



RECORDED CRIME - VICTIMS

AUSTRALIA

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) THURS 29 MAY 2003

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- For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or Julie Cole on Melbourne 03 9615 7381.

NOTES

- ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION** This publication presents national crime statistics relating to victims of a selected range of offences that have been recorded by police. These statistics provide indicators of the level and nature of victims of recorded crime in Australia and a basis for measuring change over time.
- DATA CONSISTENCY** The statistics are derived from administrative systems maintained by state and territory police. Although national standards and classifications are used in the compilation of these statistics, some discrepancies remain between the states and territories. These are due to legislative and procedural differences between police jurisdictions. As part of its National Crime Statistics Quality Assurance Strategy, the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) is working with police agencies to minimise the effect of these differences.
- CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE** The publication has changed title from *Recorded Crime, Australia* to *Recorded Crime - Victims, Australia*.
- The offence category 'robbery' has been disaggregated into 'armed robbery' and 'unarmed robbery' in the tables showing victims by offence category (tables 1 and 2) and outcome of investigation at 30 days (table 9).
- The 0–14 age group and 45 and over age group have been further disaggregated in the table showing victims by sex and age (table 3).
- The table with national data on relationship of offender to victim (previously table 4) has been replaced by three tables which provide state and territory level data for relationship of offender to victim, for the offence categories murder, attempted murder, and sexual assault. This change is due to the following reasons:
- Information based on relationship of offender to victim is unavailable for New South Wales in 2002 due to incomplete data coverage.
 - At the state and territory level there are a substantial number of victims for whom the relationship of the offender to the victim could not be determined for some offence categories. Consequently the tables are restricted to the offence categories for which relationship of offender information is sufficiently reliable to publish (refer to Explanatory Notes paragraphs 38 and 39 for further information).
- This change has resulted in changes to subsequent table numbering.
- ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS** The ABS acknowledges the valuable contribution of the Board of Management of the National Crime Statistics Unit, the National Crime Statistics Advisory Group and the staff of the various agencies that provide the statistics that are presented in this publication.
- Dennis Trewin
Australian Statistician

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

INTRODUCTION

This publication presents statistics on victims of a selected range of offences which were recorded by state and territory police in Australia for the period 1 January 2002 to 31 December 2002. Data are also provided for individual years from 1993 onwards. While the statistics provide a measure of the level and nature of crime in Australia, users are referred to the Explanatory Notes for more detail on the exact scope and coverage of the Recorded Crime Statistics collection and the counting rules applied.

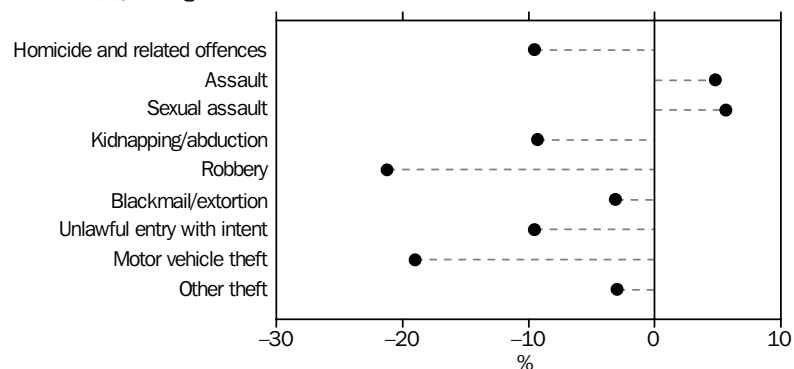
As the collection is based on information that was recorded by police, it is important to note that the statistics include records of alleged offences which may later be withdrawn or proven to have no basis. Also, many incidents are not reported to police, with victims of personal crimes, such as assault and sexual assault, much less likely to report the offence to police than victims of property crimes.

Depending on the type of offence, a victim may be a person, a premise, an organisation or a motor vehicle. It is also possible that where one person was the subject of two or more offences during the one criminal incident (e.g. they were abducted and sexually assaulted) they would be counted as a victim of each offence (e.g. a victim of kidnapping/abduction and a victim of sexual assault). For these reasons, it is not meaningful to aggregate the number of victims across each offence type and produce a 'total number of victims'; it is only meaningful to look at victim counts within each offence category.

NATIONAL CRIME LEVELS

The offence categories with the largest number of victims recorded by Australian police during 2002 were other theft (679,460), unlawful entry with intent (394,374) and assault (159,548). The number of victims decreased between 2001 and 2002 across most offence categories (see graph below). This was particularly the case for offences involving the taking of property. Victims of robbery decreased by 21%—with armed robbery reducing by 30%, motor vehicle theft decreased by 19%, unlawful entry with intent decreased by 9% and other theft decreased by 3%. Other offence categories to record a decrease included homicide and related offences (9%), kidnapping/abduction (9%) and blackmail/extortion (3%).

VICTIMS(a), Change in number—2001 to 2002



(a) The definition of a victim varies according to the category of the offence (see Glossary).

The largest numerical decreases across offence categories between 2001 and 2002 were for victims of unlawful entry with intent (down 41,380), motor vehicle theft (26,505) and other theft (20,677).

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

NATIONAL CRIME LEVELS *continued*

In 2002, the victimisation rate (number of victims per 100,000 population) for unlawful entry with intent (2001 per 100,000 population) and motor vehicle theft (575 per 100,000 population) were the lowest since the commencement of the national Recorded Crime collection in 1993, while the robbery victimisation rate (106 per 100,000 population) was the lowest since 1995. The states and territories to record the largest decrease in the number of victims of robbery, motor vehicle theft and unlawful entry with intent included New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland. One factor that may be influencing these decreases is the establishment or reformation of state and territory based police programs in 2002, especially targeted towards reducing incidents involving the taking of property (refer to paragraphs 37–50 of the Explanatory Notes for further information).

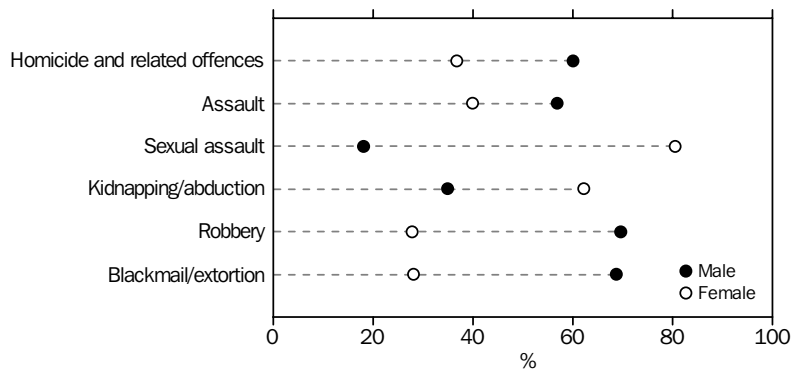
The offence categories, for which there were increases between 2001 and 2002 in numbers of incidents recorded, included sexual assault (6%) and assault (5%). Manslaughter (29%) and murder (2%) also increased, but a 21% decrease in the number of victims of driving causing death and a 14% decrease in attempted murders resulted in an overall decrease in victims for the homicide and related offences category.

The assault victimisation rate increased by 44% from 563 to 810 per 100,000 population between 1995 and 2002. Assault was the only offence category to show a consistently increasing trend in the rate of victimisation over this period. The sexual assault victimisation rate increased from 69 to 91 per 100,000 population between 1993 and 2002 and was at its highest level since the commencement of the collection in 1993. In contrast, murder, attempted murder and manslaughter victimisation rates remained fairly stable over this period and were 2 per 100,000 population, 2 per 100,000 population and less than 1 per 100,000 population respectively in 2002.

VICTIM CHARACTERISTICS *Sex and age of victim*

Males were more likely than females to be victims, for which a report to police was recorded, of robbery (70% of victims were male), blackmail/extortion (69%), attempted murder (66%), driving causing death (62%), murder (60%) and assault (57%). Females were more likely to be the victims of sexual assault (80%) and kidnapping/abduction (62%).

VICTIMS(a), Offence categories by sex



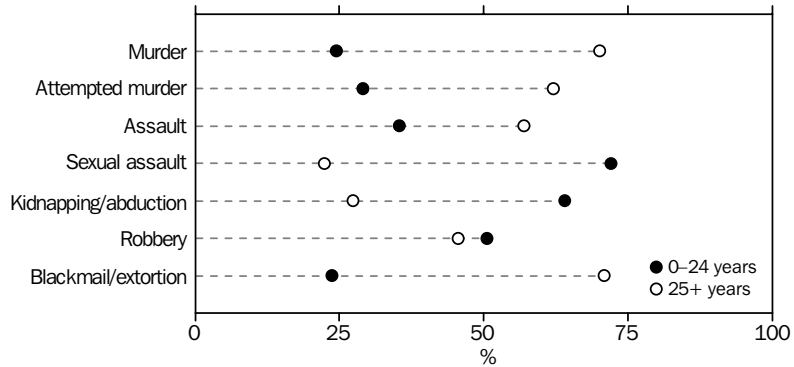
(a) Refers to individual persons and does not include victims for whom sex was not specified.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

Sex and age of victim continued

Persons aged 24 years or less comprised the majority of recorded victims of sexual assault (72% were aged 24 years or less), kidnapping/abduction (64%) and robbery (51%), while they comprised less than 1 in 4 victims of blackmail/extortion (23%) and murder (24%).

VICTIMS(a), Offence categories by age group



(a) Refers to individual persons and does not include victims for whom sex was not specified.

Children aged 10–14 years and persons aged 15–19 years were 3 times more likely to be recorded as a victim of sexual assault than the total population. Persons aged 15–19 were also 3 times more likely to be a victim of kidnapping/abduction and robbery than the general population. Persons aged 20–24 had the highest assault victimisation rate of 1,729 per 100,000 population, which is over twice the recorded victimisation rate of the total population (810 per 100,000 population).

The victimisation rates displayed further variation across the offence categories when classified by age and sex. For the offence category of robbery, the victimisation rate was highest in the 15–19 year age group for both males and females. For the offence category of assault, the victimisation rate was highest in the 20–24 year age group for both males and females. In contrast, for the offence category of sexual assault, the victimisation rate amongst males was highest in the 10–14 year age group (90 per 100,000 population) while for females, it was highest in the 15–19 year age group (499 per 100,000 population).

Relationship of offender to victim

Due to incomplete data coverage, information based on relationship of offender to victim is unavailable for NSW for 2002. In addition, for some offence categories, there were a substantial proportion of victims for whom the relationship of the offender could not be determined. Consequently, in 2002, relationship of offender to victim information was only available for the offence categories of murder, attempted murder and sexual assault (excluding Queensland; see Explanatory Notes 38 and 39).

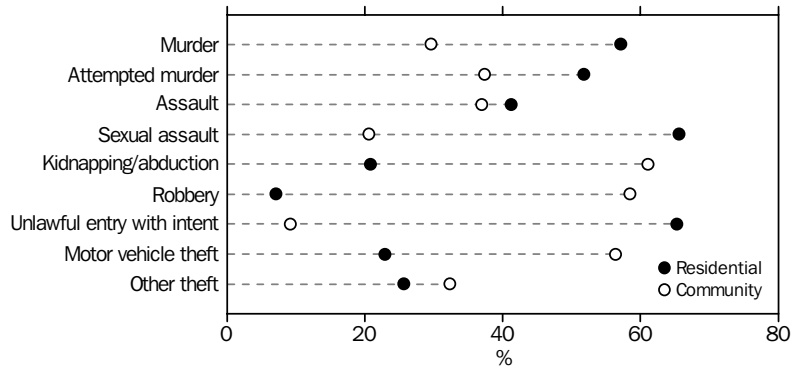
In Victoria, Queensland, Western Australia, Tasmania and the Northern Territory, at least half of the victims of murder knew the offender. For sexual assault, in those incidents where the victim knew the offender, the offender was twice as likely not to be a family member, for those states and territories for which this information is available.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

LOCATION OF OFFENCE

For murder, attempted murder, assault and sexual assault, the victim was most likely to have been subjected to the offence in a residential location. This was especially the case for victims of sexual assault where more than 2 in 3 victims were sexually assaulted in a residential location. More than 3 in 5 victims of kidnapping/abduction were taken from a street or other community location, with about 1 in 5 taken from a residence.

VICTIMS(a), Offences occurring at residential and community locations



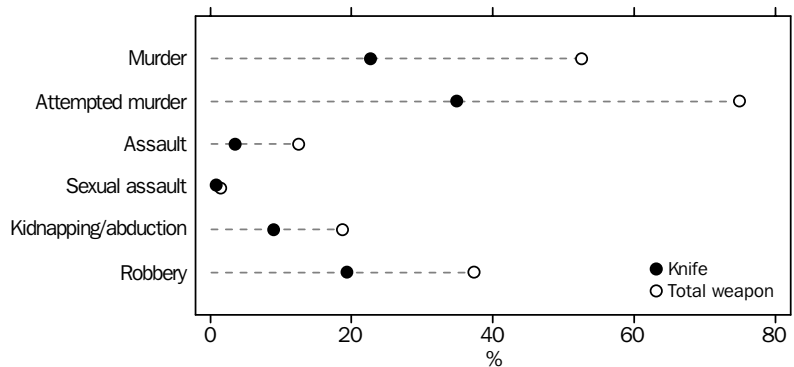
(a) The definition of victim varies depending on the category of the offence (see Glossary).

For unlawful entry with intent, the location was most likely to be a residential dwelling (65%), while for robbery and motor vehicle theft, approximately 4 in 10 victims were subjected to an offence on the street/footpath. For those offences which occurred in a community location, a street/footpath was the most frequent location for each offence type, with the exception of sexual assault and unlawful entry with intent.

WEAPON USE

A weapon was most likely to have been used in an attempted murder (75%) and murder (53%), and least likely in sexual assault (2%). With the exception of assault, a knife was the most common type of weapon used and was involved in 35% of attempted murders, 23% of murders and 19% of robberies. A firearm was involved in 22% of attempted murders, 13% of murders and 6% of robberies. The largest number of victims where a syringe was used as a weapon was for the offences of robbery (350 victims) and assault (161 victims).

VICTIMS(a), Weapon used in commission of offence



(a) The definition of a victim varies according to the category of the offence (see Glossary).

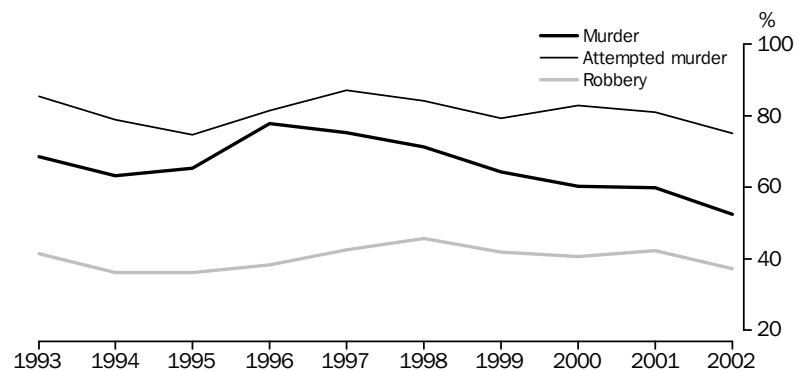
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

WEAPON USE *continued*

Between 1993 and 2002 the proportion of murders, attempted murders and robberies involving the use of a weapon decreased, while the proportion of kidnapping/abduction offences involving the use of a weapon nearly doubled from 10% in 1993 to 19% in 2002. The proportion of murders involving the use of a weapon peaked in 1996 at 78% while the proportion of attempted murders involving the use of a weapon peaked in 1997 at 87%.

The proportion of robberies where a weapon was used has fluctuated from 36% in 1994 and 1995 to 46% in 1998. Since 1998, this proportion has declined to 37%. For those robberies that involved the use of a weapon, the proportion of offences involving firearms decreased from 37% in 1993 to 15% in 2002.

VICTIMS(a), Weapon used in commission of offence



(a) Refers to individual persons.

OUTCOME OF INVESTIGATION

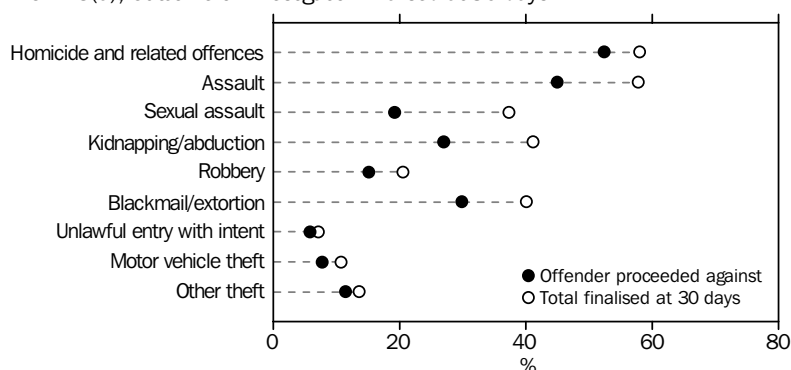
At 30 days after an offence became known to police in 2002, over half of the investigations into attempted murder (63%), murder (60%), manslaughter (58%) and assault (58%) had been finalised. The offences with the lowest proportion of finalisations at 30 days were unlawful entry with intent (7%), motor vehicle theft (11%), other theft (14%) and robbery (21%).

Of those investigations finalised, police were most likely to have proceeded against an offender at 30 days for homicide and related offences: driving causing death (100%), attempted murder (89%), murder (88%), and manslaughter (81%). Offences involving other theft (not including motor vehicle thefts) and unlawful entry with intent had a low proportion of finalisations at 30 days, but of those that were finalised, a high proportion were proceeded against by police (85% and 80% respectively). The offence categories which had the highest proportion of investigations finalised where there was no offender proceeded against included sexual assault (49%) and kidnapping/abduction (34%)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

OUTCOME OF INVESTIGATION *continued*

VICTIMS(a), Outcome of investigation finalised at 30 days



(a) The definition of a victim varies according to the category of the offence (see Glossary).

STATE/TERRITORY COMPARISONS

Victimisation rates (per 100,000 population) provide a meaningful basis for comparing differences between the states and territories:

- Across all states and territories, the Northern Territory recorded the highest murder and manslaughter victimisation rates in 2002 (8 and 2 per 100,000 population respectively). Nationally, the victimisation rate for these offences were 2 and less than 1 per 100,000 population respectively.
- The victimisation rate associated with assault increased in all states and territories between 2001 and 2002, with the exception of Western Australia, which recorded a decrease of 1%.
- The states and territories to record the largest increase in the sexual assault victimisation rate in 2002 included Tasmania (16%), Queensland (13%) and the Northern Territory (8%). Western Australia recorded the largest decrease (5%).
- The victimisation rate associated with robbery decreased in all states and territories between 2001 and 2002 except for the Northern Territory, where the victimisation rate increased by 29%.
- Unlawful entry with intent victimisation rates decreased in every state and territory between 2001 and 2002, with the exception of the Australian Capital Territory where there was an increase of 6%. The states and territories to record the largest decreases included Tasmania (20%), the Northern Territory (15%), New South Wales (14%) and Victoria (14%).
- All states and territories recorded a decrease in victimisation rates for motor vehicle theft between 2001 and 2002. The largest decreases occurred in Tasmania (28%) and Victoria (28%), while Western Australia recorded the smallest decrease (9%).

VICTIMS(a), By offence category—2002

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
NUMBER									
<i>Homicide and related offences</i>	338	181	232	81	89	11	26	5	963
Murder	98	70	57	29	40	7	15	2	318
Attempted murder	147	52	126	39	20	3	8	1	396
Manslaughter	13	4	18	—	6	1	3	—	45
Driving causing death	80	55	31	13	23	—	—	2	204
Assault	80 028	17 894	20 865	16 540	15 282	3 633	3 322	1 984	159 548
Sexual assault	6 480	2 653	4 740	1 625	1 620	240	312	180	17 850
Kidnapping/abduction	436	96	75	31	36	8	4	10	696
<i>Robbery</i>	11 704	3 176	2 047	1 623	1 969	136	95	211	20 961
Armed robbery	3 815	1 573	879	521	910	51	32	36	7 817
Unarmed robbery	7 889	1 603	1 168	1 102	1 059	85	63	175	13 144
Blackmail/extortion	82	115	54	61	31	—	1	—	344
<i>Unlawful entry with intent</i>	141 170	71 039	68 267	33 054	61 474	7 411	5 615	6 344	394 374
Involving taking of property	109 309	53 579	51 639	21 773	41 693	5 838	3 526	5 412	292 769
Other	31 861	17 460	16 628	11 281	19 781	1 573	2 089	932	101 605
Motor vehicle theft	41 665	28 891	15 842	11 214	10 487	2 488	(b)763	2 039	113 389
Other theft	211 908	142 025	116 781	79 185	98 252	13 033	(b)8 106	10 170	679 460
RATE PER 100,000 PERSONS									
<i>Homicide and related offences</i>	5.1	3.7	6.3	5.3	4.6	2.3	13.0	1.5	4.9
Murder	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.9	2.1	1.5	7.5	np	1.6
Attempted murder	2.2	1.1	3.4	2.6	1.0	0.6	4.0	np	2.0
Manslaughter	0.2	0.1	0.5	—	0.3	np	1.5	—	0.2
Driving causing death	1.2	1.1	0.8	0.9	1.2	—	—	np	1.0
Assault	1 200.9	366.4	562.6	1 086.6	792.1	767.0	1 660.1	613.1	809.7
Sexual assault	97.2	54.3	127.8	106.8	84.0	50.7	155.9	55.6	90.6
Kidnapping/abduction	6.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.7	2.0	3.1	3.5
<i>Robbery</i>	175.6	65.0	55.2	106.6	102.1	28.7	47.5	65.2	106.4
Armed robbery	57.3	32.2	23.7	34.2	47.2	10.8	16.0	11.1	39.7
Unarmed robbery	118.4	32.8	31.5	72.4	54.9	17.9	31.5	54.1	66.7
Blackmail/extortion	1.2	2.4	1.5	4.0	1.6	—	np	—	1.7
<i>Unlawful entry with intent</i>	2 118.5	1 454.7	1 840.7	2 171.4	3 186.4	1 564.7	2 806.0	1 960.5	2 001.4
Involving taking of property	1 640.4	1 097.2	1 392.4	1 430.3	2 161.1	1 232.6	1 762.1	1 672.5	1 485.8
Other	478.1	357.5	448.3	741.1	1 025.3	332.1	1 043.9	288.0	515.6
Motor vehicle theft	625.2	591.6	427.2	736.7	543.6	525.3	(b)381.3	630.1	575.4
Other theft	3 180.0	2 908.4	3 148.8	5 201.9	5 092.7	2 751.7	(b)4 050.8	3 142.8	3 448.2

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) The definition of a victim varies according to the category of the offence (see Glossary).

(b) Prior to 2002, Northern Territory police incorrectly included theft of motor vehicle parts and contents and theft n.e.c. in the count of motor vehicle theft (see Explanatory Note 48). These offences were correctly included in the other theft offence category.

VICTIMS(a), By offence category—2002 compared with 2001(b)

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
% CHANGE IN NUMBER									
<i>Homicide and related offences</i>	-17.4	-4.2	-16.2	11.0	25.4	-50.0	23.8	150.0	-9.5
Murder	-4.9	7.7	-13.6	—	90.5	-12.5	-16.7	100.0	2.3
Attempted murder	-27.9	13.0	-19.2	62.5	17.6	-75.0	700.0	na	-13.9
Manslaughter	62.5	100.0	28.6	—	—	-50.0	50.0	—	28.6
Driving causing death	-14.9	-27.6	-24.4	-31.6	-14.8	—	—	100.0	-20.9
Assault	6.1	7.0	3.1	1.5	0.7	4.2	12.7	1.5	4.8
Sexual assault	3.4	1.6	16.0	3.0	-3.9	16.5	9.5	0.6	5.6
Kidnapping/abduction	-7.6	-17.9	-1.3	-13.9	-25.0	-27.3	—	233.3	-9.3
<i>Robbery</i>	-23.2	-30.1	-19.7	-3.5	-4.6	-28.8	30.1	-17.3	-21.2
Armed robbery	-32.1	-39.7	-24.7	-16.2	-9.5	-38.6	-5.9	-63.3	-30.4
Unarmed robbery	-18.0	-17.1	-15.5	4.1	-0.1	-21.3	61.5	11.5	-14.4
Blackmail/extortion	20.6	1.8	-39.3	10.9	14.8	na	na	na	-3.1
<i>Unlawful entry with intent</i>	-12.9	-12.4	-7.4	-5.7	-1.0	-19.9	-14.2	7.0	-9.5
Involving taking of property	-13.2	-14.8	-7.1	-2.7	-0.3	-20.5	-15.0	7.1	-10.0
Other	-11.6	-4.1	-8.3	-11.0	-2.4	-17.9	-12.8	6.3	-8.1
Motor vehicle theft	-20.3	-26.6	-9.3	-11.4	-7.6	-28.2	(c)-18.7	-14.4	-18.9
Other theft	-7.7	-6.0	—	0.1	6.6	-2.4	(c)2.1	0.5	-3.0
% CHANGE IN RATE PER 100,000 PERSONS (d)									
<i>Homicide and related offences</i>	-18.5	-5.8	-18.0	10.2	23.5	-50.2	22.4	146.7	-10.8
Murder	-6.3	6.0	-15.5	-0.8	87.7	-12.8	-17.6	97.4	0.7
Attempted murder	-28.8	11.2	-21.0	61.1	15.9	-75.1	690.6	na	-15.2
Manslaughter	62.6	96.8	25.8	na	-1.5	-50.2	48.2	—	26.7
Driving causing death	-16.0	-28.8	-26.0	-32.2	-16.1	—	—	97.4	-22.1
Assault	4.6	5.3	0.9	0.8	-0.8	3.8	11.4	0.1	3.2
Sexual assault	2.0	—	13.5	2.3	-5.3	16.1	8.2	-0.8	4.1
Kidnapping/abduction	-8.9	-19.3	-3.4	-14.4	-26.1	-27.6	-1.2	228.9	-10.6
<i>Robbery</i>	-24.2	-31.2	-21.5	-4.1	-6.0	-29.1	28.6	-18.3	-22.3
Armed robbery	-33.0	-40.7	-26.4	-16.8	-10.8	-38.8	-7.0	-63.8	-31.4
Unarmed robbery	-19.1	-18.4	-17.3	3.3	-1.5	-21.6	59.7	10.0	-15.7
Blackmail/extortion	19.5	0.1	-40.6	10.1	13.1	na	na	na	-4.5
<i>Unlawful entry with intent</i>	-14.0	-13.8	-9.4	-6.3	-2.4	-20.3	-15.2	5.5	-10.8
Involving taking of property	-14.4	-16.2	-9.1	-3.4	-1.8	-20.8	-16.0	5.7	-11.3
Other	-12.8	-5.7	-10.3	-11.6	-3.8	-18.3	-13.9	4.9	-9.4
Motor vehicle theft	-21.4	-27.8	-11.3	-12.1	-8.9	-28.4	(c)-19.7	-15.6	-20.2
Other theft	-8.9	-7.5	-2.2	-0.6	5.1	-2.8	(c)0.9	-0.9	-4.4

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

na not available

(a) The definition of a victim varies according to the category of the offence (see Glossary).

(b) Data and ERP for 2001 have been revised (see Explanatory Note 20).

(c) Prior to 2002, Northern Territory police incorrectly included theft of motor vehicle parts and contents and theft n.e.c. in the count of

motor vehicle theft (see Explanatory Note 48). These offences were correctly included in the other theft offence category.

(d) Estimates of percentage change movements are obtained by taking the difference of unrounded rates. The movement is then rounded to one decimal place. Where a discrepancy occurs between the published percentage change and the difference in rounded rates, the published percentage change is more accurate.

VICTIMS(a), By sex and age group

	Murder	Attempted murder	Driving causing death	Assault	Sexual assault	Kidnapping/ abduction	Robbery(b)	Blackmail/ extortion(b)
NUMBER								
Males								
0-9	14	13	3	1 942	1 168	41	59	—
10-14	2	3	4	5 005	631	27	888	4
15-19	17	22	24	12 697	454	50	3 729	21
20-24	22	42	27	13 173	209	47	2 294	23
25-34	39	77	19	23 595	280	30	2 191	34
35-44	41	57	17	15 793	206	14	1 220	48
45-54	26	22	13	8 765	66	15	824	40
55-64	13	3	3	3 438	27	3	386	13
65 and over	11	5	11	1 381	12	1	224	9
Total(c)	191	263	126	90 770	3 232	243	12 193	200
Females								
0-9	4	8	1	1 196	2 480	57	7	—
10-14	2	1	3	3 198	3 078	65	129	—
15-19	4	11	10	8 972	3 366	104	814	9
20-24	13	12	6	9 390	1 388	47	794	11
25-34	33	22	8	16 821	1 797	75	946	15
35-44	24	29	4	11 538	981	27	742	19
45-54	16	16	7	5 405	371	12	566	13
55-64	10	6	2	1 630	107	5	331	8
65 and over	6	3	7	795	80	4	375	6
Total(c)	117	120	50	63 670	14 363	433	4 881	82
Persons								
0-9	18	21	4	3 157	3 669	98	68	—
10-14	4	4	7	8 229	3 722	92	1 021	5
15-19	21	34	34	21 851	3 838	154	4 589	30
20-24	35	56	34	23 217	1 627	102	3 173	34
25-34	74	101	27	41 339	2 115	108	3 234	49
35-44	65	89	21	27 873	1 211	43	2 003	68
45-54	43	38	21	14 394	444	27	1 411	53
55-64	23	10	5	5 133	135	8	732	21
65 and over	18	8	18	2 205	93	5	609	15
Total(c)	318	396	204	159 548	17 850	696	17 517	291

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) The offence of manslaughter is not included due to small numbers, however data are available on request.

(b) Refers to individual person victims only and therefore does not include organisations as victims.

(c) Includes victims for whom age and/or sex was not specified.

VICTIMS(a), By sex and age group *continued*

	Murder	Attempted murder	Driving causing death	Assault	Sexual assault	Kidnapping/ abduction	Robbery(b)	Blackmail/ extortion(b)
RATE PER 100,000 PERSONS								
Males								
0-9	1.0	1.0	0.2	144.1	86.7	3.0	4.4	—
10-14	np	0.4	0.6	714.9	90.1	3.9	126.8	0.6
15-19	2.4	3.1	3.4	1 793.0	64.1	7.1	526.6	3.0
20-24	3.2	6.2	4.0	1 934.8	30.7	6.9	336.9	3.4
25-34	2.7	5.4	1.3	1 651.4	19.6	2.1	153.3	2.4
35-44	2.8	3.8	1.1	1 064.9	13.9	0.9	82.3	3.2
45-54	1.9	1.6	1.0	655.4	4.9	1.1	61.6	3.0
55-64	1.3	0.3	0.3	352.7	2.8	0.3	39.6	1.3
65 and over	1.0	0.5	1.0	124.9	1.1	np	20.3	0.8
Total(c)	2.0	2.7	1.3	929.4	33.1	2.5	124.8	2.0
Females								
0-9	0.3	0.6	np	93.6	194.0	4.5	0.5	—
10-14	np	np	0.5	479.7	461.7	9.8	19.4	—
15-19	0.6	1.6	1.5	1 330.3	499.1	15.4	120.7	1.3
20-24	2.0	1.8	0.9	1 418.1	209.6	7.1	119.9	1.7
25-34	2.3	1.5	0.6	1 160.8	124.0	5.2	65.3	1.0
35-44	1.6	1.9	0.3	764.9	65.0	1.8	49.2	1.3
45-54	1.2	1.2	0.5	400.9	27.5	0.9	42.0	1.0
55-64	1.0	0.6	np	169.3	11.1	0.5	34.4	0.8
65 and over	0.4	0.2	0.5	57.3	5.8	0.3	27.0	0.4
Total(c)	1.2	1.2	0.5	640.7	144.5	4.4	49.1	0.8
Persons								
0-9	0.7	0.8	0.2	120.2	139.7	3.7	2.6	—
10-14	0.3	0.3	0.5	602.1	272.3	6.7	74.7	0.4
15-19	1.5	2.5	2.5	1 580.5	277.6	11.1	331.9	2.2
20-24	2.6	4.2	2.5	1 728.7	121.1	7.6	236.3	2.5
25-34	2.6	3.5	0.9	1 436.5	73.5	3.8	112.4	1.7
35-44	2.2	3.0	0.7	931.8	40.5	1.4	67.0	2.3
45-54	1.6	1.4	0.8	536.0	16.5	1.0	52.5	2.0
55-64	1.2	0.5	0.3	264.9	7.0	0.4	37.8	1.1
65 and over	0.7	0.3	0.7	88.4	3.7	0.2	24.4	0.6
Total(c)	1.6	2.0	1.0	809.7	90.6	3.5	88.9	1.5

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) The offence of manslaughter is not included due to small numbers, however data are available on request.

(b) Refers to individual person victims only and therefore does not include organisations as victims.

(c) Includes victims for whom age and/or sex was not specified.

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VICTIMS, By sex and relationship of offender to victim—Murder

	NSW(a)	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.(a)
NUMBER									
Males									
Known to victim									
Family member	na	5	14	4	4	—	4	—	na
Not family member	na	17	12	1	9	3	1	—	na
Total known to victim(b)	na	22	26	5	13	3	5	—	na
Unknown to victim	na	19	6	10	1	—	1	—	na
Not stated/inadequately described	na	5	4	2	3	1	—	—	na
Total	65	46	36	17	17	4	6	—	191
Females									
Known to victim									
Family member	na	12	15	3	9	1	4	—	na
Not family member	na	2	4	4	11	2	1	—	na
Total known to victim(b)	na	14	19	7	20	3	5	—	na
Unknown to victim	na	5	—	5	1	—	3	—	na
Not stated/inadequately described	na	3	2	—	2	—	—	2	na
Total	26	22	21	12	23	3	8	2	117
Persons									
Known to victim									
Family member	na	17	29	7	13	1	9	—	na
Non-family member	na	19	16	5	20	5	2	—	na
Total known to victim(b)	na	36	45	12	33	6	11	—	na
Unknown to victim	na	26	6	15	2	—	4	—	na
Not stated/inadequately described	na	8	6	2	5	1	—	2	na
Total(c)	98	70	57	29	40	7	15	2	318

PROPORTION (%)

Males									
Known to victim									
Family member	na	10.9	38.9	23.5	23.5	—	66.7	—	na
Not family member	na	37.0	33.3	np	52.9	75.0	np	—	na
Total known to victim(b)	na	47.8	72.2	29.4	76.5	75.0	83.3	—	na
Unknown to victim	na	41.3	16.7	58.8	np	—	np	—	na
Not stated/inadequately described	na	10.9	11.1	np	17.6	—	—	—	na
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	—	100.0
Females									
Known to victim									
Family member	na	54.5	71.4	25.0	39.1	np	50.0	—	na
Not family member	na	np	19.0	33.3	47.8	np	np	—	na
Total known to victim(b)	na	63.6	90.5	58.3	87.0	100.0	62.5	—	na
Unknown to victim	na	22.7	—	41.7	np	—	37.5	—	na
Not stated/inadequately described	na	13.6	np	—	np	—	—	np	na
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	np	100.0
Persons									
Known to victim									
Family member	na	24.3	50.9	24.1	32.5	np	60.0	—	na
Non-family member	na	27.1	28.1	17.2	50.0	71.4	np	—	na
Total known to victim(b)	na	51.4	78.9	41.4	82.5	85.7	73.3	—	na
Unknown to victim	na	37.1	10.5	51.7	np	—	26.7	—	na
Not stated/inadequately described	na	11.4	10.5	np	12.5	np	—	np	na
Total(c)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	np	100.0

na not available

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) Data for New South Wales are not available (see Explanatory Note 39).

(b) Includes persons who knew the offender but whether offender was a family member or not a family member was not recorded.

(c) Includes persons for whom sex was not specified.

	NSW(a)	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.(a)
NUMBER									
Males									
Known to victim									
Family member	na	4	21	1	3	—	—	—	na
Not family member	na	18	35	12	3	—	3	1	na
Total known to victim(b)	na	22	56	13	6	—	3	1	na
Unknown to victim	na	7	24	11	3	2	1	—	na
Not stated/inadequately described	na	1	8	2	—	—	—	—	na
Total	103	30	88	26	9	2	4	1	263
Females									
Known to victim									
Family member	na	7	18	5	7	—	2	—	na
Not family member	na	10	11	6	3	—	—	—	na
Total known to victim(b)	na	17	29	11	10	—	2	—	na
Unknown to victim	na	2	5	2	1	1	2	—	na
Not stated/inadequately described	na	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	na
Total	35	19	37	13	11	1	4	—	120
Persons									
Known to victim									
Family member	na	12	39	6	10	—	2	—	na
Not family member	na	30	46	18	6	—	3	1	na
Total known to victim(b)	na	42	85	24	16	—	5	1	na
Unknown to victim	na	9	29	13	4	3	3	—	na
Not stated/inadequately described	na	1	12	2	—	—	—	—	na
Total(c)	147	52	126	39	20	3	8	1	396

PROPORTION (%)

Males									
Known to victim									
Family member	na	13.3	23.9	np	33.3	—	—	—	na
Not family member	na	60.0	39.8	46.2	33.3	—	75.0	np	na
Total known to victim(b)	na	73.3	63.6	50.0	66.7	—	75.0	np	na
Unknown to victim	na	23.3	27.3	42.3	33.3	np	np	—	na
Not stated/inadequately described	na	np	9.1	np	—	—	—	—	na
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	np	100.0	np	100.0
Females									
Known to victim									
Family member	na	36.8	48.6	38.5	63.6	—	np	—	na
Not family member	na	52.6	29.7	46.2	27.3	—	—	—	na
Total known to victim(b)	na	89.5	78.4	84.6	90.9	—	np	—	na
Unknown to victim	na	np	13.5	np	np	np	np	—	na
Not stated/inadequately described	na	—	8.1	—	—	—	—	—	na
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	np	100.0	—	100.0
Persons									
Known to victim									
Family member	na	23.1	31.0	15.4	50.0	—	np	—	na
Not family member	na	57.7	36.5	46.2	30.0	—	37.5	np	na
Total known to victim(b)	na	80.8	67.5	61.5	80.0	—	62.5	np	na
Unknown to victim	na	17.3	23.0	33.3	20.0	100.0	37.5	—	na
Not stated/inadequately described	na	np	9.5	np	—	—	—	—	na
Total(c)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	np	100.0

na not available

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) Data for New South Wales are not available (see Explanatory Note 39).

(b) Includes persons who knew the offender but whether offender was a family member or not a family member was not recorded.

(c) Includes persons for whom sex was not specified.

VICTIMS, By sex and relationship of offender to victim—Sexual assault

	NSW(a)	Vic.	Qld(b)	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust. (a)
NUMBER									
Males									
Known to victim									
Family member	na	78	np	63	69	13	5	9	na
Not family member	na	209	np	165	97	20	13	13	na
Total known to victim(c)	na	287	np	228	166	33	18	22	na
Unknown to victim	na	74	np	40	47	2	1	6	na
Not stated/inadequately described	na	69	np	15	29	1	8	1	na
Total	1 112	430	1 073	283	242	36	27	29	3 232
Females									
Known to victim									
Family member	na	378	np	272	365	55	71	30	na
Not family member	na	968	np	690	467	104	121	81	na
Total known to victim(c)	na	1 346	np	962	832	159	192	111	na
Unknown to victim	na	663	np	346	300	37	46	25	na
Not stated/inadequately described	na	175	np	34	246	6	39	15	na
Total	5 180	2 184	3 649	1 342	1 378	202	277	151	14 363
Persons									
Known to victim									
Family member	na	460	np	335	434	69	78	39	na
Not family member	na	1 189	np	855	564	125	138	94	na
Total known to victim(c)	na	1 649	np	1 190	998	194	216	133	na
Unknown to victim	na	749	np	386	347	39	48	31	na
Not stated/inadequately described	na	255	np	49	275	7	48	16	na
Total(d)	6 480	2 653	4 740	1 625	1 620	240	312	180	17 850

PROPORTION (%)									
Males									
Known to victim									
Family member	na	18.1	np	22.3	28.5	36.1	18.5	31.0	na
Not family member	na	48.6	np	58.3	40.1	55.6	48.1	44.8	na
Total known to victim(c)	na	66.7	np	80.6	68.6	91.7	66.7	75.9	na
Unknown to victim	na	17.2	np	14.1	19.4	np	np	20.7	na
Not stated/inadequately described	na	16.0	np	5.3	12.0	np	29.6	np	na
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Females									
Known to victim									
Family member	na	17.3	np	20.3	26.5	27.2	25.6	19.9	na
Not family member	na	44.3	np	51.4	33.9	51.5	43.7	53.6	na
Total known to victim(c)	na	61.6	np	71.7	60.4	78.7	69.3	73.5	na
Unknown to victim	na	30.4	np	25.8	21.8	18.3	16.6	16.6	na
Not stated/inadequately described	na	8.0	np	2.5	17.9	3.0	14.1	9.9	na
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Persons									
Known to victim									
Family member	na	17.3	np	20.6	26.8	28.8	25.0	21.7	na
Not family member	na	44.8	np	52.6	34.8	52.1	44.2	52.2	na
Total known to victim(c)	na	62.2	np	73.2	61.6	80.8	69.2	73.9	na
Unknown to victim	na	28.2	np	23.8	21.4	16.3	15.4	17.2	na
Not stated/inadequately described	na	9.6	np	3.0	17.0	2.9	15.4	8.9	na
Total(d)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

na not available

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) Data for New South Wales are not available (see Explanatory Note 39).

(b) Data for Queensland are not publishable (see Explanatory Note 38).

(c) Includes persons who knew the offender but whether offender was a family member or not a family member was not recorded.

(d) Includes persons for whom sex was not specified.

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VICTIMS(a), By location where offence occurred

	Murder	Attempted murder	Assault	Sexual assault	Kidnapping/abduction	Robbery	Unlawful entry with intent	Motor vehicle theft	Other theft
NUMBER									
Residential									
Dwelling	164	188	59 272	11 220	135	1 316	230 687	253	73 293
Outbuilding/residential land	17	17	6 333	462	9	161	26 076	25 768	99 991
Total residential(b)	182	205	65 753	11 707	145	1 492	257 410	26 021	173 989
Community									
Transport	7	9	6 934	557	53	2 328	1 970	17 284	64 002
Street/footpath	45	93	36 261	1 382	289	8 610	4	43 935	109 509
Other community location	40	43	14 492	1 636	82	1 261	33 234	2 570	44 366
Total community(b)	94	148	59 111	3 682	425	12 255	36 249	63 907	219 801
Other									
Retail	7	17	14 580	565	43	4 616	46 641	12 887	171 778
Recreational	19	16	14 166	855	35	1 312	11 047	2 117	41 022
Other location	10	8	2 556	246	25	720	34 280	2 507	35 904
Total other(b)	36	41	31 720	1 721	106	6 731	95 324	18 167	252 408
Unspecified	6	2	2 964	740	20	483	5 391	5 294	33 262
Total	318	396	159 548	17 850	696	20 961	394 374	113 389	679 460
PROPORTION (%)									
Residential									
Dwelling	51.6	47.5	37.1	62.9	19.4	6.3	58.5	0.2	10.8
Outbuilding/residential land	5.3	4.3	4.0	2.6	1.3	0.8	6.6	22.7	14.7
Total residential(b)	57.2	51.8	41.2	65.6	20.8	7.1	65.3	22.9	25.6
Community									
Transport	2.2	2.3	4.3	3.1	7.6	11.1	0.5	15.2	9.4
Street/footpath	14.2	23.5	22.7	7.7	41.5	41.1	—	38.7	16.1
Other community location	12.6	10.9	9.1	9.2	11.8	6.0	8.4	2.3	6.5
Total community(b)	29.6	37.4	37.0	20.6	61.1	58.5	9.2	56.4	32.3
Other									
Retail	2.2	4.3	9.1	3.2	6.2	22.0	11.8	11.4	25.3
Recreational	6.0	4.0	8.9	4.8	5.0	6.3	2.8	1.9	6.0
Other location	3.1	2.0	1.6	1.4	3.6	3.4	8.7	2.2	5.3
Total other(b)	11.3	10.4	19.9	9.6	15.2	32.1	24.2	16.0	37.1
Unspecified	1.9	np	1.9	4.1	2.9	2.3	1.4	4.7	4.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) The definition of a victim varies according to the category of the offence (see Glossary).

(b) Includes locations which were not further defined.

VICTIMS(a), By use of weapon in commission of offence

	<i>Murder</i>	<i>Attempted murder</i>	<i>Assault</i>	<i>Sexual assault</i>	<i>Kidnapping/ abduction</i>	<i>Robbery</i>
NUMBER						
Weapon used						
Firearm	42	87	675	27	34	1 168
Knife	72	138	5 540	139	62	4 047
Syringe	—	—	161	4	3	350
Other weapon	38	53	12 834	92	24	1 290
<i>Total weapon used(b)</i>	<i>167</i>	<i>297</i>	<i>19 855</i>	<i>265</i>	<i>130</i>	<i>7 817</i>
No weapon used(c)	151	99	139 693	17 585	566	13 144
Total	318	396	159 548	17 850	696	20 961

	PROPORTION (%)					
Weapon used						
Firearm	13.2	22.0	0.4	0.2	4.9	5.6
Knife	22.6	34.8	3.5	0.8	8.9	19.3
Syringe	—	—	0.1	—	0.4	1.7
Other weapon	11.9	13.4	8.0	0.5	3.4	6.2
<i>Total weapon used(b)</i>	<i>52.5</i>	<i>75.0</i>	<i>12.4</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>18.7</i>	<i>37.3</i>
No weapon used(c)	47.5	25.0	87.6	98.5	81.3	62.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) The definition of a victim varies according to the category of the offence (see Glossary).

(b) Includes offences where a weapon was used but was not further defined.

(c) Includes offences where weapon use was not known or not stated.

VICTIMS(a), By outcome of investigation at 30 days

	<i>Investigation not finalised</i>	<i>Finalised: No offender proceeded against</i>	<i>Finalised: Offender proceeded against</i>	<i>Total finalised</i>	<i>Total</i>
NUMBER					
<i>Homicide and related offences</i>	404	54	505	559	963
Murder	127	22	169	191	318
Attempted murder	146	27	223	250	396
Manslaughter	19	5	21	26	45
Driving causing death	112	—	92	92	204
Assault	67 394	20 287	71 859	92 146	(b)159 548
Sexual assault	11 186	3 237	3 427	6 664	17 850
Kidnapping/abduction	410	98	188	286	696
<i>Robbery</i>	16 651	1 123	3 187	4 310	20 961
Armed robbery	6 051	312	1 454	1 766	7 817
Unarmed robbery	10 600	811	1 733	2 544	13 144
Blackmail/extortion	206	35	103	138	344
<i>Unlawful entry with intent</i>	365 795	5 658	22 911	28 569	(b)394 374
Involving taking of property	273 184	3 707	15 872	19 579	(b)292 769
Other	92 611	1 951	7 039	8 990	(b)101 605
Motor vehicle theft	101 304	3 216	8 868	12 084	(b)113 389
Other theft	587 325	13 975	78 144	92 119	(b)679 460

	PROPORTION (%)				
<i>Homicide and related offences</i>	42.0	5.6	52.4	58.0	100.0
Murder	39.9	6.9	53.1	60.1	100.0
Attempted murder	36.9	6.8	56.3	63.1	100.0
Manslaughter	42.2	11.1	46.7	57.8	100.0
Driving causing death	54.9	—	45.1	45.1	100.0
Assault	42.2	12.7	45.0	57.8	(b)100.0
Sexual assault	62.7	18.1	19.2	37.3	100.0
Kidnapping/abduction	58.9	14.1	27.0	41.1	100.0
<i>Robbery</i>	79.4	5.4	15.2	20.6	100.0
Armed robbery	77.4	4.0	18.6	22.6	100.0
Unarmed robbery	80.6	6.2	13.2	19.4	100.0
Blackmail/extortion	59.9	10.2	29.9	40.1	100.0
<i>Unlawful entry with intent</i>	92.8	1.4	5.8	7.2	(b)100.0
Involving taking of property	93.3	1.3	5.4	6.7	(b)100.0
Other	91.1	1.9	6.9	8.8	(b)100.0
Motor vehicle theft	89.3	2.8	7.8	10.7	(b)100.0
Other theft	86.4	2.1	11.5	13.6	(b)100.0

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) The definition of a victim varies according to the category of the offence (see Glossary).

(b) Includes victims where the outcome of investigation is not known.

NUMBER OF VICTIMS, By use of weapon in commission of offence

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001(a)	2002
MURDER (b)										
Weapon used										
Firearm	59	49	58	99	75	54	62	60	r50	42
Other weapon(c)	127	123	139	129	159	140	151	126	r134	110
Total(d)	203	182	213	243	242	203	221	190	r186	167
No weapon used	93	106	113	69	79	82	122	125	125	151
Total(e)	296	288	326	312	321	285	343	315	r311	318

ATTEMPTED MURDER (b)										
Weapon used										
Firearm	105	79	80	104	90	75	113	120	132	87
Other weapon(c)	181	174	143	158	187	249	172	205	r239	191
Total(d)	312	265	224	273	277	326	285	326	r373	297
No weapon used	53	71	76	62	41	61	74	67	r87	99
Total(e)	365	336	300	335	318	387	359	393	r460	396

ASSAULT (b)										
Weapon used										
Firearm	na	na	667	657	815	665	639	780	r868	675
Other weapon(c)	na	na	8 952	10 424	11 305	12 124	13 870	14 695	r16 215	18 535
Total(d)	na	na	10 020	11 642	12 650	13 375	15 109	15 917	r17 585	19 855
No weapon used	na	na	91 690	102 514	111 850	117 528	119 162	122 791	r134 698	139 693
Total(e)	na	na	101 710	114 156	124 500	130 903	134 271	138 708	r152 283	159 548

SEXUAL ASSAULT (b)										
Weapon used										
Firearm	27	16	22	20	33	25	30	28	37	27
Other weapon(c)	181	150	211	251	256	281	243	244	277	235
Total(d)	223	171	244	279	296	311	280	275	r321	265
No weapon used	11 963	12 551	12 855	14 263	14 057	14 025	13 824	15 484	r16 576	17 585
Total(e)	12 186	12 722	13 099	14 542	14 353	14 336	14 104	15 759	r16 897	17 850

KIDNAPPING/ABDUCTION (b)										
Weapon used										
Firearm	25	21	13	25	21	26	60	49	69	34
Other weapon(c)	36	49	36	43	47	73	116	94	94	89
Total(d)	62	74	51	70	69	100	180	145	164	130
No weapon used	566	472	408	410	493	605	586	548	r603	566
Total(e)	628	546	459	480	562	705	766	693	r767	696

ROBBERY (f)										
Weapon used										
Firearm	1 983	1 810	1 460	1 585	2 185	1 910	1 438	1 325	r1 704	1 168
Other weapon(c)	3 068	2 768	3 145	4 029	6 019	7 926	7 180	7 550	r8 422	5 687
Total(d)	5 294	5 045	5 258	6 256	9 054	10 850	9 452	9 483	r11 233	7 817
No weapon used	7 471	8 922	9 306	10 116	12 251	12 951	13 154	13 853	r15 358	13 144
Total(e)	12 765	13 967	14 564	16 372	21 305	23 801	22 606	23 336	r26 591	20 961

- r revised
- na not available
- (a) Data for 2001 has been revised (see Explanatory Note 20).
- (b) Refers to individual persons.
- (c) Includes knife or syringe.
- (d) Includes offences where a weapon was used but was not further defined.
- (e) Includes offences where weapon was not known or not stated.
- (f) Refers to individual persons or organisations.

PROPORTION OF VICTIMS, By use of weapon in commission of offence

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001(a)	2002	
.....											
MURDER (b)											
Weapon used											
Firearm	19.9	17.0	17.8	31.7	23.4	18.9	18.1	19.0	r16.1	13.2	
Other weapon(c)	42.9	42.7	42.6	41.3	49.5	49.1	44.0	40.0	r43.1	34.6	
Total(d)	68.6	63.2	65.3	77.9	75.4	71.2	64.4	60.3	r59.8	52.5	
No weapon used(e)											
Total	31.4	36.8	34.7	22.1	24.6	28.8	35.6	39.7	r40.2	47.5	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
.....											
ATTEMPTED MURDER (b)											
Weapon used											
Firearm	28.8	23.5	26.7	31.0	28.3	19.4	31.5	30.5	r28.7	22.0	
Other weapon(c)	49.6	51.8	47.7	47.2	58.8	64.3	47.9	52.2	r52.0	48.2	
Total(d)	85.5	78.9	74.7	81.5	87.1	84.2	79.4	83.0	r81.1	75.0	
No weapon used(e)											
Total	14.5	21.1	25.3	18.5	12.9	15.8	20.6	17.0	r18.9	25.0	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
.....											
ASSAULT (b)											
Weapon used											
Firearm	na	na	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	r0.6	0.4	
Other weapon(c)	na	na	8.8	9.1	9.1	9.3	10.3	10.6	r10.6	11.6	
Total(d)	na	na	9.9	10.2	10.2	10.2	11.3	11.5	r11.5	12.4	
No weapon used(e)											
Total	na	na	90.1	89.8	89.8	89.8	88.7	88.5	r88.5	87.6	
Total	na	na	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
.....											
SEXUAL ASSAULT (b)											
Weapon used											
Firearm	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	r0.2	0.2	
Other weapon(c)	1.5	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.5	r1.6	1.3	
Total(d)	1.8	1.3	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.0	1.7	r1.9	1.5	
No weapon used(e)											
Total	98.2	98.7	98.1	98.1	97.9	97.8	98.0	98.3	r98.1	98.5	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
.....											
KIDNAPPING/ABDUCTION (b)											
Weapon used											
Firearm	4.0	3.8	2.8	5.2	3.7	3.7	7.8	7.1	r9.0	4.9	
Other weapon(c)	5.7	9.0	7.8	9.0	8.4	10.4	15.1	13.6	r12.3	12.8	
Total(d)	9.9	13.6	11.1	14.6	12.3	14.2	23.5	20.9	r21.4	18.7	
No weapon used(e)											
Total	90.1	86.4	88.9	85.4	87.7	85.8	76.5	79.1	r78.6	81.3	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
.....											
ROBBERY (f)											
Weapon used											
Firearm	15.5	13.0	10.0	9.7	10.3	8.0	6.4	5.7	r6.4	5.6	
Other weapon(c)	24.0	19.8	21.6	24.6	28.3	33.3	31.8	32.4	r31.7	27.1	
Total(d)	41.5	36.1	36.1	38.2	42.5	45.6	41.8	40.6	r42.2	37.3	
No weapon used(e)											
Total	58.5	63.9	63.9	61.8	57.5	54.4	58.2	59.4	r57.8	62.7	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
.....											
r	revised					(d)					Includes offences where weapon was used but was not further defined.
na	not available					(e)					Includes offences where weapon use was unknown or not stated.
(a)	Data for 2001 has been revised (see Explanatory Note 20).					(f)					Refers to individual persons or organisations.
(b)	Refers to individual persons.										
(c)	Includes knife or syringe.										

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000(b)	2001(b)	2002
NUMBER										
<i>Homicide and related offences</i>	921	853	976	1 027	na	995	970	1 020	r1 064	963
Murder	296	288	326	312	321	285	343	315	r311	318
Attempted murder	365	336	300	335	318	387	359	393	r460	396
Manslaughter	37	32	30	38	39	47	43	48	r35	45
Driving causing death(c)	223	197	320	342	na	276	225	264	r258	204
Assault	na	na	101 710	114 156	124 500	130 903	134 271	138 708	r152 283	159 548
Sexual assault	12 186	12 722	13 099	14 542	14 353	14 336	14 104	15 759	r16 897	17 850
Kidnapping/abduction	628	546	459	480	562	705	766	693	r767	696
<i>Robbery</i>	12 765	13 967	14 564	16 372	21 305	23 801	22 606	23 336	r26 591	20 961
Armed robbery	5 294	5 045	5 258	6 256	9 054	10 850	9 452	9 483	r11 233	7 817
Unarmed robbery	7 471	8 922	9 306	10 116	12 251	12 951	13 154	13 853	r15 358	13 144
Blackmail/extortion	133	156	157	268	360	272	255	257	r355	344
<i>Unlawful entry with intent</i>	381 783	379 505	385 162	402 079	421 569	434 376	415 735	r436 968	r435 754	394 374
Involving taking of property(d)	na	na	303 227	313 902	332 525	339 512	322 983	na	r325 220	292 769
Other(d)	na	na	81 935	88 177	89 044	94 864	92 752	na	r110 534	101 605
Motor vehicle theft(e)(f)	112 472	119 469	127 094	122 914	130 138	131 587	129 552	138 912	r139 894	113 389
Other theft	na	na	490 518	521 762	530 881	563 482	612 559	681 268	r700 137	679 460

	RATE PER 100,000 PERSONS									
<i>Homicide and related offences</i>	5.2	4.8	5.4	5.6	na	5.3	5.1	5.3	r5.5	4.9
Murder	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.8	1.6	r1.6	1.6
Attempted murder	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.7	2.1	1.9	2.1	r2.4	2.0
Manslaughter	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	r0.2	0.2
Driving causing death(c)	1.3	1.1	1.8	1.9	na	1.5	1.2	1.4	r1.3	1.0
Assault	na	na	562.9	623.5	672.2	699.0	709.2	724.2	r784.5	809.7
Sexual assault	69.0	71.3	72.5	79.4	77.5	76.6	74.5	82.3	r87.1	90.6
Kidnapping/abduction	3.6	3.1	2.5	2.6	3.0	3.8	4.0	3.6	r4.0	3.5
<i>Robbery</i>	72.3	78.2	80.6	89.4	115.0	127.1	119.4	121.8	r137.0	106.4
Armed robbery	30.0	28.3	29.1	34.2	48.9	57.9	49.9	49.5	r57.9	39.7
Unarmed robbery	42.3	50.0	51.5	55.3	66.1	69.2	69.5	72.3	r79.1	66.7
Blackmail/extortion	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.5	1.9	1.5	1.3	1.3	r1.8	1.7
<i>Unlawful entry with intent</i>	2 161.0	2 125.9	2 131.7	2 196.2	2 276.2	2 319.5	2 195.7	r2 281.4	r2 244.9	2 001.4
Involving taking of property(d)	na	na	1 678.2	1 714.6	1 795.4	1 812.9	1 705.8	na	r1 675.5	1 485.8
Other(d)	na	na	453.5	481.6	480.8	506.6	489.9	na	r569.5	515.6
Motor vehicle theft(e)(f)	636.6	669.2	703.4	671.4	702.7	702.7	684.2	725.2	r720.7	575.4
Other theft	—	—	2 714.7	2 850.0	2 866.4	3 008.9	3 235.2	3 556.8	r3 607.0	3 448.2

r revised

na not available

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) The definition of a victim varies according to the category of the offence (see Glossary).

(b) Data and ERP for 2000 and 2001 have been revised (see Explanatory Notes 20 and 21).

(c) A change in the recording practices for driving causing death in New South Wales resulted in incomplete counts for this offence in 1997 and a break in the series.

(d) A change in the legislation related to unlawful entry with intent (UEWI) offences in South Australia resulted in an inability to provide UEWI disaggregated into property theft and other for 2000 and a break in the time series.

(e) Counts for motor vehicle theft prior to 1997 are directly comparable to other years as Western Australia included the theft of caravans and trailers in addition to motor vehicle theft until 1996.

(f) Prior to 2002, Northern Territory police incorrectly included theft of motor vehicle parts and contents and some theft n.e.c. in the count of motor vehicle theft (see Explanatory Note 48). These offences were correctly included in the other theft offence category.

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001(b)	2002
NUMBER										
<i>Homicide and related offences</i>	305	293	349	430	na	358	346	359	409	338
Murder	117	107	105	99	110	96	123	101	103	98
Attempted murder	82	62	55	83	100	121	133	148	204	147
Manslaughter	6	10	6	16	11	25	12	10	8	13
Driving causing death(c)	100	114	183	232	na	116	78	100	94	80
Assault	na	na	37 862	47 829	55 998	59 221	63 811	68 714	75 460	80 028
Sexual assault	3 797	4 608	4 156	5 036	4 663	4 504	4 425	5 975	6 268	6 480
Kidnapping/abduction	313	226	173	214	271	377	450	382	472	436
<i>Robbery</i>	6 002	7 348	7 644	8 825	12 570	13 326	12 554	13 325	15 235	11 704
Armed robbery	2 313	2 218	2 412	3 019	4 978	5 721	4 619	4 688	5 615	3 815
Unarmed robbery	3 689	5 130	5 232	5 806	7 592	7 605	7 935	8 637	9 620	7 889
Blackmail/extortion	8	9	18	41	56	60	62	60	68	82
<i>Unlawful entry with intent</i>	110 448	120 008	133 228	151 817	165 148	171 865	150 998	160 610	162 042	141 170
Involving taking of property	na	na	109 845	125 306	137 437	142 217	121 707	126 942	125 986	109 309
Other	na	na	23 383	26 511	27 711	29 648	29 291	33 668	36 056	31 861
Motor vehicle theft	39 066	45 477	46 591	48 842	54 711	52 833	47 355	51 249	52 279	41 665
Other theft	na	na	139 431	157 738	165 201	175 914	200 090	232 295	229 573	211 908

	RATE PER 100,000 PERSONS									
<i>Homicide and related offences</i>	5.1	4.8	5.7	6.9	na	5.7	5.4	5.6	r6.2	5.1
Murder	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.5
Attempted murder	1.4	1.0	0.9	1.3	1.6	1.9	2.1	2.3	3.1	2.2
Manslaughter	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Driving causing death(c)	1.7	1.9	3.0	3.7	na	1.8	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.2
Assault	na	na	618.0	770.8	892.7	935.0	997.6	1 063.3	r1 147.6	1 200.9
Sexual assault	63.2	76.0	67.8	81.2	74.3	71.1	69.2	92.5	r95.3	97.2
Kidnapping/abduction	5.2	3.7	2.8	3.4	4.3	6.0	7.0	5.9	7.2	6.5
<i>Robbery</i>	100.0	121.3	124.8	142.2	200.4	210.4	196.3	206.2	r231.7	175.6
Armed robbery	38.5	36.6	39.4	48.7	79.4	90.3	72.2	72.5	r85.4	57.3
Unarmed robbery	61.4	84.7	85.4	93.6	121.0	120.1	124.0	133.6	r146.3	118.4
Blackmail/extortion	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.2
<i>Unlawful entry with intent</i>	1 839.3	1 980.3	2 174.4	2 446.8	2 632.8	2 713.6	2 360.6	2 485.3	r2 464.4	2 118.5
Involving taking of property	na	na	1 792.8	2 019.5	2 191.0	2 245.5	1 902.7	1 964.3	r1 916.1	1 640.4
Other	na	na	381.6	427.3	441.8	468.1	457.9	521.0	r548.4	478.1
Motor vehicle theft	650.6	750.4	760.4	787.2	872.2	834.2	740.3	793.0	r795.1	625.2
Other theft	na	na	2 275.7	2 542.2	2 633.6	2 777.5	3 128.0	3 594.5	r3 491.5	3 180.0

na not available

r revised

(a) The definition of a victim varies according to the category of offence (see Glossary).

(b) ERP for 2001 has been revised (see Explanatory Note 20).

(c) A change in the recording practices for driving causing death offences in New South Wales resulted in incomplete counts for this offence in 1997 and a break in the times series.

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001(b)	2002
NUMBER										
<i>Homicide and related offences</i>	153	135	135	111	134	150	170	172	r189	181
Murder	51	56	62	52	63	47	62	55	65	70
Attempted murder	61	58	46	34	44	54	57	51	46	52
Manslaughter	4	5	5	3	2	1	6	12	2	4
Driving causing death	37	16	22	22	25	48	45	54	r76	55
Assault	na	na	15 807	16 405	17 088	17 843	17 121	14 334	r16 727	17 894
Sexual assault	2 829	2 833	2 799	2 798	2 953	2 988	2 800	2 504	r2 610	2 653
Kidnapping/abduction	67	97	95	95	94	116	124	113	r117	96
<i>Robbery</i>	1 878	1 621	1 705	1 915	2 489	2 995	3 408	3 355	r4 541	3 176
Armed robbery	959	773	757	848	1 196	1 556	1 884	1 796	r2 608	1 573
Unarmed robbery	919	848	948	1 067	1 293	1 439	1 524	1 559	r1 933	1 603
Blackmail/extortion	48	73	56	81	127	95	77	74	r113	115
<i>Unlawful entry with intent</i>	80 078	71 613	70 923	70 752	74 148	70 646	76 304	78 900	r81 117	71 039
Involving taking of property	na	na	56 165	54 936	57 383	54 884	60 477	62 699	r62 905	53 579
Other	na	na	14 758	15 816	16 765	15 762	15 827	16 201	r18 212	17 460
Motor vehicle theft	27 403	27 410	29 259	28 764	30 453	29 581	31 877	36 490	r39 355	28 891
Other theft	na	na	111 689	119 572	119 867	125 863	135 383	147 679	r151 048	142 025

	RATE PER 100,000 PERSONS									
<i>Homicide and related offences</i>	3.4	3.0	3.0	2.4	2.9	3.2	3.6	3.6	r3.9	3.7
Murder	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.4
Attempted murder	1.4	1.3	1.0	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1
Manslaughter	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	np	np	0.1	0.3	np	0.1
Driving causing death	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.1	r1.6	1.1
Assault	na	na	349.9	359.7	371.1	383.3	363.7	300.7	r348.1	366.4
Sexual assault	63.3	63.1	62.0	61.4	64.1	64.2	59.5	52.5	r54.3	54.3
Kidnapping/abduction	1.5	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.5	2.6	2.4	r2.4	2.0
<i>Robbery</i>	42.0	36.1	37.7	42.0	54.0	64.3	72.4	70.4	r94.5	65.0
Armed robbery	21.4	17.2	16.8	18.6	26.0	33.4	40.0	37.7	r54.3	32.2
Unarmed robbery	20.5	18.9	21.0	23.4	28.1	30.9	32.4	32.7	r40.2	32.8
Blackmail/extortion	1.1	1.6	1.2	1.8	2.8	2.0	1.6	1.6	r2.4	2.4
<i>Unlawful entry with intent</i>	1 790.5	1 595.8	1 570.0	1 551.5	1 610.1	1 517.7	1 620.9	1 655.2	r1 688.3	1 454.7
Involving taking of property	na	na	1 243.3	1 204.7	1 246.0	1 179.0	1 284.7	1 315.3	r1 309.2	1 097.2
Other	na	na	326.7	346.8	364.0	338.6	336.2	339.9	r379.0	357.5
Motor vehicle theft	612.7	610.8	647.7	630.8	661.3	635.5	677.1	765.5	r819.1	591.6
Other theft	na	na	2 472.4	2 622.1	2 602.9	2 703.9	2 875.8	3 098.1	r3 143.7	2 908.4

r revised

na not available

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) The definition of a victim varies according to the category of the offence (see Glossary).

(b) Data and ERP for 2001 have been revised (see Explanatory Note 20).

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000(b)	2001(b)	2002
NUMBER										
<i>Homicide and related offences</i>	235	205	238	240	248	267	233	248	r277	232
Murder	47	42	63	65	75	64	64	78	r66	57
Attempted murder	143	140	120	135	111	150	112	123	r156	126
Manslaughter	8	6	9	9	11	10	14	7	r14	18
Driving causing death	37	17	46	31	51	43	43	40	r41	31
Assault	na	na	17 694	17 659	17 646	18 329	18 425	18 707	r20 237	20 865
Sexual assault	2 322	2 009	2 504	3 034	3 332	3 485	3 550	3 752	r4 086	4 740
Kidnapping/abduction	121	86	74	71	108	98	93	95	76	75
<i>Robbery</i>	1 941	1 935	1 983	2 127	2 439	2 531	2 470	2 357	r2 550	2 047
Armed robbery	944	863	892	909	1 251	1 285	1 257	1 198	r1 168	879
Unarmed robbery	997	1 072	1 091	1 218	1 188	1 246	1 213	1 159	r1 382	1 168
Blackmail/extortion	42	34	54	93	85	78	70	63	89	54
<i>Unlawful entry with intent</i>	75 582	73 399	67 544	70 847	74 439	74 592	74 189	r77 283	r73 723	68 267
Involving taking of property	na	na	51 697	52 863	56 952	56 907	56 361	r58 750	r55 590	51 639
Other	na	na	15 847	17 984	17 487	17 685	17 828	18 533	r18 133	16 628
Motor vehicle theft	15 746	16 528	18 416	17 274	17 058	15 693	18 249	18 623	r17 468	15 842
Other theft	na	na	84 954	92 025	93 390	97 384	105 169	112 319	r116 820	116 781

	RATE PER 100,000 PERSONS									
<i>Homicide and related offences</i>	7.6	6.4	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.7	6.6	7.0	r7.6	6.3
Murder	1.5	1.3	1.9	1.9	2.2	1.9	1.8	2.2	1.8	1.5
Attempted murder	4.6	4.4	3.7	4.0	3.3	4.3	3.2	3.4	4.3	3.4
Manslaughter	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	r0.4	0.5
Driving causing death	1.2	0.5	1.4	0.9	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.1	r1.1	0.8
Assault	na	na	541.9	528.9	519.4	530.7	525.4	524.5	r557.7	562.6
Sexual assault	74.7	63.0	76.7	90.9	98.1	100.9	101.2	105.2	r112.6	127.8
Kidnapping/abduction	3.9	2.7	2.3	2.1	3.2	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.1	2.0
<i>Robbery</i>	62.4	60.7	60.7	63.7	71.8	73.3	70.4	66.1	r70.3	55.2
Armed robbery	30.4	27.1	27.3	27.2	36.8	37.2	35.8	33.6	r32.2	23.7
Unarmed robbery	32.1	33.6	33.4	36.5	35.0	36.1	34.6	32.5	38.1	31.5
Blackmail/extortion	1.4	1.1	1.7	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.0	1.8	2.5	1.5
<i>Unlawful entry with intent</i>	2 430.5	2 303.0	2 068.7	2 122.0	2 191.3	2 159.9	2 115.5	r2 166.7	r2 031.5	1 840.7
Involving taking of property	na	na	1 583.3	1 583.3	1 676.5	1 647.8	1 607.2	r1 647.1	r1 531.8	1 392.4
Other	na	na	485.3	538.7	514.8	512.1	508.4	519.6	r499.7	448.3
Motor vehicle theft	506.3	518.6	564.0	517.4	502.1	454.4	520.4	522.1	481.4	427.2
Other theft	na	na	2 601.9	2 756.3	2 749.1	2 819.9	2 998.9	3 149.0	r3 219.1	3 148.8

r revised

na not available

(a) The definition of a victim varies according to the category of the offence (see Glossary).

(b) Data and ERP for 2000 and 2001 have been revised (see Explanatory Notes 20 and 21).

VICTIMS(a), By offence category—South Australia

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001(b)	2002
NUMBER										
<i>Homicide and related offences</i>	106	77	80	77	74	73	97	105	73	81
Murder	32	26	22	21	23	25	39	23	29	29
Attempted murder	52	36	40	28	33	25	39	44	24	39
Manslaughter	5	—	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	—
Driving causing death	17	15	17	25	15	22	18	37	19	13
Assault	na	na	13 457	13 264	13 728	14 885	13 861	15 423	16 288	16 540
Sexual assault	1 573	1 481	1 358	1 358	1 218	1 310	1 320	1 464	1 578	1 625
Kidnapping/abduction	75	69	78	36	37	32	38	43	36	31
<i>Robbery</i>	1 703	1 515	1 462	1 334	1 223	1 668	1 474	1 668	1 681	1 623
Armed robbery	490	467	366	340	374	639	528	585	622	521
Unarmed robbery	1 213	1 048	1 096	994	849	1 029	946	1 083	1 059	1 102
Blackmail/extortion	27	16	14	14	22	13	24	25	55	61
<i>Unlawful entry with intent</i>	41 579	35 822	30 665	29 981	27 865	32 744	33 974	36 302	35 048	33 054
Involving taking of property(c)	na	na	25 104	24 152	22 737	26 781	27 858	na	22 373	21 773
Other(c)	na	na	5 561	5 829	5 128	5 963	6 116	na	12 675	11 281
Motor vehicle theft	10 292	9 350	9 974	8 449	8 060	10 981	11 981	13 464	12 663	11 214
Other theft	na	na	50 878	49 166	47 136	54 636	62 115	68 767	79 135	79 185

	RATE PER 100,000 PERSONS									
<i>Homicide and related offences</i>	7.3	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.0	4.9	6.5	7.0	r4.8	5.3
Murder	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.7	2.6	1.5	1.9	1.9
Attempted murder	3.6	2.5	2.7	1.9	2.2	1.7	2.6	2.9	1.6	2.6
Manslaughter	0.3	—	np	—	—	np	np	np	np	—
Driving causing death	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.7	1.0	1.5	1.2	2.5	1.3	0.9
Assault	na	na	915.8	899.7	927.8	1 001.4	928.8	1 030.0	r1 077.4	1 086.6
Sexual assault	107.7	101.0	92.4	92.1	82.3	88.1	88.4	97.8	r104.4	106.8
Kidnapping/abduction	5.1	4.7	5.3	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.5	2.9	2.4	2.0
<i>Robbery</i>	116.6	103.3	99.5	90.5	82.7	112.2	98.8	111.4	111.2	106.6
Armed robbery	33.5	31.9	24.9	23.1	25.3	43.0	35.4	39.1	41.1	34.2
Unarmed robbery	83.0	71.5	74.6	67.4	57.4	69.2	63.4	72.3	70.1	72.4
Blackmail/extortion	1.8	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.5	0.9	1.6	1.7	r3.6	4.0
<i>Unlawful entry with intent</i>	2 846.6	2 443.3	2 086.9	2 033.6	1 883.2	2 202.9	2 276.5	2 424.3	r2 318.4	2 171.4
Involving taking of property(c)	na	na	1 708.4	1 638.3	1 536.6	1 801.7	1 866.6	na	r1 480.0	1 430.3
Other(c)	na	na	378.4	395.4	346.6	401.2	409.8	na	r838.4	741.1
Motor vehicle theft	704.6	637.7	678.8	573.1	544.7	738.8	802.8	899.2	r837.7	736.7
Other theft	na	na	3 462.4	3 335.0	3 185.6	3 675.7	4 162.1	4 592.4	r5 234.7	5 201.9

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

na not available

r revised

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) The definition of a victim varies according to the category of the offence (see Glossary).

(b) ERP for 2001 has been revised (see Explanatory Note 20).

(c) A change in relation to unlawful entry with intent (UEWI) in South Australia resulted in an inability to provide UEWI disaggregated into property theft and other for 2000 and a break in the time series.

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001(b)	2002
NUMBER										
<i>Homicide and related offences</i>	77	110	115	75	99	105	91	92	71	89
Murder	29	39	44	20	30	31	41	32	21	40
Attempted murder	14	28	20	23	23	25	8	15	17	20
Manslaughter	10	11	7	2	9	6	6	14	6	6
Driving causing death	24	32	44	30	37	43	36	31	27	23
Assault	na	na	10 990	12 345	13 797	14 224	14 231	14 134	r15 181	15 282
Sexual assault	1 263	1 372	1 781	1 757	1 610	1 512	1 553	1 533	1 685	1 620
Kidnapping/abduction	33	41	34	55	38	68	49	44	48	36
<i>Robbery</i>	973	1 218	1 403	1 714	2 130	2 720	2 114	2 087	r2 065	1 969
Armed robbery	475	584	671	968	1 073	1 395	931	995	r1 005	910
Unarmed robbery	498	634	732	746	1 057	1 325	1 183	1 092	r1 060	1 059
Blackmail/extortion	5	21	8	35	62	23	18	30	27	31
<i>Unlawful entry with intent</i>	52 766	55 911	61 027	56 101	56 575	59 547	55 793	60 857	r62 089	61 474
Involving taking of property	na	na	43 943	39 691	40 331	39 936	37 428	42 033	r41 822	41 693
Other	na	na	17 084	16 410	16 244	19 611	18 365	18 824	r20 267	19 781
Motor vehicle theft(c)	16 208	16 625	17 869	14 016	14 827	16 115	12 752	11 911	r11 344	10 487
Other theft	na	na	75 096	73 898	75 947	78 421	78 874	88 294	r92 144	98 252

	RATE PER 100,000 PERSONS									
<i>Homicide and related offences</i>	4.6	6.5	6.6	4.2	5.5	5.7	4.9	4.9	3.7	4.6
Murder	1.7	2.3	2.5	1.1	1.7	1.7	2.2	1.7	1.1	2.1
Attempted murder	0.8	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	0.4	0.8	0.9	1.0
Manslaughter	0.6	0.6	0.4	np	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.3
Driving causing death	1.4	1.9	2.5	1.7	2.1	2.4	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.2
Assault	na	na	633.9	699.3	767.4	777.6	766.1	750.3	r798.5	792.1
Sexual assault	75.3	80.6	102.7	99.5	89.6	82.7	83.6	81.4	r88.6	84.0
Kidnapping/abduction	2.0	2.4	2.0	3.1	2.1	3.7	2.6	2.3	2.5	1.9
<i>Robbery</i>	58.0	71.5	80.9	97.1	118.5	148.7	113.8	110.8	r108.6	102.1
Armed robbery	28.3	34.3	38.7	54.8	59.7	76.3	50.1	52.8	r52.9	47.2
Unarmed robbery	29.7	37.2	42.2	42.3	58.8	72.4	63.7	58.0	r55.8	54.9
Blackmail/extortion	0.3	1.2	0.5	2.0	3.4	1.3	1.0	1.6	1.4	1.6
<i>Unlawful entry with intent</i>	3 145.2	3 283.1	3 519.9	3 178.1	3 146.8	3 255.5	3 003.5	3 230.8	r3 265.8	3 186.4
Involving taking of property	na	na	2 534.5	2 248.5	2 243.3	2 183.3	2 014.9	2 231.4	r2 199.8	2 161.1
Other	na	na	985.4	929.6	903.5	1 072.1	988.6	999.3	r1 066.0	1 025.3
Motor vehicle theft(c)	966.1	976.2	1 030.6	794.0	824.7	881.0	686.5	632.3	r596.7	543.6
Other theft	na	na	4 331.3	4 186.2	4 224.3	4 287.3	4 246.0	4 687.3	r4 846.7	5 092.7

na not available

r revised

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) The definition of a victim varies according to the category of the offence (see Glossary).

(b) Data and ERP for 2001 have been revised (see Explanatory Note 20).

(c) Counts for motor vehicle theft prior to 1997 are not directly comparable to other years as Western Australia included the theft of caravans and trailers in addition to motor vehicle theft until 1996.

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001(b)	2002
NUMBER										
<i>Homicide and related offences</i>	11	11	20	63	10	17	10	17	22	11
Murder	6	5	6	37	7	6	5	8	8	7
Attempted murder	3	6	10	23	1	7	3	7	12	3
Manslaughter	—	—	1	2	1	3	2	1	2	1
Driving causing death	2	—	3	1	1	1	—	1	—	—
Assault	na	na	2 039	2 220	1 981	2 231	2 569	2 718	r3 487	3 633
Sexual assault	126	140	162	162	198	216	198	194	r206	240
Kidnapping/abduction	13	17	1	7	4	10	3	10	11	8
<i>Robbery</i>	106	147	126	143	149	187	188	171	r191	136
Armed robbery	45	62	62	48	45	85	76	78	83	51
Unarmed robbery	61	85	64	95	104	102	112	93	r108	85
Blackmail/extortion	—	1	2	1	2	—	2	2	1	—
<i>Unlawful entry with intent</i>	11 943	13 243	11 368	12 812	14 195	14 315	12 288	10 024	r9 257	7 411
Involving taking of property	na	na	9 072	10 048	11 072	10 951	9 592	7 828	r7 340	5 838
Other	na	na	2 296	2 764	3 123	3 364	2 696	2 196	r1 917	1 573
Motor vehicle theft	1 328	1 706	2 251	2 893	2 455	2 991	3 078	3 367	r3 463	2 488
Other theft	na	na	11 063	11 521	12 909	13 872	13 259	12 939	r13 354	13 033

	RATE PER 100,000 PERSONS									
<i>Homicide and related offences</i>	2.3	2.3	4.2	13.3	2.1	3.6	2.1	3.6	4.7	2.3
Murder	1.3	1.1	1.3	7.8	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.7	1.7	1.5
Attempted murder	0.6	1.3	2.1	4.8	np	1.5	0.6	1.5	2.5	0.6
Manslaughter	—	—	np	np	np	0.6	np	np	np	np
Driving causing death	np	—	0.6	np	np	np	—	np	—	—
Assault	na	na	430.5	467.9	418.4	473.0	545.7	577.9	r739.1	767.0
Sexual assault	26.7	29.6	34.2	34.1	41.8	45.8	42.1	41.2	r43.7	50.7
Kidnapping/abduction	2.8	3.6	np	1.5	0.8	2.1	0.6	2.1	2.3	1.7
<i>Robbery</i>	22.5	31.1	26.6	30.1	31.5	39.6	39.9	36.4	r40.5	28.7
Armed robbery	9.5	13.1	13.1	10.1	9.5	18.0	16.1	16.6	17.6	10.8
Unarmed robbery	12.9	18.0	13.5	20.0	22.0	21.6	23.8	19.8	r22.9	17.9
Blackmail/extortion	—	np	np	np	np	—	np	np	np	—
<i>Unlawful entry with intent</i>	2 532.1	2 800.1	2 400.0	2 700.4	2 998.0	3 034.8	2 610.0	2 131.4	r1 962.1	1 564.7
Involving taking of property	na	na	1 915.2	2 117.9	2 338.4	2 321.6	2 037.4	1 664.5	r1 555.8	1 232.6
Other	na	na	484.7	582.6	659.6	713.2	572.6	466.9	r406.3	332.1
Motor vehicle theft	281.6	360.7	475.2	609.8	518.5	634.1	653.8	715.9	r734.0	525.3
Other theft	na	na	2 335.6	2 428.3	2 726.4	2 940.9	2 816.3	2 751.2	r2 830.5	2 751.7

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

na not available

r revised

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) The definition of a victim varies according to the category of the offence (see Glossary).

(b) Data and ERP for 2001 have been revised (see Explanatory Note 20).

VICTIMS(a), By offence category—Northern Territory

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001(b)	2002
NUMBER										
<i>Homicide and related offences</i>	29	17	34	27	17	23	18	24	r21	26
Murder	12	10	23	17	9	15	7	16	r18	15
Attempted murder	7	4	5	7	4	4	5	5	r1	8
Manslaughter	4	—	1	2	2	1	2	3	r2	3
Driving causing death	6	3	5	1	2	3	4	—	—	—
Assault	na	na	2 472	2 630	2 573	2 503	2 567	2 936	r2 948	3 322
Sexual assault	195	180	264	281	269	235	164	221	r285	312
Kidnapping/abduction	3	9	3	—	1	1	—	1	4	4
<i>Robbery</i>	47	53	81	108	75	82	85	67	r73	95
Armed robbery	14	14	20	26	24	34	39	29	r34	32
Unarmed robbery	33	39	61	82	51	48	46	38	r39	63
Blackmail/extortion	—	1	4	2	3	3	—	1	—	1
<i>Unlawful entry with intent</i>	3 687	4 512	5 534	5 264	4 807	5 075	4 871	5 364	r6 547	5 615
Involving taking of property	na	na	3 805	3 678	3 453	3 756	3 184	3 429	r4 150	3 526
Other	na	na	1 729	1 586	1 354	1 319	1 687	1 935	r2 397	2 089
Motor vehicle theft(c)	751	767	1 177	1 107	1 007	966	990	994	r939	763
Other theft	na	na	7 087	7 434	7 103	6 731	6 086	7 254	r7 941	8 106

	RATE PER 100,000 PERSONS									
<i>Homicide and related offences</i>	17.0	9.8	19.1	14.8	9.1	12.1	9.3	12.3	r10.6	13.0
Murder	7.0	5.8	13.0	9.3	4.8	7.9	3.6	8.2	r9.1	7.5
Attempted murder	4.1	2.3	2.8	3.8	2.1	2.1	2.6	2.6	np	4.0
Manslaughter	2.3	—	np	np	np	np	np	1.5	np	1.5
Driving causing death	3.5	1.7	2.8	np	np	1.6	2.1	—	—	—
Assault	na	na	1 392.3	1 446.3	1 376.6	1 317.8	1 332.0	1 502.1	r1 490.6	1 660.1
Sexual assault	114.2	103.8	148.7	154.5	143.9	123.7	85.1	113.1	r144.1	155.9
Kidnapping/abduction	1.8	5.2	1.7	—	np	np	—	np	2.0	2.0
<i>Robbery</i>	27.5	30.6	45.6	59.4	40.1	43.2	44.1	34.3	r36.9	47.5
Armed robbery	8.2	8.1	11.3	14.3	12.8	17.9	20.2	14.8	r17.2	16.0
Unarmed robbery	19.3	22.5	34.4	45.1	27.3	25.3	23.9	19.4	r19.7	31.5
Blackmail/extortion	—	np	2.3	np	1.6	1.6	—	np	—	np
<i>Unlawful entry with intent</i>	2 159.5	2 602.5	3 116.8	2 894.8	2 571.9	2 671.9	2 527.4	2 744.3	r3 310.4	2 806.0
Involving taking of property	na	na	2 143.0	2 022.6	1 847.4	1 977.5	1 652.1	1 754.4	r2 098.4	1 762.1
Other	na	na	973.8	872.2	724.4	694.4	875.3	990.0	r1 212.0	1 043.9
Motor vehicle theft(c)	439.9	442.4	662.9	608.8	538.8	508.6	513.7	508.6	r474.8	381.3
Other theft	na	na	3 991.5	4 088.1	3 800.3	3 543.8	3 157.9	3 711.3	r4 015.3	4 050.8

r revised (b) Data and ERP for 2001 have been revised (see Explanatory Note 20).
 — nil or rounded to zero (including null cells) (c) Prior to 2002, Northern Territory police incorrectly included theft of motor vehicle parts and contents and some theft n.e.c. in the count of motor vehicle theft (see Explanatory Note 48). These offences were correctly included in the other theft offence category.
 na not available
 np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated
 (a) The definition of victim varies according to the category of the offence (see Glossary).

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001(b)	2002
NUMBER										
<i>Homicide and related offences</i>	5	5	5	4	6	2	5	3	2	5
Murder	2	3	1	1	4	1	2	2	1	2
Attempted murder	3	2	4	2	2	1	2	—	—	1
Manslaughter	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Driving causing death	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2
Assault	na	na	1 389	1 804	1 689	1 667	1 686	1 742	r1 955	1 984
Sexual assault	81	99	75	116	110	86	94	116	r179	180
Kidnapping/abduction	3	1	1	2	9	3	9	5	3	10
<i>Robbery</i>	115	130	160	206	230	292	313	306	r255	211
Armed robbery	54	64	78	98	113	135	118	114	r98	36
Unarmed robbery	61	66	82	108	117	157	195	192	r157	175
Blackmail/extortion	3	1	1	1	3	—	2	2	2	—
<i>Unlawful entry with intent</i>	5 700	4 997	4 873	4 505	4 392	5 592	7 318	7 628	r5 931	6 344
Involving the taking of property	na	na	3 596	3 228	3 160	4 080	6 376	6 455	r5 054	5 412
Other	na	na	1 277	1 277	1 232	1 512	942	1 173	r877	932
Motor vehicle theft	1 678	1 606	1 557	1 569	1 567	2 427	3 270	2 814	r2 383	2 039
Other theft	na	na	10 320	10 408	9 328	10 661	11 583	11 721	r10 122	10 170

	RATE PER 100,000 PERSONS									
<i>Homicide and related offences</i>	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.9	np	1.6	1.0	np	1.5
Murder	np	1.0	np	np	1.3	np	np	np	np	np
Attempted murder	1.0	np	1.3	np	np	np	np	—	—	np
Manslaughter	—	—	—	np	—	—	—	—	—	—
Driving causing death	—	—	—	—	—	—	np	np	np	np
Assault	na	na	455.7	585.2	548.4	541.1	545.1	560.1	r612.2	613.1
Sexual assault	27.1	32.8	24.6	37.6	35.7	27.9	30.4	37.3	r56.1	55.6
Kidnapping/abduction	1.0	np	np	np	2.9	1.0	2.9	1.6	0.9	3.1
<i>Robbery</i>	38.4	43.1	52.5	66.8	74.7	94.8	101.2	98.4	r79.9	65.2
Armed robbery	18.0	21.2	25.6	31.8	36.7	43.8	38.2	36.7	r30.7	11.1
Unarmed robbery	20.4	21.9	26.9	35.0	38.0	51.0	63.0	61.7	r49.2	54.1
Blackmail/extortion	1.0	np	np	np	1.0	—	np	np	np	—
<i>Unlawful entry with intent</i>	1 904.4	1 657.5	1 598.7	1 461.5	1 425.9	1 815.2	2 366.0	2 452.8	r1 857.4	1 960.5
Involving the taking of property	na	na	1 179.8	1 047.2	1 025.9	1 324.4	2 061.5	2 075.6	r1 582.8	1 672.5
Other	na	na	419.0	414.3	400.0	490.8	304.6	377.2	r274.6	288.0
Motor vehicle theft	560.6	532.7	510.8	509.0	508.7	787.8	1 057.2	904.8	r746.3	630.1
Other theft	na	na	3 385.8	3 376.5	3 028.5	3 460.7	3 745.0	3 768.9	r3 169.9	3 142.8

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

na not available

r revised

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) The definition of a victim varies according to the category of the offence (see Glossary).

(b) Data and ERP have been revised for 2001 (see Explanatory Note 20).

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1 This publication presents national crime statistics relating to victims of a selected range of offences that have been recorded by police. These offences may have been reported by a victim, witness or other person, or they may have been detected by police. The statistics do not provide a total picture of crime, as not all crime comes to the attention of the police, nor are all incidents reported to police recorded as crimes.

2 In order to gain a more comprehensive picture of the nature and extent of crime, these statistics should be complemented with information from other sources such as crime victim surveys and offender based statistics. Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) household-based crime and safety surveys estimate the extent to which incidents of crime were reported to police. Whether the most recent incident in the last 12 months has been reported is widely used as a guide to the overall preparedness of victims to report crime. In March 2004, the ABS plans to publish for the first time, offender based recorded crime statistics. These statistics will provide a picture of alleged offenders of crime who have been proceeded against by police, and will include information about their characteristics and offences.

3 Care should be taken in interpreting police statistics as fluctuations in recorded crime may be a reflection of changes in legislation, changes in community attitudes in reporting crime, changes in police procedures or changes in crime reporting systems, rather than a change in the incidence of criminal behaviour. Some of these factors have led to discontinuities in some time series.

4 The aim of national crime statistics is to provide one view of crime in Australia, as well as comparable data across states and territories. These statistics are indicators of the level and nature of recorded crime in Australia and provide a basis for measuring changes over time.

5 In order to ensure comparability between jurisdictions, the statistics have been compiled according to national standards. These have been developed by the ABS in collaboration with each police force, an Advisory Group of expert users and a Board of Management comprising Police Commissioners and senior officers representing Commonwealth and State Government Departments and the Australian Statistician.

6 The national offence definitions (see Glossary) and counting rules (see paragraphs 26–36) vary from those used in each jurisdiction. Hence, the statistics presented in this publication may be different to those published by police forces in individual States and Territories. National crime statistics are compiled on a victim basis in that they count the number of victims for each national offence category, rather than the number of breaches of the criminal law.

7 Given the diverse capacities of the statistical information systems used by each police force, a staged approach has been adopted in the production of national crime statistics. Only those offence categories for which comparable national standards have been developed are presented. The Stage 1 dataset, used in the 1993 and 1994 national crime statistics publications, consisted of 11 national offence categories, the initial type of location where the criminal incident occurred, and information on the use of a weapon in the commission of offences. The Stage 2 dataset, introduced in the 1995 national crime statistics publication, included the additional offence categories of assault and other theft with a dissection of unlawful entry with intent (UEWI) into UEWI involving the taking of property and other instances of UEWI. Age and sex of the victim, and the relationship of offender to victim were also introduced at this stage. The Stage 3 dataset, introduced in 1996, included outcome of police investigation statistics for all offence categories. Additional data concerning crime will be progressively added to the national collection as comparability is achieved.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

- 8** Data on victims are derived from the information on individual offences recorded on official crime reports prepared by police. These data are provided to the ABS in aggregate form by the reporting authorities in each jurisdiction. For further information regarding police recording systems and national comparability refer to the Appendix of *Recorded Crime, Australia, 1999* (cat. no. 4510.0).
- 9** The reporting authorities are the police forces of the states and territories of Australia. They are responsible for recording information about offences that have been reported to police, and collating statistics in accordance with national requirements.
- 10** National requirements specify that offences should be counted in the state or territory in which the offence occurred, regardless of which law enforcement agency completes the crime report or undertakes the investigation. There is some indication that this may not always be the case, particularly for offences such as motor vehicle thefts which occur near state and territory borders. However, investigations suggest that the problem is small.
- 11** National crime statistics are compiled on the basis of the date an offence is reported. This corresponds to either the date the offence was reported to police by a member of the public or when it was detected by police. The report date may not necessarily be the date when the offence occurred. This is particularly so for homicide and related offences and sexual assault offences, where in some instances the time lag between when the offence(s) occurred and the report/detection date may be substantial.
- 12** Statistics produced on the basis of date reported may be affected over time by lags in completing and/or processing some crime reports. Where offences reported in the reference year are not processed for inclusion in the national statistics until the following year, revised data are included in subsequent publications and noted accordingly.
- 13** National crime statistics are produced annually on a calendar-year basis. The reference period for this publication relates to offences that have been reported between 1 January and 31 December 2002. Data compiled on a financial-year basis are also available from the ABS (see paragraph 51).
- 14** The offence categories used for national crime statistics in this publication are based on the *Australian Standard Offence Classification (ASOC)* (cat. no. 1234.0). The ASOC was released in October 1997 following a complete review of the previous classification, the *ABS Australian National Classification of Offences*. The ASOC was implemented into the recorded crime statistics collection from 1 January 1999 and provides a uniform national statistical framework for classifying offences and overcomes jurisdictional differences in laws and offence classifications. The national offence definitions are descriptive and may not correspond with legal or police offence definitions in a particular jurisdiction. For further information on the mapping of national offence categories to the ASOC refer to the Appendix.
- 15** The national offence categories included in the national crime statistics collection in respect of 2002 include: homicide and related offences (which includes murder, attempted murder, manslaughter and driving causing death); assault; sexual assault; kidnapping/abduction; robbery; blackmail/extortion; unlawful entry with intent; motor vehicle theft; and other theft. Offences against Commonwealth laws processed under Commonwealth jurisdiction are excluded from the scope of the collection.
- 16** With the exception of the motor vehicle theft offence category, statistics for the offence categories in the national crime statistics collection relate to completed offences and attempted offences (i.e. where the intent is not fulfilled). Attempted motor vehicle thefts are excluded from the collection due to difficulties in distinguishing these offences from criminal damage.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

SCOPE *continued*

17 Attempts to commit an offence are classified to the same ASOC subdivision/group as completed offences. The only exception is for murder where attempted murder is counted and published separately.

18 Offences may include those which at a later point in time are determined to be unfounded (i.e. false or baseless) or are withdrawn by the complainant. Data on the status of the recorded offences (outcome of investigations) are included in this publication.

19 The national crime statistics collection excludes:

- Conspiracy offences: the local offence classifications used in jurisdictions do not generally enable the identification of the substantive offence category to which the conspiracy relates.
- Threats to commit an offence: these differ from offences like robbery, kidnapping/abduction and blackmail/extortion wherein an element of threat is implicit in the nature of the crime. The exception to this is assault, where threats of assault are included in counts of assault offences.
- Aid, abet and accessory offences: these offences relate to the role of offenders in connection with an offence and are not considered to be offences committed directly against a victim.

REVISIONS

20 In 2001, data was revised in all states and territories with the exception of New South Wales and South Australia, who were unable to supply revised figures. Data errors, processing time frames, extraction revisions as well as other processing, editing and general update procedures are all possible causes of revision. In 2001, rates were also revised in all states and territories based on final ERP estimates (see paragraph 22).

21 2000 data was revised in Queensland, for the offence categories unlawful entry with intent involving the taking of property and total unlawful entry with intent.

RATES

22 For all the national offence categories, rates are presented per 100,000 of the Estimated Resident Population (ERP) for each of the states and territories (refer *Australian Demographic Statistics, June Quarter 2002* (cat. no. 3101.0)). As the population changes over time, the denominator used for the calculation of rates will vary, depending on the reference period. The ERP for the midpoint of each reference period is used to calculate the rates. Yearly rates for the period 1 January to 31 December 2002 have been calculated on the basis of the preliminary June 2002 ERP estimates, while yearly rates for the period 1 January to 31 December 2001 have been recalculated based on final June 2001 ERP estimates.

23 Results of the 2001 Census of Population and Housing are used to benchmark the ERP data for 2001 and 2002. ERP estimates for 1996–2000 are benchmarked on the 1996 Census of Population and Housing and ERP estimates for 1993–1995 are benchmarked on the 1991 Census of Population and Housing. It is not anticipated that the different benchmarks will have a noticeable impact on the victimisation rates at the national and state and territory levels.

24 Rates enable comparisons of national offence categories to be made across the states and territories. Rates expressed per 100,000 persons generally accord with international and state and territory practice.

25 The risk of victimisation varies depending on the age and sex of the victim. These statistics include details of the age and sex of the victim, and age and sex specific victimisation rates have been included. These are calculated using estimates of the age and sex breakdown of the population. For offence categories such as robbery and blackmail/extortion, where the victim may be a person or an organisation, victimisation rates have been provided for person victims only for the age and sex breakdown in table 3.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

COUNTING METHODOLOGY

Counting within a national offence category

26 With the implementation of the ASOC beginning with *Recorded Crime, Australia, 1999* (cat. no. 4510.0), data have been presented at the national offence category level (refer to Glossary), without further disaggregation to the ASOC Group level.

27 The statistics in the national crime statistics collection measure the number of victims per national offence category for offences recorded by police during the reference period. The national counting rule is that each victim within a distinct criminal incident is counted once to the most serious offence within each national offence category. The most serious offence within the national offence category is the one with the lowest ASOC code. For example, Murder (0111) is a more serious offence than Manslaughter (0131).

28 For criminal incidents involving homicide and related offences, assault, sexual assault or kidnapping/abduction offences, one victim is counted within each national offence category. For example, if a person is indecently assaulted (one form of sexual assault) and then raped (another form of sexual assault), only one victim of sexual assault is counted.

29 Where a victim is subjected to multiple offences of the same type within a distinct criminal incident (e.g. in the case of assault this may be due to attacks by several offenders or being repeatedly assaulted by the same offender) the victim is counted only once. Similarly, the victim is also counted once where multiple offences of the same type (e.g. long-term abuse) occur to the same victim repeatedly over a period of time. However, if the victim reports the offences to police at different times, then a count is made for each separate report.

30 For each criminal incident involving the national offence category of robbery, one victim is counted for each person/organisation victimised. For example, if a bank with several customers present is robbed, this is counted as one robbery with the victim being the bank. If personal property is also taken from two customers, there are three victims, the bank and the two customers, hence the number of robberies counted is three.

31 For each criminal incident involving the national offence category of blackmail/extortion, one victim is counted for each person/organisation victimised.

32 For each criminal incident involving the national offence category of UEWI, one victim is counted for each place/premise victimised. A place/premise can consist of either a single structure (e.g. house), part of a single structure (e.g. flat) or multiple structures (e.g. farmstead with house, barns and sheds). The same property containing the same structure(s) can be counted differently depending on the occupancy arrangements at the time. The following guidelines relate to the counting of UEWI offences.

- For UEWI to multiple structures on the same property and having the same occupant(s), one victim is counted regardless of the number of separate structures entered. Examples include UEWI to: house, attached or unattached garage and the backyard shed located on the one property; warehouses occupied by a sole organisation located on same property.
- For UEWI to multiple structures on the same property but occupied by more than one household or organisation, one victim is counted for each separate household or organisation. Where a business premise has an attached residence that is occupied by the same person(s), the registered business is considered to be a separate victim.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Counting within a national offence category continued

- For UEWI to individual areas in a building that are rented, leased or occupied separately, one victim is counted for each separate tenant. For example, in a block of 10 flats which are leased by 10 different tenants where three flats are unlawfully entered, there is a count of three. If unlawful entry to the building itself is recorded, an additional offence of UEWI to that building is counted. Examples include UEWI to: apartments in one building; offices of several commercial firms in one business building; shops in a shopping complex; hotel rooms; and lodging houses.

33 For each criminal incident involving the national offence category of motor vehicle theft, one victim is counted for each motor vehicle stolen. For example, if five cars are stolen from a car yard, this is counted as five motor vehicle thefts.

34 For each criminal incident involving the national offence category of other theft, one victim is counted for each person/organisation victimised.

Counting across national offence categories

35 If a victim is subjected to multiple offences belonging to different national offence categories during the same criminal incident, the victim is counted once under each category. For example, someone who has been kidnapped, raped and murdered, will be counted three times according to the national counting rule; once in the kidnapping/abduction offence category, once in the sexual assault offence category, and once in the homicide and related offences offence category.

36 Note that the national crime statistics do not measure:

- the total number of individual victims, since the same victim may be counted more than once. This occurs, as in the example in paragraph 35, or a victim may be counted more than once within the same national offence category if the multiple offences relate to different criminal incidents or are reported to police at different times.
- the total number of offences recorded by police. Not all types of offences are included in the national crime statistics collection. Furthermore, if a criminal incident involves multiple offences which belong to the same national offence category and are committed against the same victim, only one count is included in the national crime statistics.
- the charges resulting from a criminal incident (e.g. aid and abet or accessory offences).

DATA COMPARABILITY AND SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

37 National crime statistics are compiled in order to maximise comparability of statistics across jurisdictions. Although jurisdictional differences have been mainly overcome through the introduction of national standards, some legislative, interpretive and processing differences inevitably remain. As part of its quality assurance program the ABS, in conjunction with statistical staff of each state and territory police force, have identified data comparability issues and significant events relating to the 2002 reference period. In addition, the ABS is undertaking a project to investigate the differences in recorded crime statistics between state and territory police agencies.

Relationship of offender to victim

38 Data based on relationship of offender to victim are unavailable for New South Wales in 2002 due to incomplete data coverage (see paragraph 39). At the state and territory level, there are a substantial number of victims for whom the relationship of the offender to the victim could not be determined for some offence categories. Consequently, the tables are restricted to the offence categories for which relationship of offender to victim information is sufficiently reliable to publish. For the offence category sexual assault, Queensland data has not been published due to a high proportion of victims for whom the relationship of the offender to the victim was unknown.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

New South Wales

39 Prior to 2002, New South Wales manually extracted from their recording system relationship of offender to victim information. In late July 2002, New South Wales commenced recording relationship of offender to victim data for all personal crimes. Data are therefore only available for the last five months of 2002. As data for this period do not appear to be representative of the whole year, it is not possible to publish New South Wales relationship of offender to victim data for the 2002 reference year.

40 In July 2002, structural changes within the New South Wales Police force resulted in the reformation of specialist squads to address specific incident types including armed holdups and motor vehicle theft. During 2002, there has been a reduction in the number of armed robbery and motor vehicle theft offences in New South Wales.

41 In 2002, Operation Viking in New South Wales combined saturation patrolling and other high visibility police patrols to target identified trouble spots.

42 In July 2002, the *New South Wales Bail Amendment (Repeat Offenders) Act 2002* extended the provision to refuse bail to repeat offenders.

Victoria

43 The Embona Taskforce in Victoria has continued to target armed robbery offences in 2002. During 2002, there has been a reduction in the number of armed robbery offences in Victoria.

44 In July 2002 a management framework was introduced within the Victorian Police force to specifically target volume crime including motor vehicle theft, domestic violence, criminal damage, burglary and other theft. During 2002, the number of victims within the offence categories unlawful entry with intent, motor vehicle theft and other theft have decreased.

Queensland

45 Tactical crime squads have been established in a number of regions in Queensland to target 'hot spot' areas to reduce drug, property crime and street offences. The crimes of motor vehicle theft, robbery and unlawful entry with intent have all decreased during 2002.

South Australia

46 Operation Counteract by South Australia police has targeted armed robbery incidents in 2002. During 2002 there has been a decline in the number of armed robbery offences.

Tasmania

47 In Tasmania, the recording of the local offence Assault/Resist/Obstruct Police (non aggravated assault) continued to increase in 2002. This is the result of new business processes introduced to support the *Forensic Procedures Act 2000* which enables Deoxyribonucleic Acid (DNA) and other samples to be taken from offenders charged with 'serious offences'. Previously not all Assault/Resist/Obstruct Police offences were entered into the Offence Reporting system.

Northern Territory

48 A review of local offences codes by Northern Territory Police during 2002 identified that theft of motor vehicle parts or contents offences (ASOC code 0813) and some theft (except motor vehicles) n.e.c. (ASOC code 0829) had been incorrectly included in the motor vehicle theft offence category. These offences however, were also correctly coded to the other theft offence category.

49 In the Northern Territory, a public campaign and police strategy of targeting repeat offenders was introduced in the latter half of 2002. Since the introduction of the campaign and police strategy, the number of UEWI offences has declined.

Australian Capital Territory

50 Operation Halite, implemented by the Australian Capital Territory Police force, commenced in October 2002. It targeted the progressive re-emergence of burglary and related offences. Since the introduction of Operation Halite there has been a decrease in burglary and motor vehicle theft offences.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

ADDITIONAL DATA

51 A standard set of additional tables containing state and territory wafers of the tables in this publication, as well as a financial year table for 2001–02, is available. Special tabulations can be produced on request to meet individual user requirements. For further information, contact the National Centre for Crime and Justice Statistics (NCCJS) by email through <crime.justice@abs.gov.au>.

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

ABS publications

52 Other ABS publications which may be of interest include:
Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0)—issued quarterly
Australian Social Trends (cat. no. 4102.0)—issued annually
Australian Standard Offence Classification (cat.no.1234.0)—irregular
Causes of Death, Australia (cat. no. 3303.0)—issued annually
Corrective Services, Australia (cat. no. 4512.0)—issued quarterly
Crime and Safety, Australia (cat. no. 4509.0)—irregular
Crime and Safety, New South Wales (cat. no. 4509.1)—issued annually
Criminal Courts, Australia (cat. no. 4513.0)—issued annually
Prisoners in Australia (cat. no. 4517.0)—issued annually
Motor Vehicle Census, Australia (cat. no. 9309.0)—issued annually

53 Current publications and other products released by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications and Products* (cat. no. 1101.0). The Catalogue is available from any ABS office or the ABS web site <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>. The ABS also issues a daily *Release Advice* on the web site which details products to be released in the week ahead. The National Centre for Crime and Justice Statistics releases a biannual newsletter that is published on the ABS Internet site. The Centre can be contacted by email <crime.justice@abs.gov.au>.

Non-ABS publications

54 Non-ABS sources which may be of interest include:
Australian Federal Police, *Annual Report*
Australian Institute of Criminology, *List of Publications* <<http://www.aic.gov.au>>
Crime Research Centre, University of Western Australia, *Crime and Justice Statistics for Western Australia*
NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, *New South Wales Recorded Crime Statistics*
Office of Crime Prevention, Northern Territory Government, *Northern Territory Quarterly Crime and Justice Statistics*
Office of Crime Statistics, South Australia, *Crime and Justice in South Australia*
Queensland Police Service, *Statistical Review*
Steering Committee for the Review of Commonwealth/State Service Provision, *Report on Government Services*
South Australian Police Department, *Statistical Review Annual Report*
Tasmanian Department of Police and Emergency Services and the State Fire Commission, *Annual Report*
Victoria Police, *Crime Statistics*
Australian Crime Commission, *Australian Illicit Drug Report 2001–02*

ABBREVIATIONS

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ASOC	Australian Standard Offence Classification
DNA	deoxyribonucleic acid
ERP	estimated resident population
n.e.c.	not elsewhere classified
n.f.d.	not further defined
NCCJS	National Centre for Crime and Justice Statistics
UEWI	unlawful entry with intent

APPENDIX MAPPING OF RECORDED CRIME OFFENCES TO ASOC

<i>National Offence Category Description</i>	<i>ASOC Code</i>	<i>ASOC Offence</i>
Homicide and related offences	0111	Murder
	0122	Attempted Murder
	0131	Manslaughter
	0132	Driving Causing Death
Assault	0210	Assault
Sexual assault	0310	Sexual Assault
Kidnapping/abduction	0511	Abduction and Kidnapping
Robbery	0610	Robbery
Blackmail/extortion	0621	Blackmail and Extortion
Unlawful entry with intent	0711	Unlawful Entry with Intent/Burglary, Break and Enter
Motor vehicle theft	0811	Theft of a Motor Vehicle
	0812	Illegal Use of a Motor Vehicle
Other theft	0813	Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Contents
	0821	Theft from a Person (Excluding by Force)
	0823	Theft from Retail Premises
	0829	Theft (Except Motor Vehicles), n.e.c.
	0841	Illegal Use of Property (Except Motor Vehicles)

GLOSSARY

Assault	Assault is the direct infliction of force, injury or violence upon a person, including attempts or threats, providing the attempts/threats are in the form of face-to-face direct confrontation and there is reason to believe that the attempts/threats can be immediately enacted.
Attempted murder	Attempted murder is the attempt to unlawfully kill another person by any means, act or omission.
Australian Standard Offence Classification (ASOC)	The ASOC is a hierarchical classification developed by the ABS for use in the collection and publication of crime and justice statistics. It provides a classificatory framework for the comparison of statistics on offences across Australia. It replaces the Australian National Classification of Offences and resulted both from the need to update the existing classification and to address its recognised deficiencies.
Blackmail/extortion	<p>Blackmail/extortion is to demand or unlawfully obtain money, property or any other item of value, or a service either tangible or intangible, not from the immediate possession of the victim but through coercive measures. It may include the use or threat of force, misuse of authority (including threat of criminal prosecution), or the threat of destruction of the victim's reputation or social standing at some time in the future, if the demands are not met.</p> <p>Note: it is distinguished from robbery in that there is the threat of further or continued coercive measures in the future instead of, or in addition to, an immediate threat.</p>
Criminal incident	<p>A criminal incident consists of one or more offences (and their related victims and offenders) which are grouped into the same unique occurrence if they are committed by the same person or group of persons and if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ they are part of actions committed simultaneously or in sequence over a short period of time at the same place.■ they are part of interrelated actions; that is, where one action leads to the other or where one is the consequence of the other(s).■ they involve the same action(s) repeated over a long period of time against the same victim(s) and come to the attention of the police at one point in time.
Driving causing death	Driving causing death is the unlawful killing of a person caused through culpable, dangerous or negligent driving.
Homicide and related offences	This is a recorded crime statistics offence category which includes the ASOC groups of Murder (0111), Attempted Murder (0122), Manslaughter (0131) and Driving Causing Death (0132).
Kidnapping/abduction	<p>Kidnapping/abduction is the unlawful seizing or taking away of another person:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ against that person's will.■ against the will of any parent, guardian or other person having lawful custody or care of that person.
Manslaughter	<p>Manslaughter is the unlawful killing of a person caused:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ without intent to kill, usually as a result of a careless, reckless or negligent act.■ intentionally but due to extreme provocation.■ when in a state of mind that impairs the capacity to understand or control one's actions.
Motor vehicle theft	<p>Motor vehicle theft is 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.</p> <p>For the purposes of defining motor vehicle theft, a motor vehicle is a self-propelled vehicle that runs on land surface (but is not restricted to rails or tram lines) and is eligible for registration for use on public roads. This includes but is not limited to: car; motorcycle; camper van; truck; lorry; bus; grader; tractor.</p>

GLOSSARY *continued*

Murder	Murder is the wilful killing of a person either intentionally or with reckless indifference to life.
Offence	An offence is an act considered prima facie to be in breach of the criminal law.
Offence category	An offence category is a broad class of offences which generally corresponds to the ASOC subdivisions.
Other theft	Other theft is the taking of another person's property with the intention of depriving the owner of the property illegally and without permission, but without force, threat of force, use of coercive measures, deceit or having gained unlawful entry to any structure even if the intent was to commit theft. Other theft includes the ASOC groups of Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Contents (0813), Theft from a Person (Excluding by Force) (0821), Theft from Retail Premises (0823), Theft (Except Motor Vehicles), n.e.c. (0829) and Illegal Use of Property (Except Motor Vehicles) (0841).
Outcome of investigation	<p>The stage that a police investigation has reached after a period of 30 days has elapsed since the recording of the incident by police.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ <i>Investigation not finalised.</i> While no offender has been proceeded against at the time of reporting the outcome, the investigation remains open. It is either being actively pursued by investigators, or is pending/suspended. That is, while not actively being investigated, the case would be reopened if new evidence emerged.■ <i>Investigation not finalised, no offender proceeded against.</i> The reported crime is determined to be unfounded, or has been withdrawn by the complainant, or while an alleged offender has been identified no action is able to be taken due to time limitations, a statute bar applying, diplomatic immunity, incompetence, death, age or imprisonment of the alleged offender.■ <i>Investigation finalised, offender proceeded against.</i> One or more alleged offenders are intended to be proceeded against in court by arrest, warrant, summons, notice to appear, etc., or the alleged offenders are intended to be proceeded against by the convening of a diversionary conference, the administration of a formal caution or through some other legal process.
Relationship of offender to victim	<p>The relationship of offender to victim relates to only those offences where the victim is a person. The relationship is recorded according to the victim's perception of the relationship between the offender and the victim (with the exception of murder). In instances involving multiple offenders, the offender identified by the victim, or reporting officer, as the primary offender is used for determining the relationship of offender to victim. The following are categories of relationship of offender to victim:</p> <p><i>Family member.</i> This is where it is known that the offender is a family member of the victim. This category includes: partner, spouse, de facto, parent, child, sibling, grandparent, aunt, uncle, cousin, and in-laws, step- and half- relatives of the above.</p> <p><i>Non-family member.</i> This is where the offender is known to the victim and is not a family member. This category includes: ex-partner, ex-spouse, foster parent, guardian, acquaintance, friend, boyfriend, girlfriend, work colleague, house mate, neighbour, career, etc.</p>
Robbery	<p>Robbery offences involve the unlawful taking of property, with intent to permanently deprive the owner of the property, from the immediate possession of a person, or an organisation, or control, custody or care of a person, accompanied by the use, and/or threatened use of immediate force or violence. Robbery victims can therefore be persons or organisations.</p> <p>Robbery has been disaggregated into armed and unarmed by cross classifying total robbery with use of weapon information. Where a weapon was used in the committal of the offence, robbery is classified as armed otherwise it is classified as unarmed.</p>
Sexual assault	Sexual assault is a physical assault of a sexual nature, directed toward another person where that person:

GLOSSARY *continued*

Sexual assault *continued*

- does not give consent.
- gives consent as a result of intimidation or fraud.
- is legally deemed incapable of giving consent because of youth to temporary/permanent incapacity.

Type of location

The initial site where a criminal incident occurred, determined on the basis of use or function. Any surrounding land, yard or parking area connected to the building or facility, as well as any other structures existing at the location are assigned to the same category of use. Locations which are multi functional are categorised according to their primary function, with the exception of a multi functional location which includes the provision of residential accommodation. Those parts used for residential purposes are classified to 'residential' regardless of the main function of the location. Thus, a residential college within university grounds is coded to 'residential' and not 'educational'.

- *Residential*. A permanent or semi-permanent dwelling used for private or commercial residential purposes.
- *Community*. Locations where the primary activity is the provision of services for public use. Includes schools and other educational facilities; hospitals, nursing homes and other health facilities; churches and other religious establishments; car parks, buses, trains, terminals and other transport facilities; police stations, court houses, and other justice facilities; streets and footpaths; and open space not reserved for specific functions or attached to some other facility.
- *Other*. Includes offices and office blocks, banks, shops, service stations, warehouses, factories, farms and recreational facilities.

Unlawful entry with intent (UEWI)

The unlawful entry of a structure (either forced or unforced) with the intent to commit an offence such as theft, property damage, assault, etc. Includes burglary, break and enter and stealing. Excludes shop-stealing and stealing from a house or premise to which the offender has been invited or has legitimate access whereby the intent was unlawful but the entry was not. Also excludes trespass whereby entry is unlawful but there is no intent to commit an offence. Structures must be contained (i.e. have walls) and capable of being secured in some form. They include a house, flat, tent, houseboat, caravan, camper van, garage, shed, office, bank, shop, service station, hotel, factory, warehouse, school, church, hospital or public building. Motor vehicles, carports, yards and verandahs are excluded.

For the purposes of determining the number of counts of UEWI, a place/premise is a single, connected property, containing one or more structures, all of which are occupied by the same person or group of people. The occupant(s) may own, rent, lease or otherwise inhabit the structure(s).

There are two offence categories of UEWI:

- UEWI—involving the taking of property. The unlawful entry of a structure with the intent to commit a criminal act, resulting in the taking of property from the structure.
- UEWI—other. The unlawful entry of a structure with the intent to commit a criminal act, but does not result in the taking of property from the structure.

Victim

The victim varies according to the offence category:

- For murder and attempted murder, manslaughter and driving causing death, assault, sexual assault and kidnapping/abduction, the victim is an individual person.
- For robbery, the victim may be either an individual person or an organisation. Where the robbery involves an organisation or business, the element of property ownership is the key to determining the number and type of robbery victims.
- If the robbery only involves property belonging to an organisation, then one victim (i.e. the organisation) is counted regardless of the number of employees from which the property is taken. However, if robbery of an organisation also involves personal property in an employee's custody, then both the organisation and employee(s) are counted as victims.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Victim *continued*

- For blackmail/extortion, the victim may be either an individual person or an organisation.
- For UEWI, the victim is the place/premise which is defined as a single connected property that is owned, rented or occupied by the same person or group of people.
- For motor vehicle theft, the victim is the motor vehicle.
- For other theft, the victim is either an individual person or an organisation.

Weapon

A weapon is defined as any object used to cause injury or fear of injury. It also includes imitation weapons and implied weapons (e.g. where a weapon is not seen by the victim but the offender claims to possess one). Parts of the body such as fists or feet are not included. The following are categories of weapons.

- *Weapon n.f.d.*: where a weapon was used, sighted or implied during the commission of the offence but the nature of the weapon is unknown or cannot be identified.
- *Firearm*: any potentially lethal, barrelled weapon from which any shot, bullet, or other missile is able, or appears able, to be discharged. This includes but is not limited to: pistol; revolver; rifle; automatic/semi-automatic rifle; shotgun; military firearm; airgun; nail gun; cannon; imitation firearm; implied firearm. This excludes bow and arrow; crossbow; spear gun; blowgun.
- *Knife*: any cutting instrument consisting essentially of a thin blade attached to a handle. This includes, but is not limited to: ballistic knife, sheath knife, kitchen knife and implied knife. It excludes scythe, sickle sword and axe.
- *Syringe (hypodermic needle)*: small device consisting of a tube, narrowed at its outlet, and fitted with either a piston or a rubber bulb for drawing in a quantity of fluid and ejecting it in a stream.
- *Other weapon*: includes any instrument or substance, other than a firearm, knife or syringe capable of inflicting damage, injury or death. This includes but is not limited to: sharp instrument; blunt instrument; hammer; axe; club; iron bar; piece of wood; bow and arrow; crossbow; spear gun; blowgun; rope; wire; chemical; acid; explosive; vehicle; other dangerous article; imitation weapons (excluding firearms).

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ISSN 1329 203X

RRP \$23.00