



2009

4510.0

RECORDED CRIME - VICTIMS

AUSTRALIA

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INQUIRIES

For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or Robert Letheby on Melbourne (03) 9615 7423.

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 recorded crime victimisation in Australia and a basis for measuring change over time. As not all crimes are reported to or recorded by police, other data sources can assist in providing a more comprehensive view of crime levels in society.

INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

The statistics contained in this publication are derived from administrative systems maintained by state and territory police. Although national standards and classifications are used, differences over time in the level of recorded crime may reflect factors other than a change in the incidence of crime. Over time there have been significant changes in police recording systems, business rules and legislation resulting in some discrepancies remaining between states and territories for some offence types. Short term effects on the level of crime recorded by police may also occur as a result of individual jurisdictional initiatives, such as special task forces formed to combat particular offences, or implementation of proactive policing campaigns to encourage reporting by the public. Details of differences that impact on the statistics are in the Explanatory Notes paragraphs 58–135.

CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

In 2009, there have been two key changes to the victims data which has affected data comparability with previous reference periods:

The first is the implementation of elements of the National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS). For 2009, victim counts exclude outcomes of investigations that have been determined as 'no crime' for all jurisdictions, except the Northern Territory, while 2008 included these counts for all jurisdictions, except Queensland. For further details on the impact of removing outcomes of investigations classified as 'no crime', refer to the Technical Note on page 96.

Offence data for 2009 in this issue are based on the *Australian Standard Offence Classification (ASOC), 2008 (second edition)* (cat. no. 1234.0). Offence data for previous years are based on ASOC 1997 (the first edition). For more information see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 25–27 and the Technical Note on page 96.

Due to the combined effects of these two factors, when comparing the differences between 2009 published data and earlier reference periods caution is needed as the difference may not reflect genuine movements. The Technical Note identifies 'actual' movements where it has been possible to derive this, and readers are referred to page 96 for further information to assist in interpreting data movements.

Other changes include: the reinstatement of national victim counts for sexual assault; Indigenous data for Queensland; an increased range of weapons used in the commission of an offence for the time series table; an increased range of locations where an offence occurred, and a time series table for location where an offence occurred.

ROUNDING

Discrepancies may occur between sums of component items and totals across tables due to rounding and randomisation.

INFORMATION ON ABS CRIME AND JUSTICE

More information about the Australian Bureau of Statistics' (ABS) activities in the field of crime and justice statistics is available from the Crime and Justice theme page on the ABS

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website. Details of other ABS publications relating to crime and justice statistics can be found in paragraph 146 of the Explanatory Notes.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The ABS acknowledges the valuable contribution of the Board of Management of the National Crime Statistics Unit (NCSU), the National Crime Statistics Advisory Group and the staff of the various agencies that provide the statistics that are presented in this publication.

Brian Pink
Australian Statistician

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

VICTIMS OF CRIME

This publication presents statistics on incidents of victimisation for a selected range of offences that came to the attention of police and were recorded by them in the period 1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009.

This chapter provides an introduction to the Recorded Crime - Victims collection. Chapter 2 presents data about victims and their characteristics at the national level. Chapter 3 presents selected data about victims for selected states and territories; the relationship of an offender to the victim (Tables 3.9 to 3.20) and the Indigenous status of victims (Tables 3.21 to 3.32).

MEASURING CRIME

When an incident of crime victimisation occurs, there are a number of ways in which this can be measured and a number of stages where a measurement can be taken, from the time that a person perceives that they have been a victim through to reporting to police and the laying of charges. From among a range of possible ways of measuring crime, there are two major sources of data produced by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) that can inform the user about crime victimisation. The first of these is a measure of crimes reported to and recorded by police; and the second is direct reports from members of the public about their experiences of crime as collected in ABS household surveys. Neither of these sources will provide a definitive measure of crime victimisation, but together they provide a more comprehensive picture of victimisation than either measure alone. Both sources have a number of limitations, however, of which users should be aware.

Caution should be exercised in making any direct comparisons between recorded crime statistics and data from ABS household surveys due to the different scope and coverage, methods of measurement and sources of error. For more information refer to paragraphs 139–141 of the Explanatory Notes.

For ease of reading, some terms have been abbreviated throughout this publication. The offence category 'unlawful entry with intent/burglary, break and enter' has been abbreviated to 'unlawful entry with intent', and 'homicide and related offences' has been abbreviated to 'homicide'.

SOURCES OF VICTIMISATION DATA

Recorded Crime

Recorded crime statistics are the result of incidents coming to police attention and a subsequent decision making process carried out by police in accordance with criminal law. As such they are subject to different legislation, rules of operation and procedures in different jurisdictions. A 'differences in recorded crime' project completed by the ABS in 2005 found that differences between jurisdictions in police recording systems, business rules, procedures and legislation can partly explain differences in recorded crime across states and territories for certain offence types, in addition to changes in the incidence of criminal victimisation. This was particularly so for assault. As a result, this publication does not present national statistics for assault, although such data are available for

*Recorded Crime
continued*

individual states and territories. The implementation of a National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS) has been progressively undertaken by all jurisdictions in recent years to further improve the level of comparability across jurisdictions. Data for 2009 will be the first full year of NCRS implementation for most jurisdictions. The comparability of assault across jurisdictions continues to be problematic and data should not be compared across jurisdictions. For further information about differences across jurisdictions refer to paragraphs 58–135 of the Explanatory Notes.

*ABS National Crime
Victimisation Surveys*

National level information for assault, as well as data for a range of other offences, are available from the ABS National 2008–09 Crime Victimisation Survey (NCVS). The NCVS measures people's perceptions of crime in the community and whether or not the crimes were reported to police. Further detailed information about the survey results can be found in *Crime Victimisation, Australia, 2008–09* (cat. no. 4530.0). The survey is now conducted annually.

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents national statistics on incidents of victimisation for a selected range of offences that came to the attention of state and territory police and were recorded by them in the period 1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009. The statistics provide information about the characteristics of the victim and the nature of the criminal incidents.

Victim counts can be influenced by a number of factors including a victim's preparedness to report an incident to police, and police initiatives targeted at specific offences. There may be a higher propensity for victims of sexual assault offences to not report the offence. Movements between years can be influenced by these factors. Low prevalence offences such as murder, robbery, blackmail/extortion, and kidnapping/abduction are subject to volatile movements due to small counts. For more information about how victims are counted for this collection refer to paragraphs 34–41 of the Explanatory Notes.

Depending on the type of offence, a victim in the Recorded Crime - Victims collection can be a person, a premises, an organisation or a motor vehicle. A person reporting a crime with multiple offences in the same incident may either be counted multiple times, or may be counted only once, depending on the types of offences committed during the incident. For example, a victim who was robbed and abducted in the same incident would be counted separately as a victim under the offences of robbery and kidnapping/abduction. Conversely, a victim of multiple assaults in the same incident would be counted only once as the offences committed fall within the same offence group. 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.

For further information about the scope and counting methodology of this collection refer to paragraphs 3–10 and 34–41 of the Explanatory Notes.

CHANGES TO VICTIM
COUNTS AND OFFENCE
DATA

The Australian Standard Offence Classification (ASOC) provides a basis for the standardised collection, analysis and dissemination of offence data within crime and justice statistics. From the 2009 reference period, offence data from the Recorded Crime - Victims collection will be based on the revised edition of the *Australian Standard Offence Classification (ASOC), 2008 (second edition)* (cat. no. 1234.0). Offence data for previous years are based on ASOC 1997 (the first edition). Refer to Explanatory Notes paragraph 25.

From 2009, the Recorded Crime - Victims collection will exclude victim counts for outcomes of investigations determined as 'no crime' where these can be identified. 'No crime' refers to instances where after investigation by police it is determined that no crime was committed. Outcomes of investigations were reviewed as part of the

CHANGES TO VICTIM
COUNTS AND OFFENCE
DATA *continued*

development of the ABS National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS); in order to obtain improved consistency across jurisdictions the standard excludes data determined as 'no crime' after a police investigation. For more information about the NCRS refer to paragraphs 18–20 of the Explanatory Notes.

COLLECTION IMPACTS

The introduction of the revised offence classification has had limited direct impact on offence data, however, during the course of the revised classification being implemented jurisdictions also rectified a number of local offence codes that were miscoded to ASOC in previous years, thus impacting on data comparability between 2009 and prior years for certain offence codes. This has primarily affected the offence category of other theft for a number of jurisdictions, and has had a significant impact on the assault data for Victoria. For further details refer to the Technical Note on page 96.

A more widespread impact is associated with changes resulting from the NCRS. For 2009, victim counts exclude outcomes of investigations that have been determined as 'no crime' for all jurisdictions, except the Northern Territory. Prior to 2009 these counts were included for most jurisdictions, therefore movements in data between these two years will largely show a reduction of victim counts for most offence types when compared to data for 2008. Data were not able to be revised for years prior to 2009. Nationally 'no crime' accounted for less than 1% to 11% of victim counts for the various published offence types. All but one offence type had less than 5% of records classified as 'no crime'. Queensland data are not impacted as these outcomes were not included in prior years. Due to systems issues, data for the Northern Territory continues to include these outcomes. For further details on the impact of removing outcomes of investigations classified as 'no crime', refer to the Technical Note on page 96.

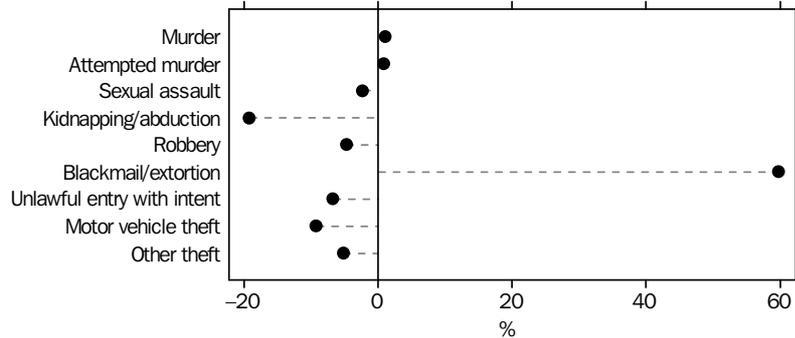
As data have not been revised to take account of these business process changes prior to 2009, caution should be exercised when comparing movements between 2009 data and earlier reference periods in the published tables as the difference may not reflect 'actual' movements. The Technical Note identifies 'actual' movements where it has been possible to derive this, and readers are referred to page 96 for further information to assist in interpreting data movements.

NUMBER OF VICTIMS

Comparisons of 2009 victim counts to data in prior years are based on actual movements, that is, excluding the business process impacts mentioned above and in the Technical Note. Compared to 2008, the number of victims decreased across all offence categories with the exception of murder (1% increase), attempted murder (1% increase) and blackmail/extortion (60% increase). The largest decrease between 2008 and 2009 in the number of victims was the 19% decrease in kidnapping/abduction victims, followed by a 9% decrease in motor vehicle theft.

NUMBER OF VICTIMS
continued

VICTIMS, SELECTED OFFENCES (a), Percentage change(b)—2008 to 2009



(a) The definition of a victim varies according to the category of the offence (see Glossary).
 (b) The percentage change excludes the effects of ASOC08 implementation, miscoding, and changes to outcome of investigation codes, to solely reflect the change associated with actual movements in victimisation (see Technical Note page 96).

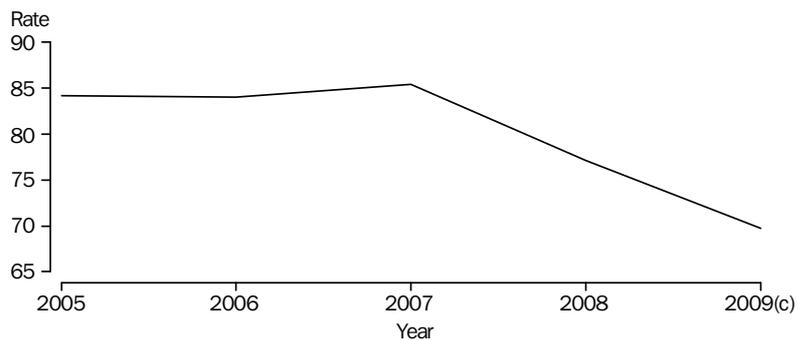
VICTIMISATION RATE

In 2009, the Australian victimisation rates for selected personal offence categories were:

- Murder, 1.2 victims per 100,000 persons, no change from 2008
- Attempted murder, 1.1 victims per 100,000 persons, no change from 2008
- Manslaughter, 0.1 victims per 100,000 persons, no change from 2008
- Sexual assault, 89 victims per 100,000 persons, a decrease from the 93 victims per 100,000 persons in 2008
- Kidnapping/abduction, 2.9 victims per 100,000 persons, a decrease from the 3.7 victims per 100,000 persons in 2008
- Blackmail/extortion, 3.1 victims per 100,000 persons, an increase over the previous year's victimisation rate of 2.0 victims per 100,000 persons
- Robbery, 72 victims per 100,000 persons, which was a decrease from the 77 victims per 100,000 persons recorded in 2008.

Note: For robbery and blackmail/extortion, a victim can be a person or an organisation.

VICTIMISATION RATE (a), Robbery (b)



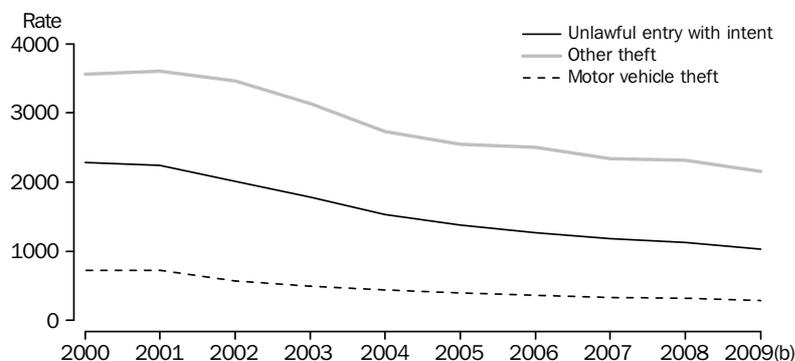
(a) Rate per 100,000 persons
 (b) Data prior to 2005 not comparable with 2005 and later years
 (c) Excludes the effect of ASOC08 implementation, miscoding, and changes to outcome of investigation codes (see Technical Note page 96).

Property crimes continued a declining trend in victimisation. Motor vehicle theft (284 victims per 100,000 persons) had the lowest rate since national reporting began in 1993 (637 victims per 100,000 persons). The victimisation rate for unlawful entry with intent also continued to decrease, with the rate of 1,031 victims per 100,000 persons in 2009 being the lowest in the last 10 year period. The victimisation rate for other theft in 2009

VICTIMISATION RATE
continued

(2,154 victims per 100,000 persons) was also the lowest rate in the last 10 year period, and is considerably lower than when national reporting began for that offence in 1995 (2,715 victims per 100,000 persons).

VICTIMISATION RATE(a), Selected offences



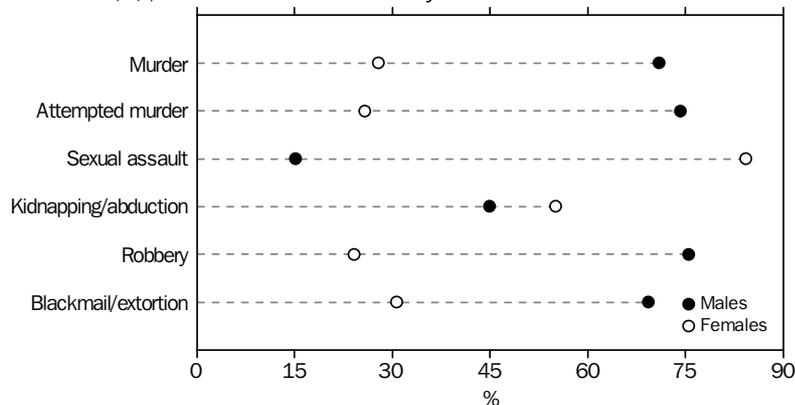
(a) Rate per 100,000 persons

(b) Excludes the effects of ASOC08 implementation, miscoding, and changes to outcome of investigation codes (see Technical Note page 96)

SEX AND AGE OF VICTIM

In 2009, more males than females were victims of murder (71% of victims were male), attempted murder (74%), robbery (75%) and blackmail/extortion (69%) (Table 2.2). More females than males were victims of sexual assault (84%) and kidnapping/abduction (55%).

VICTIMS(a), Selected offences by sex



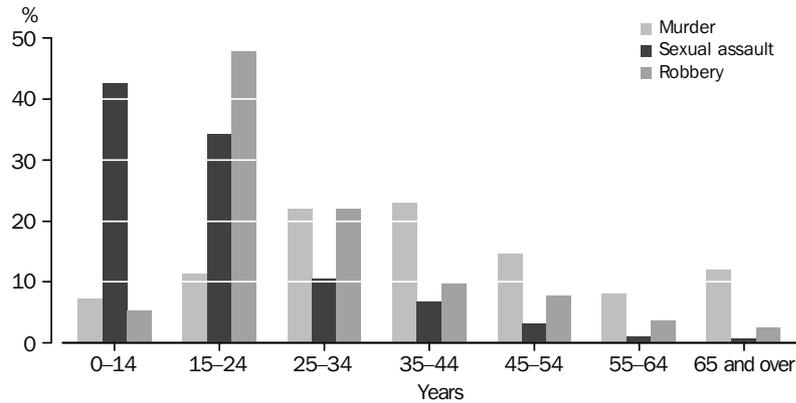
(a) Does not include victims for whom sex was not specified. Excludes organisations as victims.

During 2009, 35% (90) of victims of murder were aged 45 years and over, with 12% (31) victims of murder aged 65 years and over (Table 2.2).

Robbery victims were most prevalent in the 15 to 24 year age group, with 48% (6,205) of all victims of robbery in this age group. For blackmail/extortion, 39% (213) were aged 45 years and over.

SEX AND AGE OF VICTIM
continued

VICTIMS(a), Selected offences by age group

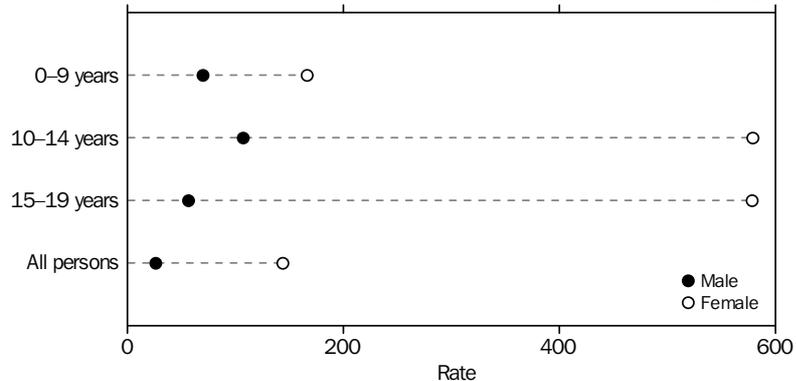


(a) Does not include victims for whom age was not specified. Excludes organisations as victims.

YOUTH

In this publication youth are defined as victims aged 0 to 19 years of age. For the offences of sexual assault and kidnapping/abduction, young persons aged 19 years or less had victimisation rates above those for the total population. For sexual assault, the highest victimisation rates were recorded for males and females aged 10 to 14 years: 108 male victims per 100,000 males aged 10 to 14 years (compared with 26 male victims per 100,000 males); and 579 female victims per 100,000 females aged 10 to 14 years (compared with 144 female victims per 100,000 females). For both male and females, these rates were more than four times higher than the overall male and female victimisation rates.

SEXUAL ASSAULT VICTIMISATION(a), Sex by selected age groups



(a) Rate per 100,000. Does not include victims for whom age was not specified. Excludes organisations as victims.

For youth victims, males aged 15 to 19 recorded a victimisation rate for robbery of 346 victims per 100,000 males aged 15 to 19 years; the overall rate for males was 90 victims per 100,000 males. For females, there were 84 victims of robbery per 100,000 females aged 15 to 19 years, compared with 28 victims per 100,000 females.

As with sexual assault, the highest victimisation rate for kidnapping/abduction was recorded for those aged 10 to 14 years. There were 7 male victims per 100,000 males aged 10 to 14 years (compared with an overall rate of 2 male victims per 100,000 males), and 12 female victims per 100,000 females aged 10 to 14 years (compared with an overall rate of 3 female victims per 100,000 females).

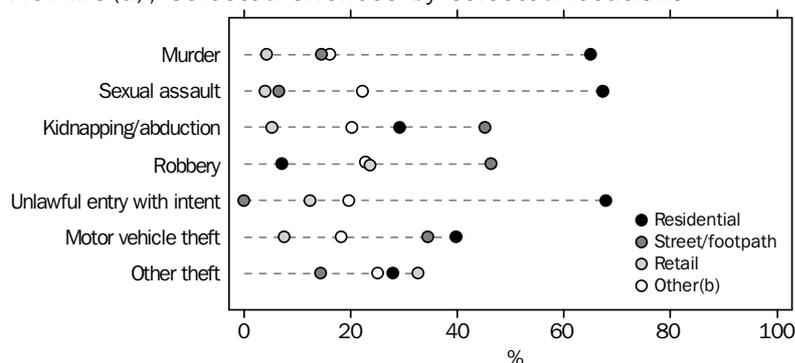
LOCATION OF OFFENCE

Residential locations were the most likely place of occurrence for murder (65%), attempted murder (62%), sexual assault (67%) and unlawful entry with intent (68%) (Table 2.4). For victims of motor vehicle theft, this offence was most likely to have occurred in a community location (43%), followed by a residential location (40%).

Robbery victims were most likely to be subjected to this offence a community in location (59%), with 46% of all robberies having occurred on a street/footpath.

Forty five percent of kidnapping/abduction victims were taken from a street/footpath, and a further 29% were taken from a residential location. Other theft mainly occurred in retail locations (33%) or community locations (27%).

VICTIMS(a), Selected offences by selected locations

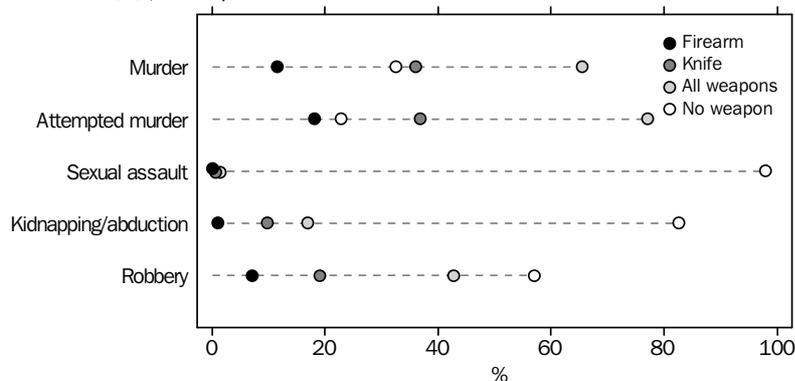


(a) The definition of a victim varies according to the category of the offence, all victim types have been included (see Glossary).
 (b) Includes all other locations and unspecified locations.

WEAPON USE

In 2009, a weapon was used in 77% of attempted murders, 66% of murders and 43% of robberies (Table 2.6). A knife was the most common type of weapon used in committing these offences: 37% of attempted murder victims; 36% of murder victims; and 19% of robbery victims were subjected to an offence involving a knife. A firearm was involved in 18% of attempted murders, 12% of murders and 7% of robbery offences. A high proportion of sexual assault offences (98%), kidnapping/abduction offences (83%) and over half of robbery offences (57%) committed did not involve the use of a weapon.

VICTIMS(a), Weapon used in commission of offence



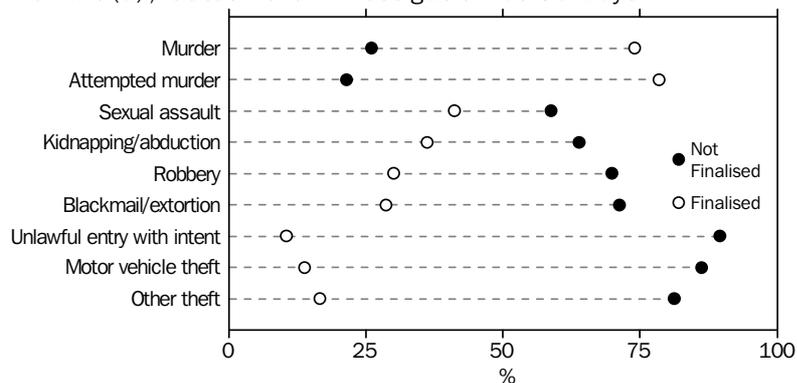
(a) The definition of a victim varies according to the category of the offence, all victim types have been included (see Glossary).

OUTCOME OF INVESTIGATION

In 2009, 79% of police investigations into attempted murder and 74% into murder were finalised within 30 days of a victim becoming known to police (Table 2.8).

The lowest proportions of finalisations at 30 days were for victims of unlawful entry with intent (11%), motor vehicle theft (14%) and other theft (17%). These proportions are similar to those in 2008.

VICTIMS(a), Outcome of investigation at 30 days



(a) The definition of a victim varies according to the category of the offence, all victim types have been included (see Glossary).

2.1 VICTIMS(a), Selected offences, 2000–2009(b)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007(c)	2008	2009
NUMBER										
Homicide and related offences(d)										
Murder	316	310	318	302	263	259	281	255	r261	263
Attempted murder	393	459	399	361	311	271	244	246	r235	237
Manslaughter	46	37	48	39	39	42	40	28	r32	30
<i>Total homicide and related offences</i>	755	806	765	702	613	572	565	529	r528	530
Sexual assault	16 406	17 577	18 718	18 025	19 171	18 695	19 555	19 954	19 992	18 807
Kidnapping/abduction(e)	695	767	706	696	768	729	726	733	r788	564
Robbery(f)										
Armed robbery	9 483	11 233	7 840	7 189	6 030	7 327	7 596	7 657	r6 725	6 510
Unarmed robbery	13 853	15 358	13 149	12 520	10 483	9 849	9 779	10 339	r9 788	8 728
<i>Total robbery</i>	23 336	26 591	20 989	19 709	16 513	17 176	17 375	17 996	r16 513	15 238
Blackmail/extortion(g)	255	358	355	386	372	393	444	424	r419	644
Unlawful entry with intent(h)										
Involving the taking of property	na	325 220	292 748	262 657	226 398	202 844	183 734	173 374	r168 962	156 319
Other	na	110 534	101 575	91 363	82 277	79 150	78 271	75 101	r72 798	66 345
<i>Total unlawful entry with intent</i>	436 968	435 754	394 323	354 020	308 675	281 994	262 005	248 475	r241 760	222 664
Motor vehicle theft(i)	138 912	139 894	113 460	98 298	87 939	80 365	75 377	70 614	r68 265	59 649
Other theft(j)	681 268	700 137	680 799	624 036	548 778	518 335	518 734	491 935	r497 053	478 807

RATE PER 100,000 PERSONS (k)

Homicide and related offences(d)										
Murder	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2
Attempted murder	2.1	2.4	2.0	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1
Manslaughter	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
<i>Total homicide and related offences</i>	3.9	4.2	3.9	3.5	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.4
Sexual assault	85.7	90.6	95.3	90.6	95.3	91.7	94.5	94.7	93.3	86.0
Kidnapping/abduction(e)	3.6	4.0	3.6	3.5	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.7	2.6
Robbery(f)										
Armed robbery	49.5	57.9	39.9	36.1	30.0	35.9	36.7	36.3	31.4	29.8
Unarmed robbery	72.3	79.1	66.9	62.9	52.1	48.3	47.3	49.1	r45.7	39.9
<i>Total robbery</i>	121.9	137.0	106.8	99.1	82.1	84.2	84.0	85.4	r77.1	69.7
Blackmail/extortion(g)	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.9
Unlawful entry with intent(h)										
Involving the taking of property	na	1 675.5	1 489.9	1 320.4	1 125.0	994.7	887.8	822.8	r788.5	714.7
Other	na	569.5	516.9	459.3	408.8	388.1	378.2	356.4	r339.7	303.3
<i>Total unlawful entry with intent</i>	2 281.7	2 244.9	2 006.8	1 779.6	1 533.8	1 382.8	1 266.0	1 179.3	r1 128.2	1 018.0
Motor vehicle theft(i)	725.4	720.7	577.4	494.1	437.0	394.1	364.2	335.1	r318.6	272.7
Other theft(j)	3 557.4	3 607.0	3 464.8	3 137.0	2 726.9	2 541.8	2 506.5	2 334.8	r2 319.5	2 189.1

na not available

r revised

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

(b) Caution should be exercised in comparing data for most offences prior to 2009 as data have been impacted by business process changes. For more information see the Technical Note.

(c) Property offences for Queensland are no longer comparable prior to 2007 (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 78).

(d) The offence of driving causing death is no longer available at the national level as not all jurisdictions can supply this information.

(e) Counts for New South Wales may be inflated slightly (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 65).

(f) Data prior to 2005 are no longer comparable (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 61).

(g) May include instances of food tampering for South Australia. Data may be understated for Western Australia prior to 2003 (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 105).

(h) Data prior to 2006 are no longer comparable (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 62).

(i) Western Australia data includes theft of caravans and trailers which are out of scope for this offence type. Northern Territory data are duplicated prior to 2002 (see footnote 'd' page 46).

(j) The offences included in other theft can vary between states and territories (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 58–135).

(k) Rates have been revised for some years as the Estimated Resident Population data have been updated (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 43–47 and 138).

2.1 VICTIMS(a), Selected offences, 2000–2009(b) *continued*

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007(c)	2008	2009
INDEXED RATE (d)(e)										
Homicide and related offences(f)										
Murder	103.3	100.0	101.3	95.1	81.8	79.5	85.0	75.8	r76.3	75.3
Attempted murder	86.8	100.0	85.9	76.7	65.4	56.2	49.9	49.4	r46.4	45.8
Manslaughter	126.0	100.0	128.2	102.8	101.7	108.0	101.4	69.7	r78.3	72.0
<i>Total homicide and related offences</i>	94.9	100.0	93.8	85.0	73.4	67.6	65.7	60.5	r59.3	58.4
Sexual assault	94.6	100.0	105.2	100.1	105.2	101.2	104.3	104.6	103.0	95.0
Kidnapping/abduction(g)	91.8	100.0	90.9	88.5	96.6	90.5	88.8	88.0	r93.1	65.3
Robbery(h)										
Armed robbery	85.6	100.0	68.9	62.4	51.8	np	np	np	np	np
Unarmed robbery	91.4	100.0	84.6	79.5	65.8	np	np	np	np	np
<i>Total robbery</i>	88.9	100.0	78.0	72.3	59.9	np	np	np	np	np
Blackmail/extortion(i)	72.2	100.0	98.0	105.2	100.2	104.5	116.3	109.1	106.0	159.6
Unlawful entry with intent(j)										
Involving the taking of property	na	100.0	88.9	78.8	67.1	59.4	np	np	np	np
Other	na	100.0	90.8	80.7	71.8	68.2	np	np	np	np
<i>Total unlawful entry with intent</i>	101.6	100.0	89.4	79.3	68.3	61.6	np	np	np	np
Motor vehicle theft(k)	100.6	100.0	80.1	68.6	60.6	54.7	50.5	46.5	r44.2	37.8
Other theft(l)	98.6	100.0	96.1	87.0	75.6	70.5	69.5	64.7	r64.3	60.7

na not available

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

r revised

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

(b) Caution should be exercised in comparing data for most offences prior to 2009 as data have been impacted by business process changes. For more information see the Technical Note.

(c) Property offences for Queensland are no longer comparable prior to 2007 (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 78).

(d) Base of each index: 2001 = 100.0 (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 54–57).

(e) Rates have been revised for some years as the Estimated Resident Population data have been updated (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 43–47 and 138).

(f) The offence of driving causing death is no longer available at the national level as not all jurisdictions can supply this information.

(g) Counts for New South Wales may be inflated slightly (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 65).

(h) Data prior to 2005 are no longer comparable (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 61).

(i) May include instances of food tampering for South Australia. Data may be understated for Western Australia prior to 2003 (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 105).

(j) Data prior to 2006 are no longer comparable (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 62).

(k) Western Australia data includes theft of caravans and trailers which are out of scope for this offence type. Northern Territory data are duplicated prior to 2002 (see footnote 'd' page 46).

(l) The offences included in other theft can vary between states and territories (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 58–135).

2.2 VICTIMS(a), Sex and age group by selected offences

Age group (years)	Murder	Attempted murder	Sexual assault	Kidnapping/ abduction(b)	Armed robbery	Unarmed robbery	Total robbery	Blackmail/ extortion
MALES								
0-9	12	8	1 001	60	3	10	13	3
10-14	—	3	778	53	153	406	559	9
15-19	9	15	437	40	833	1 824	2 657	22
20-24	16	29	151	25	880	1 442	2 322	37
25-34	39	50	204	31	859	1 319	2 178	67
35-44	41	34	153	28	352	501	853	91
45-54	29	24	68	10	306	337	643	103
55-64	18	8	30	3	135	146	281	37
65 years and over	19	4	20	—	75	114	189	10
Total(c)	183	175	2 860	253	3 614	6 142	9 756	382
FEMALES								
0-9	7	5	2 260	43	—	4	4	—
10-14	—	—	3 963	85	26	106	132	—
15-19	—	5	4 203	81	174	433	607	21
20-24	4	7	1 646	21	187	414	601	12
25-34	18	12	1 754	35	223	435	658	28
35-44	19	16	1 122	28	160	239	399	42
45-54	9	7	517	8	144	206	350	43
55-64	3	3	153	5	76	123	199	17
65 years and over	12	6	125	—	29	104	133	3
Total(c)	72	61	15 839	311	1 031	2 080	3 111	169
PERSONS (d)								
0-9	19	13	3 266	103	3	14	17	3
10-14	—	3	4 741	138	179	512	691	9
15-19	9	20	4 643	121	1 007	2 261	3 268	43
20-24	20	36	1 802	46	1 073	1 864	2 937	49
25-34	57	62	1 965	66	1 086	1 763	2 849	95
35-44	60	50	1 275	56	515	743	1 258	133
45-54	38	31	588	18	450	546	996	146
55-64	21	11	183	8	211	269	480	54
65 years and over	31	10	145	—	107	221	328	13
Total(c)	258	236	18 803	564	4 664	8 260	12 924	551

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Includes person victims only, organisations are excluded. Therefore totals may be lower than in tables elsewhere in the publication.

(b) Counts for New South Wales may be inflated slightly (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 65).

(c) Includes victims for whom age was not specified.

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

2.3 VICTIMISATION RATE(a)(b), Sex and age group by selected offences

Age group (years)	Murder	Attempted murder	Sexual assault	Kidnapping/ abduction(c)	Armed robbery	Unarmed robbery	Total robbery	Blackmail/ extortion
MALES								
0-9	0.8	0.6	70.2	4.2	0.2	0.7	0.9	0.2
10-14	—	0.4	108.0	7.4	21.2	56.3	77.6	1.2
15-19	1.2	2.0	56.9	5.2	108.6	237.7	346.3	2.9
20-24	2.0	3.6	18.6	3.1	108.6	178.0	286.7	4.6
25-34	2.5	3.2	13.2	2.0	55.4	85.1	140.5	4.3
35-44	2.6	2.2	9.8	1.8	22.6	32.1	54.7	5.8
45-54	1.9	1.6	4.6	0.7	20.5	22.6	43.1	6.9
55-64	1.5	0.6	2.4	0.2	11.0	11.9	22.8	3.0
65 years and over	1.4	0.3	1.5	—	5.6	8.6	14.2	0.8
Total(d)	1.7	1.6	26.3	2.3	33.2	56.4	89.6	3.5
FEMALES								
0-9	0.5	0.4	167.0	3.2	—	0.3	0.3	—
10-14	—	—	579.3	12.4	3.8	15.5	19.3	—
15-19	—	0.7	578.7	11.2	24.0	59.6	83.6	2.9
20-24	0.5	0.9	213.3	2.7	24.2	53.6	77.9	1.6
25-34	1.2	0.8	115.0	2.3	14.6	28.5	43.1	1.8
35-44	1.2	1.0	71.2	1.8	10.1	15.2	25.3	2.7
45-54	0.6	0.5	34.1	0.5	9.5	13.6	23.1	2.8
55-64	0.2	0.2	12.3	0.4	6.1	9.9	16.0	1.4
65 years and over	0.8	0.4	7.9	—	1.8	6.6	8.4	0.2
Total(d)	0.7	0.6	144.2	2.8	9.4	18.9	28.3	1.5
PERSONS (e)								
0-9	0.7	0.5	117.5	3.7	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.1
10-14	—	0.2	337.5	9.8	12.7	36.4	49.2	0.6
15-19	0.6	1.3	310.9	8.1	67.4	151.4	218.8	2.9
20-24	1.3	2.3	113.9	2.9	67.8	117.9	185.7	3.1
25-34	1.9	2.0	63.9	2.1	35.3	57.3	92.6	3.1
35-44	1.9	1.6	40.6	1.8	16.4	23.7	40.1	4.2
45-54	1.3	1.0	19.6	0.6	15.0	18.2	33.1	4.9
55-64	0.8	0.4	7.4	0.3	8.5	10.9	19.4	2.2
65 years and over	1.1	0.3	5.0	—	3.7	7.6	11.2	0.4
Total(d)	1.2	1.1	86.0	2.6	21.3	37.8	59.1	2.5

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Age specific victims per 100,000 persons (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 43-47).

(b) Includes person victims only, organisations are excluded. Therefore totals may be lower than in tables elsewhere in the publication.

(c) Counts for New South Wales may be inflated slightly (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 65).

(d) Includes victims for whom age was not specified.

(e) Includes victims for whom sex was not specified.

2.4 VICTIMS(a), Location where offence occurred by selected offences

	<i>Murder</i>	<i>Attempted murder</i>	<i>Sexual assault</i>	<i>Kidnapping/abduction(b)</i>	<i>Robbery</i>	<i>Unlawful entry with intent</i>	<i>Motor vehicle theft(c)</i>	<i>Other theft</i>
NUMBER								
Residential								
Dwelling - private	148	118	11 619	145	864	128 398	—	34 499
Dwelling - non-private	4	5	434	12	66	3 844	—	3 714
Outbuilding/residential land	12	11	286	8	134	15 592	19 779	87 132
Other residential(d)	6	11	326	—	25	3 428	3 913	8 473
<i>Total residential</i>	<i>170</i>	<i>145</i>	<i>12 665</i>	<i>165</i>	<i>1 089</i>	<i>151 262</i>	<i>23 692</i>	<i>133 818</i>
Community								
Educational	—	—	756	26	115	10 968	216	11 166
Transport								
Terminal	—	—	136	4	643	288	1 211	7 594
Conveyance in transit	—	—	407	9	386	28	25	4 032
Car park	—	3	97	3	330	117	2 545	22 113
Other transport(e)	—	—	9	—	14	22	508	369
<i>Total transport</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>649</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>1 373</i>	<i>455</i>	<i>4 289</i>	<i>34 108</i>
Open space	7	—	341	15	210	—	365	7 543
Street/footpath	38	58	1 236	255	7 073	5	20 589	68 836
Other community location(f)	9	3	472	10	204	3 532	354	7 652
<i>Total community</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>64</i>	<i>3 454</i>	<i>322</i>	<i>8 975</i>	<i>14 960</i>	<i>25 813</i>	<i>129 305</i>
Other location								
Administrative/professional	3	—	74	3	61	8 840	815	6 103
Retail								
Service station	—	—	12	—	581	910	247	28 830
Other retail(g)	11	8	717	30	3 023	26 707	4 239	127 308
<i>Total retail</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>729</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>3 604</i>	<i>27 617</i>	<i>4 486</i>	<i>156 138</i>
Recreational	9	8	953	24	1 115	6 679	814	19 928
Other(h)	5	3	278	12	240	11 569	2 250	22 134
<i>Total Other</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>2 034</i>	<i>69</i>	<i>5 020</i>	<i>54 705</i>	<i>8 365</i>	<i>204 303</i>
Unspecified	9	5	654	8	154	1 737	1 779	11 381
Total	261	233	18 807	564	15 238	222 664	59 649	478 807

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

(b) Counts for New South Wales may be inflated slightly (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 65).

(c) Western Australia data includes theft of caravans and trailers which are out of scope for this offence type.

(d) Includes dwelling, n.f.d. and residential location, n.f.d.

(e) Includes transport, n.f.d. and transport, n.e.c.

(f) Includes religious, health, justice, community location, n.e.c. and community location, n.f.d.

(g) Includes chemist/pharmacy, retail, n.f.d. and retail, n.e.c.

(h) Includes banking, wholesale, warehouses/storage, manufacturing, agricultural, other location, n.e.c. and other location, n.f.d.

2.4 VICTIMS(a), Location where offence occurred by selected offences *continued*

	<i>Murder</i>	<i>Attempted murder</i>	<i>Sexual assault</i>	<i>Kidnapping/abduction(b)</i>	<i>Robbery</i>	<i>Unlawful entry with intent</i>	<i>Motor vehicle theft(c)</i>	<i>Other theft</i>
PROPORTION (%)								
Residential								
Dwelling - private	56.7	50.6	61.8	25.7	5.7	57.7	—	7.2
Dwelling - non-private	1.5	2.1	2.3	2.1	0.4	1.7	—	0.8
Outbuilding/residential land	4.6	4.7	1.5	1.4	0.9	7.0	33.2	18.2
Other residential(d)	2.3	4.7	1.7	—	0.2	1.5	6.6	1.8
<i>Total residential</i>	65.1	62.2	67.3	29.3	7.1	67.9	39.7	27.9
Community								
Educational	—	—	4.0	4.6	0.8	4.9	0.4	2.3
Transport								
Terminal	—	—	0.7	0.7	4.2	0.1	2.0	1.6
Conveyance in transit	—	—	2.2	1.6	2.5	—	—	0.8
Car park	—	1.3	0.5	0.5	2.2	0.1	4.3	4.6
Other transport(e)	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.9	0.1
<i>Total transport</i>	—	1.3	3.5	2.8	9.0	0.2	7.2	7.1
Open space	2.7	—	1.8	2.7	1.4	—	0.6	1.6
Street/footpath	14.6	24.9	6.6	45.2	46.4	—	34.5	14.4
Other community location(f)	3.4	1.3	2.5	1.8	1.3	1.6	0.6	1.6
<i>Total community</i>	20.7	27.5	18.4	57.1	58.9	6.7	43.3	27.0
Other location								
Administrative/professional	1.1	—	0.4	0.5	0.4	4.0	1.4	1.3
Retail								
Service station	—	—	0.1	—	3.8	0.4	0.4	6.0
Other retail(g)	4.2	3.4	3.8	5.3	19.8	12.0	7.1	26.6
<i>Total retail</i>	4.2	3.4	3.9	5.3	23.7	12.4	7.5	32.6
Recreational	3.4	3.4	5.1	4.3	7.3	3.0	1.4	4.2
Other(h)	1.9	1.3	1.5	2.1	1.6	5.2	3.8	4.6
<i>Total Other</i>	10.7	8.2	10.8	12.2	32.9	24.6	14.0	42.7
Unspecified	3.4	2.1	3.5	1.4	1.0	0.8	3.0	2.4
Total	100.0	100.0	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). Includes all victim types.

(b) Counts for New South Wales may be inflated slightly (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 65).

(c) Western Australia data includes theft of caravans and trailers which are out of scope for this offence type.

(d) Includes dwelling, n.f.d. and residential location, n.f.d.

(e) Includes transport, n.f.d. and transport, n.e.c.

(f) Includes religious, health, justice, community location, n.e.c. and community location, n.f.d.

(g) Includes chemist/pharmacy, retail, n.f.d. and retail, n.e.c.

(h) Includes banking, wholesale, warehouses/storage, manufacturing, agricultural, other location, n.e.c. and other location, n.f.d.

2.5 VICTIMS(a), Location where offence occurred by selected offences, 2000–2009(b)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
MURDER (no.)										
Residential										
Dwelling(c)	171	185	163	156	149	156	171	153	r147	152
Outbuilding/residential land	21	19	17	12	13	5	7	5	14	12
Total residential(d)	192	204	183	175	174	164	184	164	r165	170
Community										
Transport(e)	5	3	7	8	8	3	7	3	3	3
Street/footpath	36	40	45	52	27	27	36	40	39	38
Other community location(f)(e)	31	23	39	27	28	35	22	15	18	13
Total community(g)	75	71	94	90	66	72	70	62	64	57
Retail	10	12	6	8	10	7	8	8	r12	12
Recreational	17	15	19	11	5	10	9	10	13	9
Other location(h)	9	4	10	9	8	5	4	5	6	7
Unspecified	10	4	5	9	3	3	5	5	3	9
Total(i)	313	310	317	302	266	261	280	254	r263	264
ATTEMPTED MURDER (no.)										
Residential										
Dwelling(c)	162	194	188	163	131	130	133	127	108	123
Outbuilding/residential land	30	20	17	25	24	12	15	18	r19	11
Total residential(d)	192	214	205	188	155	145	148	149	r133	145
Community										
Transport(e)	7	7	9	6	4	7	6	4	4	3
Street/footpath	121	117	95	88	83	67	42	56	r60	58
Other community location(f)(e)	21	29	43	25	32	22	8	8	12	4
Total community(g)	149	153	151	122	119	96	56	68	r76	65
Retail	25	47	17	14	16	6	10	14	8	9
Recreational	12	37	16	20	7	19	20	5	5	8
Other location(h)	10	5	8	11	7	3	4	7	8	3
Unspecified	3	4	3	5	7	4	4	3	3	5
Total(i)	391	460	400	360	311	273	242	246	r233	235

r revised

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

(b) Caution should be exercised in comparing data for most offences prior to 2009 as data have been impacted by business process changes. For more information see the Technical Note.

(c) Includes private, non-private and dwelling, n.f.d.

(d) Includes residential location, n.f.d.

(e) Data for 2007 are overstated for 'transport' and understated for 'other community location' due to inaccurate recording of location data in Queensland (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 79).

(f) Includes educational, health, religious, justice, open space and community location, n.e.c.

(g) Includes community location, n.f.d.

(h) Includes administrative/professional, banking, wholesale, warehousing/storage, manufacturing, agricultural and other location, n.f.d.

(i) Includes other location, n.e.c.

2.5 VICTIMS(a), Location where offence occurred by selected offences, 2000–2009(b) *continued*

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
SEXUAL ASSAULT (no.)										
Residential										
Dwelling(c)	10 091	10 996	11 811	11 377	12 370	11 885	12 615	12 594	12 850	12 168
Outbuilding/residential land	404	382	491	301	291	286	288	389	351	286
Total residential(d)	10 514	11 397	12 358	11 889	12 873	12 400	13 120	13 171	13 406	12 665
Community										
Transport(e)	558	585	586	633	622	613	597	743	643	649
Street/footpath	1 315	1 390	1 416	1 227	1 247	1 223	1 254	1 326	1 311	1 236
Other community location(f)(e)	1 478	1 540	1 685	1 665	1 784	1 674	1 577	1 567	1 634	1 488
Total community(g)	3 422	3 622	3 794	3 657	3 783	3 615	3 516	3 707	3 654	3 454
Retail	491	507	600	549	559	610	727	830	817	729
Recreational	836	902	889	910	916	946	1 086	1 047	986	953
Other location(h)	239	250	289	296	324	318	289	421	349	301
Unspecified	861	849	762	681	695	773	792	748	736	654
Total(i)	16 406	17 577	18 718	18 025	19 171	18 695	19 555	19 954	19 992	18 807
KIDNAPPING/ABDUCTION (no.) (j)										
Residential										
Dwelling(c)	117	142	142	177	169	178	240	206	r219	158
Outbuilding/residential land	31	34	9	8	8	5	13	6	12	8
Total residential(d)	148	176	151	188	181	183	256	212	r234	166
Community										
Transport(e)	54	102	53	38	48	38	29	29	29	16
Street/footpath	331	334	292	298	347	295	291	326	351	255
Other community location(f)(e)	38	41	83	85	88	107	38	53	56	51
Total community(g)	423	480	428	421	486	440	358	408	436	322
Retail	56	53	45	35	43	39	59	45	56	32
Recreational	31	42	35	26	31	44	37	26	30	24
Other location(h)	7	4	27	4	7	7	6	24	13	14
Unspecified	27	11	17	17	19	16	5	12	16	8
Total(i)	692	766	706	694	770	732	724	732	789	569

r revised

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

(b) Caution should be exercised in comparing data for most offences prior to 2009 as data have been impacted by business process changes. For more information see the Technical Note.

(c) Includes private, non-private and dwelling, n.f.d.

(d) Includes residential location, n.f.d.

(e) Data for 2007 are overstated for 'transport' and understated for 'other community location' due to inaccurate recording of location data in Queensland (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 79).

(f) Includes educational, health, religious, justice, open space and community location, n.e.c.

(g) Includes community location, n.f.d.

(h) Includes administrative/professional, banking, wholesale, warehousing/storage, manufacturing, agricultural and other location, n.f.d.

(i) Includes other location, n.e.c.

(j) Counts for New South Wales may be inflated slightly (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 65).

2.5 VICTIMS(a), Location where offence occurred by selected offences, 2000–2009(b) *continued*

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
ROBBERY (no.)										
Residential										
Dwelling(c)	1 353	1 626	1 326	1 262	1 143	1 085	1 271	1 511	r1 018	945
Outbuilding/residential land	192	170	161	117	86	100	132	170	134	134
Total residential(d)	1 550	1 809	1 504	1 398	1 238	1 203	1 421	1 702	r1 160	1 089
Community										
Transport(e)	2 796	3 074	2 332	2 069	1 640	1 505	1 439	1 500	1 509	1 373
Street/footpath	8 664	10 177	8 613	8 201	6 907	7 269	7 803	8 246	r7 919	7 073
Other community location(f)(e)	1 339	1 421	1 268	1 218	896	913	615	955	500	472
Total community(g)	12 838	14 713	12 268	11 544	9 480	9 723	9 914	10 751	r9 983	8 975
Retail	6 194	6 865	4 664	4 604	3 955	3 869	4 184	3 596	r3 622	3 604
Recreational	1 341	1 534	1 312	1 152	1 025	973	1 313	884	1 265	1 115
Other location(h)	738	839	736	560	416	412	311	853	r358	232
Unspecified	599	712	436	389	350	357	119	93	r99	154
Total(i)	23 336	26 591	20 989	19 709	16 513	16 573	17 375	17 996	r16 513	15 238
UNLAWFUL ENTRY WITH INTENT (no.)										
Residential										
Dwelling(c)	244 043	245 253	231 239	205 108	183 127	166 698	153 372	144 078	r142 682	133 889
Outbuilding/residential land	30 986	31 085	26 082	23 704	18 399	16 421	16 377	17 239	r16 378	15 592
Total residential(d)	275 821	277 158	258 157	232 023	204 053	185 563	172 025	164 343	r161 032	151 262
Community										
Transport(e)	2 311	2 334	1 960	1 545	1 090	975	752	1 182	788	455
Street/footpath	—	—	4	—	—	4	—	36	r65	5
Other community location(f)(e)	36 575	38 707	33 260	27 612	20 743	19 561	19 316	17 014	r16 817	14 482
Total community(g)	40 138	42 193	36 265	29 969	22 547	21 213	20 090	18 246	r17 843	14 960
Retail	52 547	54 845	46 811	42 361	37 580	34 368	32 601	30 274	r30 252	27 617
Recreational	11 562	12 475	11 062	9 789	7 998	7 681	7 212	6 782	7 008	6 679
Other location(h)	37 772	38 707	34 054	32 239	30 181	27 285	25 439	24 732	r21 739	18 671
Unspecified	8 629	7 031	5 175	5 480	4 547	4 219	3 423	3 055	r1 887	1 737
Total(i)	429 374	435 753	394 323	354 019	308 675	281 994	262 003	248 475	r241 760	222 664

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

r revised

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

(b) Caution should be exercised in comparing data for most offences prior to 2009 as data have been impacted by business process changes. For more information see the Technical Note.

(c) Includes private, non-private and dwelling, n.f.d.

(d) Includes residential location, n.f.d.

(e) Data for 2007 are overstated for 'transport' and understated for 'other community location' due to inaccurate recording of location data in Queensland (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 79).

(f) Includes educational, health, religious, justice, open space and community location, n.e.c.

(g) Includes community location, n.f.d.

(h) Includes administrative/professional, banking, wholesale, warehousing/storage, manufacturing, agricultural and other location, n.f.d.

(i) Includes other location, n.e.c.

2.5 VICTIMS(a), Location where offence occurred by selected offences, 2000–2009(b) *continued*

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT (no.) (c)										
Residential										
Dwelling(d)	—	374	—	—	—	45	45	313	r—	—
Outbuilding/residential land	26 078	28 299	26 058	25 752	23 283	22 063	26 395	22 607	r22 764	19 779
Total residential(e)	26 078	28 673	26 058	25 752	23 283	22 108	26 440	24 778	r24 762	23 692
Community										
Transport(f)	21 518	19 606	17 300	14 063	12 087	10 444	6 009	6 298	r6 539	4 289
Street/footpath	55 093	57 206	43 938	35 612	33 444	30 394	27 569	25 979	r23 642	20 589
Other community location(g)(f)	5 744	5 402	2 568	2 471	1 629	1 629	1 281	980	1 048	852
Total community(h)	82 517	82 374	63 928	52 246	47 224	42 532	34 919	33 332	r31 317	25 813
Retail	18 099	16 781	12 889	10 639	9 189	8 065	7 920	6 420	r5 655	4 486
Recreational	2 952	2 639	2 118	1 689	1 317	1 170	1 175	1 053	r907	814
Other location(i)	2 956	2 991	2 511	2 535	2 233	2 073	2 299	3 902	r3 548	2 189
Unspecified	5 591	5 700	5 298	4 739	4 107	3 914	1 063	1 069	r1 955	1 779
Total(j)	138 912	139 894	113 460	98 297	87 939	80 365	75 377	70 614	r68 264	59 649
OTHER THEFT (no.) (k)										
Residential										
Dwelling(d)	67 038	72 634	73 612	67 665	65 558	61 399	59 484	44 671	r45 487	39 646
Outbuilding/residential land	94 941	99 793	98 687	82 379	67 555	64 450	81 637	85 979	r85 234	87 132
Total residential(e)	162 830	173 209	174 757	152 453	135 653	128 498	143 395	133 037	r132 949	133 818
Community										
Transport(f)	71 064	69 605	64 113	60 963	52 533	48 456	38 250	41 255	r45 015	34 108
Street/footpath	121 287	122 288	109 917	99 532	87 801	81 258	80 340	78 197	r77 472	68 836
Other community location(g)(f)	44 336	44 412	44 427	40 243	33 017	30 297	31 151	26 672	r26 284	25 575
Total community(h)	238 558	238 100	220 382	202 215	174 733	161 277	150 461	146 840	r149 555	129 305
Retail	162 377	168 391	174 732	169 199	151 785	147 288	155 675	144 132	r150 054	156 138
Recreational	36 535	38 701	41 074	37 723	30 515	28 410	24 312	21 226	r20 442	19 928
Other location(i)	37 152	37 003	36 762	32 341	30 609	28 556	29 392	34 301	r30 793	22 983
Unspecified	40 566	41 168	30 519	27 682	23 353	22 163	8 636	10 669	r11 294	11 381
Total(j)	681 268	700 137	680 799	624 036	548 778	518 335	518 734	491 935	r497 053	478 807

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

r revised

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

(b) Caution should be exercised in comparing data for most offences prior to 2009 as data have been impacted by business process changes. For more information see the Technical Note.

(c) Western Australian data includes theft of caravans and trailers which are out of scope for this offence type.

(d) Includes private, non-private and dwelling, n.f.d.

(e) Includes residential location, n.f.d.

(f) Data for 2007 are overstated for 'transport' and understated for 'other community location' due to inaccurate recording of location data in Queensland (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 79).

(g) Includes educational, health, religious, justice, open space and community location, n.e.c.

(h) Includes community location, n.f.d.

(i) Includes administrative/professional, banking, wholesale, warehousing/storage, manufacturing, agricultural and other location, n.f.d.

(j) Includes other location, n.e.c.

(k) The offences included in other theft can vary between states and territories (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 58–135).

2.5 VICTIMS(a), Location where offence occurred by selected offences, 2000–2009(b) *continued*

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
MURDER (%)										
Residential										
Dwelling(c)	54.6	59.7	51.4	51.7	56.0	59.8	61.1	60.2	r55.9	57.6
Outbuilding/residential land	6.7	6.1	5.4	4.0	4.9	1.9	2.5	2.0	5.3	4.5
Total residential(d)	61.3	65.8	57.7	57.9	65.4	62.8	65.7	64.6	r62.7	64.4
Community										
Transport(e)	1.6	1.0	2.2	2.6	3.0	1.1	2.5	1.2	1.1	1.1
Street/footpath	11.5	12.9	14.2	17.2	10.2	10.3	12.9	15.7	14.8	14.4
Other community location(f)(e)	9.9	7.4	12.3	8.9	10.5	13.4	7.9	5.9	6.8	4.9
Total community(g)	24.0	22.9	29.7	29.8	24.8	27.6	25.0	24.4	24.3	21.6
Retail	3.2	3.9	1.9	2.6	3.8	2.7	2.9	3.1	r4.6	4.5
Recreational	5.4	4.8	6.0	3.6	1.9	3.8	3.2	3.9	4.9	3.4
Other location(h)	2.9	1.3	3.2	3.0	3.0	1.9	1.4	2.0	2.3	2.7
Unspecified	3.2	1.3	1.6	3.0	1.1	1.1	1.8	2.0	1.1	3.4
Total(i)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ATTEMPTED MURDER (%)										
Residential										
Dwelling(c)	41.4	42.2	47.0	45.3	42.1	47.6	55.0	51.6	46.4	52.3
Outbuilding/residential land	7.7	4.3	4.3	6.9	7.7	4.4	6.2	7.3	r8.2	4.7
Total residential(d)	49.1	46.5	51.3	52.2	49.8	53.1	61.2	60.6	r57.1	61.7
Community										
Transport(e)	1.8	1.5	2.3	1.7	1.3	2.6	2.5	1.6	1.7	1.3
Street/footpath	30.9	25.4	23.8	24.4	26.7	24.5	17.4	22.8	r25.8	24.7
Other community location(f)(e)	5.4	6.3	10.8	6.9	10.3	8.1	3.3	3.3	5.2	1.7
Total community(g)	38.1	33.3	37.8	33.9	38.3	35.2	23.1	27.6	r32.6	27.7
Retail	6.4	10.2	4.3	3.9	5.1	2.2	4.1	5.7	3.4	3.8
Recreational	3.1	8.0	4.0	5.6	2.3	7.0	8.3	2.0	2.1	3.4
Other location(h)	2.6	1.1	2.0	3.1	2.3	1.1	1.7	2.8	3.4	1.3
Unspecified	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.4	2.3	1.5	1.7	1.2	1.3	2.1
Total(i)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

r revised

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

(b) Caution should be exercised in comparing data for most offences prior to 2009 as data have been impacted by business process changes. For more information see the Technical Note.

(c) Includes private, non-private and dwelling, n.f.d.

(d) Includes residential location, n.f.d.

(e) Data for 2007 are overstated for 'transport' and understated for 'other community location' due to inaccurate recording of location data in Queensland (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 79).

(f) Includes educational, health, religious, justice, open space and community location, n.e.c.

(g) Includes community location, n.f.d.

(h) Includes administrative/professional, banking, wholesale, warehousing/storage, manufacturing, agricultural and other location, n.f.d.

(i) Includes other location, n.e.c.

2.5 VICTIMS(a), Location where offence occurred by selected offences, 2000–2009(b) *continued*

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
SEXUAL ASSAULT (%)										
Residential										
Dwelling(c)	61.5	62.6	63.1	63.1	64.5	63.6	64.5	63.1	64.3	64.7
Outbuilding/residential land	2.5	2.2	2.6	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.9	1.8	1.5
Total residential(d)	64.1	64.8	66.0	66.0	67.1	66.3	67.1	66.0	67.1	67.3
Community										
Transport(e)	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.5	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.7	3.2	3.5
Street/footpath	8.0	7.9	7.6	6.8	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.6	6.6	6.6
Other community location(f)(e)	9.0	8.8	9.0	9.2	9.3	9.0	8.1	7.9	8.2	7.9
Total community(g)	20.9	20.6	20.3	20.3	19.7	19.3	18.0	18.6	18.3	18.4
Retail	3.0	2.9	3.2	3.0	2.9	3.3	3.7	4.2	4.1	3.9
Recreational	5.1	5.1	4.7	5.0	4.8	5.1	5.6	5.2	4.9	5.1
Other location(h)	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.5	2.1	1.7	1.6
Unspecified	5.2	4.8	4.1	3.8	3.6	4.1	4.1	3.7	3.7	3.5
Total(i)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
KIDNAPPING/ABDUCTION (%) (j)										
Residential										
Dwelling(c)	16.9	18.5	20.1	25.5	21.9	24.3	33.1	28.1	r27.8	27.8
Outbuilding/residential land	4.5	4.4	1.3	1.2	1.0	0.7	1.8	0.8	1.5	1.4
Total residential(d)	21.4	23.0	21.4	27.1	23.5	25.0	35.4	29.0	r29.7	29.2
Community										
Transport(e)	7.8	13.3	7.5	5.5	6.2	5.2	4.0	4.0	3.7	2.8
Street/footpath	47.8	43.6	41.4	42.9	45.1	40.3	40.2	44.5	44.5	44.8
Other community location(f)(e)	5.5	5.4	11.8	12.2	11.4	14.6	5.2	7.2	7.1	9.0
Total community(g)	61.1	62.7	60.6	60.7	63.1	60.1	49.4	55.7	55.3	56.6
Retail	8.1	6.9	6.4	5.0	5.6	5.3	8.1	6.1	7.1	5.6
Recreational	4.5	5.5	5.0	3.7	4.0	6.0	5.1	3.6	3.8	4.2
Other location(h)	1.0	0.5	3.8	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.8	3.3	1.6	2.5
Unspecified	3.9	1.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.2	0.7	1.6	2.0	1.4
Total(i)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

r revised

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

(b) Caution should be exercised in comparing data for most offences prior to 2009 as data have been impacted by business process changes. For more information see the Technical Note.

(c) Includes private, non-private and dwelling, n.f.d.

(d) Includes residential location, n.f.d.

(e) Data for 2007 are overstated for 'transport' and understated for 'other community location' due to inaccurate recording of location data in Queensland (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 79).

(f) Includes educational, health, religious, justice, open space and community location, n.e.c.

(g) Includes community location, n.f.d.

(h) Includes administrative/professional, banking, wholesale, warehousing/storage, manufacturing, agricultural and other location, n.f.d.

(i) Includes other location, n.e.c.

(j) Counts for New South Wales may be inflated slightly (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 65).

2.5

VICTIMS(a), Location where offence occurred by selected offences, 2000–2009(b) *continued*

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
ROBBERY (%)										
Residential										
Dwelling(c)	5.8	6.1	6.3	6.4	6.9	6.5	7.3	8.4	r6.2	6.2
Outbuilding/residential land	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9
Total residential(d)	6.6	6.8	7.2	7.1	7.5	7.3	8.2	9.5	r7.0	7.1
Community										
Transport(e)	12.0	11.6	11.1	10.5	9.9	9.1	8.3	8.3	9.1	9.0
Street/footpath	37.1	38.3	41.0	41.6	41.8	43.9	44.9	45.8	r48.0	46.4
Other community location(f)(e)	5.7	5.3	6.0	6.2	5.4	5.5	3.5	5.3	3.0	3.1
Total community(g)	55.0	55.3	58.4	58.6	57.4	58.7	57.1	59.7	r60.5	58.9
Retail	26.5	25.8	22.2	23.4	24.0	23.3	24.1	20.0	r21.9	23.7
Recreational	5.7	5.8	6.3	5.8	6.2	5.9	7.6	4.9	7.7	7.3
Other location(h)	3.2	3.2	3.5	2.8	2.5	2.5	1.8	4.7	r2.2	1.5
Unspecified	2.6	2.7	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.2	0.7	0.5	r0.6	1.0
Total(i)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

UNLAWFUL ENTRY WITH INTENT (%)

Residential										
Dwelling(c)	56.8	56.3	58.6	57.9	59.3	59.1	58.5	58.0	r59.0	60.1
Outbuilding/residential land	7.2	7.1	6.6	6.7	6.0	5.8	6.3	6.9	r6.8	7.0
Total residential(d)	64.2	63.6	65.5	65.5	66.1	65.8	65.7	66.1	r66.6	67.9
Community										
Transport(e)	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2
Street/footpath	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	r—	—
Other community location(f)(e)	8.5	8.9	8.4	7.8	6.7	6.9	7.4	6.8	r7.0	6.5
Total community(g)	9.3	9.7	9.2	8.5	7.3	7.5	7.7	7.3	r7.4	6.7
Retail	12.2	12.6	11.9	12.0	12.2	12.2	12.4	12.2	r12.5	12.4
Recreational	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.9	3.0
Other location(h)	8.8	8.9	8.6	9.1	9.8	9.7	9.7	10.0	r9.0	8.4
Unspecified	2.0	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.2	r0.8	0.8
Total(i)	100.0	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)

r revised

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

(b) Caution should be exercised in comparing data for most offences prior to 2009 as data have been impacted by business process changes. For more information see the Technical Note.

(c) Includes private, non-private and dwelling, n.f.d.

(d) Includes residential location, n.f.d.

(e) Data for 2007 are overstated for 'transport' and understated for 'other community location' due to inaccurate recording of location data in Queensland (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 79).

(f) Includes educational, health, religious, justice, open space and community location, n.e.c.

(g) Includes community location, n.f.d.

(h) Includes administrative/professional, banking, wholesale, warehousing/storage, manufacturing, agricultural and other location, n.f.d.

(i) Includes other location, n.e.c.

2.5 VICTIMS(a), Location where offence occurred by selected offences, 2000–2009(b) *continued*

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT (%) (c)										
Residential										
Dwelling(d)	—	0.3	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.4	r—	—
Outbuilding/residential land	18.8	20.2	23.0	26.2	26.5	27.5	35.0	32.0	r33.3	33.2
Total residential(e)	18.8	20.5	23.0	26.2	26.5	27.5	35.1	35.1	r36.3	39.7
Community										
Transport(f)	15.5	14.0	15.2	14.3	13.7	13.0	8.0	8.9	r9.6	7.2
Street/footpath	39.7	40.9	38.7	36.2	38.0	37.8	36.6	36.8	r34.6	34.5
Other community location(g) (f)	4.1	3.9	2.3	2.5	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.4
Total community(h)	59.4	58.9	56.3	53.2	53.7	52.9	46.3	47.2	r45.9	43.3
Retail	13.0	12.0	11.4	10.8	10.4	10.0	10.5	9.1	r8.3	7.5
Recreational	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	r1.3	1.4
Other location(i)	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.6	2.5	2.6	3.1	5.5	r5.2	3.7
Unspecified	4.0	4.1	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.9	1.4	1.5	r2.9	3.0
Total(j)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
OTHER THEFT (%) (k)										
Residential										
Dwelling(d)	9.8	10.4	10.8	10.8	11.9	11.8	11.5	9.1	r9.2	8.3
Outbuilding/residential land	13.9	14.3	14.5	13.2	12.3	12.4	15.7	17.5	r17.1	18.2
Total residential(e)	23.9	24.7	25.7	24.4	24.7	24.8	27.6	27.0	r26.7	27.9
Community										
Transport(f)	10.4	9.9	9.4	9.8	9.6	9.3	7.4	8.4	r9.1	7.1
Street/footpath	17.8	17.5	16.1	15.9	16.0	15.7	15.5	15.9	r15.6	14.4
Other community location(g) (f)	6.5	6.3	6.5	6.4	6.0	5.8	6.0	5.4	r5.3	5.3
Total community(h)	35.0	34.0	32.4	32.4	31.8	31.1	29.0	29.8	r30.1	27.0
Retail	23.8	24.1	25.7	27.1	27.7	28.4	30.0	29.3	r30.2	32.6
Recreational	5.4	5.5	6.0	6.0	5.6	5.5	4.7	4.3	r4.1	4.2
Other location(i)	5.5	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.6	5.5	5.7	7.0	r6.2	4.8
Unspecified	6.0	5.9	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.3	1.7	2.2	r2.3	2.4
Total(j)	100.0	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)

r revised

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

(b) Caution should be exercised in comparing data for most offences prior to 2009 as data have been impacted by business process changes. For more information see the Technical Note.

(c) Western Australian data includes theft of caravans and trailers which are out of scope for this offence type.

(d) Includes private, non-private and dwelling, n.f.d.

(e) Includes residential location, n.f.d.

(f) Data for 2007 are overstated for 'transport' and understated for 'other community location' due to inaccurate recording of location data in Queensland (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 79).

(g) Includes educational, health, religious, justice, open space and community location, n.e.c.

(h) Includes community location, n.f.d.

(i) Includes administrative/professional, banking, wholesale, warehousing/storage, manufacturing, agricultural and other location, n.f.d.

(j) Includes other location, n.e.c.

(k) The offences included in other theft can vary between states and territories (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 58–135).

2.6 VICTIMS(a), Use of weapon in commission of offence by selected offences

	<i>Murder</i>	<i>Attempted murder</i>	<i>Sexual assault</i>	<i>Kidnapping/ abduction(b)</i>	<i>Robbery</i>
NUMBER					
Weapon used					
Firearm	30	43	23	6	1 081
Knife	94	87	116	56	2 914
Syringe	—	—	—	—	155
Bottle/glass	—	5	8	—	226
Bat/bar/club	8	6	8	9	522
Chemical	3	3	12	—	11
Other weapon	21	38	80	18	1 058
Weapon n.f.d	15	—	38	7	543
<i>Total weapon used</i>	<i>171</i>	<i>182</i>	<i>285</i>	<i>96</i>	<i>6 510</i>
No weapon used	85	54	18 439	470	8 685
Unspecified(c)	5	—	83	3	43
Total	261	236	18 807	569	15 238

	PROPORTION (%)				
Weapon used					
Firearm	11.5	18.2	0.1	1.1	7.1
Knife	36.0	36.9	0.6	9.8	19.1
Syringe	—	—	—	—	1.0
Bottle/glass	—	2.1	—	—	1.5
Bat/bar/club	3.1	2.5	—	1.6	3.4
Chemical	1.1	1.3	0.1	—	0.1
Other weapon	8.0	16.1	0.4	3.2	6.9
Weapon n.f.d	5.7	—	0.2	1.2	3.6
<i>Total weapon used</i>	<i>65.5</i>	<i>77.1</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>16.9</i>	<i>42.7</i>
No weapon used	32.6	22.9	98.0	82.6	57.0
Unspecified(c)	1.9	—	0.4	0.5	0.3
Total	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). Includes all victim types.
- (b) Counts for New South Wales may be inflated slightly (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 65).
- (c) Includes 'unknown' and 'not stated/inadequately described'.

2.7 VICTIMS(a), Use of weapon in commission of offence, 2001–2009(b)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
MURDER (no.)									
Weapon used(c)									
Firearm	50	42	37	32	23	46	34	31	30
Knife	90	72	86	69	78	95	81	87	94
Syringe	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bottle/glass	na	na	—	—	—	—	3	3	—
Bat/bar/club	na	na	—	—	3	6	12	3	8
Chemical	na	na	—	—	—	3	—	3	3
Other weapon	43	37	41	36	35	23	21	35	21
Weapon n.f.d	3	14	10	12	16	7	7	11	15
<i>Total weapon used</i>	<i>186</i>	<i>165</i>	<i>174</i>	<i>149</i>	<i>155</i>	<i>180</i>	<i>158</i>	<i>173</i>	<i>171</i>
No weapon used	110	142	123	106	104	101	91	r88	85
Unspecified(d)	15	10	4	9	—	—	6	—	5
Total	311	317	301	264	259	281	255	261	261

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
ATTEMPTED MURDER (no.)									
Weapon used(c)									
Firearm	132	87	73	71	47	60	37	71	43
Knife	151	142	115	100	81	86	100	r74	87
Syringe	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Bottle/glass	na	na	—	—	5	—	—	—	5
Bat/bar/club	na	na	—	—	5	6	8	4	6
Chemical	na	na	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Other weapon	88	53	61	45	38	24	16	28	38
Weapon n.f.d	—	19	24	12	16	—	—	4	—
<i>Total weapon used</i>	<i>371</i>	<i>301</i>	<i>273</i>	<i>228</i>	<i>195</i>	<i>176</i>	<i>161</i>	<i>r184</i>	<i>182</i>
No weapon used	87	96	86	84	76	65	84	r49	54
Unspecified(d)	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	3	—
Total	458	400	359	312	271	241	248	236	236

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
SEXUAL ASSAULT (no.)									
Weapon used(c)									
Firearm	37	29	9	15	38	30	29	29	23
Knife	174	142	120	131	146	150	117	111	116
Syringe	4	4	7	5	6	3	5	3	—
Bottle/glass	na	na	3	—	6	8	5	8	8
Bat/bar/club	na	na	—	—	7	17	11	8	8
Chemical	na	na	—	—	—	31	27	—	12
Other weapon	103	92	104	79	72	78	66	67	80
Weapon n.f.d	7	3	7	8	47	40	10	66	38
<i>Total weapon used</i>	<i>325</i>	<i>270</i>	<i>250</i>	<i>238</i>	<i>322</i>	<i>357</i>	<i>270</i>	<i>291</i>	<i>285</i>
No weapon used	15 496	16 620	16 726	17 929	17 477	19 071	19 575	19 577	18 439
Unspecified(d)	880	971	1 050	1 004	896	128	109	124	83
Total	16 701	17 861	18 026	19 171	18 695	19 556	19 954	19 993	18 807

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

na not available

r revised

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

(b) Caution should be exercised in comparing data for most offences prior to 2009 as data have been impacted by business process changes. For more information see the Technical Note.

(c) Prior to 2003, bottle/glass, bat/bar/club, and chemical were not captured separately, and were included in 'other weapon'.

(d) Includes 'unknown' and 'not stated/inadequately described'.

2.7 VICTIMS(a), Use of weapon in commission of offence, 2001–2009(b) *continued* . .

2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009

KIDNAPPING/ABDUCTION (no.)(c)

Weapon used(d)	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Firearm	69	35	22	17	9	36	23	24	6
Knife	61	62	61	48	67	70	28	r57	56
Syringe	10	3	—	—	—	3	3	3	—
Bottle/glass	na	na	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Bat/bar/club	na	na	—	—	—	5	7	—	9
Chemical	na	na	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other weapon	23	24	18	19	23	15	10	19	18
Weapon n.f.d	—	7	15	13	14	3	—	—	7
Total weapon used	163	131	116	97	113	135	71	r103	96
No weapon used(e)	597	572	575	664	611	590	661	r416	470
Unspecified(f)(e)	6	3	3	6	4	3	3	269	3
Total	766	706	694	767	731	728	735	r788	569

ROBBERY (no.)(g)

Weapon used(d)	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Firearm	1 704	1 178	1 102	913	744	1 202	1 151	r1 048	1 081
Knife	5 982	4 051	3 748	2 960	3 142	3 734	3 615	r3 225	2 914
Syringe	936	349	357	324	277	219	214	177	155
Bottle/glass	na	na	—	—	60	206	267	246	226
Bat/bar/club	na	na	—	—	178	610	407	503	522
Chemical	na	na	—	—	6	9	8	19	11
Other weapon	1 504	1 293	1 227	1 097	915	1 094	1 310	923	1 058
Weapon n.f.d	1 107	969	755	736	817	522	685	584	543
Total weapon used	11 233	7 840	7 189	6 030	6 139	7 596	7 657	r6 725	6 510
No weapon used(e)	15 273	13 080	12 335	10 103	10 062	9 717	10 263	r9 732	8 685
Unspecified(f)	85	69	185	380	370	62	76	56	43
Total	26 591	20 989	19 709	16 513	16 571	17 375	17 996	r16 513	15 238

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

na not available

r revised

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

(b) Caution should be exercised in comparing data for most offences prior to 2009 as data have been impacted by business process changes. For more information see the Technical Note.

(c) Some data for 2007 have been imputed (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 60).

(d) Prior to 2003, bottle/glass, bat/bar/club, and chemical were not captured separately, and were included in 'other weapon'.

(e) Caution should be exercised in comparing 2008 data with other periods (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 59).

(f) Includes 'unknown' and 'not stated/inadequately described'.

(g) Data prior to 2005 are no longer comparable. Caution should also be exercised when comparing 2006 to 2007 (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 61).

2.7 VICTIMS(a), Use of weapon in commission of offence, 2001–2009(b) *continued* . .

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
MURDER (%)									
Weapon used(c)									
Firearm	16.1	13.2	12.3	12.1	8.9	16.4	13.3	11.9	11.5
Knife	28.9	22.7	28.6	26.1	30.1	33.8	31.8	33.3	36.0
Syringe	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bottle/glass	na	na	—	—	—	—	1.2	1.1	—
Bat/bar/club	na	na	—	—	1.2	2.1	4.7	1.1	3.1
Chemical	na	na	—	—	—	1.1	—	1.1	1.1
Other weapon	13.8	11.7	13.6	13.6	13.5	8.2	8.2	13.4	8.0
Weapon n.f.d	1.0	4.4	3.3	4.5	6.2	2.5	2.7	4.2	5.7
<i>Total weapon used</i>	<i>59.8</i>	<i>52.1</i>	<i>57.8</i>	<i>56.4</i>	<i>59.8</i>	<i>64.1</i>	<i>62.0</i>	<i>66.3</i>	<i>65.5</i>
No weapon used	35.4	44.8	40.9	40.2	40.2	35.9	35.7	r33.7	32.6
Unspecified(d)	4.8	3.2	1.3	3.4	—	—	2.4	—	1.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ATTEMPTED MURDER (%)									
Weapon used(c)									
Firearm	28.8	21.8	20.3	22.8	17.3	24.9	14.9	30.1	18.2
Knife	33.0	35.5	32.0	32.1	29.9	35.7	40.3	r31.4	36.9
Syringe	—	—	—	—	1.1	—	—	—	—
Bottle/glass	na	na	—	—	1.8	—	—	—	2.1
Bat/bar/club	na	na	—	—	1.8	2.5	3.2	1.7	2.5
Chemical	na	na	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	1.3
Other weapon	19.2	13.3	17.0	14.4	14.0	10.0	6.5	11.9	16.1
Weapon n.f.d	0.4	4.8	6.7	3.8	5.9	—	—	1.7	—
<i>Total weapon used</i>	<i>81.4</i>	<i>75.3</i>	<i>76.0</i>	<i>73.1</i>	<i>72.0</i>	<i>73.0</i>	<i>64.9</i>	<i>r78.0</i>	<i>77.1</i>
No weapon used	19.0	24.0	24.0	26.9	28.0	27.0	33.9	r20.8	22.9
Unspecified(d)	—	0.8	—	—	—	—	1.2	1.3	—
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SEXUAL ASSAULT (%)									
Weapon used(c)									
Firearm	0.2	0.2	—	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Knife	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6
Syringe	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bottle/glass	na	na	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bat/bar/club	na	na	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—
Chemical	na	na	—	—	—	0.2	0.1	—	0.1
Other weapon	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4
Weapon n.f.d	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2
<i>Total weapon used</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>1.5</i>
No weapon used	92.8	93.1	92.8	93.5	93.5	97.5	98.1	97.9	98.0
Unspecified(d)	5.3	5.4	5.8	5.2	4.8	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.4
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)

na not available

r revised

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

(b) Caution should be exercised in comparing data for most offences prior to 2009 as data have been impacted by business process changes. For more information see the Technical Note.

(c) Prior to 2003, bottle/glass, bat/bar/club, and chemical were not captured separately, and were included in 'other weapon'.

(d) Includes 'unknown' and 'not stated/inadequately described'.

2.7 VICTIMS(a), Use of weapon in commission of offence, 2001–2009(b) *continued* . .

2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009

KIDNAPPING/ABDUCTION (%) (c)

Weapon used(d)	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Firearm	9.0	5.0	3.2	2.2	1.2	4.9	3.1	3.0	1.1
Knife	8.0	8.8	8.8	6.3	9.2	9.6	3.8	r7.2	9.8
Syringe	1.3	0.4	—	—	—	0.4	0.4	0.4	—
Bottle/glass	na	na	—	—	—	0.4	—	—	—
Bat/bar/club	na	na	—	—	—	0.7	1.0	—	1.6
Chemical	na	na	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other weapon	3.0	3.4	2.6	2.5	3.1	2.1	1.4	2.4	3.2
Weapon n.f.d	—	1.0	2.2	1.7	1.9	0.4	—	—	1.2
<i>Total weapon used</i>	<i>21.3</i>	<i>18.6</i>	<i>16.7</i>	<i>12.7</i>	<i>15.5</i>	<i>18.5</i>	<i>9.7</i>	<i>r13.1</i>	<i>16.9</i>
No weapon used(e)	77.8	81.0	82.9	86.6	83.6	81.0	89.9	r52.8	82.6
Unspecified(f)(e)	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.4	34.1	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

ROBBERY (%) (g)

Weapon used(d)	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Firearm	6.4	5.6	5.6	5.5	4.5	6.9	6.4	r6.3	7.1
Knife	22.5	19.3	19.0	17.9	19.0	21.5	20.1	r19.5	19.1
Syringe	3.5	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0
Bottle/glass	na	na	—	—	0.4	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.5
Bat/bar/club	na	na	—	—	1.1	3.5	2.3	3.0	3.4
Chemical	na	na	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.1	0.1
Other weapon	5.7	6.2	6.2	6.6	5.5	6.3	7.3	5.6	6.9
Weapon n.f.d	4.2	4.6	3.8	4.5	4.9	3.0	3.8	3.5	3.6
<i>Total weapon used</i>	<i>42.2</i>	<i>37.4</i>	<i>36.5</i>	<i>36.5</i>	<i>37.0</i>	<i>43.7</i>	<i>42.5</i>	<i>r40.7</i>	<i>42.7</i>
No weapon used(e)	57.4	62.3	62.6	61.2	60.7	55.9	57.0	r58.9	57.0
Unspecified(f)	0.3	0.3	0.9	2.3	2.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
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)

na not available

r revised

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

(b) Caution should be exercised in comparing data for most offences prior to 2009 as data have been impacted by business process changes. For more information see the Technical Note.

(c) Some data for 2007 have been imputed (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 60).

(d) Prior to 2003, bottle/glass, bat/bar/club, and chemical were not captured separately, and were included in 'other weapon'.

(e) Caution should be exercised in comparing 2008 data with other periods (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 59).

(f) Includes 'unknown' and 'not stated/inadequately described'.

(g) Data prior to 2005 are no longer comparable. Caution should also be exercised when comparing 2006 to 2007 (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 61).

2.8 VICTIMS(a), Selected offences by outcome of investigation at 30 days

	FINALISED				
	Investigation not finalised	No offender proceeded against	Offender proceeded against	Total finalised(c)	Total(b)
NUMBER					
Homicide and related offences(d)					
Murder	68	13	181	194	262
Attempted murder	51	11	175	186	237
Manslaughter	12	—	18	18	30
Total homicide and related offences	131	24	374	398	529
Sexual assault	11 066	4 002	3 731	7 741	18 807
Kidnapping/abduction(e)	363	67	138	205	568
Robbery					
Armed robbery	4 395	213	1 900	2 113	6 508
Unarmed robbery	6 248	499	1 976	2 480	8 728
Total robbery	10 643	712	3 876	4 593	15 236
Blackmail/extortion	458	57	127	184	642
Unlawful entry with intent					
Involving the taking of property	140 843	2 665	12 653	15 476	156 319
Other	58 450	1 359	6 460	7 895	66 345
Total unlawful entry with intent	199 293	4 024	19 113	23 371	222 664
Motor vehicle theft(f)	51 403	2 281	5 951	8 246	59 649
Other theft(g)	388 572	11 433	67 691	79 245	478 807
PROPORTION (%)					
Homicide and related offences(d)					
Murder	26.0	5.0	69.1	74.0	100.0
Attempted murder	21.5	4.6	73.8	78.5	100.0
Manslaughter	40.0	—	60.0	60.0	100.0
Total homicide and related offences	24.8	4.5	70.7	75.2	100.0
Sexual assault	58.8	21.3	19.8	41.2	100.0
Kidnapping/abduction(e)	63.9	11.8	24.3	36.1	100.0
Robbery					
Armed robbery	67.5	3.3	29.2	32.5	100.0
Unarmed robbery	71.6	5.7	22.6	28.4	100.0
Total robbery	69.9	4.7	25.4	30.1	100.0
Blackmail/extortion	71.3	8.9	19.8	28.7	100.0
Unlawful entry with intent					
Involving the taking of property	90.1	1.7	8.1	9.9	100.0
Other	88.1	2.0	9.7	11.9	100.0
Total unlawful entry with intent	89.5	1.8	8.6	10.5	100.0
Motor vehicle theft(f)	86.2	3.8	10.0	13.8	100.0
Other theft(g)	81.2	2.4	14.1	16.6	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). Includes all victim types.

(b) Includes unknown outcomes of investigation.

(c) Includes miscellaneous methods of finalisation.

(d) The offence of driving causing death is no longer available at the national level as not all jurisdictions can supply this information.

(e) Counts for New South Wales may be inflated slightly (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 65).

(f) Western Australia data includes theft of caravans and trailers which are out of scope for this offence type.

(g) The offences included in other theft can vary between states and territories (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 58–135).

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents state and territory statistics on incidents of victimisation for a selected range of offences that came to the attention of state and territory police and were recorded by them in the period 1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009. Data includes: a time series on the victimisation counts for selected offences for all states and territories (Tables 3.1 to 3.8); relationship of the offender to the victim for selected states and territories for 2009 (Tables 3.9 to 3.20); and Indigenous status for selected states and territories for 2009 (Tables 3.21 to 3.32).

As mentioned in previous chapters, caution should be exercised when comparing 2009 data to previous years as a number of business process changes have been implemented in 2009. The size of the movements between 2008 and 2009 published data may be overstated for most jurisdictions. For more information see Chapter 2, Explanatory Notes paragraphs 21–23 and 25–27 and the Technical Note on page 96. The Technical Note provides a more accurate representation of change between these periods.

Data for the offence of assault are not comparable across jurisdictions and therefore should not be compared. Refer to paragraphs 12–17 of the Explanatory Notes.

RELATIONSHIP OF
OFFENDER TO VICTIM

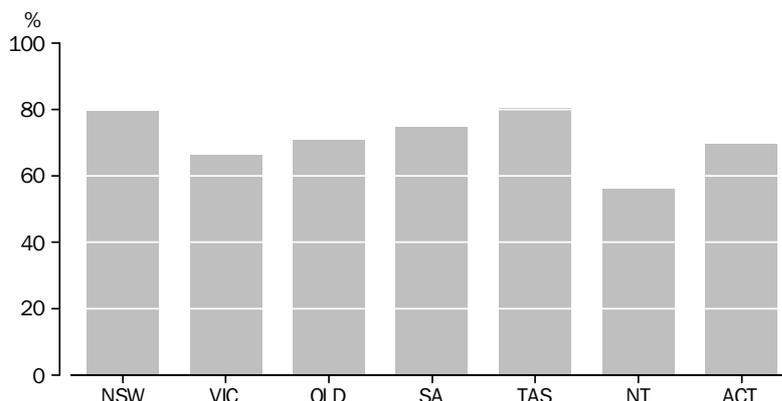
Relationship of offender to victim data are presented for all states and territories, except for Western Australia for 2009. The quality of the data for offence types varied across jurisdictions, therefore the range of offences reported in the chapter may be limited for some jurisdictions. Data are not published for those with high proportions of unknowns. In some cases the data are not presented due to confidentiality. For more information see paragraphs 30–33 of the Explanatory Notes.

Summary

Across the selected states and territories where data are available, the offender was known to the victim in at least half of all homicide offences. In contrast, for those jurisdictions who were able to report about robbery, the offender was a stranger to the majority of robbery victims. At least half of all sexual assault victims knew their offender.

Summary continued

VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT, Proportion of victims who knew the offender by selected states and territories(a)



(a) Excludes Western Australia

New South Wales

In 2009, there were 145 victims of homicide in New South Wales. Most victims of homicide knew their offender (78 victims or 53%). Of the 41 (29%) victims of homicide who had familial relationships with the offender, 14 were partners (10%), and 27 were other family members (18%).

Of the 75,928 assaults in New South Wales: 35% of victims identified the offender as a stranger; 33% identified non-family members as the offender; while 29% identified family members as the offender. These proportions are the same as those recorded in 2008. More females than males identified a partner as the offender for assault (16% of female victims, 3% of male victims).

In 2009, there were 7,208 sexual assault victims in New South Wales. Victims of sexual assault knew their offender in 79% of cases (5,726 victims), with 39% having a familial relationship with the offender (2,805 victims). Males and females were similarly likely to identify a family member as the offender for sexual assault (42% of male victims, and 38% of female victims).

Victoria

Of the 28,298 victims of assault recorded in Victoria in 2009, 44% (12,388) reported knowing their offender. More female victims knew their offender than male victims (63% and 31% respectively). However, for sexual assault offences, which totalled 3,354 victims in 2009, a higher proportion of male victims knew their offender than female victims (73% and 66% respectively).

Queensland

In 2009, of the 20,512 victims of assaults recorded in Queensland, more than half (53%) of the victims knew their offender. Victims of assault reported the offender to be a current partner in 7% of cases (1,324 victims). More than two thirds (68%) of female victims of assault knew their offender, while for males it was 44%. For 31% of female assault victims, the offender was a family member, whilst for males the proportion was 9%.

In 2009, there were 4,388 sexual assault victims; most victims knew their offender (71% or 3,096 victims). A family member was the offender in the case of 1,298 victims (30%). Of the 44 kidnapping/abduction victims, most (86%) did not know the offender.

South Australia

In 2009, there were 16,651 victims of assault in South Australia. A quarter (25%) of the victims of assault had a familial relationship with the offender, with 11% (1,873 victims) identifying their partner as the offender. More female victims of assault identified a family member as the offender (43%) than male victims (11%).

Of the total number of victims of sexual assault (1,488 victims), 26% (386 victims) identified a family member as the offender, while 5% (77 victims) identified an ex-partner as the offender. Just over half the victims (54% or 20 victims) of kidnapping/abduction knew the offender; family members were identified as the offender by 16% of victims for this offence type. The vast majority of victims (91% or 958 victims) of robbery did not know their offender.

Tasmania

There were 3,527 victims of assault in Tasmania in 2009. Most victims of assault knew their offender (66% or 2,323 victims); 15% (or 522) of victims identified a partner as their offender, while 9% (323 victims) identified an ex-partner as their offender. The proportion of females who identified a partner as their offender (27%) for assault was much higher than for males (4%).

The vast majority of sexual assault victims knew their offender (80% or 110 victims); 23% (32 victims) identified a family member as the offender. The majority of female and male victims of sexual assault knew their offenders (81% and 77% respectively).

Northern Territory

Of the total number of victims of assault in the Northern Territory (6,265 victims), 70% (4,352) of victims knew the offender, and 44% (2,755) of victims identified a family member as the offender. Partners were identified as the offender by 32% (1,996) of victims, while ex-partners comprised 7% (437) of victims for this offence type.

A large proportion of female victims of assault (46% or 1,781 victims) reported that the offender was their partner.

A higher proportion of male victims (66%) of sexual assault identified the offender as someone they knew compared with female victims (55%).

Australian Capital Territory

In 2009 there were 2,159 victims of assault in the Australian Capital Territory. Just over half (54%) or 1,163 victims of assault knew their offender; 13% (277 victims) identified their partner as the offender. Female victims of assault identified a current partner (26%), or ex-partner (11%) as their offender, whereas most male victims had a higher proportion of strangers as their assailant (43%).

Just over a fifth (22%), or 41 sexual assault victims had a familial relationship with the offender.

INDIGENOUS VICTIMS OF CRIME

Data about Indigenous victims for a selected range of person offences are presented for four jurisdictions (New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, and the Northern Territory). Data for other jurisdictions are not yet of sufficient quality to report on. For more information see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 28–29.

New South Wales

As at 30 June 2009 Indigenous persons comprised 2% (161,972 Indigenous persons) of the total New South Wales population. In 2009 there were 75,928 victims of assault in New South Wales; 7% or 5,224 of these victims were Indigenous. The assault victimisation rate for Indigenous persons was 3,225 victims per 100,000 Indigenous persons. In contrast, the non-Indigenous victimisation rate was 966 victims per 100,000 non-Indigenous persons.

Indigenous persons comprised 8% (542 victims) of the 7,210 victims of sexual assault in New South Wales in 2009. The Indigenous victimisation rate for sexual assault was 335 victims for every 100,000 Indigenous persons. This rate was nearly four times higher than the non-Indigenous rate (91 victims per 100,000 non-Indigenous persons).

In 2009, 87% (4,560) of Indigenous victims of assault and 85% (463) of Indigenous victims of sexual assault reported that the offender was known to them; for non-Indigenous victims the proportions were 60% (40,363) and 79% (4,972) respectively. A family member was the offender for almost half (48%) of Indigenous assault victims, compared with 28% for non-Indigenous assault victims. This was also the situation for Indigenous sexual assault victims where 49% of offenders were a family member, compared to 38% for non-Indigenous sexual assault victims.

With the exception of blackmail/extortion and robbery, Indigenous persons had a higher victimisation rate than non-Indigenous persons for all offences reported in this publication.

Queensland

As at 30 June 2009 Indigenous persons comprised 4% (156,517 Indigenous persons) of the Queensland population. In Queensland there were 2,534 Indigenous victims of assault, comprising 12% of all victims of assault in this state in 2009. The assault victimisation rate for Indigenous persons was 1,619 victims per 100,000 Indigenous persons, about four times higher than the non-Indigenous victimisation rate (380 victims per 100,000 non-Indigenous persons).

Indigenous persons comprised 11% (489 victims) of the 4,387 victims of sexual assault in Queensland in 2009. The Indigenous victimisation rate for sexual assault was 312 victims per 100,000 Indigenous persons which was four times higher than the non-Indigenous rate (77 victims per 100,000 non-Indigenous persons).

In Queensland, 81% (2,048) of Indigenous victims of assault and 76% (370) of Indigenous victims of sexual assault reported that the offender was known to them; for non-Indigenous victims the proportions were 49% (7,863) and 71% (2,320) respectively. A family member was the offender for 46% of Indigenous assault victims, compared with 13% for non-Indigenous assault victims. Lower proportions were recorded for Indigenous sexual assault victims where 36% of offenders were a family member, compared to 28% for non-Indigenous sexual assault victims.

South Australia

As at 30 June 2009 Indigenous persons comprised 2% (29,785 Indigenous persons) of the South Australian population. In South Australia, there were 1,760 Indigenous victims of assault, comprising 11% of all victims of assault in this state during 2009. The assault victimisation rate for Indigenous persons was 5,909 victims per 100,000 Indigenous persons, nearly seven times higher than the non-Indigenous victimisation rate (896 victims per 100,000 non-Indigenous persons).

South Australia continued

In South Australia, for the majority of Indigenous assault victims the offender was known to the victim (86% or 1,505 Indigenous victims); whereas 57% or 8,086 non-Indigenous victims of assault reported that the offender was known to them. The proportion of sexual assault victims where the offender was known to the victim was similar for both Indigenous and non-Indigenous victims: 78% and 74% respectively. A family member was the offender for 49% of Indigenous assault victims and 34% of sexual assault victims, compared with 23% of non-Indigenous assault and 25% of non-Indigenous sexual assault victims.

Northern Territory

As at 30 June 2009 Indigenous persons comprised 30% (67,475 Indigenous persons) of the Northern Territory population. In the Northern Territory, there were 4,081 Indigenous victims of assault in 2009; comprising nearly two thirds (65%) of all victims of assault during 2009. The assault victimisation rate for Indigenous persons was 5,985 victims per 100,000 Indigenous persons; over five times higher than the non-Indigenous rate (1,150 victims per 100,000 non-Indigenous persons).

3.1 VICTIMS(a), Selected offences, New South Wales, 2000–2009(b)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
NUMBER										
Homicide and related offences(c)										
Murder	101	103	98	102	72	86	102	94	78	86
Attempted murder	148	204	147	121	75	61	71	60	65	50
Manslaughter	10	8	13	11	4	4	5	9	9	9
<i>Total homicide and related offences</i>	259	315	258	234	151	151	178	163	152	145
Assault	68 714	75 460	80 028	79 892	78 305	81 168	82 771	84 850	79 847	75 928
Sexual assault	5 975	6 268	6 480	6 796	7 075	6 824	6 667	6 787	7 140	7 210
Kidnapping/abduction(d)	382	472	436	423	464	463	451	449	539	384
Robbery(e)										
Armed robbery	4 688	5 615	3 815	3 318	2 867	3 878	3 784	3 874	2 900	2 689
Unarmed robbery	8 637	9 620	7 889	7 529	6 020	5 687	5 458	5 472	5 189	4 079
<i>Total robbery</i>	13 325	15 235	11 704	10 847	8 887	9 565	9 242	9 346	8 089	6 768
Blackmail/extortion	60	68	82	80	94	82	82	77	92	185
Unlawful entry with intent(f)										
Involving the taking of property	126 942	125 986	109 309	98 791	84 044	77 985	61 736	59 369	56 518	49 849
Other	33 668	36 056	31 861	29 697	26 721	25 464	25 803	25 392	23 915	20 844
<i>Total unlawful entry with intent</i>	160 610	162 042	141 170	128 488	110 765	103 449	87 539	84 761	80 433	70 693
Motor vehicle theft	51 249	52 279	41 665	34 824	33 209	29 097	27 959	26 481	25 654	22 400
Other theft(g)	232 295	229 573	211 908	194 006	170 290	157 987	157 360	151 374	144 458	144 931

	INDEXED RATE (h)(i)									
Homicide and related offences(c)										
Murder	99.4	100.0	94.4	97.6	68.5	81.3	95.5	87.1	71.3	77.3
Attempted murder	73.5	100.0	71.5	58.4	36.0	29.1	33.6	28.1	30.0	22.7
Manslaughter	126.7	100.0	161.2	135.5	49.0	48.7	60.3	107.4	105.9	104.2
<i>Total homicide and related offences</i>	83.4	100.0	81.2	73.2	47.0	46.7	54.5	49.4	45.4	42.6
Assault	92.3	100.0	105.2	104.3	101.7	104.7	105.8	107.3	99.6	93.2
Sexual assault	96.6	100.0	102.5	106.8	110.7	106.0	102.6	103.4	107.2	106.5
Kidnapping/abduction(d)	82.0	100.0	91.6	88.3	96.4	95.5	92.2	90.8	107.5	75.3
Robbery(e)										
Armed robbery	84.6	100.0	67.4	58.2	50.1	np	np	np	np	np
Unarmed robbery	91.0	100.0	81.3	77.1	61.3	np	np	np	np	np
<i>Total robbery</i>	88.7	100.0	76.2	70.2	57.2	np	np	np	np	np
Blackmail/extortion	89.4	100.0	119.6	115.9	135.5	117.4	116.3	108.1	127.4	252.0
Unlawful entry with intent(f)										
Involving the taking of property	102.1	100.0	86.1	77.3	65.4	60.2	np	np	np	np
Other	94.7	100.0	87.6	81.2	72.7	68.7	np	np	np	np
<i>Total unlawful entry with intent</i>	100.5	100.0	86.4	78.1	67.0	62.1	np	np	np	np
Motor vehicle theft	99.4	100.0	79.1	65.6	62.3	54.2	51.6	48.4	46.2	39.7
Other theft(g)	102.6	100.0	91.6	83.3	72.7	67.0	66.1	62.9	59.2	58.5

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). Includes all victim types.

(b) Caution should be exercised in comparing data for most offences prior to 2009 as data have been impacted by business process changes. For more information see the Technical Note.

(c) Excludes driving causing death.

(d) Counts may be inflated slightly (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 65).

(e) Data prior to 2005 are no longer comparable (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 61).

(f) Data prior to 2006 are no longer comparable (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 62).

(g) Prior to 2009, excludes the offences of leaving a restaurant without paying and failing to pay for petrol (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 66).

(h) Base of each index: 2001 = 100.0 (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 54–57).

(i) Rates have been revised for some years as the Estimated Resident Population data have been updated (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 43–47 and 138).

3.2 VICTIMS(a), Selected offences, Victoria, 2000–2009(b)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
NUMBER										
Homicide and related offences(c)										
Murder	55	65	67	69	47	62	61	47	r57	50
Attempted murder	51	46	53	54	50	52	49	51	r43	63
Manslaughter	12	3	5	3	4	4	6	3	r8	8
<i>Total homicide and related offences</i>	118	114	125	126	101	118	116	101	r108	121
Assault(d)(e)	14 334	16 727	18 356	17 572	17 468	20 013	21 386	22 123	r21 849	28 298
Sexual assault	3 151	3 290	3 430	3 435	3 543	3 535	4 103	4 259	r4 194	3 353
Kidnapping/abduction	113	117	106	99	112	122	98	105	r93	62
Robbery										
Armed robbery	1 796	2 608	1 583	1 431	1 113	1 232	1 373	1 504	r1 618	1 469
Unarmed robbery	1 559	1 933	1 618	1 472	1 180	1 246	1 267	1 698	r1 651	1 619
<i>Total robbery</i>	3 355	4 541	3 201	2 903	2 293	2 478	2 640	3 202	r3 269	3 088
Blackmail/extortion	74	113	124	113	96	99	121	127	r115	240
Unlawful entry with intent(f)										
Involving the taking of property	62 699	62 905	53 628	45 865	41 977	37 224	33 443	34 622	r34 888	31 716
Other	16 201	18 212	17 546	14 832	14 160	14 786	14 491	14 930	r14 699	13 465
<i>Total unlawful entry with intent</i>	78 900	81 117	71 174	60 697	56 137	52 010	47 934	49 552	r49 587	45 181
Motor vehicle theft	36 490	39 355	28 889	23 864	20 104	18 896	17 046	16 229	r15 898	13 272
Other theft(g)	147 679	151 048	142 572	136 871	120 621	117 039	115 597	112 674	r123 988	115 059

INDEXED RATE (h)(i)

Homicide and related offences(c)										
Murder	85.7	100.0	101.8	103.6	69.7	90.8	88.0	66.7	r79.3	68.1
Attempted murder	112.4	100.0	113.8	114.6	104.8	107.6	99.8	102.3	r84.5	121.2
Manslaughter	405.3	100.0	164.7	97.6	128.6	126.9	187.4	92.3	r241.1	236.1
<i>Total homicide and related offences</i>	104.9	100.0	108.3	107.9	85.5	98.5	95.4	81.8	r85.7	94.0
Assault(d)(e)	86.8	100.0	108.4	102.5	100.7	113.9	119.8	122.1	r118.1	np
Sexual assault	97.1	100.0	103.0	101.9	103.9	102.3	116.9	119.5	r115.3	90.2
Kidnapping/abduction	97.9	100.0	89.5	82.6	92.3	99.2	78.5	82.8	r71.9	46.9
Robbery										
Armed robbery	69.8	100.0	60.0	53.5	41.2	45.0	49.3	53.2	r56.1	49.9
Unarmed robbery	81.7	100.0	82.7	74.3	58.9	61.3	61.4	81.1	r77.2	74.1
<i>Total robbery</i>	74.9	100.0	69.6	62.4	48.7	51.9	54.5	65.1	r65.1	60.2
Blackmail/extortion	66.4	100.0	108.4	97.6	81.9	83.4	100.4	103.7	r92.0	188.0
Unlawful entry with intent(f)										
Involving the taking of property	101.0	100.0	84.2	71.2	64.4	56.3	49.8	50.8	r50.1	44.6
Other	90.1	100.0	95.2	79.5	75.0	77.3	74.6	75.7	r73.0	65.4
<i>Total unlawful entry with intent</i>	98.6	100.0	86.7	73.0	66.7	61.0	55.4	56.4	r55.3	49.3
Motor vehicle theft	94.0	100.0	72.5	59.2	49.3	45.7	40.6	38.1	r36.5	29.9
Other theft(g)	99.1	100.0	93.3	88.4	77.0	73.7	71.7	68.9	r74.2	67.4

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

r revised

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

(b) Caution should be exercised in comparing data for most offences prior to 2009 as data have been impacted by business process changes. For more information see the Technical Note.

(c) Excludes driving causing death.

(d) Assault data for 2009 are not considered comparable with previous years due to the change in business processes (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 70 and the Technical Note).

(e) See Explanatory Notes paragraph 75 for reasons for the increase from 2004 to 2005.

(f) Property taken may not always be identified (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 76).

(g) Prior to 2004, included bicycle thefts when stolen during the commission of an unlawful entry with intent offence (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 77).

(h) Base of each index: 2001 = 100.0 (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 54–57).

(i) Rates have been revised for some years as the Estimated Resident Population data have been updated (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 43–47 and 138).

3.3 VICTIMS(a), Selected offences, Queensland, 2000–2009(b)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007(c)	2008	2009
NUMBER										
Homicide and related offences(d)										
Murder	78	66	59	63	56	47	59	52	55	53
Attempted murder	123	156	128	113	95	82	67	70	73	72
Manslaughter	7	14	18	4	13	3	9	6	3	10
<i>Total homicide and related offences</i>	208	236	205	180	164	132	135	128	131	135
Assault	18 707	20 237	20 849	19 009	18 798	19 233	19 709	19 298	19 423	20 511
Sexual assault	3 752	4 086	4 797	3 792	4 256	4 155	4 606	4 377	4 440	4 388
Kidnapping/abduction(e)	95	76	75	92	109	85	59	69	60	44
Robbery										
Armed robbery	1 198	1 168	886	957	855	845	930	750	846	1 000
Unarmed robbery	1 159	1 382	1 160	1 111	1 036	1 058	995	1 018	960	991
<i>Total robbery</i>	2 357	2 550	2 046	2 068	1 891	1 903	1 925	1 768	1 806	1 991
Blackmail/extortion	63	89	57	63	58	59	78	58	54	66
Unlawful entry with intent										
Involving the taking of property	58 750	55 590	51 659	47 547	42 581	37 827	37 304	32 071	31 719	30 972
Other	18 533	18 133	16 595	15 015	13 977	12 847	13 246	12 117	12 699	12 553
<i>Total unlawful entry with intent</i>	77 283	73 723	68 254	62 562	56 558	50 674	50 550	44 188	44 418	43 525
Motor vehicle theft	18 623	17 468	15 854	13 333	12 407	11 300	10 191	9 128	8 468	8 292
Other theft	112 319	116 820	116 989	112 297	100 267	93 386	89 365	77 738	77 364	82 328

INDEXED RATE (f)(g)

Homicide and related offences(d)										
Murder	120.4	100.0	87.3	90.9	78.9	64.7	79.3	68.4	70.4	66.1
Attempted murder	80.3	100.0	80.2	69.0	56.7	47.7	38.1	38.9	39.5	38.0
Manslaughter	50.9	100.0	125.6	27.2	86.4	19.5	57.0	37.2	18.1	58.8
<i>Total homicide and related offences</i>	89.8	100.0	84.9	72.7	64.6	50.8	50.7	47.1	46.9	47.1
Assault	94.2	100.0	100.6	89.5	86.4	86.3	86.4	82.8	81.1	83.5
Sexual assault	93.6	100.0	114.7	88.4	96.9	92.4	100.0	93.0	91.8	88.4
Kidnapping/abduction(e)	127.4	100.0	96.4	115.3	133.4	101.6	68.9	78.8	66.7	47.7
Robbery										
Armed robbery	104.5	100.0	74.1	78.1	68.1	65.7	70.6	55.7	61.2	70.5
Unarmed robbery	85.5	100.0	82.0	76.6	69.7	69.5	63.9	63.9	58.7	59.1
<i>Total robbery</i>	94.2	100.0	78.4	77.3	69.0	67.8	67.0	60.2	59.9	64.3
Blackmail/extortion	72.1	100.0	62.6	67.4	60.6	60.2	77.7	56.6	51.3	61.1
Unlawful entry with intent										
Involving the taking of property	107.7	100.0	90.8	81.5	71.3	61.8	59.5	50.1	48.2	45.9
Other	104.1	100.0	89.4	78.9	71.7	64.4	64.8	58.0	59.2	57.0
<i>Total unlawful entry with intent</i>	106.8	100.0	90.4	80.8	71.4	62.4	60.8	52.0	50.9	48.6
Motor vehicle theft	108.6	100.0	88.7	72.7	66.1	58.8	51.8	45.4	41.0	39.1
Other theft	98.0	100.0	97.8	91.6	79.8	72.6	67.9	57.8	56.0	58.0

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

(b) Caution should be exercised in comparing data for other theft prior to 2009 as data have been impacted by business process changes. For more information see Explanatory Notes paragraph 83 and the Technical Note.

(c) Property offences for Queensland prior to 2007 are no longer comparable (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 78).

(d) Excludes driving causing death.

(e) The increase from 2003 to 2004 is possibly a result of increased public awareness (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 82).

(f) Base of each index: 2001 = 100.0 (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 54–57).

(g) Rates have been revised for some years as the Estimated Resident Population data have been updated (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 43–47 and 138).

3.4 VICTIMS(a), Selected offences, South Australia, 2000–2009(b)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
NUMBER										
Homicide and related offences(c)										
Murder	23	29	29	19	28	20	15	13	25	28
Attempted murder	44	24	39	40	52	49	36	41	37	36
Manslaughter	—	—	—	3	—	3	3	—	3	—
<i>Total homicide and related offences</i>	67	53	68	62	80	72	54	54	65	64
Assault(d)	15 423	16 288	16 540	16 006	14 880	15 404	16 179	16 950	r17 129	16 651
Sexual assault	1 464	1 578	1 625	1 852	1 793	1 655	1 517	1 677	1 583	1 488
Kidnapping/abduction(d)	43	36	31	34	36	33	63	67	60	37
Robbery										
Armed robbery	585	622	521	530	505	515	520	601	575	560
Unarmed robbery	1 083	1 059	1 102	791	734	656	667	653	643	660
<i>Total robbery</i>	1 668	1 681	1 623	1 321	1 239	1 171	1 187	1 254	1 218	1 220
Blackmail/extortion(d)(e)	25	55	61	61	44	41	60	54	54	49
Unlawful entry with intent										
Involving the taking of property(f)	na	22 373	21 773	18 379	17 030	13 738	14 473	12 715	11 165	11 424
Other	na	12 675	11 281	10 134	9 698	10 557	8 644	7 642	6 660	6 331
<i>Total unlawful entry with intent(g)</i>	36 302	35 048	33 054	28 513	26 728	24 295	23 117	20 357	17 825	17 755
Motor vehicle theft(h)	13 464	12 663	11 214	10 206	10 511	9 033	8 043	7 737	6 325	5 099
Other theft(f)(g)(i)	68 767	79 135	79 185	58 162	52 500	48 198	49 657	47 080	44 556	42 083

INDEXED RATE (j)(k)

Homicide and related offences(c)										
Murder	79.7	100.0	99.4	64.7	94.8	67.2	49.9	42.8	81.3	89.9
Attempted murder	184.1	100.0	161.5	164.5	212.6	198.8	144.6	163.0	145.4	139.7
Manslaughter	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
<i>Total homicide and related offences</i>	127.0	100.0	127.5	115.5	148.1	132.3	98.2	97.2	115.6	112.5
Assault(d)	95.1	100.0	100.9	97.0	89.7	92.1	95.8	99.3	r99.2	95.2
Sexual assault	93.2	100.0	102.3	115.9	111.5	102.1	92.7	101.4	94.6	87.8
Kidnapping/abduction(d)	120.0	100.0	85.6	93.2	98.1	89.3	168.7	177.6	157.1	95.7
Robbery										
Armed robbery	94.5	100.0	83.2	84.1	79.7	80.6	80.6	92.2	87.2	83.9
Unarmed robbery	102.7	100.0	103.4	73.7	68.0	60.3	60.7	58.8	57.2	58.1
<i>Total robbery</i>	99.7	100.0	96.0	77.6	72.3	67.8	68.1	71.2	68.3	67.6
Blackmail/extortion(d)(e)	45.7	100.0	110.2	109.5	78.5	72.6	105.2	93.7	92.6	83.0
Unlawful entry with intent										
Involving the taking of property(f)	na	100.0	96.7	81.1	74.7	59.8	62.4	54.2	47.1	47.6
Other	na	100.0	88.5	78.9	75.1	81.1	65.8	57.5	49.5	46.5
<i>Total unlawful entry with intent(g)</i>	104.0	100.0	93.7	80.3	74.8	67.5	63.6	55.4	48.0	47.2
Motor vehicle theft(h)	106.8	100.0	88.0	79.6	81.5	69.5	61.2	58.3	47.1	37.5
Other theft(f)(g)(i)	87.3	100.0	99.4	72.6	65.1	59.3	60.5	56.8	53.1	49.5

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

na not available

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

r revised

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

(b) Caution should be exercised in comparing data for most offences prior to 2009 as data have been impacted by business process changes. For more information see the Technical Note.

(c) Excludes driving causing death.

(d) Changes to legislation may have resulted in the increase from 2005 to 2006 (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 85).

(e) Counts may include instances of food tampering.

(f) Prior to 2003 data are duplicated. Data for unlawful entry with intent (UEWI) involving the taking of property appear in this category as well as the 'other theft' category.

(g) A change in legislation related to UEWI offences in South Australia resulted in an inability to provide UEWI disaggregated into property theft and other for 2000.

(h) Counts may be slightly understated (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 93).

(i) Prior to 2006, excludes the offences of leaving a restaurant without paying, failing to pay for petrol and fare evasion (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 92).

(j) Base of each index: 2001 = 100.0 (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 54–57).

(k) Rates have been revised for some years as the Estimated Resident Population data have been updated (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 43–47 and 138).

3.5 VICTIMS(a), Selected offences, Western Australia, 2000–2009(b)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
NUMBER										
Homicide and related offences(c)										
Murder	32	21	40	29	37	21	26	28	r29	23
Attempted murder	15	17	20	20	28	20	11	10	7	4
Manslaughter	14	6	6	11	6	12	12	5	5	3
<i>Total homicide and related offences</i>	61	44	66	60	71	53	49	43	41	30
Assault	14 134	15 181	15 282	15 324	18 272	20 384	21 961	21 441	r21 142	21 936
Sexual assault	1 533	1 685	1 620	1 385	1 643	1 791	1 822	1 990	r1 834	1 667
Kidnapping/abduction	44	48	36	36	28	21	44	36	r29	25
Robbery										
Armed robbery	995	1 005	910	784	511	680	701	671	r593	552
Unarmed robbery	1 092	1 060	1 059	1 367	1 289	937	1 111	1 178	r1 093	1 037
<i>Total robbery</i>	2 087	2 065	1 969	2 151	1 800	1 617	1 812	1 849	r1 686	1 589
Blackmail/extortion(d)	30	27	31	65	73	103	99	102	99	98
Unlawful entry with intent										
Involving the taking of property	42 033	41 822	41 693	39 743	30 451	26 960	27 880	26 368	r26 799	23 581
Other	18 824	20 267	19 781	17 993	14 404	12 306	12 109	11 387	r11 174	9 595
<i>Total unlawful entry with intent</i>	60 857	62 089	61 474	57 736	44 855	39 266	39 989	37 755	r37 973	33 176
Motor vehicle theft(e)	11 911	11 344	10 487	10 706	7 805	7 203	7 480	7 300	r7 774	6 460
Other theft	88 294	92 144	98 252	92 896	79 184	76 088	80 753	78 399	r81 278	70 098

INDEXED RATE (f)(g)

Homicide and related offences(c)										
Murder	154.6	100.0	188.0	134.4	168.9	94.3	114.3	120.4	r120.9	93.1
Attempted murder	89.5	100.0	116.1	114.5	157.9	110.9	59.7	53.1	36.1	20.0
Manslaughter	236.7	100.0	98.7	178.5	95.9	188.5	184.6	75.2	73.0	42.5
<i>Total homicide and related offences</i>	140.6	100.0	148.1	132.7	154.7	113.5	102.8	88.2	r81.6	57.9
Assault	94.4	100.0	99.4	98.3	115.4	126.6	133.5	127.5	r121.9	122.8
Sexual assault	92.3	100.0	94.9	80.0	93.5	100.2	99.8	106.6	r95.3	84.1
Kidnapping/abduction	93.0	100.0	74.0	73.0	55.9	41.2	84.6	67.7	r52.9	44.3
Robbery										
Armed robbery	100.4	100.0	89.4	75.9	48.8	63.8	64.4	60.3	r51.7	46.7
Unarmed robbery	104.5	100.0	98.6	125.5	116.6	83.3	96.8	100.3	r90.3	83.1
<i>Total robbery</i>	102.5	100.0	94.1	101.4	83.6	73.8	81.0	80.8	r71.5	65.4
Blackmail/extortion(d)	112.7	100.0	113.3	234.3	259.3	359.6	338.5	341.0	321.1	308.5
Unlawful entry with intent										
Involving the taking of property	101.9	100.0	98.4	92.5	69.8	60.8	61.5	56.9	r56.1	47.9
Other	94.2	100.0	96.3	86.4	68.2	57.2	55.2	50.7	r48.3	40.2
<i>Total unlawful entry with intent</i>	99.4	100.0	97.7	90.5	69.3	59.6	59.5	54.9	r53.6	45.4
Motor vehicle theft(e)	106.5	100.0	91.2	91.9	66.0	59.8	60.9	58.1	r60.0	48.4
Other theft	97.2	100.0	105.2	98.1	82.4	77.8	80.9	76.8	r77.2	64.7

r revised

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

(b) Caution should be exercised in comparing data for most offences prior to 2009 as data have been impacted by business process changes. For more information see the Technical Note.

(c) Excludes driving causing death.

(d) Data may be understated prior to 2003 (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 105).

(e) Includes theft of caravans and trailers which are out of scope for this offence type.

(f) Base of each index: 2001 = 100.0 (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 54–57).

(g) Rates have been revised for some years as the Estimated Resident Population data have been updated (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 43–47 and 138).

3.6 VICTIMS(a), Selected offences, Tasmania, 2000–2009(b)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
NUMBER										
Homicide and related offences(c)										
Murder	8	8	7	5	7	7	4	6	—	9
Attempted murder	7	12	3	7	8	4	6	7	—	4
Manslaughter	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total homicide and related offences</i>	15	23	10	12	15	11	10	13	—	13
Assault(d)	2 718	3 487	3 644	3 764	3 972	4 553	4 119	4 059	r3 735	3 527
Sexual assault	194	206	250	274	294	263	300	252	r196	138
Kidnapping/abduction	10	11	8	3	7	5	4	3	—	—
Robbery										
Armed robbery	78	83	52	72	49	43	91	99	66	63
Unarmed robbery	93	108	84	62	76	80	92	81	51	80
<i>Total robbery</i>	171	191	136	134	125	123	183	180	117	143
Blackmail/extortion	—	3	—	4	—	3	3	5	5	—
Unlawful entry with intent										
Involving the taking of property	7 828	7 340	5 844	5 160	3 864	3 479	3 418	3 292	r2 858	3 084
Other	2 196	1 917	1 566	1 405	1 131	985	916	873	r779	809
<i>Total unlawful entry with intent</i>	10 024	9 257	7 410	6 565	4 995	4 464	4 334	4 165	r3 637	3 893
Motor vehicle theft	3 367	3 463	2 486	2 166	1 751	2 261	1 909	1 405	r1 528	1 438
Other theft	12 939	13 354	13 537	12 107	11 048	10 583	10 161	9 111	r8 887	8 195

INDEXED RATE (e)(f)

Homicide and related offences(c)										
Murder	100.1	100.0	87.3	61.7	85.5	84.9	48.1	71.7	—	105.6
Attempted murder	58.4	100.0	24.9	57.6	65.2	32.3	48.1	55.8	—	31.3
Manslaughter	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
<i>Total homicide and related offences</i>	65.3	100.0	43.4	51.5	63.7	46.4	41.9	54.0	—	53.1
Assault(d)	78.0	100.0	104.3	106.6	111.3	126.7	113.7	111.3	r101.6	94.9
Sexual assault	94.3	100.0	121.1	131.4	139.5	123.9	140.2	117.0	r90.2	62.9
Kidnapping/abduction	91.0	100.0	72.6	26.9	62.2	44.1	35.0	26.1	—	—
Robbery										
Armed robbery	94.1	100.0	62.5	85.7	57.7	50.3	105.6	114.1	75.4	71.2
Unarmed robbery	86.2	100.0	77.6	56.7	68.8	71.9	82.0	71.7	44.8	69.5
<i>Total robbery</i>	89.6	100.0	71.1	69.3	64.0	62.5	92.3	90.1	58.1	70.3
Blackmail/extortion	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
Unlawful entry with intent										
Involving the taking of property	106.7	100.0	79.5	69.4	51.4	46.0	44.8	42.9	r36.9	39.4
Other	114.6	100.0	81.5	72.4	57.7	49.8	46.0	43.5	r38.5	39.6
<i>Total unlawful entry with intent</i>	108.4	100.0	79.9	70.1	52.7	46.8	45.1	43.0	r37.3	39.5
Motor vehicle theft	97.3	100.0	71.6	61.8	49.4	63.3	53.1	38.8	r41.8	39.0
Other theft	97.0	100.0	101.2	89.6	80.9	76.9	73.3	65.2	r63.1	57.6

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

r revised

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

(b) Caution should be exercised in comparing data for most offences prior to 2009 as data have been impacted by business process changes. For more information see the Technical Note.

(c) Excludes driving causing death.

(d) An increase from 2004 to 2005 is partly due to an increase in the reporting of family violence incidents (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 108).

(e) Base of each index: 2001 = 100.0 (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 54–57).

(f) Rates have been revised for some years as the Estimated Resident Population data have been updated (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 43–47 and 138).

3.7 VICTIMS(a), Selected offences, Northern Territory, 2000–2009

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
NUMBER										
Homicide and related offences(b)										
Murder	16	18	15	11	16	12	12	13	13	11
Attempted murder	5	—	9	3	—	3	4	5	7	8
Manslaughter	3	3	6	7	9	16	5	4	4	—
<i>Total homicide and related offences</i>	24	21	30	21	25	31	21	22	24	19
Assault(c)	2 936	2 948	3 431	3 710	3 385	3 980	4 350	r5 163	5 261	6 265
Sexual assault	221	285	331	326	341	309	323	335	372	375
Kidnapping/abduction	3	4	4	3	6	—	5	—	3	—
Robbery										
Armed robbery	29	34	37	29	25	26	51	34	43	51
Unarmed robbery	38	39	62	54	35	48	74	75	68	76
<i>Total robbery</i>	67	73	99	83	60	74	125	109	111	127
Blackmail/extortion	—	—	—	—	3	3	3	—	—	3
Unlawful entry with intent										
Involving the taking of property	3 429	4 150	3 562	2 611	1 863	1 685	1 872	1 734	2 081	1 929
Other	1 935	2 397	2 105	1 610	1 576	1 549	1 804	1 824	1 934	1 691
<i>Total unlawful entry with intent</i>	5 364	6 547	5 667	4 221	3 439	3 234	3 676	3 558	4 015	3 620
Motor vehicle theft(d)	994	939	808	706	483	535	620	677	910	780
Other theft(d)	7 254	7 941	8 153	6 734	6 460	6 549	6 986	6 459	6 642	6 683

INDEXED RATE (e)(f)

Homicide and related offences(b)										
Murder	89.9	100.0	82.6	60.4	87.0	63.9	62.6	66.5	65.0	53.8
Attempted murder	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
Manslaughter	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
<i>Total homicide and related offences</i>	115.6	100.0	141.7	98.9	116.5	141.5	93.9	96.4	102.8	79.6
Assault(c)	100.7	100.0	115.4	124.4	112.4	129.4	138.5	r168.3	160.6	186.9
Sexual assault	78.4	100.0	115.2	113.1	117.1	103.9	106.4	108.2	117.4	115.7
Kidnapping/abduction	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
Robbery										
Armed robbery	86.3	100.0	107.9	84.3	72.0	73.3	140.8	92.0	113.8	131.9
Unarmed robbery	98.5	100.0	157.7	136.9	87.8	117.9	178.2	177.0	156.9	171.4
<i>Total robbery</i>	92.8	100.0	134.5	112.4	80.4	97.1	160.8	137.4	136.8	153.0
Blackmail/extortion	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
Unlawful entry with intent										
Involving the taking of property	83.6	100.0	85.1	62.2	43.9	38.9	42.4	38.4	45.1	40.9
Other	81.6	100.0	87.1	66.4	64.4	61.9	70.7	70.0	72.6	62.1
<i>Total unlawful entry with intent</i>	82.9	100.0	85.8	63.7	51.4	47.3	52.7	50.0	55.2	48.6
Motor vehicle theft(d)	107.1	100.0	85.3	74.3	50.3	54.6	62.0	66.3	87.2	73.1
Other theft(d)	92.4	100.0	101.8	83.8	79.6	79.0	82.6	74.8	75.3	74.0

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

r revised

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

(b) Excludes driving causing death.

(c) The increases in assault between 2006 and 2007, and 2008 and 2009, are partly due to changes in business processes (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 113–115).

(d) Prior to 2002 data are duplicated. Theft of motor vehicle parts and contents and some theft n.e.c. are included in both the 'motor vehicle theft' category and the 'other theft' category.

(e) Base of each index: 2001 = 100.0 (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 54–57).

(f) Rates have been revised for some years as the Estimated Resident Population data have been updated (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 43–47 and 138).

3.8 VICTIMS(a), Selected offences, Australian Capital Territory, 2000–2009(b)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
NUMBER										
Homicide and related offences(c)										
Murder	3	—	3	4	—	4	3	3	4	3
Attempted murder	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	3	—	—
Manslaughter	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total homicide and related offences</i>	3	—	3	7	6	4	3	6	4	3
Assault(d)	1 742	1 955	1 988	2 003	1 769	1 772	1 966	2 193	r2 334	2 161
Sexual assault(d)	116	179	185	165	226	163	217	277	r233	188
Kidnapping/abduction	5	3	10	6	6	—	3	4	4	12
Robbery(d)										
Armed robbery	114	98	36	68	105	108	146	124	84	126
Unarmed robbery	192	157	175	134	113	137	115	164	r133	186
<i>Total robbery</i>	306	255	211	202	218	245	261	288	r217	312
Blackmail/extortion	3	3	—	—	4	3	—	—	—	3
Unlawful entry with intent										
Involving the taking of property	6 455	5 054	5 280	4 561	4 588	3 946	3 608	3 203	r2 934	3 764
Other	1 173	877	840	677	610	656	1 258	936	r938	1 057
<i>Total unlawful entry with intent</i>	7 628	5 931	6 120	5 238	5 198	4 602	4 866	4 139	r3 872	4 821
Motor vehicle theft	2 814	2 383	2 057	2 493	1 669	2 040	2 129	1 657	r1 708	1 908
Other theft	11 721	10 122	10 203	10 963	8 408	8 505	8 855	9 100	r9 880	9 430

INDEXED RATE (e)(f)

Homicide and related offences(c)										
Murder	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
Attempted murder	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
Manslaughter	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
<i>Total homicide and related offences</i>	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
Assault(d)	90.3	100.0	100.6	100.5	88.2	87.7	96.1	105.4	r110.3	100.5
Sexual assault(d)	65.6	100.0	102.3	90.4	123.1	88.1	115.9	145.4	r120.3	95.5
Kidnapping/abduction	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
Robbery(d)										
Armed robbery	117.8	100.0	36.4	68.0	104.5	106.6	142.4	118.9	79.2	116.9
Unarmed robbery	123.9	100.0	110.3	83.7	70.2	84.4	70.0	98.2	r78.3	107.7
<i>Total robbery</i>	121.6	100.0	81.9	77.7	83.4	92.9	97.8	106.1	r78.6	111.3
Blackmail/extortion	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
Unlawful entry with intent										
Involving the taking of property	129.4	100.0	103.4	88.5	88.5	75.5	68.2	59.6	r53.6	67.7
Other	135.5	100.0	94.8	75.7	67.8	72.3	137.1	100.3	r98.8	109.6
<i>Total unlawful entry with intent</i>	130.3	100.0	102.1	86.6	85.5	75.0	78.4	65.6	r60.3	73.9
Motor vehicle theft	119.6	100.0	85.4	102.6	68.3	82.8	85.4	65.4	r66.2	72.8
Other theft	117.3	100.0	99.8	106.2	81.0	81.3	83.6	84.5	r90.2	84.7

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

r revised

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

(b) Caution should be exercised in comparing data for most offences prior to 2009 as data have been impacted by business process changes. For more information see the Technical Note.

(c) Excludes driving causing death.

(d) Person-related offences prior to 2006 are not comparable (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 133).

(e) Base of each index: 2001 = 100.0 (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 54–57).

(f) Rates have been revised for some years as the Estimated Resident Population data have been updated (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 43–47 and 138).

3.9 RELATIONSHIP OF OFFENDER TO VICTIM(a), Selected offences, New South Wales

<i>The offender is...</i>	<i>Homicide and related offences(b)</i>	<i>Assault</i>	<i>Sexual assault</i>	<i>Kidnapping/ abduction</i>	<i>Blackmail/ extortion</i>
.....					
NUMBER					
Known to victim					
Family member					
Partner(c)	14	6 463	139	11	—
Other family member	18	12 752	1 913	43	3
<i>Total(d)</i>	41	22 322	2 806	54	3
Non-family member					
Ex-partner	3	3 226	151	14	3
Other non-family member	34	21 878	2 770	59	38
<i>Total(e)</i>	37	25 104	2 921	73	41
<i>Total known to victim(f)</i>	78	47 426	5 727	127	44
Stranger	28	26 783	1 172	236	69
Relationship not known(g)	40	1 719	311	20	13
Total	146	75 928	7 210	383	126

.....					
PROPORTION (%)					
Known to victim					
Family member					
Partner(c)	9.6	8.5	1.9	2.9	—
Other family member	12.3	16.8	26.5	11.2	2.4
<i>Total(d)</i>	28.1	29.4	38.9	14.1	2.4
Non-family member					
Ex-partner	2.1	4.2	2.1	3.7	2.4
Other non-family member	23.3	28.8	38.4	15.4	30.2
<i>Total(e)</i>	25.3	33.1	40.5	19.1	32.5
<i>Total known to victim(f)</i>	53.4	62.5	79.4	33.2	34.9
Stranger	19.2	35.3	16.3	61.6	54.8
Relationship not known(g)	27.4	2.3	4.3	5.2	10.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Includes person victims only, organisations are excluded. Therefore totals may be lower than in tables elsewhere in the publication.

(b) Excludes driving causing death.

(c) Includes boyfriend/girlfriend and ex-boyfriend/ex-girlfriend relationships (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 33).

(d) Includes other related family member, n.e.c.

(e) Includes non-family member, n.f.d.

(f) Includes known to victim, n.f.d.

(g) Includes 'no offender identified' and 'not stated/inadequately described' (see Glossary for more information).

3.10**VICTIMS OF ASSAULT AND SEXUAL ASSAULT(a), Relationship of offender to victim by sex, New South Wales**

<i>The offender is...</i>	ASSAULT			SEXUAL ASSAULT		
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons(b)</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons(b)</i>
NUMBER						
Known to victim						
Family member						
Partner(c)	1 162	5 297	6 463	7	131	141
Other family member	4 106	8 642	12 752	340	1 571	1 911
Total(d)	6 719	15 593	22 323	511	2 291	2 805
Non-family member						
Ex-partner	733	2 491	3 227	5	146	151
Other non-family member	13 854	8 008	21 878	543	2 224	2 770
Total(e)	14 587	10 499	25 105	548	2 370	2 921
Total known to victim(f)	21 306	26 092	47 428	1 059	4 661	5 726
Stranger	20 965	5 791	26 783	124	1 047	1 171
Relationship not known(g)	1 232	479	1 719	37	274	311
Total	43 503	32 362	75 930	1 220	5 982	7 208

PROPORTION (%)

Known to victim						
Family member						
Partner(c)	2.7	16.4	8.5	0.6	2.2	2.0
Other family member	9.4	26.7	16.8	27.9	26.3	26.5
Total(d)	15.4	48.2	29.4	41.9	38.3	38.9
Non-family member						
Ex-partner	1.7	7.7	4.2	0.4	2.4	2.1
Other non-family member	31.8	24.7	28.8	44.5	37.2	38.4
Total(e)	33.5	32.4	33.1	44.9	39.6	40.5
Total known to victim(f)	49.0	80.6	62.5	86.8	77.9	79.4
Stranger	48.2	17.9	35.3	10.2	17.5	16.2
Relationship not known(g)	2.8	1.5	2.3	3.0	4.6	4.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Includes person victims only, organisations are excluded. Therefore totals may be lower than in tables elsewhere in the publication.

(b) Includes victims for whom sex was not specified.

(c) Includes boyfriend/girlfriend and ex-boyfriend/ex-girlfriend relationships (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 33).

(d) Includes other related family member, n.e.c.

(e) Includes non-family member, n.f.d.

(f) Includes known to victim, n.f.d.

(g) Includes 'no offender identified' and 'not stated/inadequately described' (see Glossary for more information).

3.11 VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT(a), Relationship of offender to victim by sex, Victoria(b)

The offender is...	Males	Females	Persons(c)
NUMBER			
Known to victim			
Family member			
Partner(d)	—	105	108
Other family member	69	493	567
Total(e)	97	744	849
Non-family member			
Ex-partner(f)	—	113	116
Other non-family member	185	1 055	1 260
Total(g)	185	1 168	1 376
Total known to victim(h)	282	1 912	2 225
Stranger	46	515	571
Relationship not known(i)	61	476	558
Total	389	2 903	3 354

PROPORTION (%)			
Known to victim			
Family member			
Partner(d)	—	3.6	3.2
Other family member	17.7	17.0	16.9
Total(e)	24.9	25.6	25.3
Non-family member			
Ex-partner(f)	—	3.9	3.5
Other non-family member	47.6	36.3	37.6
Total(g)	47.6	40.2	41.0
Total known to victim(h)	72.5	65.9	66.3
Stranger	11.8	17.7	17.0
Relationship not known(i)	15.7	16.4	16.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)
- (a) Includes person victims only, organisations are excluded. Therefore totals may be lower than in tables elsewhere in the publication.
- (b) Data are coded to meet the *Recorded Crime - Victims* relationship classification (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 32).
- (c) Includes victims for whom sex was not specified.
- (d) Includes boyfriend/girlfriend relationships.
- (e) Includes other related family member, n.e.c.
- (f) Includes ex-boyfriend/ex-girlfriend relationships.
- (g) Includes non-family member, n.f.d.
- (h) Includes known to victim, n.f.d.
- (i) Includes 'no offender identified' and 'not stated/inadequately described' (see Glossary for more information).

3.12**RELATIONSHIP OF OFFENDER TO VICTIM(a), Selected offences, Queensland ...**

<i>The offender is...</i>	<i>Homicide and related offences(b)</i>	<i>Assault</i>	<i>Sexual assault</i>	<i>Kidnapping/ abduction</i>	<i>Robbery</i>
NUMBER					
Known to victim					
Family member					
Partner(c)	14	1 324	157	—	3
Other family member	13	1 462	499	—	4
Total(d)	32	3 631	1 298	3	10
Non-family member					
Ex-partner(e)	3	238	26	—	5
Other non-family member	47	7 021	1 772	3	151
Total(f)	50	7 262	1 798	3	156
Total known to victim(g)	82	10 893	3 096	6	166
Stranger	49	9 248	1 073	38	1 173
Relationship not known(h)	6	371	219	—	43
Total	137	20 512	4 388	44	1 382

PROPORTION (%)					
Known to victim					
Family member					
Partner(c)	10.2	6.5	3.6	—	0.2
Other family member	9.5	7.1	11.4	—	0.3
Total(d)	23.4	17.7	29.6	6.8	0.7
Non-family member					
Ex-partner(e)	2.2	1.2	0.6	—	0.4
Other non-family member	34.3	34.2	40.4	6.8	10.9
Total(f)	36.5	35.4	41.0	6.8	11.3
Total known to victim(g)	59.9	53.1	70.6	13.6	12.0
Stranger	35.8	45.1	24.5	86.4	84.9
Relationship not known(h)	4.4	1.8	5.0	—	3.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Includes person victims only, organisations are excluded. Therefore totals may be lower than in tables elsewhere in the publication.

(b) Excludes driving causing death.

(c) Includes boyfriend/girlfriend relationships except where the victim is aged less than 18 years (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 33).

(d) Includes other related family member, n.e.c.

(e) Includes ex-boyfriend/ex-girlfriend relationships.

(f) Includes non-family member, n.f.d.

(g) Includes known to victim, n.f.d.

(h) Includes 'no offender identified' and 'not stated/inadequately described' (see Glossary for more information).

3.13 VICTIMS OF ASSAULT AND SEXUAL ASSAULT(a), Relationship of offender to victim by sex, Queensland

The offender is...	ASSAULT			SEXUAL ASSAULT		
	Males	Females	Persons(b)	Males	Females	Persons(b)
NUMBER						
Known to victim						
Family member						
Partner(c)	172	1 152	1 324	6	151	157
Other family member	637	825	1 462	87	412	499
Total(d)	1 161	2 468	3 632	190	1 108	1 298
Non-family member						
Ex-partner(e)	39	199	238	—	26	26
Other non-family member	4 258	2 758	7 021	333	1 438	1 771
Total(f)	4 297	2 957	7 259	333	1 464	1 797
Total known to victim(g)	5 458	5 425	10 891	523	2 572	3 095
Stranger	6 802	2 437	9 248	145	927	1 072
Relationship not known(h)	202	116	371	55	142	219
Total	12 462	7 978	20 510	723	3 641	4 386

PROPORTION (%)						
Known to victim						
Family member						
Partner(c)	1.4	14.4	6.5	0.8	4.1	3.6
Other family member	5.1	10.3	7.1	12.0	11.3	11.4
Total(d)	9.3	30.9	17.7	26.3	30.4	29.6
Non-family member						
Ex-partner(e)	0.3	2.5	1.2	—	0.7	0.6
Other non-family member	34.2	34.6	34.2	46.1	39.5	40.4
Total(f)	34.5	37.1	35.4	46.1	40.2	41.0
Total known to victim(g)	43.8	68.0	53.1	72.3	70.6	70.6
Stranger	54.6	30.5	45.1	20.1	25.5	24.4
Relationship not known(h)	1.6	1.5	1.8	7.6	3.9	5.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)
- (a) Includes person victims only, organisations are excluded. Therefore totals may be lower than in tables elsewhere in the publication.
- (b) Includes victims for whom sex was not specified.
- (c) Includes boyfriend/girlfriend relationships except where the victim is aged less than 18 years (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 33).
- (d) Includes other related family member, n.e.c.
- (e) Includes ex-boyfriend/ex-girlfriend relationships.
- (f) Includes non-family member, n.f.d.
- (g) Includes known to victim, n.f.d.
- (h) Includes 'no offender identified' and 'not stated/inadequately described' (see Glossary for more information).

3.14 RELATIONSHIP OF OFFENDER TO VICTIM(a), Selected offences, South Australia

<i>The offender is...</i>	<i>Homicide and related offences(b)</i>	<i>Assault</i>	<i>Sexual assault</i>	<i>Kidnapping/ abduction</i>	<i>Robbery</i>	<i>Blackmail/ extortion</i>
.....						
NUMBER						
Family member						
Partner(c)	10	1 873	47	3	3	3
Other family member	7	1 949	225	3	—	—
Total(d)	17	4 215	386	6	3	6
Non-family member						
Ex-partner(e)	4	1 264	77	6	5	3
Other non-family member	16	4 419	630	8	82	26
Total(f)	20	5 702	722	14	87	29
Total known to victim(g)	37	9 917	1 108	20	90	35
Stranger	24	6 345	347	17	958	13
Relationship not known(h)	—	389	33	—	8	3
Total	61	16 651	1 488	37	1 056	51

.....						
PROPORTION (%)						
Family member						
Partner(c)	16.4	11.2	3.2	8.1	0.3	5.9
Other family member	11.5	11.7	15.1	8.1	—	—
Total(d)	27.9	25.3	25.9	16.2	0.3	11.8
Non-family member						
Ex-partner(e)	6.6	7.6	5.2	16.2	0.5	5.9
Other non-family member	26.2	26.5	42.3	21.6	7.8	51.0
Total(f)	32.8	34.2	48.5	37.8	8.2	56.9
Total known to victim(g)	60.7	59.6	74.5	54.1	8.5	68.6
Stranger	39.3	38.1	23.3	45.9	90.7	25.5
Relationship not known(h)	—	2.3	2.2	—	0.8	5.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Includes person victims only, organisations are excluded. Therefore totals may be lower than in tables elsewhere in the publication.

(b) Excludes driving causing death.

(c) Includes boyfriend/girlfriend relationships.

(d) Includes other related family member, n.e.c.

(e) Includes ex-boyfriend/ex-girlfriend relationships.

(f) Includes non-family member, n.f.d.

(g) Includes known to victim, n.f.d.

(h) Includes 'no offender identified' and 'not stated/inadequately described' (see Glossary for more information).

3.15 VICTIMS OF ASSAULT AND SEXUAL ASSAULT(a), Relationship of offender to victim by sex, South Australia

The offender is...	ASSAULT			SEXUAL ASSAULT		
	Males	Females	Persons(b)	Males	Females	Persons(b)
NUMBER						
Known to victim						
Family member						
Partner(c)	242	1 631	1 873	—	47	47
Other family member	614	1 335	1 949	34	191	225
Total(d)	1 031	3 184	4 215	47	339	386
Non-family member						
Ex-partner(e)	207	1 057	1 264	3	74	77
Other non-family member	2 756	1 659	4 419	122	508	630
Total(f)	2 975	2 723	5 702	133	589	722
Total known to victim(g)	4 006	5 907	9 917	180	928	1 108
Stranger	5 014	1 320	6 345	36	311	347
Relationship not known(h)	226	163	389	8	25	33
Total	9 246	7 390	16 651	224	1 264	1 488

PROPORTION (%)						
Known to victim						
Family member						
Partner(c)	2.6	22.1	11.2	—	3.7	3.2
Other family member	6.6	18.1	11.7	15.2	15.1	15.1
Total(d)	11.2	43.1	25.3	21.0	26.8	25.9
Non-family member						
Ex-partner(e)	2.2	14.3	7.6	1.3	5.9	5.2
Other non-family member	29.8	22.4	26.5	54.5	40.2	42.3
Total(f)	32.2	36.8	34.2	59.4	46.6	48.5
Total known to victim(g)	43.3	79.9	59.6	80.4	73.4	74.5
Stranger	54.2	17.9	38.1	16.1	24.6	23.3
Relationship not known(h)	2.4	2.2	2.3	3.6	2.0	2.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)
- (a) Includes person victims only, organisations are excluded. Therefore totals may be lower than in tables elsewhere in the publication.
- (b) Includes victims for whom sex was not specified.
- (c) Includes boyfriend/girlfriend relationships.
- (d) Includes other related family member, n.e.c.
- (e) Includes ex-boyfriend/ex-girlfriend relationships.
- (f) Includes non-family member, n.f.d.
- (g) Includes known to victim, n.f.d.
- (h) Includes 'no offender identified' and 'not stated/inadequately described' (see Glossary for more information).

3.16**RELATIONSHIP OF OFFENDER TO VICTIM(a), Selected offences, Tasmania**

<i>The offender is...</i>	<i>Assault</i>	<i>Sexual assault</i>	<i>Robbery</i>
..... NUMBER			
Known to victim			
Family member			
Partner(b)	522	3	—
Other family member	193	24	—
Total(c)	770	33	—
Non-family member			
Ex-partner(d)	323	15	3
Other non-family member	867	42	14
Total(e)	1 553	77	20
Total known to victim(f)	2 323	110	20
Stranger	1 175	27	88
Relationship not known(g)	29	3	—
Total	3 527	140	108

..... PROPORTION (%)			
Known to victim			
Family member			
Partner(b)	14.8	2.1	—
Other family member	5.5	17.1	—
Total(c)	21.8	23.6	—
Non-family member			
Ex-partner(d)	9.2	10.7	2.8
Other non-family member	24.6	30.0	13.0
Total(e)	44.0	55.0	18.5
Total known to victim(f)	65.9	78.6	18.5
Stranger	33.3	19.3	81.5
Relationship not known(g)	0.8	2.1	—
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Includes person victims only, organisations are excluded. Therefore totals may be lower than in tables elsewhere in the publication.

(b) Includes boyfriend/girlfriend relationships.

(c) Includes other related family member, n.e.c.

(d) Includes ex-boyfriend/ex-girlfriend relationships.

(e) Includes non-family member, n.f.d.

(f) Includes known to victim, n.f.d.

(g) Includes 'no offender identified' and 'not stated/inadequately described' (see Glossary for more information).

3.17 VICTIMS OF ASSAULT AND SEXUAL ASSAULT(a), Relationship of offender to victim by sex, Tasmania

The offender is...	ASSAULT			SEXUAL ASSAULT		
	Males	Females	Persons(b)	Males	Females	Persons(b)
NUMBER						
Known to victim						
Family member						
Partner(c)	80	440	523	—	3	3
Other family member	66	125	194	—	23	23
Total(d)	173	593	772	—	32	32
Non-family member						
Ex-partner(e)	52	270	325	—	15	15
Other non-family member	499	365	867	7	35	42
Total(f)	764	783	1 553	10	68	78
Total known to victim(g)	937	1 376	2 325	10	100	110
Stranger	885	244	1 175	3	24	27
Relationship not known(h)	23	4	27	—	—	—
Total	1 845	1 624	3 527	13	124	137

PROPORTION (%)						
Known to victim						
Family member						
Partner(c)	4.3	27.1	14.8	—	2.4	2.2
Other family member	3.6	7.7	5.5	—	18.5	16.8
Total(d)	9.4	36.5	21.9	—	25.8	23.4
Non-family member						
Ex-partner(e)	2.8	16.6	9.2	—	12.1	10.9
Other non-family member	27.0	22.5	24.6	53.8	28.2	30.7
Total(f)	41.4	48.2	44.0	76.9	54.8	56.9
Total known to victim(g)	50.8	84.7	65.9	76.9	80.6	80.3
Stranger	48.0	15.0	33.3	23.1	19.4	19.7
Relationship not known(h)	1.2	0.2	0.8	—	—	—
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)
- (a) Includes person victims only, organisations are excluded. Therefore totals may be lower than in tables elsewhere in the publication.
- (b) Includes victims for whom sex was not specified.
- (c) Includes boyfriend/girlfriend relationships.
- (d) Includes other related family member, n.e.c.
- (e) Includes ex-boyfriend/ex-girlfriend relationships.
- (f) Includes non-family member, n.f.d.
- (g) Includes known to victim, n.f.d.
- (h) Includes 'no offender identified' and 'not stated/inadequately described' (see Glossary for more information).

3.18**RELATIONSHIP OF OFFENDER TO VICTIM(a), Selected offences, Northern Territory**

<i>The offender is...</i>	<i>Homicide and related offences(b)</i>	<i>Assault</i>	<i>Sexual assault</i>	<i>Robbery</i>
NUMBER				
Known to victim				
Family member				
Partner(c)	6	1 996	24	—
Other family member	—	526	31	—
Total(d)	6	2 755	68	—
Non-family member				
Ex-partner	—	437	19	—
Other non-family member(c)	6	1 160	123	3
Total(e)	6	1 597	142	3
Total known to victim	12	4 352	210	3
Stranger	3	1 289	98	105
Relationship not known(f)	—	624	67	11
Total	15	6 265	375	119

PROPORTION (%)				
Known to victim				
Family member				
Partner(c)	40.0	31.9	6.4	—
Other family member	—	8.4	8.3	—
Total(d)	40.0	44.0	18.1	—
Non-family member				
Ex-partner	—	7.0	5.1	—
Other non-family member(c)	40.0	18.5	32.8	2.5
Total(e)	40.0	25.5	37.9	2.5
Total known to victim	80.0	69.5	56.0	2.5
Stranger	20.0	20.6	26.1	88.2
Relationship not known(f)	—	10.0	17.9	9.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Includes person victims only, organisations are excluded. Therefore totals may be lower than in tables elsewhere in the publication.

(b) Excludes driving causing death.

(c) Some boyfriend/girlfriend relationships may be included in 'other non-family member' rather than 'partner' (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 33).

(d) Includes other related family member, n.e.c.

(e) Includes non-family member, n.f.d.

(f) Includes 'no offender identified' and 'not stated/inadequately described' (see Glossary for more information).

3.19 VICTIMS OF ASSAULT AND SEXUAL ASSAULT(a), Relationship of offender to victim by sex, Northern Territory

The offender is...	ASSAULT			SEXUAL ASSAULT		
	Males	Females	Persons(b)	Males	Females	Persons(b)
NUMBER						
Known to victim						
Family member						
Partner(c)	215	1 781	1 996	—	24	24
Other family member	167	359	526	5	26	31
Total(d)	469	2 286	2 755	8	62	70
Non-family member						
Ex-partner	68	369	437	—	18	18
Other non-family member(c)	589	571	1 160	21	102	123
Total(e)	657	940	1 597	21	120	141
Total known to victim(f)	1 126	3 226	4 352	29	182	211
Stranger	918	371	1 289	9	89	98
Relationship not known(g)	353	271	624	6	61	67
Total	2 397	3 868	6 265	44	332	376

PROPORTION (%)						
Known to victim						
Family member						
Partner(c)	9.0	46.0	31.9	—	7.2	6.4
Other family member	7.0	9.3	8.4	11.4	7.8	8.2
Total(d)	19.6	59.1	44.0	18.2	18.7	18.6
Non-family member						
Ex-partner	2.8	9.5	7.0	—	5.4	4.8
Other non-family member(c)	24.6	14.8	18.5	47.7	30.7	32.7
Total(e)	27.4	24.3	25.5	47.7	36.1	37.5
Total known to victim(f)	47.0	83.4	69.5	65.9	54.8	56.1
Stranger	38.3	9.6	20.6	20.5	26.8	26.1
Relationship not known(g)	14.7	7.0	10.0	13.6	18.4	17.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)
- (a) Includes person victims only, organisations are excluded. Therefore totals may be lower than in tables elsewhere in the publication.
- (b) Includes victims for whom sex was not specified.
- (c) Some boyfriend/girlfriend relationships may be included in 'other non-family member' rather than 'partner' (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 33).
- (d) Includes other related family member, n.e.c.
- (e) Includes non-family member, n.f.d.
- (f) Includes known to victim, n.f.d.
- (g) Includes 'no offender identified' and 'not stated/inadequately described' (see Glossary for more information).

3.20**VICTIMS OF ASSAULT AND SEXUAL ASSAULT(a), Relationship of offender to victim by sex, Australian Capital Territory**

<i>The offender is...</i>	ASSAULT			SEXUAL ASSAULT		
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons(b)</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons(b)</i>
NUMBER						
Known to victim						
Family member						
Partner(c)	54	223	277	—	10	10
Other family member	79	131	210	4	17	21
Total(d)	139	364	503	7	34	41
Non-family member						
Ex-partner(e)	21	94	115	—	13	13
Other non-family member	27	25	52	—	8	8
Total(f)	367	293	660	8	81	89
Total known to victim(g)	506	657	1 163	15	115	130
Stranger	562	152	714	5	36	41
Relationship not known(h)	228	54	282	—	16	16
Total	1 296	863	2 159	20	167	187

<i>The offender is...</i>	PROPORTION (%)					
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons(b)</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons(b)</i>
PROPORTION (%)						
Known to victim						
Family member						
Partner(c)	4.2	25.8	12.8	—	6.0	5.3
Other family member	6.1	15.2	9.7	20.0	10.2	11.2
Total(d)	10.7	42.2	23.3	35.0	20.4	21.9
Non-family member						
Ex-partner(e)	1.6	10.9	5.3	—	7.8	7.0
Other non-family member	2.1	2.9	2.4	—	4.8	4.3
Total(f)	28.3	34.0	30.6	40.0	48.5	47.6
Total known to victim(g)	39.0	76.1	53.9	75.0	68.9	69.5
Stranger	43.4	17.6	33.1	25.0	21.6	21.9
Relationship not known(h)	17.6	6.3	13.1	—	9.6	8.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Includes person victims only, organisations are excluded. Therefore totals may be lower than in tables elsewhere in the publication.

(b) Includes victims for whom sex was not specified.

(c) Includes boyfriend/girlfriend relationships.

(d) Includes other related family member, n.e.c.

(e) Includes ex-boyfriend/ex-girlfriend relationships.

(f) Includes non-family member, n.f.d.

(g) Includes known to victim, n.f.d.

(h) Includes 'no offender identified' and 'not stated/inadequately described' (see Glossary for more information).

3.21 INDIGENOUS STATUS(a), Selected offences, New South Wales

	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous(b)</i>	<i>Not stated</i>	<i>Persons</i>
.....				
NUMBER				
Homicide and related offences(c)				
Murder	8	73	5	86
Attempted murder	4	46	—	50
Manslaughter	—	9	—	9
<i>Total homicide and related offences</i>	12	128	5	145
Assault	5 224	66 989	3 715	75 928
Sexual assault	542	6 330	338	7 210
Kidnapping/abduction(d)	18	351	15	384
Robbery				
Armed robbery	11	1 806	43	1 860
Unarmed robbery	31	3 760	95	3 886
<i>Total robbery</i>	42	5 566	138	5 746
Blackmail/extortion	—	123	3	126
.....				
PROPORTION (%)				
Homicide and related offences(c)				
Murder	9.3	84.9	5.8	100.0
Attempted murder	8.0	92.0	—	100.0
Manslaughter	—	100.0	—	100.0
<i>Total homicide and related offences</i>	8.3	88.3	3.4	100.0
Assault	6.9	88.2	4.9	100.0
Sexual assault	7.5	87.8	4.7	100.0
Kidnapping/abduction(d)	4.7	91.4	3.9	100.0
Robbery				
Armed robbery	0.6	97.1	2.3	100.0
Unarmed robbery	0.8	96.8	2.4	100.0
<i>Total robbery</i>	0.7	96.9	2.4	100.0
Blackmail/extortion	—	97.6	2.4	100.0

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Includes person victims only, organisations are excluded. Therefore totals may be lower than in tables elsewhere in the publication.

(b) The victim has identified/been identified as neither Aboriginal nor Torres Strait Islander.

(c) Excludes driving causing death.

(d) Counts may be inflated slightly (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 65).

3.22

VICTIMISATION RATE(a)(b), Indigenous status by selected offences, New South Wales

Indigenous(c) Non-Indigenous(d)

	<i>Indigenous(c)</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous(d)</i>
Homicide and related offences(e)		
Murder	4.9	1.1
Attempted murder	2.5	0.7
Manslaughter	—	0.1
<i>Total homicide and related offences</i>	7.4	1.8
Assault	3 225.2	965.6
Sexual assault	334.6	91.2
Kidnapping/abduction(f)	11.1	5.1
Robbery		
Armed robbery	6.8	26.0
Unarmed robbery	19.1	54.2
<i>Total robbery</i>	25.9	80.2
Blackmail/extortion	—	1.8

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

- (a) Rate per 100,000 population (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 43–47).
 (b) Includes person victims only, organisations are excluded.
 (c) Calculated using experimental projections of the Indigenous population for 2009 based on the 2006 Census of Population and Housing (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 48).
 (d) Calculated using 2009 preliminary ERP based on the 2006 Census of Population and Housing, less experimental projections of the Indigenous population (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 52).
 (e) Excludes driving causing death.
 (f) Counts may be inflated slightly (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 65).

3.23 VICTIMS OF ASSAULT AND SEXUAL ASSAULT(a), Relationship of offender to victim by Indigenous status, New South Wales

The offender is . . .	ASSAULT				SEXUAL ASSAULT			
	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous(b)	Not stated	Persons	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous(b)	Not stated	Persons
NUMBER								
Known to victim								
Family member								
Partner(c)	667	5 525	271	6 463	9	126	4	139
Other family member	1 859	13 235	765	15 859	256	2 272	139	2 667
Total(d)	2 526	18 760	1 036	22 322	265	2 398	143	2 806
Non-family member								
Ex-partner	355	2 696	175	3 226	10	128	13	151
Other non-family member	1 679	18 907	1 292	21 878	188	2 446	136	2 770
Total(e)	2 034	21 603	1 467	25 104	198	2 574	149	2 921
Total known to victim(f)	4 560	40 363	2 503	47 426	463	4 972	292	5 727
Stranger	541	25 137	1 105	26 783	43	1 091	38	1 172
Relationship not known(g)	123	1 489	107	1 719	36	267	8	311
Total	5 224	66 989	3 715	75 928	542	6 330	338	7 210
PROPORTION (%)								
Known to victim								
Family member								
Partner(c)	12.8	8.2	7.3	8.5	1.7	2.0	1.2	1.9
Other family member	35.6	19.8	20.6	20.9	47.2	35.9	41.1	37.0
Total(d)	48.4	28.0	27.9	29.4	48.9	37.9	42.3	38.9
Non-family member								
Ex-partner	6.8	4.0	4.7	4.2	1.8	2.0	3.8	2.1
Other non-family member	32.1	28.2	34.8	28.8	34.7	38.6	40.2	38.4
Total(e)	38.9	32.2	39.5	33.1	36.5	40.7	44.1	40.5
Total known to victim(f)	87.3	60.3	67.4	62.5	85.4	78.5	86.4	79.4
Stranger	10.4	37.5	29.7	35.3	7.9	17.2	11.2	16.3
Relationship not known(g)	2.4	2.2	2.9	2.3	6.6	4.2	2.4	4.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
(a)	Includes person victims only, organisations are excluded. Therefore totals may be lower than in tables elsewhere in the publication.				(d) Includes other related family member, n.e.c.			
(b)	The victim has identified/been identified as neither Aboriginal nor Torres Strait Islander.				(e) Includes non-family member, n.f.d.			
(c)	Includes boyfriend/girlfriend and ex-boyfriend/ex-girlfriend relationships (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 33).				(f) Includes known to victim, n.f.d.			
					(g) Includes 'no offender identified' and 'not stated/inadequately described' (see Glossary for more information).			

3.24

INDIGENOUS STATUS (a), Selected offences, Queensland

	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous(b)</i>	<i>Not stated</i>	<i>Persons</i>
NUMBER				
Attempted murder	3	62	8	73
Assault	2 534	16 151	1 826	20 511
Sexual assault	489	3 276	623	4 388
Kidnapping/abduction	3	40	3	46
Robbery				
Armed robbery	15	434	35	484
Unarmed robbery	16	832	47	895
<i>Total robbery</i>	31	1 266	82	1 379
Blackmail/extortion	—	59	3	62
PROPORTION (%)				
Attempted murder	4.1	84.9	11.0	100.0
Assault	12.4	78.7	8.9	100.0
Sexual assault	11.1	74.7	14.2	100.0
Kidnapping/abduction	6.5	87.0	6.5	100.0
Robbery				
Armed robbery	3.1	89.7	7.2	100.0
Unarmed robbery	1.8	93.0	5.3	100.0
<i>Total robbery</i>	2.2	91.8	5.9	100.0
Blackmail/extortion	—	95.2	4.8	100.0

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Includes person victims only, organisations are excluded. Therefore totals may be lower than in tables elsewhere in the publication.

(b) The victim has identified/been identified as neither Aboriginal nor Torres Strait Islander.

3.25 VICTIMISATION RATE(a)(b), Indigenous status by selected offences, Queensland

	<i>Indigenous(c)</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous(d)</i>
Attempted murder	1.9	1.5
Assault	1 619.0	380.0
Sexual assault	312.4	77.1
Kidnapping/abduction	1.9	0.9
Robbery		
Armed robbery	9.6	10.2
Unarmed robbery	10.2	19.6
<i>Total robbery</i>	19.8	29.8
Blackmail/extortion	—	1.4

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

- (a) Rate per 100,000 population (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 43–47).
- (b) Includes person victims only, organisations are excluded.
- (c) Calculated using experimental projections of the Indigenous population for 2009 based on the 2006 Census of Population and Housing (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 48).
- (d) Calculated using 2009 preliminary ERP based on the 2006 Census of Population and Housing, less experimental projections of the Indigenous population (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 52).

3.26 VICTIMS OF ASSAULT AND SEXUAL ASSAULT(a), Relationship of offender to victim by Indigenous status, Queensland

The offender is . . .	ASSAULT				SEXUAL ASSAULT			
	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous(b)	Not Stated	Persons	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous(b)	Not Stated	Persons
NUMBER								
Known to victim								
Family member								
Partner(c)	541	694	89	1 324	35	110	12	157
Other family member	611	1 347	349	2 307	142	822	177	1 141
Total(d)	1 152	2 041	438	3 631	177	932	189	1 298
Non-family member								
Ex-partner(e)	56	169	13	238	5	20	—	25
Other non-family member	840	5 653	530	7 023	188	1 368	216	1 772
Total(f)	896	5 822	543	7 261	193	1 388	216	1 797
Total known to victim(g)	2 048	7 863	981	10 892	370	2 320	405	3 095
Stranger Relationship not known(h)	452	8 115	681	9 248	108	826	139	1 073
Total	2 534	16 151	1 826	20 511	489	3 276	622	4 387

PROPORTION (%)

Known to victim								
Family member								
Partner(c)	21.3	4.3	4.9	6.5	7.2	3.4	1.9	3.6
Other family member	24.1	8.3	19.1	11.2	29.0	25.1	28.5	26.0
Total(d)	45.5	12.6	24.0	17.7	36.2	28.4	30.4	29.6
Non-family member								
Ex-partner(e)	2.2	1.0	0.7	1.2	1.0	0.6	—	0.6
Other non-family member	33.1	35.0	29.0	34.2	38.4	41.8	34.7	40.4
Total(f)	35.4	36.0	29.7	35.4	39.5	42.4	34.7	41.0
Total known to victim(g)	80.8	48.7	53.7	53.1	75.7	70.8	65.1	70.5
Stranger Relationship not known(h)	17.8	50.2	37.3	45.1	22.1	25.2	22.3	24.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Includes person victims only, organisations are excluded. Therefore totals may appear lower than in tables elsewhere in the publication.

(b) The victim has identified/been identified as neither Aboriginal nor Torres Strait Islander.

(c) Includes boyfriend/girlfriend relationships except where the victim is aged less than 18 years (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 33).

(d) Includes other related family member, n.e.c.

(e) Includes ex-boyfriend/ex-girlfriend relationships.

(f) Includes non-family member, n.f.d.

(g) Includes known to victim, n.f.d.

(h) Includes 'no offender identified' and 'not stated/inadequately described' (see Glossary for more information).

3.27 INDIGENOUS STATUS(a), Selected offences, South Australia

	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous(b)</i>	<i>Not stated</i>	<i>Persons</i>
.....				
NUMBER				
Homicide and related offences(c)				
Murder	—	22	5	27
Attempted murder	3	33	3	39
Manslaughter	—	—	—	—
<i>Total homicide and related offences</i>	3	55	8	66
Assault	1 760	14 273	618	16 651
Sexual assault	93	1 328	67	1 488
Kidnapping/abduction	—	36	3	39
Robbery				
Armed robbery	12	401	13	426
Unarmed robbery	21	595	17	633
<i>Total robbery</i>	33	996	30	1 059
Blackmail/extortion	3	45	—	48
.....				
PROPORTION (%)				
Homicide and related offences(c)				
Murder	—	81.5	18.5	100.0
Attempted murder	7.7	84.6	7.7	100.0
Manslaughter	—	—	—	—
<i>Total homicide and related offences</i>	4.5	83.3	12.1	100.0
Assault	10.6	85.7	3.7	100.0
Sexual assault	6.3	89.2	4.5	100.0
Kidnapping/abduction	—	92.3	7.7	100.0
Robbery				
Armed robbery	2.8	94.1	3.1	100.0
Unarmed robbery	3.3	94.0	2.7	100.0
<i>Total robbery</i>	3.1	94.1	2.8	100.0
Blackmail/extortion	6.3	93.8	—	100.0

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Includes person victims only, organisations are excluded. Therefore totals may be lower than in tables elsewhere in the publication.

(b) The victim has identified/been identified as neither Aboriginal nor Torres Strait Islander.

(c) Excludes driving causing death.

3.28VICTIMISATION RATE(a)(b), Indigenous status by selected offences, South
Australia

Indigenous(c) Non-Indigenous(d)

	Indigenous(c)	Non-Indigenous(d)
Homicide and related offences(e)		
Murder	—	1.4
Attempted murder	10.1	2.1
Manslaughter	—	—
<i>Total homicide and related offences</i>	<i>10.1</i>	<i>3.5</i>
Assault	5 909.0	896.0
Sexual assault	312.2	83.4
Kidnapping/abduction	—	2.3
Robbery		
Armed robbery	40.3	25.2
Unarmed robbery	70.5	37.4
<i>Total robbery</i>	<i>110.8</i>	<i>62.5</i>
Blackmail/extortion	10.1	2.8

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Rate per 100,000 population (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 43–47).

(b) Includes person victims only, organisations are excluded.

(c) Calculated using experimental projections of the Indigenous population for 2009 based on the 2001 Census of Population and Housing (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 48).

(d) Calculated using 2009 preliminary ERP based on the 2006 Census of Population and Housing, less experimental projections of the Indigenous population (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 52).

(e) Excludes driving causing death.

3.29 VICTIMS OF ASSAULT AND SEXUAL ASSAULT(a), Relationship of offender to victim by Indigenous status, South Australia

The offender is . . .	ASSAULT				SEXUAL ASSAULT			
	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous(b)	Not Stated	Persons	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous(b)	Not Stated	Persons
NUMBER								
Known to victim								
Family member								
Partner(c)	414	1 403	56	1 873	—	42	3	45
Other family member	452	1 810	80	2 342	31	291	17	339
Total(d)	866	3 213	136	4 215	31	333	20	384
Non-family member								
Ex-partner(e)	134	760	28	922	3	44	3	50
Other non-family member	505	4 113	162	4 780	36	602	35	673
Total(f)	639	4 873	190	5 702	39	646	38	723
Total known to victim(g)	1 505	8 086	326	9 917	70	979	58	1 107
Stranger	234	5 834	277	6 345	20	318	9	347
Relationship not known(h)	21	351	15	387	—	31	3	34
Total	1 760	14 271	618	16 649	90	1 328	70	1 488

PROPORTION (%)

Known to victim								
Family member								
Partner(c)	23.5	9.8	9.1	11.2	—	3.2	4.3	3.0
Other family member	25.7	12.7	12.9	14.1	34.4	21.9	24.3	22.8
Total(d)	49.2	22.5	22.0	25.3	34.4	25.1	28.6	25.8
Non-family member								
Ex-partner(e)	7.6	5.3	4.5	5.5	3.3	3.3	4.3	3.4
Other non-family member	28.7	28.8	26.2	28.7	40.0	45.3	50.0	45.2
Total(f)	36.3	34.1	30.7	34.2	43.3	48.6	54.3	48.6
Total known to victim(g)	85.5	56.7	52.8	59.6	77.8	73.7	82.9	74.4
Stranger	13.3	40.9	44.8	38.1	22.2	23.9	12.9	23.3
Relationship not known(h)	1.2	2.5	2.4	2.3	—	2.3	4.3	2.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Includes person victims only, organisations are excluded. Therefore totals may be lower than in tables elsewhere in the publication.

(b) The victim has identified/been identified as neither Aboriginal nor Torres Strait Islander.

(c) Includes boyfriend/girlfriend relationships.

(d) Includes other related family member, n.e.c.

(e) Includes ex-boyfriend/ex-girlfriend relationships.

(f) Includes non-family member, n.f.d.

(g) Includes known to victim, n.f.d.

(h) Includes 'no offender identified' and 'not stated/inadequately described' (see Glossary for more information).

3.30 INDIGENOUS STATUS(a), Selected offences, Northern Territory

	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous(b)</i>	<i>Not stated</i>	<i>Persons</i>
NUMBER				
Homicide and related offences(c)				
Murder	9	—	—	9
Attempted murder	3	5	—	8
Manslaughter	—	—	—	—
<i>Total homicide and related offences</i>	12	5	—	17
Assault	4 081	1 802	382	6 265
Sexual assault	176	159	40	375
Kidnapping/abduction	—	—	—	—
Robbery				
Armed robbery	6	33	7	46
Unarmed robbery	3	65	8	76
<i>Total robbery</i>	9	98	15	122
PROPORTION (%)				
Homicide and related offences(c)				
Murder	100.0	—	—	100.0
Attempted murder	37.5	62.5	—	100.0
Manslaughter	—	—	—	—
<i>Total homicide and related offences</i>	70.6	29.4	—	100.0
Assault	65.1	28.8	6.1	100.0
Sexual assault	46.9	42.4	10.7	100.0
Kidnapping/abduction	—	—	—	—
Robbery				
Armed robbery	13.0	71.7	15.2	100.0
Unarmed robbery	3.9	85.5	10.5	100.0
<i>Total robbery</i>	7.4	80.3	12.3	100.0

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Includes person victims only, organisations are excluded. Therefore totals may be lower than in tables elsewhere in the publication.

(b) The victim has identified/been identified as neither Aboriginal nor Torres Strait Islander.

(c) Excludes driving causing death.

3.31 VICTIMISATION RATE(a)(b), Indigenous status by selected offences, Northern Territory

	<i>Indigenous(c)</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous(d)</i>
Homicide and related offences(e)		
Murder	13.2	—
Attempted murder	4.4	3.2
Manslaughter	—	—
<i>Total homicide and related offences</i>	17.6	3.2
Assault	5 984.6	1 150.3
Sexual assault	258.1	101.5
Kidnapping/abduction	—	—
Robbery		
Armed robbery	8.8	21.1
Unarmed robbery	4.4	41.5
<i>Total robbery</i>	13.2	62.6

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Rate per 100,000 population (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 43–47).

(b) Includes person victims only, organisations are excluded.

(c) Calculated using experimental projections of the Indigenous population for 2009 based on the 2001 Census of Population and Housing (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 48).

(d) Calculated using 2009 preliminary ERP based on the 2006 Census of Population and Housing, less experimental projections of the Indigenous population (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 52).

(e) Excludes driving causing death.

3.32
VICTIMS OF ASSAULT AND SEXUAL ASSAULT(a), Relationship of offender to victim by Indigenous status, Northern Territory

The offender is . . .	ASSAULT				SEXUAL ASSAULT			
	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous(b)	Not stated	Persons	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous(b)	Not stated	Persons
NUMBER								
Known to victim								
Family member								
Partner(c)	1 779	169	48	1 996	18	6	—	24
Other family member	648	86	25	759	24	14	6	44
Total(d)	2 427	255	73	2 755	42	20	6	68
Non-family member								
Ex-partner	341	80	16	437	15	4	—	19
Other non-family member(c)	621	446	93	1 160	46	59	18	123
Total(e)	962	526	109	1 597	61	63	18	142
Total known to victim(f)	3 389	781	182	4 352	103	83	24	210
Stranger	325	850	114	1 289	21	67	10	98
Relationship not known(g)	367	171	86	624	52	9	6	67
Total	4 081	1 802	382	6 265	176	159	40	375

PROPORTION (%)

Known to victim								
Family member								
Partner(c)	43.6	9.4	12.6	31.9	10.2	3.8	—	6.4
Other family member	15.9	4.8	6.5	12.1	13.6	8.8	15.0	11.7
Total(d)	59.5	14.2	19.1	44.0	23.9	12.6	15.0	18.1
Non-family member								
Ex-partner	8.4	4.4	4.2	7.0	8.5	2.5	—	5.1
Other non-family member(c)	15.2	24.8	24.3	18.5	26.1	37.1	45.0	32.8
Total(e)	23.6	29.2	28.5	25.5	34.7	39.6	45.0	37.9
Total known to victim(f)	83.0	43.3	47.6	69.5	58.5	52.2	60.0	56.0
Stranger	8.0	47.2	29.8	20.6	11.9	42.1	25.0	26.1
Relationship not known(g)	9.0	9.5	22.5	10.0	29.5	5.7	15.0	17.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Includes person victims only, organisations are excluded. Therefore totals may be lower than in tables elsewhere in the publication.

(b) The victim has identified/been identified as neither Aboriginal nor Torres Strait Islander.

(c) Some boyfriend/girlfriend relationships may be included in 'other non-family member' rather than 'partner' (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 33).

(d) Includes other related family member, n.e.c.

(e) Includes non-family member, n.f.d.

(f) Includes known to victim, n.f.d.

(g) Includes 'no offender identified' and 'not stated/inadequately described' (see Glossary for more information).

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1 This publication presents national statistics relating to victimisation incidents for a selected range of offences recorded by police during the 2009 calendar year. These offences may have been reported by a victim, witness or other person, or they may have been detected by police. They provide indicators of the level and nature of these offence incidents as well as changes over time.

2 These statistics are not designed to provide counts of either the total number of victims nor the total number of individual offences that come to the attention of police as:

- The same victim may be counted more than once in incidents involving multiple offences where these offences are of different types (i.e. belong to different Australian Standard Offence Classification (ASOC) divisions) or if the same person is a victim on more than one occasion in the same reference year and reports these incidents to police on separate occasions.
- Conversely, for an incident involving multiple offences that belong to the same ASOC division offence category, only the most serious offence within that ASOC division will be counted. For further information refer to paragraphs 34–37.

SCOPE

3 The scope of this collection includes victims of offences classified to selected divisions and/or subdivisions of ASOC. Selected offences include:

- homicide and related offences (including murder, attempted murder and manslaughter, but excluding driving causing death and conspiracy to murder)
- assault
- sexual assault
- kidnapping/abduction
- robbery
- blackmail/extortion
- unlawful entry with intent (UEWI)
- motor vehicle theft
- other theft.

4 National data for assault are not available for recorded crime victims due to comparability issues, however, national data for this offence are available from the ABS 2008–09 National Crime Victimization Survey. For further information see paragraphs 12–17.

5 With the exception of motor vehicle theft, statistics relate to both completed and attempted offences, i.e. those where the intent is not fulfilled. Attempted motor vehicle thefts are excluded from the scope of the collection due to difficulties in distinguishing these offences from criminal damage.

6 Attempts to commit an offence are classified to the same ASOC subdivision/group as completed offences. The exception to this is murder, where murder and attempted murder are distinguished as separate offence categories.

7 The scope excludes the following:

- conspiracy offences.

SCOPE *continued*

- threats to commit an offence. An exception to this exclusion is assault where there is an apprehension that the direct threat of force, injury, or violence could be enacted is in-scope of the collection. Also, for offences like robbery, kidnapping/abduction and blackmail/extortion wherein an element of threat is implicit in the nature of the crime.
- aid, abet and accessory offences
- deprivation of liberty offences.

8 A victim can be a person, a premises, an organisation or a motor vehicle depending on the type of offence.

9 Offences may include those which at a later point in time were determined to be unfounded, i.e. false or baseless. From 2009, where the outcome of investigation determines that there was 'no crime', these counts are excluded from the data. See paragraphs 21–24.

10 Some victims of minor offences may not be recorded on crime recording systems by police in all states and territories.

DATA SOURCE

11 Statistics in this publication are derived from information on victimisation incidents collected by the ABS in aggregate form from administrative records held by police agencies within each state and territory.

COMPARABILITY

12 National statistics require a level of uniformity when compiling data from different states and territories. A number of standards, classifications and counting rules have been developed since the inception of this collection to improve national comparability. However, over time significant changes in the business rules, procedures, systems, policies and recording practices of police agencies across Australia have resulted in some discrepancies in data between states and territories for some offence types.

13 Findings from the Differences in Recorded Crime Statistics (DiRCS) project released in 2005 indicated that data for assault were not comparable across all states and territories. Testing of this offence type highlighted that there were inconsistent recording practices across the states and territories. Some jurisdictions almost always record a reported criminal incident on their crime recording system, whereas other jurisdictions apply a threshold test prior to a record being made (e.g. whether the victim wishes to proceed against the offender, or the seriousness of the incident). These thresholds varied across jurisdictions and were not guided by national standards.

14 The project also concluded that once a crime had been recorded in a crime recording system there was no evidence to suggest that processes within any state or territory had a significant impact on differences in recorded crime statistics.

15 In considering other aspects of recorded crime statistics, the DiRCS project and subsequent data quality investigations concluded that information for offence types other than assault were satisfactory for the level of comparison presented in this publication. Where there are known specific issues for individual states and territories, these are described in paragraphs 58–135.

16 As a consequence of the apparent lack of data comparability for assault, national data are not published. Assault data are provided in this publication for individual states and territories, however they should not be used for cross-jurisdiction comparisons. Indexes are provided to assist in interpreting change over time within each jurisdiction. These indexes show movements in victimisation rates over time by comparing each offence group for each year with that offence group in a base year. For further information on indexes see paragraphs 54–57.

COMPARABILITY *continued*

17 A paper outlining the conduct and outcomes of the DiRCS project is available on the National Statistical Service website <<http://www.nss.gov.au>>. The paper was prepared by the ABS National Crime Statistics Unit (NCSU) on behalf of the NCSU Board of Management.

NATIONAL CRIME RECORDING
STANDARD

18 A National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS) was developed to address the lack of a uniform standard in the initial police recording processes. This standard will complement the already established classifications and counting rules for the Recorded Crime - Victims statistics collection and improve the level of comparability of these statistics across jurisdictions.

19 The NCRS, comprising a uniform set of business rules and requirements, has been developed in collaboration with police agencies across Australia to guide the recording and counting of criminal incidents for statistical purposes and enable consistency in recording. A comprehensive set of scenarios has also been developed which underpin the rules and requirements of the NCRS and provides police agencies with guidance about how to deal with an incident, from the point at which it comes to police attention, to the point at which it is recorded into crime statistics. The main objective of the NCRS is to provide clear guidance to police agencies on the criteria to be considered when making a judgement as to what should be recorded on police recording systems to meet national crime statistical requirements.

20 The application of the rules and requirements of the NCRS enable the recording of crime for statistical purposes in a comparable manner, while still allowing for the recording and retaining of information on police systems for the primary reasons of operational investigation and law enforcement. Given the nature of policing, many factors ultimately influence the level of recorded crime. Social, cultural and economic factors may influence the level of criminal offending or the level of reporting to police. Recorded crime statistics are the by-product of an administrative system and will be affected by changes within that system. The introduction of new technologies or changes in police business practices and resources are also likely to influence levels of recorded crime which may not necessarily reflect changes in the actual number of criminal incidents. Changes to legislation may also have an impact on the level of recorded crime and on the types of offences recorded.

OUTCOMES OF
INVESTIGATIONS

21 An element of the NCRS included the creation of a 'no crime' category. For 2009, where police have determined after investigation that 'no crime' has occurred, no victim count is included in the data in relation to a 'no crime'. This differs from previous years where these counts were included for most jurisdictions. The removal of those victim counts where the outcome of investigation in 2009 was 'no crime' has resulted in a reduction of victim counts in comparison to 2008. This may have impacted on both the size and direction of change in victims counts for some offences. Nationally in 2009 this category accounted for less than 1% to 11% of all victims counts. Almost all offence categories were below 5%.

22 Queensland's data has not been impacted by the removal of 'no crime' as these have always been excluded. The Northern Territory is unable to code their outcome of investigation data to meet the requirements of the national outcome code 'no crime', therefore, Northern Territory data may include victim counts for those situations where police have determined after investigation that 'no crime' has occurred.

23 For further details on the impact of removing 'no crime' data, refer to the Technical Note on page 96.

OUTCOMES OF
INVESTIGATIONS *continued*

24 In 2009 all jurisdictions indicated that they had implemented all elements of the NCRS, except for the Northern Territory. Analysis of assault data continues to indicate a lack of data comparability across some jurisdictions and further investigations are required before national data can be reinstated for this offence type.

CLASSIFICATIONS

25 The offence categories used for the 2009 reference period national crime victims statistics in this publication are based on the *Australian Standard Offence Classification (ASOC), 2008 (second edition)* (cat. no. 1234.0). ASOC provides a uniform national statistical framework for classifying offences. The national offence definitions are descriptive and may not correspond with legal or police offence definitions in a particular jurisdiction. Offence data for years prior to 2009 are based on ASOC 1997 (the first edition).

26 The introduction of ASOC08 has had limited impact on the data due to minimal change to what activities are included or excluded for the offences published for the Recorded Crime - Victims collection. This has affected the offence category of other theft, with data relating to fare evasion coming into scope of the collection. Although there were limited impacts, during the course of the revised classification being implemented, jurisdictions also rectified a number of local offence codes that were miscoded to ASOC in previous years, thus impacting on data comparability between 2009 and prior years for certain offences. This has primarily affected the offence categories of other theft and assault for a number of jurisdictions resulting in increased victims counts. For further information on the impact of the implementation of ASOC08, refer to the Technical Note on page 96.

27 For further information on the mapping of national offence categories to the ASOC08 see Appendix 1.

INDIGENOUS VICTIMS

28 This publication presents data for Indigenous victims for a selected range of personal offences for New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia and the Northern Territory. Based on an ABS assessment of the quality, Indigenous data for recorded victims of crime for other jurisdictions are not of sufficient quality for national reporting in 2009. For information about Indigenous rates refer to paragraphs 48–53.

ABS Indigenous Standard

29 The ABS Standard Indigenous Question is based on self-identification by the individual who comes into contact with police, and should be asked at a minimum of all victims of crimes against the person. The answers to the Standard Indigenous Question can be 'No', 'Yes, Aboriginal', or 'Yes, Torres Strait Islander'. If the victim is of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin, both responses should be recorded. If a victim does not supply an answer to this question, or is not asked, the Indigenous status field is recorded as 'not stated'. Where individuals are not able to provide an answer for themselves, jurisdictions may accept a response where a next of kin/guardian provides the information.

RELATIONSHIP OF OFFENDER
TO VICTIM

30 Data about the relationship of an offender to a victim was reintroduced in 2008 following improvements to the quality of this data; these data were last published in 2004. Selected offences are presented where they meet the current quality threshold. Historical data should not be compared with 2009 data due to the earlier quality concerns.

31 The relationship of offender to victim is defined as the relationship of the alleged offender to the victim as perceived by the victim at the time of the offence, not when an offender is apprehended at a later date.

32 Data are not available for Western Australia in 2009 as it is not captured on the same basis as other states and territories (i.e. at the time the offence is recorded).

RELATIONSHIP OF OFFENDER
TO VICTIM *continued*

New South Wales is unable to provide data for robbery offences. Several jurisdictions are unable to provide data for other theft and blackmail/extortion as the victim can be either a person or an organisation, therefore these offences have been excluded from tables. Victoria record the relationship of the victim to offender rather than the offender to the victim and data are then recoded to meet the Recorded Crime - Victims relationship classification. However, Victoria's data contains high levels of unknown relationships for a number of offence types which limits the available relationship information that can be published.

33 There is some inconsistency in coding of current and former boyfriends and girlfriends across the jurisdictions, which should be taken into account when making comparisons:

- Boyfriend/girlfriend: for New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Tasmania, and the Australian Capital Territory, boyfriends and girlfriends are included in 'Partner'. For Queensland and the Northern Territory, some boyfriends and girlfriends may be included in 'Other non-family member n.e.c.' or in 'Partner'. In Queensland boyfriend/girlfriend is coded as 'friend' for victims aged under 18 years.
- Ex-boyfriend/ex-girlfriend: for Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory ex-boyfriends and ex-girlfriends are included in 'Ex-partner'. New South Wales includes ex-boyfriends and ex-girlfriends in 'Partner'.

COUNTING METHODOLOGY

34 The following provides an explanation as to how victims are treated and counted in this collection.

35 Data are compiled on the basis of the date an offence is reported to police and recorded within a reference period. 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 the case for homicide and related offences and sexual assault offences, where in some instances the time difference between when the offence(s) occurred and the report/detection date may be substantial.

36 A victim can be a person, premises, organisation or motor vehicle depending on the type of offence.

37 A victim of a criminal incident is classified to one of the offence categories in scope of this collection (see paragraphs 3–10 for offences in scope). Victims of multiple offences may be counted once, if the offences fall into the same ASOC division, or more than once if the offences fall into separate ASOC divisions.

*Counting within an ASOC
Division category*

38 If multiple offences per victim fall within the same ASOC division the victim is counted only once to the most serious offence within that division. The most serious offence within an ASOC division is the one with the lowest ASOC code. For example, Murder (0111) is a more serious offence than Manslaughter (0131).

39 Examples of where a victim of multiple offences would be counted once in the same ASOC division are:

- If a person is indecently assaulted (one form of sexual assault) and then raped (another form of sexual assault), one victim would be counted for aggravated sexual assault, i.e. the rape. The indecent assault offence would not be counted.
- A victim of an attack by several offenders or a victim repeatedly assaulted by the same offender would be counted once for assault.
- The same victim is repeatedly abused over a period of time (i.e. long term abuse) and reports all instances of abuse to police at a point in time. The exception to this rule is where the victim reports these incidents to police at different times, then a count is made for each separate report.

*Counting within an ASOC
Division category continued*

- If a bank with several customers present is robbed, one robbery is counted, with the victim being the bank. If personal property is also taken from two customers, there would be three victims; the bank and the two customers.
- 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.
- One victim is counted for each person/organisation victimised for other theft.

40 For the offence of UEWI the following applies:

- One victim is counted for each place/premises victimised. A place/premises 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.
- For multiple structures on the same property with the same occupant(s), one victim is counted regardless of the number of separate structures unlawfully entered with intent. This would apply to a house with attached or unattached garage and a backyard shed located on the one property; and warehouses occupied by a sole organisation located on the same property.
- For 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 premises has an attached residence that is occupied by the same person(s), the registered business is considered to be a separate victim.
- In the case of UEWI to individual areas in a building that is rented, leased or occupied separately, one victim is counted for each separate tenant/owner. For example, in a block of 10 flats leased by 10 different tenants where three flats are unlawfully entered, there would be a count of three UEWIs. If unlawful entry to the building itself is recorded, an additional offence of UEWI to that building is counted. This instance would apply to apartments in one building; offices of several commercial firms in one business building; shops in a shopping complex; hotel rooms; and lodging houses.

*Counting across national
offence categories*

41 If a victim is subjected to multiple offences during the same criminal incident the victim may be counted more than once. If the multiple offences fall under different ASOC divisions then the victim will be counted under the most serious offence of each relevant ASOC division category. For example, a person kidnapped and murdered will be counted twice under the national counting rule; once in the kidnapping/abduction ASOC category and once in the murder ASOC category.

AGE OF VICTIMS

42 For the Recorded Crime - Victims collection, the age information collected about a victim relates to the age of the victim at the time they become known to police rather than the age that the person became a victim. For example, if a victim was sexually assaulted at age 14 years but did not report the offence until they were 18 years of age, their age as presented in the data in this publication would be 18 years. Therefore it is not possible to derive an accurate count of victims in terms of when they became a victim.

RATES

43 Rates for the general population are presented in Tables 2.1 and 2.3. Rates are expressed as victims per 100,000 of the Estimated Resident Population (ERP). As the population changes over time, the denominator used for the calculation of rates will vary, depending on the reference period and therefore data will be revised accordingly. The ERP for the midpoint of each reference period is used to calculate the rates. Rates expressed per 100,000 persons generally accord with international and state and territory practice.

44 The formula for calculating rate per 100,000 persons is: No. of reported victims/Estimated Resident Population x 100,000.

RATES *continued*

45 The ERP series are revised every five years to incorporate additional information available from the latest Census of Population and Housing. Except for the Indigenous victimisation rates, the rates and indexed rates presented in this issue have been calculated as follows:

- 2008 and 2009 rates and indexes are calculated using preliminary ERP data based on the 2006 Census of Population and Housing.
- 2007 rates and indexes are calculated using revised ERP data based on the 2006 Census of Population and Housing.
- 2002 to 2006 rates and indexes are calculated using final ERP data based on the 2006 Census of Population and Housing.
- 1999 to 2001 rates and indexes are calculated using ERP based on the 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

46 For population estimates and information on the methodology used to produce ERP, see *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0). For Recorded Crime - Victims data, all estimates and projections for the Australian Capital Territory exclude Jervis Bay Territory. All estimates and projections for Australia exclude the external territories of Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands.

47 The risk of victimisation varies depending on the age and sex of the victim. This publication includes details of the age and sex of the victim, and age and sex specific victimisation rates. Rates are calculated using estimates of the age and sex breakdown of the population. For the offence categories of robbery and blackmail/extortion, where the victim may be a person or an organisation, victimisation rates have been provided for person victims only.

Indigenous victimisation rates

48 Indigenous victimisation rates are expressed per 100,000 Indigenous population. Rates for the Indigenous population presented in this publication for 2009 are based on the Indigenous population data in *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2021* (cat. no. 3238.0). This release included estimates for the Indigenous population of the states and territories and Australia, for the period 1986 to 2006; and projections of the Indigenous population for the period 2007 to 2021. These estimates and projections are based on data from the 2006 Census of Population and Housing, and use assumptions about future fertility, paternity, life expectancy at birth and migration.

49 The data supersede previously published ABS estimates and projections, and as a result, Indigenous victimisation rates previously published in the Recorded Crime - Victims collection are based on a different set of Indigenous estimates. Previously published Indigenous victimisation data have not been revised.

50 The Indigenous projections used for 2009 are based on Series B (refer to *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2021* (cat. no. 3238.0)). Series B is one of two main projection series (Series A and B) that have been published for the years 2007 to 2021. Both of these series assume an annual decline of 0.5% in fertility rates; an annual increase of 1% in paternity rates; constant interstate migration at levels observed in the 2006 Census; and zero net overseas migration with no arrivals and no departures. Two different assumptions were made about future Indigenous life expectancy at birth for Australia:

- in Series A, Indigenous life expectancy at birth will remain constant at 67.3 years for males and 73.0 years for females for the duration of the projection period; and
- in Series B, Indigenous life expectancy at birth will increase by 0.3 years per year for both males and females, reaching 72.1 years for males and 77.8 years for females by 2021. This equates to an increase in life expectancy at birth of 5 years over the 15 year projection period for both males and females.

*Indigenous victimisation rates
continued*

51 If Indigenous victim counts remained constant, an expected result of the change to the Indigenous population estimates would be a decrease in the victimisation rate due to the assumptions used by Series B resulting in higher population estimates and projections than those previously used.

52 Rates for the non-Indigenous population are calculated using the ERP for the state or territory minus the projected Indigenous population (refer to paragraph 45).

53 Care should be exercised in interpreting rates based on small numbers of victims.

INDEXES

54 An index is a convenient way of comparing values over time. The index allows comparison of two values of recorded crime for a common offence within a jurisdiction. Indexes are provided to assist in interpreting change over time within jurisdictions. Indexes should not be used to make direct comparisons between jurisdictions.

55 In order to compare two values of recorded crime it is necessary to designate one of the time periods as the 'reference' period and setting its value to 100.0. (This period is referred to as the base period or year as it is the first period for constructing the index). The index for all other periods (i.e. the comparison values) is calculated by determining the ratio of the comparison period value to the reference period value and then multiplying by 100.0. For example, suppose the recorded crime rate was 200 victims per 100,000 persons for a particular offence at 2001 (period 1), and for 2002 (period 2) it was 300 victims per 100,000 persons. 2001 (period 1) would be designated as the reference value or base year giving an index of 100.0 ($200/200 \times 100$). The index value for 2002 (period 2) or the comparison value becomes 150.0 ($300/200 \times 100$). The movement between 2001 (base year) and 2002 (comparison value) would be 50%.

56 For this publication, the indexes refer to victimisation rates per 100,000 persons and 2001 has been selected as the base year.

57 Movements in indexes from one period to another can be expressed either as changes in index points or as percentage changes. Index rates are not published where the numbers are very small as apparent large movements can be misleading. Index rates may also be not published where the data has been subject to a major change and is not considered comparable with the base year.

STATE/TERRITORY
SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AND
SPECIFIC ISSUES

58 The following information highlights events or processes in each jurisdiction that may have had an impact on the data for this collection. This may include specific initiatives, recording practices, changes to legislation or policy to combat particular types of crime. This information has been supplied by each police agency.

New South Wales

59 A change to processing during 2008 resulted in a reduction of 'no weapon used' and an increase in 'unspecified'. Care should be taken when comparing data for 2008 with other reference periods as the data are not strictly comparable.

60 During 2007 weapon use data for kidnapping/abduction offences were imputed with the exception of the total for this offence type.

61 New South Wales robbery counts prior to 2005 are no longer comparable as these are understated. Additional robbery victims, who were generally armed robbery victims, were identified through a change in counting methodology. Given the significance of the contribution of New South Wales to the Australian estimate, national data are also not comparable prior to 2005.

62 Unlawful entry with intent counts prior to 2006 are no longer comparable as data were previously overstated. Given the significance of the contribution of New South Wales to the Australian estimate, national data are also not comparable prior to 2006. Improved quality assurance procedures have ensured that the data reflects the counting rules as described in paragraph 40.

New South Wales *continued*

63 Care should be taken when comparing location data for theft from a motor vehicle and motor vehicle theft between years, as changes have been made to location coding for these offences. Incidents of theft from a motor vehicle and motor vehicle theft which were recorded as a theft from a residential building were coded to an 'unknown' location for data prior to 2006; coded to 'residential location n.f.d.' for 2006; primarily coded to 'outbuilding/residential land' in 2007 and 2008; and coded to 'residential location n.f.d.' in 2009.

64 Prior to 2006, 'transport' locations were previously overstated; other theft from 'car parks' are now categorised to the appropriate location category.

65 Counts of kidnapping/abduction may be inflated slightly. 'Deprivation of liberty' (which is out of scope for this collection) is not separately identifiable on the COPS system; therefore counts of this offence type are also included in the kidnapping/abduction offence category.

66 Leaving restaurants without paying and failing to pay for petrol are classified as fraud by New South Wales police and prior to 2009 were excluded from the Recorded Crime - Victims counts, as fraud is out-of-scope of this collection. Although New South Wales continue to classify fail to pay offences as fraud, this data have been provided to the ABS in 2009 and incorporated into the victim counts for other theft, as per the national counting requirements for this collection.

67 All family and domestic violence related assaults are recorded even if the victim does not want to proceed.

68 An assault will still be recorded if there are no signs of injury and the victim does not wish to take the matter further. There is a propensity in New South Wales to record assault as a part of public disturbances (e.g. a pub brawl).

69 Sexual assault counts include incidents committed prior to the reference period but reported to police in that reference period.

Victoria

70 The large increase in Victoria's assault counts (30%) from 2008 to 2009 were largely the result of the inclusion of 'recklessly cause serious injury' and 'recklessly cause injury' offences. The inclusion of these offences accounted for approximately 98% of the increase in assaults. With the introduction of the revised Australian Standard Offence Classification (ASOC08) by all police agencies across Australia, Victoria Police reviewed mapping of Victorian offences for ASOC08 in conjunction with the ABS and Department of Justice, Victoria. As a result these two offences are now included in the 2009 data collection and are aligned with the Victoria Criminal Justice System and the ABS. Prior to 2009, data for 'recklessly cause serious injury' and 'recklessly cause injury' were excluded from assault counts, therefore data prior to 2009 are no longer comparable.

71 In July 2008, the *Infringement and Other Acts Amendment Act 2008* provided for a two year trial of additional offences which are able to be dealt with by the issue of an infringement notice for persons aged 18 Years and over. During the trial, police will have the ability to issue new official warning notices for most offences. This initiative may have contributed partly to the increase in other theft in 2008.

72 Sexual assault data have been revised from 1993 to 2007 to include all offences in scope for this collection of the offence of sexual assault. The large increase from 2005 to 2006 was partly attributed to renewed efforts to improve business practices in relation to police responding to reports of sexual assault. This includes the release in 2005 of *The Code of Practice for the Investigation of Sexual Assault*, aimed at ensuring a co-ordinated and efficient response from all services, including police, sexual assault counsellors and forensic medical officers.

73 Sexual assault counts may include incidents committed prior to the reference period but reported to police in that reference period.

Victoria continued

74 Victoria may record an offence (where the facts indicate that a crime has been committed) if the victim does not wish to proceed, depending on the severity of that offence.

75 The *Family Violence Code of Practice for the Investigation of Family Violence* was introduced in August 2004, and has influenced an increase in assault counts since that time. This initiative involved a proactive approach by police and prosecutions in gathering evidence, investigation and laying charges, where appropriate, relating to family violence. It has also led to more victims feeling confident in reporting family violence to police.

76 Property taken in association with UEWI may not always be identified due to limitations in recording options in the Victoria Police LEAP computer system. Therefore, caution should be used when assessing the subcomponents of UEWI. The total counts for UEWI are correct, however further disaggregation results in an undercount for 'UEWI - involving the taking of property' and an over count of 'UEWI - other'.

77 In July 2004, there was a change to the procedures for recording theft of bicycle offences. Bicycles stolen during the commission of another offence such as burglary were no longer counted separately and therefore from 2004 onwards the bicycles are recorded as property items attached to the burglary. This change brings Victoria's recording practices in line with national standards. This change may have contributed to the reduction in other theft offences from 2004 to 2005.

Queensland

78 Victim counts for property offences prior to 2007 are no longer comparable. A new software system, QPRIME was introduced in June 2007 resulting in changes to the way in which victim counts were recorded. Data from 2007 are likely to be undercounted for property offences, however, this cannot be quantified. Related offence information such as weapons, location and Indigenous status have also been impacted.

79 During 2007 some data about the location of the incidents were incorrectly coded to 'transport' instead of 'other community' location, therefore, 'transport' data were overstated, while 'other community' data were understated.

80 Queensland's *Domestic and Family Violence Protection Act 1989* was amended by the Domestic and Family Violence Protection Regulation, which commenced on 10 March 2003. The relevant chapter of Queensland Police policies and procedures requires police to take action where an investigating officer determines that there is sufficient evidence to do so. Charges may be pursued under the Criminal Code or other Acts in addition to proceedings under the *Domestic and Family Violence Protection Act*. In addition, an investigation is to be made where a police officer has a 'reasonable suspicion' that domestic violence is occurring or has occurred.

81 Sexual assault counts may include incidents committed prior to the reference period but reported to police in that reference period.

82 The increase in kidnapping/abduction offences for 2004 was possibly a result of increased public awareness of these types of offences. The media and the police had established a working partnership to encourage immediate reporting of kidnapping/abduction offences and thereby increase the chances of apprehending the offenders responsible.

83 From 2009, victims of fare evasion/fail to pay for public transport offences are included in other theft data.

84 Data for offences that are deemed after investigation to be a 'no crime' are excluded from victims counts for all years.

South Australia

- 85** The *Statutes Amendment and Repeal (Aggravated Offences) Act 2005* came into effect 15 May 2006. This has widened the scope for offences such as assault, kidnapping/abduction and blackmail/extortion in South Australia. Offences that are of a threatening nature, such as threat to endanger life or threat to injure, are included in scope of these offence types due to this legislative change. For the Recorded Crime - Victims collection, threats of assault that are not face to face are not in scope and are excluded from the assault offence; only face to face threats are included. South Australia cannot exclude non-face to face threats of assault. Offences of a threatening nature however are implicit in offences such as robbery, kidnapping/abduction and blackmail/extortion and are in-scope of the Recorded Crime - Victims collection. Part of the increase in assault, blackmail/extortion and kidnapping/abduction in 2007 are due to the implementation of this legislation, therefore caution should be exercised when comparing data prior to 2006.
- 86** In November 2007 the amended General Order, Domestic Violence was promulgated. This General Order defines the philosophies, principles and standards for the prevention of domestic violence and repeat victimisation. This initiative may have had some impact on the increase in assaults during 2008.
- 87** Mandatory reporting on 'reportable' assaults (unlawful sexual assault, unreasonable use of force or assault) in a residential care facility became effective 1 July 2007.
- 88** While assault is defined in legislation, the definitions of an offence at common law are relied upon.
- 89** South Australia does not record an assault for an unknown victim but may record another offence such as theft (when evidence suggests an assault or another offence has taken place) if they cannot locate a victim or their representative.
- 90** South Australia records all family and domestic violence related assaults even if the victim does not want to proceed.
- 91** Sexual assault counts may include incidents committed prior to the reference period but reported to police in that reference period. The Mullighan Inquiry (spanning December 2004 to April 2008) into the sexual abuse of children in state care generated renewed and continued public awareness resulting in increased reporting of offences committed prior to 2007. In 2008, approximately 5% of sexual assaults reported to the police related to incidents occurring prior to December, 1982. For 2007 it was approximately 10%. For 2009 it is approximately 5%.
- 92** Leaving restaurants without paying and failing to pay for petrol form part of the offence category of other theft for this collection. Prior to 2006, these offences were not included in other theft counts, but may have been recorded against other categories not in scope of this collection. From 2006 taxi fare evasion has been included in 'other theft', as these offences could not be separated out. Between 2006 and 2008 these offences were out of scope of the Recorded Crime - Victims collection, but came into scope in 2009 with the change in offence classification.
- 93** South Australia Police record a single victim in instances where multiple vehicles belonging to that victim are stolen in a single incident. Victims of motor vehicle theft may therefore be understated. However, impact to victim counts is considered minimal.
- 94** The reduction in other theft offences from 2003 to 2004 may have been the result of the maturation of the decentralised Local Service Area structure; the South Australia policing model; the Performance Outcome Review process; and the setting of reduction targets.
- 95** The legal age of consent (that is, when it is legal for young people to consent to sex) for South Australia and Tasmania is 17 years of age. The legal age of consent in all other states and territories is 16.

South Australia *continued*

- 96** The following initiatives were in operation in South Australia:
- Benchmarking, introduced in 2006–07, to identify and set improvement targets in crime, detections and pro-activity. This is linked to Corporate Business Plan strategies; each LSA has individually calculated benchmarks on 26 categories based on the past three years performance. Benchmarking complements the existing Performance Outcome Review process operative since 1999.
 - Police have continued a strong policing presence in the APY Lands in the far north-west of the state, which has led to increased reporting. The effect is considered to be one of increased and improved reporting of mainly personal crimes amongst Indigenous people in remote areas, rather than a significant actual increase in crime.
 - *Operation Mandrake*, conducted since September 2004, targets offenders of vehicle crime. This operation may influence the level of reported crime and outcomes of investigation for motor vehicle theft.

Western Australia

- 97** In January 2009, the legislation that governs mandatory reporting of child sexual abuse became part of the *Children and Community Services Act 2004*. It is a legal requirement in Western Australia for doctors, nurses, midwives, teachers and police officers to report all reasonable beliefs of child sexual abuse to the Department for Child Protection.
- 98** Sexual assault counts may include incidents committed prior to the reference period but reported to police in that reference period.
- 99** There had been a significant increase in the use of DNA testing (and media advertising of this fact) in 2006. This may have acted as a deterrent for offenders and therefore may provide some explanation for the decrease in some offence categories during 2006.
- 100** As part of the focus on remote communities and the recommendations of the Gordon Inquiry in 2002, a number of multifunctional police facilities have been established in remote Western Australia since 2003: one in 2003 in the Central Desert; three in 2004 in the Kimberley and one in the Central Desert; one in 2006 in the Central Desert; one in 2007 in the Pilbara and two in the Kimberley, plus a police post in the Kimberley.
- 101** The Western Australian *Acts Amendment (Family and Domestic Violence) Act 2004* came into effect on 1 December 2004. Police have a statutory obligation to investigate if they have a 'reasonable suspicion' that a person is committing an act of family and domestic violence, that is also a criminal offence, or has put the safety of a person with whom they have a family or domestic relationship at risk. The definition of a 'family and domestic relationship' is very broad and the definition of an 'act of family and domestic violence' provides broad grounds for intervention. Western Australia records all family and domestic violence related assaults even if the victim does not want to proceed.
- 102** In 2004, significant changes were made to the *Restraining Orders Act 1997*, the Criminal Code, and the *Bail Act 1982*, to improve the way police respond to and report domestic violence.
- 103** Western Australia does not record an assault or any other offence (when evidence suggests an assault has taken place) if they cannot locate a victim or their representative and when the evidence suggests that the assault is minor.
- 104** A new offence recording system, the Incident Management System (IMS), was implemented and rolled-out between September 2002 and August 2004, and gradually replaced the Offence Information System (OIS) over that period.

Western Australia continued

105 The blackmail/extortion data may be understated prior to 2003 as the previous recording system was unable to include those offences related to blackmail/extortion with no monetary influence. The IMS is able to provide both pecuniary and non-pecuniary offences for extortion.

106 The increased re-licensing of second-hand vehicles resulted in a significant increase in immobilisers being fitted to old vehicles. This may have contributed to the decrease of motor vehicle theft from 2003 to 2004. In December 2006, 77% of all registered vehicles in WA had immobilisers fitted, while the national average was 54% (*Source: National Motor Vehicle Theft Reduction Council 2007*).

107 A number of strategies have been implemented to combat crime. These include:

- The Prolific and Priority Offender Management program was implemented between 2007 and 2008. This program manages and targets this small group of offenders who commit a disproportionate number of offences.
- The significant decrease in UEWI and motor vehicle theft offences from 2008 to 2009 is largely attributable to operations targeting prolific and priority offenders.
- A Burglar Beware program specifically aimed at reducing burglary offences. This program has been in operation since 2004 and a new website was launched in early 2007. In 2008-09 the program was strengthened in existing areas of Perth's south-eastern suburbs, as well as Geraldton, Port Hedland, South Hedland and Carnarvon.
- The establishment of a Police Assistance Centre (PAC) in December 2004 to take non-emergency calls via a '131444' number. The capacity of the PAC was expanded during 2008-09.
- The Eyes on the Street program - implemented in 2004 - involving coordinated intelligence gathering about crime in the community. This enables third parties (state government agencies, local governments and businesses) to identify, record and report possible criminal activity to police. In 2008-09, existing partnerships were supported and maintained, and the program was expanded to include Port Hedland, South Hedland, Mandurah, Broome, Mullewa and the West Metropolitan District. A pilot Eyes on the Street program, in conjunction with the Department of Housing, was implemented statewide. The program now operates in over 176 agencies.

Tasmania

108 The *Family Violence Act 2004* came into effect on 30 March 2005 and is the legislative basis under which Tasmania Police operates in matters of family violence. Family violence means any of a number of specified types of conduct (including assault and sexual assault) committed by a person, directly or indirectly, against that person's spouse or partner (including ex-spouse or ex-partner), including same-sex relationships. The legislation provides enhanced police powers in relation to entry, search and arrest in family violence cases and mandates certain professions (doctors, dentists, psychologists, teachers, etc.) to report to police the occurrence or suspicion of family violence. Assaults relating to family violence are recorded even if the victim does not want to proceed. This has resulted in a sharp increase in assaults recorded in 2005 followed by a gradual decline.

109 Sexual assault counts include incidents committed prior to the reference period but reported to police in that reference period. The downward trend in sexual assault victims has been evident since 2006: the period between 2004 and 2006 corresponded to the review of claims of abuse from adults who were in State care as children. A number of these claims were referred to Tasmania Police for further investigation.

110 Prior to 2005, all counts of demanding property with menaces were included in the category of robbery. From 2005 (revised data), these offences were either classified to robbery or blackmail/extortion, depending on the circumstances of the incident.

Tasmania *continued*

111 The legal age of consent (that is, when it is legal for young people to consent to sex) for South Australia and Tasmania is 17 years of age. The legal age of consent in all other states and territories is 16.

112 The following are examples of some initiatives/programs which were in operation in Tasmania:

- *Project Samaritan*, a program in partnership with other organisations, aims to prevent residential burglaries and repeat victimisation by offering crime prevention advice to victims and neighbours. In 2008, *Project Samaritan* was extended to include businesses. Additionally, a Graffiti Task Force has been established in Northern Tasmania.
- Public Order Response Teams (PORTS), comprising extra police officers deployed in each District to specifically address public order and safety issues continued in 2009. Using an intelligence-led policing model, they target areas prone to antisocial behaviours and public order and safety incidents.
- In 2004, the Tasmanian Government introduced the Safe at Home initiative which is underpinned by the *Family Violence Act 2004*. The initiative's objective anticipates a reduction in the level of family violence in the medium to long term and, in the shorter term, to improve safety for adult and child victims as well as change the offending behaviour of those responsible for the violence.
- In August 2008, the Community Respect Order Program was formally implemented. The program is based on an early intervention and restorative justice approach, whereby a young offender (13–25 years) performs reparation work in the community under the supervision of Tasmania Police. Offenders who are deemed suitable for the Program have committed minor offences, with a focus on damage to property.
- Project U-Turn which commenced in 2006, is a diversionary Program for young people who have been involved in, or who are at risk of becoming involved in, motor vehicle theft.
- Tasmania Police continues to provide leadership in the Inter-Agency Support Team Program. This early intervention program focusses on supporting 'at risk' young people and working closely with other government and non-government agencies to address individual issues relating to youth offending behaviour.
- The consistent reduction in property offences since 2000 is the result of a number of factors including advances in forensic technology, policing strategies of targeting recidivist offenders, juvenile intervention strategies and other crime reduction strategies.

The Northern Territory

113 The increase in assault victims between 2008 and 2009 has been attributed by Northern Territory Police to:

- the introduction of mandatory reporting of domestic and family violence incidents and an accompanying publicity campaign in March 2009.
- This was accompanied by a change in police procedures to capture reports of domestic and family violence from other authorities such as from hospitals and health centres.
- The effect of the embedding of new stations and resources as part of the Northern Territory Emergency Response, COAG (Closing the Gap) and Operation Themis initiatives.

114 A number of new initiatives were introduced by Northern Territory Police during late 2006 and 2007 and this had influenced the rate of change for some offence types, particularly assault. Caution should therefore be exercised in interpreting data movements between 2006 and 2007.

*The Northern Territory
continued*

115 The rise in assault counts between 2006 and 2007 can be largely attributed to three key factors: a change to the NT IT system and business practices; the implementation of the NCRS and training associated with it; and continued local domestic violence initiatives.

116 The Northern Territory Police IT system - *PROMIS Case Management System* - was significantly upgraded in April 2007. Internal business practices were also reviewed to improve the quality assurance of the information being recorded by police in the Northern Territory, particularly for the more serious offences. This review highlighted a number of areas for improvement and a number of system improvements, including the introduction of mandatory fields and improvements to business practices; made to improve the quality of information being recorded about offences and victims from early 2007. These improvements were considered to have contributed to the increase in the recording of offences during 2007 and 2008.

117 In November 2007, the Legislative Assembly passed the Northern Territory *Domestic and Family Violence Act* (the Act). The definition of 'domestic relationship' within the Act is broader than the definition contained within the previous *Domestic Violence Act 1992*. The current NT Police Violent Crime General Order sets out processes and procedures for police response to, and investigation of, domestic violence incidents and related criminal offences. It details procedures for initiating civil and criminal action in these matters. The General Order also identifies that "a prosecution may proceed despite the wishes of an unwilling victim...". All family and domestic violence related assaults are recorded even if the victim does not want to proceed with criminal charges. In November 2008, NT Police committed to the *Australasian Policing Strategy Prevention and Reduction of Family Violence*. One of the success indicators of this strategy is "a recorded increase in the number of family violence incidents charged."

118 Domestic violence remains a high priority for service, evidenced by the formation of the Domestic and Personal Violence Protection Units; the Peace at Home Project in Katherine; the training of all operational members in related issues; and the enhanced domestic violence investigation training provided to key members in investigative, supervisory and support positions. As a result of this, there is concerted effort by police to encourage victims to come forward to police.

119 The large increase in assault victims from 2004 to 2005 was significantly related to the introduction of domestic violence initiatives in the Northern Territory in 2005. The rise in assaults from 2005 to 2006 and 2006 to 2007 continue to be influenced by these domestic violence initiatives, however, non-domestic violence assaults also significantly increased during 2007. The initiatives mentioned previously have influenced this direction.

120 Assault in the Northern Territory is clearly defined under sections 187–188 of the NT *Criminal Code Act* and therefore, does not rely on common law definitions.

121 If after a report of an assault further investigation reveals insufficient evidence, but in the judgement of a police officer a crime did take place, a record of an assault will still be made on the Northern Territory Police administrative recording system (PROMIS) with an outcome code of 'insufficient evidence'.

122 Sexual assault counts may include incidents committed prior to the reference period, but reported to police in that reference period.

123 The Northern Territory case management system does not include a 'no crime' outcome of investigation code. As a result, Northern Territory data may include victim counts for those situations where police have determined after investigation that 'no crime' has occurred. This differs to all other states and territories where 'no crime' data has been excluded from the 2009 victim counts.

*The Northern Territory
continued*

- 124** A number of strategies exist in the Northern Territory to reduce crime:
- The Violent Crime Reduction Strategy, the Property Crime Reduction Strategy, Social Order Strategy, and the Missing Person Policy continue. These strategies provide quality assurance in relation to the investigating, reporting and recording of particular offences. Victims of Crime Procedures have been introduced to improve service to victims and encourage people to report crime.
 - In 2008, City Safe and Licensing was established in the Darwin CBD focusing primarily on issues associated with licensed premises and antisocial behaviour. This may have some impact on the reporting and detection of some assaults. The implementation of the Youth Crime Unit in August 2008 has also had a slight impact on reporting and detection.
 - In June 2007, the Commonwealth Government announced the *Northern Territory Emergency Response* and the NT Government announced *Closing the Gap Generational Plan for Action*. These initiatives are in response to the Board of Inquiry into the Protection of Aboriginal Children from Abuse report. Of significance is the commencement of 'Operation Themis'; the NT Police aspect of the above initiatives. This operation has seen the implementation of 18 new police stations and additional staff in remote areas of the NT during 2007–08, that did not previously have policing services located there.
 - In June 2006, the Darwin Child Abuse Taskforce was established, with the Alice Springs Child Abuse Taskforce commencing in 2007. The Taskforces were created to deal with offences against children, especially in remote localities and has been increased under Operation Themis.

*The Australian Capital
Territory*

125 In 2009, ACT Policing reorganised resources within the organisation, increasing the number of full time positions in the Crime Prevention portfolio. This strategy is considered to have contributed to the decrease in the number of assault victims in the latter half of 2009.

126 Following a review of assaults in public places, which identified that increases in offences over preceding years had occurred predominantly in late night entertainment districts, ACT Policing in 2009 deployed increased numbers of police and used overlapping shifts to monitor the late night entertainment districts leading to a decrease in the number of assaults.

127 The targeting of repeat offenders through the establishment of permanent Property Crime teams in June 2006 may have contributed to the decrease of UEWI for 2007. However, the recent increase in the number of victims of property offences appears to be specifically related to the reorganisation of resources from Property Crime Investigations to Crime Prevention to address the causal factors. To address this impact further refinement of the balance in resourcing both investigative response capability and the crime prevention function was made which resulted in a reduction in property crime, whilst looking ahead to the long term benefits of the crime prevention strategy.

128 The recent increase in offences by juveniles, particularly offences such as stolen motor vehicles, burglaries and robberies has resulted in ACT Policing introducing strategies such as a proactive bail compliance program to reduce recidivist offending. Engagement, distraction and diversion strategies have also been implemented to reduce both the number of offenders and therefore victims. Significant progress has also been made in engaging with groups such as the multicultural, aged and indigenous communities to reduce their vulnerability to crime.

129 The Property Crime Reduction Strategy is one of many factors that may have contributed to a decrease in motor vehicle theft in 2007.

The Australian Capital Territory continued

130 Motor vehicles that are stolen in the Australian Capital Territory, but recovered in another state/territory are recorded on the Australian Capital Territory operational IT systems and included in the counts.

131 The Australian Capital Territory amended the *Domestic Violence & Protection Orders Act 2001*, with amendments coming into force in March 2005. Some definitions have changed, including the definition of what constitutes a 'domestic partner', which has been extended. These definitional changes were not expected to impact on the type or rate of offences recorded on Australian Capital Territory operational IT systems. The decision to charge is made by investigating police based on the evidence available to them.

132 Sexual assault counts may include incidents committed prior to the reference period but reported to police in that reference period. In 2007, 7% of total sexual assaults related to victims who reported an offence more than a year after the initial offence occurred.

133 An upgrade of the ACT Policing IT system - *PROMIS Case Management System (CMS)* - was introduced on 29 November 2005 resulting in significant change to the way in which offences were recorded in the Australian Capital Territory. Data prior to November 2005 were mainly based on the primary victim (often the complainant) as only one victim's details could be recorded against a particular offence. In the new version of the CMS, offences now can have multiple victims recorded against them. Data for 2006 onwards is a more accurate reflection of the number of victims associated with reported offences. As a result of these IT changes, data prior to 2006 may not be strictly comparable for person-related offences such as assault, sexual assaults and robbery and therefore comparisons with previous years should be interpreted with caution.

134 Care should be also taken when comparing UEWI data prior to 2006 as a number of data quality improvements associated with the update of the CMS have been made to this offence category which has seen a redistribution between 'UEWI - property' and 'UEWI - other'. Data are not comparable to previous years.

135 In 2006, there were an unusually high number of armed robberies in a short period of time committed by a small number of offenders or offender groups.

CONFIDENTIALITY

136 The data presented in this publication have been confidentialised to prevent identification of victims. Cells with small values have been randomly adjusted. These adjustments do not impair the value of the tables as a whole.

REVISIONS

137 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.

138 The Estimated Resident Population used in calculating the rates has been updated. See paragraphs 43–47 for further information. Consequently, some historical rates have been revised from previous years, despite the victims count remaining stable.

COMPARISONS TO OTHER ABS DATA

139 Another major source of measuring crime is the annual ABS Crime Victimization Survey which is complementary to the Recorded Crime - Victims collection. This survey collects information directly from individuals and households about their experiences of crime, the extent to which incidents of crime were subsequently reported to police and perceptions of neighbourhood problems and feelings of safety for a broad selected set of offences (see *Crime Victimization, Australia, 2008–09* (cat. no. 4530.0)). The results of the next Crime and Safety Survey are expected to be released late 2010/early 2011. The Crime Victimization Survey replaced the previous *Crime and Safety Survey* (cat. no. 4509.0) that was last conducted in 2005.

COMPARISONS TO OTHER

ABS DATA *continued*

140 A further source of crime victimisation which measures peoples experience of violence, harassment and stalking is the ABS 2005 Personal Safety Survey. This survey was conducted by personal interview and provides detailed information collected from individuals about: their experiences of threats/attempts or actual physical assault or sexual assault; the type of perpetrator; experience of harassment and stalking; reporting of incidents to police; feelings of safety; and includes a range of characteristics about some of these incidents of violence (see *Personal Safety Survey, Australia, 2005* (cat. no. 4906.0)).

141 As different methods are used, caution should be exercised in making any direct comparisons. The Information Paper: *Measuring Crime Victimisation, Australia: The Impact of Different Collection Methodologies* (cat. no. 4522.0.55.001) was released by the ABS in 2004. The main aim of this paper is to increase community understanding of the nature of crime measurement in Australia and why the findings from different data sources may differ. The paper outlines national crime victimisation statistics available from several different sources in the Australian context (including Recorded Crime - Victims) and draws comparisons between the statistics from these sources. The paper also describes methodological differences between survey sources and the possible impacts of the methodological differences between the survey vehicles.

COMPARISONS TO OTHER

SOURCES

142 The statistics presented in this publication may be different from those published by police forces in individual states and territories. Different definitions of offences (see Glossary) and counting methodology (see paragraphs 34–41) will result in variations. National recorded crime victims statistics are compiled on a victim basis in that they count the number of victims for each individual ASOC division offence category, rather than the number of breaches of the criminal law.

REFERENCE PERIOD

143 National crime statistics are produced annually on a calendar year basis. The reference period for this publication relates to offences that have been reported to police between 1 January and 31 December 2009.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF
TABULAR DATA

144 Table cells containing small values have been randomly adjusted to avoid releasing confidential information. Due to this randomisation process, totals may vary slightly across tables.

ADDITIONAL DATA

145 Additional state and territory data are available free of charge on the ABS website under the 'Details' tab for this product. A list of these data cubes can be found at Appendix 2. Unpublished data may be available on request on a fee-for-service basis. For further information, contact the National Centre for Crime and Justice Statistics (NCCJS) by email at <crime.justice@abs.gov.au>.

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

ABS publications

146 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 quarterly
- 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) – last issue 2006
- Crime and Safety, New South Wales* (cat. no. 4509.1) – irregular
- Crime Victimisation, Australia* (cat. no. 4530.0) – issued annually
- Criminal Courts, Australia* (cat. no. 4513.0) – issued annually
- Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 30 June 1991 to 30 June 2009* (cat. no. 3238.0) – issued five yearly
- General Social Survey: Summary Results, Australia* (cat. no. 4159.0) – four yearly
- Information Paper: Measuring Crime Victimisation, Australia: The Impact of Different Collection Methodologies* (cat. no. 4522.0.55.001) – irregular

ABS publications continued

Information Paper: National Information Development Plan for Crime and Justice Statistics 2005 (cat. no. 4520.0) – single issue
Measures of Australia's Progress (cat. no. 1370.0) – issued biennially
Motor Vehicle Census, Australia (cat. no. 9309.0) – issued annually
National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (cat. no. 4714.0) – irregular
Personal Safety Survey (cat. no. 4906.0) – irregular
Prisoners in Australia (cat. no. 4517.0) – issued annually
Recorded Crime - Offenders, Australia (cat. no. 4519.0) – issued annually
Sexual Assault in Australia: A Statistical Overview (cat. no. 4523.0) – single issue
Year Book Australia (cat. no. 1301.0) – biennial

147 Current publications and other products released by the ABS are available from the ABS website <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>. The ABS also provides a Release Calendar on the website detailing products to be released in the next six months. The National Centre for Crime and Justice Statistics within the ABS releases *Crime and Justice News* (cat. no. 4500.0), an annual newsletter that is published on the ABS website. The National Centre for Crime and Justice Statistics can be contacted by email <crime.justice@abs.gov.au>.

Non-ABS publications

148 Non-ABS sources which may be of interest include:
 Australian Crime Commission, *Australian Illicit Drug Report*
 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 and Research, South Australia, *Crime and Justice in South Australia*
 Queensland Police Service, *Statistical Review*
 Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision, *Report on Government Services*
 South Australian Police Department, *Statistical Review Annual Report*
 Tasmanian Department of Police and Public Safety, *Annual Report*
 Victoria Police, *Crime Statistics*

ABBREVIATIONS

ABS Australian Bureau of Statistics
 ACT Australian Capital Territory
 ASOC Australian Standard Offence Classification
 cat. no. Catalogue number
 DiRCS Differences in Recorded Crime Statistics
 ERP estimated resident population
 n.e.c. not elsewhere classified
 n.f.d. not further defined
 no. number
 NCCJS National Centre for Crime and Justice Statistics, Australian Bureau of Statistics
 NCRS National Crime Recording Standard
 NCSU National Crime Statistics Unit
 NSW New South Wales

NT	Northern Territory
Qld	Queensland
SA	South Australia
Tas.	Tasmania
UEWI	unlawful entry with intent
Vic.	Victoria
WA	Western Australia

**MAPPING OF RECORDED CRIME OFFENCES TO
ASOC 2008**

A1.1

<i>National Offence Category</i>	<i>ASOC Code</i>	<i>ASOC Offence</i>
Homicide and related offences	0111	Murder
	0121	Attempted murder
	0131	Manslaughter
Assault	0210	Assault
	0211	Serious assault resulting in injury
	0212	Serious assault not resulting in injury
	0213	Common assault
Sexual assault	0310	Sexual assault
	0311	Aggravated sexual assault
	0312	Non-aggravated sexual assault
Kidnapping/abduction	0511	Abduction and kidnapping
Robbery	0610	Robbery
	0611	Aggravated robbery
	0612	Non-aggravated 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)

STATE AND TERRITORY
DETAIL

The following supplementary data cubes are available for free from the ABS website.

Sex and age group

1. Victims, sex and age group by selected offences, New South Wales
2. Victims, sex and age group by selected offences, Victoria
3. Victims, sex and age group by selected offences, Queensland
4. Victims, sex and age group by selected offences, South Australia
5. Victims, sex and age group by selected offences, Western Australia
6. Victims, sex by selected offences, Tasmania
7. Victims, sex by selected offences, Northern Territory
8. Victims, sex by selected offences, Australian Capital Territory

*Location where offence
occurred*

1. Victims, location where offence occurred by selected offences, New South Wales
2. Victims, location where offence occurred by selected offences, Victoria
3. Victims, location where offence occurred by selected offences, Queensland
4. Victims, location where offence occurred by selected offences, South Australia
5. Victims, location where offence occurred by selected offences, Western Australia
6. Victims, location where offence occurred by selected offences, Tasmania
7. Victims, location where offence occurred by selected offences, Northern Territory
8. Victims, location where offence occurred by selected offences, Australian Capital Territory

*Use of weapon in commission
of offence*

1. Victims, use of weapon in commission of offence by selected offences, New South Wales
2. Victims, use of weapon in commission of offence by selected offences, Victoria
3. Victims, use of weapon in commission of offence by selected offences, Queensland
4. Victims, use of weapon in commission of offence by selected offences, South Australia
5. Victims, use of weapon in commission of offence by selected offences, Western Australia
6. Victims, use of weapon in commission of offence by selected offences, Tasmania
7. Victims, use of weapon in commission of offence by selected offences, Northern Territory
8. Victims, use of weapon in commission of offence by selected offences, Australian Capital Territory

*Outcome of investigation at
30 days*

1. Victims, selected offences by outcome of investigation at 30 days, New South Wales
2. Victims, selected offences by outcome of investigation at 30 days, Victoria
3. Victims, selected offences by outcome of investigation at 30 days, Queensland
4. Victims, selected offences by outcome of investigation at 30 days, South Australia
5. Victims, selected offences by outcome of investigation at 30 days, Western Australia

Outcome of investigation at 30 days continued

6. Victims, selected offences by outcome of investigation at 30 days, Tasmania
7. Victims, selected offences by outcome of investigation at 30 days, Northern Territory
8. Victims, selected offences by outcome of investigation at 30 days, Australian Capital Territory

Relationship of offender to victim

1. Victims of assault and sexual assault, relationship of offender to victim by age group, New South Wales
2. Victims of sexual assault, relationship of offender to victim by age group, Victoria
3. Victims of assault and sexual assault, relationship of offender to victim by age group, Queensland
4. Victims of assault and sexual assault, relationship of offender to victim by age group, South Australia
5. Victims of assault and sexual assault, relationship of offender to victim by age group, Tasmania
6. Victims of assault and sexual assault, relationship of offender to victim by age group, Northern Territory
7. Victims of assault and sexual assault, relationship of offender to victim by age group, Australian Capital Territory

Indigenous victims of crime

1. Victims of assault, Indigenous status and selected characteristics, New South Wales
2. Victims of sexual assault, Indigenous status and selected characteristics, New South Wales
3. Victims of robbery, Indigenous status and selected characteristics, New South Wales
4. Victims of assault, relationship of offender to victim and sex by Indigenous status, New South Wales
5. Victims of sexual assault, relationship of offender to victim and sex by Indigenous status, New South Wales
6. Victims of assault, Indigenous status and selected characteristics, Queensland
7. Victims of sexual assault, Indigenous status and selected characteristics, Queensland
8. Victims of robbery, Indigenous status and selected characteristics, Queensland
9. Victims of assault, relationship of offender to victim and sex by Indigenous status, Queensland
10. Victims of sexual assault, relationship of offender to victim and sex by Indigenous status, Queensland
11. Victims of assault, Indigenous status and selected characteristics, South Australia
12. Victims of sexual assault, Indigenous status and selected characteristics, South Australia
13. Victims of robbery, Indigenous status and selected characteristics, South Australia
14. Victims of assault, relationship of offender to victim and sex by Indigenous status, South Australia
15. Victims of sexual assault, relationship of offender to victim and sex by Indigenous status, South Australia
16. Victims of assault, Indigenous status and selected characteristics, Northern Territory
17. Victims of sexual assault, Indigenous status and selected characteristics, Northern Territory
18. Victims of robbery, Indigenous status and selected characteristics, Northern Territory

*Indigenous victims of crime
continued*

19. Victims of assault, relationship of offender to victim and sex by Indigenous status, Northern Territory

20. Victims of sexual assault, relationship of offender to victim and sex by Indigenous status, Northern Territory

INTRODUCTION

1 In 2009, there had been two key changes to the victims collection impacting on data comparability with previous reference periods:

- implementation of the revised Australian Standard Offence Classification (ASOC); and
- changes to the coding of outcomes of investigations.

2 From this issue, offence data for 2009 and subsequent years will be compiled and presented according to the *Australian Standard Offence Classification (ASOC), 2008 (Second edition)* (cat. no. 1234.0). Previous issues of this publication were based on the *Australian Standard Offence Classification (ASOC), 1997* (cat. no. 1234.0).

3 ASOC08 was adopted to provide a more contemporary classification system, taking into account significant legislative changes that have occurred at state and territory level since the first edition was released, as well as satisfying emerging user requirements for offence data. Further detailed information relating to the conceptual changes between ASOC97 and ASOC08 is available in *Australian Standard Offence Classification (ASOC), 2008 (Second edition)* (cat. no. 1234.0).

4 From this issue, victim counts will exclude counts for outcomes of investigations determined as 'no crime', where these can be identified. Outcomes of investigations codes were reviewed as part of the development of the National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS). In order to obtain improved consistency across jurisdictions a new code called 'no crime' was developed. 'No crime' outcomes result when police have determined, after investigation, that an incident as recorded does not constitute a criminal event.

IMPACT ON 2009 DATA AND TIME SERIES

5 All jurisdictions implemented ASOC08 for the provision of offence data for the 2009 Recorded Crime - Victims collection. Introducing ASOC08 involved remapping local jurisdictional offence codes to the new classification.

6 The total number of offence divisions has not changed between the two versions of ASOC, and only minor changes have been made to division titles. However, ASOC08 includes three additional subdivisions and 16 additional groups. A few subdivisions and groups have been moved and are now inclusions in other divisions and subdivisions.

7 The classification changes affect the selected offence categories that are in scope of this collection in two ways (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 3–10 for offences in scope). Where changes to the classification are within an ASOC division, they affect the selection of the most serious offence that a victim of a criminal incident is classified to. Secondly, as this collection includes only selected ASOC offence categories, where offences have moved from an out of scope ASOC offence to an in-scope ASOC offence, both the total number of victims and the victim count for the in-scope offence may increase. Changes have also been made to the inclusions and exclusions of the classification to improve coding and this has resulted in some changes to the way in which jurisdictions map their local offence codes to ASOC.

8 Table 1 below provides a summary view of the major expected changes by offence category.

Analysis of impacts

9 Four jurisdictions (New South Wales, South Australia, Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory) supplied Recorded Crime - Victims data coded to both ASOC97 and ASOC08 that was suitable for analysis. This enabled an assessment of the impact of the changes to the classification on Recorded Crime - Victims data. Western Australia and Queensland provided 2009 data coded to ASOC97, which although not suitable for analysis, did facilitate the identification of any movements resulting from the implementation of the new classification.

10 During the course of the revised classification being implemented across police agencies, a number of local offence codes that were miscoded to ASOC in previous years were rectified, thus impacting on data comparability between 2009 and prior years for certain offence codes.

11 Table 1 below illustrates the impacts of business process changes on the size of the movements of victim counts between 2008 and 2009. The components of change in the published numbers between 2008 and 2009 comprise the following elements: the implementation of ASOC08 and the miscoding impacts, the removal of 'no crime' counts, and the actual movement in victimisation counts once these impacts are accounted for.

TABLE 1 IMPACT OF BUSINESS PROCESS CHANGES, Australia

	PUBLISHED CHANGE FROM 2008 TO 2009		CLASSIFICATION IMPACTS ASOC97 TO ASOC08(a)(b)		MISCODING(a)		'NO CRIME' OUTCOME(a)(c)		ACTUAL CHANGE IN VICTIM COUNTS FROM 2008 TO 2009(d)	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Homicide and related offences(e)										
Murder	2	0.8	—	—	—	—	-1	-0.4	3	1.1
Attempted murder	2	0.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.9
Manslaughter	-2	-6.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	-2	-6.3
Total	2	0.4	—	—	—	—	-1	-0.2	3	0.6
Sexual assault	-1 185	-5.9	—	—	—	—	-720	-3.6	-465	-2.3
Kidnapping/abduction	-224	-28.4	—	—	—	—	-73	-9.3	-151	-19.2
Robbery										
Armed robbery	-215	-3.2	—	—	—	—	-127	-1.9	-88	-1.3
Unarmed robbery	-1 060	-10.8	—	—	—	—	-370	-3.8	-690	-7.0
Total	-1 275	-7.7	—	—	—	—	-497	-3.0	-778	-4.7
Blackmail/extortion	225	53.7	—	—	—	—	-25	-5.9	250	59.7
Unlawful entry with intent										
Involving the taking of property	-12 643	-7.5	—	—	—	—	-1 839	-1.1	-10 804	-6.4
Other	-6 453	-8.9	—	—	—	—	-1 071	-1.5	-5 382	-7.4
Total	-19 096	-7.9	—	—	—	—	-2 910	-1.2	-16 186	-6.7
Motor vehicle theft	-8 616	-12.6	—	—	—	—	-2 364	-3.5	-6 252	-9.2
Other theft	-18 246	-3.7	2 292	0.5	10 918	2.2	-5 443	-1.1	-26 013	-5.2

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) These business process changes were only applied to the 2009 data. Data for 2008 have not been revised.

(b) Classification impacts are based on the change observed across the six combined jurisdictions who provided dual-coded extracts (excludes Victoria and Northern Territory).

(c) Combined data from all states and territories who provided no crime counts (excludes Queensland and Northern Territory).

(d) Reflects the actual movement between 2008 and 2009 data, excluding the business process changes.

(e) Excludes driving causing death.

12 As can be seen in the 'classification impacts' column in Table 1, the introduction of the revised classification has had minimal impact on offence data. The only offence category impacted by ASOC08 was other theft, resulting in a 0.5% increase in victim counts from 2008 to 2009.

Analysis of impacts continued

13 The rectification of a number of local offence codes that were miscoded to ASOC in previous years, as indicated in the 'miscoding' column, has primarily affected the offence category of assault (for which there are no national data) and other theft for a number of jurisdictions.

14 As dual coded data for ASOC analysis was not available for Victoria and Northern Territory, the data should only be used as a guide to interpret the level of movements in victims' offence profiles between 2009 and previous years due to ASOC08 implementation. Despite the absence of dual coded data for Victoria and Northern Territory, which also has limited the complete identification of any miscoding errors, where such errors have been identified they have been included in the analysis in Table 1.

15 Table 1 also shows that the removal of data classified as 'no crime' in 2009 has resulted in a reduction of victim counts in comparison to 2008, where these had been included. The removal of 'no crime' has not impacted on the data for Queensland and the Northern Territory. Queensland data are not impacted as these outcomes were not included in prior years. Due to systems issues, data for the Northern Territory continues to include these outcomes. The impact of excluding 'no crime' counts from the data for 2009 has led to decreases in victim counts ranging from -0.2% to -9.3%. Most changes are below 5%.

ACTUAL CHANGE

16 In Table 1 and for the subsequent state and territory change tables, the left hand column of the tables reflects the numeric and percentage movement between 2008 and 2009 data that appear in the published tables in this issue. The right hand column of the tables reflect the actual change in victim counts for each offence group, between 2008 and 2009, taking into account the business process changes implemented in 2009.

17 To illustrate, Table 2.1 shows that there were 419 victims of blackmail/extortion in 2008 and 644 in 2009, resulting in a 54% (225 victims) increase from 2008. Table 1 above shows that there were no classification or miscoding impacts in 2009, however in 2009 25 victims (6%) were removed as part of a change in outcome of investigation coding ('no crime'). These victims were included in 2008. In order to provide a more comparable comparison of the movements from 2008 to 2009 the impact of 'no crime' has been added back in; the result being that the actual movement between the two years is 60%.

18 At the national level, the difference between the published change and the actual change are small for most offence types, with nearly all movements in the same direction and of similar magnitude. The notable exception is for kidnapping/abduction where the published decrease of 28.4% is 9.2 percentage points larger than the actual decrease of 19.2% due to the impact of the removal of 'no crime'. Differences are more marked for some individual states and territories, as indicated in the following tables. Of most note is the large discrepancy between the published change in Victoria's assault data of nearly 30% and the actual change of 2% due to the business process impacts.

19 For further information on specific practices or legislation which may affect data movements or comparability, refer to paragraphs 12–17 of the Explanatory Notes.

20 The following tables provide a summary view of the impacts of implementing the various classificatory changes and derive the actual movements by accounting for these business process impacts between 2008 and 2009.

TABLE 2 IMPACT OF BUSINESS PROCESS CHANGES, New South Wales

	PUBLISHED CHANGE FROM 2008 TO 2009		CLASSIFICATION IMPACTS				'NO CRIME' OUTCOME(a)		ACTUAL CHANGE IN VICTIM COUNTS FROM 2008 TO 2009(b)	
	No.	%	ASOC97 TO ASOC08(a)		MISCODING(a)		No.	%	No.	%
Homicide and related offences(c)										
Murder	8	10.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	10.3
Attempted murder	-15	-23.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	-15	-23.1
Manslaughter	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	-7	-4.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	-7	-4.6
Assault	-3 919	-4.9	—	—	—	—	-3 962	-5.0	43	0.1
Sexual assault	70	1.0	—	—	—	—	-411	-5.8	481	6.7
Kidnapping/abduction	-155	-28.8	—	—	—	—	-55	-10.2	-100	-18.6
Robbery										
Armed robbery	-211	-7.3	—	—	—	—	-94	-3.2	-117	-4.0
Unarmed robbery	-1 110	-21.4	—	—	—	—	-300	-5.8	-810	-15.6
Total	-1 321	-16.3	—	—	—	—	-394	-4.9	-927	-11.5
Blackmail/extortion	93	101.1	—	—	—	—	-12	-13.0	105	114.1
Unlawful entry with intent										
Involving the taking of property	-6 669	-11.8	—	—	—	—	-1 314	-2.3	-5 355	-9.5
Other	-3 071	-12.8	—	—	—	—	-616	-2.6	-2 455	-10.3
Total	-9 740	-12.1	—	—	—	—	-1 930	-2.4	-7 810	-9.7
Motor vehicle theft	-3 254	-12.7	—	—	—	—	-939	-3.7	-2 315	-9.0
Other theft	473	0.3	72	0.1	10 918	7.6	-2 334	-1.6	-8 183	-5.7

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) These business process changes were only applied to the 2009 data. Data for 2008 have not been revised.

(b) Reflects the actual movement between 2008 and 2009 data, excluding the business process changes.

(c) Excludes driving causing death.

TABLE 3 IMPACT OF BUSINESS PROCESS CHANGES, Victoria

	PUBLISHED CHANGE FROM 2008 TO 2009		CLASSIFICATION IMPACTS ASOC97 TO ASOC08(a)(b)		MISCODING(b)		'NO CRIME' OUTCOME(b)		ACTUAL CHANGE IN VICTIM COUNTS FROM 2008 TO 2009(c)	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Homicide and related offences(d)										
Murder	-7	-12.3	na	na	—	—	-1	-1.8	-6	-10.5
Attempted murder	20	46.5	na	na	—	—	—	—	20	46.5
Manslaughter	—	—	na	na	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	13	12.0	na	na	—	—	-1	-0.9	14	13.0
Assault	6 449	29.5	na	na	6 336	29.0	-361	-1.7	474	2.2
Sexual assault	-841	-20.1	na	na	—	—	-148	-3.5	-693	-16.5
Kidnapping/abduction	-31	-33.3	na	na	—	—	-9	-9.7	-22	-23.7
Robbery										
Armed robbery	-149	-9.2	na	na	—	—	-23	-1.4	-126	-7.8
Unarmed robbery	-32	-1.9	na	na	—	—	-44	-2.7	12	0.7
Total	-181	-5.5	na	na	—	—	-67	-2.0	-114	-3.5
Blackmail/extortion	125	108.7	na	na	—	—	-8	-7.0	133	115.7
Unlawful entry with intent										
Involving the taking of property	-3 172	-9.1	na	na	—	—	-191	-0.5	-2 981	-8.5
Other	-1 234	-8.4	na	na	—	—	-165	-1.1	-1 069	-7.3
Total	-4 406	-8.9	na	na	—	—	-356	-0.7	-4 050	-8.2
Motor vehicle theft	-2 626	-16.5	na	na	—	—	-697	-4.4	-1 929	-12.1
Other theft	-8 929	-7.2	na	na	—	—	-1 068	-0.9	-7 861	-6.3

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

na not available

(a) Victoria did not provide dual coded offence data, therefore no ASOC impact analysis could be undertaken.

(b) These business process changes were only applied to the 2009 data. Data for 2008 have not been revised.

(c) Reflects the actual movement between 2008 and 2009 data, excluding the business process changes.

(d) Excludes driving causing death.

ACTUAL CHANGE *continued*

21 There has been a significant impact on the assault data for Victoria through the addition of a further 6,336 assault victims with the inclusion of additional local offence codes relating to 'recklessly causing serious injury' and 'recklessly causing injury' that had not been included in 2008 or earlier. Without these additional local offence codes, Victoria's actual increase in assault between 2008 and 2009 was 2%.

TABLE 4 IMPACT OF BUSINESS PROCESS CHANGES, Queensland

	PUBLISHED CHANGE FROM 2008 TO 2009		CLASSIFICATION IMPACTS ASOC97 TO ASOC08(a)		MISCODING(a)		'NO CRIME' OUTCOME(b)(a)		ACTUAL CHANGE IN VICTIM COUNTS FROM 2008 TO 2009(c)	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Homicide and related offences(d)										
Murder	-2	-3.6	—	—	—	—	..	..	-2	-3.6
Attempted murder	-1	-1.4	—	—	—	—	..	..	-1	-1.4
Manslaughter	7	233.3	—	—	—	—	..	..	7	233.3
Total	4	3.1	—	—	—	—	..	..	4	3.1
Assault	1 088	5.6	—	—	—	—	..	..	1 088	5.6
Sexual assault	-52	-1.2	—	—	—	—	..	..	-52	-1.2
Kidnapping/abduction	-16	-26.7	—	—	—	—	..	..	-16	-26.7
Robbery										
Armed robbery	154	18.2	—	—	—	—	..	..	154	18.2
Unarmed robbery	31	3.2	—	—	—	—	..	..	31	3.2
Total	185	10.2	—	—	—	—	..	..	185	10.2
Blackmail/extortion	12	22.2	—	—	—	—	..	..	12	22.2
Unlawful entry with intent										
Involving the taking of property	-747	-2.4	—	—	—	—	..	..	-747	-2.4
Other	-146	-1.1	—	—	—	—	..	..	-146	-1.1
Total	-893	-2.0	—	—	—	—	..	..	-893	-2.0
Motor vehicle theft	-176	-2.1	—	—	—	—	..	..	-176	-2.1
Other theft	4 964	6.4	1 887	2.4	—	—	..	..	3 077	4.0

.. not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) These business process changes were only applied to the 2009 data. Data for 2008 have not been revised.

(b) Queensland removed 'no crime' as an outcome of investigation in both 2008 and 2009.

(c) Reflects the actual movement between 2008 and 2009 data, excluding the business process changes.

(d) Excludes driving causing death.

TABLE 5 IMPACT OF BUSINESS PROCESS CHANGES, South Australia

	PUBLISHED CHANGE FROM 2008 TO 2009		CLASSIFICATION IMPACTS ASOC97 TO ASOC08(a)		MISCODING(a)		'NO CRIME' OUTCOME(a)		ACTUAL CHANGE IN VICTIM COUNTS FROM 2008 TO 2009(b)	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Homicide and related offences(c)										
Murder	3	12.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	12.0
Attempted murder	-1	-2.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	-1	-2.7
Manslaughter	-3	-100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	-3	-100.0
Total	-1	-1.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	-1	-1.5
Assault	-478	-2.8	—	—	226	1.3	-302	-1.8	-402	-2.3
Sexual assault	-95	-6.0	—	—	—	—	-77	-4.9	-18	-1.1
Kidnapping/abduction	-23	-38.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	-23	-38.3
Robbery										
Armed robbery	-15	-2.6	—	—	—	—	-3	-0.5	-12	-2.1
Unarmed robbery	17	2.6	—	—	—	—	-7	-1.1	24	3.7
Total	2	0.2	—	—	—	—	-10	-0.8	12	1.0
Blackmail/extortion	-5	-9.3	—	—	—	—	-5	-9.3	—	—
Unlawful entry with intent										
Involving the taking of property	259	2.3	—	—	—	—	-147	-1.3	406	3.6
Other	-329	-4.9	—	—	—	—	-186	-2.8	-143	-2.1
Total	-70	-0.4	—	—	—	—	-333	-1.9	263	1.5
Motor vehicle theft	-1 226	-19.4	—	—	—	—	-301	-4.8	-925	-14.6
Other theft	-2 473	-5.6	178	0.4	—	—	-1 365	-3.1	-1 286	-2.9

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) These business process changes were only applied to the 2009 data. Data for 2008 have not been revised.

(b) Reflects the actual movement between 2008 and 2009 data, excluding the business process changes.

(c) Excludes driving causing death.

TABLE 6 IMPACT OF BUSINESS PROCESS CHANGES, Western Australia

	PUBLISHED CHANGE FROM 2008 TO 2009		CLASSIFICATION IMPACTS ASOC97 TO ASOC08(a)		MISCODING(a)		'NO CRIME' OUTCOME(a)		ACTUAL CHANGE IN VICTIM COUNTS FROM 2008 TO 2009(b)	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Homicide and related offences(c)										
Murder	-6	-20.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	-6	-20.7
Attempted murder	-3	-42.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	-3	-42.9
Manslaughter	-2	-40.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	-2	-40.0
Total	-11	-26.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	-11	-26.8
Assault	794	3.8	—	—	—	—	-91	-0.4	885	4.2
Sexual assault	-167	-9.1	—	—	—	—	-73	-4.0	-94	-5.1
Kidnapping/abduction	-4	-13.8	—	—	—	—	-9	-31.0	5	17.2
Robbery										
Armed robbery	-41	-6.9	—	—	—	—	-6	-1.0	-35	-5.9
Unarmed robbery	-56	-5.1	—	—	—	—	-17	-1.6	-39	-3.6
Total	-97	-5.8	—	—	—	—	-23	-1.4	-74	-4.4
Blackmail/extortion	-1	-1.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	-1	-1.0
Unlawful entry with intent										
Involving the taking of property	-3 218	-12.0	—	—	—	—	-162	-0.6	-3 056	-11.4
Other	-1 579	-14.1	—	—	—	—	-93	-0.8	-1 486	-13.3
Total	-4 797	-12.6	—	—	—	—	-255	-0.7	-4 542	-12.0
Motor vehicle theft	-1 314	-16.9	—	—	—	—	-295	-3.8	-1 019	-13.1
Other theft	-11 180	-13.8	—	—	—	—	-523	-0.6	-10 657	-13.1

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) These business process changes were only applied to the 2009 data. Data for 2008 have not been revised.

(b) Reflects the actual movement between 2008 and 2009 data, excluding the business process changes.

(c) Excludes driving causing death.

TABLE 7 IMPACT OF BUSINESS PROCESS CHANGES, Tasmania

	PUBLISHED CHANGE FROM 2008 TO 2009		CLASSIFICATION IMPACTS ASOC97 TO ASOC08(a)		MISCODING(a)		'NO CRIME' OUTCOME(a)		ACTUAL CHANGE IN VICTIM COUNTS FROM 2008 TO 2009(b)	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Homicide and related offences(c)										
Murder	9	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	..
Attempted murder	4	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	..
Manslaughter	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	13	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	..
Assault	-208	-5.6	—	—	—	—	-40	-1.1	-168	-4.5
Sexual assault	-58	-29.6	—	—	—	—	-2	-1.0	-56	-28.6
Kidnapping/abduction	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Robbery										
Armed robbery	-3	-4.5	—	—	—	—	-1	-1.5	-2	-3.0
Unarmed robbery	29	56.9	—	—	—	—	-2	-3.9	31	60.8
Total	26	22.2	—	—	—	—	-3	-2.6	29	24.8
Blackmail/extortion	-5	-100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	-5	-100.0
Unlawful entry with intent involving the taking of property	226	7.9	—	—	—	—	-25	-0.9	251	8.8
Other	30	3.9	—	—	—	—	-11	-1.4	41	5.3
Total	256	7.0	—	—	—	—	-36	-1.0	292	8.0
Motor vehicle theft	-90	-5.9	—	—	—	—	-131	-8.6	41	2.7
Other theft	-692	-7.8	139	1.6	—	—	-150	-1.7	-681	-7.7

.. not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) These business process changes were only applied to the 2009 data. Data for 2008 have not been revised.

(b) Reflects the actual movement between 2008 and 2009 data, excluding the business process changes.

(c) Excludes driving causing death.

TABLE 8 IMPACT OF BUSINESS PROCESS CHANGES, Northern Territory

	PUBLISHED CHANGE FROM 2008 TO 2009		CLASSIFICATION IMPACTS ASOC97 TO ASOC08(a)(b)		MISCODING(b)		'NO CRIME' OUTCOME(c)		ACTUAL CHANGE IN VICTIM COUNTS FROM 2008 TO 2009(d)	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Homicide and related offences(e)										
Murder	-2	-15.4	na	na	—	—	na	na	-2	-15.4
Attempted murder	1	14.3	na	na	—	—	na	na	1	14.3
Manslaughter	-4	-100.0	na	na	—	—	na	na	-4	-100.0
Total	-5	-20.8	na	na	—	—	na	na	-5	-20.8
Assault	1 004	19.1	na	na	—	—	na	na	1 004	19.1
Sexual assault	3	0.8	na	na	—	—	na	na	3	0.8
Kidnapping/abduction	-3	-100.0	na	na	—	—	na	na	-3	-100.0
Robbery										
Armed robbery	8	18.6	na	na	—	—	na	na	8	18.6
Unarmed robbery	8	11.8	na	na	—	—	na	na	8	11.8
Total	16	14.4	na	na	—	—	na	na	16	14.4
Blackmail/extortion	3	—	na	na	—	—	na	na	3	—
Unlawful entry with intent										
Involving the taking of property	-152	-7.3	na	na	—	—	na	na	-152	-7.3
Other	-243	-12.6	na	na	—	—	na	na	-243	-12.6
Total	-395	-9.8	na	na	—	—	na	na	-395	-9.8
Motor vehicle theft	-130	-14.3	na	na	—	—	na	na	-130	-14.3
Other theft	41	0.6	na	na	—	—	na	na	41	0.6

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

na not available

(a) Northern Territory did not provide dual coded offence data, therefore no ASOC impact analysis could be undertaken.

(b) These business process changes were only applied to the 2009 data. Data for 2008 have not been revised.

(c) Northern Territory cannot identify and remove 'no crime' counts.

(d) Reflects the actual movement between 2008 and 2009 data, excluding the business process changes.

(e) Excludes driving causing death.

TABLE 9 IMPACT OF BUSINESS PROCESS CHANGES, Australian Capital Territory

	PUBLISHED CHANGE FROM 2008 TO 2009		CLASSIFICATION IMPACTS ASOC97 TO ASOC08(a)		MISCODING(a)		'NO CRIME' OUTCOME(a)		ACTUAL CHANGE IN VICTIM COUNTS FROM 2008 TO 2009(b)	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Homicide and related offences(c)										
Murder	-1	-25.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	-1	-25.0
Attempted murder	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	-1	-25.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	-1	-25.0
Assault	-173	-7.4	—	—	—	—	-25	-1.1	-148	-6.3
Sexual assault	-45	-19.3	—	—	—	—	-9	-3.9	-36	-15.5
Kidnapping/abduction	8	200.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	200.0
Robbery										
Armed robbery	42	50.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	50.0
Unarmed robbery	53	39.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	53	39.8
Total	95	43.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	95	43.8
Blackmail/extortion	3	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	..
Unlawful entry with intent										
Involving the taking of property	830	28.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	830	28.3
Other	119	12.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	119	12.7
Total	949	24.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	949	24.5
Motor vehicle theft	200	11.7	—	—	—	—	-1	-0.1	201	11.8
Other theft	-450	-4.6	16	0.2	—	—	-3	—	-463	-4.7

.. not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) These business process changes were only applied to the 2009 data. Data for 2008 have not been revised.

(b) Reflects the actual movement between 2008 and 2009 data, excluding the business process changes.

(c) Excludes driving causing death.

GLOSSARY

Armed robbery	See Robbery.
Assault	The direct (and immediate/confrontational) infliction of force, injury or violence upon a person or persons, or the direct (and immediate/confrontational) threat of force, injury or violence where there is an apprehension that the threat could be enacted.
Attempted murder	The attempted unlawful killing of another person where there is either the intent to kill or to cause grievous bodily harm with the knowledge that it was probable that death or grievous bodily harm would occur (reckless indifference to life) but where death did not actually occur.
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. The 2008 version of ASOC is used for offence classification in this publication. Data prior to 2009 was collected on an ASOC 1997 basis.
Bat/bar/club	See Weapon.
Blackmail/extortion	<p>The unlawful demanding with intent to gain money, property or any other benefit from, or with intent to cause detriment to, another person accompanied by the use of coercive measures, to be carried out at some point in the future if the demand is not met. This may also include the use and/or threatened use of face-to-face force or violence, provided there is a threat of continued violence if the demand is not met.</p> <p>Coercive measures include, but are not limited to the threat of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ force of violence■ the misuse of authority■ criminal prosecution■ the destruction of a person's reputation or social standing■ the destruction of a person's property.
Bottle/glass	See Weapon.
Chemical	See Weapon.
Firearm	See Weapon.
Homicide and related offences	The unlawful killing or the attempted unlawful killing of another person. This includes the ASOC groups of Murder (0111), Attempted murder (0121) and Manslaughter (0131). For Recorded Crime - Victims output, this excludes conspiracy to murder offences and Driving causing death (0132).
Indexed rate	An index is a convenient way of comparing values over time. The index allows comparison of two values of recorded crime for a common offence within a jurisdiction. Indexes are provided to assist in interpreting change over time within jurisdictions. Indexes should not be used to make direct comparisons between jurisdictions. For this publication, the indexes refer to victimisation rates per 100,000 persons and 2001 has been selected as the base year. For more information see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 54–57.
Indigenous status	This data item indicates whether the victim is of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin. An Aboriginal person is defined as a person who: is a descendant of an Indigenous inhabitant whose traditional cultures and lands lie on the mainland and most of the islands of Australia; identifies as an Aboriginal; and is recognised as Aboriginal by

Indigenous status *continued*

members of the community in which she or he lives. In statistical and most administrative collections, it is not feasible to collect information on the community acceptance component of the definition, therefore, the community acceptance criterion is not included in the operational definition. Torres Strait Islanders are the descendants of the Indigenous people of the Torres Strait, between the tip of Cape York and Papua New Guinea.

Victims of crime may be asked the Standard Indigenous Question when providing an initial report or when they are interviewed. In certain circumstances, at the discretion of a police officer, the Standard Indigenous Question may not be asked of victims. Next of kin/guardians may also provide the information in situations where a person cannot respond on their own behalf, or it is not appropriate to do so.

The following broad categories of Indigenous Status are used in this publication:

- *Indigenous*: This includes victims who identify as Aboriginal, Torres Strait Islander, or both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin;
- *Non-Indigenous*: This includes victims who identify as neither Aboriginal nor Torres Strait Islander origin;
- *Not stated*: This includes victims where Indigenous status was not obtained, for example through the question not being asked or a response not being supplied.

For more information on the Indigenous Status Standard see *Standards for Statistics on Cultural and Language Diversity, 1999* (cat. no. 1289.0).

Kidnapping/abduction

The unlawful taking away of another person against their will, or against the will of any parent, guardian or other person having lawful custody or care of that person.

Knife

See Weapon.

Location

The initial site where an offence 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 multifunctional are categorised according to their primary function, with the exception of a multifunctional 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'. The following are categories of locations:

- *Residential*: a permanent or semi-permanent dwelling used for private or commercial residential purposes.
- *Dwelling*: a room or a suite of rooms which may or may not be self contained. It can be a house, flat, a tent or residential quarters attached to shops or offices. This can also include motels, hostels, nursing homes, etc.
- *Outbuilding/residential land*: excluding dwellings, this is buildings or land which lie within the boundaries of the residential location. Examples include carports, clothes lines, garages both attached and unattached, gazebo, etc.
- *Community*: locations where the primary activity is the provision of services for public use. Includes schools and other educational facilities; hospitals 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.
- *Retail*: locations where the primary activity is the selling of goods or the provision of services to customers for personal/household use. Any surrounding land/yard/car/parking area, together with any other structures existing at the location are included under retail. Includes chemists, service stations, restaurants, florists and supermarkets.

Location <i>continued</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <i>Recreational</i>: locations where the primary activity is the provision of recreational facilities. Any surrounding land/yard/car/parking area, together with any other structures existing at the location are included under recreational. Includes cinemas, gymnasiums, sporting ground/oval, dance halls and amusement parlours. ■ <i>Other</i>: includes offices and office blocks, banks, warehouses, factories, farms and other locations not further defined. ■ <i>Unspecified</i>: where the location is unspecified or unknown.
Manslaughter	The unlawful killing of another person while deprived of the power of self-control by provocation; or under circumstances amounting to diminished responsibility; or without intent to kill, as a result of a careless, reckless, negligent, unlawful or dangerous act (other than the act of driving).
Motor vehicle theft	The taking of another person's motor vehicle illegally and without permission with the intent of temporarily or permanently depriving the owner or possessor of the use of the motor vehicle. Excludes attempted motor vehicle theft.
Murder	The unlawful killing of another person where there is either the intent to kill; the intent to cause grievous bodily harm, with the knowledge that it was probable that death or grievous bodily harm would occur (reckless indifference to life); or without intent to kill in the course of committing a crime (felony murder).
Offence	Any act or omission by a person, persons, organisation, or organisations for which a penalty could be imposed by the Australian legal system.
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 finalised, no offender proceeded against</i>: The reported crime is determined to be unsubstantiated, 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. This may also include records where it has been determined after recording that no crime occurred e.g. a false report. ■ <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. ■ <i>Miscellaneous finalisations</i>: Includes records transferred to a different jurisdiction, duplicate records, or those records which are additional offences.
Relationship of offender to victim	<p>The relationship of offender to victim is defined as the relationship of the alleged offender to the victim as perceived by the victim at the time of the offence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <i>Known to victim</i>: This is where the offender is known to the victim. This includes both family and non-family members.

- Relationship of offender to victim *continued***
- *Family member*: This is where the offender is a family member. The group includes partners, parents, children, siblings, boyfriends/girlfriends and other related family members.
 - *Partner*: Where the victim and the offender are married, in a de facto relationship or where the offender is the victim's boyfriend or girlfriend.
 - *Other family member*: Where the offender is a blood relative or a relative by marriage including parents, children, siblings and other related family members such as cousins and grandparents. Step parents/brothers/sisters are included, as are in-laws.
 - *Non-family member*: This is where the offender is known and is not a family member. The group includes ex-partners, ex-boyfriends/girlfriends, and other non-family members.
 - *Ex-partner*: Where the victim and the offender were no longer in a partnered relationship at the time of the offence. This includes where the relationship has ended through separation or divorce or where the offender was the ex-boyfriend or ex-girlfriend of the victim.
 - *Other non-family member*: Where the offender is known to the victim and is not a relative. This includes a variety of people such as foster parents, teachers, acquaintances, colleagues, friends, etc.
 - *Stranger*: The victim has seen the offender but does not personally know them.
 - *No offender identified*: This is to be used in cases where no information is available about the offender. This may include where police have recorded an offender, however, due to other circumstances (e.g. death of victim) further details were unable to be obtained; or where the victim was knocked unconscious, blindfolded, etc. and was unable to identify the offender.
 - *Not applicable*: This is where the victim is not a person (i.e. an organisation, motor vehicle or premises).
 - *Not stated/inadequately described*: This is where a relationship of offender to victim has not been recorded or the information supplied is insufficient to classify elsewhere.
- Robbery** The unlawful taking of property, with the intent to permanently deprive the owner of the property, from the immediate possession, control, custody or care of a person or organisation, accompanied by the use, and/or threatened use, of immediate force or violence.
- 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. Where there was no weapon used in the committal of the offence, or where weapon use was unknown or not stated, robbery is classified as unarmed.
- Sexual assault** Physical contact, or intent of contact, of a sexual nature directed toward another person where that person does not give consent, gives consent as a result of intimidation or deception, or consent is proscribed (i.e. the person is legally deemed incapable or giving consent because of youth, temporary/permanent (mental) incapacity or there is a familial relationship).
- Syringe** See Weapon.
- Unarmed robbery** See Robbery.
- Unlawful entry with intent (UEWI)** The unlawful entry of a structure with the intent to commit an offence where the entry is either forced or unforced. 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.
- A structure is a building which is contained by walls and can be secured in some form. This includes, but is not limited to the following:
- dwelling
 - office

**Unlawful entry with intent
(UEWI) *continued***

- bank
- shop
- factory
- school
- church.

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). For more information see Explanatory Notes paragraph 40.

There are two offence categories of 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.
- *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 definition of victim varies according to the offence category:

- For murder, attempted murder, manslaughter, 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.
- 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.

Victimisation rate

Number of victims per 100,000 Estimated Resident Population (ERP). For more information, see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 43–47.

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 not further defined*: 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)*: a 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.
- *Bottle/glass*: a bottle or glass either broken or unbroken.

Weapon continued

- *Bat/bar/club*: a cricket bat; baseball bat; other bat; crowbar; iron bar; jemmy bar; club; baton; stick; or length of timber.
- *Chemical*: any noxious or irritant liquid; powder; gas; or spray; that is used to immobilise, incapacitate or injure another person either temporarily or permanently.
- *Other weapon*: includes any instrument or substance capable of inflicting damage, injury or death. This includes but is not limited to: sharp instrument; blunt instrument; hammer; axe; bow and arrow; crossbow; spear gun; blowgun; rope; wire; explosive; vehicle; other dangerous article; imitation weapons (excluding firearms, knives and syringes).
- *No weapon used*: no weapon was used in the commission of an offence.
- *Unspecified*: where it is unknown whether a weapon was used in the commission of an offence, or the weapon use information has not been recorded or is insufficient to classify elsewhere.

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