CARS

comprehensive auto-theft research system

STATISTICAL REPORT 2015/16

National Motor Vehicle Theft Reduction Council

driving down vehicle theft

ABBREVIATIONS

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
AUS	Australia
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
CARS	Comprehensive Auto-theft Research System
kms	Kilometres
LGA	Local Government Area
nec	Not Elsewhere Classified
NMVTRC	National Motor Vehicle Theft Reduction Council
NSW	New South Wales
NT	Northern Territory
PLC	Passenger and light commercial
QLD	Queensland
SA	South Australia
SLA	Statistical Local Area
SUV	Sports Utility Vehicle
TAS	Tasmania
VIC	Victoria
WA	Western Australia

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The National Motor Vehicle Theft Reduction Council acknowledges all police services, registration authorities, participating insurers, the Federal Chamber of Automotive Industries, Glass's Information Services and Insurance Australia Group for the supply of the data on which this report is compiled. Theft incident data may be subject to later revision by the data providers.

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ABOUT CARS

The Comprehensive Auto-theft Research System (CARS) is a statistical and research service designed to inform effective vehicle theft reduction strategies. Fully funded by the National Motor Vehicle Theft Reduction Council (NMVTRC), CARS integrates millions of records from more than 40 sources across Australia. This includes Police incident and recovery details, currently registered vehicle information, policy and claim details from participating insurers, detailed vehicle specifications purchased from IHS Automotive, passenger and light commercial vehicle value estimates from Glass' Guide, and ABS demographic and spatial data.

Situated in the Policy and Research Branch of the South Australian Attorney General's Department, CARS is an integral tool that helps drive the NMVTRC's vehicle theft reforms and provides its services to all Australian stakeholders with an interest in vehicle crime.

CARS has been collecting and analysing vehicle theft data for over twenty years and together with the NMVTRC is one of only a limited number of organisations around the world to have staff devoted solely to the issue of vehicle theft. This together with the unique integrated database makes CARS one of the leading centres of motor vehicle theft statistics and research.

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INTRODUCTION

This report provides a detailed picture of motor vehicle theft in Australia in 2015/16, including analysis of both short term and profit motivated vehicle theft.

Short term theft represents vehicles stolen by opportunistic thieves for use in the commission of other crimes, joyriding, or transport. All recovered vehicles regardless of their level of damage were classified as short term theft. Short term thefts include an unknown but assumed small number of vehicles that were recovered in a substantially stripped condition and were the likely target of profit motivated thieves.

Profit motivated theft represents vehicles that are stolen for conversion to profit, either as a whole vehicle or as separated parts, through various illegal methods. Vehicles stolen and not recovered were used as the measure for profit motivated theft.

In this report, recovery status is as at 14 August 2016 for New South Wales, and 31 July 2016 for all other states/territories except Tasmania which is at 30 June 2016. This is because the majority of stolen vehicles are recovered within one month of theft.

Only quarterly data was available for Tasmania, while New South Wales provides weekly data and all other jurisidctions provide monthly data.

Over time the number of recovered stolen vehicles will gradually increase. As such the statistics presented in this report will be continually revised with some theft incidents reclassified from profit motivated thefts to short term thefts.

This report comprises three sections, including an Executive Summary overview of key motor vehicle theft findings in 2011/12 and 2015/16, giving a five year comparison. This is followed by a more detailed analysis of short term and profit motivated theft including trends, what types of vehicles, when and where they were stolen.

In addition to this report, CARS provides a range of free online information and mapping tools that allow stakeholders to undertake their own more detailed analyses. These can be found at www.carsafe.com.au/statistics.html.

CARS also provides a free ad-hoc information service upon request to answer the more specialised data requests that cannot be serviced from the web-based tools.

If you would like to provide feedback on this report or discuss how CARS may be able to provide a tailored report for your specific needs please contact the NMVTRC at info@carsafe.com.au or phone 1300 668 410 or (03) 9348 9600.

2015/16 SECTION 1

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

OVERALL KEY FINDINGS

- Australia recorded a total of 54,094 thefts during the 2015/16 financial year, which represents a 7% increase over the 2014/15 total of 50,457 thefts.
- Over the last five years, Australia's total vehicle thefts have reduced 8% from the 2011/12 total of 58,801.
- During 2015/16 there was an average of 148 motor vehicle thefts per day in Australia. This is down from a total of 161 per day in 2011/12.
- With a recovery rate of 70% the 2015/16 total comprises 37,728 short term thefts and 16,366 profit motivated thefts.
- Australia's yearly theft rate equates to 2.86 thefts per 1,000 registered vehicles or 2.26 per 1,000 population.
- There has been a slight decline in the median age of stolen vehicles in Australia. In 2011/12 the median age of all stolen vehicles was 12 years. In 2015/16 the median age had decreased to 11 years.
- A total of 8,299 motorcycles were stolen in 2015/16. This is a 3% increase over the 2014/15 total of 8,044 thefts, and is 1% higher than the 2011/12 total.
- Motorcycles recorded the lowest recovery rate with only 44% of thefts in 2015/16 recovered compared to 76% of passenger and light commercial vehicles and 49% of other vehicles.
- There was an increase in thefts of vehicles aged 0-9 years from 36% in 2011/12 to 41% in 2015/16 and a reduction in theft of vehicles aged 20 - 24 years (14% in 2011/12, 9% in 2015/16).
- Overall the most popular passenger and light commercial theft targets in 2015/16 were the Nissan Pulsar N15 MY95-00 (932 thefts), Holden Commodore VE MY06-13 (860 thefts), Toyota Hilux MY05-11 (759 thefts), Holden Commodore VT MY97-00 (687 thefts), and the Holden Commodore VX MY00-02 (596 thefts).
- There has been a gradual increase in recent years in the proportion of motor vehicle thefts taken from residential locations (e.g. dwellings and residential shed/garages). In 2015/16 for example, 53% of all thefts occurred at a residential location compared to 50% in 2011/12.

Table 1: Motor vehicle theft overview, 2011/12 to 2015/16

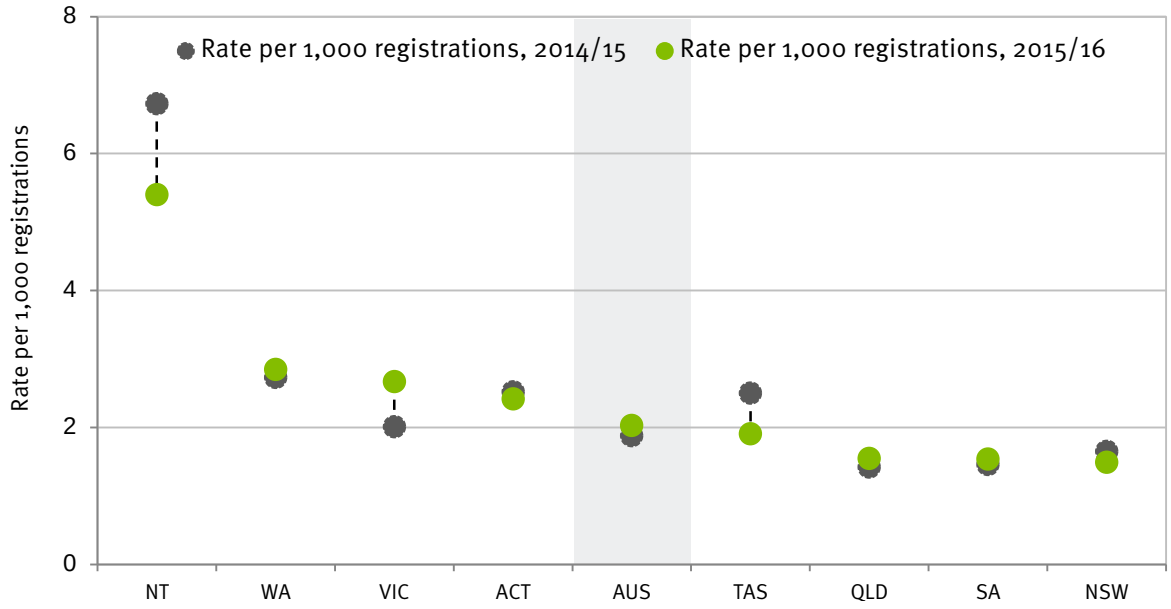
	2011/12	2014/15	2015/16
Total thefts	58,801	50,457	54,094
% change from 2014/15 to 2015/16			7.2%
% change from 2011/12 to 2015/16			-8.0%
Theft rate per 1,000 registrations	3.41	2.73	2.86
Theft rate per 1,000 population	2.61	2.14	2.26
Average number of thefts per day in Australia	161.1	138.2	148.2
Thefts by vehicle type			
Passenger/light commercials	47,690	39,731	43,249
Motorcycles	8,210	8,044	8,299
Other vehicles	2,901	2,682	2,546
% of thefts recovered			
All vehicles	71.3%	69.1%	69.7%
Passenger/light commercials	76.7%	75.3%	75.9%
Motorcycles	45.9%	45.8%	43.8%
Other vehicles	53.9%	46.5%	49.1%
Median vehicle age at time of theft	12 years	11 years	11 years
% of stolen vehicles aged			
0 - 4 years	16.7%	18.0%	18.8%
5 - 9 years	19.7%	22.0%	21.9%
10 - 14 years	18.7%	20.4%	21.3%
15 - 19 years	17.4%	17.1%	17.3%
20 - 24 years	14.2%	9.7%	8.7%
25 - 29 years	5.0%	4.3%	4.1%
30+ years	1.9%	2.0%	2.2%
Unknown age	6.5%	6.5%	5.8%
Type of theft locations			
Residential	50.1%	51.8%	52.7%
Street	30.0%	27.1%	25.0%
Business/Commercial/Government Services	10.3%	11.1%	11.7%
Car Park	2.7%	2.7%	3.0%
Outdoor Space/Facilities	1.8%	2.0%	1.9%

See notes 1, 2, 3, 4 for further information.

SHORT TERM THEFT

- When adjusted for late recoveries, short term thefts increased 10% in 2015/16 compared to the previous financial year but decreased 8% compared to five years ago (Table 2).
- The jurisdictions with the largest reductions in the past 12 months (after adjusting for late recoveries) were Tasmania (-22%), Northern Territory (-19%) and New South Wales (-7%) and there was a slight decline in the Austalian Capital Territory (-1%). In contrast, the increases were recorded in Victoria (+36%), Queensland (+11%), South Australia (+9%) and Western Australia (+6%).
- After adjusting for late recoveries, the rate of short term thefts per 1,000 registered vehicles increased to 2.03 in 2015/16 compared to 1.88 in 2014/15. Five years ago the theft rate was 2.43 per 1,000 registered vehicles.

Figure 1: Short term theft rate per 1,000 registrations for each jurisdiction, 2014/15 and 2015/16



See notes 1 & 3 for further information. See table 6 for rate values.

SHORT TERM VERSUS PROFIT MOTIVATED THEFTS

Short term theft is defined as vehicles stolen for opportunistic purposes not involving the vehicle's value such as use in the commission of other crimes, joyriding, or transport. All recovered vehicles regardless of their level of damage are classified as short term theft. Short term use will include an unknown but assumed small number of recovered vehicles that were recovered in a substantially stripped condition and were the likely target of profit motivated thieves.

Profit motivated theft is defined as vehicles stolen for conversion to profit either as a whole vehicle or as separated parts through various illegal methods. Vehicles stolen not recovered are used as the surrogate measure for profit motivated theft. Profit motivated volumes are potentially inflated by an unknown number of missing vehicles that are stolen and simply dumped in waterways and bush land.

- Passenger/light commercial vehicles accounted for 87% of all short term thefts with motorcycles accounting for a further 10%.
- The median age of short term theft targets has declined steadily from 13 years old in 2011/12 to 11 years old in 2015/16.
- The top three short term theft targets in 2015/16 were the Nissan Pulsar N15 MY95-00 (855 thefts), Holden Commodore VE MY06-13 (670 thefts), and the Holden Commodore VT MY97-00 (502 thefts).
- The top two locations with the highest number of short term thefts in 2015/16 were Queensland local government areas, namely the City of Brisbane (first place with 1,269 thefts), and the City of Gold Coast (second place with 1,082 thefts). The next three top locations were in Victoria, namely, City of Hume (823 thefts) in third place, City of Casey was fourth with 719 thefts and the City of Greater Geelong was fifth with 707 thefts.
- Overall, 31% of all short term thefts were recovered within 24 hours of the theft, 77% were recovered within 14 days and 87% were recovered within 30 days of the incident. The per cent of vehicles recovered within 24 hours has steadily declined from 40% in 2011/12 to 31% in 2015/16.
- Short term theft targets stolen in metropolitan areas of Australia were recovered on average 15.8kms from their theft location while vehicles stolen from non-metropolitan locations were recovered on average 38.1 kms away.

ADJUSTED FOR LATE RECOVERIES - WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?

The recovery status of all data used in this report is as at 14 August 2016 for NSW and 31 July 2016 for all other jurisiductions except TAS which is at 30 June 2016. Thefts from previous financial years have had more time to be recovered than vehicles recorded stolen in the current financial year. For example, during 2015/16 almost 11% of profit motivated thefts from 2014/15 were recovered and re-classified as a short term theft.

Adjusting the current financial year statistics for these expected recoveries during the next 12 months provides a more accurate comparison of the current statistics with those of previous years. Adjustment for late recoveries does not change the total number of vehicles reported stolen, however the number of recovered and unrecovered vehicles used in this report may not match other sources such as police crime data, which generally report recovered status as at the close of the data period.

Table 2: Short term theft overview, 2011/12 to 2015/16

	2011/12	2014/15		2015/16
Total short term thefts	41,933	34,869		37,728
Adjusted for late recoveries				38,437
% change from 2011/12 and 2014/15 to 2015/16 (adjusted for late recoveries)			**v's 2011/12**	**v's 2014/15**
Australian Capital Territory*			-8.1%	-1.0%
New South Wales			-32.5%	-6.8%
Northern Territory*			4.4%	-18.5%
Queensland			-25.4%	11.4%
South Australia			-30.8%	8.8%
Tasmania*			-28.0%	-22.1%
Victoria			41.9%	35.9%
Western Australia			0.7%	5.7%
Australia			-8.3%	10.2%
Average number of thefts per day in Australia				
Adjusted for late recoveries	115.0	95.5		105.3
Theft rate per 1,000 registrations	2.43	1.88		1.99
Adjusted for late recoveries				2.03
Vehicle body type as % of thefts				
Passenger/light commercials	87.3%	85.9%		87.1%
- Small passenger vehicle	23.0%	23.9%		24.8%
- Medium passenger vehicle	10.4%	9.5%		9.1%
- Large passenger vehicle	21.0%	17.0%		16.9%
- Sports	3.0%	2.8%		2.9%
- SUV	8.7%	12.4%		13.4%
- People mover	1.2%	1.0%		0.9%
- Light commercial utility	12.4%	14.2%		14.0%
- Light commerical van	3.4%	2.9%		2.7%
- Motor home	0.0%	0.1%		0.0%
- Unknown passenger vehicle	4.2%	2.1%		2.4%
Motorcycles	9.0%	10.6%		9.6%
Other vehicles	3.7%	3.6%		3.3%

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Table 2: Short term theft overview, 2011/12 to 2015/16 (cont.)

	2011/12	2014/15		2015/16
Median vehicle age at time of theft	13 years	11 years		11 years
% of stolen vehicles aged				
0 - 4 years	17.2%	19.8%		20.0%
5 - 9 years	19.9%	22.0%		21.9%
10 - 14 years	19.0%	20.6%		21.4%
15 - 19 years	18.2%	17.8%		18.4%
20 - 24 years	15.2%	10.0%		9.1%
25 - 29 years	5.1%	4.5%		4.2%
30+ years	1.6%	1.7%		1.8%
Unknown age	3.8%	3.6%		3.0%
Type of theft locations				
Residential	54.4%	55.7%		55.4%
Street	26.4%	23.0%		21.9%
Business/Commercial/Government Services	10.3%	11.7%		12.2%
Car Park	2.5%	2.7%		3.1%
Outdoor Space/facilities	1.9%	2.0%		1.9%
Time between theft and recovery				
% recovered within 1 day	39.6%	32.6%		30.6%
% recovered within 14 days	80.8%	76.2%		77.4%
% recovered within 30 days	87.2%	84.5%		86.9%
Mean distance between theft and recovery				
Metropolitan thefts	12.9 kms	15.7 kms		15.8 kms
Non-metropolitan thefts	40.0 kms	35.9 kms		38.1 kms

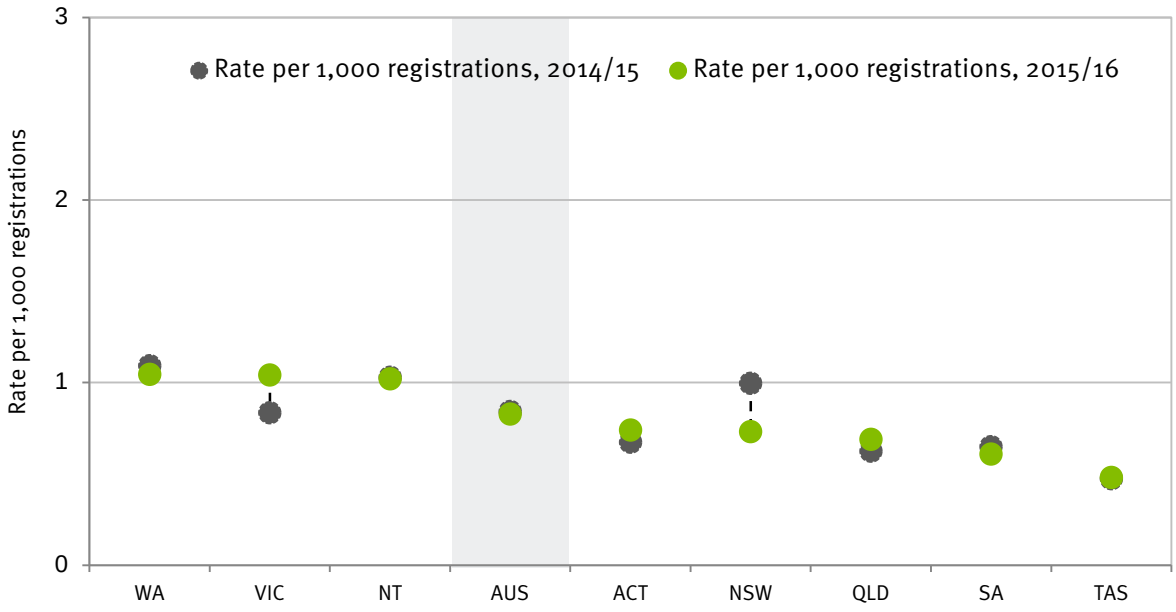
*Low numbers of thefts recorded in small jurisdictions may result in large percentage changes

See notes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 & 7 for further information.

PROFIT MOTIVATED THEFT

- When adjusted for late recoveries, profit motivated thefts comprised 29% of all motor vehicle thefts in Australia in 2015/16. The 15,657 profit motivated thefts in 2015/16 represented a slight increase of +0.4% from the 2014/15 total of 15,588 thefts but a -7% reduction to the 2011/12 total of 16,868 thefts.
- Compared to 2014/15 figures, New South Wales (-25%) recorded a considerable reduction in profit motivated thefts during 2015/16 (after adjusting for late recoveries). Western Australia (-3%) and South Australia (-3%) also had small reductions in profit motivated thefts. The remaining jurisdictions all showed an increase in profit motivated thefts with the largest increases in Victoria (+28%), Australian Capital Territory (+13%) and Queensland (+13%). Smaller increases were seen in Tasmania (+3%) and Northern Territory (+0.6%).
- After adjusting for late recoveries, the rate of profit motivated thefts in Australia during 2015/16 was 0.83 thefts per 1,000 registrations, with three jurisdictions recording a higher rate, namely Western Australia (1.05), Victoria (1.04) and the Northern Territory (1.02).

Figure 2: Profit motivated theft rate per 1,000 registrations for each jurisdiction, 2014/15 and 2015/16



See notes 1 & 3 for further information. See table 28 for rate values.

- Passenger/light commercial vehicles accounted for 64% of all profit motivated thefts in 2015/16 including large passenger vehicles which comprised 14% of the overall total.
- Motorcycles comprised 29% of all profit motivated thefts in 2015/16, which is almost three times larger than their 10% representation amongst short term thefts.
- The vehicles of choice for profit motivated thieves were 5 – 14 years old, accounting for two in every five (43%) profit motivated thefts in 2015/16.

Table 3: Profit motivated theft overview, 2011/12 to 2015/16

	2011/12	2014/15		2015/16
Total profit motivated thefts	16,868	15,588		16,366
Adjusted for late recoveries				15,657
% change from 2011/12 and 2014/15 to 2015/16 (Adjusted for late recoveries)			**v's 2011/12**	**v's 2014/15**
Australian Capital Territory*			-39.3%	13.3%
New South Wales			-37.8%	-24.6%
Northern Territory*			22.9%	0.6%
Queensland			2.3%	12.8%
South Australia			-28.2%	-2.7%
Tasmania*			-7.4%	3.2%
Victoria			35.0%	27.8%
Western Australia			13.1%	-3.1%
Australia			-7.2%	0.4%
Average number of thefts per day in Australia				
Adjusted for late recoveries	46.2	42.7		42.9
Theft rate per 1,000 registrations	0.98	0.84		0.86
Adjusted for late recoveries				0.83
Vehicle body type as % of thefts				
Passenger/light commercials	65.7%	62.8%		63.6%
- Small passenger vehicle	12.5%	11.9%		12.3%
- Medium passenger vehicle	6.6%	5.4%		5.4%
- Large passenger vehicle	16.8%	14.4%		14.0%
- Sports	3.4%	3.0%		3.0%
- SUV	8.1%	8.6%		10.4%
- People mover	1.0%	0.7%		0.7%
- Light commercial utility	10.1%	13.1%		13.1%
- Light commerical van	3.6%	3.3%		2.3%
- Motor home	0.1%	0.1%		0.1%
- Unknown passenger vehicle	3.4%	2.3%		2.4%
Motorcycles	26.3%	28.0%		28.5%
Other vehicles	7.9%	9.2%		7.9%

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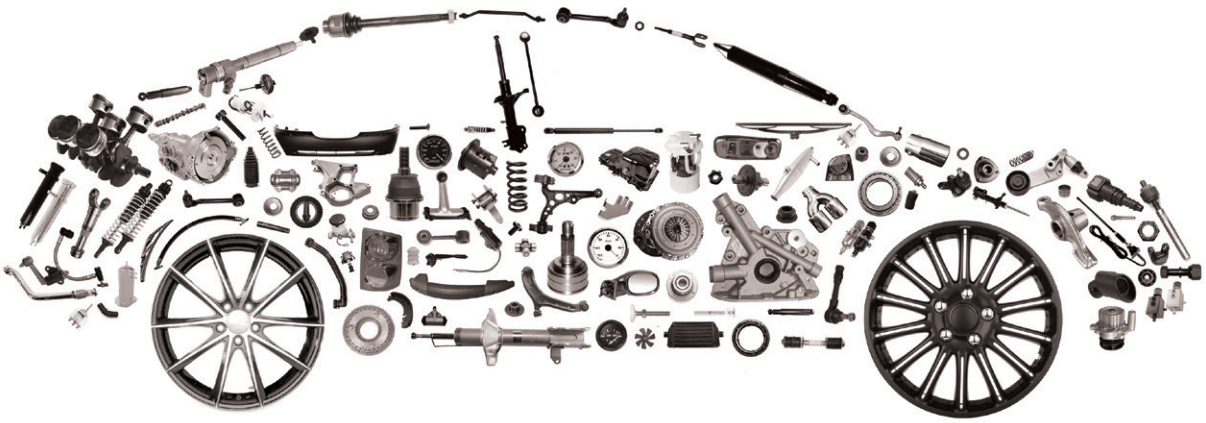
Table 3: Profit motivated theft overview, 2011/12 to 2015/16 (cont.)

	2011/12	2014/15		2015/16
Median vehicle age at time of theft	12 years	11years		11 years
% of stolen vehicles aged				
0 - 4 years	15.3%	14.0%		16.0%
5 - 9 years	19.4%	22.0%		21.8%
10 - 14 years	17.8%	19.8%		21.0%
15 - 19 years	15.5%	15.6%		14.7%
20 - 24 years	11.8%	9.1%		7.6%
25 - 29 years	4.7%	3.9%		3.8%
30+ years	2.6%	2.7%		3.0%
Unknown age	13.0%	12.8%		12.2%
Type of theft locations				
Residential	40.9%	44.1%		46.9%
Street	37.7%	35.1%		31.7%
Business/Commercial/Government Services	10.4%	9.9%		10.8%
Car Park	3.0%	2.8%		2.9%
Outdoor Space/Facilities	1.5%	1.9%		1.8%

*Low numbers of thefts recorded in small jurisdictions may result in large percentage changes

See notes 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5 for further information.



2015/16 SECTION 2

SHORT TERM VEHICLE THEFT

TRENDS

- There were 37,728 short term thefts recorded in 2015/16 which when adjusted for late recoveries corresponds to 38,437. This adjusted total was 3,568 (or 10%) more than the 34,869 recorded in the previous financial year (Table 4).
- The largest increase in short term thefts was seen in Victoria (+36%) followed by Queensland (+11%), South Australia (+9%) and Western Australia (+6%).
- The other jurisdictions recorded reductions in short term thefts, namely Tasmania (-22%), Northern Territory (-19%), New South Wales (-7%) and the Australian Capital Territory (-1%).
- Short term thefts increased in all vehicle types in 2015/16. Passenger and light commercial vehicles had the largest increase in short term thefts (+12%) followed by motorcycles (+3%) and other vehicles had a +2% increase in short term thefts.
- Passenger and light commercial vehicles accounted for 87% of short term thefts during the year and 90% of Australia's registrations (Table 5).
- Motorcycles accounted for 10% of Australia's total short term thefts in 2015/16, however in Western Australia they represented 34% of all short term thefts. Western Australia has a slightly higher proportion of motorcycle registrations than all other jurisdictions (6% of Western Australia's registered fleet, compared to 5% nationally).
- Australia's rate of short term motor vehicle theft in 2015/16 equates to 2.03 thefts per 1,000 registered vehicles or 1.61 thefts per 1,000 population. This compares to 2011/12 rates of 2.43 and 1.86 respectively (Table 6).

Table 4: Number and rate of short term thefts by jurisdiction, 2014/15 and 2015/16*

Passenger/light commercials	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	AUS
Thefts in 2015/16	635	6,952	756	5,299	1,906	806	11,587	4,903	32,844
Thefts in 2015/16 adjusted for late recoveries	647	7,091	762	5,369	1,931	811	11,820	4,949	33,380
Thefts in 2014/15	634	7,602	913	4,819	1,781	1,053	8,595	4,540	29,937
% change**	2.1%	-6.7%	-16.5%	11.4%	8.4%	-23.0%	37.5%	9.0%	11.5%
2015/16 theft rate per 1,000 registrations	2.40	1.44	5.51	1.49	1.50	1.95	2.68	2.49	1.96
2015/16 theft rate per 1,000 population	1.65	0.92	3.12	1.12	1.13	1.57	1.97	1.90	1.39
Motorcycles	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	AUS
Thefts in 2015/16	36	577	77	632	269	61	748	1,234	3,634
Thefts in 2015/16 adjusted for late recoveries	36	606	77	660	277	63	795	1,270	3,784
Thefts in 2014/15	55	632	99	532	237	82	727	1,320	3,684
% change**	-34.5%	-4.1%	-22.2%	24.1%	16.9%	-23.2%	9.4%	-3.8%	2.7%
2015/16 theft rate per 1,000 registrations	2.70	2.65	10.73	3.22	4.73	2.83	3.89	9.60	4.34
2015/16 theft rate per 1,000 population	0.09	0.08	0.32	0.14	0.16	0.12	0.13	0.49	0.16
Other vehicles	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	AUS
Thefts in 2015/16	12	320	14	247	27	18	344	268	1,250
Thefts in 2015/16 adjusted for late recoveries	12	326	14	250	27	18	357	269	1,273
Thefts in 2014/15	13	370	35	283	36	10	222	279	1,248
% change**	-7.7%	-11.9%	-60.0%	-11.7%	-25.0%	80.0%	60.8%	-3.6%	2.0%
2015/16 theft rate per 1,000 registrations	2.84	1.65	1.14	0.95	0.26	0.63	1.41	1.77	1.25
2015/16 theft rate per 1,000 population	0.03	0.04	0.06	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.06	0.10	0.05
All vehicles	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	AUS
Thefts in 2015/16	683	7,849	847	6,178	2,202	885	12,679	6,405	37,728
Thefts in 2015/16 adjusted for late recoveries	695	8,023	853	6,279	2,235	892	12,972	6,488	38,437
Thefts in 2014/15	702	8,604	1,047	5,634	2,054	1,145	9,544	6,139	34,869
% change**	-1.0%	-6.8%	-18.5%	11.4%	8.8%	-22.1%	35.9%	5.7%	10.2%
2015/16 theft rate per 1,000 registrations	2.42	1.49	5.40	1.55	1.54	1.91	2.67	2.85	2.03
2015/16 theft rate per 1,000 population	1.77	1.05	3.50	1.31	1.31	1.72	2.16	2.49	1.61

* The 2015/16 rates used in this table have been adjusted for late recoveries

** Low numbers of thefts recorded in small jurisdictions may result in large percentage changes

See notes 1, 2, 3, 5 & 8 for further information.

Table 5: Short term thefts by vehicle type in each jurisdiction, 2015/16*

	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	AUS
Passenger/light commercial vehicles									
Number of thefts	647	7,091	762	5,369	1,931	811	11,820	4,949	33,380
% of all thefts	93.1%	88.4%	89.3%	85.5%	86.4%	90.9%	91.1%	76.3%	86.8%
Number registered	269,133	4,940,802	138,377	3,595,157	1,289,389	415,938	4,406,697	1,988,367	17,043,860
% of total registrations	93.9%	92.1%	87.7%	88.5%	88.8%	89.1%	90.6%	87.5%	90.0%
Motorcycles									
Number of thefts	36	606	77	660	277	63	795	1,270	3,784
% of all thefts	5.2%	7.6%	9.0%	10.5%	12.4%	7.1%	6.1%	19.6%	9.8%
Number registered	13,312	229,006	7,176	204,932	58,610	22,249	204,413	132,277	871,975
% of total registrations	4.6%	4.3%	4.5%	5.0%	4.0%	4.8%	4.2%	5.8%	4.6%
Other vehicles									
Number of thefts	12	326	14	250	27	18	357	269	1,273
% of all thefts	1.7%	4.1%	1.6%	4.0%	1.2%	2.0%	2.8%	4.1%	3.3%
Number registered	4,225	197,207	12,305	262,897	104,160	28,499	253,508	152,391	1,015,192
% of total registrations	1.5%	3.7%	7.8%	6.5%	7.2%	6.1%	5.2%	6.7%	5.4%
All vehicles									
Number of thefts	695	8,023	853	6,279	2,235	892	12,972	6,488	38,437
Number registered	286,670	5,367,015	157,858	4,062,986	1,452,159	466,686	4,864,618	2,273,035	18,931,027

* The 2015/16 thefts have been adjusted for late recoveries

See notes 1, 2 & 5 for further information.

Table 6: Short term theft rate per 1,000 registrations and per 1,000 population by jurisdiction, 2011/12 to 2015/16

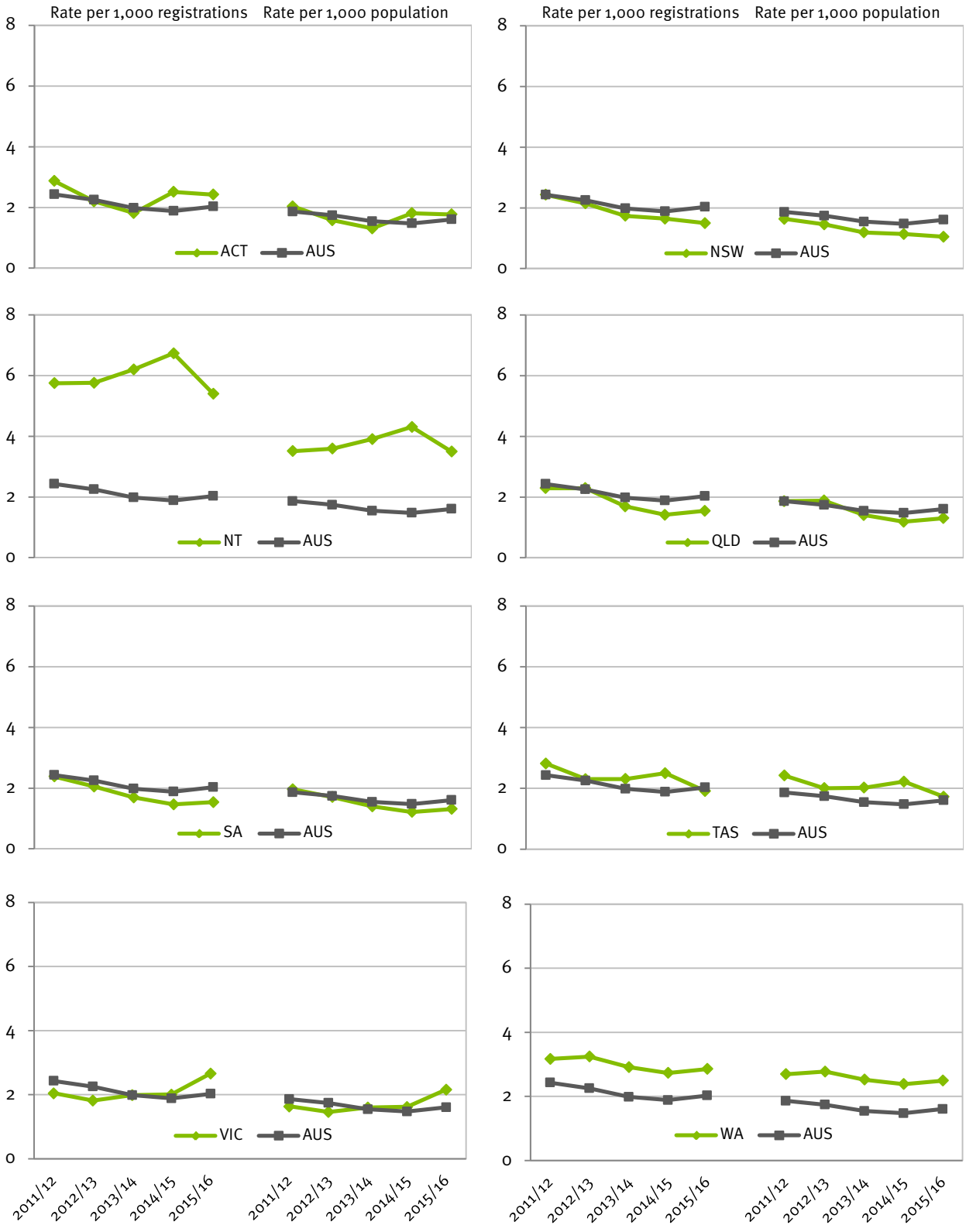
Theft rate per 1,000 registrations	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	AUS
2011/12	2.87	2.43	5.75	2.30	2.38	2.82	2.05	3.17	2.43
2012/13	2.20	2.14	5.76	2.29	2.05	2.30	1.82	3.24	2.25
2013/14	1.82	1.74	6.20	1.69	1.69	2.31	1.99	2.91	1.98
2014/15	2.52	1.65	6.73	1.42	1.46	2.50	2.01	2.73	1.88
2015/16*	2.42	1.49	5.40	1.55	1.54	1.91	2.67	2.85	2.03

Theft rate per 1,000 population	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	AUS
2011/12	2.04	1.64	3.51	1.86	1.96	2.42	1.64	2.69	1.86
2012/13	1.58	1.46	3.59	1.89	1.70	2.00	1.46	2.77	1.74
2013/14	1.31	1.19	3.91	1.41	1.40	2.02	1.60	2.52	1.55
2014/15	1.81	1.14	4.31	1.19	1.21	2.22	1.62	2.39	1.48
2015/16*	1.77	1.05	3.50	1.31	1.31	1.72	2.16	2.49	1.61

* The 2015/16 rates used in this table have been adjusted for late recoveries

See notes 1, 3 & 5 for further information.

Figure 3: Short term theft rate per 1,000 registrations and per 1,000 population by jurisdiction, 2011/12 to 2015/16*



* The 2015/16 rates used in these graphs have been adjusted for late recoveries

See notes 3 & 5 for further information.

WHAT TYPES OF VEHICLES WERE STOLEN?

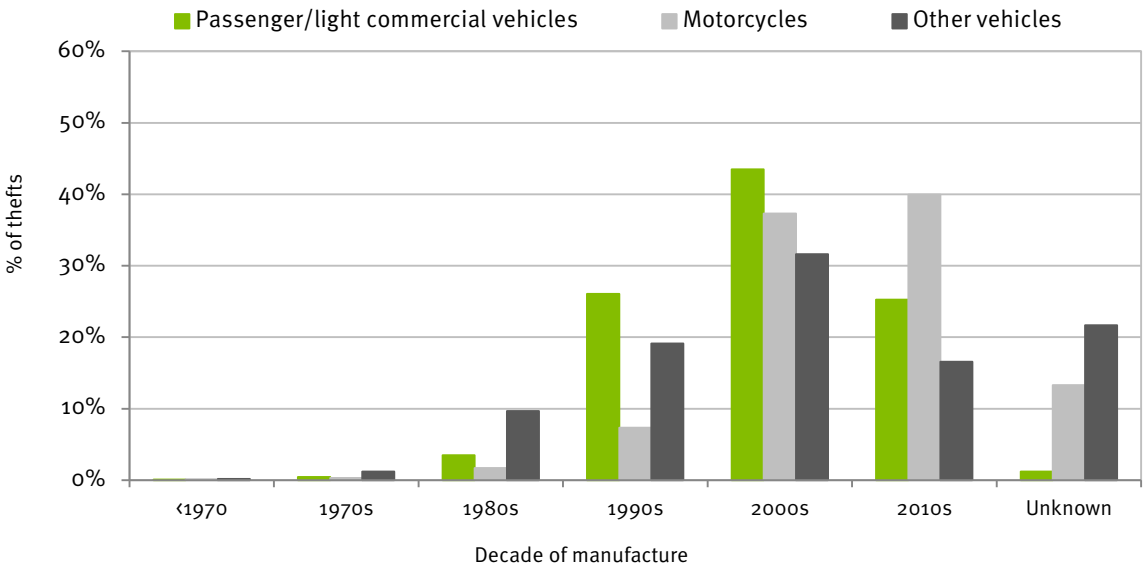
- Seven in ten (70%) of short term PLC thefts were manufactured in the 1990s or 2000s, with a mean age of 12.0 years (Table 7).
- In contrast, motorcycles stolen in 2015/165 were considerably younger with more than three quarters (77%) manufactured from 2000 onwards and an average age of only 7.9 years.

Table 7: Short term thefts by decade of manufacture, 2015/16

Decade of manufacture	Number of thefts in past 12 months	% of thefts in past 12 months	% of registered fleet	Theft rate per 1,000 registrations
Passenger/light commercials				
‹1970	29	0.1%	0.7%	0.24
1970s	145	0.4%	0.9%	0.97
1980s	1,146	3.5%	1.9%	3.59
1990s	8,557	26.1%	14.3%	3.52
2000s	14,275	43.5%	46.2%	1.81
2010s	8,302	25.3%	36.0%	1.35
Unknown	390	1.2%	0.1%	-
Total - Passenger/light commercials	32,844	100.0%	100.0%	1.93
Motorcycles				
‹1970	5	0.1%	1.1%	0.52
1970s	11	0.3%	1.8%	0.71
1980s	61	1.7%	3.9%	1.78
1990s	266	7.3%	11.0%	2.77
2000s	1,356	37.3%	43.9%	3.54
2010s	1,452	40.0%	37.6%	4.42
Unknown	483	13.3%	0.7%	-
Total - Motorcycles	3,634	100.0%	100.0%	4.17
Other vehicles				
‹1970	2	0.2%	2.1%	0.09
1970s	15	1.2%	4.7%	0.32
1980s	121	9.7%	12.0%	0.99
1990s	239	19.1%	18.0%	1.31
2000s	395	31.6%	37.3%	1.04
2010s	207	16.6%	25.1%	0.81
Unknown	271	21.7%	0.8%	-
Total - Other vehicles	1,250	100.0%	100.0%	1.23

See notes 1, 2, 3 & 8 for further information.

Figure 4: Short term thefts by vehicle type and decade of manufacture, 2015/16

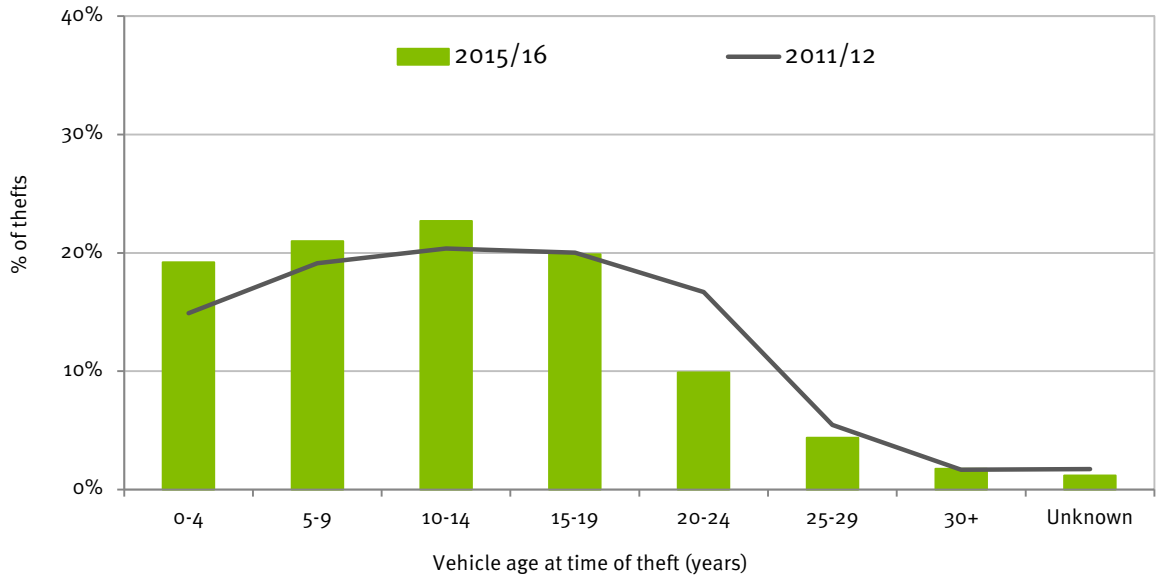


See notes 1 & 2 for further information.

PASSENGER AND LIGHT COMMERCIAL VEHICLES

- Compared to 5 years ago, there has been a shift away from thefts of passenger and light commercial vehicles aged 10 - 24 years towards vehicles aged 0 -14 years (Figure 5).

Figure 5: Short term passenger and light commercial thefts by age of vehicle, 2011/12 and 2015/16



See notes 1 & 2 for further information.

- Almost one in seven (12%) PLC vehicles of Australia's registered fleet do not have an immobiliser. These non-immobilised vehicles comprised almost one quarter (24%) of all PLC short term thefts in 2015/16 (Table 8).

Table 8: Passenger/light commercial vehicle short term thefts and registrations by immobiliser presence in each jurisdiction, 2015/16

Immobiliser type	Number of thefts in past 12 months	% of thefts in past 12 months	Number registered	% of registered fleet	Theft rate per 1,000 registrations
ACT					
Australian Standard	420	66.1%	238,270	88.5%	1.76
Non-Australian Standard	20	3.1%	4,007	1.5%	4.99
No Immobiliser	195	30.7%	26,856	10.0%	7.26
NSW					
Australian Standard	5,162	74.3%	4,286,303	86.8%	1.20
Non-Australian Standard	180	2.6%	80,013	1.6%	2.25
No Immobiliser	1,610	23.2%	574,486	11.6%	2.80
NT					
Australian Standard	613	81.1%	115,102	83.2%	5.33
Non-Australian Standard	16	2.1%	1,725	1.2%	9.28
No Immobiliser	127	16.8%	21,550	15.6%	5.89
QLD					
Australian Standard	4,351	82.1%	2,976,317	82.8%	1.46
Non-Australian Standard	120	2.3%	62,720	1.7%	1.91
No Immobiliser	828	15.6%	556,120	15.5%	1.49
SA					
Australian Standard	1,213	63.6%	1,032,452	80.1%	1.17
Non-Australian Standard	105	5.5%	38,709	3.0%	2.71
No Immobiliser	588	30.8%	218,228	16.9%	2.69
TAS					
Australian Standard	302	37.5%	303,858	73.1%	0.99
Non-Australian Standard	22	2.7%	10,333	2.5%	2.13
No Immobiliser	482	59.8%	101,747	24.5%	4.74
VIC					
Australian Standard	7,414	64.0%	3,768,688	85.5%	1.97
Non-Australian Standard	436	3.8%	112,608	2.6%	3.87
No Immobiliser	3,737	32.3%	525,401	11.9%	7.11
WA					
Australian Standard	4,522	92.2%	1,863,254	93.7%	2.43
Non-Australian Standard	160	3.3%	37,076	1.9%	4.32
No Immobiliser	221	4.5%	88,037	4.4%	2.51
Australia					
Australian Standard	23,997	73.1%	14,584,244	85.6%	1.65
Non-Australian Standard	1,059	3.2%	347,191	2.0%	3.05
No Immobiliser	7,788	23.7%	2,112,425	12.4%	3.69

See notes 1, 2, 3 & 9 for further information.

- The Nissan Pulsar N15 MY95-00 was, once again, the top short term theft target during the financial year with 855 thefts, followed by the Holden Commodore VE MY06-13 (670 thefts). They recorded an average value of $2,257 and $14,958 respectively (Table 9).

- The combined total of top 10 short term passenger and light commercial theft targets in 2015/16 accounted for 4,650 or 14% of PLC short term thefts and were valued at $32.6 million from a total of $387.5 million for all short term PLC thefts.

Table 9: Top passenger/light commercial vehicle short term theft targets by Make/Model/Series/Year Range, 2015/16

Ranking			Number of thefts		Sum of Glass's Guide value estimate	
2014/15	2015/16	Make Model Series Year Range	2014/15	2015/16	2014/15	2015/16
1	1	Nissan Pulsar N15 MY95_00	645	855	$1,551,683	$1,929,836
2	2	Holden Commodore VE MY06_13	551	670	$9,062,184	$10,022,362
3	3	Holden Commodore VT MY97_00	494	502	$1,916,553	$1,869,545
4	4	Toyota Hilux MY05_11	416	471	$7,234,647	$7,225,127
5	5	Holden Commodore VX MY00_02	415	434	$2,074,533	$2,035,558
6	6	Ford Falcon BA MY02_05	394	388	$2,636,541	$2,289,132
10	7	Holden Commodore VZ MY04_06	290	382	$2,469,012	$2,668,423
7	8	Holden Commodore VY MY02_04	351	365	$2,231,334	$2,179,808
9	9	Ford Falcon AU MY98_02	301	298	$1,949,679	$1,873,947
8	10	Hyundai Excel X3 MY94_00	327	285	$582,491	$484,813
11	11	Toyota Hilux MY98_04	269	258	$1,601,995	$1,344,311
15	11	Nissan Navara D40 MY05_15	204	258	$4,631,288	$5,117,844
13	12	Ford Falcon FG MY08_14	243	256	$4,879,662	$4,189,259
25	13	Toyota Hilux MY12_15	170	250	$5,274,724	$7,238,916
14	14	Toyota Corolla ZRE152R MY07_14	230	239	$3,513,730	$3,307,265
36	15	Holden Commodore VF MY13+	139	235	$4,834,977	$8,513,934
27	16	Mazda 3 BK MY04_09	166	229	$1,653,638	$2,018,580
23	17	Toyota Corolla ZRE182R MY12+	177	225	$3,738,227	$4,639,770
17	17	Holden Astra TS MY99_05	194	225	$675,935	$657,731
12	18	Nissan Pulsar N14 MY91_95	245	214	$439,660	$368,216
20	19	Toyota Corolla ZZE122R MY01_07	188	206	$1,222,205	$1,084,035
37	20	Holden Captiva CG MY06+	137	199	$2,813,323	$3,593,484
26	21	Ford Falcon BF MY05_08	168	190	$1,813,597	$1,819,409
25	22	Holden Rodeo RA MY03_08	170	189	$1,617,278	$1,426,643
30	23	Mitsubishi Lancer CE MY96_04	159	188	$374,831	$416,982
18	24	Holden Commodore VS MY95_97	192	186	$594,013	$568,785
22	25	Nissan Patrol GU MY97+	178	183	$3,204,211	$2,984,521
18	26	Toyota Hilux MY89_97	192	182	$777,387	$629,289
28	27	Toyota Camry ACV40R MY06_12	163	178	$2,074,180	$2,095,225
21	28	Mazda 3 BL MY09_14	179	171	$3,427,162	$3,020,199
38	29	Toyota Camry ASV50R MY11+	128	170	$3,460,934	$4,361,967
37	29	Mitsubishi Triton MN MY09_15	137	170	$3,451,489	$4,024,945
16	30	Toyota Hiace MY90_04	202	169	$1,083,193	$871,972

See notes 1, 2 & 10 for further information.

- More than two fifths (42%) of PLCs stolen for short term theft in 2015/16 were valued at less than $5,000 and a further 19% were valued between $5,000 and $9,999. At the other end of the scale, 6% of PLC thefts were valued between $30,000 and $49,999 and only 2% were valued at $50,000 or more (Table 10).

- Large passenger vehicles are becoming less dominant amongst short term theft targets. In 2011/12 large passenger vehicles represented 24% of PLC short term thefts and by 2015/16 this had fallen to 19%. However, despite this decrease they are still over represented amongst theft targets as they comprised only 14% of the registered fleet in 2015/16 (Figure 6).

- Compared to five years ago, the proportion of small passenger, SUV's and light commercial utilities as short term theft targets have all increased. In 2015/16 small passenger vehicles comprised 28% of all PLC short term thefts, the largest vehicle category for short term thefts (Table 11).

Table 10: Short term passenger and light commercial thefts by Glass's Guide value estimates, 2015/16

Vehicle value categories	Number of thefts in past 12 months	% of thefts in past 12 months	Total estimated Glass's guide value	% of total estimated Glass's guide values
› $0 to ‹ $5,000	13,775	41.9%	$37,497,518	9.7%
$5,000 to ‹ $10,000	6,367	19.4%	$43,369,315	11.2%
$10,000 to ‹ $20,000	6,591	20.1%	$96,620,448	24.9%
$20,000 to ‹ $30,000	3,279	10.0%	$78,957,312	20.4%
$30,000 to ‹ $50,000	2,086	6.4%	$77,219,772	19.9%
$50,000+	746	2.3%	$53,867,713	13.9%
Grand total	32,844	100.0%	$387,532,078	100.0%

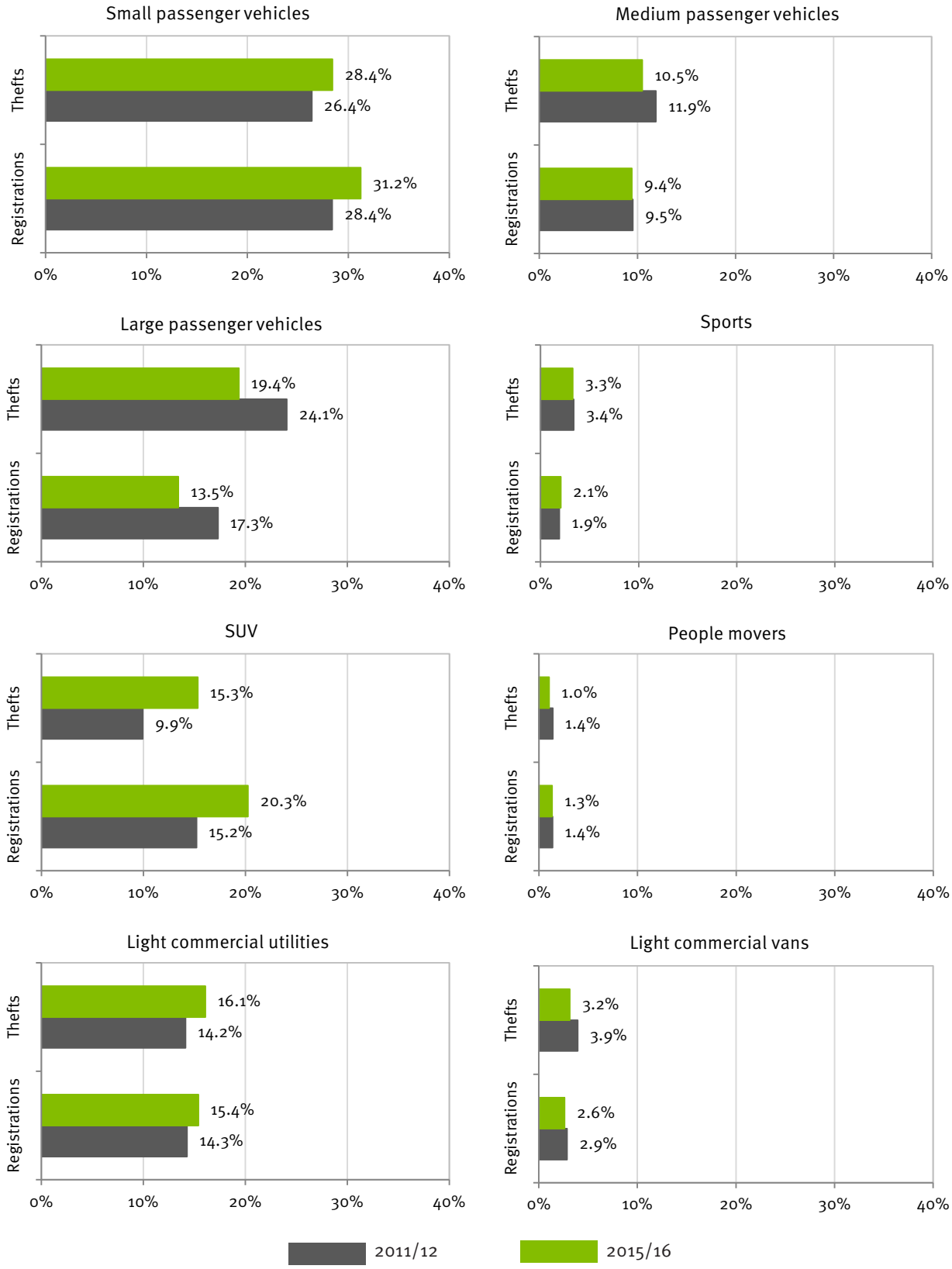
See notes 1, 2 & 10 for further information.

Table 11: Number and rate of short term thefts of passenger/light commercial vehicles by segment, 2014/15 and 2015/16

Vehicle segment	Number of thefts		% of thefts		Theft rate per 1,000 registrations	
	2014/15	2015/16	2014/15	2015/16	2014/15	2015/16
Small passenger	8,347	9,340	27.9%	28.4%	1.61	1.75
Medium passenger	3,323	3,444	11.1%	10.5%	2.12	2.18
Large passenger	5,922	6,361	19.8%	19.4%	2.64	3.02
Sports	964	1,081	3.2%	3.3%	2.82	3.01
SUV	4,340	5,037	14.5%	15.3%	1.29	1.35
People mover	343	341	1.1%	1.0%	1.53	1.49
Light commercial utility	4,939	5,284	16.5%	16.1%	1.92	1.98
Light commercial van	1,003	1,036	3.4%	3.2%	2.29	2.34
Motor home	19	15	0.1%	0.0%	0.82	0.62
Unknown passenger	737	905	2.5%	2.8%	1.09	1.56

See notes 1, 2 & 3 for further information.

Figure 6: Short term passenger/light commercial vehicle thefts and registrations by vehicle segment, 2011/12 and 2015/16



See notes 1 & 2 for further information.

Table 12: Top short term passenger/light commercial vehicle theft targets, 2014/15 and 2015/16

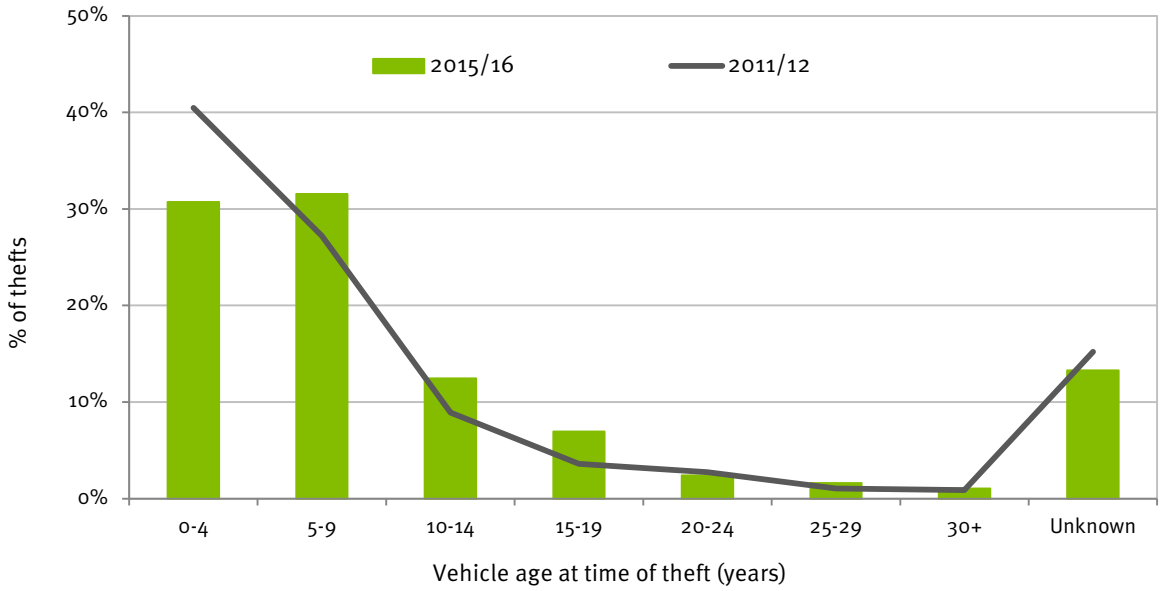
Segment / Make model series year	Number of thefts	
	2014/15	2015/16
Small passenger		
Nissan Pulsar N15 MY95_00	645	855
Hyundai Excel X3 MY94_00	327	285
Toyota Corolla ZRE152R MY07_14	230	239
Medium passenger		
Toyota Camry ACV40R MY06_12	163	178
Toyota Camry ASV50R MY11+	128	170
Toyota Camry SXV20R MY97_02	146	154
Large passenger		
Holden Commodore VE MY06_13	551	670
Holden Commodore VT MY97_00	494	502
Holden Commodore VX MY00_02	415	434
Sports		
Audi A5 8T MY07+	40	45
Subaru Impreza WRX MY94_98	34	32
Toyota Celica ST204 MY94_99	29	31
SUV		
Holden Captiva CG MY06+	137	199
Toyota Landcruiser 80 Series MY90_98	181	160
Toyota Landcruiser 100 Series MY98_07	140	146
People mover		
Kia Grand Carnival VQ MY06_15	25	30
Toyota Tarago YR22 MY85_90	26	22
Kia Carnival KV MY03_06	32	21
Light commercial utility		
Toyota Hilux MY05_11	416	471
Toyota Hilux MY98_04	269	258
Nissan Navara D40 MY05_15	204	258
Light commercial van		
Toyota Hiace MY90_04	200	169
Toyota Hiace MY05+	97	144
Mitsubishi Express SJ MY94_14	106	98

See notes 1 & 2 for further information.

MOTORCYCLES

- Compared to 5 years ago, there has been a shift from theft of motorcycles vehicles aged 0-4 years towards vehicles aged 5-9 years old followed by 0 - 4 years old (Figure 7).

Figure 7: Short term motorcycle thefts by age of vehicle, 2011/12 and 2015/16



See notes 1 & 2 for further information.

Table 13: Short term motorcycle thefts by market segment, 2014/15 and 2015/16

Vehicle segment	Number of thefts		% of thefts	
	2014/15	2015/16	2014/15	2015/16
On-road	1,959	2,004	53.2%	55.1%
- Standard	157	171	4.3%	4.7%
- Sports	594	695	16.1%	19.1%
- Touring	80	70	2.2%	1.9%
- Cruiser	86	100	2.3%	2.8%
- Scooter	909	804	24.7%	22.1%
- Unknown	133	164	3.6%	4.5%
Off-road	681	627	18.5%	17.3%
- ATV	102	108	2.8%	3.0%
- Dirt	152	112	4.1%	3.1%
- Sport	288	270	7.8%	7.4%
- Mini	43	27	1.2%	0.7%
- Unknown	96	110	2.6%	3.0%
Unknown motorcycle	1,044	1,003	28.3%	27.6%
Total motorcycles	3,684	3,634	100.0%	100.0%

See notes 1 & 2 for further information.

- One in five (21%) of the short term motorcycles thefts in 2015/16 were manufactured by Honda where make was recorded (Table 14).
- The top four motorcycle theft makes, namely Honda, Yamaha, Kawasaki and Suzuki comprised more than half (57%) of the known motorcycle short term thefts in 2015/16.
- Honda and Ducati had the largest increase in motorcycle short term thefts up +15 thefts each (+2% and +44%, respectively) while KTM and Znen had the greatest reductions, down 32 thefts (-18%) and 22 thefts (-69%).

Table 14: Top motorcycle short term theft targets by make, 2014/15 and 2015/16

Ranking			Number of thefts		% of thefts	
2014/15	2015/16	Make	2014/15	2015/16	2014/15	2015/16
1	1	Honda	707	722	19.8%	20.6%
2	2	Yamaha	575	566	16.1%	16.1%
3	3	Kawasaki	363	369	10.2%	10.5%
4	4	Suzuki	352	334	9.9%	9.5%
5	5	KTM	173	141	4.9%	4.0%
6	6	SYM	128	117	3.6%	3.3%
8	7	Hyosung	102	115	2.9%	3.3%
7	8	Longjia	116	100	3.3%	2.9%
10	9	Triumph	81	94	2.3%	2.7%
12	10	Kymco	70	77	2.0%	2.2%
9	11	Piaggio	95	75	2.7%	2.1%
13	12	TGB	67	68	1.9%	1.9%
14	13	Adly	57	63	1.6%	1.8%
16	14	Harley Davidson	49	55	1.4%	1.6%
17	15	Aprilia	40	50	1.1%	1.4%
11	15	Vmoto	71	50	2.0%	1.4%
18	16	Ducati	34	49	1.0%	1.4%
17	17	Vespa	40	43	1.1%	1.2%
22	18	BMW	26	40	0.7%	1.1%
21	19	Baotian	29	34	0.8%	1.0%
15	20	Bolwell	50	32	1.4%	0.9%
19	20	Husqvarna	33	32	0.9%	0.9%
25	21	Bollini	16	28	0.4%	0.8%
23	22	CFMoto	23	24	0.6%	0.7%
26	23	Polaris	12	17	0.3%	0.5%
28	24	BUG	10	13	0.3%	0.4%
26	25	PGO	12	12	0.3%	0.3%
25	26	Daelim	16	11	0.4%	0.3%
27	26	Husaberg	11	11	0.3%	0.3%
20	27	Znen	32	10	0.9%	0.3%
24	28	Sachs	19	9	0.5%	0.3%
31	28	Atomik	5	9	0.1%	0.3%
28	29	FYM	10	8	0.3%	0.2%
33	30	Peugeot	3	6	0.1%	0.2%
30	30	MV Agusta	7	6	0.2%	0.2%

See notes 1, 2 & 10 for further information.

Table 15: Top motorcycle short term theft targets by make and model, 2014/15 and 2015/16

Motorcycle Make and Model	Segment	Short term thefts	
		2014/15	2015/16
Honda CT110 105cc MY80_11	On-road standard	71	78
Yamaha WR450 449cc MY03+	Off-road sport	34	37
Yamaha YZF-R1 998cc MY98+	On-road sport	27	33
Hyosung GT650 647cc MY03+	On-road sport	28	33
Suzuki DR-Z400 398cc MY00+	Off-road dirt	45	32
Kawasaki Ninja 300 296cc MY12+	On-road sport	28	32
Hyosung GT250 249cc MY02_14	On-road sport	34	31
Kawasaki Ninja 250R 249cc MY07_12	On-road sport	20	29
Suzuki GSX-R1000 999cc MY01+	On-road sport	18	27
Yamaha YZF-R6 599cc MY98+	On-road sport	27	24
Suzuki GSX-R600 599cc MY97+	On-road sport	25	22
Honda CBR1000RR 999cc MY04+	On-road sport	14	20
Honda CBR125R 125cc MY07_12	On-road sport	11	19
Yamaha YZF-R15 149cc MY11+	On-road sport	4	18
Honda Lead 100 103cc MY06_11	On-road scooter	16	17
Honda CBR250R 249cc MY11_14	On-road sport	30	17
Kawasaki KLX250 249cc MY93+	Off-road sport	18	15
Yamaha WR250 249cc MY90+	Off-road sport	16	15
Honda CBR600RR 599cc MY03+	On-road sport	17	15
Honda VTR250 249cc MY97_12	On-road sport	7	15
Triumph Street Triple 675cc MY07+	On-road sport	5	15
Honda CBR500R 471cc MY13+	On-road sport	7	14
Honda Today 50 49cc MY03+	On-road scooter	11	14
Piaggio Zip 50 50cc MY03+	On-road scooter	17	13
Triumph Daytona 0cc MY92+	On-road sport	14	13

See notes 1 & 2 for further information.

- Motorcycles with an engine cubic capacity of 50 cc or less comprised one sixth (16%) of short term thefts in 2015/16 (Table 16).

- The majority (86%) of motorcycles stolen for short term use in 2015/16 were registered (Table 17).

Table 16: Short term motorcycle thefts by engine capacity, 2014/15 and 2015/16

Engine capacity	Number of thefts		% of thefts	
	2014/15	2015/16	2014/15	2015/16
50 cc or less	679	589	18.4%	16.2%
51 - 100 cc	41	27	1.1%	0.7%
101 - 150 cc	427	453	11.6%	12.5%
151 - 200 cc	65	52	1.8%	1.4%
201 - 250 cc	534	490	14.5%	13.5%
251 - 500 cc	373	394	10.1%	10.8%
501 - 750 cc	466	451	12.6%	12.4%
751 - 1000 cc	202	247	5.5%	6.8%
1001 cc or more	122	132	3.3%	3.6%
Unknown motorcycle	775	799	21.0%	22.0%

See notes 1 & 2 for further information.

Table 17: Short term motorcycle thefts by registration status, 2014/15 and 2015/16

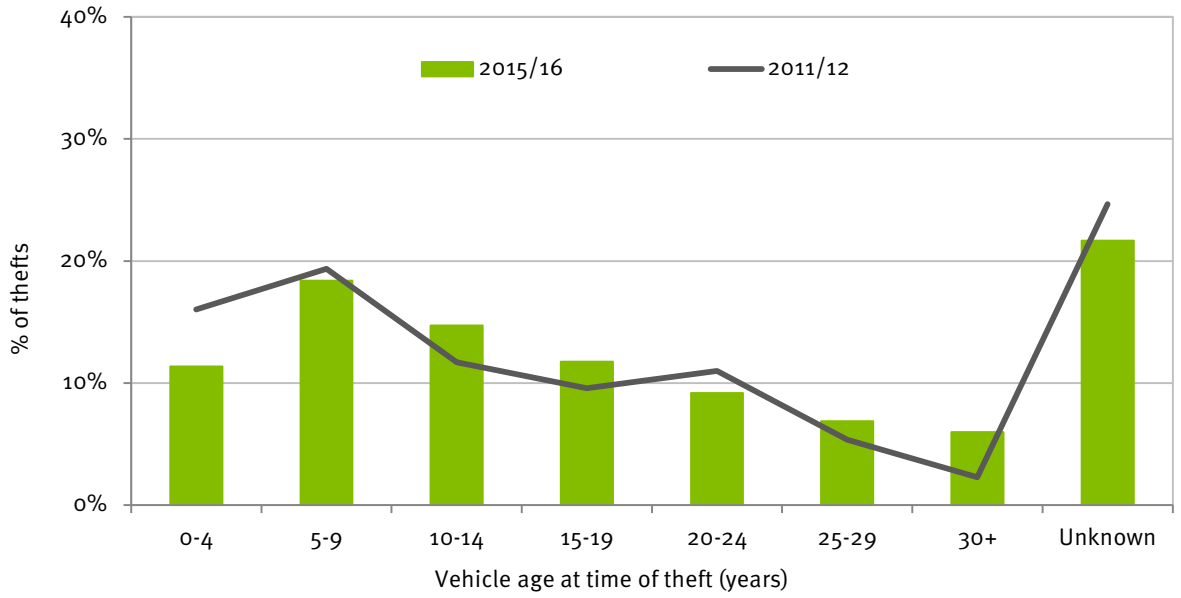
Registration Status	Number of thefts		% of thefts	
	2014/15	2015/16	2014/15	2015/16
Registered	3,099	3,122	84.1%	85.9%
Unregistered	585	512	15.9%	14.1%
Grand Total	3,684	3,634	100.0%	100.0%

See notes 1 & 2 for further information.

OTHER VEHICLES

- There has been a slight shift from theft of other vehicles aged 0-9 years old to those aged 5-14 years when comparing thefts in 2015/16 to those in 2011/12. (Figure 8).
- More than half (57%) of the short term other vehicle thefts in 2015/16 were heavy trucks (Table 18).
- Tractors followed by excavators made up the greatest proportion of heavy plant and equipment thefts, with 23% and 15% respectively.

Figure 8: Short term other vehicle thefts by age of vehicle, 2011/12 and 2015/16



See notes 1 & 2 for further information.

Table 18: Short term other vehicle theft by segment, 2014/15 and 2015/16

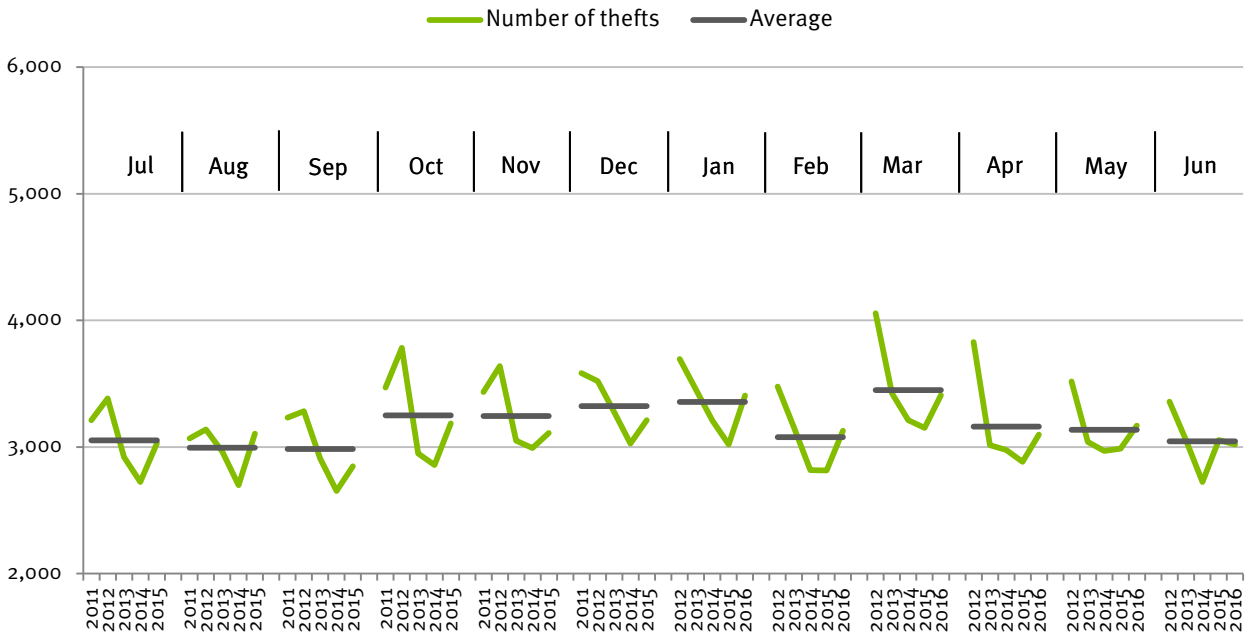
Engine capacity	Number of thefts		% of thefts	
	2014/15	2015/16	2014/15	2015/16
Heavy plant and equipment	244	229	19.6%	18.3%
- Tractor	58	53	23.8%	23.1%
- Excavator	29	34	11.9%	14.8%
- Skidsteer	28	27	11.5%	11.8%
- Forklift	11	11	4.5%	4.8%
- Loader	11	8	4.5%	3.5%
- Mower	11	5	4.5%	2.2%
- Roller	2	4	0.8%	1.7%
- Backhoe	5	3	2.0%	1.3%
- Bulldozer	5	3	2.0%	1.3%
- Crane	0	1	0.0%	0.4%
- Grader	3	1	1.2%	0.4%
- Scraper	1	0	0.4%	0.0%
- Sweeper	1	0	0.4%	0.0%
- Other	1	1	0.4%	0.4%
- Unknown	78	78	32.0%	34.1%
- Subtotal: Heavy plant and equipment	244	229	100.0%	100.0%
Heavy truck	667	717	53.4%	57.4%
Heavy unknown	7	5	0.6%	0.4%
Bus	88	72	7.1%	5.8%
Other - not elsewhere classified	46	27	3.7%	2.2%
Unknown body type	196	200	15.7%	16.0%

See notes 1 & 2 for further information.

WHEN WERE THEY STOLEN?

- On average, there were 3,144 short term thefts per month across Australia in 2015/16. This included 2,737 PLC thefts, 303 motorcycles thefts and 104 other vehicle thefts per month.
- Averaged over the past five years, short term thefts were generally low in the months of June, July, August and September. In contrast higher numbers of thefts were generally recorded between October and March each year with the exception of February which has fewer days.
- Since October 2012, there appears to be a general downward trend in short term thefts (Figure 9).
- In 2015/16 the highest number of thefts were recorded in March (3,410 thefts) and the lowest was in September (2,849).

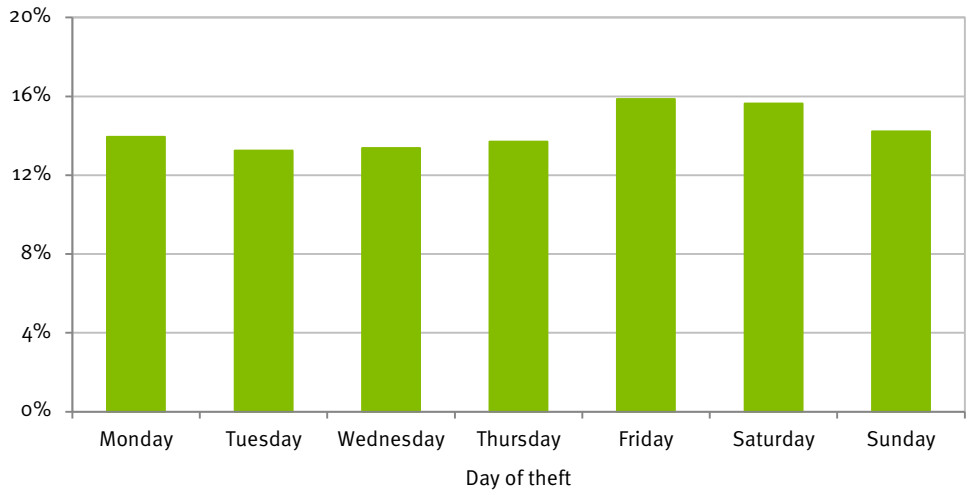
Figure 9: Number of short term thefts by month stolen, 2011/12 to 2015/16



See note 1 for further information.

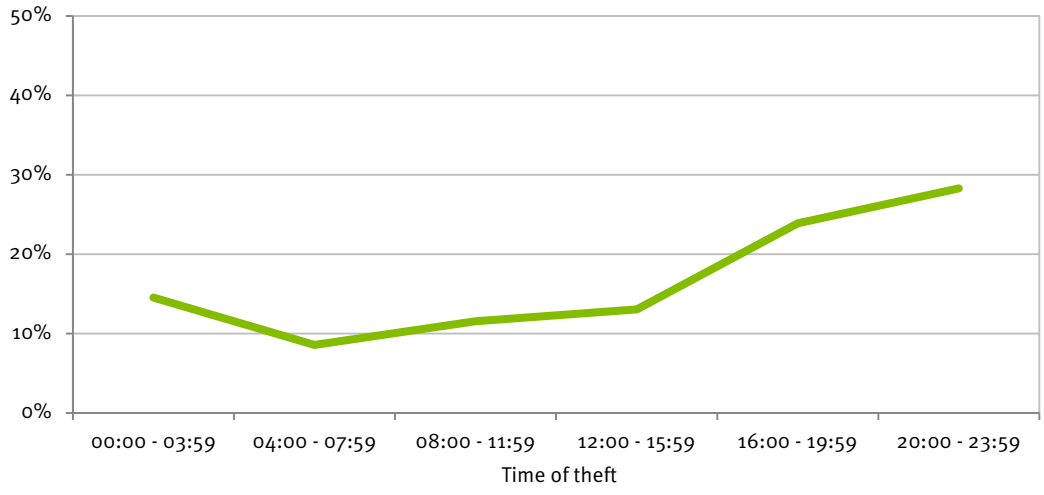
- Overall Fridays and Saturdays were the most popular days for short term thefts, each comprising 16% of thefts (Figure 10).
- Almost three in ten (28%) short term thefts occurred between 8 pm and midnight. A further 24% occurred between 4 pm and 7.59 pm (Figure 11).

Figure 10: Number of short term thefts by day of week, 2015/16



See note 1 for further information.

Figure 11: Number of short term thefts by time of day, 2015/16



See notes 1 & 11 for further information.

- One third (31%) of all recorded short term PLC thefts in the past 12 months were recovered within 24 hours of the theft. By seven days this figure had increased to 69% and to 78% after 14 days. The length of time to recovery for other vehicles was similar to PLCs whereas motorcycles took slightly longer to be recovered with 59% after seven days and 67% after 14 days (Table 19).

Table 19: Time to recovery of short term thefts, 2015/16

Time interval between theft and recovery	Number of thefts	Cumulative % of recovered vehicles
Passenger and light commercials		
Less than 1 day	10,130	30.8%
1 day	4,090	43.3%
2 days	2,480	50.8%
3 days	1,720	56.1%
4 days	1,355	60.2%
5 days	1,104	63.6%
6 days	877	66.2%
7 days	800	68.7%
8 days	641	70.6%
9 days	556	72.3%
10 days	478	73.8%
11 days	425	75.1%
12 days	405	76.3%
13 days	366	77.4%
14 days	331	78.4%
15 to 30 days	3,045	87.7%
31 to 60 days	1,978	93.7%
61 to 90 days	836	96.3%
91 to 180 days	817	98.8%
181 to 365 days	318	99.7%
Unknown	92	100.0%
Motorcycles		
Less than 1 day	972	26.7%
1 day	383	37.3%
2 days	234	43.7%
3 days	153	47.9%
4 days	118	51.2%
5 days	100	53.9%
6 days	86	56.3%
7 days	81	58.5%
8 days	48	59.9%
9 days	56	61.4%
10 days	64	63.2%
11 days	53	64.6%
12 days	37	65.6%
13 days	31	66.5%
14 days	33	67.4%
15 to 30 days	421	79.0%
31 to 60 days	305	87.4%
61 to 90 days	171	92.1%
91 to 180 days	183	97.1%
181 to 365 days	84	99.4%
Unknown	21	100.0%

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Table 19: Time to recovery of short term thefts, 2015/16 (cont.)

Time interval between theft and recovery	Number of thefts	Cumulative % of recovered vehicles
Other vehicles		
Less than 1 day	441	35.3%
1 day	135	46.1%
2 days	111	55.0%
3 days	69	60.5%
4 days	68	65.9%
5 days	43	69.4%
6 days	36	72.2%
7 days	17	73.6%
8 days	12	74.6%
9 days	16	75.8%
10 days	16	77.1%
11 days	9	77.8%
12 days	8	78.5%
13 days	15	79.7%
14 days	13	80.7%
15 to 30 days	94	88.2%
31 to 60 days	69	93.8%
61 to 90 days	33	96.4%
91 to 180 days	27	98.6%
181 to 365 days	14	99.7%
Unknown	4	100.0%

See notes 1, 2 & 6 for further information.

WHERE WERE THEY STOLEN?

- The top local government areas (LGA) for volume of short term thefts were the large and densely populated Cities of Brisbane (1,269 thefts) and the Gold Coast (1,082 thefts) (Table 20).

Table 20: Top 50 areas for short term thefts ranked by number of thefts, 2014/15 and 2015/16

State / Territory	LGA name	Number of thefts		Theft rate per 1,000 population	
		2014/15	2015/16	2014/15	2015/16
QLD	Brisbane (City)	1,444	1,269	1.26	1.09
QLD	Gold Coast (City)	857	1,082	1.57	1.95
VIC	Hume (City)	652	823	3.46	4.24
VIC	Casey (City)	436	719	1.54	2.46
VIC	Greater Geelong (City)	567	707	2.52	3.08
ACT	Greater ACT	702	683	1.82	1.75
QLD	Logan (City)	625	640	2.05	2.07
VIC	Greater Dandenong (City)	403	613	2.70	4.01
VIC	Whittlesea (City)	462	595	2.47	3.05
QLD	Townsville (City)	332	585	1.73	3.02
WA	Stirling (City)	649	583	2.87	2.56
VIC	Darebin (City)	454	527	3.05	3.49
VIC	Moreland (City)	444	524	2.72	3.14
NSW	Blacktown (City)	519	507	1.56	1.49
VIC	Brimbank (City)	541	504	2.74	2.53
VIC	Melbourne (City)	320	442	2.62	3.43
VIC	Wyndham (City)	363	432	1.82	2.06
WA	Wanneroo (City)	344	416	1.86	2.20
VIC	Monash (City)	246	415	1.33	2.22
QLD	Moreton Bay (Regional Council)	411	409	0.99	0.96
QLD	Cairns (Regional Council)	323	406	1.89	2.36
VIC	Port Phillip (City)	280	395	2.67	3.69
NT	Darwin (City)	462	375	5.62	4.52
VIC	Frankston (City)	191	359	1.42	2.64
VIC	Knox (City)	237	342	1.53	2.20
VIC	Ballarat (City)	256	333	2.55	3.28
WA	Belmont (City)	266	326	6.52	7.89
WA	Swan (City)	307	323	2.38	2.42
SA	Salisbury (City)	269	313	1.96	2.26
WA	Gosnells (City)	296	312	7.22	7.57
SA	Port Adelaide Enfield (City)	261	297	2.13	2.40
WA	Rockingham (City)	214	287	93.25	126.82
VIC	Yarra (City)	251	284	2.91	3.19
NSW	Newcastle (City)	251	279	1.57	1.73
VIC	Melton (Shire)	237	277	1.86	2.09
QLD	Ipswich (City)	208	274	1.11	1.42
SA	Charles Sturt (City)	226	272	2.01	2.38
NSW	Penrith (City)	302	268	1.56	1.35
VIC	Kingston (City)	131	265	0.86	1.72
NSW	Lake Macquarie (City)	315	260	1.56	1.27
NSW	Bankstown (City)	284	254	1.42	1.25
VIC	Moonee Valley (City)	198	251	1.69	2.10
TAS	Launceston (City)	223	248	3.32	3.70
NSW	Liverpool (City)	332	247	1.66	1.21
VIC	Maribyrnong (City)	241	246	2.95	2.95
NSW	Sydney (City)	287	244	1.45	1.19
VIC	Whitehorse (City)	205	243	1.25	1.47
QLD	Sunshine Coast (Regional Council)	229	243	0.68	0.71
VIC	Stonnington (City)	187	242	1.77	2.24
NSW	Wollongong (City)	295	241	1.43	1.15

See notes 1, 3 & 12 for further information.

- When expressed as a rate per 1,000 population, the top theft areas were the Shire of Broome (9.71 thefts per 1,000 population), the City of Belmont (7.89) and the City of Gosnells (7.57) (Table 21).

Table 21: Top 50 areas for short term thefts ranked by theft rate per 1,000 population, 2014/15 and 2015/16

State / Territory	LGA name	Number of thefts		Theft rate per 1,000 population	
		2014/15	2015/16	2014/15	2015/16
WA	Broome (Shire)	161	168	9.34	9.71
WA	Belmont (City)	266	326	6.52	7.89
WA	Gosnells (City)	296	312	7.22	7.57
WA	Kalgoorlie/Boulder (City)	99	177	2.98	5.35
WA	Victoria Park (Town)	176	188	4.64	4.89
NT	Palmerston (City)	223	162	6.61	4.68
WA	Fremantle (City)	154	144	5.02	4.64
NT	Darwin (City)	462	375	5.62	4.52
NT	Katherine (Town)	56	48	5.07	4.32
NSW	Dubbo (City)	154	180	3.71	4.29
VIC	Hume (City)	652	823	3.46	4.24
WA	Bassendean (Town)	46	68	2.84	4.22
VIC	Greater Dandenong (City)	403	613	2.70	4.01
NT	Alice Springs (Town)	134	111	4.74	3.97
TAS	Launceston (City)	223	248	3.32	3.70
VIC	Port Phillip (City)	280	395	2.67	3.69
VIC	Darebin (City)	454	527	3.05	3.49
VIC	Melbourne (City)	320	442	2.62	3.43
TAS	Brighton (Municipality)	71	54	4.49	3.37
SA	Adelaide (City)	89	78	3.92	3.37
TAS	Glenorchy (City)	220	152	4.82	3.32
VIC	Ballarat (City)	256	333	2.55	3.28
NSW	Moree Plains (Area)	82	46	5.78	3.27
WA	Bunbury (City)	106	111	3.11	3.22
VIC	Yarra (City)	251	284	2.91	3.19
VIC	Moreland (City)	444	524	2.72	3.14
NSW	Armidale Dumaresq (Area)	38	78	1.50	3.08
VIC	Greater Geelong (City)	567	707	2.52	3.08
VIC	Whittlesea (City)	462	595	2.47	3.05
QLD	Townsville (City)	332	585	1.73	3.02
VIC	Maribyrnong (City)	241	246	2.95	2.95
WA	Armadale (City)	222	215	2.89	2.68
VIC	Frankston (City)	191	359	1.42	2.64
NSW	Wagga Wagga (City)	177	165	2.82	2.60
WA	Stirling (City)	649	583	2.87	2.56
WA	South Perth (City)	98	117	2.12	2.53
VIC	Brimbank (City)	541	504	2.74	2.53
VIC	Casey (City)	436	719	1.54	2.46
WA	Swan (City)	307	323	2.38	2.42
SA	Port Adelaide Enfield (City)	261	297	2.13	2.40
SA	Charles Sturt (City)	226	272	2.01	2.38
NT	Litchfield (Municipality)	68	56	3.03	2.37
VIC	Hepburn (Shire)	15	35	1.01	2.37
QLD	Cairns (Regional Council)	323	406	1.89	2.36
WA	Bayswater (City)	187	163	2.66	2.31
WA	Canning (City)	167	226	1.71	2.30
SA	Salisbury (City)	269	313	1.96	2.26
VIC	Stonnington (City)	187	242	1.77	2.24
WA	Cockburn (City)	282	240	2.67	2.23
VIC	Monash (City)	246	415	1.33	2.22

See notes 1, 3 & 13 for further information.

- The largest increase in short term thefts were recorded in the City of Casey, Victoria (+283 thefts) and the greatest reduction was seen in the City of Brisbane, Queensland (-175 thefts) (Table 20).

Table 22: Top areas with the largest reduction and largest increase in short term thefts, by jurisdiction, 2015/16

Largest reduction in thefts			Largest increase in thefts		
Region name	Reduction in thefts	Total no. of thefts	Region name	Increase in thefts	Total no. of thefts
ACT (SLA)			**ACT (SLA)**		
Calwell	-14	4	Fyshwick	+11	25
Gordon	-12	5	Dickson	+9	17
Greenway	-11	10			
Kambah	-11	17			
NSW (LGA)			**NSW (LGA)**		
Liverpool (City)	-85	247	Armidale Dumaresq (Area)	+40	78
Lake Macquarie (City)	-55	260	Randwick (City)	+37	151
Wollongong (City)	-54	241	Newcastle (City)	+28	279
NT (LGA)			**NT (LGA)**		
Darwin (City)	-87	375	Litchfield (Municipality)	+35	66
Palmerston (City)	-61	162	Katherine (Town)	+27	55
Alice Springs (Town)	-23	111	Palmerston (City)	+17	222
QLD (LGA)			**QLD (LGA)**		
Brisbane (City)	-175	1269	Townsville (City)	+253	585
Aurukun (Shire)	-22	8	Gold Coast (City)	+225	1,082
South Burnett (Regional Council)	-21	9	Cairns (Regional Council)	+83	406
SA (LGA)			**SA (LGA)**		
Onkaparinga (City)	-43	168	Charles Sturt (City)	+46	272
Mount Gambier (City)	-17	17	Salisbury (City)	+44	313
Adelaide (City)	-11	78	Port Adelaide Enfield (City)	+36	297
TAS (LGA)			**TAS (LGA)**		
Hobart (City)	-99	90	Launceston (City)	+25	248
Glenorchy (City)	-68	152	Waratah/Wynyard (Municipality)	+10	23
Clarence (City)	-60	108	Northern Midlands (Municipality)	+5	17
VIC (LGA)			**VIC (LGA)**		
Brimbank (City)	-37	504	Casey (City)	+283	719
Wodonga (Rural City)	-21	47	Greater Dandenong (City)	+210	613
South Gippsland (Shire)	-9	8	Hume (City)	+171	823
WA (LGA)			**WA (LGA)**		
Stirling (City)	-66	583	Kalgoorlie/Boulder (City)	+78	177
Geraldton-Greenough (City)	-56	171	Rockingham (City)	+73	287
Cockburn (City)	-42	240	Wanneroo (City)	+72	416

See note 1 for further information.

- Three in every five (63%) short term passenger and light commercial thefts in 2015/16 were recovered within the same LGA as the theft. A further 31% were recovered in a different LGA but within the same jurisdiction and 1% were recovered interstate. In 5% of cases the information provided was insufficient to determine the LGA where the vehicle was recovered (Table 23).

Table 23: Short term passenger and light commercial thefts by recovery location for selected jurisdictions and body type, 2015/16

Theft and recovery locations	Number of thefts	% of thefts
Passenger and light commercials		
Theft recovered within the same LGA as the theft	9,915	63.1%
Theft recovered in a different LGA in the same state	4,834	30.8%
Theft recovered interstate	202	1.3%
Unknown	768	4.9%
Total	15,719	100.0%
Motorcycles		
Theft recovered within the same LGA as the theft	1,125	69.6%
Theft recovered in a different LGA in the same state	383	23.7%
Theft recovered interstate	4	0.2%
Unknown	104	6.4%
Total	1,616	100.0%
Other vehicles		
Theft recovered within the same LGA as the theft	382	61.0%
Theft recovered in a different LGA in the same state	179	28.6%
Theft recovered interstate	2	0.3%
Unknown	63	10.1%
Total	626	100.0%

See notes 1, 2 & 14 for further information.

- Drilling down further, 32% of passenger and light commercial vehicles were recovered within the same suburb as the theft and another 32% were recovered outside of the theft suburb but within 10kms of the theft location (Table 24).

- On the other hand, a greater proportion of motorcycles were recovered within the same suburb as the theft (43%) and another 28% were recovered outside of the theft suburb but within 10kms of the theft location.

- On average, vehicles stolen in metropolitan areas were recovered 15.8 kms away and 38.1 kms in non-metropolitan areas.

Table 24: Distance between short term passenger and light commercial thefts and recoveries for selected jurisdictions, 2015/16

Distance between thefts and recovery	Number of thefts	% of thefts
Passenger and light commercials		
Same suburb	5,149	31.5%
› 0 to ‹ 5 kms	2,960	18.1%
5 to ‹ 10 kms	2,288	14.0%
10 to ‹ 25 kms	2,821	17.2%
25 to ‹ 50 kms	1,103	6.7%
50 to ‹ 100 kms	651	4.0%
100 to ‹ 250 kms	392	2.4%
250 kms+	467	2.9%
Unknown	523	3.2%
Grand Total	16,354	100.0%
Motorcycles		
Same suburb	712	43.1%
› 0 to ‹ 5 kms	275	16.6%
5 to ‹ 10 kms	185	11.2%
10 to ‹ 25 kms	214	13.0%
25 to ‹ 50 kms	110	6.7%
50 to ‹ 100 kms	46	2.8%
100 to ‹ 250 kms	31	1.9%
250 kms+	13	0.8%
Unknown	66	4.0%
Grand Total	1,652	100.0%
Other vehicles		
Same suburb	236	37.0%
› 0 to ‹ 5 kms	98	15.4%
5 to ‹ 10 kms	76	11.9%
10 to ‹ 25 kms	96	15.0%
25 to ‹ 50 kms	53	8.3%
50 to ‹ 100 kms	14	2.2%
100 to ‹ 250 kms	12	1.9%
250 kms+	12	1.9%
Unknown	41	6.4%
Grand Total	638	100.0%

See notes 1, 2 , 7 & 15 for further information.

- In 2015/16, over half (55%) of all short term thefts occurred at a residential location (e.g. dwelling or residential shed/garage). The second most popular type of location was the street with 22% of thefts (Table 25).

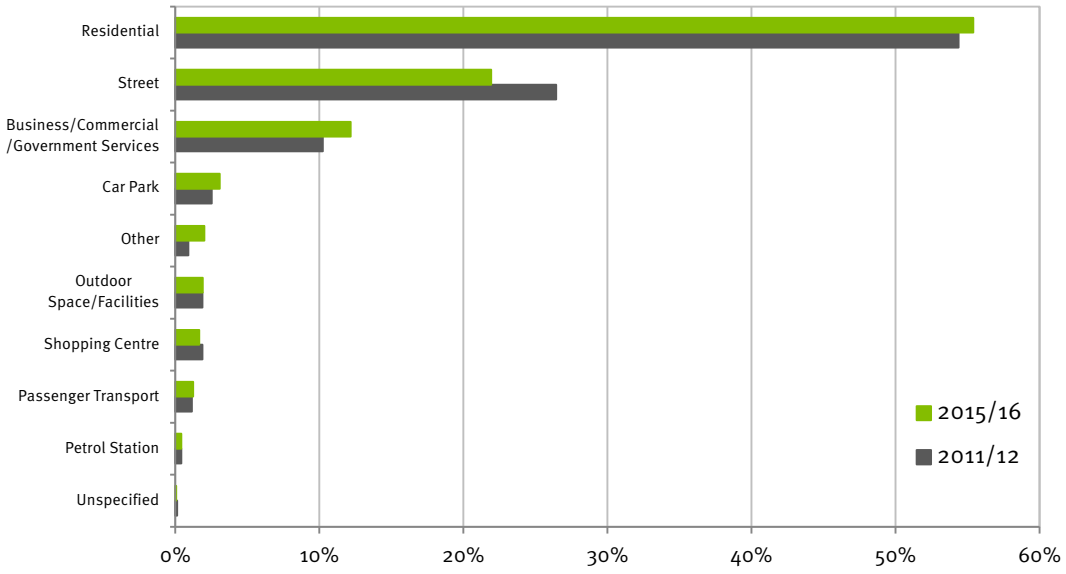
Table 25: Short term thefts by type of location, 2015/16

Type of theft location	Number of thefts	% of thefts
Residential	7,898	55.4%
Street	3,128	21.9%
Business/Commercial/Government Services	1,735	12.2%
Car Park	440	3.1%
Other	290	2.0%
Outdoor Space/Facilities	273	1.9%
Shopping Centre	238	1.7%
Passenger Transport	179	1.3%
Petrol Station	62	0.4%
Unspecified	11	0.1%
Grand Total	14,254	100.0%

See notes 1 & 4 for further information.

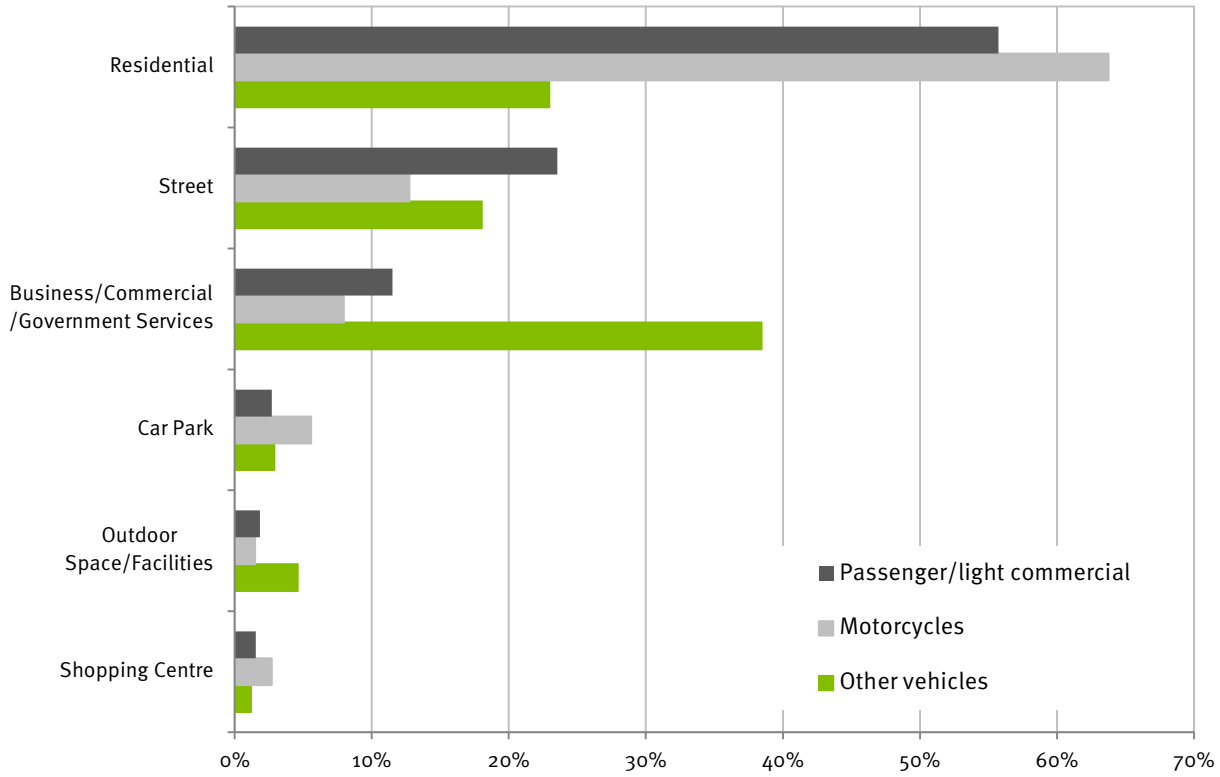
- Compared to 2011/12 there has been a decrease in thefts from the street, with 26% of thefts in 2011/12 compared to 22% in 2015/16 (Figure 12).
- The 2015/16 period revealed that motorcycles were more likely to be stolen from a residential dwelling or residential shed/garage than PLCs (64% compared to 56% respectively) and significantly less likely to be stolen from the street (13% compared to 24%) (Figure 13).
- The proportion of short term thefts from metropolitan areas ranges from a high of almost 100% in the Australian Capital Territory and 85% in South Australia to a low of 44% in Queensland (Figure 14).

Figure 12: Short term thefts by top location types, 2011/12 and 2015/16



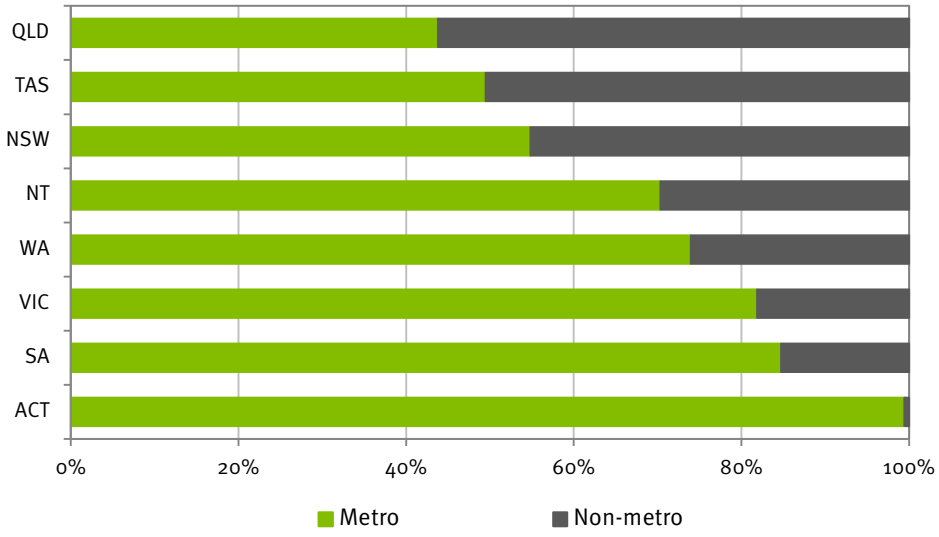
See notes 1 & 4 for further information.

Figure 13: Short term thefts by top location types and vehicle types, 2015/16

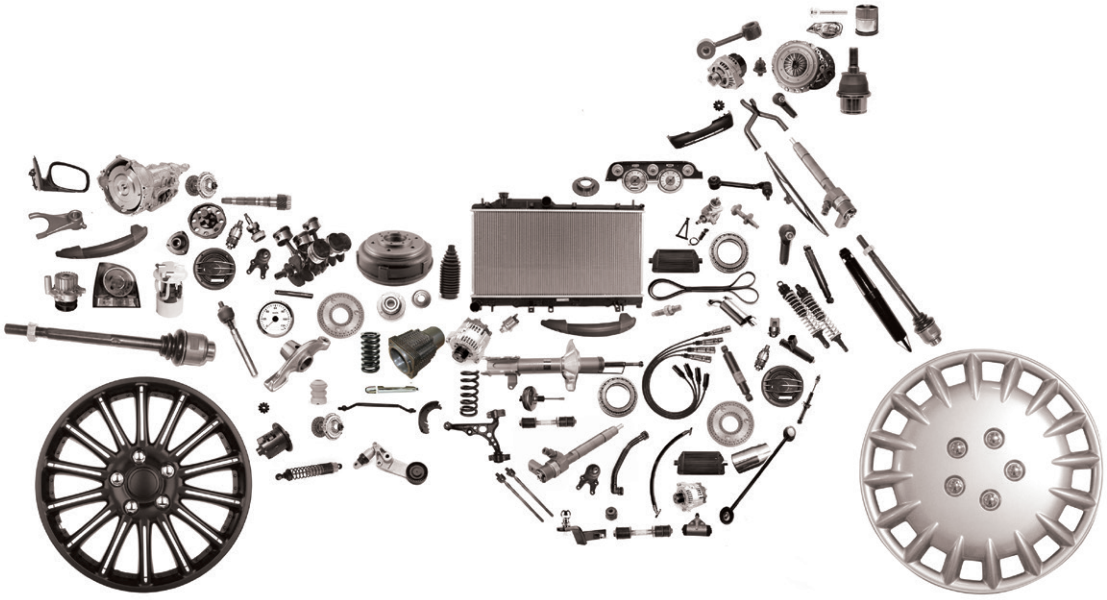


See notes 1 & 4 for further information.

Figure 14: Proportion of short term thefts by area type and jurisdiction, 2015/16



See note 1 for further information.



2015/16 SECTION 3

PROFIT MOTIVATED VEHICLE THEFT

TRENDS

- There were 16,366 profit motivated thefts recorded in 2015/16. After adjusting for late recoveries, the total (15,657 thefts) increased by 0.4% from the 15,588 recorded in the previous financial year (Table 26).
- When compared to 2014/15, New South Wales (-25%) had the largest reduction in profit motivated thefts followed by Western Australia (-3%) and South Australia (-3%).
- In the remaining jurisdictions there were increases of +28% in Victoria, +13% in the Australian Capital Territory and +13% in South Australia. Smaller increases were seen in Tasmania +3% and Northern Territory +0.6%.
- When analysed by body type profit motivated theft of PLCs increased +0.8% as did motorcycles +4% while other vehicles declined -11%.
- Victoria's overall 28% increase comprised a 27% increase in profit motivated PLC thefts, 30 % increase in profit motivated motorcycles thefts and 22% increase in other vehicles. By contrast New South Wales recorded a -24% decrease in profit motivated PLC thefts but only a -14% decrease in profit motivated motorcycle thefts.
- PLC vehicles accounted for 90% of Australia's registrations but only 63% of all profit motivated thefts during the 2015/16 financial year. In contrast motorcycles accounted for 5% of registrations but 29% of Australia's profit motivated thefts in 2015/16 (Table 27).
- Motorcycle theft is particularly high in both Western Australia and the Northern Territory where they each represent 41% and 40% of all profit motivated thefts, respectively.
- A 45% decrease in profit motivated thefts of other vehicles was recorded in New South Wales (+293 thefts) in 2015/16.
- Australia's yearly profit motivated theft rate equates to 0.83 thefts per 1,000 registered vehicles or 0.65 thefts per 1,000 population in 2014/15. This compares to 0.98 thefts per 1,000 registered vehicles or 0.75 thefts per 1,000 population in 2011/12 (Table 28).
- The estimated value of profit motivated PLC stolen in 2015/16 was $112.2 million, up from the $92.8 million in 2014/15.

Table 26: Number and rate of profit motivated thefts by jurisdiction, 2014/15 and 2015/16*

Passenger/light commercials	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	AUS
Thefts in 2015/16	146	3,036	100	1,835	554	142	3,524	1,068	10,405
Thefts in 2015/16 adjusted for late recoveries	134	2,897	94	1,765	529	137	3,291	1,022	9,869
Thefts in 2014/15	117	3,816	84	1,523	588	118	2,584	964	9,794
% Change**	14.5%	-24.1%	11.9%	15.9%	-10.0%	16.1%	27.4%	6.0%	0.8%
2015/16 theft rate per 1,000 registrations*	0.50	0.59	0.68	0.49	0.41	0.33	0.75	0.51	0.58
2015/16 theft rate per 1,000 population*	0.34	0.38	0.39	0.37	0.31	0.26	0.55	0.39	0.41
Motorcycles	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	AUS
Thefts in 2015/16	74	766	64	834	314	57	1,542	1,014	4,665
Thefts in 2015/16 adjusted for late recoveries	74	737	64	806	306	55	1,495	978	4,515
Thefts in 2014/15	69	860	72	764	302	67	1,148	1,078	4,360
% Change**	7.2%	-14.3%	-11.1%	5.5%	1.3%	-17.9%	30.2%	-9.3%	3.6%
2015/16 theft rate per 1,000 registrations*	5.56	3.22	8.92	3.93	5.22	2.47	7.31	7.39	5.18
2015/16 theft rate per 1,000 population*	0.19	0.10	0.26	0.17	0.18	0.11	0.25	0.38	0.19
Other vehicles	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	AUS
Thefts in 2015/16	5	299	3	233	50	32	296	378	1,296
Thefts in 2015/16 adjusted for late recoveries	5	293	3	230	50	32	283	377	1,273
Thefts in 2014/15	2	535	4	197	20	32	233	411	1,434
% Change**	150.0%	-45.2%	-25.0%	16.8%	150.0%	0.0%	21.5%	-8.3%	-11.2%
2015/16 theft rate per 1,000 registrations*	1.18	1.49	0.24	0.87	0.48	1.12	1.12	2.47	1.25
2015/16 theft rate per 1,000 population*	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.05	0.03	0.06	0.05	0.14	0.05
All vehicles	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	AUS
Thefts in 2015/16	225	4,101	167	2,902	918	231	5,362	2,460	16,366
Thefts in 2015/16 adjusted for late recoveries	213	3,927	161	2,801	885	224	5,069	2,377	15,657
Thefts in 2014/15	188	5,211	160	2,484	910	217	3,965	2,453	15,588
% Change**	13.3%	-24.6%	0.6%	12.8%	-2.7%	3.2%	27.8%	-3.1%	0.4%
2015/16 theft rate per 1,000 registrations*	0.74	0.73	1.02	0.69	0.61	0.48	1.04	1.05	0.83
2015/16 theft rate per 1,000 population*	0.54	0.51	0.66	0.58	0.52	0.43	0.85	0.91	0.65

* The 2015/16 statistics used in this table have been adjusted for late recoveries

** Low numbers of thefts recorded in small jurisdictions may result in large percentage changes

See notes 1, 2,3, 5 & 8 for further information

Table 27: Profit motivated thefts by vehicle type in each jurisdiction, 2015/16*

	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	AUS
Passenger/light commericals									
Number of thefts	134	2,897	94	1,765	529	137	3,291	1,022	9,869
% of all thefts	62.9%	73.8%	58.4%	63.0%	59.8%	61.2%	64.9%	43.0%	63.0%
Number registered	269,133	4,940,802	138,377	3,595,157	1,289,389	415,938	4,406,697	1,988,367	17,043,860
% of total registrations	93.9%	92.1%	87.7%	88.5%	88.8%	89.1%	90.6%	87.5%	90.0%
Motorcycle									
Number of thefts	74	737	64	806	306	55	1,495	978	4,515
% of all thefts	34.7%	18.8%	39.8%	28.8%	34.6%	24.6%	29.5%	41.1%	28.8%
Number registered	13,312	229,006	7,176	204,932	58,610	22,249	204,413	132,277	871,975
% of total registrations	4.6%	4.3%	4.5%	5.0%	4.0%	4.8%	4.2%	5.8%	4.6%
Other vehicles									
Number of thefts	5	293	3	230	50	32	283	377	1,273
% of all thefts	2.3%	7.5%	1.9%	8.2%	5.6%	14.3%	5.6%	15.9%	8.1%
Number registered	4,225	197,207	12,305	262,897	104,160	28,499	253,508	152,391	1,015,192
% of total registrations	1.5%	3.7%	7.8%	6.5%	7.2%	6.1%	5.2%	6.7%	5.4%
All vehicles									
Number of thefts	213	3,927	161	2,801	885	224	5,069	2,377	15,657
Number registered	286,670	5,367,015	157,858	4,062,986	1,452,159	466,686	4,864,618	2,273,035	18,931,027

* The 2015/16 rates used in this table have been adjusted for late recoveries

See notes 1, 2, & 5 for further information

Table 28: Profit motivated theft rate per 1,000 registrations and per 1,000 population by jurisdiction, 2011/12 to 2015/16*

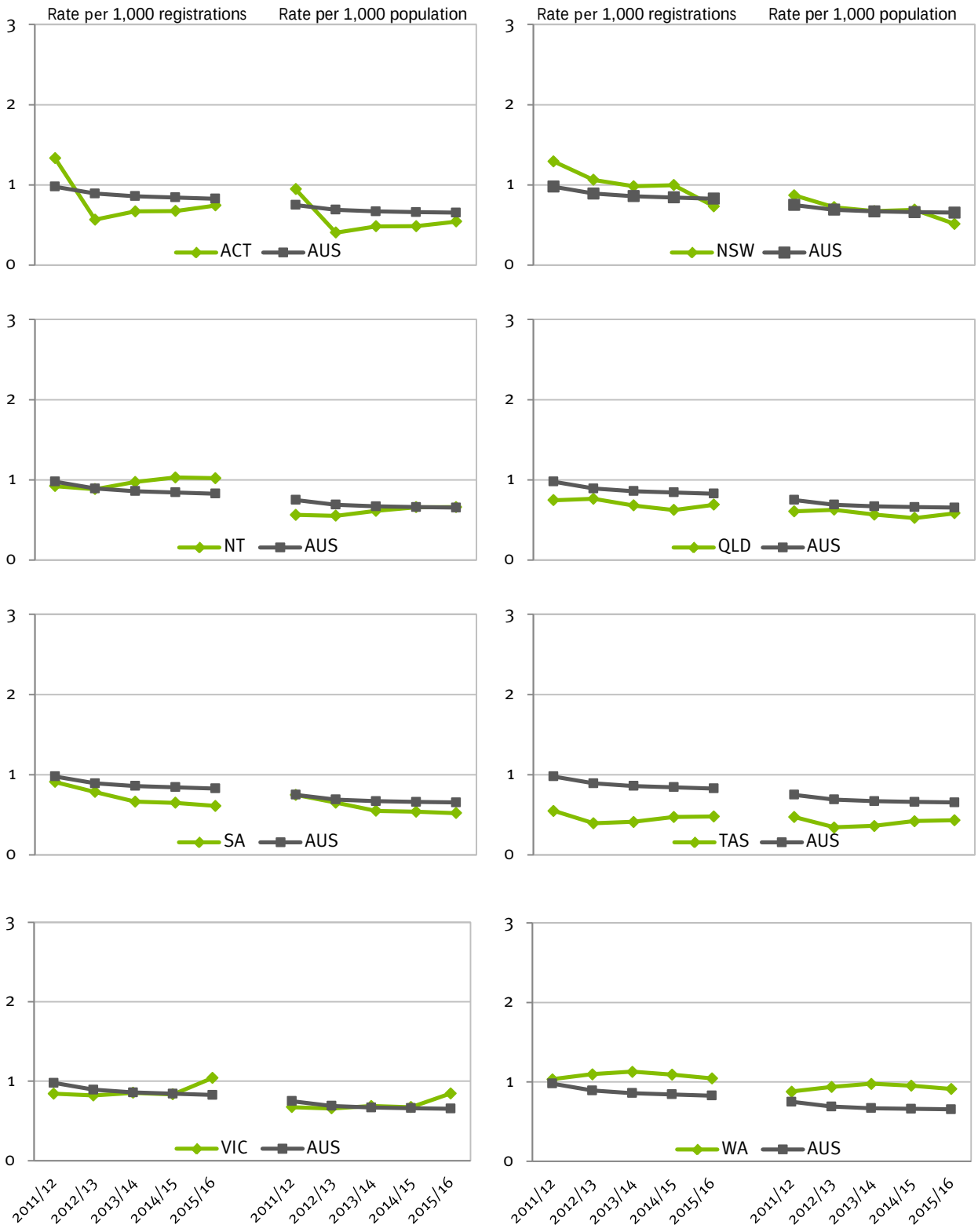
Theft rate per 1,000 registrations	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	AUS
2011/2012	1.33	1.29	0.92	0.75	0.91	0.55	0.84	1.03	0.98
2012/2013	0.57	1.06	0.88	0.76	0.78	0.39	0.82	1.10	0.89
2013/2014	0.67	0.98	0.97	0.68	0.66	0.41	0.85	1.13	0.86
2014/2015	0.67	1.00	1.03	0.62	0.65	0.47	0.83	1.09	0.84
2015/2016*	0.74	0.73	1.02	0.69	0.61	0.48	1.04	1.05	0.83

Theft rate per 1,000 population	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	AUS
2011/2012	0.95	0.87	0.56	0.61	0.75	0.47	0.67	0.88	0.75
2012/2013	0.40	0.72	0.55	0.63	0.65	0.34	0.66	0.94	0.69
2013/2014	0.48	0.67	0.61	0.57	0.55	0.36	0.69	0.98	0.67
2014/2015	0.48	0.69	0.66	0.52	0.54	0.42	0.67	0.95	0.66
2015/2016*	0.54	0.51	0.66	0.58	0.52	0.43	0.85	0.91	0.65

* The 2015/16 rates used in this table have been adjusted for late recoveries

See notes 1, 3 & 5 for further information

Figure 15: Profit motivated theft rate per 1,000 registrations and per 1,000 population by jurisdiction, 2011/12 to 2015/16*



* The 2015/16 rates used in these graphs have been adjusted for late recoveries

See notes 1 & 6 for further information

WHAT TYPES OF VEHICLES WERE STOLEN?

- Almost three quarters (74%) of profit motivated PLC thefts in 2015/16 were manufactured in the 1990s and 2000s (Table 29).
- Overall motorcycles recorded a low mean age of 8.7 years in comparison to the mean age of 13.3 years for PLC vehicles and 13.4 years for other vehicles stolen during 2015/16 .
- The peak decade of manufacture for profit motivated thefts of all vehicle types was the 2000s, accounting for 43% of thefts.

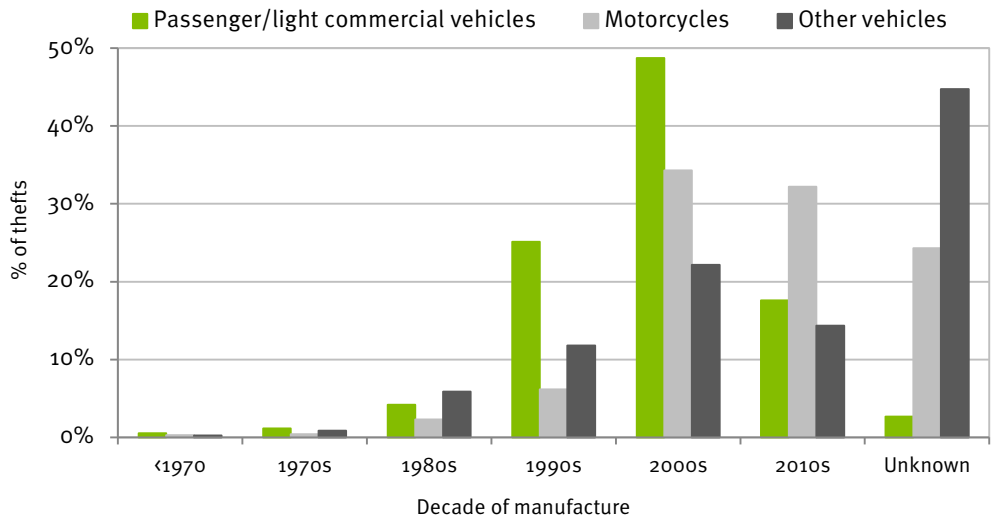
Table 29: Profit motivated thefts by decade of manufacture, 2015/16

Decade of manufacture	Number of thefts in past 12 months	% of thefts in past 12 months	% of registered fleet	Theft rate per 1,000 registrations
Passenger/light commercials				
‹1970	56	0.5%	0.7%	0.47
1970s	119	1.1%	0.9%	0.80
1980s	437	4.2%	1.9%	1.37
1990s	2,614	25.1%	14.3%	1.08
2000s	5,069	48.7%	46.2%	0.64
2010s	1,832	17.6%	36.0%	0.30
Unknown	278	2.7%	0.1%	-
Total	10,405	100.0%	100.0%	0.61
Motorcycles				
‹1970	14	0.3%	0.3%	1.47
1970s	19	0.4%	0.4%	1.23
1980s	108	2.3%	2.3%	3.15
1990s	288	6.2%	6.2%	3.00
2000s	1,600	34.3%	34.3%	4.18
2010s	1,502	32.2%	32.2%	4.58
Unknown	1,134	24.3%	24.3%	-
Total	4,665	100.0%	100.0%	5.35
Other vehicles				
‹1970	3	0.2%	2.1%	0.14
1970s	11	0.8%	4.7%	0.23
1980s	76	5.9%	12.0%	0.62
1990s	153	11.8%	18.0%	0.84
2000s	287	22.1%	37.3%	0.76
2010s	186	14.4%	25.1%	0.73
Unknown	580	44.8%	0.8%	-
Total	1,296	100.0%	100.0%	1.28

See notes 1, 2 & 3 for further information

- Motorcycle theft targets were predominately younger than PLC theft targets (32% versus 18% manufactured 2010 onwards, respectively) (Figure 16).

Figure 16: Profit motivated thefts by vehicle type and decade of manufacture, 2015/16

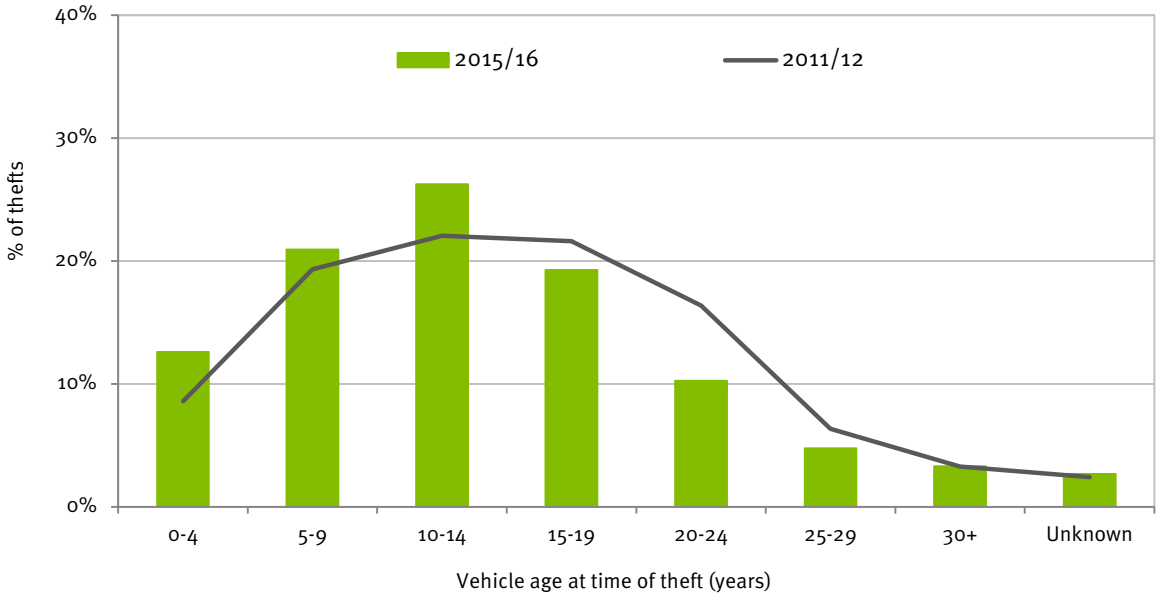


See notes 1 & 2 for further information

PASSENGER AND LIGHT COMMERCIAL VEHICLES

- Compared to five years ago, there has been a slight increase in profit motivated PLC thefts of 0-14 year old vehicles and a reduction in those aged 15-29 years (Figure 17).

Figure 17: Profit motivated passenger and light commercial thefts by age of vehicle, 2011/12 and 2015/16



See notes 1 & 2 for further information

- One eighth (12%) of the registered PLC fleet do not have an immobiliser. However, they accounted for one quarter (26%) of profit motivated PLC thefts in 2015/16 (Table 30).

- Tasmania had the highest percentage of the registered PLC fleet which do not have an immobiliser (25%), followed by South Australia (17%). In comparison 94% of Western Australia's PLC fleet is immobilised due to fitment at change of ownership.

Table 30: Passenger/light commercial profit motivated thefts and registrations by immobiliser presence in each jurisdiction, 2015/16

Immobiliser type	Number of thefts in past 12 months	% of thefts in past 12 months	Number registered	% of registered fleet	Theft rate per 1,000 registrations
ACT					
Australian Standard	100	68.5%	238,270	88.5%	0.42
Non-Australian Standard	8	5.5%	4,007	1.5%	2.00
No Immobiliser	38	26.0%	26,856	10.0%	1.41
NSW					
Australian Standard	2,206	72.7%	4,286,303	86.8%	0.51
Non-Australian Standard	67	2.2%	80,013	1.6%	0.84
No Immobiliser	763	25.1%	574,486	11.6%	1.33
NT					
Australian Standard	79	79.0%	115,102	83.2%	0.69
Non-Australian Standard	3	3.0%	1,725	1.2%	1.74
No Immobiliser	18	18.0%	21,550	15.6%	0.84
QLD					
Australian Standard	1,323	72.1%	2,976,317	82.8%	0.44
Non-Australian Standard	50	2.7%	62,720	1.7%	0.80
No Immobiliser	462	25.2%	556,120	15.5%	0.83
SA					
Australian Standard	315	56.9%	1,032,452	80.1%	0.31
Non-Australian Standard	48	8.7%	38,709	3.0%	1.24
No Immobiliser	191	34.5%	218,228	16.9%	0.88
TAS					
Australian Standard	60	42.3%	303,858	73.1%	0.20
Non-Australian Standard	8	5.6%	10,333	2.5%	0.77
No Immobiliser	74	52.1%	101,747	24.5%	0.73
VIC					
Australian Standard	2,415	68.5%	3,768,688	85.5%	0.64
Non-Australian Standard	128	3.6%	112,608	2.6%	1.14
No Immobiliser	981	27.8%	525,401	11.9%	1.87
WA					
Australian Standard	862	80.7%	1,863,254	93.7%	0.46
Non-Australian Standard	45	4.2%	37,076	1.9%	1.21
No Immobiliser	161	15.1%	88,037	4.4%	1.83
Australia					
Australian Standard	7,360	70.7%	14,584,244	85.6%	0.50
Non-Australian Standard	357	3.4%	347,191	2.0%	1.03
No Immobiliser	2,688	25.8%	2,112,425	12.4%	1.27

See notes 1, 2, 3 & 9 for further information.

- The Toyota Hilux MY05-11 was, once again, the top profit motivated PLC theft target during the 2015/16 financial year with 288 thefts . The Holden Commodore VE MY06-13 was in second place with 190 thefts followed by Holden Commodore VT MY97-00 (185 thefts) (Table 31).

- With an estimated value of $14,539 for each Toyota Hilux MY05-11, the total value of thefts of this one model was approximately $4.2 million in 2015/16.

- The top ten profit motivated PLC theft targets in 2015/16 accounted for 18% of PLC thefts and were collectively valued at $15.3 million (where the make, model and series were known).

Table 31: Top passenger/light commercial vehicle profit motivated theft targets by Make/Model/Series/Year Range, 2015/16

Ranking			Number of thefts		Sum of Glass's Guide value estimate	
2014/15	2015/16	Make Model Series Year Range	2014/15	2015/16	2014/15	2015/16
1	1	Toyota Hilux MY05_11	313	288	$5,034,141	$4,187,257
8	2	Holden Commodore VE MY06_13	146	190	$2,296,819	$2,707,014
2	3	Holden Commodore VT MY97_00	213	185	$826,102	$691,032
7	4	Holden Commodore VY MY02_04	149	177	$941,251	$1,058,754
11	5	Holden Commodore VX MY00_02	127	162	$632,471	$756,764
9	6	Ford Falcon BA MY02_05	138	157	$940,079	$919,642
5	7	Nissan Patrol GU MY97+	152	154	$2,863,929	$2,571,014
4	8	Toyota Hilux MY98_04	164	146	$1,000,254	$773,142
12	9	Holden Commodore VZ MY04_06	120	134	$1,049,689	$928,650
15	10	Ford Falcon AU MY98_02	98	118	$628,243	$726,193
11	11	Toyota Landcruiser 80 Series MY90_98	127	111	$927,250	$795,223
26	12	Toyota Hilux MY12_15	60	101	$1,937,220	$2,980,804
3	13	Toyota Hiace MY90_04	173	90	$905,867	$471,063
19	14	Toyota Landcruiser 100 Series MY98_07	72	88	$1,234,531	$1,387,764
18	15	Nissan Patrol GQ MY88_97	76	85	$417,245	$456,388
16	16	Nissan Navara D40 MY05_15	85	84	$1,737,367	$1,561,593
24	17	Holden Astra TS MY99_05	62	80	$238,320	$228,906
27	18	Holden Commodore Ute VE MY07_13	58	79	$1,200,135	$1,353,437
20	19	Nissan Pulsar N15 MY95_00	70	77	$166,868	$174,955
10	20	Toyota Hilux MY89_97	131	76	$538,749	$264,479
6	21	Toyota Aurion GSV40R MY06_12	150	74	$2,023,738	$970,709
38	22	Ford Falcon FG MY08_14	40	70	$693,825	$1,006,394
23	23	Ford Falcon BF MY05_08	65	68	$673,608	$640,233
13	23	Hyundai Excel X3 MY94_00	111	68	$196,546	$115,030
14	24	Holden Commodore VS MY95_97	99	65	$309,121	$196,991
17	24	Holden Rodeo RA MY03_08	77	65	$760,090	$504,523
32	24	Nissan Navara D22 MY01_15	48	65	$592,525	$676,211
21	25	Mitsubishi Lancer CE MY96_04	69	58	$166,376	$128,358
30	25	Toyota Landcruiser 70 Series MY07+	50	58	$2,704,879	$2,830,245
29	26	Toyota Camry SXV20R MY97_02	51	56	$176,601	$191,688
25	27	Toyota Landcruiser 70 Series MY99_07	61	54	$1,382,256	$975,118
47	28	Holden Captiva CG MY06+	30	50	$514,158	$814,260
51	29	Toyota Corolla ZRE152R MY07_14	26	49	$381,051	$658,736
42	30	Ford Territory SY MY05_11	35	47	$517,706	$523,947
31	30	Holden Commodore Ute VZ MY04_06	49	47	$483,041	$331,534

See notes 1, 2 & 10 for further information

- Two fifths (42%) of profit motivated PLC thefts were valued under $5,000. However thefts valued between $10,000 and $19,999 accounted for the largest proportion of total estimated vehicle value (27%) (Table 32).

- Large passenger vehicles comprised 14% of registrations and 23% of all profit motivated PLC thefts in 2015/16. Both the proportion of registrations and profit motivated thefts of large passenger vehicles have reduced when compared to five years ago, accounting for 17% and 26%, respectively (Figure 18).

- Compared to 2011/12, the proportion of SUV and light commercial utilities as profit motivated theft targets have notably increased while the proportion of large passenger vehicles has notably decreased. Profit motivated thefts of small and medium passenger vehicles, light commercial vans, people movers, and sports vehicles experienced only marginal shifts.

Table 32: Profit motivated passenger and light commercial thefts by Glass's guide value estimates, 2015/16

Vehicle value categories	Number of thefts in past 12 months	% of thefts in past 12 months	Total estimated Glass's guide value	% of total estimated Glass's guide values
› $0 to ‹ $5,000	4,353	41.8%	$11,475,581	10.2%
$5,000 to ‹ $10,000	2,435	23.4%	$16,455,733	14.7%
$10,000 to ‹ $20,000	2,094	20.1%	$30,128,964	26.9%
$20,000 to ‹ $30,000	746	7.2%	$18,020,954	16.1%
$30,000 to ‹ $50,000	574	5.5%	$21,145,898	18.8%
$50,000+	203	2.0%	$14,976,451	13.3%
Grand total	10,405	100.0%	$112,203,581	100.0%

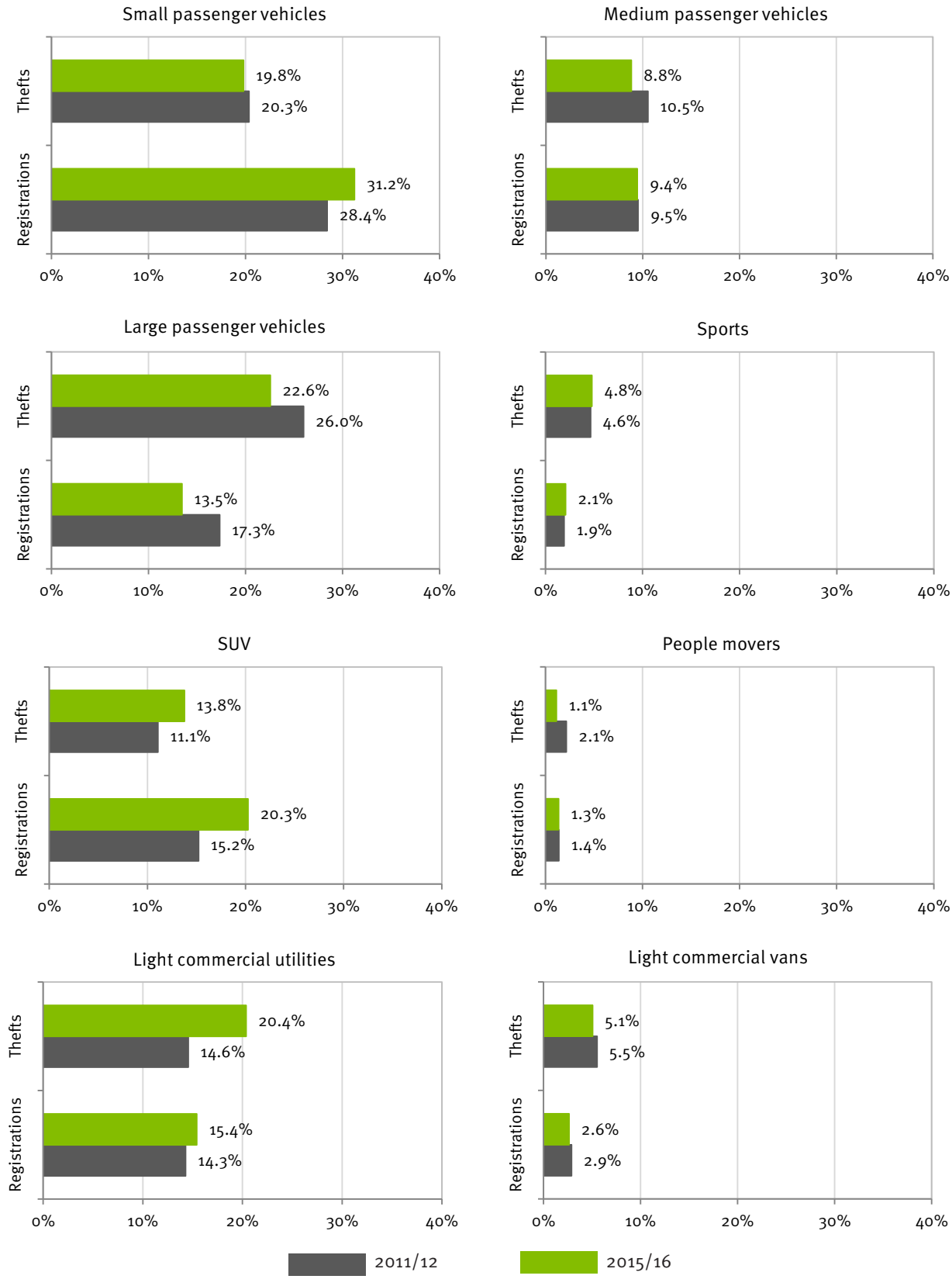
See notes 1, 2 & 10 for further information.

Table 33: Number and rate of profit motivated thefts of passenger/light commercial vehicles by segment, 2014/15 and 2015/16

Vehicle segment	Number of thefts		% of thefts		Theft rate per 1,000 registrations	
	2014/15	2015/16	2014/15	2015/16	2014/15	2015/16
Small passenger	1,855	2,015	18.9%	19.4%	0.36	0.38
Medium passenger	844	876	8.6%	8.4%	0.54	0.56
Large passenger	2,248	2,288	23.0%	22.0%	1.00	1.09
Sports	468	494	4.8%	4.7%	1.37	1.38
SUV	1,348	1,702	13.8%	16.4%	0.40	0.46
People mover	108	116	1.1%	1.1%	0.48	0.51
Light commercial utility	2,046	2,142	20.9%	20.6%	0.80	0.80
Light commercial van	508	369	5.2%	3.5%	1.16	0.83
Motor home	10	13	0.1%	0.1%	0.43	0.54
Unknown passenger	359	390	3.7%	3.7%	0.53	0.67

See notes 1, 2 & 3 for further information.

Figure 18: Profit motivated thefts of passenger/light commercial vehicles and registrations by vehicle segment, 2011/12 and 2015/16



See notes 1 & 3 for further information.

- In the small passenger category of the top profit motivated PLC thefts targets, Holden Astra TS MY99-05 was rated highest and overtaking the Nissan Pulsar N15 MY95-00 and Hyundai Excel X3 MY94-00. This had an increase of 18 thefts in 2015/16 when compared to the previous financial year (Table 34).
- In the large passenger category of the top profit motivated PLC thefts targets, Holden Commodore VE MY06-13 rated highest, increasing by 44 thefts when compared to 2014/15.
- In the light commercial van category, the top profit motivated theft target, Toyota Hiace MY90-04 decreased by 48% to 89 profit motivated thefts when compared to the previous financial year.

Table 34: Top passenger/light commercial vehicle targets for profit motivated thefts, 2014/15 and 2015/16

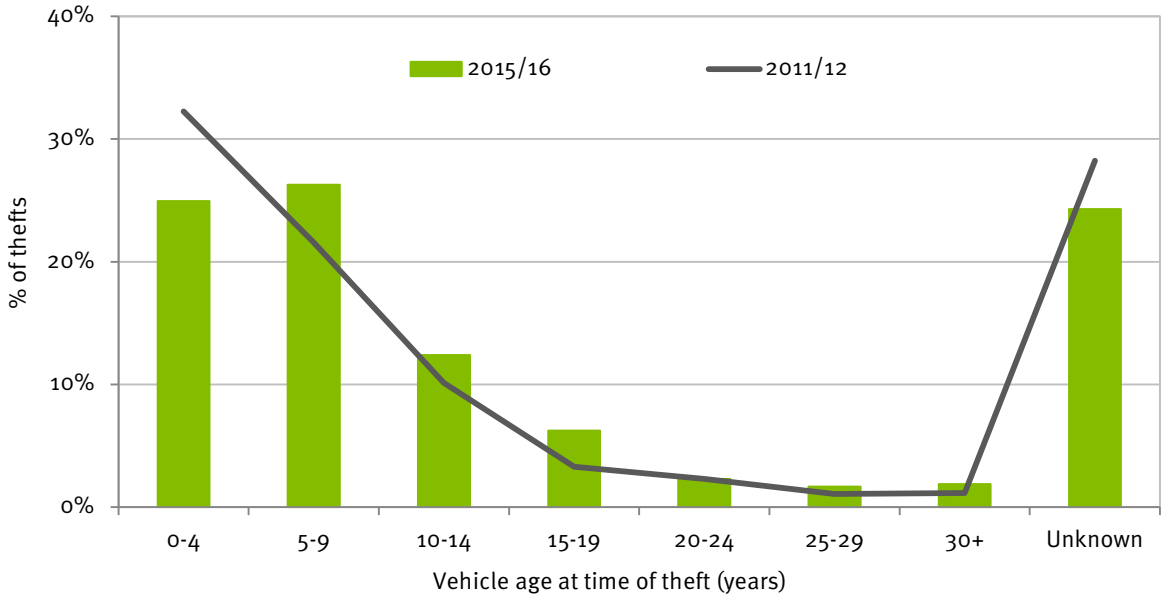
Segment / Make Model Series	Number of thefts	
	2014/15	2015/16
Small passenger		
Holden Astra TS MY99_05	62	80
Nissan Pulsar N15 MY95_00	70	77
Hyundai Excel X3 MY94_00	111	68
Medium passenger		
Toyota Camry SXV20R MY97_02	51	56
Nissan Skyline MY94_98	58	46
Toyota Camry ACV40R MY06_12	29	35
Large passenger		
Holden Commodore VE MY06_13	146	190
Holden Commodore VT MY97_00	213	185
Holden Commodore VY MY02_04	149	177
Sports		
HSV GTS VE MY06_12	21	32
HSV Clubsport VE MY07_13	13	19
Mazda RX8 MY03_12	10	15
SUV		
Nissan Patrol GU MY97+	90	111
Toyota Landcruiser 80 Series MY90_98	123	109
Toyota Landcruiser 100 Series MY98_07	72	88
People mover		
Kia Carnival KV MY03_06	16	15
Toyota Tarago ACR30R MY00_06	11	8
Kia Grand Carnival VQ MY06_15	5	8
Light commercial utility		
Toyota Hilux MY05_11	313	288
Toyota Hilux MY98_04	164	146
Toyota Hilux MY12_15	60	101
Light commercial van		
Toyota Hiace MY90_04	172	89
Toyota Hiace MY05+	66	43
Mitsubishi Express SJ MY94_14	29	30

See notes 1 & 2 for further information

MOTORCYCLES

- Profit motivated thefts of motorcycles aged 5-9 years increased notably in 2015/16 compared to five years ago. In contrast the proportion of 0-4 year old motorcycles stolen for profit decreased compared to five years ago.

Figure 19: Profit motivated motorcycle thefts by age of vehicle, 2011/12 and 2015/16



See notes 1 & 2 for further information.

Table 35: Profit motivated motorcycle thefts by market segment, 2014/15 and 2015/16

Vehicle segment	Number of thefts		% of thefts	
	2014/15	2015/16	2014/15	2015/16
On-road	1,417	1,695	32.5%	36.3%
- Standard	122	156	2.8%	3.3%
- Sports	535	593	12.3%	12.7%
- Touring	47	58	1.1%	1.2%
- Cruiser	146	174	3.3%	3.7%
- Scooter	458	571	10.5%	12.2%
- Unknown	109	143	2.5%	3.1%
Off-road	1,534	1,628	35%	35%
- ATV	267	336	6.1%	7.2%
- Dirt	200	206	4.6%	4.4%
- Sport	690	635	15.8%	13.6%
- Mini	172	189	3.9%	4.1%
- Unknown	205	262	4.7%	5.6%
Unknown motorcycle	1,409	1,342	32.3%	28.8%
Total motorcycles	4,360	4,665	100.0%	100.0%

See notes 1 & 2 for further information.

- Of the top ten motorcycle makes for profit motivated theft in 2015/16, nine of them had remained in the top 10 from 2014/15 (Table 36).

- The top four makes, namely Honda, Yamaha, Kawasaki and Suzuki comprised three in ten (62%) of all profit motivated motorcycle thefts in 2015/16 where the manufacturer was recorded.

Table 36: Top motorcycle profit motivated theft targets by make, 2014/15 and 2015/16

Ranking			Number of thefts		% of thefts	
2014/15	2015/16	Make	2014/15	2015/16	2014/15	2015/16
2	1	Honda	872	939	21.8%	21.5%
1	2	Yamaha	884	915	22.1%	21.0%
3	3	Kawasaki	431	430	10.8%	9.9%
3	4	Suzuki	431	429	10.8%	9.8%
4	5	KTM	313	338	7.8%	7.8%
5	6	Harley Davidson	126	172	3.1%	3.9%
7	7	Hyosung	58	85	1.4%	1.9%
6	8	Husqvarna	83	71	2.1%	1.6%
10	8	Triumph	44	71	1.1%	1.6%
13	9	Ducati	38	58	0.9%	1.3%
7	9	Piaggio	58	58	1.4%	1.3%
16	10	Kymco	31	54	0.8%	1.2%
8	11	SYM	48	51	1.2%	1.2%
13	12	Atomik	38	50	0.9%	1.1%
14	13	Polaris	37	48	0.9%	1.1%
9	14	Longjia	45	47	1.1%	1.1%
19	15	Vespa	20	46	0.5%	1.1%
17	16	Vmoto	30	42	0.7%	1.0%
11	17	Adly	43	36	1.1%	0.8%
15	18	Aprilia	35	34	0.9%	0.8%
12	19	TGB	41	31	1.0%	0.7%
19	20	Bolwell	20	25	0.5%	0.6%
22	20	Thumpstar	12	25	0.3%	0.6%
18	21	BMW	22	23	0.5%	0.5%
21	22	CFMoto	13	22	0.3%	0.5%
20	23	Husaberg	14	18	0.3%	0.4%
23	24	Sachs	10	15	0.2%	0.3%
28	25	Can-Am	5	14	0.1%	0.3%
23	26	Baotian	10	11	0.2%	0.3%
30	27	Zongshen	3	9	0.1%	0.2%
24	28	Pitpro	9	8	0.2%	0.2%
27	28	Znen	6	8	0.1%	0.2%
32	29	Benelli	1	7	0.0%	0.2%
30	29	Bollini	3	7	0.1%	0.2%
24	29	BUG	9	7	0.2%	0.2%
26	29	Custom Made	7	7	0.2%	0.2%
27	30	Daelim	6	6	0.1%	0.1%
31	30	Sherco	2	6	0.0%	0.1%
29	30	Skyteam	4	6	0.1%	0.1%
33	30	John Deere	0	6	0.0%	0.1%

See notes 1 & 2 for further information.

Table 37: Top motorcycle profit motivated theft targets by make and model, 2014/15 and 2015/16

Motorcycle Make and Model	Segment	Number of short term thefts	
		2014/15	2015/16
Yamaha WR450 449cc MY03+	Off-road sport	59	73
Suzuki DR-Z400 398cc MY00+	Off-road dirt	70	59
Honda CT110 105cc MY80_11	On-road standard	62	56
Yamaha YZF-R1 998cc MY98+	On-road sport	50	54
Yamaha WR250 249cc MY90+	Off-road sport	34	33
Kawasaki Ninja 300 296cc MY12+	On-road sport	17	30
Yamaha YZF-R6 599cc MY98+	On-road sport	21	28
Yamaha YZ250 249cc MY78+	Off-road sport	29	25
Honda CRF250R 249cc MY04+	Off-road sport	19	24
Hyosung GT250 249cc MY02_14	On-road sport	13	24
Hyosung GT650 647cc MY03+	On-road sport	23	21
Honda CBR1000RR 999cc MY04+	On-road sport	20	18
KTM 450EXC 447cc MY02+	Off-road sport	19	18
Honda CBR600RR 599cc MY03+	On-road sport	23	18
Honda Today 50 49cc MY03+	On-road scooter	16	18
Yamaha YZ450 449cc MY03+	Off-road sport	12	17
Kawasaki Ninja 250R 249cc MY07_12	On-road sport	15	17
Honda CRF450X 449cc MY05+	Off-road sport	10	17
Honda CBR250R 249cc MY11_14	On-road sport	15	17
Suzuki GSX-R600 599cc MY97+	On-road sport	27	16
Honda CBR125R 125cc MY07_12	On-road sport	11	16
Kawasaki KLX250 249cc MY93+	Off-road sport	22	15
Suzuki GSX-R750 749cc MY85+	On-road sport	17	15
Yamaha YZ 0cc MY77+	Off-road sport	26	15
Kawasaki KX250 249cc MY78+	Off-road sport	12	15

See notes 1 & 2 for further information.

Table 38: Profit motivated motorcycle thefts by engine capacity, 2014/15 and 2015/16

Engine capacity	Number of thefts		% of thefts	
	2014/15	2015/16	2014/15	2015/16
50 cc or less	360	376	8.3%	8.1%
51 - 100 cc	148	119	3.4%	2.6%
101 - 150 cc	371	397	8.5%	8.5%
151 - 200 cc	70	80	1.6%	1.7%
201 - 250 cc	586	596	13.4%	12.8%
251 - 500 cc	623	632	14.3%	13.5%
501 - 750 cc	391	456	9.0%	9.8%
751 - 1000 cc	201	213	4.6%	4.6%
1001 cc or more	174	186	4.0%	4.0%
Unknown motorcycle	1,436	1,610	32.9%	34.5%

See notes 1 & 2 for further information.

Table 39: Profit motivated motorcycle thefts by registration status, 2014/15 and 2015/16

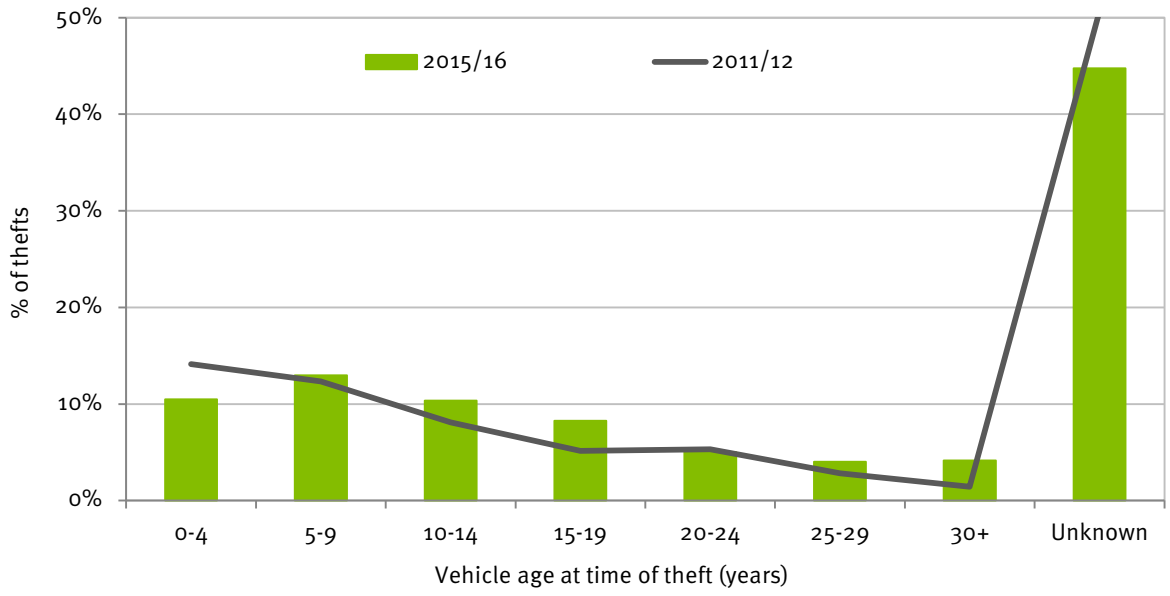
Registration Status	Number of thefts		% of thefts	
	2014/15	2015/16	2014/15	2015/16
Registered	2,496	2,822	57.2%	60.5%
Unregistered	1,864	1,843	42.8%	39.5%
Grand Total	4,360	4,665	100.0%	100.0%

See notes 1 & 2 for further information.

OTHER VEHICLES

- Of the profit motivated thefts of other vehicles with a known year of manufacture, there was a decline in the 0-4 year old vehicles targeted but an increase in the number of 25+ year old vehicles stolen in 2015/16 compared to 2011/12 (Figure 20).
- Almost one third (31%) of profit motivated other vehicle theft were heavy plant and equipment . Tractors comprised 19% of this figure and Skidsteers a further 18% (Table 40).

Figure 20: Profit motivated other vehicle thefts by age of vehicle, 2011/12 and 2015/16



See notes 1 & 2 for further information.

Table 40: Profit motivated other vehicle theft by segment, 2014/15 and 2015/16

Engine capacity	Number of thefts		% of thefts	
	2014/15	2015/16	2014/15	2015/16
Heavy Plant and equipment	384	405	26.8%	31.3%
- Tractor	73	76	19.0%	18.8%
- Skidsteer	47	73	12.2%	18.0%
- Excavator	41	54	10.7%	13.3%
- Mower	20	37	5.2%	9.1%
- Forklift	13	17	3.4%	4.2%
- Backhoe	4	7	1.0%	1.7%
- Loader	13	4	3.4%	1.0%
- Bulldozer	2	2	0.5%	0.5%
- Crane	0	1	0.0%	0.2%
- Grader	1	0	0.3%	0.0%
- Roller	3	0	0.8%	0.0%
- Scraper	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
- Sweeper	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
- Other	1	1	0.3%	0.2%
- Unknown	166	133	43.2%	32.8%
- Subtotal: Heavy plant and equipment	384	405	100.0%	100.0%
Heavy truck	486	337	33.9%	26.0%
Heavy unknown	2	4	0.1%	0.3%
Bus	48	35	3.3%	2.7%
Other - not elsewhere classified	25	24	1.7%	1.9%
Unknown body type	489	491	34.1%	37.9%

See notes 1 & 2 for further information.

WHEN WERE THEY STOLEN?

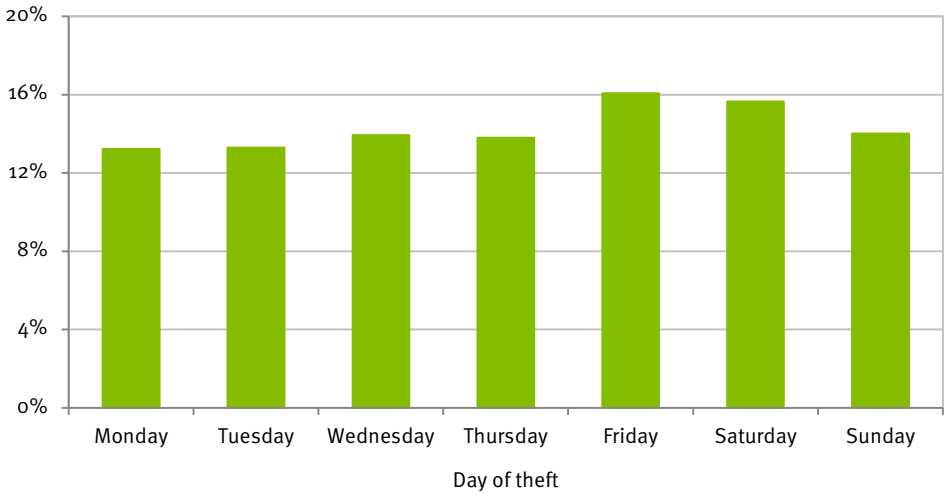
- On average, there were 1,364 profit motivated thefts reported per month in 2015/16.
- Over the past five financial years, profit motivated thefts revealed higher average theft numbers for January, May and June, while August recorded the lowest average number of thefts (1,258 thefts) (Figure 21).
- From January 2016 there appears to be an upward trend in profit motivated thefts compared to the same months in the previous year.

Figure 21: Number of profit motivated thefts by month stolen, 2011/12 to 2015/16

See note 1 for further information

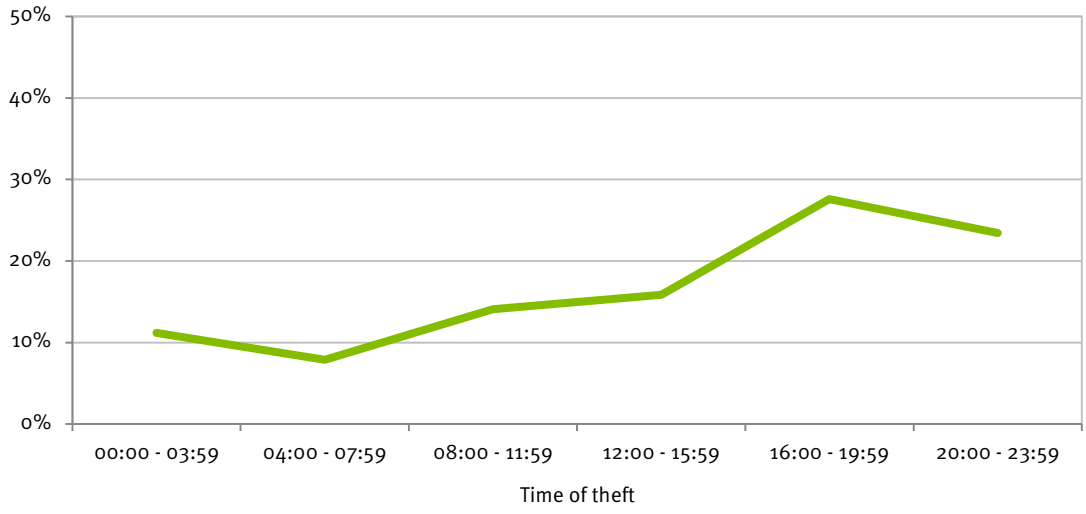
- Overall Fridays and Saturdays were the most popular days for profit motivated thefts (comprising 16% thefts each) (Figure 22).
- The majority (28%) of profit motivated thefts during the 2015/16 financial year occurred between 4.00 pm and 7.59 pm (Figure 23).
- The lowest risk of profit motivated theft was between 4 am and 7.59 am (8%).

Figure 22: Number of profit motivated thefts by day of week, 2015/16



See note 1 for further information

Figure 23: Number of profit motivated thefts by time of day, 2015/16



See notes 1 & 11 for further information

WHERE WERE THEY STOLEN?

- The top local area for profit motivated thefts in the 2015/16 financial year was the City of Brisbane (555 thefts) which recorded an increase (+12%) compared to 2014/15. This was followed by the City of Gold Coast , Queensland (514 thefts), and the City of Logan in Queensland (347 thefts) (Table 37).

- When presented as a rate per 1,000 population, three out of the top four profit motivated theft areas were in Western Australia, with the top area being the City of Gosnells (3,83). In second place was the City of Cessnock (2.24) in New South Wales, then City of Kalgoorlie/Boulder (2.00) and Shire of Serpentine - Jarrahdale (1.83)(Table 42).

- The largest reductions in profit motivated thefts in 2015/16 all occurred in New South Wales namely the City of Bankstown (down 172 thefts to 206), the City of Canterbury (down 108 thefts to 113) and City of Fairfield (down 89 thefts to 153) (Table 43).

- The largest increases in profit motivated thefts were recorded in the City of Hume, Tasmania (up 116 thefts to 331) and City of Gold Coast, Queensland (up 100 thefts to 514).

Table 41: Top 50 Areas for profit motivated thefts ranked by number of thefts, 2014/15 and 2015/16

State / Territory	LGA name	Number of thefts		Theft rate per 1,000 population	
		2014/2015	2015/2016	2014/2015	2015/2016
QLD	Brisbane (City)	494	555	0.43	0.48
QLD	Gold Coast (City)	414	514	0.76	0.93
QLD	Logan (City)	264	347	0.87	1.12
VIC	Hume (City)	215	331	1.14	1.71
VIC	Greater Geelong (City)	174	266	0.77	1.16
VIC	Brimbank (City)	196	263	0.99	1.32
NSW	Blacktown (City)	288	247	0.87	0.73
VIC	Whittlesea (City)	166	244	0.89	1.25
VIC	Casey (City)	195	235	0.69	0.80
VIC	Greater Dandenong (City)	194	228	1.30	1.49
ACT	Greater ACT	187	224	0.49	0.57
QLD	Moreton Bay (Regional Council)	249	219	0.60	0.51
VIC	Wyndham (City)	164	208	0.82	0.99
VIC	Moreland (City)	185	208	1.13	1.25
NSW	Bankstown (City)	378	206	1.89	1.01
WA	Wanneroo (City)	171	206	0.93	1.09
VIC	Melbourne (City)	118	201	0.97	1.56
VIC	Darebin (City)	127	194	0.85	1.29
NSW	Liverpool (City)	262	194	1.31	0.95
VIC	Melton (Shire)	155	178	1.21	1.34
VIC	Port Phillip (City)	99	168	0.94	1.57
NSW	Lake Macquarie (City)	181	165	0.89	0.81
QLD	Townsville (City)	86	159	0.45	0.82
QLD	Sunshine Coast (Regional Council)	123	159	0.37	0.47
WA	Gosnells (City)	133	158	3.24	3.83
VIC	Frankston (City)	142	156	1.05	1.15
WA	Rockingham (City)	150	155	65.36	68.49
NSW	Fairfield (City)	242	153	1.19	0.75
NSW	Penrith (City)	192	151	0.99	0.76
WA	Swan (City)	155	148	1.20	1.11
WA	Stirling (City)	158	145	0.70	0.64
QLD	Ipswich (City)	134	142	0.71	0.74
NSW	Wyong (Area)	145	136	0.91	0.85
WA	Cockburn (City)	152	135	1.44	1.25
SA	Salisbury (City)	125	135	0.91	0.97
SA	Playford (City)	100	130	1.15	1.47
NSW	Cessnock (City)	104	125	1.89	2.24
NSW	Newcastle (City)	120	124	0.75	0.77
WA	Armadale (City)	131	123	1.70	1.53
NSW	Campbelltown (City)	146	120	0.93	0.75
VIC	Maribyrnong (City)	90	119	1.10	1.42
VIC	Monash (City)	103	118	0.56	0.63
NSW	Parramatta (City)	137	116	0.72	0.60
NSW	Wollongong (City)	152	115	0.74	0.55
NSW	Canterbury (City)	221	113	1.47	0.74
VIC	Mornington Peninsula (Shire)	107	113	0.70	0.73
VIC	Yarra (City)	67	105	0.78	1.18
VIC	Yarra Ranges (Shire)	64	104	0.43	0.69
WA	Joondalup (City)	71	101	0.42	0.60
VIC	Latrobe (City)	43	99	0.58	1.35

See notes 1, 3 & 12 for further information

Table 42: Top 50 Areas for profit motivated thefts ranked by theft rate per 1,000 population, 2014/15 and 2015/16

State / Territory	LGA name	Number of thefts		Theft rate per 1,000 population*	
		2014/2015	2015/2016	2014/2015	2015/2016
WA	Gosnells (City)	133	158	3.24	3.83
NSW	Cessnock (City)	104	125	1.89	2.24
WA	Kalgoorlie/Boulder (City)	61	66	1.84	2.00
WA	Serpentine-Jarrahdale (Shire)	47	44	2.09	1.83
VIC	Golden Plains (Shire)	13	37	0.63	1.78
WA	Belmont (City)	72	73	1.76	1.77
VIC	Hume (City)	215	331	1.14	1.71
VIC	Mitchell (Shire)	39	65	1.02	1.66
NT	Litchfield (Municipality)	28	37	1.25	1.57
VIC	Port Phillip (City)	99	168	0.94	1.57
VIC	Melbourne (City)	118	201	0.97	1.56
VIC	Hepburn (Shire)	7	23	0.47	1.55
WA	Armadale (City)	131	123	1.7	1.53
VIC	Greater Dandenong (City)	194	228	1.3	1.49
SA	Playford (City)	100	130	1.15	1.47
WA	Broome (Shire)	17	25	0.99	1.44
VIC	Maribyrnong (City)	90	119	1.1	1.42
VIC	Moorabool (Shire)	37	44	1.2	1.40
VIC	Latrobe (City)	43	99	0.58	1.35
WA	Fremantle (City)	47	42	1.53	1.35
VIC	Melton (Shire)	155	178	1.21	1.34
VIC	Brimbank (City)	196	263	0.99	1.32
VIC	Darebin (City)	127	194	0.85	1.29
VIC	Whittlesea (City)	166	244	0.89	1.25
WA	Cockburn (City)	152	135	1.44	1.25
VIC	Moreland (City)	185	208	1.13	1.25
NSW	Muswellbrook (Area)	18	21	1.06	1.22
VIC	Yarra (City)	67	105	0.78	1.18
VIC	Murrindindi (Shire)	16	16	1.18	1.17
VIC	Greater Geelong (City)	174	266	0.77	1.16
VIC	Frankston (City)	142	156	1.05	1.15
WA	Bunbury (City)	31	39	0.91	1.13
VIC	Campaspe (Shire)	43	41	1.17	1.12
QLD	Logan (City)	264	347	0.87	1.12
WA	Swan (City)	155	148	1.2	1.11
VIC	Benalla (Rural City)	5	15	0.37	1.11
WA	Wanneroo (City)	171	206	0.93	1.09
WA	Victoria Park (Town)	32	42	0.84	1.09
QLD	Somerset (Regional Council)	13	26	0.54	1.08
VIC	Greater Shepparton (City)	51	67	0.81	1.06
TAS	Brighton (Municipality)	11	17	0.7	1.06
NSW	Burwood (Area)	46	37	1.28	1.02
NSW	Bankstown (City)	378	206	1.89	1.01
VIC	Wyndham (City)	164	208	0.82	0.99
VIC	Cardinia (Shire)	47	88	0.54	0.97
QLD	Hinchinbrook (Shire)	10	11	0.87	0.97
SA	Salisbury (City)	125	135	0.91	0.97
NSW	Upper Hunter Shire (Area)	9	14	0.61	0.96
VIC	Ballarat (City)	73	96	0.73	0.95
NSW	Liverpool (City)	262	194	1.31	0.95
VIC	Central Goldfields (Shire)	8	12	0.63	0.95

* For local government areas with 10,000 or more residents

See notes 1, 3 & 13 for further information

Table 43: Top Areas with the largest reduction and largest increase in profit motivated thefts, by jurisdiction, 2015/16

Largest reduction in thefts		
Region name	Reduction in thefts	Total no. of thefts
ACT (SLA)		
Lyons	-5	0
Chifley	-4	0
Monash	-4	0
NSW (LGA)		
Bankstown (City)	-172	206
Canterbury (City)	-108	113
Fairfield (City)	-89	153
NT (LGA)		
Palmerston (City)	-8	27
Barkly (Shire)	-2	1
MacDonnell (Shire)	-2	0
QLD (LGA)		
Moreton Bay (Regional Council)	-30	219
Scenic Rim (Regional Council)	-16	17
Mount Isa (City)	-12	6
SA (LGA)		
Adelaide (City)	-23	13
Port Adelaide Enfield (City)	-13	93
Holdfast Bay (City)	-11	7
TAS (LGA)		
Hobart (City)	-14	26
Derwent Valley (Municipality)	-4	1
VIC (LGA)		
Macedon Ranges (Shire)	-9	17
Horsham (Rural City)	-5	2
Mildura (Rural City)	-4	49
WA (LGA)		
Geraldton-Greenough (City)	-38	47
Albany (City)	-23	8
Kalamunda (Shire)	-18	47

Largest increase in thefts		
Region name	Increase in thefts	Total no. of thefts
ACT (SLA)		
Phillip	+7	9
Braddon	+6	10
Florey	+6	6
NSW (LGA)		
Cessnock (City)	+21	125
Camden (Area)	+13	52
Dubbo (City)	+12	29
NT (LGA)		
Litchfield (Municipality)	+9	37
Alice Springs (Town)	+4	26
Darwin (City)	+4	64
QLD (LGA)		
Gold Coast (City)	+100	514
Logan (City)	+83	347
Townsville (City)	+73	159
SA (LGA)		
Playford (City)	+30	130
West Torrens (City)	+21	44
Charles Sturt (City)	+13	95
TAS (LGA)		
Hume (City)	+116	331
Greater Geelong (City)	+92	266
Melbourne (City)	+83	201
VIC (LGA)		
Greater Dandenong (City)	+58	208
Melton (Shire)	+54	171
Moreland (City)	+36	200
WA (LGA)		
Wanneroo (City)	+35	206
Joondalup (City)	+30	101
Gosnells (City)	+25	158

See note 1 for further information

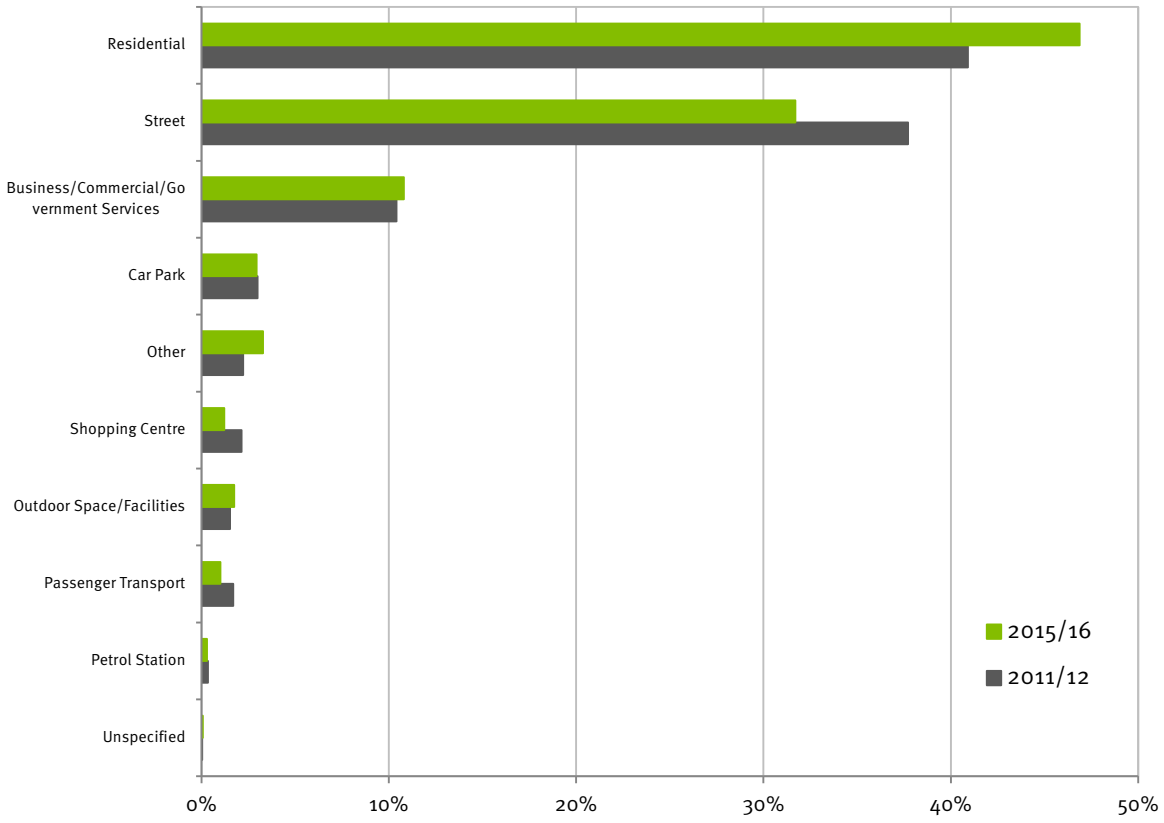
- During the 2015/16 financial year, the majority of profit motivated thefts occurred from residential locations (dwellings or shed/garage) (47%), followed by the street (32%). This compares to 41% from residential locations and 38% from the street in 2011/12, indicating an increase in profit motivated thefts from residential locations. (Table 44 and Figure 24).

Table 44: Profit motivated thefts by type of location, 2015/16

Type of theft location	Number of thefts	% of thefts
Residential	3,076	46.9%
Street	2,080	31.7%
Business/Commercial/Government Services	709	10.8%
Other	216	3.3%
Car Park	193	2.9%
Outdoor Space/Facilities	115	1.8%
Shopping Centre	80	1.2%
Passenger Transport	67	1.0%
Petrol Station	20	0.3%
Unspecified	5	0.1%
Grand Total	6,561	100.0%

See notes 1 & 4 for further information

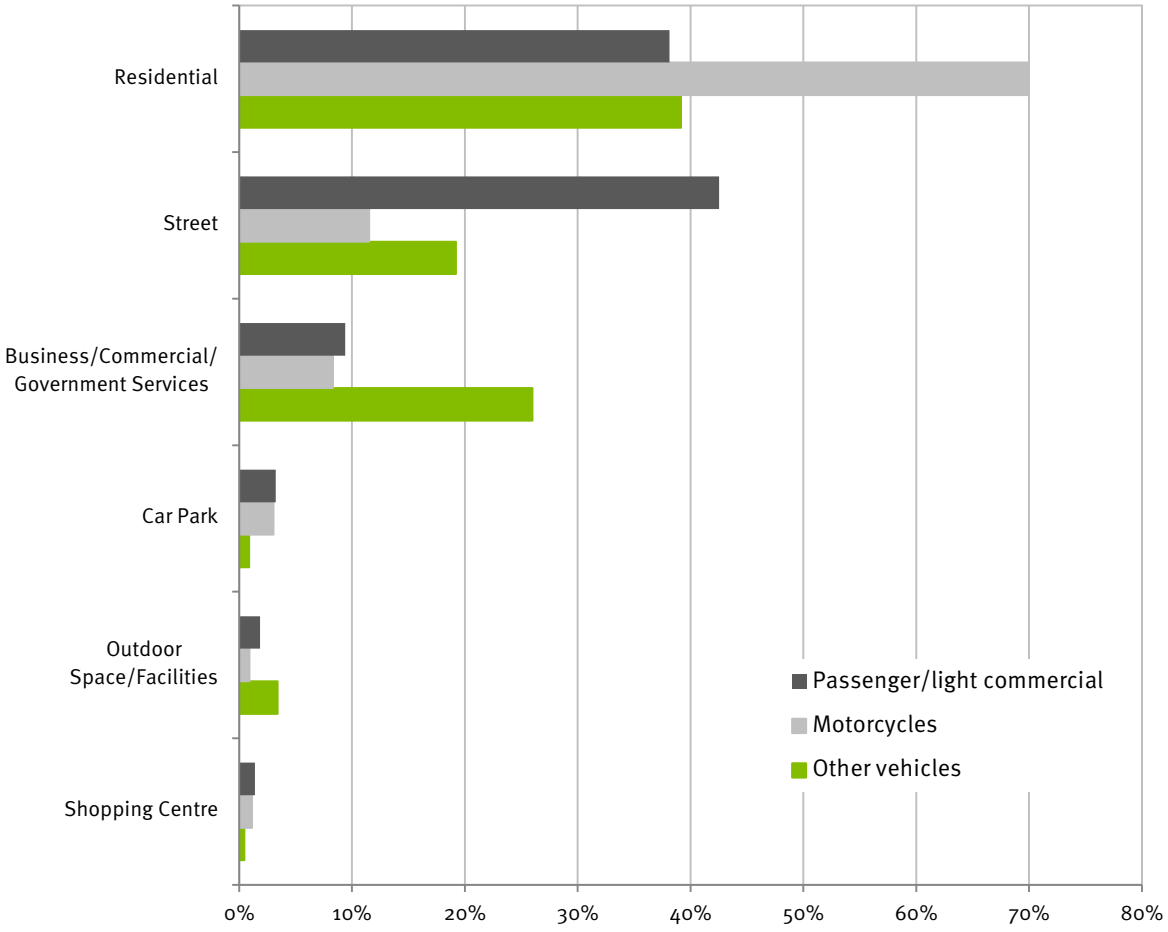
Figure 24: Profit motivated thefts by top location types, 2011/12 and 2015/16



See notes 1 & 4 for further information

- The type of location for profit motivated thefts differed significantly depending on the type of vehicle. Motorcycles were considerably more likely to be stolen from a residential dwelling, shed or garage (70%) compared to only 38% for PLCs. Conversely, very few motorcycles were taken from the street (12%) despite being the most common location type for PLC thefts (43%). While PLCs and motorcycles had a small proportion (9% or less) of thefts from a business, commercial or government service, one quarter (26%) of other vehicles were taken from these locations (Figure 25).

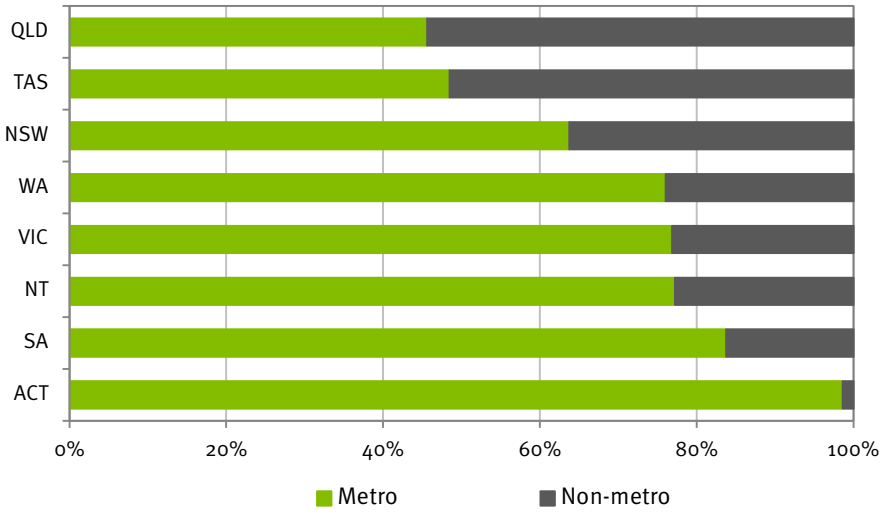
Figure 25: Profit motivated thefts by top location types and vehicle type, 2015/16



See note 4 for further information

- In Queensland and Tasmania approximately half (46 and 49% respectively) of all profit motivated thefts occurred in metropolitan areas. For all other jurisdictions at least 64% or more of their profit motivated thefts occurred in metropolitan locations (Figure 26).

Figure 26: Proportion of profit motivated thefts by area type and jurisdiction, 2015/16



See note 1 for further information

NOTES

1. In this report short term thefts were based on vehicles that were recovered and profit motivated thefts were based on vehicles not recovered. The recovery status was at the 14 August 2016 for NSW, and 31 July 2016 for all other jurisdictions except TAS which was at 30 June 2016. Different dates were used as TAS data is only supplied quaterly, NSW data is supplied weekly and all other police data is supplied monthly.
2. The passenger/light commercial vehicle category was derived by CARS from the body type and includes small, medium and large passenger vehicles, sports cars, SUVs, people movers, light commercial utilities, light commercial vans and motor homes. The motorcycle category includes all types of on and off-road motorcycles, and the other category includes heavy commercial plant and equipment and trucks, buses, other vehicles and vehicles with an unknown body type.
3. Annual theft rates per 1,000 registrations were calculated using electronic extracts provided to CARS from state registration authorities at 31 December each year. Theft rates per 1,000 population were calculated using the estimated resident population figures from the ABS publication "Australian Demographic Statistics" (3101.0) at 31 December each year.
4. Type of location information is only available for NSW and WA.
5. Thefts from previous financial years have had more time to be recovered than vehicles recorded stolen in the current financial year. For example, during 2015/16 almost 11% of profit motivated thefts from 2014/15 were recovered and re-classified as a short term theft. Where indicated by this footnote the current year's data has been adjusted for late recoveries. Adjusting the current financial year statistics for these expected recoveries during the next twelve months provides a more accurate comparison of the current statistics with those of previous years. Adjustment for late recoveries does not change the total number of vehicles reported stolen, however the number of recovered and unrecovered vehicles used in this report may not match other sources such as police crime data which generally report recovered status at the close of the data period.
6. 'Days to recovery' is based on the number of days between the earliest possible theft date and the recovery date.
7. Distance in kilometres is based on the straight line distance between the centroids of the theft and recovery suburbs. Therefore a vehicle stolen and recovered within the same suburb was recorded here as being recovered zero kilometres from the theft location. This gives a rough indication of the distance between the two locations, but it does not take into account any driving that occurred in between theft and recovery of the vehicle. These figures do not include data for Victoria and Western Australia as recovery suburbs are not provided by these states.
8. Readers should use caution when interpreting the registration figures for motorcycles as a large number of off-road and farm bikes are not registered.
9. Australian Standard Immobiliser is defined as an immobiliser that meets the Australian Design Rules (ADR) and was fitted as standard equipment by the manufacturer. Non Australian Standard Immobiliser implies an immobiliser was fitted as standard equipment by the manufacturer that did not meet the ADR. These figures also take into account immobilisers that were fitted under Western Australia's compulsory immobiliser fitment on change of ownership scheme from 1st July 1999. They do not include vehicles that have been fitted with an immobiliser under the voluntary immobiliser scheme or any other after-market fitment of an immobiliser. If an immobiliser was offered as an optional extra then we have assumed that it was not fitted. The immobiliser statistics utilise vehicle specification data provided by Insurance Australia Group and IHS Automotive.
10. Vehicle value information has been provided by Glass's Guide and represents the average value for all grades within the make/model/year category.
11. Time of theft is based on the earliest possible time of theft as recorded by police.
12. The whole of the ACT is represented as a single unincorporated area for the purpose of this table.
13. Includes only local government areas with a resident population of 10,000 or more residents as at 30 June 2014. Source: ABS "Regional Populaion Growth" (3218.0)
14. Information for this table is based on data from NSW, NT, QLD, SA and TAS only.
15. Information for this table is based on data from ACT, NSW, NT, QLD, SA and TAS only.

DEFINITIONS

Local Government Area (LGA)

is defined according to the ABS Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) - 2010. In the CARS database, LGA is derived for the jurisdictions except the Australian Capital Territory where SLA is used. The LGA is a spatial unit which represents the whole geographical area of responsibility of an incorporated Local Government Council.

Motor vehicle

for the purpose of the CARS database, a motor vehicle is defined as a *"self propelled vehicle that runs on land surface (but is not restricted to rails or tram lines). This includes but is not limited to: car, motor cycle, campervan, truck, lorry, bus, grader, and tractor."*

It excludes trailers, caravans and horse floats etc. if stolen separately from a motor vehicle or prime mover.

Differences between statistics produced by individual Police Services and CARS are partly due to CARS excluding a number of reports relating to trailers, caravans etc. which do not meet this definition of a motor vehicle.

Motor vehicle theft

is defined as *"the taking of a motor vehicle unlawfully or without permission. This excludes damaging and tampering/interfering with a motor vehicle. Note attempted motor vehicle theft is not included."*

Essentially the vehicle has to have been moved from the location where it was parked. Thus if the vehicle was placed on blocks where it had been parked and the wheels removed this would not be regarded as motor vehicle theft. Alternatively, if the vehicle was taken down the street or around the corner and then had the wheels removed, this would be regarded as motor vehicle theft.

A victim based counting rule per incident is employed where the vehicle (not the owner) is regarded as the victim. Thus, one offence is counted for each motor vehicle stolen per incident. For example, if three motor vehicles are stolen from a car dealership during the one incident, they are counted as three motor vehicle thefts.

Occasionally an incident may be reported to police (and recorded) as a vehicle theft later to be determined to have been repossessed by a finance company, 'borrowed' by a family or household member or remembered to have been parked in a different location. Such cases while officially recorded as a stolen vehicle will be flagged with a status of 'Repossessed', 'Cancelled', 'Not Stolen' etc. While such cases are generally included in official police statistics, they have been excluded wherever possible from the National CARS database.

Likewise, many official police statistics also include 'attempts' as part of their vehicle theft figures. The National CARS database excludes all attempted thefts and only collects data from those incidents where the vehicle was actually stolen.

Recovery Status

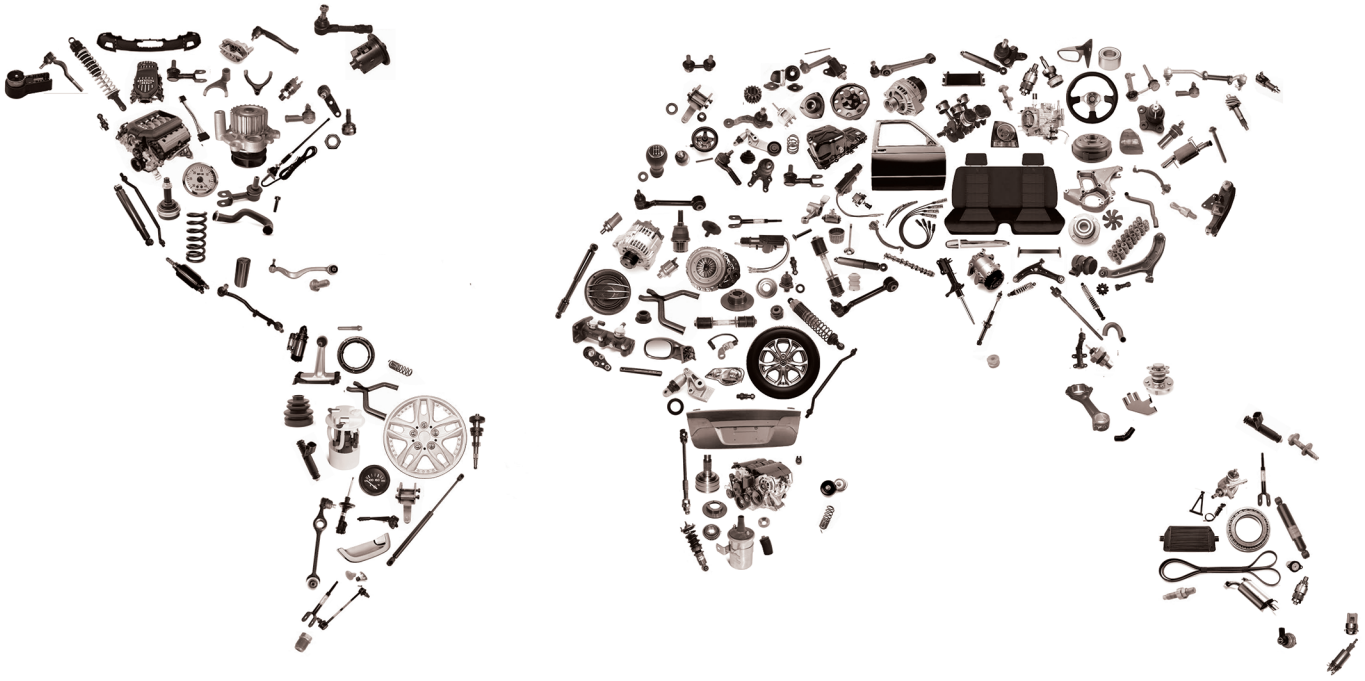
is determined by individual police services. In general a vehicle is recovered when the chassis or shell of the vehicle is recovered. This may mean that a substantial proportion of the vehicle's components may still be missing. For example, in the case of the professional 'steal and strip' the vehicle may be classified as recovered yet the engine, seats, dashboard, wheels, sound system, interior linings, doors, and all external panels may have been removed and yet to be recovered. The general exceptions relate to number plates and engines. If a vehicle is stolen and only the engine or number plates are recovered the vehicle is still flagged as 'Stolen'. If however the vehicle is recovered and the engine or number plates are missing then the status of the vehicle is changed to 'Recovered' and the outstanding engine and or number plates are listed as stolen property.

Statistical Local Area (SLA)

is also defined according to the ABS ASGC - 2010. In the CARS database, SLA is derived for the Australian Capital Territory.

CARS

comprehensive auto-theft research system



CARS, breaking down motor vehicle theft into parts

National Motor Vehicle
Theft Reduction Council
driving down vehicle theft