statistical report 15

drug offences 1973 analysis of trends

published by the department of the attorney general and of justice new bureau of crime statistics and research it vinson phd director february 1974

	에 소녀의 상황에 일본 시에 그를 내려고 한테 그는 일이 바다 하다는 사람들은 이번 이 그를 내려가 얼마나 되었다. 이 그는 그는 이 가는 것은 사람들이 되었다.	1000
	15. 4 2 4 4 5 6 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	
	그림은 교회들의 학교 등 전에 가는 사람들은 학생들은 사람들은 그렇게 하는 것이 되었다. 그는 사람들은 사람들은 사람들은 사람들은 사람들은 그렇게 되었다.	
	"我们就是我们的,我们还有一个大学的基础,我们就是一个大学的一个大学的一种,这个大学的一种,这个大学的一种,这个大学的一个大学的一个大学的一个大学的一个大学的一	
	老头看着一样,一点一样,她们就会一些人说道:"我们的人,我们就是这个人,我们就是这一样的人,我们就是这个人,我们就是这个人,我们就是一个人,我们就是一个人,我们	
	일 사고 사람들은 사람들은 그는 학계들은 학생들은 사람들은 사람들이 가는 사람들이 되는 가능한 그리는 회에 가는 사람들은 사람들이 되는 것이다.	*
	그 사람들은 경기에 가장에 가장 가는 경기가 있다면 가장 하는 것이 되었다. 그 사람들은 사람들은 사람들은 사람들은 사람들은 사람들이 되었다.	
	그 보고 생님은 사람들은 그는 생각이 하고 있는 것이다. 그는 그들은 그들은 그들은 그들은 그들은 그들은 그들은 그는 그를 가지고 있는데 그를 먹는 것이다.	
	그는 회사 사람들은 그런 사람들은 전 가는 것이 되는 사람들은 사람들은 사람들이 가는 그를 가는 것이 되는 것이 되는 것이 되는 것이 되는 것이다. 그는 것이다는 것이다면 그렇게 되었다면 그렇게 되었다면 그 것이다면 그렇게 되었다면 그렇게 되었다면 그 것이다면 그렇게 되었다면 그렇게 그렇게 되었다면 그렇게	
	电影电影 医大门 医马克氏 计处理记录 计自由信息 计图点 医皮肤 医皮肤 医神经神经 医克里特氏征 计自由文件 化二甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基	3
	그는 사람들은 그는 그는 그렇게 된 그리고 있다면 하는 사람들이 되는 것이 되었다. 그는 그들은 사람이 그는 가지 않는 것이 나를 가지 않는 것이 살아 있다. 그리는 것이 없는 것이 없는 것이 없다.	×4
	그 일본도 눈님이 되었다. 그런 그 나는 그리는 그리고 있는데 뭐 되는데 하는데 그는 사람들이 되었다는데 그는 그는 그는 그를 가는데 되는데 하는데 그를 다 되었다.	3 ¹¹
	하는 말을 가면 하게 하는 것이 되는 것이 되었다. 전문화에서 사람들을 모든 사람들은 학교에 가입하는 경험 등을 가지를 하고 하는 것은 것이 되었다. 그렇게 살아보는 사람들이 모든	2.3
	사용적별 마스크리스 다음 이 아니는 사람들은 사람들은 보았다면 하는 그 교육적인 등을 가장하는 사람들은 사람들은 사람들은 모든 사람들은 사람들은 사람들은 사람들은 사람들은 사람들은 사람들은 사람들은	
	三分調整 国家では、大学である過ぎ、大学を受け、変に、大学を対していたように、出せられるように、大学を持ちました。 ちょうしょ しょうじん	3
	"大大"表现在一点,这个话,就是这个人,大大大大的话,一点点,一点说起,大大的话,这样,这个"国家"的话,这一点,是这样,这个"国家",这一点,这个话,是是这个	
	医乳头畸胎 医大大氏 医马克特氏试验 医克雷克氏 化重点 计电话 经现代帐户 经收益的 医电影 医电影 医电影 医电影 医电影 医电影 化二氯甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基	The second second
	그 그렇게 하는 그는 하다 일본 선생님의 학생들이 가는 것들은 회사는 그 그들은 사람이 되는 것 같아요. 그는 그는 그를 모르는 것 같아 살아 살아 살아 살아 살아 없다.	
	그리스 이 생선물 부는 사람의 하이면 하십시오는 그 생활의 하는 사람들이 다양을 받았다. 그들은 생각이 나는 모든 사람이 보는 사이 사용이 얼굴하는 불편하다.	
	된 점점하는 그는 보고 있는 사람이 있을 수 없었다. 그렇게 하는 가장 있었습니다. 그는 모든 그는 바람이 하는 보고 말을 하는 것이다. 그는 바람이 없는 그는 사람이다.	
	어떤 사람들에 전달한 이 가게 된 말하다면 나는 이 가장이 가장이 있었다. 당한 당시 회사의 이 사람이 되지 않아 가게 되었다. 이 한 글 눈길 이렇게 되었다. 네 글 그 사람	
	的一点,这一个人最大看到我们,我们就把她的话,我们就是这样的,我就会被你的一把,我们就会没有一个人的。""我们的话,我们不是这个人,我们就会会会会会会。""我们	
	이는 사람이 위험이 하셨다는 전화 이상 그리고 학생에 목숨하게 하는 사람이 학자들은 학생들이 모든 사람들은 사람들은 사람들이 가지 않는데 되었다.	
	그 회장님은 근임이 하는 학생들은 아는 사람들은 사람들은 사람들이 되었습니다. 사람들이 사고 사람들이 아내를 하는 것 같습니다.	1
	분선 본 이렇게 되니 하는데 하는 그는 하는데 가득을 하는데 하는데 하는 그런 살림씨에도 하는데 나는 그는 것 같은 그는데 하는데 말을 만든다는데 그런 하는데 하는데 하는데 다른데 그를 다 하는데 그	
	선생님, 그렇게 살아 되는 사람들은 아니라 아이를 잃었다. 그렇게 하는 일이 되는 아들 원수를 모양하는 것이다. 그는 사람들은 사람들이 다른	
	第四章 2005年 5月 5月 4月 5月 6月 5月 5日	
	"我们可能是我们的,我们就会没有的人,我们的事情,我们就会说,我们的对象,我们的对象,我们就是这个人的,我们就是这个人的,我们的对象,是是这个人的对象,我们就不	
	경우 학학생들에는 문문의 충분하게 하는 것으로 가장 하였다. 그 등에 가장 등에 가장 하는 것이다.	10 PM 10 PM
	경기가 됐다는데 그 학자들이 가는 그들은 그들이 없는 경기를 가지 않는데 하는데 하는데 하는데 하는데 학생들이 되는데 되는데 되었다.	
	그렇다는 것 하는 다음 다음을 다 있다. 한 시민은 이렇게 된 것이 되는 사람들이 되는 것이 되는 것이 되는 것이 되는 것이 되는 것이 가지 않는데 하는 것이 없다.	4.1
	그램이다. 교통하는 방문에 가는 그 전에서 이상을 하는 말씀하는 말로 생각한 그리고 하는 회사들이 되고 있다. 그는 회사 등이 전혀 생물을 통해하는 것을 하는 그	
	그래도 불러하는 이용하는 데 프로젝트 전에 대로 가는 사람들이 되는 사람이 있는데 그는 그리고 있는데, 사람이 하는데 그는 그리는 이름을 해 한다는데 되는 하는데 나는	A 40 4 4 4 5
化氯化甲基酚 化二氢氯化物 医抗性病毒 医结合性乳腺	mmeral() 한 의원 타고 그 그 그 하면 되었다면 있는 학자는 전 하는 그는 사람은 제외하는 사람들이 한국 도로 등을 하는데 상황된 생활을 가입되었다. 그는 사람들은 사람들은 사람들은 사람들은	
	하는 보통하는 사람들은 그는 사람들은 하는 사람들은 하는 사람들이 되는 사람들이 되었다. 그런 사람들은 사람들은 사람들은 사람들은 사람들이 되었다. 사람들은 사람들은 사람들은 사람들은 사람들은 사람들은 사람들이 사람들이 가장 사람들이 사람들이 되었다. 사람들은 사람들은 사람들이 사람들이 되었다.	
	'''' (보통한 경기로 보는 문제 시간 시간 경기로 발표하는 하는데 보는 경기를 하는데 하는데 보고 있는데 보고 사용되었다. (1965년 1일 등) 등이 되었다. 그는데 일본에 가장 경기를 통해 보고 있는데 기업을 보고 있는데 보고 있는데 되었다. 그는데 1일 등을 하는데 기를 보고 있는데 함께 하는데 1일 등을 하는데 되었다.	
	파크로 생기에 보는 보는 보는 사람들이 되었다. 그런 보는 사람들이 되었다. 그런 사람들이 되었다. 그런 보는 사람들이 함께 보는 것이 되었다. 그는 사람들은 사람들이 되었다. 그는 사람들이 사람들이 있는 것이 되었다. 그는 사람들이 사람들이 있는 것이 되었다.	
	파고 있는 사람들이 보는 사람들이 되었다. 그는 사람들이 보는 사람들이 되었다. 그런 사람들이 되는 사람들이 가는 사람들이 되었다. 그는 사람들이 되었다. 일본 사람들이 보고 있는 사람들이 되었다. 그는 사람들이 되었다. 그는 사람들이 되었다. 그는 사람들이 가는 사람들이 되었다. 그는 사람들이 되었다. 문화 사람들이 그렇지 않는 사람들이 보고 있는 것이 되었다. 그는 사람들이 보고 있는 사람들이 가득하는 것이 되었다. 그는 사람들이 되었다.	
	라는데 그 보고하는 그는 하는 그리는데 아이들은 항상이 아르게 되었다. 그는 사람은 이렇게 하는 아니라는데 하는 이를 가는 것이 없는데 그런데	
	그 하는데 이번 살이 나는 이렇게 하는데 하는데 하는데 나는 사람이 되는데 하는데 하는데 하는데 하는데 하는데 되었다.	

Acknowledgements

The Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research is indebted to the Commonwealth Bureau of Narcotics for its help in tabulating details of Commonwealth drug offences dealt with by Courts operating in New South Wales.

The Bureau also acknowledges the help received from the Research Section of the New South Wales Department of Youth and Community Services.

Note to the Reader

The Bureau publishes annually statistics on drug offences and 'breathalyser' offences in New South Wales. Previously, these reports have contained a detailed discussion of the statistical tables. Since the variations which occur from year to year tend to be slight, it has been decided to alternate between a detailed report and comparatively brief trend report every other year. However, regardless of the form of the report, every effort will be made to ensure the continuity of basic statistical tables.

-	•		
			•
			•
			•
			Ĩ
			- .
			•
			-
-			
			-
			-
			-
			-
			=
			~
			•

Background Note

Since 1972 it has been possible to publish comprehensive statistics on drug offences. The basic data is derived from the Courts of Petty Sessions t roughout. New South Wales. A statistical return is filed in each case where a person is dealt with under Parts III and IV of the Poisons Act. These reports have been prepared since January 1970 and useful comparisons can be made between the results for 1973 and the findings reported in earlier years (see Part I of the present report).

But a complete picture of drug convictions in New South Wales demands that attention be paid to a number of other sources of information. First, there is a comparatively small number of 'serious' cases heard by Higher Criminal Courts. An overall assessment of the penalties imposed on drug offenders needs to take account of the cases dealt with on indictment (see Part II of this report).

A somewhat larger number of cases occur in the category 'drug offences involving Commonwealth Isgislation'. With the cooperation of the Commonwea th Bureau of Marcotics it has been possible to prepare a separate analysis of drug offences under Commonwealth legislation, dealt with by Courts based in New South Wales. The focus in this section of the report (Part III) is upon the importation of prohibited substances.

Not all drug cases involving juveniles are prosecuted in accordance with the provisions of the Poisons Act. A comparatively small number of young people are treated as 'neglect' cases under Section 72 (h) of the Child Welfare Act. A brief note on these cases is presented in Part IV of the report.

Finally, an attempt is made in the concluding section of the report (Part V) to present an overview of the total range of drug convictions which occurred in New South Wales during 1972 together with the ages of offenders and the prohibited substances involved in their offences.

Any agency which compiles crime statistics is under an obligation to alert the general reader to a number of factors which may need to be taken into account in arriving at a balanced interpretation of apparent trends. For example, in its annual publication UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS, the American F.B.I. indicates the need to consider such factors as density, composition and size of the population, when interpreting crime statistics.

Moreover, in a society where policy is strongly directed towards preventing the young from becoming users of proscribed drugs, there is the possibility that official statistics will understate drug usage among older age groups.

Part | Offences under Parts III & IV of the Poisons Act, NSW

A total of 1352 persons were convicted under Parts III and IV of the Poisons Act during 1973. This represents an increase of 27.8 per cent on the total number convicted during the previous year.

A balanced interpretation of the significance of this increase must include consideration of the factors discussed in the background note.

Those convicted ranged in age from two boys who wrre thirteen years of age and three boys and three girls who were fourteen to eleven people who were over forty.* However, 95.2 per cent were under thirty years of age. How similar the age distribution was to that observed in the previous year can be seen from the fact that 94.7 per cent were under thirty years of age in 1972.

Males accounted for 87.4 per cent of the total convictions. (In 1972 the figure was 87 per cent). Nine out of ten (91.9 per cent) pleaded guilty and two out of five (43.1 per cent) were legally represented.

Two out of three of those convicted under Parts III and IV of the Poisons Act during 1973, had no previous convictions for drug or other types of offences. Two hundred (14.6 per cent) previously had been dealt with by Children's Courts and 442 (32.7 per cent) by other Courts. In 16.2 per cent of cases the offender had a history of previous drug convictions.

*The 22 cases in which the offender's age was not known, were eliminated from this calculation.

	المور الريا	ears	Percentage
Age of Offenders	Y.v		
g	13	2	0.1
	14 15	6 16	0.4 1.2
	16	47	3.5
	17	97	7.2
	18	176	13.0
	15	175	13.0
	20	190	14.1
	21 22	141	10.4
	23	127 89	9.4 6.6
	24	6 9	5.1
•	25	54	4.0
	26	27	2.0
	27	17	1.3
	28	24	1.8
30 -	29 - 34	10 - 38	0.7 2.8
35 ·		14	1.0
	40+	11	0.8
Not k		22	1.6
હ	ş+	writer	Percentage
Sex of Offenders		•	
	Male	1182	37.4
·	male	165	12.5
Not establi	shed	1	0.1
		1352	100.0

The majority of offences were committed in company. Approximately 57 per cent occurred in these circumstances compared with 58 per cent in the previous year.

Birthplace of Drug Offenders

The country of birth of drug offenders is tabulated opposite. Eighty—six per cent of the offenders were born in Australia, and only eight per cent were born outside Australia, New—Zealand or the $U_{\bullet}K_{\bullet}$

By looking at the number of people who were born overseas and who were resident in N.S.W. at the time of the 1971 census it is possible to put the conviction figures on a more equal footing. A comparison of the conviction rates per 1000 of population reveals a high rate for Americans (1.48), New Zealanders (1.10) and people from the residual category (all other countries).**

	country of pirth	winder of	convictions convictions	the part of	cereus.
	Australia	1168	3,708,165	0.31	
	New Zealand	40	36,634	1.10	
	U K and Ireland	34	349,443	0.10	
	Malta	1	22,420	0.04	
	Germany	3	36,709	0.22	
	Greece	6 ·	53,646	0.11	
	Italy	4	80,416	0.04	
	Netherlands	6	27,033	0.22	
	Yugoslavia	5	52,618	0.09	
	Other Europe	19	102,684	0.19	
	Africa	3	24,873	0.12	
	United States	17	11,448	1.48	
^37	Asia	8	67,525	0.12	
ALI	other countries*	14	22,300	0.63	
	Not stated	19			

^{**} In all these cases, the rates may have been inflated by the presence of recent arrivals or visitors.

^{*} Mainly Canada and South American Countries.

Substances Used

TREND

Compared with 1972, the proportion of total offences involving opiates dropped from 19.7 per cent to 12.4 per cent. This followed a reduction of 10.5 per cent in the previous year. The major increase has been in the number of cases involving cannabis: from 55.2 per cent in 1971 to 69.3 per cent in 1972 and 79.8 per cent in 1973. There have been further slight reductions in the number of cases involving hallucinogens, stimulants, sedatives and cocaine.

Distinct Categories of Prohibited Substances Used

starce	defenders	efenders*
number of	% roka).	·
167	12.4	•
1079	79.8	
.98	7.8	
20	1.5	
24	1.8	
6	0.4	
	167 1079 .98 20 24	167 12.4 1079 79.8 .98 7.8 20 1.5 24 1.8

^{*}Because multiple drugs used adds to more than 100 per cent.

Types of Offences

Many individuals were involved in multiple offences. As part of a uniform method of handling such cases, court officers were required to base their reports on the 'principal offence' (essentially, the offence which incurred the most severe penalty).

The vast majority (81.0 per cent) of drug offences dealt with under the Poisons Act in Courts of Petty Sessions concerned either the 'possession' or 'use' of drugs (1972 = 76.1 per cent). In fact, the only substantial alteration in the pattern of offences during 1973 was an increase in the number of 'possess' cases and a decrease in the number of 'use' cases:

Types of Offences			
Types of Offences	FUNCE	Rercenteste.	(1973) Percentage (1972)
ABJ O	•	age.	, as Ci
circit	Municer	rcenter.	Centae
6,	Milli	₽ [®] T	becc
Possess	6 46	47.8	38.5
Use (i.e.take			
orally)	448	33.2	37.6
Administer (i.e. intravenously)	00		
**	92	5.8	9.5
Distribute	. 25	1.9	2.4
Sell	88	6.5	6.5
Forge and/or			•
utter prescriptions	34	2.5	4.5
Manufacture	18	1.3	1.0
Not stated	1	0.1	-
	1352	100.0	100.0

Court Action

TRENDS

Two important trends in sentencing were sustained during 1973:

- (i) Between 1971 and 1972 there was a substantial increase in the number of cases where the offence was proved but the defendant was dismissed or discharged under the provisions of Section 556A of the Crimes Act or Section 83(3) of the Crild Walfare Act (approximately 11 per cent in 1972; one per cent in 1971). The trend was maintained during 1973, 9.3 per cent of drug offenders being dealt with in this way;
- (ii) Fewer people (approximately 11 per cent) were sent to prison during 1972 compared with the previous year (17 per cent). In 1973, 10.5 per cent of drug offenders were imprisoned.

The overall sententing pattern in 1973 was very similar to that of 1972. Approximately four out of five (79.1 per cent) offenders were fined or placed on some form of recognizance including probation (1972 = 76.9 per cent).

When a term of imp isonment was imposed, in four out of five cases it was for a period of three months or more.

. '			
Court Action		of the ender's	
		i enou	
·		Che .	<
		berreuradi	3
	oc `	artio.	
	umble	arcie.	
DEScore two od 19 anharms have	40	60	
Offence proved, discharge/recognizance			
3 3564; 93 3) C // Act	126	9.3	
Fine	601	44.5	
Recognizance	165	12.2	
Recognizance and fine		6.7	
Probation	93	6.9	
Recognizance and probation	84	6.2	
Aecognizance, crobation, fine	34	2.5	
Committed to care of a specified person	.5	·-D.1	
Committed to an institution	11.	0.8	
Princip detention	2	0.1	
Imprisonment			
14 days or less	10	0.7	
Over 14 days less than 1 month	2	0.1	
1 month, less than 2 months	4	0.3	
2 months, less than 3 months	10	0.7	
3 months, less than a months	34	2.6	_
6 months, less than 9 months	31	2.3	
9 months, less than ! year	23	1.8	
1 year, less than 2 years	27	2.0	
Not specified	3	0.2	

Distribution of Drug Offences by

Geographical Areas

As in previous reports, drug offenders have been classified by area of residence. The table overleaf lists the number of drug convictions of people resident in various local government areas.

It is clearly unwise to compare these figures without first taking into account a number of factors, especially the total population of each of the ar as. Consequently the figures have been expressed as rates per 1000 of population.

Whereas in 1971, 33 per cent of offenders lived either in the Municipality of Sydney or the Municipality of Waverley, in 1972 only 19 per cent were resident in these areas. During 1973, Sydney and Waverley's share of total convictions dropped to 12.1 per cent. There has been a corresponding rise in the conviction rates for almost all other municipalities and shires in the metropolitan area, as well as Wollongong and the country areas of New South Wales.

The relative stability of the ranking of municipalities and shires is reflected in the fact that twelve of the fifteen suburbs with the highest conviction rates in 1972, reappeared in the fifteen highest ranking municipalities in 1973.

Despite the general flattening out of conviction rates there was still a wide variation in scores, ranging from 1.31 for Sydney to 0.00 for the Blue Mountains, Camden and Concord.

Area of residence, ranked according to the Rate of Drug Convictions per 1000 of Population

Wollangong	Sydney (City) Waverley Woollahra Manly Randwick Leichhardt Mosman North Sydney Warringah Sutherland Campbelltown (City) Statistical District Botany	82 82 64 32 72 37 15 27 77 68 13	1.31 1.25 1.07 0.58 0.52 0.51 0.50 0.49 0.38 0.38	1.92 1.25 0.82 1.02 0.29 0.30 0.51 0.41 0.23 0.32 0.15 0.30	Marrickville Hornsby Ashfield Bankstown Holroyd Ryde Parramatta (City) Other specified places N.S.W. Canterbury Rockdale Windsor	18 8 25 14 16 19 212 21	of comic ctions of comic ction	0.06 0.23 0.16 0.23 0.05 0.07 0.19 0.10 0.05 0.06	o in some
	Warringah Sutherland Campbelltown (City)	77 68	0.49 0.45	0 . 23 0 . 32	Canterbury	212 21	0.17 0.16	0.10	
Wollangong	Statistical District	<i>7</i> 6 13	0.38 0.34	0.30 0.37		- 2 11	0.13 0.13	9 .0 6	-
	Drummovne South Sydney Burwood	10 12	0.33 0.32 0.30 0.28	0.37 0.13 0.21 0.22	Baulkham Hills Fairfield Hunters Hill	17 6 10 1:.	0.10 0.10 0.09 0.09	0.18 0.12 0.14	
Newcastle	Lane Cove Statistical District Strathfield Hurstville	8 100 7	0.28 0.28 0.26 0.25	0.35 0.12 0.15	Ku-ring-gai Auburn Penrith Blue Mountains (City)	9 3 3	0.09 0.06 0.05	0.07 0.12 0.04 0.23	•
8	Kogarah		0.23	0.27 0.17	Camden Concord	. D	0.00 0.00 0.00	0.00 0.09 0.11	

Occupation

The results of many sociological studies have shown that occupational prestige — the relative social standing which the Australian public accords different occupations — is an effective indicator of variation in life style and opportunities associated with the concept of 'class'. The categories of occupation range from A (high) to D (low). Estimates are available of the proportions of the Sydney metropolitan population occurring in each of the four occupational strata (see the figure on the next page).

In 2.4 per cent of cases, the occupation of the offender was not stated. In a further 6.4 per cent of cases the convicted person was a student or school child. An equal number were unemployed.

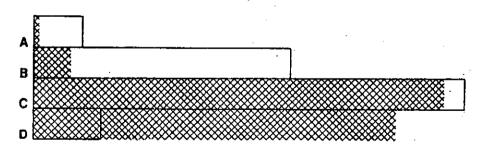
There were also 22 housewives and one pensioner. This meant that 1121 offenders could be classified according to the prestige of their respective occupations. As can be seen in the accompanying figure, the offender group contained very few A and B status people but unskilled workers (D category), were grossly over-represented. Again the social structure of the group was very similar to that reported in 1971 and 1972, the only difference being a slight increase in the number of 'C' level offenders:

Occupational Prestige

cat do cry		1973		1572	1971
Queling Lichage L		Auguster	of drug of f	l Percentagi	P. recentage
Professional/Managerial	А	7	0.6	0.3	0.7
Semi-professional/middle management	8	51	4.5	4.2	4.8
Sales, small business, clerical, trades skilled	C	564	50.3	44.3	40.3
Unskilled	D	459	44.5	51.2	50.1

Figure 1

Proportion of drug offenders (1973) by occupation shown shaded against proportion (cst.) of general population in occupational categories.



Combinations of Drugs

The major individual and combined categories of drugs involved in 1973 offences are presented in the accompanying table.

There was a higher proportion of 'single drug' offences in 1972 than there as in 1971. This trend was sustained during 1973. Furthermore, offences involving cannabis alone formed a higher percentage of the total than they did in 1971 and 1972.

Combinations of Drugs		% of judivi	Media (Ala)	Adals of	nidels giv
-	Muniter	3/0 OF INC	% of inar	do Of Indi	
Cannabis	1027	75.9	64.5	48.6	
Opiates	146	10.9	18.0	24.6	
Hallucinogens	<u></u> 59	5.1	7.1	7.5	
Hallucinogens + Cannabis	25	1.9	3.4	3,9	
Sedatives	22	1.6	2.4	3.5	
Stimulants	17	1.3	2.0	3.9	
Opiates + Cannabis	16	1.2	0.7	2.0	
Cocaine	3	0.2	0.6	0.7	
Cocaine + Opiates	-	_	0.5	0.5	
Otner	27	2.0	1.0	4.7	

Drugs Used by Penalty

The accompanying table suggests that the Courts differentiate between different categories of drugs when imposing penalties. Cannabis users were approximately three times less likely than the users of opiates and hallucinogens to be sent to prison. Of course, it should be remembered that previous research has shown that opiate users are more likely to have a history of both drug and non-drug convictions.

On the other hand almost as many opiate users as those convicted for offences involving cannabis were dealt with under the provisions of section 556A of the Crimes Act:

f the Crimes Act:					(41,6)	۵	Dis (N25)	
	doja ^{ti}	ES (Mr. Ide)	sis (wender)	es Carrot	tis (Mr. 16)	etimogeres (etimo	Realis (Mars)	s (Medd)
		Co.	Ob.	140,0	180)	GK'JI.	Geor	
556A dismissal/	%	- %	%	%	%	%	%	٠
discharge recognizance	9.9	9.5	0.0	4.4	4,0	5.9	31.8	
Recognizance, with or without probation/				-				
fine	52.4	30.6	56.2	48.5	48.0	47.1	22.8	
Fine	15.2	52.4	5.3	22.1	24.0	17.6	31.8	
Institution	2.5	0.4	6,3	1.5	0.0	0.0	4.5	
Imprisonment	20.7	7.1	31.2	23,5	24.0	29.4	9 1	

Part II Drug Convictions in New South Wales - Higher Criminal Courts

In addition to the sections of the Poisons Act which provide for the prosecution of drug offenders at Courts of Petty Sessions, section 45A of the same Act provides for the prosecution on indictment before Higher Criminal Courts of individuals involved in supplying or selling prohibited substances. Under the terms of section 45A (3), an offender is liable to imprisonment for a period not exceeding ten years.

Eighteen drug offenders — one more than the previous year — were prosecuted before Higher Criminal Courts during 1973. All were males and three out of four were 24 years of age or older (see Appendix A).

The eighteen cases involved just three categories of prohibited substances. Cannabis accounted for approximately two-thirds of the cases and opiates and hallucinogens the remainder. The pattern was virtually unaltered from the previous year.

Cannabis 13
Hallucinogens 6
Opiates 2*

All but three of the eighteen cases resulted in the defendant being given a prison sentence. Ten offenders received sentences of two years or more:

dect star	Muniber
Recognizance	. 2
Recognizance and probation	1
Less than 12 months	1
12 months - 18 months	3
18 months - 2 years	1
2 years - 3 years	5
3 years = 4 years	2
4 years - 5 years	Ź
5 years — 6 years	1
÷	18

^{*} Multiple substances involved in some cases.

Part III Drug Convictions in New South Wales - Commonwealth Legislation

Section 2338 (i) of the Customs Act 1901 - 1968 provides for the following drug offences:

(a) possess on board ships, aircraft

(b) import/export

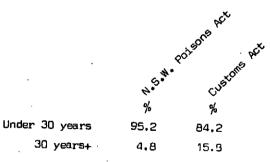
(c) possess prohibited import

(c)(i) possess prohibited import - reasonably suspected of being imported

(d) aid/abet etc. import/export

(e) fail to disclose information

In New South Wales during 1973, sixty three offenders were convicted for one or a combination of the above Commonwealth offences. This was 13 cases (17 per cent) less than for the previous year. In the Bureau's 1972 report attention was drawn to the fact that, compared with convictions under the N.S.W. Poisons Act, a substantially higher proportion of the Commonwealth offenders were 30 years of age or older. This age difference was far less pronounced in 1973 (for details see Appendix 8).



The percentage of females among the Commonwealth offenders $\{N=6,...9,5\%\}$ was approximately the same as for 1972.

Almost half (49.2 per cent) of all convictions were for direct involvement in importing prohibited substances or aiding or abetting such activities (1972 = 70 per cent). The remaining offences involved the possession of imported drugs or drugs suspected of having been imported (Appendix B).

In contrast to the penalties imposed under the N.S.W. Poisons Act Commonwealth offences generally resulted in the imposition of one of two basic penalties, namely, a fine or term of imprisonment.

Almost half the cases (49.2 per cent) resulted in a fine (with or without recognizance). This figure was almost identical with the 1972 result. However, the number of offenders who were imprisoned in 1973 (34.9 per cent) was slightly lower than in the previous year (40.8 per cent). In ten cases the Court imposed a recognizance (see next page).

Court Action

	Winter	Perciental
Fine	29	46.0
Fine and recognizance	2	3.2
Recognizance	10	15.9
Recognizance and probation	-	-
Imprisonment		
Less than 6 months	_	-
6 months less than 9 months	-	-
9 months less than 12 months	_	-
1 year less than 18 months	5	7,9
18 months less than 2 years	2	3,2
2 years less than 3 years	4	6.3
3 years less than 4 years	6	9,5
4 years less than 5 years	1	1.6
5 years less than 6 years	2	3.2
6 years less than 7 years	1	1.6
7 years less than 8 years	1	1.6

Part IV Drug Offences in New South Wales — Neglect Cases, Section 72(h) Child Welfare Act

Age/Sex

Seven young people, three boys and four girls, were dealt with under the drug provisions of the Child Welfare Act. One boy and three girls were sixteen years of age and two boys and one girl were aged seventeen.

In five cases the prohibited substance was cannabis. The other two cases involved hallucinogens $(L_{\bullet}S_{\bullet}D_{\bullet})_{\bullet}$

Probation was imposed in five cases, one person was placed on recognizance ('suspended committal') and one was committed to an institution.

The number of cases dealt with under Section 72 (h) was one more than last year.

Part V The Overall Picture (1973)

The cases described in Parts I – IV of this report may be combined to provide a total picture of drug convictions in New South Wales during 1973. In all, 1440 people were convicted. Of this number, 1257 (8 $^{\circ}$.4 per cent) were males and 92.9 per cent were under 30 years of age (1976 = 93 per cent).

Cannabis accounted for three-quarters of the drugs specified in the 1973 convictions. Opiates accounted force in eight and hallucinogens less than the one in ten recorded in the previous year.

	Winter*	Percentage
Opiates	187	12.6
Cannabis	1143	76.8
Hallucinogens	109	7.3
Stimulants	20	1.3
Sedatives	24	1.6
Cocaine	6	0.4.
		
-	1489	100.0

^{*}More than one drug involved in some cases.

Appendix A

Higher Criminal Courts

Age of

		ABSET	
offenders	POE	A March	HUM
	19		. 1
•	20	9.4	1
	21	1 - (-	. 1
•	22	-	1
-	23		· -
	24		. 4
	25	-	2
,	26		1
	27		-
	28		-
	29	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-
30	- 34 .		4
35	- 39		3
•	40+		-

Appendix E

Commonwea	Ith Offences

	POE J.L.	Berre 3	Percent	gg [®]
Age of offenders	18	62	•	
, gc o. o. , c.i.c.io		_		
	1 9	1	1.6	
	20	6	9.5	
	21	. 10	15,9	
	22	5	7.9	
	23	2	3.2	
	24	9	14.3	
	25	7	11.1	
	26	1	1.6	
	27	4	6.3	
	28	6	9.5	
	29	2	3.2	
30		7·	11.1	
-	40+	3	4.8	

	٠		
Sex of offenders		Auriter	Percentage
. F	Male emale	57 6	90.5 9.5

Type of affectives	-	
of of	at.	Petrientzege
~ K46e	Number	Potce
Possess on board ship/aircraft	4	6.0
Import	26	38.8
Possess prohibited import	11	16.4
Possess promibited import -		
reasonably suspected of being		
imported	19 [.]	28.4
Aid/abet import	7	10.4
		,
•		

Cyfes of Substan	rce's	of institutes	of total
ત્ર ^ન ે Cannabis Opiates allucinogens	46 18 3	68.6 26.9 4.5	

