CARS

comprehensive auto-theft research system

STATISTICAL REPORT 2016/17

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 2016/17, 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 3 September 2017 for New South Wales, and 31 July 2017 for all other states/territories except Tasmania which is at 30 June 2017. 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 2012/13 and 2016/17, 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.

2016/17 SECTION 1

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

OVERALL KEY FINDINGS

- Australia recorded a total of 56,184 thefts during the 2016/17 financial year, which represents a 4% increase over the 2015/16 total of 53,882 thefts.
- Over the last five years, Australia's total vehicle thefts have increased 1% from the 2012/13 total of 55,550.
- During 2016/17 there was an average of 154 motor vehicle thefts per day in Australia. This is up from a total of 152 per day in 2012/13.
- With a recovery rate of 72% the 2016/17 total comprises 40,221short term thefts and 15,963 profit motivated thefts.
- Australia's yearly theft rate equates to 2.91 thefts per 1,000 registered vehicles or 2.30 per 1,000 population.
- There has been a slight decline in the median age of stolen vehicles in Australia. In 2012/13 the median age of all stolen vehicles was 12 years. In 2016/17 the median age had decreased to 11 years.
- A total of 8,056 motorcycles were stolen in 2016/17. This is a 3% decrease over the 2015/16 total of 8,306 thefts, and is 7% lower than the 2012/13 total.
- Motorcycles recorded the lowest recovery rate with only 44% of thefts in 2016/17 recovered compared to 78% of passenger and light commercial vehicles and 51% of other vehicles.
- There was a slight increase in thefts of vehicles aged 10-14 years from 19% in 2012/13 to 22% in 2016/17 and a reduction in theft of vehicles aged 20 - 24 years (12% in 2012/13, 8% in 2016/17).
- Overall the most popular passenger and light commercial theft targets in 2016/17 were the Holden Commodore VE MY06-13 (982 thefts), Nissan Pulsar N15 MY95-00 (942 thefts), Toyota Hilux MY05-11 (669 thefts), Ford Falcon BA MY02-05 (601 thefts) and the Holden Commodore VT MY97-00 (599 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 2016/17 for example, 57% of all thefts occurred at a residential location compared to 55% in 2012/13.

Table 1: Motor vehicle theft overview, 2012/13 to 2016/17

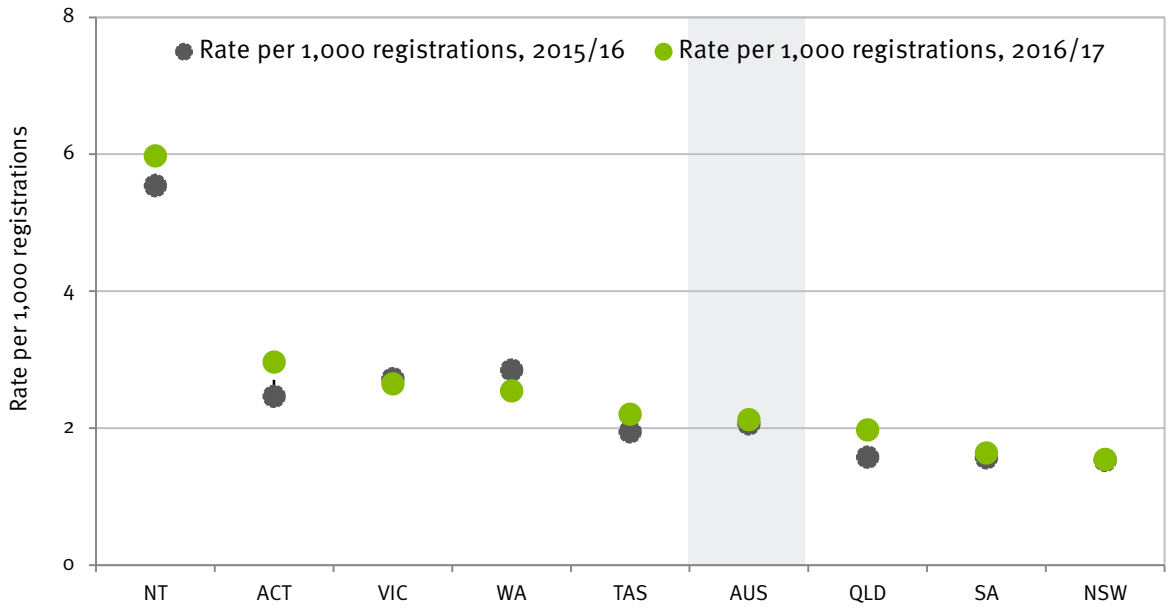
	2012/13	2015/16	2016/17
Total thefts	55,550	53,882	56,184
% change from 2015/16 to 2016/17			4.3%
% change from 2012/13 to 2016/17			1.1%
Theft rate per 1,000 registrations	3.14	2.85	2.91
Theft rate per 1,000 population	2.42	2.24	2.30
Average number of thefts per day in Australia	152.2	147.6	153.9
Thefts by vehicle type			
Passenger/light commercials	44,044	43,062	45,666
Motorcycles	8,698	8,306	8,056
Other vehicles	2,808	2,514	2,462
% of thefts recovered			
All vehicles	71.8%	72.5%	71.6%
Passenger/light commercials	77.5%	78.6%	77.6%
Motorcycles	48.6%	47.8%	44.0%
Other vehicles	52.7%	50.6%	50.9%
Median vehicle age at time of theft	12 years	11 years	11 years
% of stolen vehicles aged			
0 - 4 years	17.9%	18.8%	18.8%
5 - 9 years	22.0%	21.9%	21.5%
10 - 14 years	19.1%	21.3%	22.3%
15 - 19 years	16.3%	17.3%	17.0%
20 - 24 years	12.2%	8.7%	8.4%
25 - 29 years	4.3%	4.1%	4.0%
30+ years	1.9%	2.2%	2.2%
Unknown age	6.2%	5.7%	5.9%
Type of theft locations			
Residential	54.5%	54.1%	57.1%
Street	24.2%	23.4%	22.5%
Business/Commercial/Government Services	11.0%	11.9%	10.9%
Car Park	2.4%	2.8%	2.3%
Outdoor Space/Facilities	2.8%	1.8%	1.8%

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

SHORT TERM THEFT

- When adjusted for late recoveries, short term thefts increased 5% in 2016/17 compared to the previous financial year and increased 3% compared to five years ago (Table 2).
- The jurisdiction with the largest reduction in the past 12 months (after adjusting for late recoveries) was Western Australia (-10%). In contrast, increases were recorded in Queensland (+28%), Australian Capital Territory (+23%), Tasmania (+14%) and Northern Territory (+10%).
- After adjusting for late recoveries, the rate of short term thefts per 1,000 registered vehicles increased to 2.12 in 2016/17 compared to 2.06 in 2015/16. Five years ago the theft rate was 2.25 per 1,000 registered vehicles.

Figure 1: Short term theft rate per 1,000 registrations for each jurisdiction, 2015/16 and 2016/17



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 88% of all short term thefts with motorcycles accounting for a further 9%.
- The median age of short term theft targets has remained stable at 11 years old in 2016/17.
- The top three short term theft targets in 2016/17 were the Nissan Pulsar N15 MY95-00 (845 thefts), Holden Commodore VE MY06-13 (733 thefts), and the Toyota Hilux MY05_11 (468 thefts).
- The top two locations with the highest number of short term thefts in 2016/17 were Queensland local government areas, namely the City of Brisbane (first place with 1,917 thefts), and the City of Gold Coast (second place with 1,180 thefts). The next three top locations were in ACT, namely, Greater ACT (852 thefts) in third place, City of Hume in Victoria was fourth with 795 thefts and the City of Townsville in Queensland was fifth with 756 thefts.
- Overall, 31% of all short term thefts were recovered within 24 hours of the theft, 78% 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 37% in 2012/13 to 31% in 2016/17.
- Short term theft targets stolen in metropolitan areas of Australia were recovered on average 18.4kms from their theft location while vehicles stolen from non-metropolitan locations were recovered on average 48.8 kms away.

ADJUSTED FOR LATE RECOVERIES - WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?

The recovery status of all data used in this report is as at 3 September 2017 for NSW and 31 July 2017 for all other jurisiductions except TAS which is at 30 June 2017. Thefts from previous financial years have had more time to be recovered than vehicles recorded stolen in the current financial year. For example, during 2016/17 almost 15% of profit motivated thefts from 2015/16 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, 2012/13 to 2016/17

	2012/13	2015/16		2016/17
Total short term thefts	39,860	39,076		40,221
Adjusted for late recoveries				40,915
% change from 2012/13 and 2015/16 to 2016/17 (adjusted for late recoveries)			**v's 2012/13**	**v's 2015/16**
Australian Capital Territory*			45.6%	22.9%
New South Wales			-20.8%	3.5%
Northern Territory*			11.7%	9.9%
Queensland			-4.8%	28.3%
South Australia			-17.2%	3.2%
Tasmania*			0.6%	14.0%
Victoria			58.4%	-0.3%
Western Australia			-15.4%	-10.3%
Australia			2.6%	4.7%
Average number of thefts per day in Australia				
Adjusted for late recoveries	109.0	107.1		112.1
Theft rate per 1,000 registrations	2.25	2.06		2.09
Adjusted for late recoveries				2.12
Vehicle body type as % of thefts				
Passenger/light commercials	85.7%	86.6%		88.1%
- - Small passenger vehicle	22.8%	24.5%		24.7%
- - Medium passenger vehicle	9.7%	9.1%		9.3%
- - Large passenger vehicle	20.6%	16.8%		15.9%
- - Sports	2.7%	2.8%		2.7%
- - SUV	10.3%	13.4%		15.3%
- - People mover	1.0%	0.9%		0.9%
- - Light commercial utility	12.7%	14.0%		14.9%
- - Light commerical van	3.0%	2.7%		2.5%
- - Motor home	0.1%	0.0%		0.0%
- - Unknown passenger vehicle	2.8%	2.4%		1.7%
Motorcycles	10.6%	10.2%		8.8%
Other vehicles	3.7%	3.3%		3.1%

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Table 2: Short term theft overview, 2012/13 to 2016/17 (cont.)

	2012/13	2015/16		2016/17
Median vehicle age at time of theft	11 years	11 years		11 years
% of stolen vehicles aged				
0 - 4 years	19.3%	20.2%		20.3%
5 - 9 years	22.3%	22.0%		22.3%
10 - 14 years	19.2%	21.5%		22.5%
15 - 19 years	16.9%	18.2%		17.5%
20 - 24 years	12.9%	9.1%		8.5%
25 - 29 years	4.4%	4.1%		4.0%
30+ years	1.5%	1.8%		1.8%
Unknown age	3.4%	3.0%		3.0%
Type of theft locations				
Residential	57.8%	56.2%		59.9%
Street	21.6%	21.2%		20.0%
Business/Commercial/Government Services	11.2%	12.3%		11.3%
Car Park	2.2%	2.8%		2.3%
Outdoor Space/facilities	2.6%	1.9%		1.7%
Time between theft and recovery				
% recovered within 1 day	37.1%	29.5%		31.3%
% recovered within 14 days	78.6%	74.7%		78.3%
% recovered within 30 days	85.6%	83.8%		87.0%
Mean distance between theft and recovery				
Metropolitan thefts	17.6 kms	18.6 kms		18.4 kms
Non-metropolitan thefts	46.4 kms	47.5 kms		48.8 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.

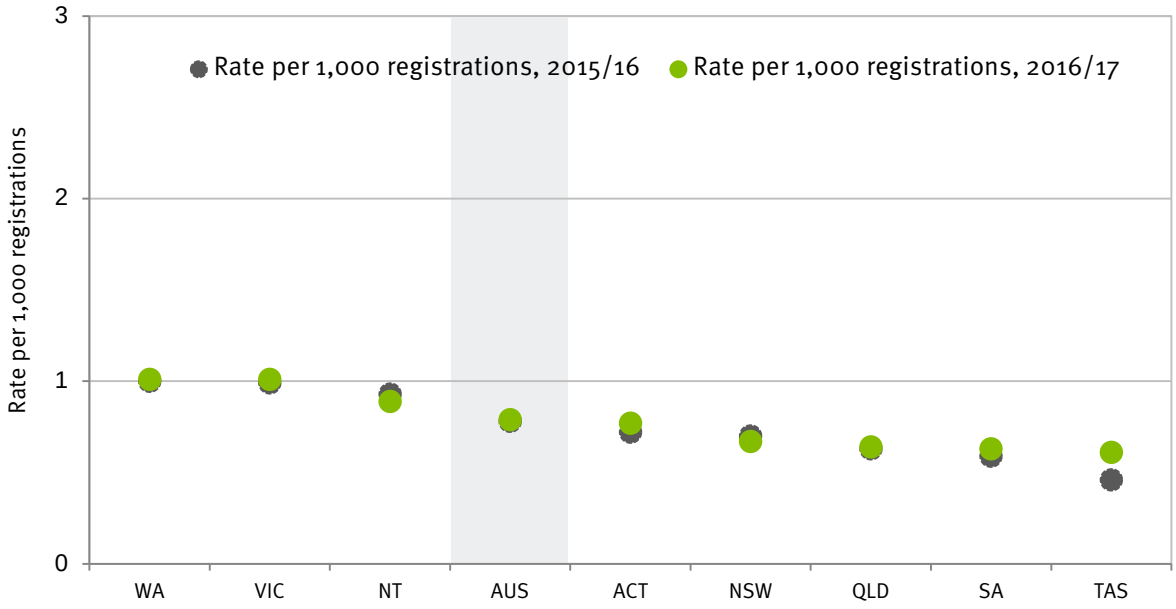
PROFIT MOTIVATED THEFT

- When adjusted for late recoveries, profit motivated thefts comprised 27% of all motor vehicle thefts in Australia in 2016/17. The 15,269 profit motivated thefts in 2016/17 represented an increase of +3% from the 2015/16 total of 14,806 thefts but a -3% reduction to the 2012/13 total of 15,690 thefts.

- Compared to 2015/16 figures, only Northern Territory and New South Wales recorded reductions and these were only small declines with -3% and -1% respecitvely (after adjusting for late recoveries). The remaining jurisdictions all showed an increase in profit motivated thefts with the largest increases in Tasmania (+33%), Australian Capital Territory (+9%) and South Australia (+7%).

- After adjusting for late recoveries, the rate of profit motivated thefts in Australia during 2016/17 was 0.79 thefts per 1,000 registrations, with three jurisdictions recording a higher rate, namely Western Australia (1.01), Victoria (1.01) and the Northern Territory (0.89).

Figure 2: Profit motivated theft rate per 1,000 registrations for each jurisdiction, 2015/16 and 2016/17



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 2016/17 including large passenger vehicles which comprised 14% of the overall total.
- Motorcycles comprised 28% of all profit motivated thefts in 2016/17, which is almost three times larger than their 9% representation amongst short term thefts.
- The vehicles of choice for profit motivated thieves were 5 – 14 years old, accounting for two in every five (41%) profit motivated thefts in 2016/17.

Table 3: Profit motivated theft overview, 2012/13 to 2016/17

	2012/13	2015/16		2016/17
Total profit motivated thefts	15,690	14,806		15,963
Adjusted for late recoveries				15,269
% change from 2012/13 and 2015/16 to 2016/17 (Adjusted for late recoveries)			**v's 2012/13**	**v's 2015/16**
Australian Capital Territory*			48.7%	9.2%
New South Wales			-29.3%	-0.7%
Northern Territory*			9.2%	-2.7%
Queensland			-7.6%	4.1%
South Australia			-15.8%	6.5%
Tasmania*			62.3%	32.7%
Victoria			35.6%	4.4%
Western Australia			-0.6%	1.4%
Australia			-2.7%	3.1%
Average number of thefts per day in Australia				
Adjusted for late recoveries	43.0	40.6		41.8
Theft rate per 1,000 registrations	0.89	0.78		0.83
Adjusted for late recoveries				0.79
Vehicle body type as % of thefts				
Passenger/light commercials	63.0%	62.3%		64.2%
- Small passenger vehicle	11.4%	11.7%		12.8%
- Medium passenger vehicle	6.0%	5.1%		5.3%
- Large passenger vehicle	15.2%	14.1%		13.9%
- Sports	3.0%	3.0%		3.0%
- SUV	8.5%	10.0%		10.9%
- People mover	1.0%	0.7%		0.7%
- Light commercial utility	12.2%	13.1%		13.0%
- Light commerical van	3.1%	2.3%		2.0%
- Motor home	0.1%	0.1%		0.1%
- Unknown passenger vehicle	2.4%	2.2%		2.3%
Motorcycles	28.5%	29.3%		28.2%
Other vehicles	8.5%	8.4%		7.6%

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Table 3: Profit motivated theft overview, 2012/13 to 2016/17 (cont.)

	2012/13	2015/16		2016/17
Median vehicle age at time of theft	12 years	11years		11 years
% of stolen vehicles aged				
0 - 4 years	14.2%	15.2%		15.0%
5 - 9 years	21.3%	21.6%		19.4%
10 - 14 years	18.8%	20.9%		21.6%
15 - 19 years	14.8%	14.8%		15.8%
20 - 24 years	10.5%	7.6%		8.0%
25 - 29 years	4.1%	3.9%		4.0%
30+ years	2.9%	3.1%		3.1%
Unknown age	13.3%	12.9%		13.2%
Type of theft locations				
Residential	46.2%	49.1%		50.3%
Street	30.7%	28.8%		28.6%
Business/Commercial/Government Services	10.7%	10.9%		9.9%
Car Park	2.8%	2.7%		2.5%
Outdoor Space/Facilities	3.3%	1.6%		2.0%

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

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

2016/17 SECTION 2

SHORT TERM VEHICLE THEFT

TRENDS

- There were 40,221 short term thefts recorded in 2016/17 which when adjusted for late recoveries corresponds to 40,915. This adjusted total was 1,839 (or 5%) more than the 39,076 recorded in the previous financial year (Table 4).
- The largest increase in short term thefts was seen in Queensland (+28%) followed by Australian Capital Territory (+23%), Tasmania (+14%) and Northern Territory (+10%).
- Only Western Australia and Victoria recorded reductions in short term thefts, with -10% and ‹-1%, respectively.
- Short term thefts only increased in PLC thefts in 2016/17 with a 6% increase. On the other hand, motorcycles decreased by -7% and other vehicles decreased -0.5%.
- Passenger and light commercial vehicles accounted for 88% of short term thefts during the year and 90% of Australia's registrations (Table 5).
- Motorcycles accounted for 9% of Australia's total short term thefts in 2016/17, however in Western Australia they represented 17% 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 2016/17 equates to 2.12 thefts per 1,000 registered vehicles or 1.68 thefts per 1,000 population. This compares to 2012/13 rates of 2.25 and 1.74 respectively (Table 6).

Table 4: Number and rate of short term thefts by jurisdiction, 2015/16 and 2016/17*

Passenger/light commercials	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	AUS
Thefts in 2016/17	791	7,319	864	7,079	2,014	958	11,871	4,524	35,420
Thefts in 2016/17 adjusted for late recoveries	805	7,491	869	7,176	2,034	966	12,041	4,565	35,947
Thefts in 2015/16	653	7,226	778	5,466	1,950	824	12,008	4,929	33,834
% change**	23.3%	3.7%	11.7%	31.3%	4.3%	17.2%	0.3%	-7.4%	6.2%
2016/17 theft rate per 1,000 registrations	2.92	1.48	6.14	1.95	1.59	2.31	2.66	2.28	2.07
2016/17 theft rate per 1,000 population	1.98	0.96	3.55	1.47	1.18	1.86	1.93	1.78	1.47
Motorcycles	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	AUS
Thefts in 2016/17	50	697	68	704	261	52	734	982	3,548
Thefts in 2016/17 adjusted for late recoveries	51	721	72	728	272	52	804	1,001	3,701
Thefts in 2015/16	42	647	83	682	298	65	872	1,280	3,969
% change**	21.4%	11.4%	-13.3%	6.7%	-8.7%	-20.0%	-7.8%	-21.8%	-6.8%
2016/17 theft rate per 1,000 registrations	3.84	3.04	10.18	3.43	5.07	2.37	3.84	7.60	4.18
2016/17 theft rate per 1,000 population	0.13	0.09	0.29	0.15	0.16	0.10	0.13	0.39	0.15
Other vehicles	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	AUS
Thefts in 2016/17	13	265	21	305	41	16	351	241	1,253
Thefts in 2016/17 adjusted for late recoveries	13	275	21	305	43	16	352	242	1,267
Thefts in 2015/16	12	325	14	252	28	18	355	269	1,273
% change**	8.3%	-15.4%	50.0%	21.0%	53.6%	-11.1%	-0.8%	-10.0%	-0.5%
2016/17 theft rate per 1,000 registrations	3.03	1.36	1.71	1.15	0.42	0.54	1.37	1.61	1.24
2016/17 theft rate per 1,000 population	0.03	0.04	0.09	0.06	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.09	0.05
All vehicles	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	AUS
Thefts in 2016/17	854	8,281	953	8,088	2,316	1,026	12,956	5,747	40,221
Thefts in 2016/17 adjusted for late recoveries	869	8,487	962	8,209	2,349	1,034	13,197	5,808	40,915
Thefts in 2015/16	707	8,198	875	6,400	2,276	907	13,235	6,478	39,076
% change**	22.9%	3.5%	9.9%	28.3%	3.2%	14.0%	-0.3%	-10.3%	4.7%
2016/17 theft rate per 1,000 registrations	2.97	1.55	5.98	1.97	1.64	2.20	2.65	2.54	2.12
2016/17 theft rate per 1,000 population	2.14	1.09	3.93	1.68	1.37	1.99	2.11	2.26	1.68

* The 2016/17 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, 2016/17*

	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	AUS
Passenger/light commercial vehicles									
Number of thefts	805	7,491	869	7,176	2,034	966	12,041	4,565	35,947
% of all thefts	92.6%	88.3%	90.3%	87.4%	86.6%	93.4%	91.2%	78.6%	87.9%
Number registered	275,466	5,053,356	141,638	3,680,250	1,279,275	417,919	4,519,939	2,002,320	17,370,163
% of total registrations	94.0%	92.0%	88.0%	88.5%	89.1%	89.0%	90.6%	87.7%	90.1%
Motorcycles									
Number of thefts	51	721	72	728	272	52	804	1,001	3,701
% of all thefts	5.9%	8.5%	7.5%	8.9%	11.6%	5.0%	6.1%	17.2%	9.0%
Number registered	13,270	236,866	7,075	212,526	53,669	21,964	209,395	131,642	886,407
% of total registrations	4.5%	4.3%	4.4%	5.1%	3.7%	4.7%	4.2%	5.8%	4.6%
Other vehicles									
Number of thefts	13	275	21	305	43	16	352	242	1,267
% of all thefts	1.5%	3.2%	2.2%	3.7%	1.8%	1.5%	2.7%	4.2%	3.1%
Number registered	4,295	201,885	12,252	265,884	103,517	29,512	257,567	150,009	1,024,921
% of total registrations	1.5%	3.7%	7.6%	6.4%	7.2%	6.3%	5.2%	6.6%	5.3%
All vehicles									
Number of thefts	869	8,487	962	8,209	2,349	1,034	13,197	5,808	40,915
Number registered	293,031	5,492,107	160,965	4,158,660	1,436,461	469,395	4,986,901	2,283,971	19,281,491

* The 2016/17 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, 2012/13 to 2016/17

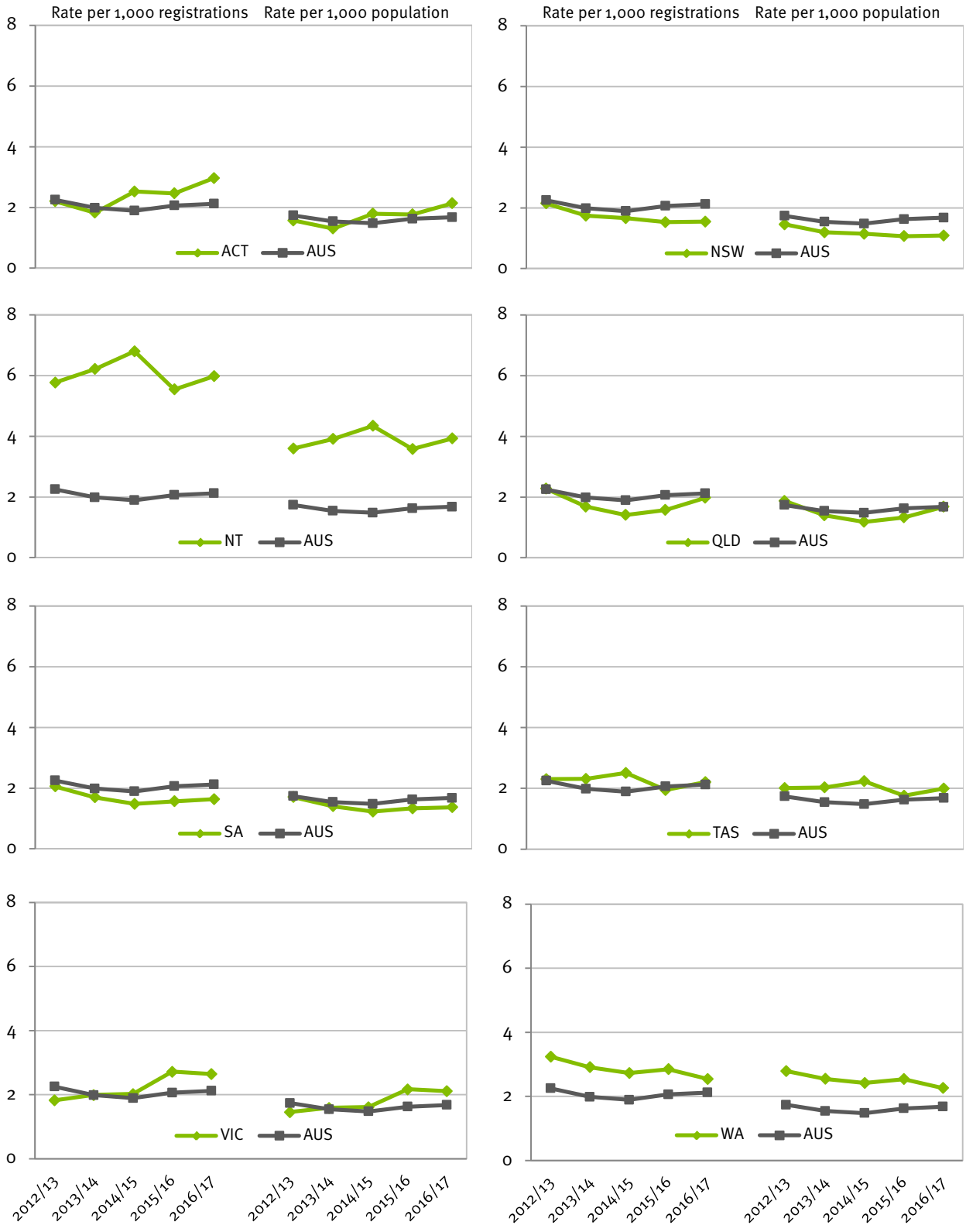
Theft rate per 1,000 registrations	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	AUS
2012/13	2.20	2.15	5.77	2.28	2.06	2.30	1.83	3.24	2.25
2013/14	1.83	1.74	6.22	1.68	1.70	2.31	1.99	2.91	1.99
2014/15	2.53	1.66	6.80	1.41	1.48	2.51	2.02	2.73	1.89
2015/16	2.47	1.53	5.54	1.58	1.57	1.94	2.72	2.85	2.06
2016/17*	2.97	1.55	5.98	1.97	1.64	2.20	2.65	2.54	2.12

Theft rate per 1,000 population	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	AUS
2012/13	1.57	1.46	3.60	1.87	1.71	2.01	1.46	2.79	1.74
2013/14	1.31	1.19	3.91	1.40	1.40	2.03	1.59	2.55	1.54
2014/15	1.80	1.15	4.35	1.18	1.23	2.23	1.61	2.42	1.48
2015/16	1.77	1.07	3.58	1.33	1.33	1.76	2.17	2.54	1.63
2016/17*	2.14	1.09	3.93	1.68	1.37	1.99	2.11	2.26	1.68

* The 2016/17 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, 2012/13 to 2016/17*



* The 2016/17 rates used in these graphs have been adjusted for late recoveries

See notes 3 & 5 for further information.

WHAT TYPES OF VEHICLES WERE STOLEN?

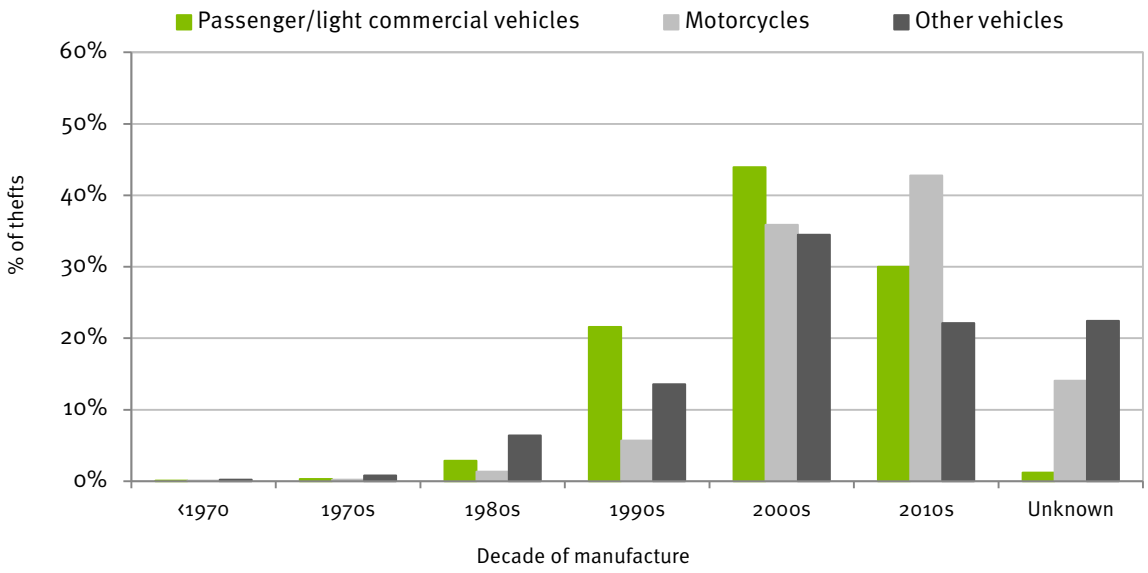
- Three quarters (74%) of short term PLC thefts were manufactured in the 2000s or 2010s, with a mean age of 11.8 years (Table 7).
- Similarly, motorcycles stolen in 2016/17 were also young with almost eight in ten (79%) manufactured from 2000 onwards and an average age of only 8.1 years.

Table 7: Short term thefts by decade of manufacture, 2016/17

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	34	0.1%	0.7%	0.29
1970s	109	0.3%	0.8%	0.78
1980s	1,019	2.9%	1.6%	3.77
1990s	7,641	21.6%	11.9%	3.71
2000s	15,560	43.9%	43.4%	2.06
2010s	10,627	30.0%	41.6%	1.47
Unknown	430	1.2%	0.1%	23.23
Total - Passenger/light commercials	35,420	100.0%	100.0%	2.04
Motorcycles				
‹1970	3	0.1%	1.1%	0.32
1970s	8	0.2%	1.7%	0.54
1980s	47	1.3%	3.5%	1.50
1990s	201	5.7%	10.0%	2.26
2000s	1,273	35.9%	40.7%	3.53
2010s	1,517	42.8%	42.4%	4.03
Unknown	499	14.1%	0.6%	90.74
Total - Motorcycles	3,548	100.0%	100.0%	4.00
Other vehicles				
‹1970	3	0.2%	2.0%	0.15
1970s	10	0.8%	4.3%	0.23
1980s	80	6.4%	11.0%	0.71
1990s	170	13.6%	16.9%	0.98
2000s	432	34.5%	36.0%	1.17
2010s	277	22.1%	29.0%	0.93
Unknown	281	22.4%	0.8%	35.54
Total - Other vehicles	1,253	100.0%	100.0%	1.22

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

Figure 4: Short term thefts by vehicle type and decade of manufacture, 2016/17

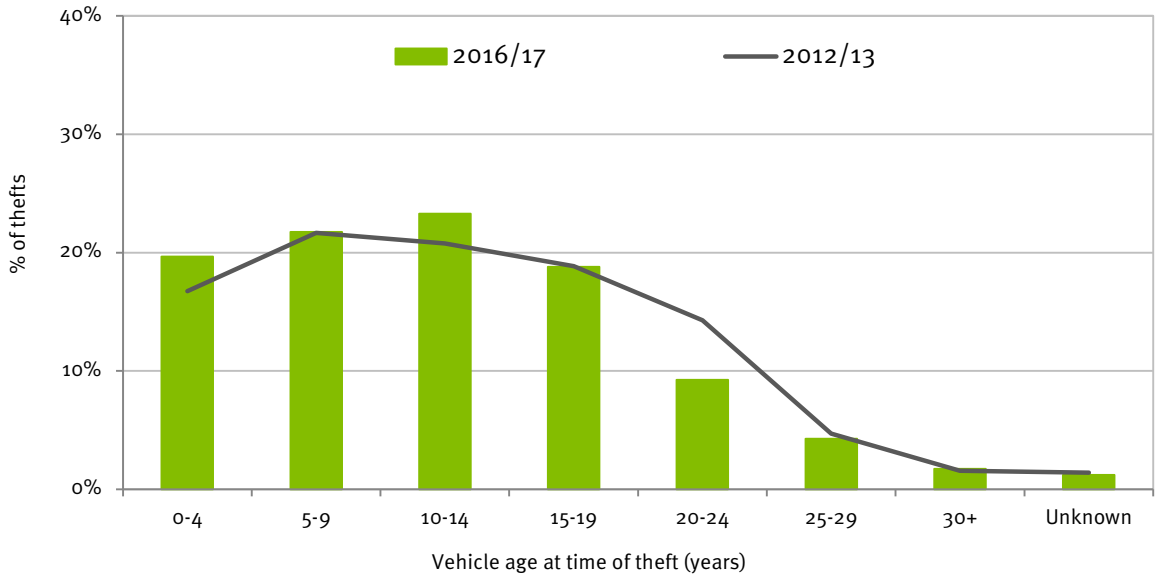


See notes 1 & 2 for further information.

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 20-24 years towards vehicles aged 0-4 and 10-14 years (Figure 5).

Figure 5: Short term passenger and light commercial thefts by age of vehicle, 2012/13 and 2016/17



See notes 1 & 2 for further information.

- Almost one in 9 (11%) PLC vehicles of Australia's registered fleet do not have an immobiliser. These non-immobilised vehicles comprised more than a fifth (22%) of all PLC short term thefts in 2016/17 (Table 8).

Table 8: Passenger/light commercial vehicle short term thefts and registrations by immobiliser presence in each jurisdiction, 2016/17

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	513	64.9%	249,082	90.4%	2.06
Non-Australian Standard	16	2.0%	3,258	1.2%	4.91
No Immobiliser	262	33.1%	23,126	8.4%	11.33
NSW					
Australian Standard	5,697	77.8%	4,489,134	88.8%	1.27
Non-Australian Standard	175	2.4%	65,013	1.3%	2.69
No Immobiliser	1,447	19.8%	499,209	9.9%	2.90
NT					
Australian Standard	713	82.5%	120,671	85.2%	5.91
Non-Australian Standard	21	2.4%	1,428	1.0%	14.71
No Immobiliser	130	15.0%	19,539	13.8%	6.65
QLD					
Australian Standard	6,120	86.5%	3,124,058	84.9%	1.96
Non-Australian Standard	108	1.5%	51,531	1.4%	2.10
No Immobiliser	851	12.0%	504,661	13.7%	1.69
SA					
Australian Standard	1,452	72.1%	1,060,622	82.9%	1.37
Non-Australian Standard	90	4.5%	31,122	2.4%	2.89
No Immobiliser	472	23.4%	187,531	14.7%	2.52
TAS					
Australian Standard	388	40.5%	317,573	76.0%	1.22
Non-Australian Standard	25	2.6%	8,756	2.1%	2.86
No Immobiliser	545	56.9%	91,590	21.9%	5.95
VIC					
Australian Standard	8,048	67.8%	3,969,209	87.8%	2.03
Non-Australian Standard	376	3.2%	91,955	2.0%	4.09
No Immobiliser	3,447	29.0%	458,775	10.2%	7.51
WA					
Australian Standard	3,782	83.6%	1,887,239	94.3%	2.00
Non-Australian Standard	98	2.2%	30,391	1.5%	3.22
No Immobiliser	644	14.2%	84,690	4.2%	7.60
Australia					
Australian Standard	26,713	75.4%	15,217,588	87.6%	1.76
Non-Australian Standard	909	2.6%	283,454	1.6%	3.21
No Immobiliser	7,798	22.0%	1,869,121	10.8%	4.17

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 845 thefts, followed by the Holden Commodore VE MY06-13 (733 thefts). They recorded an average value of $1,988 and $12,588 respectively (Table 9).

- The combined total of top 10 short term passenger and light commercial theft targets in 2016/17 accounted for 4,710 or 13% of PLC short term thefts and were valued at $41.1 million from a total of $433.2 million for all short term PLC thefts.

Table 9: Top passenger/light commercial vehicle short term theft targets by Make/Model/Series/Year Range, 2016/17

Ranking			Number of thefts		Sum of Glass's Guide value estimate	
2015/16	2016/17	Make Model Series Year Range	2015/16	2016/17	2015/16	2016/17
1	1	Nissan Pulsar N15 MY95_00	861	845	$1,944,588	$1,680,048
2	2	Holden Commodore VE MY06_13	681	733	$10,161,306	$9,226,925
4	3	Toyota Hilux MY05_11	485	468	$7,441,520	$6,231,488
6	4	Ford Falcon BA MY02_05	401	454	$2,365,338	$2,447,567
3	5	Holden Commodore VT MY97_00	513	425	$1,911,093	$1,503,705
8	6	Holden Commodore VY MY02_04	373	423	$2,225,821	$2,293,103
5	7	Holden Commodore VX MY00_02	446	405	$2,091,206	$1,743,872
7	8	Holden Commodore VZ MY04_06	389	341	$2,712,538	$2,112,894
12	9	Nissan Navara D40 MY05_15	264	313	$5,225,796	$5,691,480
12	10	Toyota Hilux MY12_15	264	303	$7,646,955	$8,208,079
14	11	Holden Commodore VF MY13+	245	281	$8,886,471	$10,032,985
11	12	Toyota Hilux MY98_04	266	278	$1,382,082	$1,370,089
13	13	Toyota Corolla ZRE152R MY07_14	246	276	$3,397,095	$3,216,478
17	14	Toyota Corolla ZRE182R MY12+	226	272	$4,664,383	$5,509,044
12	15	Ford Falcon FG MY08_14	264	271	$4,323,352	$3,869,686
20	16	Holden Captiva CG MY06_16	206	260	$3,675,057	$4,135,158
9	17	Ford Falcon AU MY98_02	305	258	$1,911,659	$1,458,236
16	18	Mazda 3 BK MY04_09	233	247	$2,052,614	$1,780,855
27	19	Toyota Camry ASV50R MY11+	176	224	$4,526,619	$5,444,578
10	20	Hyundai Excel X3 MY94_00	290	218	$493,277	$364,589
22	21	Ford Falcon BF MY05_08	194	216	$1,855,480	$1,717,626
24	22	Nissan Patrol GU MY97+	190	215	$3,099,810	$3,583,472
28	23	Mazda 3 BL MY09_14	175	211	$3,090,977	$3,420,889
30	24	Volkswagen Golf 1K MY04_13	171	210	$3,011,397	$3,123,178
36	25	Nissan Navara D22 MY01_15	156	207	$1,813,352	$2,326,994
26	26	Toyota Camry ACV40R MY06_12	182	205	$2,136,676	$1,934,736
15	27	Holden Astra TS MY99_05	235	200	$685,069	$508,589
19	28	Toyota Corolla ZZE122R MY01_07	211	197	$1,099,104	$850,482
37	29	Mitsubishi Lancer CJ MY07_15	155	196	$3,019,720	$3,360,003
36	30	Holden Cruze JH MY11_16	156	192	$2,700,341	$2,866,339

See notes 1, 2 & 10 for further information.

- Two fifths (40%) of PLCs stolen for short term theft in 2016/17 were valued at less than $5,000 and a further 20% were valued between $5,000 and $9,999. At the other end of the scale, 7% 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 2012/13 large passenger vehicles represented 24% of PLC short term thefts and by 2016/17 this had fallen to 18%. However, despite this decrease they are still over represented amongst theft targets as they comprised only 11% of the registered fleet in 2016/17 (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 2016/17 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, 2016/17

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	14,230	40.2%	$39,401,565	9.1%
$5,000 to ‹ $10,000	6,907	19.5%	$46,901,863	10.8%
$10,000 to ‹ $20,000	7,436	21.0%	$108,542,673	25.1%
$20,000 to ‹ $30,000	3,520	9.9%	$85,412,218	19.7%
$30,000 to ‹ $50,000	2,497	7.0%	$93,024,831	21.5%
$50,000+	830	2.3%	$59,953,438	13.8%
Grand total	35,420	100.0%	$433,236,588	100.0%

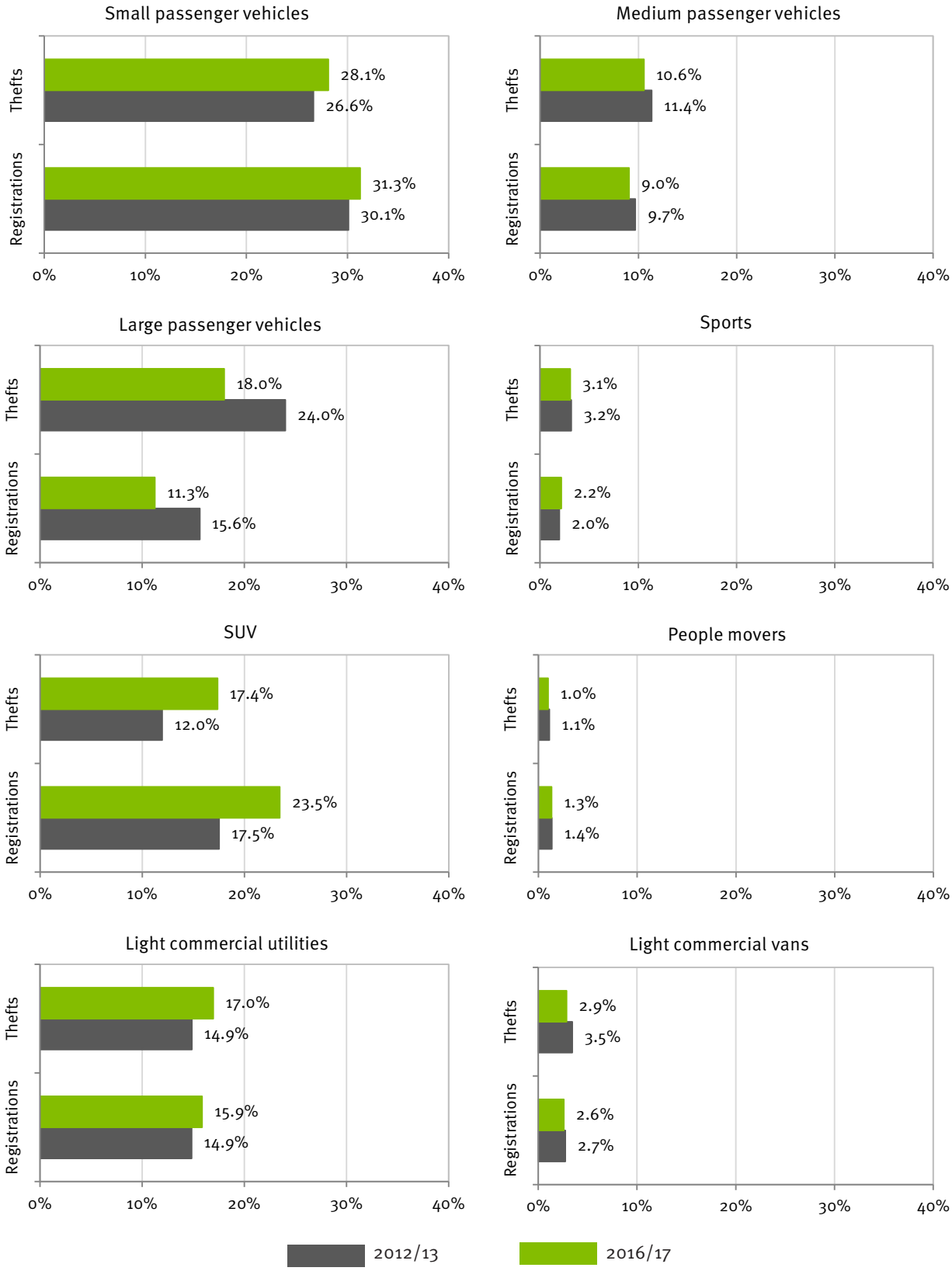
See notes 1, 2 & 10 for further information.

Table 11: Number and rate of short term thefts of passenger/light commercial vehicles by segment, 2015/16 and 2016/17

Vehicle segment	Number of thefts		% of thefts		Theft rate per 1,000 registrations	
	2015/16	2016/17	2015/16	2016/17	2015/16	2016/17
Small passenger	9,582	9,953	28.3%	28.1%	1.79	1.83
Medium passenger	3,550	3,741	10.5%	10.6%	2.25	2.38
Large passenger	6,579	6,393	19.4%	18.0%	3.13	3.27
Sports	1,082	1,087	3.2%	3.1%	3.02	2.88
SUV	5,228	6,154	15.5%	17.4%	1.40	1.51
People mover	350	347	1.0%	1.0%	1.53	1.49
Light commercial utility	5,466	6,012	16.2%	17.0%	2.05	2.18
Light commercial van	1,059	1,015	3.1%	2.9%	2.39	2.26
Motor home	15	20	0.0%	0.1%	0.62	0.81
Unknown passenger	923	698	2.7%	2.0%	1.59	1.40

See notes 1, 2 & 3 for further information.

Figure 6: Short term passenger/light commercial vehicle thefts and registrations by vehicle segment, 2012/13 and 2016/17



See notes 1 & 2 for further information.

Table 12: Top short term passenger/light commercial vehicle theft targets, 2015/16 and 2016/17

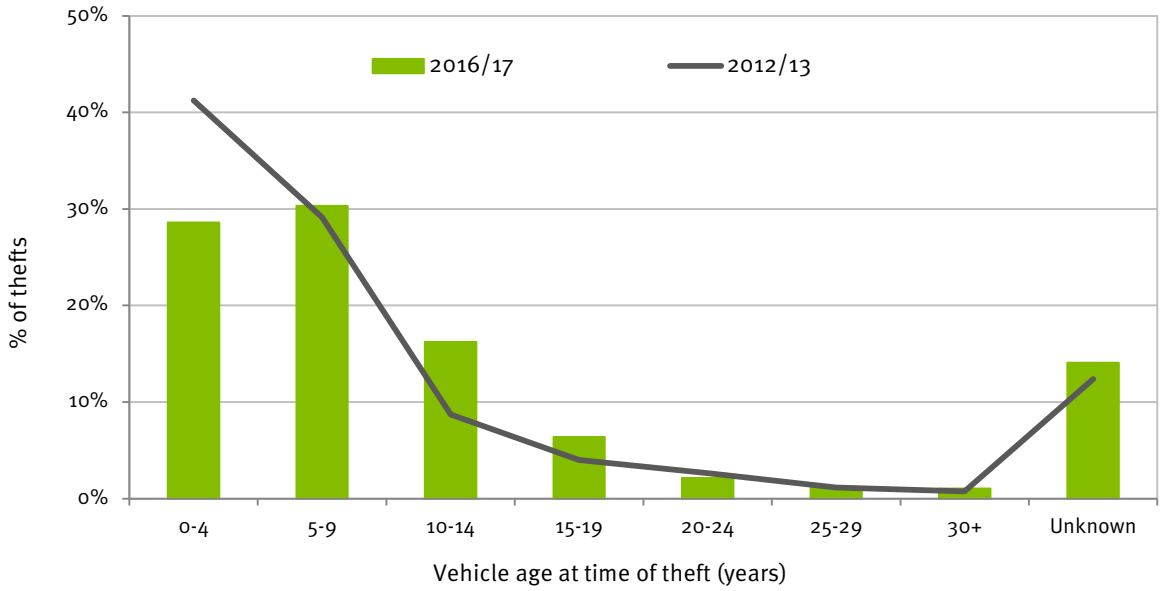
Segment / Make model series year	Number of thefts	
	2015/16	2016/17
Small passenger		
Nissan Pulsar N15 MY95_00	861	845
Toyota Corolla ZRE152R MY07_14	246	276
Toyota Corolla ZRE182R MY12+	226	272
Medium passenger		
Toyota Camry ASV50R MY11+	176	224
Toyota Camry ACV40R MY06_12	182	205
Toyota Camry SXV20R MY97_02	158	177
Large passenger		
Holden Commodore VE MY06_13	681	733
Ford Falcon BA MY02_05	401	454
Holden Commodore VT MY97_00	513	425
Sports		
Toyota Celica ST204 MY94_99	32	39
Subaru Impreza WRX MY99_00	32	35
Toyota 86 ZN6 MY12+	31	31
SUV		
Holden Captiva CG MY06_16	206	260
Ford Territory SY MY05_11	137	183
Nissan Patrol GQ MY88_97	142	150
People mover		
Kia Grand Carnival VQ MY06_15	30	25
Kia Carnival KV MY03_06	21	23
Toyota Tarago ACR30R MY00_06	16	20
Light commercial utility		
Toyota Hilux MY05_11	485	468
Nissan Navara D40 MY05_15	264	313
Toyota Hilux MY12_15	264	303
Light commercial van		
Toyota Hiace MY90_04	171	155
Toyota Hiace MY05+	151	152
Mitsubishi Express SJ MY94_14	100	70

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 5-19 years old (Figure 7).

Figure 7: Short term motorcycle thefts by age of vehicle, 2012/13 and 2016/17



See notes 1 & 2 for further information.

Table 13: Short term motorcycle thefts by market segment, 2015/16 and 2016/17

Vehicle segment	Number of thefts		% of thefts	
	2015/16	2016/17	2015/16	2016/17
On-road	2,136	1,929	53.8%	54.4%
- Standard	181	203	4.6%	5.7%
- Sports	783	664	19.7%	18.7%
- Touring	84	72	2.1%	2.0%
- Cruiser	110	96	2.8%	2.7%
- Scooter	794	717	20.0%	20.2%
- Unknown	184	177	4.6%	5.0%
Off-road	698	709	17.6%	20.0%
- ATV	111	122	2.8%	3.4%
- Dirt	117	118	2.9%	3.3%
- Sport	319	296	8.0%	8.3%
- Mini	29	47	0.7%	1.3%
- Unknown	122	126	3.1%	3.6%
Unknown motorcycle	1,135	910	28.6%	25.6%
Total motorcycles	3,969	3,548	100.0%	100.0%

See notes 1 & 2 for further information.

- One in five (20%) of the short term motorcycles thefts in 2016/17 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 (55%) of the known motorcycle short term thefts in 2016/17.

- KTM and Piaggio had the largest increase in motorcycle short term thefts up +43 thefts and +23 thefts, respectively (+26% and +27%, respectively) while Honda and Yamaha had the greatest reductions, down 95 thefts (-13%) and 83 thefts (-12%).

Table 14: Top motorcycle short term theft targets by make, 2015/16 and 2016/17

Ranking			Number of thefts		% of thefts	
2015/16	2016/17	Make	2015/16	2016/17	2015/16	2016/17
1	1	Honda	794	699	20.7%	20.3%
2	2	Yamaha	636	553	16.6%	16.1%
3	3	Kawasaki	411	336	10.7%	9.8%
4	4	Suzuki	371	312	9.7%	9.1%
5	5	KTM	165	208	4.3%	6.0%
6	6	Hyosung	122	133	3.2%	3.9%
9	7	Longjia	104	113	2.7%	3.3%
11	8	Piaggio	84	107	2.2%	3.1%
8	9	Triumph	105	106	2.7%	3.1%
7	10	SYM	118	90	3.1%	2.6%
10	11	Kymco	87	73	2.3%	2.1%
14	12	Harley Davidson	62	66	1.6%	1.9%
12	13	TGB	71	52	1.8%	1.5%
13	14	Adly	64	50	1.7%	1.5%
16	15	Vmoto	51	46	1.3%	1.3%
21	16	Bolwell	34	45	0.9%	1.3%
17	17	Vespa	46	39	1.2%	1.1%
15	17	Ducati	53	39	1.4%	1.1%
15	18	Aprilia	53	38	1.4%	1.1%
19	19	Husqvarna	38	37	1.0%	1.1%
18	20	BMW	42	34	1.1%	1.0%
22	21	CFMoto	24	29	0.6%	0.8%
20	22	Baotian	36	17	0.9%	0.5%
23	23	Polaris	17	16	0.4%	0.5%
26	24	Znen	10	15	0.3%	0.4%
22	25	Bollini	24	13	0.6%	0.4%
24	26	BUG	13	12	0.3%	0.3%
25	27	Husaberg	12	11	0.3%	0.3%
27	28	QJ	9	10	0.2%	0.3%
25	29	Daelim	12	8	0.3%	0.2%
31	29	Benelli	5	8	0.1%	0.2%
28	30	FYM	8	7	0.2%	0.2%

See notes 1, 2 & 10 for further information.

Table 15: Top motorcycle short term theft targets by make and model, 2015/16 and 2016/17

Motorcycle Make and Model	Segment	Short term thefts	
		2015/16	2016/17
Honda CT110 105cc MY80_11	On-road standard	80	63
Hyosung GT650 647cc MY03+	On-road sport	36	46
Kawasaki Ninja 300 296cc MY12+	On-road sport	41	45
Suzuki DR-Z400 398cc MY00+	Off-road dirt	32	37
Yamaha YZF-R1 998cc MY98+	On-road sport	42	35
Hyosung GT250 249cc MY02_14	On-road sport	34	34
Yamaha WR450 449cc MY03+	Off-road sport	45	30
Suzuki GSX-R600 599cc MY97+	On-road sport	26	20
Kawasaki Ninja 250R 249cc MY07_12	On-road sport	33	20
Piaggio Zip 50 50cc MY03+	On-road scooter	15	19
Honda CBR250R 249cc MY11_14	On-road sport	18	19
Yamaha YZF-R6 599cc MY98+	On-road sport	31	18
Honda CBR600RR 599cc MY03+	On-road sport	20	18
Yamaha YZF-R15 149cc MY11+	On-road sport	18	18
Yamaha WR250 249cc MY90+	Off-road sport	20	16
Honda Lead 100 103cc MY06_11	On-road scooter	17	16
KTM 390 Duke 375cc MY13+	On-road touring	7	16
Yamaha YZF-R3 321cc MY15+	On-road sport	6	16
Yamaha Beewee YW125 125cc MY10+	On-road scooter	5	15
Honda CBR1000RR 999cc MY04+	On-road sport	21	14
Honda VTR1000F 996cc MY97_07	On-road sport	3	14
Yamaha Jog 49cc MY91_12	On-road scooter	10	14
Suzuki GSX-R1000 999cc MY01+	On-road sport	28	13
Suzuki GSX-R750 749cc MY85+	On-road sport	11	12
Kawasaki KLX250 249cc MY93+	Off-road sport	16	11

See notes 1 & 2 for further information.

- Motorcycles with an engine cubic capacity of 201-500 cc comprised one fifth (21%) of short term thefts in 2016/17 (Table 16).

- The majority (84%) of motorcycles stolen for short term use in 2016/17 were registered (Table 17).

Table 16: Short term motorcycle thefts by engine capacity, 2015/16 and 2016/17

Engine capacity	Number of thefts		% of thefts	
	2015/16	2016/17	2015/16	2016/17
50 cc or less	420	197	10.6%	5.6%
51 - 100 cc	26	28	0.7%	0.8%
101 - 150 cc	412	358	10.4%	10.1%
151 - 200 cc	54	63	1.4%	1.8%
201 - 250 cc	469	368	11.8%	10.4%
251 - 500 cc	416	386	10.5%	10.9%
501 - 750 cc	478	359	12.0%	10.1%
751 - 1000 cc	244	173	6.1%	4.9%
1001 cc or more	133	83	3.4%	2.3%
Unknown motorcycle	1,317	1,533	33.2%	43.2%

See notes 1 & 2 for further information.

Table 17: Short term motorcycle thefts by registration status, 2015/16 and 2016/17

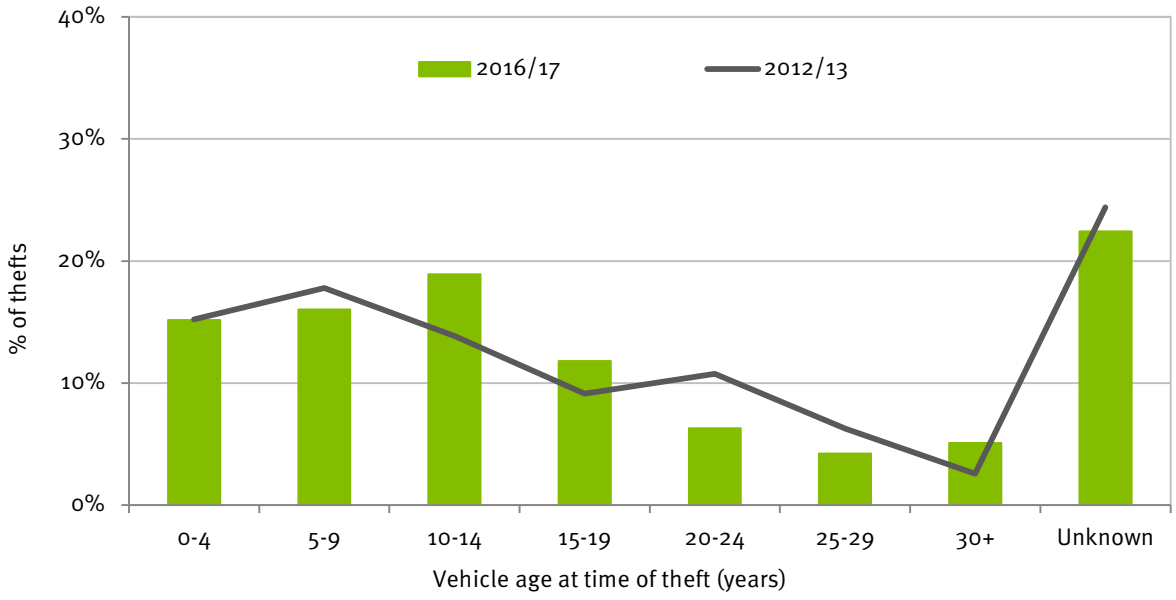
Registration Status	Number of thefts		% of thefts	
	2015/16	2016/17	2015/16	2016/17
Registered	3,413	2,972	86.0%	83.8%
Unregistered	556	576	14.0%	16.2%
Grand Total	3,969	3,548	100.0%	100.0%

See notes 1 & 2 for further information.

OTHER VEHICLES

- There has been a slight shift from theft of other vehicles aged 5-9 and 20-29 years old to those aged 10-19 years when comparing thefts in 2016/17 to those in 2012/13. (Figure 8).
- More than half (53%) of the short term other vehicle thefts in 2016/17 were heavy trucks (Table 18).
- Tractors followed by excavators made up the greatest proportion of heavy plant and equipment thefts, with 19% and 18% respectively.

Figure 8: Short term other vehicle thefts by age of vehicle, 2012/13 and 2016/17



See notes 1 & 2 for further information.

Table 18: Short term other vehicle theft by segment, 2015/16 and 2016/17

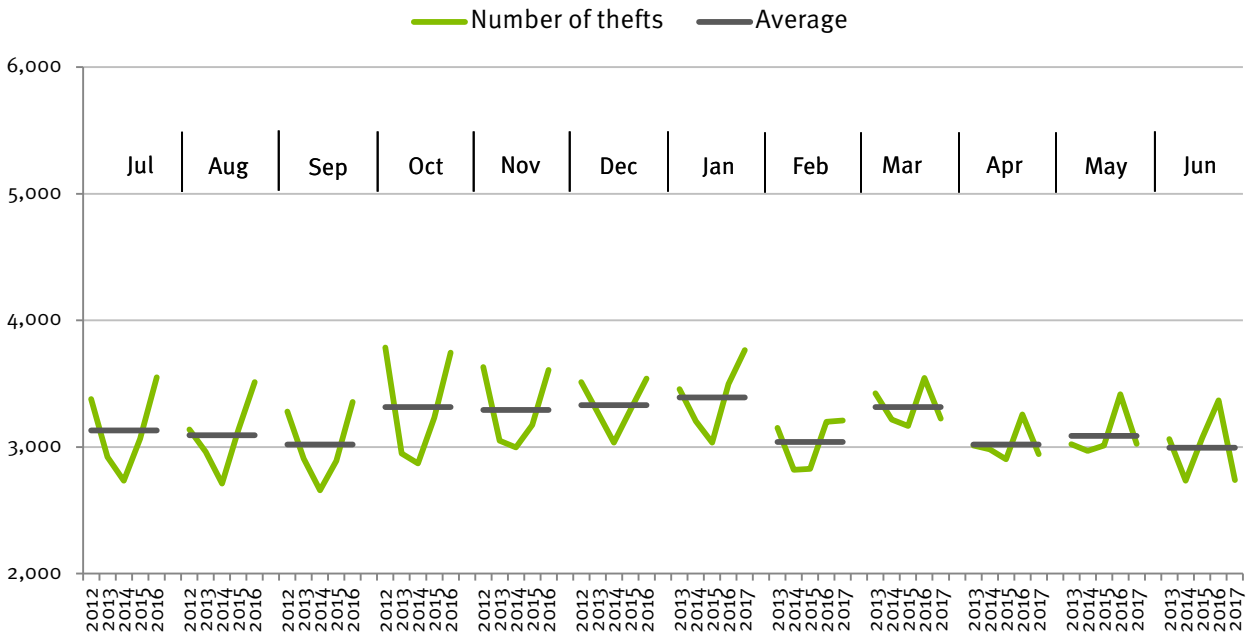
Engine capacity	Number of thefts		% of thefts	
	2015/16	2016/17	2015/16	2016/17
Heavy plant and equipment	231	235	18.1%	18.8%
- Tractor	52	45	23%	19%
- Excavator	34	42	15%	18%
- Skidsteer	29	19	13%	8%
- Mower	5	14	2%	6%
- Forklift	11	12	5%	5%
- Bulldozer	3	5	1%	2%
- Loader	9	5	4%	2%
- Roller	4	5	2%	2%
- Backhoe	3	4	1%	2%
- Grader	1	2	0%	1%
- Sweeper	0	2	0%	1%
- Dyna	0	1	0%	0%
- Crane	1	0	0%	0%
- Other	1	0	0%	0%
- Unknown	78	79	34%	34%
- Subtotal: Heavy plant and equipment	231	235	100%	100%
Heavy truck	734	667	57.7%	53.2%
Heavy unknown	5	1	0.4%	0.1%
Bus	78	118	6.1%	9.4%
Other - not elsewhere classified	27	39	2.1%	3.1%
Unknown body type	198	193	15.6%	15.4%

See notes 1 & 2 for further information.

WHEN WERE THEY STOLEN?

- On average, there were 3,352 short term thefts per month across Australia in 2016/17. This included 2,952 PLC thefts, 296 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 April, June, 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 2016/17 the highest number of thefts were recorded in January (3,392 thefts) and the lowest was in June (2,995).

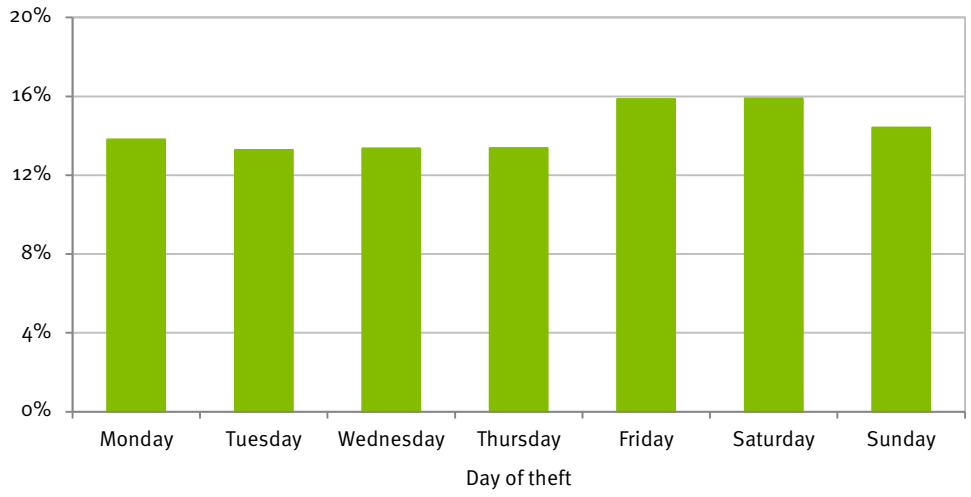
Figure 9: Number of short term thefts by month stolen, 2012/13 to 2016/17



See note 1 for further information.

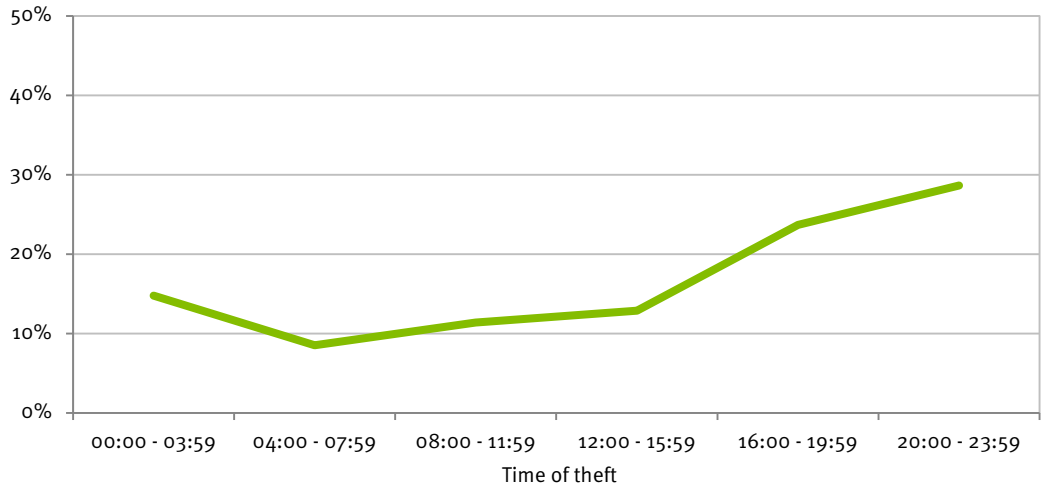
- Overall Fridays and Saturdays were the most popular days for short term thefts, each comprising 16% of thefts (Figure 10).
- Almost three in ten (29%) short term thefts occurred between 8 pm and midnight. A further 24% occurred between 4 pm and 7.59 pm (Figure 11).

Figure 10: Number of short term thefts by day of week, 2016/17



See note 1 for further information.

Figure 11: Number of short term thefts by time of day, 2016/17



See notes 1 & 11 for further information.

- Almost 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 70% and to 79% 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 58% after seven days and 67% after 14 days (Table 19).

Table 19: Time to recovery of short term thefts, 2016/17

Time interval between theft and recovery	Number of thefts	Cumulative % of recovered vehicles
Passenger and light commercials		
Less than 1 day	11,137	31.4%
1 day	4,601	44.4%
2 days	2,694	52.0%
3 days	1,887	57.4%
4 days	1,445	61.4%
5 days	1,147	64.7%
6 days	888	67.2%
7 days	835	69.5%
8 days	703	71.5%
9 days	613	73.3%
10 days	514	74.7%
11 days	470	76.0%
12 days	423	77.2%
13 days	369	78.3%
14 days	365	79.3%
15 to 30 days	3,046	87.9%
31 to 60 days	2,092	93.8%
61 to 90 days	811	96.1%
91 to 180 days	941	98.8%
181 to 365 days	335	99.7%
Unknown	104	100.0%
Motorcycles		
Less than 1 day	954	26.9%
1 day	375	37.5%
2 days	235	44.1%
3 days	160	48.6%
4 days	118	51.9%
5 days	97	54.7%
6 days	55	56.2%
7 days	69	58.1%
8 days	59	59.8%
9 days	47	61.1%
10 days	56	62.7%
11 days	47	64.0%
12 days	33	65.0%
13 days	31	65.8%
14 days	49	67.2%
15 to 30 days	390	78.2%
31 to 60 days	300	86.7%
61 to 90 days	174	91.6%
91 to 180 days	209	97.5%
181 to 365 days	73	99.5%
Unknown	17	100.0%

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Table 19: Time to recovery of short term thefts, 2016/17 (cont.)

Time interval between theft and recovery	Number of thefts	Cumulative % of recovered vehicles
Other vehicles		
Less than 1 day	493	39.3%
1 day	147	51.1%
2 days	92	58.4%
3 days	53	62.6%
4 days	42	66.0%
5 days	39	69.1%
6 days	38	72.1%
7 days	16	73.4%
8 days	16	74.7%
9 days	28	76.9%
10 days	14	78.1%
11 days	24	80.0%
12 days	2	80.1%
13 days	13	81.2%
14 days	6	81.6%
15 to 30 days	67	87.0%
31 to 60 days	68	92.4%
61 to 90 days	39	95.5%
91 to 180 days	28	97.8%
181 to 365 days	20	99.4%
Unknown	8	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 (1,917 thefts) and the Gold Coast (1,180 thefts) (Table 20).

Table 20: Top 50 areas for short term thefts ranked by number of thefts, 2015/16 and 2016/17

State / Territory	LGA name	Number of thefts		Theft rate per 1,000 population	
		2015/16	2016/17	2015/16	2016/17
QLD	Brisbane (City)	1,331	1,917	1.15	1.62
QLD	Gold Coast (City)	1,128	1,180	2.03	2.08
ACT	Greater ACT	707	852	1.81	2.15
VIC	Hume (City)	859	795	4.43	3.95
QLD	Townsville (City)	601	756	3.10	3.86
QLD	Logan (City)	654	707	2.12	2.25
VIC	Greater Geelong (City)	728	688	3.17	2.92
VIC	Casey (City)	752	666	2.57	2.19
VIC	Greater Dandenong (City)	638	617	4.17	3.96
VIC	Whittlesea (City)	625	613	3.20	3.00
VIC	Darebin (City)	542	606	3.59	3.95
QLD	Cairns (Regional Council)	403	593	2.51	3.66
QLD	Moreton Bay (Regional Council)	426	580	1.00	1.33
NSW	Blacktown (City)	532	555	1.57	1.59
VIC	Moreland (City)	556	552	3.33	3.24
WA	Stirling (City)	585	528	2.57	2.32
VIC	Brimbank (City)	539	484	2.70	2.39
NSW	Central Coast (City)	422	435	1.27	1.30
VIC	Wyndham (City)	452	428	2.15	1.92
NT	Darwin (City)	392	421	4.72	5.04
VIC	Monash (City)	426	403	2.27	2.12
NSW	Canterbury-Bankstown (Area)	416	390	1.17	1.08
VIC	Ballarat (City)	337	377	3.31	3.63
VIC	Knox (City)	348	368	2.23	2.34
VIC	Melbourne (City)	481	361	3.73	2.65
VIC	Frankston (City)	368	340	2.70	2.47
NSW	Newcastle (City)	289	337	1.79	2.07
SA	Salisbury (City)	325	337	2.34	2.40
TAS	Launceston (City)	254	336	3.79	5.00
VIC	Yarra (City)	307	336	3.46	3.68
NSW	Lake Macquarie (City)	273	331	1.34	1.61
WA	Wanneroo (City)	419	330	2.21	1.69
VIC	Port Phillip (City)	425	319	3.99	2.94
VIC	Melton (City)	292	316	2.20	2.28
WA	Rockingham (City)	290	289	2.25	2.19
WA	Gosnells (City)	315	288	2.52	2.29
QLD	Ipswich (City)	278	287	1.44	1.45
SA	Port Adelaide Enfield (City)	307	284	2.48	2.27
NSW	Penrith (City)	281	283	1.42	1.40
VIC	Whitehorse (City)	249	276	1.50	1.64
VIC	Kingston (City)	271	274	1.75	1.75
NSW	Wollongong (City)	254	274	1.21	1.30
WA	Belmont (City)	326	274	7.89	6.56
NSW	Sydney (City)	262	268	1.27	1.27
VIC	Banyule (City)	202	261	1.60	2.04
QLD	Toowoomba (Regional Council)	196	260	1.20	1.58
QLD	Sunshine Coast (Regional Council)	199	256	0.69	0.87
VIC	Maribyrnong (City)	262	256	3.13	3.00
VIC	Boroondara (City)	244	250	1.40	1.41
WA	Swan (City)	326	243	2.45	1.76
SA	Playford (City)	198	238	2.24	2.65

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 (8.94 thefts per 1,000 population), the City of Perth (7.55) and the Area of Moree Plains (7.07) (Table 21).

Table 21: Top 50 areas for short term thefts ranked by theft rate per 1,000 population, 2015/16 and 2016/17

State / Territory	LGA name	Number of thefts		Theft rate per 1,000 population	
		2015/16	2016/17	2015/16	2016/17
WA	Broome (Shire)	171	155	9.88	8.94
WA	Perth (City)	225	163	10.67	7.55
NSW	Moree Plains (Area)	45	98	3.20	7.07
WA	Belmont (City)	326	274	7.89	6.56
WA	Port Hedland (Town)	109	87	6.62	5.25
NT	Alice Springs (Town)	114	145	4.07	5.19
NT	Palmerston (City)	164	180	4.73	5.12
NT	Darwin (City)	392	421	4.72	5.04
TAS	Launceston (City)	254	336	3.79	5.00
NT	Katherine (Town)	48	55	4.31	4.99
TAS	Brighton (Municipality)	55	72	3.44	4.47
WA	Bunbury (City)	113	149	3.28	4.32
QLD	Goondiwindi (Regional Council)	10	47	0.91	4.26
WA	Kalgoorlie-Boulder (City)	177	132	5.36	4.04
VIC	Greater Dandenong (City)	638	617	4.17	3.96
VIC	Darebin (City)	542	606	3.59	3.95
VIC	Hume (City)	859	795	4.43	3.95
WA	Victoria Park (Town)	192	152	5.00	3.94
QLD	Townsville (City)	601	756	3.10	3.86
WA	East Pilbara (Shire)	26	45	2.13	3.72
VIC	Yarra (City)	307	336	3.46	3.68
QLD	Cairns (Regional Council)	403	593	2.51	3.66
SA	Adelaide (City)	79	86	3.41	3.64
VIC	Ballarat (City)	337	377	3.31	3.63
NSW	Western Plains Regional (Area)	210	181	4.11	3.52
TAS	Glenorchy (City)	155	153	3.38	3.32
VIC	Moreland (City)	556	552	3.33	3.24
WA	Kwinana (City)	106	122	2.85	3.15
VIC	Maribyrnong (City)	262	256	3.13	3.00
VIC	Whittlesea (City)	625	613	3.20	3.00
VIC	Port Phillip (City)	425	319	3.99	2.94
VIC	Greater Geelong (City)	728	688	3.17	2.92
WA	Bassendean (Town)	69	45	4.29	2.80
WA	Fremantle (City)	143	84	4.61	2.70
NSW	Broken Hill (City)	18	50	0.95	2.69
WA	Bayswater (City)	168	187	2.39	2.65
SA	Playford (City)	198	238	2.24	2.65
VIC	Melbourne (City)	481	361	3.73	2.65
NSW	Orange (City)	79	112	1.89	2.64
NSW	Cessnock (City)	110	148	1.97	2.62
VIC	Surf Coast (Shire)	51	74	1.75	2.48
VIC	Frankston (City)	368	340	2.70	2.47
NSW	Wagga Wagga (City)	166	156	2.61	2.43
QLD	Hinchinbrook (Shire)	6	27	0.53	2.42
SA	Salisbury (City)	325	337	2.34	2.40
VIC	Brimbank (City)	539	484	2.70	2.39
VIC	Knox (City)	348	368	2.23	2.34
WA	Karratha (City)	74	61	2.82	2.33
WA	Greater Geraldton (City)	173	96	4.20	2.33
WA	Murray (Shire)	55	41	3.19	2.33

See notes 1, 3 & 13 for further information.

- The largest increase in short term thefts were recorded in the City of Brisbane, Queensland (+586 thefts) and the greatest reduction was seen in the City of Melbourne, Victoria (-120 thefts) (Table 20).

Table 22: Top areas with the largest reduction and largest increase in short term thefts, by jurisdiction, 2016/17

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)**		
Waramanga	-8	1	Kambah	+16	34
Aranda	-6	1	Watson	+14	17
			Greenway	+12	22
NSW (LGA)			**NSW (LGA)**		
Wollongong (City)	-68	284	Wagga Wagga (City)	+88	176
Randwick (City)	-53	104	Lake Macquarie (City)	+58	331
Parramatta (City)	-49	175	Moree Plains (Area)	+53	98
NT (LGA)			**NT (LGA)**		
Litchfield (Municipality)	-10	50	Alice Springs (Town)	+31	145
Roper Gulf (Regional Council)	-8	6	Darwin (City)	+29	421
			Palmerston (City)	+16	180
QLD (LGA)			**QLD (LGA)**		
Aurukun (Shire)	-9	2	Brisbane (City)	+586	1,917
Mornington (Shire)	-8	13	Cairns (Regional Council)	+190	593
Mount Isa (City)	-8	23	Townsville (City)	+155	756
SA (LGA)			**SA (LGA)**		
Charles Sturt (City)	-48	235	Playford (City)	+40	238
Port Adelaide Enfield (City)	-23	284	Onkaparinga (City)	+31	211
Tea Tree Gully (City)	-21	78	Burnside (City)	+27	35
TAS (LGA)			**TAS (LGA)**		
Waratah/Wynyard (Municipality)	-16	7	Launceston (City)	+82	336
Circular Head (Municipality)	-7	3	West Tamar (Municipality)	+20	29
Meander Valley (Municipality)	-6	11	Brighton (Municipality)	+17	72
VIC (LGA)			**VIC (LGA)**		
Melbourne (City)	-120	361	Darebin (City)	+64	606
Port Phillip (City)	-106	319	Banyule (City)	+59	261
Casey (City)	-86	666	Hobsons Bay (City)	+52	205
WA (LGA)			**WA (LGA)**		
Wanneroo (City)	-89	330	Wyndham-East Kimberley (Shire)	+44	99
Swan (City)	-83	243	Bunbury (City)	+36	149
Greater Geraldton (City)	-77	96	Bayswater (City)	+19	187
			East Pilbara (Shire)	+19	45

See note 1 for further information.

- Three in every five (61%) short term passenger and light commercial thefts in 2016/17 were recovered within the same LGA as the theft. A further 31% were recovered in a different LGA but within the same jurisdiction and 2% were recovered interstate. In 7% 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, 2016/17

Theft and recovery locations	Number of thefts	% of thefts
Passenger and light commercials		
Theft recovered within the same LGA as the theft	11,098	60.9%
Theft recovered in a different LGA in the same state	5,620	30.8%
Theft recovered interstate	289	1.6%
Unknown	1,227	6.7%
Total	18,234	100.0%
Motorcycles		
Theft recovered within the same LGA as the theft	1,247	70.0%
Theft recovered in a different LGA in the same state	380	21.3%
Theft recovered interstate	12	0.7%
Unknown	143	8.0%
Total	1,782	100.0%
Other vehicles		
Theft recovered within the same LGA as the theft	384	59.3%
Theft recovered in a different LGA in the same state	165	25.5%
Theft recovered interstate	10	1.5%
Unknown	89	13.7%
Total	648	100.0%

See notes 1, 2 & 14 for further information.

- Drilling down further, 29% 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 (46%) and another 26% were recovered outside of the theft suburb but within 10kms of the theft location.

- On average, vehicles stolen in metropolitan areas were recovered 18.4 kms away and 48.8 kms in non-metropolitan areas.

Table 24: Distance between short term passenger and light commercial thefts and recoveries for selected jurisdictions, 2016/17

Distance between thefts and recovery	Number of thefts	% of thefts
Passenger and light commercials		
Same suburb	5,505	28.9%
› 0 to ‹ 5 kms	3,245	17.1%
5 to ‹ 10 kms	2,766	14.5%
10 to ‹ 25 kms	3,457	18.2%
25 to ‹ 50 kms	1,362	7.2%
50 to ‹ 100 kms	800	4.2%
100 to ‹ 250 kms	410	2.2%
250 kms+	562	3.0%
Unknown	918	4.8%
Grand Total	19,025	100.0%
Motorcycles		
Same suburb	850	46.4%
› 0 to ‹ 5 kms	276	15.1%
5 to ‹ 10 kms	196	10.7%
10 to ‹ 25 kms	204	11.1%
25 to ‹ 50 kms	84	4.6%
50 to ‹ 100 kms	52	2.8%
100 to ‹ 250 kms	32	1.7%
250 kms+	23	1.3%
Unknown	115	6.3%
Grand Total	1,832	100.0%
Other vehicles		
Same suburb	236	35.7%
› 0 to ‹ 5 kms	84	12.7%
5 to ‹ 10 kms	75	11.3%
10 to ‹ 25 kms	80	12.1%
25 to ‹ 50 kms	46	7.0%
50 to ‹ 100 kms	30	4.5%
100 to ‹ 250 kms	18	2.7%
250 kms+	22	3.3%
Unknown	70	10.6%
Grand Total	661	100.0%

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

- In 2016/17, three in five (60%) 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 20% of thefts (Table 25).

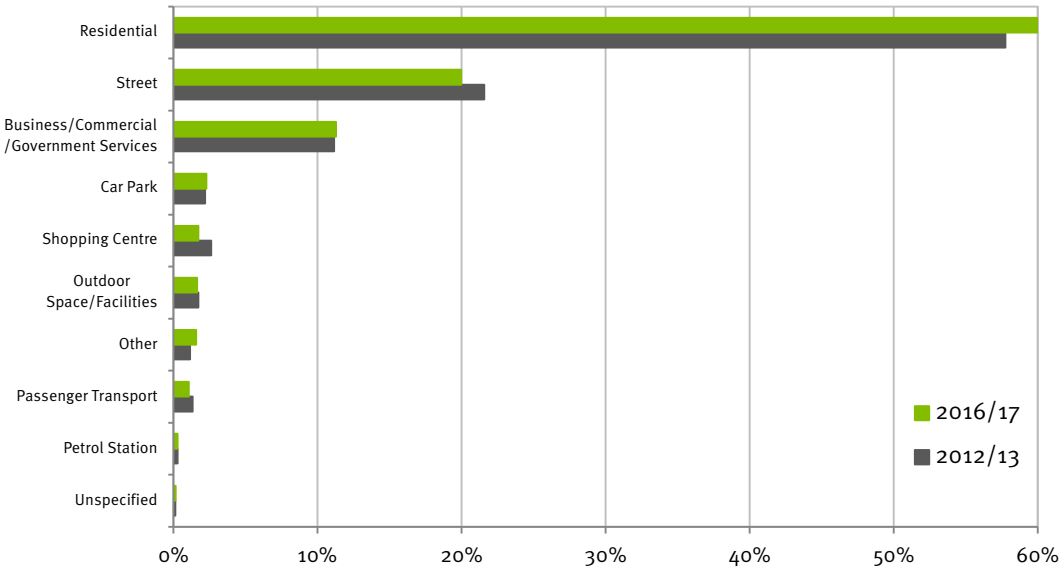
Table 25: Short term thefts by type of location, 2016/17

Type of theft location	Number of thefts	% of thefts
Residential	13,258	59.9%
Street	4,421	20.0%
Business/Commercial/Government Services	2,496	11.3%
Car Park	508	2.3%
Other	382	1.7%
Outdoor Space/Facilities	366	1.7%
Shopping Centre	348	1.6%
Passenger Transport	237	1.1%
Petrol Station	64	0.3%
Unspecified	36	0.2%
Grand Total	22,116	100.0%

See notes 1 & 4 for further information.

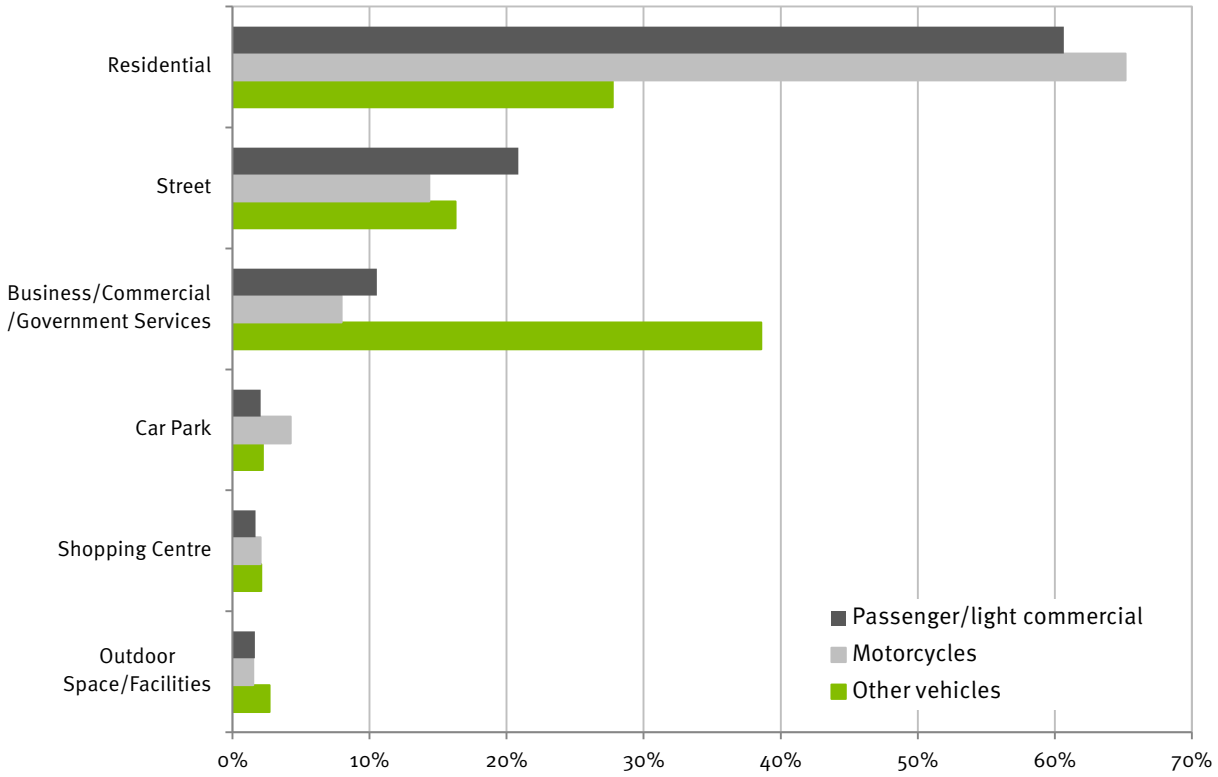
- Compared to 2012/13 there has been a slight increase in thefts from a residential location, with 58% of thefts in 2012/13 compared to 60% in 2016/17 (Figure 12).
- The 2016/17 period revealed that motorcycles were more likely to be stolen from a residential dwelling or residential shed/garage than PLCs (65% compared to 61% respectively) and significantly less likely to be stolen from the street (14% compared to 21%) (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, 2012/13 and 2016/17



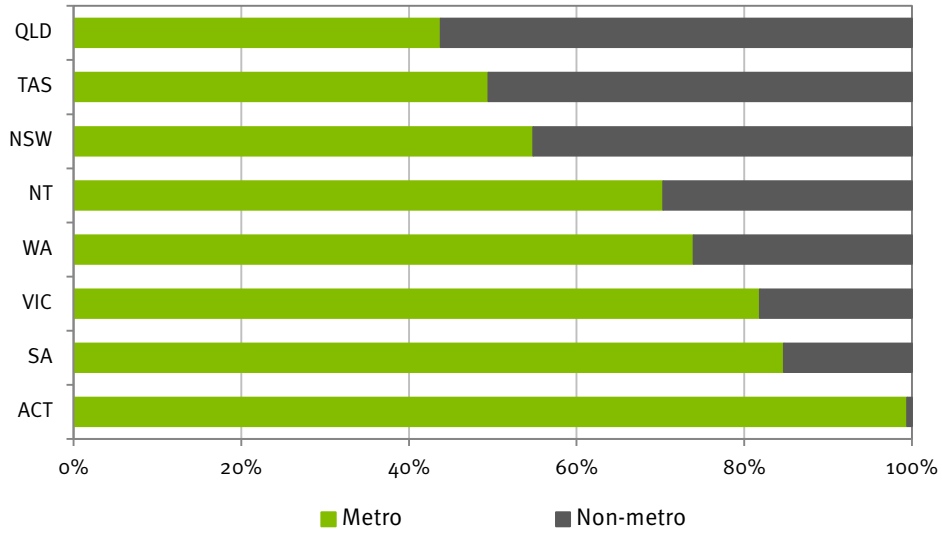
See notes 1 & 4 for further information.

Figure 13: Short term thefts by top location types and vehicle types, 2016/17



See notes 1 & 4 for further information.

Figure 14: Proportion of short term thefts by area type and jurisdiction, 2016/17



See note 1 for further information.

2016/17 SECTION 3

PROFIT MOTIVATED VEHICLE THEFT

TRENDS

- There were 15,963 profit motivated thefts recorded in 2016/17. After adjusting for late recoveries, the total (15,269 thefts) increased by 3% from the 14,806 recorded in the previous financial year (Table 26).
- When compared to 2015/16, Northern Territory (-3%) had the largest reduction in profit motivated thefts followed by New South Wales (-1%).
- In the remaining jurisdictions there were increases of +33% in Tasmania, +9% in the Australian Capital Territory and +7% in South Australia. Smaller increases were seen in Victoria and Northern Territory both with +4%.
- When analysed by body type profit motivated theft of PLCs increased +5% , motorcycles +0.4% while other vehicles declined -4%.
- Tasmania's overall 33% increase comprised a 52% increase in profit motivated PLC thefts, and an 8% increase in profit motivated motorcycles thefts and no increase in other vehicles. By contrast New South Wales recorded a -2% decrease in profit motivated PLC thefts but a 15% increase in profit motivated motorcycle thefts.
- PLC vehicles accounted for 90% of Australia's registrations but only 64% of all profit motivated thefts during the 2016/17 financial year. In contrast motorcycles accounted for 5% of registrations but 29% of Australia's profit motivated thefts in 2016/17 (Table 27).
- Motorcycle theft is particularly high in both Western Australia and the Northern Territory where they each represent 40% and 36% of all profit motivated thefts, respectively.
- A 30% decrease in profit motivated thefts of other vehicles was recorded in New South Wales (-82 thefts) in 2016/17.
- Australia's yearly profit motivated theft rate equates to 0.79 thefts per 1,000 registered vehicles or 0.63 thefts per 1,000 population in 2015/16. This compares to 0.89 thefts per 1,000 registered vehicles or 0.68 thefts per 1,000 population in 2012/13 (Table 28).
- The estimated value of profit motivated PLC stolen in 2016/17 was $108.1 million, up from the $96.5 million in 2015/16.

Table 26: Number and rate of profit motivated thefts by jurisdiction, 2015/16 and 2016/17*

Passenger/light commercials	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	AUS
Thefts in 2016/17	177	2,843	89	1,709	614	200	3,508	1,106	10,246
Thefts in 2016/17 adjusted for late recoveries	163	2,671	84	1,612	594	192	3,338	1,065	9,719
Thefts in 2015/16	133	2,723	86	1,576	515	126	3,106	963	9,228
% Change**	22.6%	-1.9%	-2.3%	2.3%	15.3%	52.4%	7.5%	10.6%	5.3%
2016/17 theft rate per 1,000 registrations*	0.59	0.53	0.59	0.44	0.46	0.46	0.74	0.53	0.56
2016/17 theft rate per 1,000 population*	0.40	0.34	0.34	0.33	0.35	0.37	0.53	0.41	0.40
Motorcycles	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	AUS
Thefts in 2016/17	56	863	56	823	286	57	1,433	934	4,508
Thefts in 2016/17 adjusted for late recoveries	55	839	52	799	275	57	1,363	915	4,355
Thefts in 2015/16	69	730	58	765	286	53	1,429	947	4,337
% Change**	-20.3%	14.9%	-10.3%	4.4%	-3.8%	7.5%	-4.6%	-3.4%	0.4%
2016/17 theft rate per 1,000 registrations*	4.14	3.54	7.35	3.76	5.12	2.60	6.51	6.95	4.91
2016/17 theft rate per 1,000 population*	0.14	0.11	0.21	0.16	0.16	0.11	0.22	0.36	0.18
Other vehicles	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	AUS
Thefts in 2016/17	8	206	7	249	38	35	333	333	1,209
Thefts in 2016/17 adjusted for late recoveries	8	196	7	249	36	35	332	332	1,195
Thefts in 2015/16	5	278	3	215	49	35	285	371	1,241
% Change**	60.0%	-29.5%	133.3%	15.8%	-26.5%	0.0%	16.5%	-10.5%	-3.7%
2016/17 theft rate per 1,000 registrations*	1.86	0.97	0.57	0.94	0.35	1.19	1.29	2.21	1.17
2016/17 theft rate per 1,000 population*	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.02	0.07	0.05	0.13	0.05
All vehicles	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	AUS
Thefts in 2016/17	241	3,912	152	2,781	938	292	5,274	2,373	15,963
Thefts in 2016/17 adjusted for late recoveries	226	3,706	143	2,660	905	284	5,033	2,312	15,269
Thefts in 2015/16	207	3,731	147	2,556	850	214	4,820	2,281	14,806
% Change**	9.2%	-0.7%	-2.7%	4.1%	6.5%	32.7%	4.4%	1.4%	3.1%
2016/17 theft rate per 1,000 registrations*	0.77	0.67	0.89	0.64	0.63	0.61	1.01	1.01	0.79
2016/17 theft rate per 1,000 population*	0.56	0.48	0.58	0.54	0.53	0.55	0.81	0.90	0.63

* The 2016/17 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, 2016/17*

	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	AUS
Passenger/light commericals									
Number of thefts	163	2,671	84	1,612	594	192	3,338	1,065	9,719
% of all thefts	72.1%	72.1%	58.7%	60.6%	65.6%	67.6%	66.3%	46.1%	63.7%
Number registered	275,466	5,053,356	141,638	3,680,250	1,279,275	417,919	4,519,939	2,002,320	17,370,163
% of total registrations	94.0%	92.0%	88.0%	88.5%	89.1%	89.0%	90.6%	87.7%	90.1%
Motorcycle									
Number of thefts	55	839	52	799	275	57	1,363	915	4,355
% of all thefts	24.3%	22.6%	36.4%	30.0%	30.4%	20.1%	27.1%	39.6%	28.5%
Number registered	13,270	236,866	7,075	212,526	53,669	21,964	209,395	131,642	886,407
% of total registrations	4.5%	4.3%	4.4%	5.1%	3.7%	4.7%	4.2%	5.8%	4.6%
Other vehicles									
Number of thefts	8	196	7	249	36	35	332	332	1,195
% of all thefts	3.5%	5.3%	4.9%	9.4%	4.0%	12.3%	6.6%	14.4%	7.8%
Number registered	4,295	201,885	12,252	265,884	103,517	29,512	257,567	150,009	1,024,921
% of total registrations	1.5%	3.7%	7.6%	6.4%	7.2%	6.3%	5.2%	6.6%	5.3%
All vehicles									
Number of thefts	226	3,706	143	2,660	905	284	5,033	2,312	15,269
Number registered	293,031	5,492,107	160,965	4,158,660	1,436,461	469,395	4,986,901	2,283,971	19,281,491

* The 2016/17 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, 2012/13 to 2016/17*

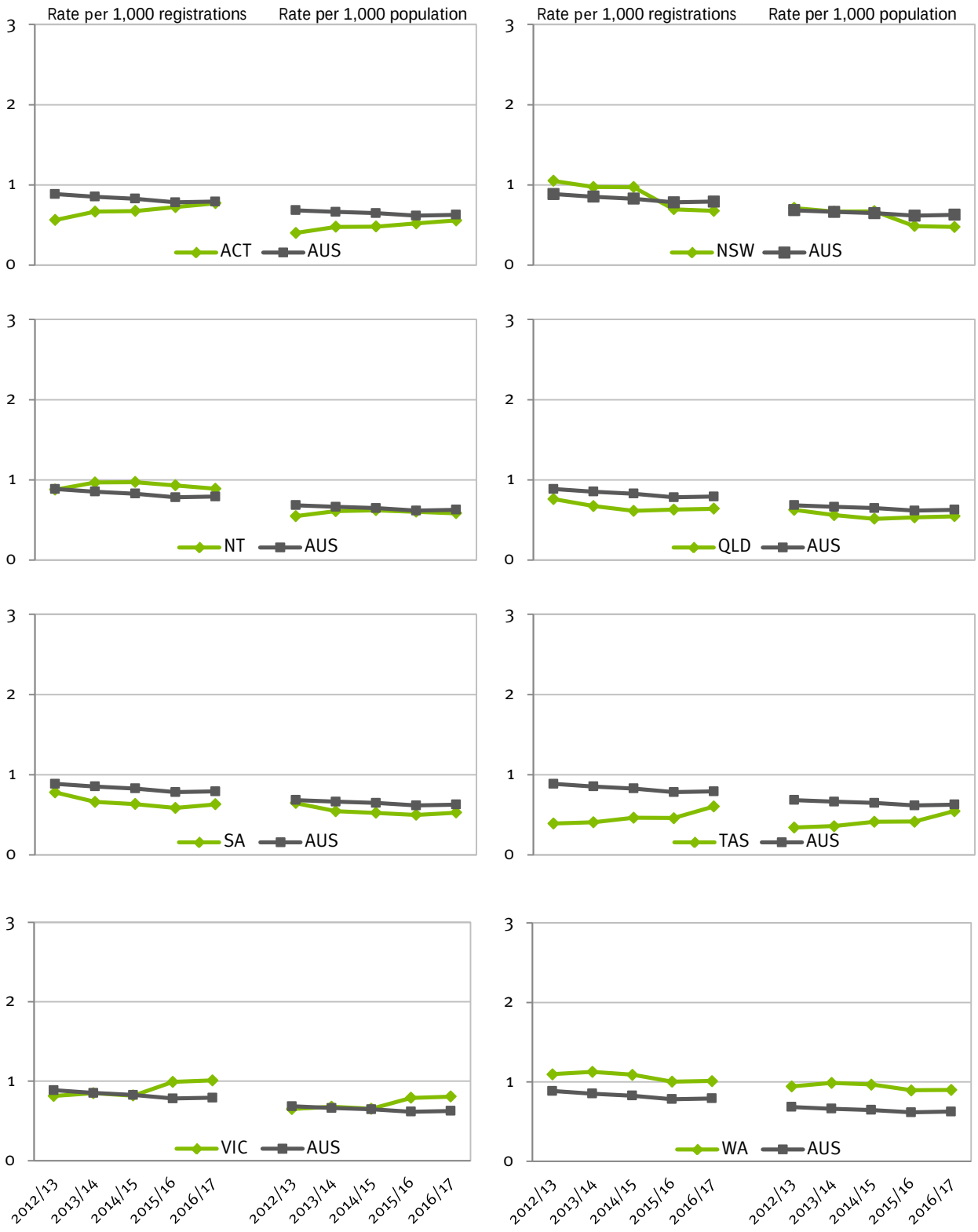
Theft rate per 1,000 registrations	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	AUS
2012/2013	0.56	1.05	0.88	0.76	0.78	0.39	0.81	1.10	0.89
2013/2014	0.67	0.97	0.97	0.67	0.66	0.41	0.85	1.13	0.85
2014/2015	0.67	0.97	0.97	0.61	0.63	0.46	0.82	1.09	0.83
2015/2016	0.72	0.70	0.93	0.63	0.59	0.46	0.99	1.00	0.78
2016/2017*	0.77	0.67	0.89	0.64	0.63	0.61	1.01	1.01	0.79

Theft rate per 1,000 population	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	AUS
2012/2013	0.40	0.71	0.55	0.62	0.65	0.34	0.65	0.94	0.68
2013/2014	0.48	0.67	0.61	0.56	0.54	0.36	0.68	0.99	0.66
2014/2015	0.48	0.67	0.62	0.51	0.52	0.41	0.65	0.97	0.65
2015/2016	0.52	0.49	0.60	0.53	0.50	0.41	0.79	0.89	0.62
2016/2017*	0.56	0.48	0.58	0.54	0.53	0.55	0.81	0.90	0.63

* The 2016/17 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, 2012/13 to 2016/17*



* The 2016/17 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 (72%) of profit motivated PLC thefts in 2016/17 were manufactured in the 1990s and 2000s (Table 29).
- Overall motorcycles recorded a low mean age of 8.9 years in comparison to the mean age of 13.7 years for PLC vehicles and 13.8 years for other vehicles stolen during 2016/17 .
- The peak decade of manufacture for profit motivated thefts of all vehicle types was the 2000s, accounting for 42% of thefts.

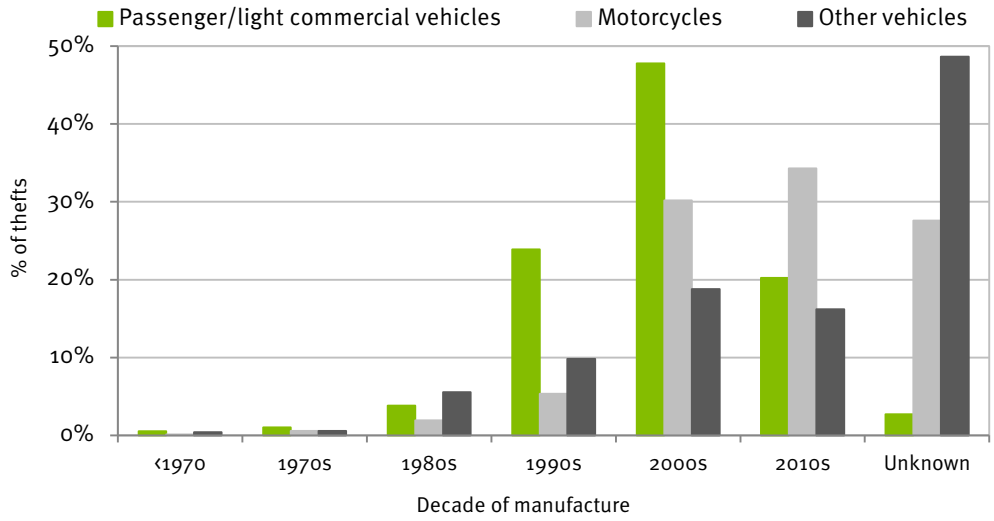
Table 29: Profit motivated thefts by decade of manufacture, 2016/17

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%	0.48
1970s	106	1.0%	0.8%	0.76
1980s	391	3.8%	1.6%	1.45
1990s	2,446	23.9%	11.9%	1.19
2000s	4,896	47.8%	43.4%	0.65
2010s	2,073	20.2%	41.6%	0.29
Unknown	278	2.7%	0.1%	15.02
Total	10,246	100.0%	100.0%	0.59
Motorcycles				
‹1970	5	0.1%	1.1%	0.53
1970s	26	0.6%	1.7%	1.75
1980s	86	1.9%	3.5%	2.74
1990s	240	5.3%	10.0%	2.70
2000s	1,361	30.2%	40.7%	3.78
2010s	1,546	34.3%	42.4%	4.11
Unknown	1,244	27.6%	0.6%	-
Total	4,508	100.0%	100.0%	5.09
Other vehicles				
‹1970	5	0.4%	2.0%	0.24
1970s	7	0.6%	4.3%	0.16
1980s	67	5.5%	11.0%	0.60
1990s	119	9.8%	16.9%	0.69
2000s	227	18.8%	36.0%	0.61
2010s	196	16.2%	29.0%	0.66
Unknown	588	48.6%	0.8%	-
Total	1,209	100.0%	5.3%	1.18

See notes 1, 2 & 3 for further information

- Motorcycle theft targets were predominately younger than PLC theft targets (34% versus 20% manufactured 2010 onwards, respectively) (Figure 16).

Figure 16: Profit motivated thefts by vehicle type and decade of manufacture, 2016/17

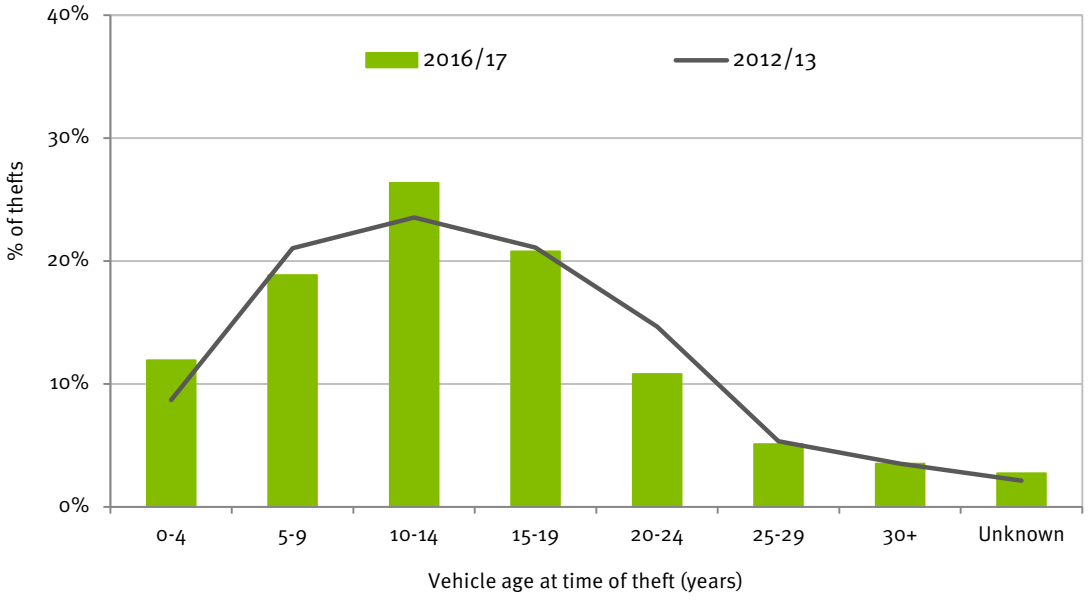


See notes 1 & 2 for further information

PASSENGER AND LIGHT COMMERCIAL VEHICLES

- Compared to five years ago, there has been a slight increase in profit motivated PLC thefts of 0-4 and 10-14 year old vehicles and a reduction in those aged 5-9 and15-29 years (Figure 17).

Figure 17: Profit motivated passenger and light commercial thefts by age of vehicle, 2012/13 and 2016/17



See notes 1 & 2 for further information

- One ninth (11%) of the registered PLC fleet do not have an immobiliser. However, they accounted for one quarter (27%) of profit motivated PLC thefts in 2016/17 (Table 30).

- Tasmania had the highest percentage of the registered PLC fleet which do not have an immobiliser (22%), followed by South Australia (15%). In comparison 96% 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, 2016/17

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	2,057	72.4%	4,489,134	88.8%	0.46
Non-Australian Standard	76	2.7%	65,013	1.3%	1.17
No Immobiliser	710	25.0%	499,209	9.9%	1.42
NT					
Australian Standard	59	66.3%	120,671	85.2%	0.49
Non-Australian Standard	3	3.4%	1,428	1.0%	2.10
No Immobiliser	27	30.3%	19,539	13.8%	1.38
QLD					
Australian Standard	1,269	74.3%	3,124,058	84.9%	0.41
Non-Australian Standard	42	2.5%	51,531	1.4%	0.82
No Immobiliser	398	23.3%	504,661	13.7%	0.79
SA					
Australian Standard	403	65.6%	1,060,622	82.9%	0.38
Non-Australian Standard	30	4.9%	31,122	2.4%	0.96
No Immobiliser	181	29.5%	187,531	14.7%	0.97
TAS					
Australian Standard	79	39.5%	317,573	76.0%	0.25
Non-Australian Standard	6	3.0%	8,756	2.1%	0.69
No Immobiliser	115	57.5%	91,590	21.9%	1.26
VIC					
Australian Standard	2,412	68.8%	3,969,209	87.8%	0.61
Non-Australian Standard	117	3.3%	91,955	2.0%	1.27
No Immobiliser	979	27.9%	458,775	10.2%	2.13
WA					
Australian Standard	790	71.4%	1,887,239	94.3%	0.42
Non-Australian Standard	48	4.3%	30,391	1.5%	1.58
No Immobiliser	268	24.2%	84,690	4.2%	3.16
Australia					
Australian Standard	7,188	70.2%	15,217,588	87.6%	0.47
Non-Australian Standard	326	3.2%	283,454	1.6%	1.15
No Immobiliser	2,732	26.7%	1,869,121	10.8%	1.46

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

- The Holden Commodore VE MY06_13, the top profit motivated PLC theft target during the 2016/17 financial year with 249 thefts . The Toyota Hilux MY05_11 was in second place with 201 thefts followed by Holden Commodore VT MY97-00 (174 thefts) (Table 31).

- With an estimated value of $11,877 for each Holden Commodore VE MY06_13, the total value of thefts of this one model was approximately $3 million in 2016/17.

- The top ten profit motivated PLC theft targets in 2016/17 accounted for 19% of PLC thefts and were collectively valued at $18 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, 2016/17

Ranking			Number of thefts		Sum of Glass's Guide value estimate	
2015/16	2016/17	Make Model Series Year Range	2015/16	2016/17	2015/16	2016/17
2	1	Holden Commodore VE MY06_13	171	249	$2,442,180	$2,957,281
1	2	Toyota Hilux MY05_11	273	201	$3,963,661	$2,618,960
3	3	Holden Commodore VT MY97_00	170	174	$634,291	$609,845
6	4	Nissan Patrol GU MY97+	146	164	$2,439,386	$2,558,347
5	5	Holden Commodore VX MY00_02	150	157	$701,662	$671,833
7	6	Ford Falcon BA MY02_05	141	147	$823,979	$799,263
4	6	Holden Commodore VY MY02_04	169	147	$1,012,077	$791,042
9	7	Holden Commodore VZ MY04_06	124	138	$864,380	$866,955
8	7	Toyota Hilux MY98_04	137	138	$731,224	$704,872
16	8	Nissan Navara D40 MY05_15	75	137	$1,406,402	$2,401,785
11	9	Toyota Landcruiser 80 Series MY90_98	106	126	$760,600	$915,855
15	10	Nissan Patrol GQ MY88_97	78	107	$418,932	$582,316
14	10	Toyota Landcruiser 100 Series MY98_07	80	107	$1,249,144	$1,504,317
13	11	Toyota Hilux MY12_15	86	102	$2,542,134	$2,782,453
17	12	Toyota Hilux MY89_97	70	100	$243,203	$308,246
19	13	Nissan Pulsar N15 MY95_00	68	97	$154,120	$191,214
10	14	Ford Falcon AU MY98_02	110	90	$683,217	$503,195
18	15	Holden Astra TS MY99_05	69	87	$199,085	$222,124
12	16	Toyota Hiace MY90_04	87	79	$456,258	$391,631
17	17	Holden Commodore Ute VE MY07_13	70	78	$1,207,377	$1,236,208
23	18	Nissan Navara D22 MY01_15	53	74	$554,894	$784,742
20	19	Ford Falcon FG MY08_14	60	70	$865,536	$958,585
20	20	Ford Falcon BF MY05_08	60	66	$563,300	$529,340
20	21	Hyundai Excel X3 MY94_00	60	65	$101,475	$108,919
25	21	Mitsubishi Lancer CE MY96_04	48	65	$106,651	$142,692
24	21	Toyota Landcruiser 70 Series MY99_07	52	65	$938,228	$1,097,409
21	22	Holden Rodeo RA MY03_08	56	63	$430,517	$424,959
23	23	Toyota Landcruiser 70 Series MY07+	53	59	$2,587,050	$2,815,630
31	24	Holden Commodore VF MY13+	35	55	$1,283,333	$1,900,237
22	25	Toyota Camry SXV20R MY97_02	54	53	$184,209	$159,305
28	26	Holden Captiva CG MY06_16	40	46	$670,127	$618,233
20	27	Holden Commodore VS MY95_97	60	45	$182,070	$135,034
34	27	Toyota Corolla ZRE182R MY12+	32	45	$667,189	$908,363
29	28	Ford Falcon Ute BA MY02_05	37	44	$184,094	$199,546
36	29	Holden Commodore Ute VS MY95_00	29	43	$79,090	$119,892
44	30	Ford Ranger PX MY11+	20	42	$763,745	$1,413,715
30	30	Toyota Hiace MY05+	36	42	$902,922	$960,691
30	30	Volkswagen Golf 1K MY04_13	36	42	$635,988	$622,834

See notes 1, 2 & 10 for further information

- More than two fifths (44%) 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 (25%) (Table 32).
- Large passenger vehicles comprised 11% of registrations and 22% of all profit motivated PLC thefts in 2016/17. Both the proportion of registrations and profit motivated thefts of large passenger vehicles have reduced when compared to five years ago, accounting for 16% and 24%, respectively (Figure 18).
- Compared to 2012/13, the proportion of small passenger vehicles and SUVs as profit motivated theft targets have increased while the proportion of large passenger vehicles has decreased. Profit motivated thefts of medium passenger vehicles, light commercial utilities and 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, 2016/17

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	4,461	43.5%	$11,893,833	11.0%
$5,000 to ‹ $10,000	2,429	23.7%	$16,496,417	15.3%
$10,000 to ‹ $20,000	1,851	18.1%	$26,897,123	24.9%
$20,000 to ‹ $30,000	793	7.7%	$19,281,695	17.8%
$30,000 to ‹ $50,000	511	5.0%	$19,222,816	17.8%
$50,000+	201	2.0%	$14,301,914	13.2%
Grand total	10,246	100.0%	$108,093,798	100.0%

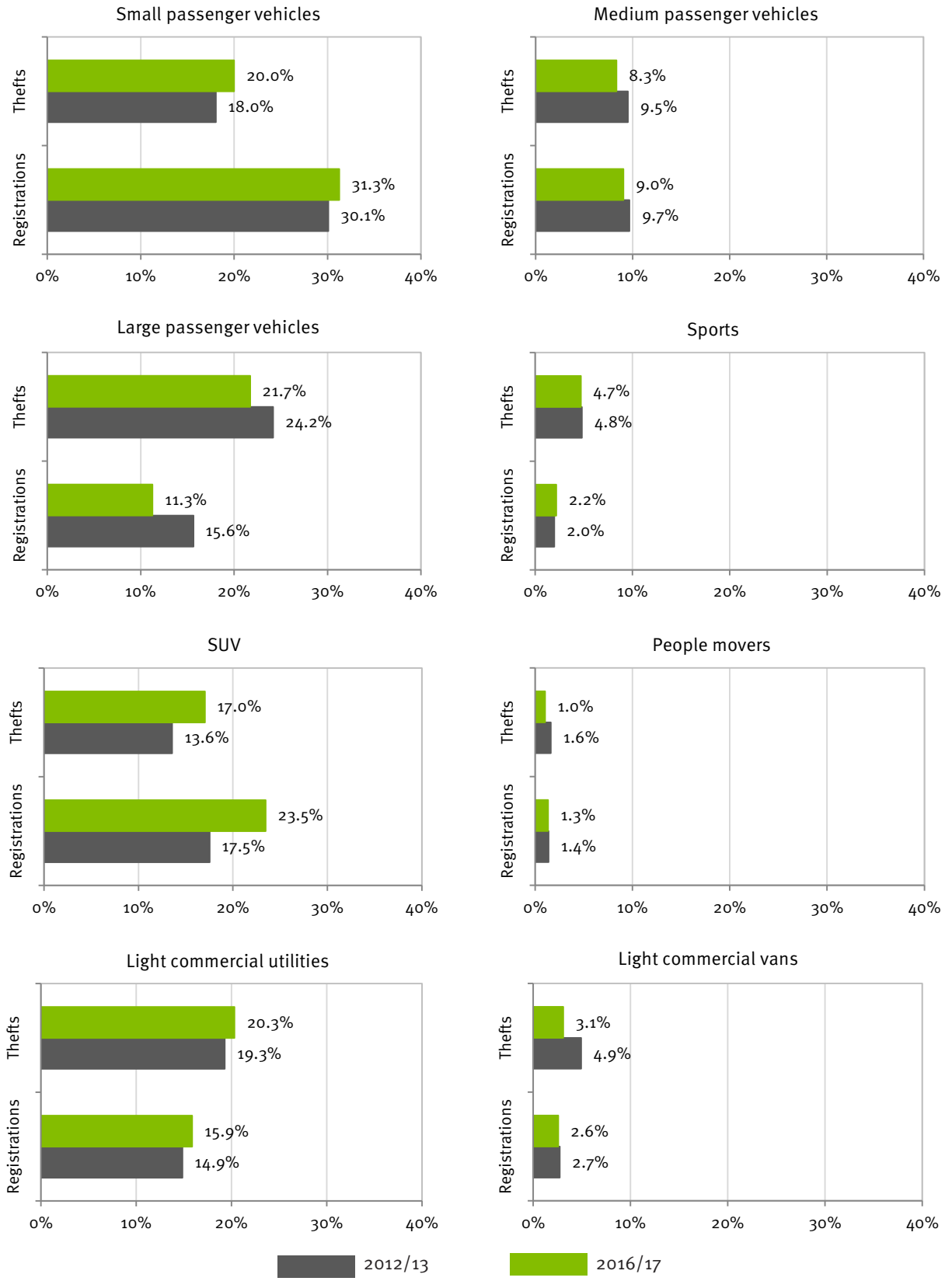
See notes 1, 2 & 10 for further information.

Table 33: Number and rate of profit motivated thefts of passenger/light commercial vehicles by segment, 2015/16 and 2016/17

Vehicle segment	Number of thefts		% of thefts		Theft rate per 1,000 registrations	
	2015/16	2016/17	2015/16	2016/17	2015/16	2016/17
Small passenger	1,732	2,049	18.8%	20.0%	0.32	0.38
Medium passenger	756	853	8.2%	8.3%	0.48	0.54
Large passenger	2,087	2,225	22.6%	21.7%	0.99	1.14
Sports	441	482	4.8%	4.7%	1.23	1.28
SUV	1,485	1,745	16.1%	17.0%	0.40	0.43
People mover	107	106	1.2%	1.0%	0.47	0.46
Light commercial utility	1,937	2,082	21.0%	20.3%	0.73	0.76
Light commercial van	339	318	3.7%	3.1%	0.77	0.71
Motor home	12	14	0.1%	0.1%	0.50	0.57
Unknown passenger	332	372	3.6%	3.6%	0.57	0.74

See notes 1, 2 & 3 for further information.

Figure 18: Profit motivated thefts of passenger/light commercial vehicles and registrations by vehicle segment, 2012/13 and 2016/17



See notes 1 & 3 for further information.

- In the small passenger category of the top profit motivated PLC thefts targets, Nissan Pulsar N15 MY95_00 was rated highest with an increase of 29 thefts in 2016/17 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 78 thefts when compared to 2015/16.
- In the light commercial utility category, the top profit motivated theft target, Toyota Hilux MY05-11 decreased by 26% to 201 profit motivated thefts when compared to the previous financial year.

Table 34: Top passenger/light commercial vehicle targets for profit motivated thefts, 2015/16 and 2016/17

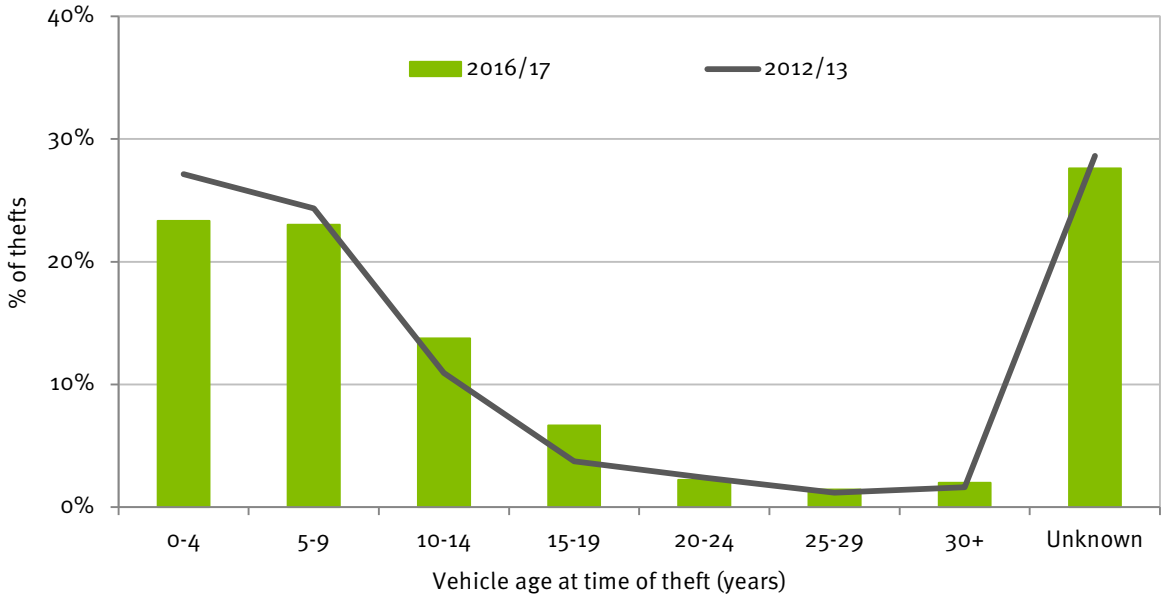
Segment / Make Model Series	Number of thefts	
	2015/16	2016/17
Small passenger		
Nissan Pulsar N15 MY95_00	68	97
Holden Astra TS MY99_05	69	87
Mitsubishi Lancer CE MY96_04	48	65
Medium passenger		
Toyota Camry SXV20R MY97_02	54	53
Nissan Skyline MY94_98	43	37
Toyota Camry ASV50R MY11+	19	28
Toyota Camry ACV40R MY06_12	29	28
Large passenger		
Holden Commodore VE MY06_13	171	249
Holden Commodore VT MY97_00	170	174
Holden Commodore VX MY00_02	150	157
Sports		
HSV GTS VE MY06_12	33	25
Subaru Impreza WRX MY08_14	11	14
Mazda RX8 MY03_12	14	13
SUV		
Toyota Landcruiser 80 Series MY90_98	104	122
Nissan Patrol GU MY97+	104	112
Toyota Landcruiser 100 Series MY98_07	80	107
People mover		
Kia Carnival KV MY03_06	15	11
Toyota Tarago ACR30R MY00_06	8	9
Light commercial utility		
Toyota Hilux MY05_11	273	201
Toyota Hilux MY98_04	137	138
Nissan Navara D40 MY05_15	75	137
Light commercial van		
Toyota Hiace MY90_04	86	79
Toyota Hiace MY05+	36	42
Mitsubishi Express SJ MY94_14	28	20

See notes 1 & 2 for further information

MOTORCYCLES

- Profit motivated thefts of motorcycles aged 0-9 years decreased notably in 2016/17 compared to five years ago. In contrast the proportion of 10-19 year old motorcycles stolen for profit increased compared to five years ago.

Figure 19: Profit motivated motorcycle thefts by age of vehicle, 2012/13 and 2016/17



See notes 1 & 2 for further information.

Table 35: Profit motivated motorcycle thefts by market segment, 2015/16 and 2016/17

Vehicle segment	Number of thefts		% of thefts	
	2015/16	2016/17	2015/16	2016/17
On-road	1,495	1,637	34.5%	36.3%
- Standard	144	177	3.3%	3.9%
- Sports	510	557	11.8%	12.4%
- Touring	45	60	1.0%	1.3%
- Cruiser	163	189	3.8%	4.2%
- Scooter	496	499	11.4%	11.1%
- Unknown	137	155	3.2%	3.4%
Off-road	1,545	1,432	36%	32%
- ATV	332	299	7.7%	6.6%
- Dirt	195	169	4.5%	3.7%
- Sport	586	545	13.5%	12.1%
- Mini	186	147	4.3%	3.3%
- Unknown	246	272	5.7%	6.0%
Unknown motorcycle	1,297	1,439	29.9%	31.9%
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 2016/17, nine of them had remained in the top 10 from 2015/16 (Table 36).
- The top four makes, namely Honda, Yamaha, Kawasaki and Suzuki comprised more than half (63%) of all profit motivated motorcycle thefts in 2016/17 where the manufacturer was recorded.

Table 36: Top motorcycle profit motivated theft targets by make, 2015/16 and 2016/17

Ranking			Number of thefts		% of thefts	
2015/16	2016/17	Make	2015/16	2016/17	2015/16	2016/17
1	1	Honda	879	919	21.8%	21.8%
2	2	Yamaha	840	883	20.8%	20.9%
4	3	Kawasaki	386	460	9.6%	10.9%
3	4	Suzuki	405	386	10.0%	9.1%
5	5	KTM	315	337	7.8%	8.0%
6	6	Harley Davidson	161	170	4.0%	4.0%
13	7	SYM	48	74	1.2%	1.8%
9	8	Triumph	60	73	1.5%	1.7%
8	9	Husqvarna	65	72	1.6%	1.7%
7	10	Hyosung	78	70	1.9%	1.7%
10	11	Ducati	54	62	1.3%	1.5%
12	12	Piaggio	49	59	1.2%	1.4%
14	13	Kymco	44	49	1.1%	1.2%
11	14	Atomik	50	42	1.2%	1.0%
20	15	TGB	28	41	0.7%	1.0%
13	16	Polaris	48	38	1.2%	0.9%
24	17	BMW	20	36	0.5%	0.9%
16	18	Longjia	42	35	1.0%	0.8%
19	19	Aprilia	31	33	0.8%	0.8%
15	19	Vespa	43	33	1.1%	0.8%
22	20	Bolwell	24	28	0.6%	0.7%
23	21	CFMoto	22	27	0.5%	0.6%
17	22	Vmoto	41	25	1.0%	0.6%
27	23	Can-Am	14	22	0.3%	0.5%
18	24	Adly	33	18	0.8%	0.4%
25	24	Husaberg	17	18	0.4%	0.4%
26	25	Sachs	15	12	0.4%	0.3%
21	26	Thumpstar	25	11	0.6%	0.3%
28	27	Baotian	9	8	0.2%	0.2%
32	27	Daelim	5	8	0.1%	0.2%
32	27	Kubota	5	8	0.1%	0.2%
31	28	Bollini	6	7	0.1%	0.2%
30	28	BUG	7	7	0.2%	0.2%
29	28	Pitpro	8	7	0.2%	0.2%
36	29	MV Agusta	1	6	0.0%	0.1%
30	30	Custom Made	7	5	0.2%	0.1%
32	30	PGO	5	5	0.1%	0.1%
33	30	Sherco	4	5	0.1%	0.1%
33	30	Wangye	4	5	0.1%	0.1%

See notes 1 & 2 for further information.

Table 37: Top motorcycle profit motivated theft targets by make and model, 2015/16 and 2016/17

Motorcycle Make and Model	Segment	Number of short term thefts	
		2015/16	2016/17
Yamaha WR450 449cc MY03+	Off-road sport	65	61
Honda CT110 105cc MY80_11	On-road standard	54	56
Suzuki DR-Z400 398cc MY00+	Off-road dirt	59	49
Yamaha YZF-R1 998cc MY98+	On-road sport	45	39
Yamaha WR250 249cc MY90+	Off-road sport	28	35
Hyosung GT650 647cc MY03+	On-road sport	18	29
Yamaha YZ250 249cc MY78+	Off-road sport	24	24
Suzuki GSX-R600 599cc MY97+	On-road sport	13	21
Kawasaki Ninja 300 296cc MY12+	On-road sport	22	21
Honda CRF450R 449cc MY01+	Off-road sport	11	20
KTM 450EXC 447cc MY02+	Off-road sport	16	20
Suzuki GSX-R1000 999cc MY01+	On-road sport	12	20
Yamaha YZ 0cc MY77+	Off-road sport	15	20
Yamaha YZF-R6 599cc MY98+	On-road sport	21	20
Kawasaki KX250 249cc MY78+	Off-road sport	13	20
Kawasaki Ninja 250R 249cc MY07_12	On-road sport	15	20
Honda CRF250R 249cc MY04+	Off-road sport	24	19
Honda CBR1000RR 999cc MY04+	On-road sport	17	18
Hyosung GT250 249cc MY02_14	On-road sport	21	17
Yamaha YZ450 449cc MY03+	Off-road sport	16	15
Yamaha YZF-R15 149cc MY11+	On-road sport	7	15
Honda Today 50 49cc MY03+	On-road scooter	16	14
Suzuki GSX-R750 749cc MY85+	On-road sport	13	13
Honda CBR600RR 599cc MY03+	On-road sport	15	12
Honda CBR500R 471cc MY13+	On-road sport	5	11

See notes 1 & 2 for further information.

Table 38: Profit motivated motorcycle thefts by engine capacity, 2015/16 and 2016/17

Engine capacity	Number of thefts		% of thefts	
	2015/16	2016/17	2015/16	2016/17
50 cc or less	283	169	6.5%	3.7%
51 - 100 cc	115	79	2.7%	1.8%
101 - 150 cc	352	380	8.1%	8.4%
151 - 200 cc	69	66	1.6%	1.5%
201 - 250 cc	531	476	12.2%	10.6%
251 - 500 cc	550	525	12.7%	11.6%
501 - 750 cc	368	335	8.5%	7.4%
751 - 1000 cc	187	212	4.3%	4.7%
1001 cc or more	161	168	3.7%	3.7%
Unknown motorcycle	1,721	2,098	39.7%	46.5%

See notes 1 & 2 for further information.

Table 39: Profit motivated motorcycle thefts by registration status, 2015/16 and 2016/17

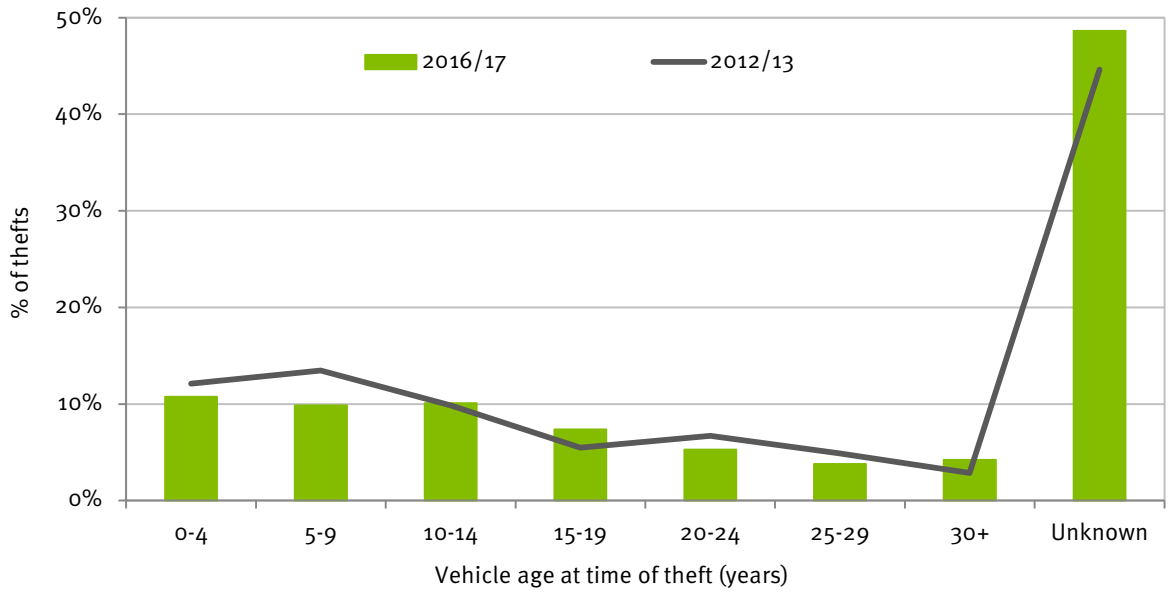
Registration Status	Number of thefts		% of thefts	
	2015/16	2016/17	2015/16	2016/17
Registered	2,529	2,624	58.3%	58.2%
Unregistered	1,808	1,884	41.7%	41.8%
Grand Total	4,337	4,508	100.0%	100.0%

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 0-9 year old vehicles targeted but an increase in the number of 30+ year old vehicles stolen in 2016/17 compared to 2012/13 (Figure 20).
- One third (33%) of profit motivated other vehicle theft were heavy plant and equipment . Tractors comprised 17% of this figure and Skidsteers a further 15% (Table 40).

Figure 20: Profit motivated other vehicle thefts by age of vehicle, 2012/13 and 2016/17



See notes 1 & 2 for further information.

Table 40: Profit motivated other vehicle theft by segment, 2015/16 and 2016/17

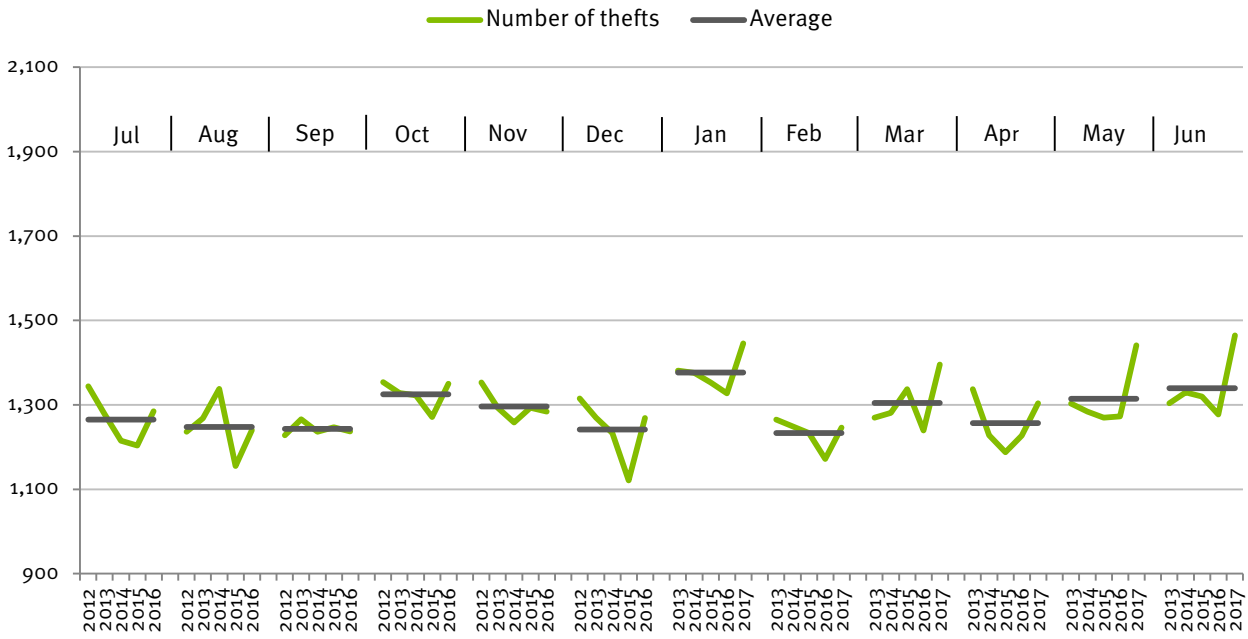
Engine capacity	Number of thefts		% of thefts	
	2015/16	2016/17	2015/16	2016/17
Heavy Plant and equipment	392	403	31.6%	33.3%
- Tractor	72	70	18.4%	17.4%
- Skidsteer	72	59	18.4%	14.6%
- Excavator	54	56	13.8%	13.9%
- Mower	35	38	8.9%	9.4%
- Forklift	16	22	4.1%	5.5%
- Backhoe	7	5	1.8%	1.2%
- Loader	3	4	0.8%	1.0%
- Bulldozer	2	3	0.5%	0.7%
- Roller	0	3	0.0%	0.7%
- Grader	0	3	0.0%	0.7%
- Crane	1	1	0.3%	0.2%
- Sweeper	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
- Other	1	0	0.3%	0.0%
- Unknown	129	139	32.9%	34.5%
- Subtotal: Heavy plant and equipment	392	403	100.0%	100.0%
Heavy truck	319	295	25.7%	24.4%
Heavy unknown	3	3	0.2%	0.2%
Bus	29	18	2.3%	1.5%
Other - not elsewhere classified	24	40	1.9%	3.3%
Unknown body type	474	450	38.2%	37.2%

See notes 1 & 2 for further information.

WHEN WERE THEY STOLEN?

- On average, there were 1,330 profit motivated thefts reported per month in 2016/17.
- Over the past five financial years, profit motivated thefts revealed higher average theft numbers for January, May and June, while December recorded the lowest average number of thefts (1,242 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.

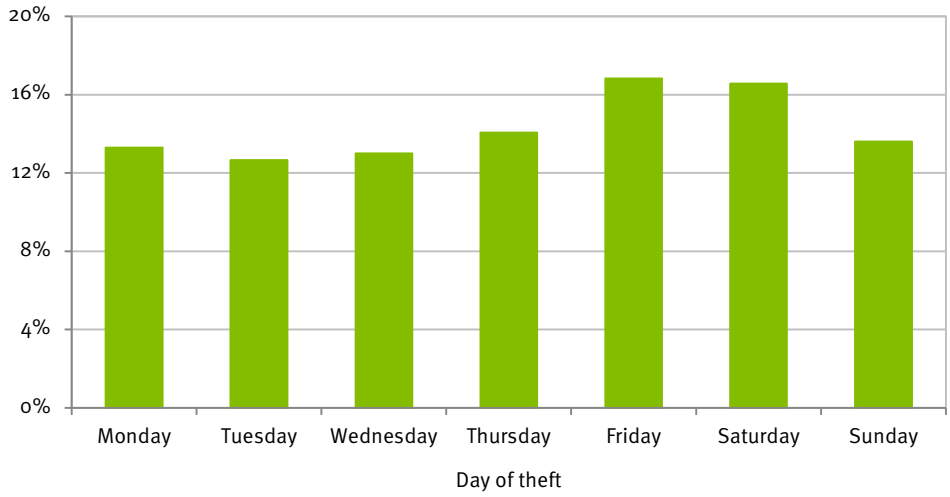
Figure 21: Number of profit motivated thefts by month stolen, 2012/13 to 2016/17



See note 1 for further information

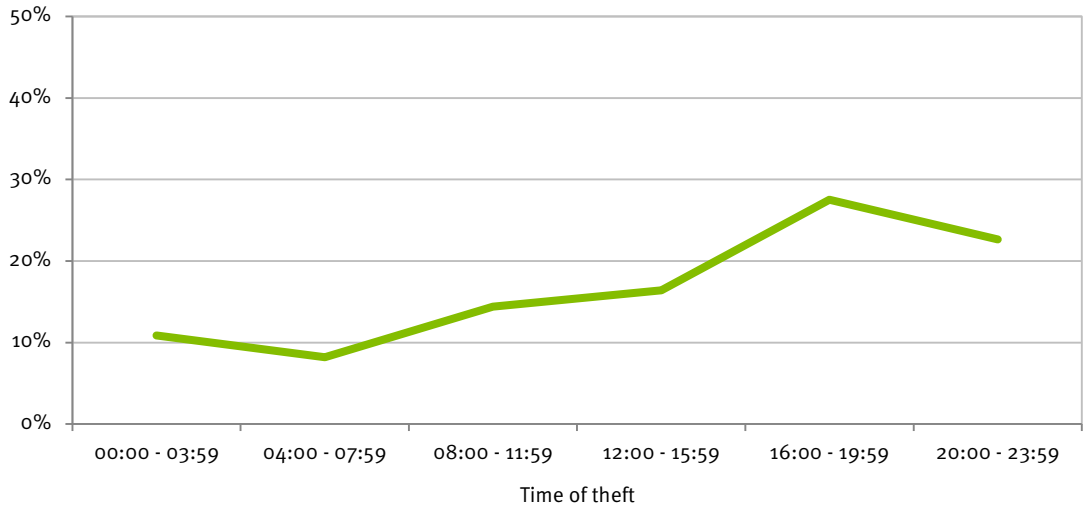
- Overall Fridays and Saturdays were the most popular days for profit motivated thefts (comprising 17% thefts each) (Figure 22).
- The majority (28%) of profit motivated thefts during the 2016/17 financial year occurred between 4.00 pm and 7.59 pm (Figure 23).
- The lowest risk of profit motivated theft was between 4 am and 7.59 am (8%).

Figure 22: Number of profit motivated thefts by day of week, 2016/17



See note 1 for further information

Figure 23: Number of profit motivated thefts by time of day, 2016/17



See notes 1 & 11 for further information

WHERE WERE THEY STOLEN?

- The top local area for profit motivated thefts in the 2016/17 financial year was the City of Brisbane (579 thefts) which recorded an increase (+22%) compared to 2015/16. This was followed by the City of Gold Coast , Queensland (487 thefts), and the City of Hume in Victoria (351 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, which was following the top area being the City of Cessnock in New South Wales (2.88). In second place was the City of Perth (2.22), then Shire of Serpentine - Jarrahdale (2.20) and the Shire of Murray (1.76) (Table 42).

- The largest reductions in profit motivated thefts in 2016/17 occurred namely the City of Darebin, Victoria (down 44 thefts to 146), then the City of Liverpool, New South Wales (down 41 thefts to 134) and City of Townsville, Queensland (down37 thefts to 105) (Table 43).

- The largest increases in profit motivated thefts were recorded in the City of Brisbane, Queensland (up 103 thefts to 579) and City of Whittlesea, Victoria (up 68 thefts to 283).

Table 41: Top 50 Areas for profit motivated thefts ranked by number of thefts, 2015/16 and 2016/17

State / Territory	LGA name	Number of thefts		Theft rate per 1,000 population	
		2014/2015	2015/2016	2014/2015	2015/2016
QLD	Brisbane (City)	476	579	0.41	0.49
QLD	Gold Coast (City)	451	487	0.81	0.86
VIC	Hume (City)	298	351	1.54	1.74
QLD	Logan (City)	310	317	1.00	1.01
VIC	Whittlesea (City)	215	283	1.10	1.38
NSW	Canterbury-Bankstown (Area)	296	270	0.83	0.75
QLD	Moreton Bay (Regional Council)	191	252	0.45	0.58
VIC	Greater Geelong (City)	246	245	1.07	1.04
NSW	Blacktown (City)	222	244	0.65	0.70
ACT	Greater ACT	206	240	0.53	0.61
VIC	Casey (City)	202	229	0.69	0.75
VIC	Wyndham (City)	189	227	0.90	1.02
VIC	Brimbank (City)	228	225	1.14	1.11
NSW	Central Coast (City)	194	216	0.58	0.65
VIC	Moreland (City)	177	193	1.06	1.13
VIC	Melbourne (City)	164	190	1.27	1.39
VIC	Darebin (City)	179	184	1.19	1.20
WA	Swan (City)	140	178	1.05	1.29
QLD	Ipswich (City)	131	174	0.68	0.88
NSW	Penrith (City)	139	174	0.70	0.86
VIC	Port Phillip (City)	137	173	1.29	1.59
VIC	Greater Dandenong (City)	203	172	1.33	1.11
SA	Salisbury (City)	124	170	0.89	1.21
WA	Rockingham (City)	145	167	1.12	1.26
VIC	Frankston (City)	147	163	1.08	1.19
NSW	Cessnock (City)	116	163	2.08	2.88
WA	Wanneroo (City)	189	158	1.00	0.81
WA	Stirling (City)	132	156	0.58	0.68
NSW	Lake Macquarie (City)	152	156	0.74	0.76
WA	Gosnells (City)	149	152	1.19	1.21
VIC	Melton (City)	163	150	1.23	1.08
NSW	Fairfield (City)	139	149	0.68	0.72
NSW	Liverpool (City)	175	134	0.86	0.64
VIC	Yarra (City)	83	127	0.93	1.39
SA	Playford (City)	125	127	1.42	1.42
VIC	Ballarat (City)	92	124	0.90	1.19
NSW	Newcastle (City)	115	122	0.71	0.75
WA	Armadale (City)	117	122	1.46	1.46
NSW	Campbelltown (City)	109	119	0.69	0.73
NSW	Cumberland (Area)	114	118	0.52	0.53
QLD	Sunshine Coast (Regional Council)	110	116	0.38	0.40
VIC	Greater Bendigo (City)	88	109	0.81	0.99
VIC	Hobsons Bay (City)	68	109	0.73	1.15
VIC	Mornington Peninsula (Shire)	106	109	0.68	0.69
VIC	Moonee Valley (City)	82	107	0.69	0.88
WA	Cockburn (City)	129	107	1.20	0.98
VIC	Maribyrnong (City)	103	106	1.23	1.24
QLD	Townsville (City)	142	105	0.73	0.54
VIC	Monash (City)	107	105	0.57	0.55
NSW	Parramatta (City)	100	99	0.44	0.42

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, 2015/16 and 2016/17

State / Territory	LGA name	Number of thefts		Theft rate per 1,000 population*	
		2014/2015	2015/2016	2014/2015	2015/2016
NSW	Cessnock (City)	116	163	2.08	2.88
WA	Perth (City)	45	48	2.13	2.22
WA	Serpentine-Jarrahdale (Shire)	41	57	1.7	2.20
WA	Murray (Shire)	50	31	2.9	1.76
VIC	Hume (City)	298	351	1.54	1.74
WA	Kwinana (City)	60	67	1.62	1.73
WA	Kalgoorlie-Boulder (City)	63	55	1.91	1.69
WA	Belmont (City)	65	70	1.57	1.68
VIC	Campaspe (Shire)	39	62	1.06	1.68
WA	Mundaring (Shire)	46	64	1.15	1.60
VIC	Port Phillip (City)	137	173	1.29	1.59
NT	Litchfield (Municipality)	33	38	1.4	1.59
VIC	Hepburn (Shire)	20	23	1.34	1.53
WA	Port Hedland (Town)	20	25	1.21	1.51
WA	Armadale (City)	117	122	1.46	1.46
SA	Playford (City)	125	127	1.42	1.42
VIC	Yarra (City)	83	127	0.93	1.39
VIC	Melbourne (City)	164	190	1.27	1.39
VIC	Whittlesea (City)	215	283	1.1	1.38
VIC	Golden Plains (Shire)	37	28	1.77	1.31
WA	Swan (City)	140	178	1.05	1.29
WA	Rockingham (City)	145	167	1.12	1.26
VIC	Maribyrnong (City)	103	106	1.23	1.24
SA	Salisbury (City)	124	170	0.89	1.21
WA	Gosnells (City)	149	152	1.19	1.21
NSW	Singleton (Area)	19	29	0.79	1.21
VIC	Darebin (City)	179	184	1.19	1.20
WA	Bunbury (City)	33	41	0.96	1.19
VIC	Ballarat (City)	92	124	0.9	1.19
VIC	Frankston (City)	147	163	1.08	1.19
VIC	Hobsons Bay (City)	68	109	0.73	1.15
QLD	Western Downs (Regional Council)	27	39	0.8	1.15
WA	Karratha (City)	22	30	0.84	1.14
VIC	Corangamite (Shire)	9	18	0.57	1.14
VIC	Moreland (City)	177	193	1.06	1.13
NSW	Kempsey (Area)	25	33	0.84	1.11
VIC	Greater Dandenong (City)	203	172	1.33	1.11
VIC	Brimbank (City)	228	225	1.14	1.11
VIC	Latrobe (City)	94	82	1.27	1.11
WA	Mandurah (City)	89	95	1.06	1.11
WA	Fremantle (City)	37	34	1.19	1.09
VIC	Melton (City)	163	150	1.23	1.08
VIC	Mitchell (Shire)	62	44	1.58	1.08
TAS	Brighton (Municipality)	17	17	1.06	1.06
VIC	Greater Geelong (City)	246	245	1.07	1.04
WA	Victoria Park (Town)	37	40	0.96	1.04
NSW	Muswellbrook (Area)	19	18	1.1	1.03
NSW	Upper Hunter Shire (Area)	12	15	0.83	1.03
NSW	Leeton (Area)	3	12	0.26	1.02
VIC	Wyndham (City)	189	227	0.9	1.02
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, 2016/17

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)**		
Braddon	-7	2	Belconnen Town Centre	+7	9
Campbell	-6	1	Mitchell	+6	7
Phillip	-6	3	Dickson	+4	5
			Franklin	+4	5
			MacQuarie	+4	4
NSW (LGA)			**NSW (LGA)**		
Liverpool (City)	-41	134	Cessnock (City)	+47	163
Canterbury-Bankstown (Area)	-26	270	Penrith (City)	+35	174
Burwood (Area)	-23	13	Blacktown (City)	+22	244
NT (LGA)			**NT (LGA)**		
Darwin (City)	-2	51	Litchfield (Municipality)	+5	38
Palmerston (City)	-2	24	Alice Springs (Town)	+3	26
Roper Gulf (Regional Council)	-2	0	East Arnhem (Regional Council)	+1	1
QLD (LGA)			**QLD (LGA)**		
Townsville (City)	-37	105	Brisbane (City)	+103	579
Redland (City)	-14	37	Moreton Bay (Regional Council)	+61	252
Southern Downs (Regional Council)	-11	9	Ipswich (City)	+43	174
SA (LGA)			**SA (LGA)**		
Charles Sturt (City)	-12	73	Salisbury (City)	+46	170
Gawler (Town)	-8	11	Onkaparinga (City)	+15	90
Prospect (City)	-6	7	Adelaide (City)	+10	23
Wattle Range (District Council)	-6	2			
TAS (LGA)			**TAS (LGA)**		
Launceston (City)	-5	45	Clarence (City)	+22	51
Central Coast (Municipality)	-1	4	Glenorchy (City)	+15	39
Devonport (City)	-1	14	Hobart (City)	+10	34
VIC (LGA)			**VIC (LGA)**		
Darebin (City)	-44	146	Whittlesea (City)	+68	283
Yarra Ranges (Shire)	-32	65	Hume (City)	+53	351
Greater Dandenong (City)	-31	172	Yarra (City)	+44	127
WA (LGA)			**WA (LGA)**		
Wanneroo (City)	-31	158	Swan (City)	+38	178
Cockburn (City)	-22	107	Stirling (City)	+24	156
Murray (Shire)	-19	31	Rockingham (City)	+22	167

See note 1 for further information

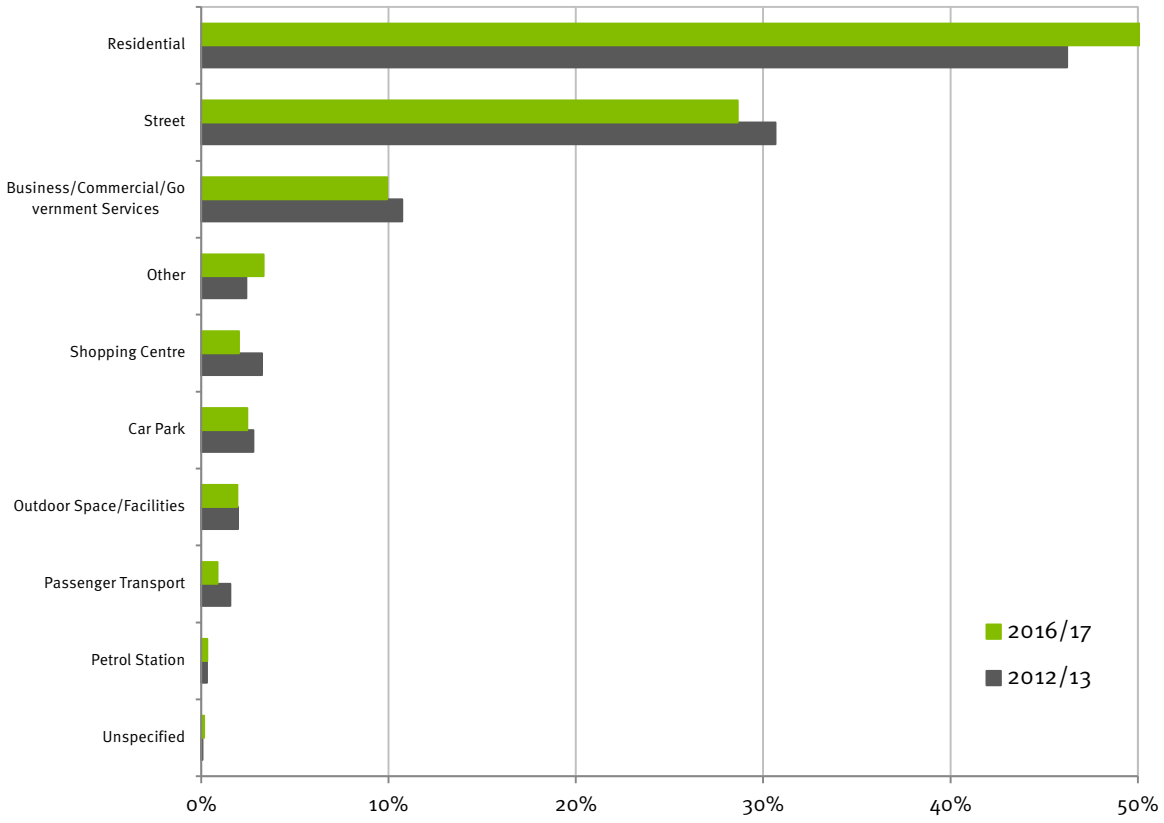
- During the 2016/17 financial year, the majority of profit motivated thefts occurred from residential locations (dwellings or shed/garage) (50%), followed by the street (29%). This compares to 46% from residential locations and 31% from the street in 2012/13, indicating a slight increase in profit motivated thefts from residential locations. (Table 44 and Figure 24).

Table 44: Profit motivated thefts by type of location, 2016/17

Type of theft location	Number of thefts	% of thefts
Residential	4,559	50.3%
Street	2,597	28.6%
Business/Commercial/Government Services	901	9.9%
Other	302	3.3%
Car Park	224	2.5%
Outdoor Space/Facilities	183	2.0%
Shopping Centre	176	1.9%
Passenger Transport	79	0.9%
Petrol Station	30	0.3%
Unspecified	15	0.2%
Grand Total	9,066	100.0%

See notes 1 & 4 for further information

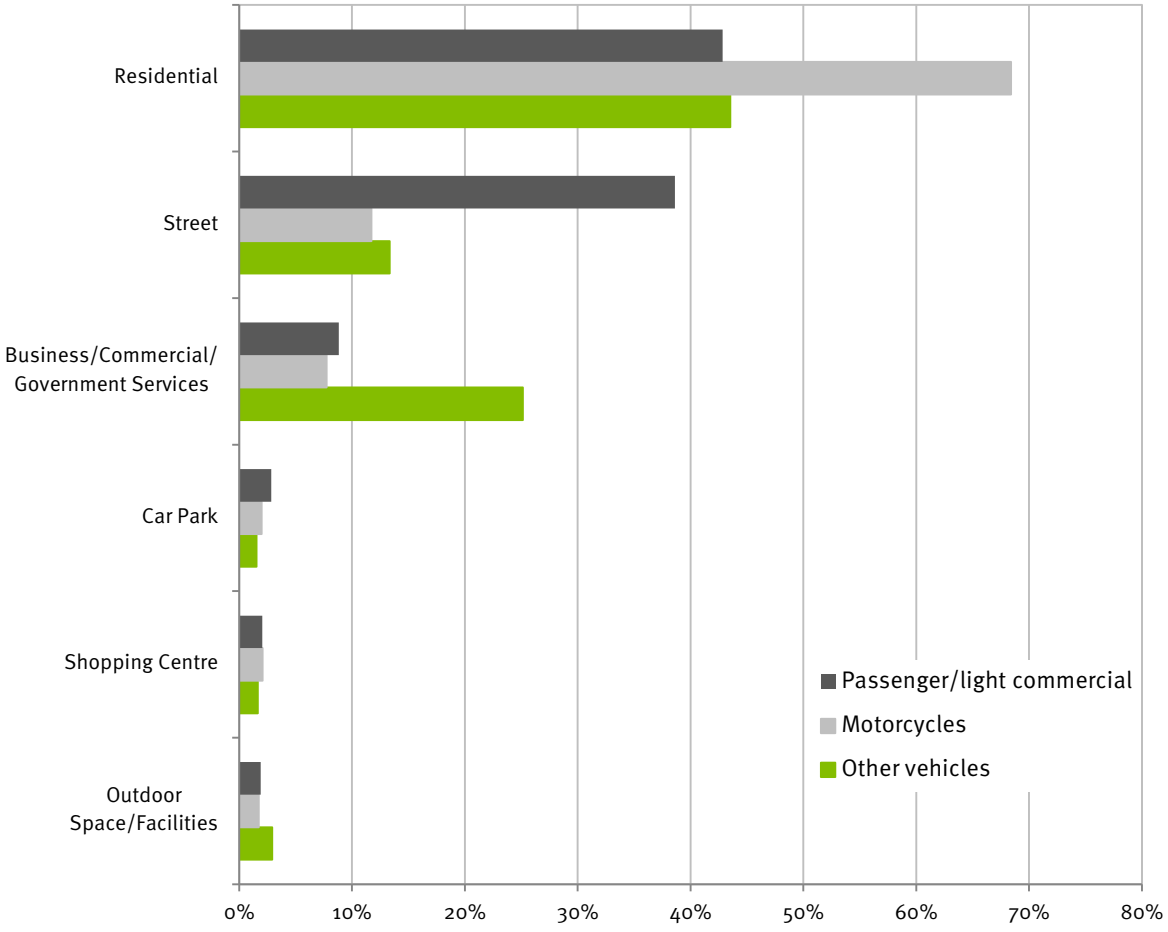
Figure 24: Profit motivated thefts by top location types, 2012/13 and 2016/17



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 (68%) compared to only 44% for PLCs. Conversely, very few motorcycles were taken from the street (12%) despite being the most common location type for PLC thefts (39%). While PLCs and motorcycles had a small proportion (9% or less) of thefts from a business, commercial or government service, one quarter (25%) of other vehicles were taken from these locations (Figure 25).

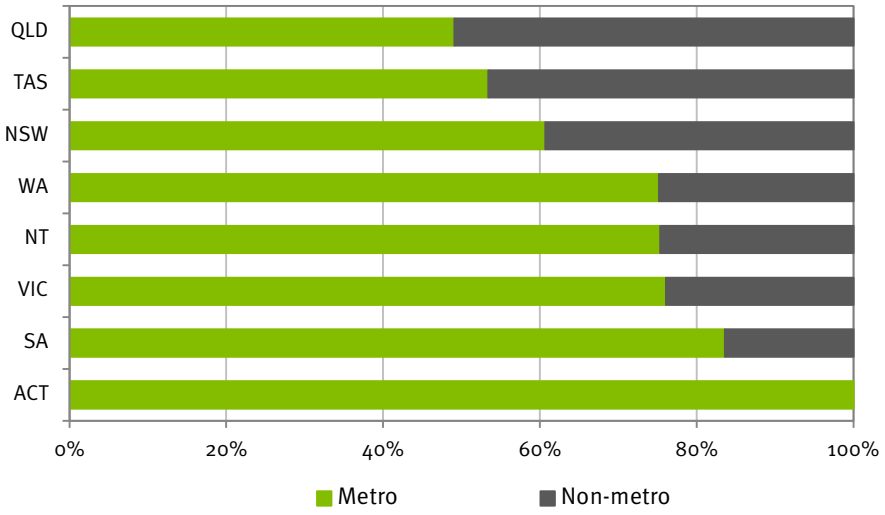
Figure 25: Profit motivated thefts by top location types and vehicle type, 2016/17



See note 4 for further information

- In Queensland and Tasmania approximately half (49 and 53% respectively) of all profit motivated thefts occurred in metropolitan areas. For all other jurisdictions at least 61% 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, 2016/17



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 3 September 2017 for NSW, and 31 July 2017 for all other jurisdictions except TAS which was at 30 June 2017. 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, Qld 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 2016/17 almost 15% of profit motivated thefts from 2015/16 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 2016. Source: ABS "Regional Population 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, the key to understanding motor vehicle theft

National Motor Vehicle
Theft Reduction Council

driving down vehicle theft