	55	9 Photographic lenses	199
10 Radios	142	10 Bicycles	50	10 Power tools	179
11 Rings	125	11 Power tools	46	11 Earrings	162
12 Photographic lenses	110	12 Bracelets	37	12 Computers	143
13 Microwave ovens	103	13 Computers	28	13 Walkmans	142
14 Musical instruments	92	14 Photographic lenses	27	14 Bicycles	131
15 Tools (not powered)	82	15 Walkmans	27	15 Bracelets	89
16 Chains (jewellery)	81	16 Household goods	21	16 Golfing equipment	85
17 Bicycles	81	17 Video cameras	18	17 Radios	68
18 Video cameras	73	18 Brooches	17	18 Video cameras	67
19 Cash	70	19 Radios	16	19 Flash units	58
20 Bracelets	57	20 Documents	16	20 Brooches	57

Appendix: Twenty items most commonly recorded stolen in each Local Government Area, Sydney Statistical Division, 1990-1992, continued

PARRAMATTA		PENRITH		RANDWICK	
Total no. of items stolen	10,639	Total no. of items stolen	11,487	Total no. of items stolen	7,740
% stolen from garages	26	% stolen from garages	22	% stolen from garages	11
Item type	No.	Item type	No.	Item type	No.
1 Video recorders	1,466	1 Video recorders	1,616	1 Video recorders	1,013
2 Power tools	1,331	2 Televisions	1,219	2 Watches	687
3 Televisions	1,023	3 Power tools	1,219	3 Cameras	671
4 Stereos	647	4 Stereos	744	4 Stereos	574
5 Rings	609	5 Rings	722	5 Televisions	564
6 Cameras	572	6 Edge trimmers	553	6 Rings	521
7 Lawnmowers	572	7 Watches	533	7 Power tools	329
8 Edge trimmers	495	8 Lawnmowers	518	8 Compact disc players	305
9 Watches	334	9 Cameras	499	9 Chains (jewellery)	276
10 Computers	295	10 Compact disc players	354	10 Bicycles	234
11 Compact disc players	289	11 Microwave ovens	315	11 Walkmans	197
12 Tools (not powered)	261	12 Computers	289	12 Computers	141
13 Microwave ovens	223	13 Bicycles	266	13 Bracelets	134
14 Bicycles	199	14 Tools (not powered)	243	14 Tools (not powered)	132
15 Radios	188	15 Chains (jewellery)	189	15 Photographic lenses	116
16 Chains (jewellery)	174	16 Radios	164	16 Microwave ovens	115
17 Photographic lenses	130	17 Bracelets	134	17 Video cameras	111
18 Video cameras	124	18 Video cameras	125	18 Radios	97
19 Walkmans	114	19 Firearms/parts	101	19 Earrings	95
20 Bracelets	106	20 Golfing equipment	100	20 Musical instruments	74
ROCKDALE		RYDE		SOUTH SYDNEY	
Total no. of items stolen	6,510	Total no. of items stolen	5,614	Total no. of items stolen	7,505
% from garages and sheds	13	% from garages and sheds	16	% from garages and sheds	2
Item type	No.	Item type	No.	Item type	No.
1 Video recorders	888	1 Rings	597	1 Video recorders	1,180
2 Watches	692	2 Video recorders	595	2 Cameras	1,003
3 Rings	575	3 Watches	458	3 Stereos	798
4 Cameras	540	4 Cameras	378	4 Televisions	724
5 Televisions	515	5 Power tools	377	5 Watches	590
6 Power tools	503	6 Televisions	360	6 Compact disc players	486
7 Stereos	393	7 Chains (jewellery)	335	7 Walkmans	290
8 Chains (jewellery)	194	8 Stereos	291	8 Photographic lenses	269
9 Compact disc players	183	9 Compact disc players	188	9 Rings	242
10 Computers	154	10 Edge trimmers	122	10 Computers	201
11 Bracelets	136	11 Earrings	115	11 Power tools	184
12 Radios	124	12 Computers	113	12 Radios	154
13 Video cameras	121	13 Lawnmowers	99	13 Bicycles	92
14 Bicycles	117	14 Bicycles	97	14 Musical instruments	92
15 Photographic lenses	116	15 Radios	85	15 Microwave ovens	90
16 Walkmans	109	16 Microwave ovens	82	16 Video cameras	85
17 Microwave ovens	96	17 Photographic lenses	79	17 Chains (jewellery)	76
18 Lawnmowers	76	18 Walkmans	79	18 Flash units	59
19 Tools (not powered)	73	19 Video cameras	77	19 Bracelets	58
20 Edge trimmers	67	20 Tools (not powered)	76	20 Documents	55

Appendix: Twenty items most commonly recorded stolen in each Local Government Area, Sydney Statistical Division, 1990-1992, continued

STRATHFIELD		SUTHERLAND		WARRINGAH	
Total no. of items stolen	2,307	Total no. of items stolen	6,998	Total no. of items stolen	6,642
% from garages and sheds	12	% from garages and sheds	20	% from garages and sheds	9
Item type	No.	Item type	No.	Item type	No.
1 Video recorders	367	1 Video recorders	775	1 Rings	867
2 Cameras	224	2 Watches	671	2 Video recorders	674
3 Televisions	208	3 Power tools	660	3 Watches	590
4 Watches	188	4 Rings	568	4 Cameras	489
5 Power tools	171	5 Cameras	544	5 Chains (jewellery)	441
6 Stereos	147	6 Televisions	434	6 Televisions	379
7 Rings	80	7 Stereos	369	7 Stereos	347
8 Compact disc players	77	8 Compact disc players	217	8 Power tools	299
9 Computers	71	9 Bicycles	217	9 Compact disc players	244
10 Radios	47	10 Photographic lenses	178	10 Earrings	170
11 Photographic lenses	44	11 Chains (jewellery)	153	11 Photographic lenses	140
12 Microwave ovens	42	12 Bracelets	140	12 Bicycles	131
13 Walkmans	42	13 Edge trimmers	131	13 Bracelets	131
14 Lawnmowers	41	14 Radios	126	14 Walkmans	117
15 Cash	35	15 Video cameras	125	15 Computers	102
16 Chains (jewellery)	34	16 Golfing equipment	121	16 Video cameras	95
17 Bicycles	33	17 Computers	114	17 Radios	79
18 Edge trimmers	32	18 Lawnmowers	109	18 Musical instruments	68
19 Video cameras	32	19 Walkmans	101	19 Tools (not powered)	66
20 Tools (not powered)	31	20 Microwave ovens	92	20 Brooches	66
WAVERLEY		WILLOUGHBY		WOLLONDILLY	
Total no. of items stolen	5,704	Total no. of items stolen	4,015	Total no. of items stolen	1,291
% from garages and sheds	7	% from garages and sheds	10	% from garages and sheds	25
Item type	No.	Item type	No.	Item type	No.
1 Video recorders	715	1 Rings	454	1 Power tools	190
2 Cameras	654	2 Video recorders	396	2 Video recorders	144
3 Watches	460	3 Chains (jewellery)	337	3 Televisions	134
4 Rings	427	4 Cameras	328	4 Stereos	91
5 Stereos	420	5 Watches	307	5 Lawnmowers	69
6 Televisions	373	6 Stereos	214	6 Rings	67
7 Compact disc players	258	7 Televisions	204	7 Cameras	57
8 Walkmans	207	8 Compact disc players	183	8 Watches	49
9 Chains (jewellery)	178	9 Power tools	164	9 Edge trimmers	48
10 Power tools	159	10 Earrings	134	10 Compact disc players	40
11 Photographic lenses	152	11 Photographic lenses	100	11 Microwave ovens	35
12 Bicycles	112	12 Computers	89	12 Computers	24
13 Bracelets	106	13 Walkmans	70	13 Radios	19
14 Computers	95	14 Golfing equipment	69	14 Bicycles	18
15 Earrings	75	15 Bracelets	60	15 Tools (not powered)	18
16 Video cameras	72	16 Video cameras	60	16 Firearms/parts	16
17 Radios	68	17 Bicycles	58	17 Motor cycles	15
18 Tools (not powered)	59	18 Brooches	48	18 Musical instruments	13
19 Microwave ovens	52	19 Radios	45	19 Chains (jewellery)	12
20 Musical instruments	50	20 Cash	41	20 Bracelets	12

Appendix: Twenty items most commonly recorded stolen in each Local Government Area, Sydney Statistical Division, 1990-1992, continued

WOOLLAHRA		WYONG	
Total no. of items stolen	5,923	Total no. of items stolen	3,339
% from garages and sheds	5	% from garages and sheds	21
Item type	No.	Item type	No.
1 Cameras	634	1 Power tools	348
2 Video recorders	604	2 Televisions	328
3 Watches	567	3 Video recorders	313
4 Rings	437	4 Rings	261
5 Televisions	405	5 Stereos	179
6 Stereos	387	6 Watches	130
7 Compact disc players	321	7 Cameras	126
8 Chains (jewellery)	203	8 Edge trimmers	112
9 Walkmans	165	9 Lawnmowers	108
10 Power tools	159	10 Chains (jewellery)	97
11 Bracelets	157	11 Bicycles	81
12 Photographic lenses	147	12 Microwave ovens	78
13 Computers	121	13 Compact disc players	74
14 Bicycles	114	14 Tools (not powered)	71
15 Video cameras	82	15 Radios	66
16 Earrings	80	16 Fishing equipment	52
17 Radios	76	17 Earrings	40
18 Books/stationery	64	18 Marine equipment	40
19 Tools (not powered)	57	19 Cash	39
20 Telephone equipment	53	20 Vacuum cleaners	37

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