



2010 - 11

4519.0

RECORDED CRIME - OFFENDERS

AUSTRALIA

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) THURS 9 FEB 2012

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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 Lydia Rutter on Melbourne (03) 9615 7646.

NOTES

ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION	This publication presents statistics relating to offenders who were proceeded against by police during the period 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011, for all states and territories. These statistics describe the characteristics of offenders, including the principal offence for which offenders were proceeded against. Data are also presented on the number of police-initiated court and non-court actions against offenders.
CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE	<p>In the 2010–11 issue, there has been a change to the structure of the Recorded Crime – Offenders publication from previous issues. Chapter 1 presents an introduction to the Recorded Crime – Offenders collection and how it fits within the criminal justice system. Chapter 2 presents a national view of offenders proceeded against by police during the period of 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011. Chapter 3 presents selected data about offenders for each of the respective states and territories. Chapter 4 presents selected data relating to police proceedings, providing a count of all separate occasions where an offender has legal action initiated against them, for all states and territories except Western Australia during the period of 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011.</p> <p>For the Recorded Crime – Offenders 2010–11 publication, principal offence data are presented by selected Australian and New Zealand Standard Offence Classification (ANZSOC) subdivisions for the first time. These data are available at the national level, as well as at the state and territory level and are available for the 2008–09, 2009–10 and 2010–11 collection periods. As a result, two new tables have been introduced in Chapter 2 and Chapter 3 (Tables 2.2 and 3.2).</p> <p>For the first time, age standardisation has been applied to Indigenous status data. Age standardisation is a statistical method that adjusts crude rates to account for age differences between study populations. Within the Recorded Crime – Offenders collection, age differences are observed between offenders who self-identified as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and offenders who identify as non-Indigenous. This has resulted in one additional table in Chapter 3 (Table 3.9) in which age standardisation is applied to Indigenous status data from selected states and territories. For further information refer to paragraphs 32–37 of the Explanatory Notes.</p>
INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS	The statistics contained in this publication are derived from administrative systems maintained by state and territory police. Data have been compiled according to national standards in order to maximise consistency between the states and territories. The Explanatory Notes, Appendices and Glossary provide detailed information on the data sources, counting rules and terminology, classifications and other technical aspects associated with this collection.
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 ABS activities in the field of crime and justice statistics is available from the Crime and Justice theme page on the ABS website. Details of other ABS publications relating to crime and justice statistics can be found in paragraphs 78–79 of the Explanatory Notes.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	The ABS acknowledges the valuable contribution of the Board of Management of the

National Crime Statistics Unit (NCSU) and the staff of the various agencies that provide statistics that are presented in this publication.

Brian Pink
Australian Statistician

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INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides an introduction to the Recorded Crime – Offenders statistical collection and how it fits within the criminal justice system. Chapter 2 presents a national view of offenders proceeded against by police during the period 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011. Chapter 3 presents selected data about offenders for each of the respective states and territories, including data relating to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offenders, which are only available for New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia and the Northern Territory. Chapter 4 presents selected data relating to police proceedings, providing a count of all separate occasions where an offender has had legal action initiated against them, for all states and territories except for Western Australia during the period of 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE
SYSTEM

The levels and effects of criminal activity within the community and the perceptions that people hold of their safety are issues that impact directly on the quality of people's lives. The criminal justice system is society's formal response to crime. Key functions of the criminal justice system include administering justice, preventing crime and promoting personal and community safety, including maintaining confidence in law and order.

A key policy driver in the area of crime and justice is the need for effective and efficient administration of justice. Australian states and territories are primarily responsible for the direct provision of services, such as dealing with offenders via the criminal justice system through the administration of state and territory laws and correctional services.

Criminal justice statistical information is useful to decision-making, research, policy development and implementation in the criminal justice field, as well as the community as a whole. The availability of nationally comparable data that cover the criminal justice system is critical in providing an evidence base to benchmark and analyse the relative effectiveness and efficiencies of the system. This information is a critical factor in developing and evaluating responses to crime, establishing whether different responses are required for different population groups, determining best practice and developing strategies to enhance community safety.

Nationally comparable data can provide an evidence base to address key policy questions such as:

- What is the prevalence of crime in Australian society?
- How effective is the criminal justice system as a whole in reducing crime?
- What are the characteristics of the victims and offenders who come into contact with the criminal justice system?
- What are the characteristics of vulnerable groups in Australian society?
- How many offenders return to the system? Who are they?

MEASURING CRIME AND
CRIMINAL OFFENDING

Crime is a product of the surrounding social environment and its occurrence is influenced by the complex interplay of environmental, social and person-level factors, as well as the policies of particular governments. These contextual factors interact in the lead-up to, commission of, and consequences of a criminal event.

Victimisation

Concepts relating to crime and justice can be challenging to measure and there are a number of ways information can be generated. Not all of the characteristics of crime can be measured adequately from data sourced from administrative agencies; alternative sources such as survey data collected from households or case studies can provide a more in-depth understanding of the complex factors related to crime.

Police are the primary agency responsible for the prevention, detection and investigation of criminal incidents. At the point where 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. This can range from the time that a person perceives that they have been a victim, through to reporting to police and the laying of charges.

Data about crime victimisation are also measured via ABS household surveys which collect direct reports from members of the public about their experiences of a selected range of personal and household crimes. Crime victimisation surveys generally produce higher victimisation rates than administrative data sourced from police agencies.

Administrative data, while useful, do have some limitations. Administrative crime victimisation data are based on reported incidents to police agencies, however not all crimes come to the attention of police. The type of offence committed, the victim's perception of its seriousness and the police's ability to take action all influence whether an incident is reported. Some offences are also very difficult to detect.

Neither administrative data nor survey data provide a definitive measure of crime victimisation, but together these sources provide a more comprehensive picture of crime victimisation than either measure alone. Both sources have a number of limitations, of which users should be aware. For more detailed information about the differences between these sources and the implications about data comparability, refer to the information paper, *Measuring Victims of Crime: A Guide to Using Administrative and Survey Data, June 2011* (cat. no. 4500.0.55.001).

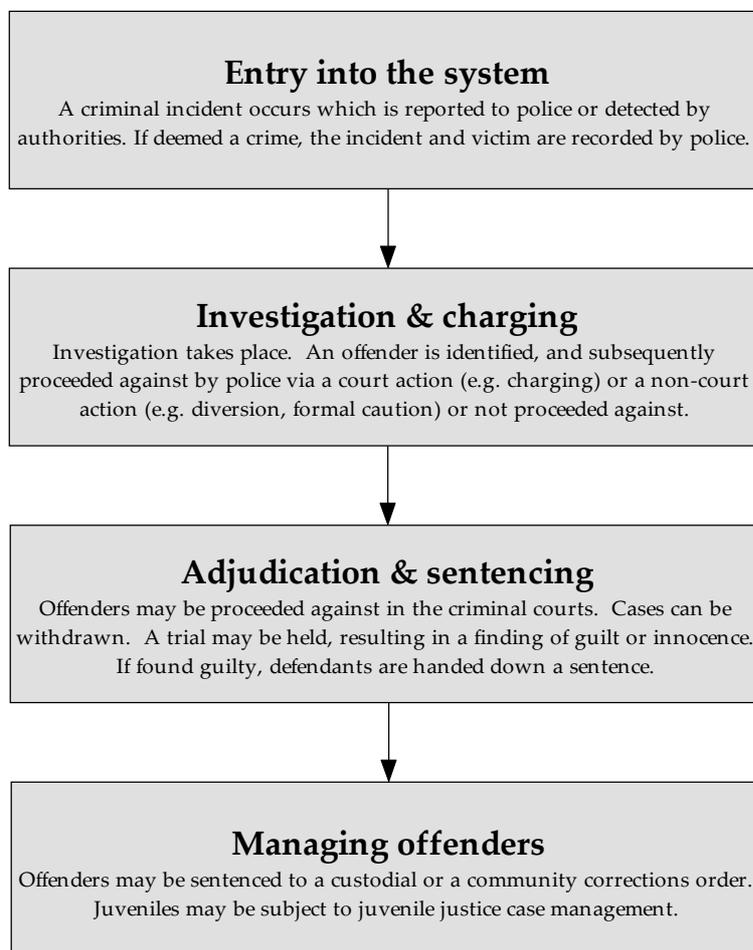
FLOWS THROUGH THE
CRIMINAL JUSTICE
SYSTEM

The criminal justice system can be considered as a complex series of stages, each comprising one or more particular processes that together make up the justice system as a whole. The justice system can operate in both a sequential and consequential manner. Offenders and defendants generally move through the system in one direction, however alternative pathways for offenders through the system may be offered via diversionary programs.

The ABS national statistical collections sourced from police, criminal courts and corrective services administrative agencies provide a snapshot of victims and offenders flowing through the four main stages or processes of the criminal justice system. These stages include: 'Entry into the criminal justice system'; 'Investigation and charging'; 'Adjudication and sentencing' and 'Managing offenders' which are illustrated in the following diagram. A more detailed diagram of the flows through the criminal justice

FLows THROUGH THE
CRIMINAL JUSTICE
SYSTEM *continued*

system can be found in the ABS *National Criminal Justice Statistical Framework* (cat. no. 4525.0).



DATA ABOUT THE
CRIMINAL JUSTICE
SYSTEM

This collection of statistics about offenders in the criminal justice system complements collections about victims, defendants appearing in the criminal courts and people under the supervision of corrective services agencies. The Recorded Crime – Offenders collection assists in providing a more complete view of offenders as they move through the first two stages of the criminal justice system. Information about juveniles under justice supervision is available from the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare.

Data from the national ABS collections are published in the following sources:

- *Recorded Crime – Victims, Australia* (cat. no. 4510.0)
- *Criminal Courts, Australia* (cat. no. 4513.0)
- *Prisoners in Australia* (cat. no. 4517.0)
- *Corrective Services, Australia* (cat. no. 4512.0)
- *Federal Defendants, Australia* (cat. no. 4515.0)
- *Crime Victimisation, Australia* (cat. no. 4530.0)

Linkages and limitations

Although snapshot views of both victims and offenders who come into contact with the criminal justice system are available, the data sourced from these collections are not inter-linked and therefore not strictly comparable across the collections. They do not, for instance, enable the matching of a victim, offender or a specific incident through the criminal justice system. It is currently not possible to identify the same offender moving through the justice system nationally across the police, courts and corrective services sectors due to limitations in the availability of unique person identifiers.

There are strong links between victims and offenders recorded by police in their administrative systems. Once a victim is recorded by police an investigation may ensue which could result, although not always, in an offender being proceeded against by police. However, a number of limitations exist between the Recorded Crime – Offenders collection and the Recorded Crime – Victims collection:

- data cannot be directly linked;
- the counting units vary as the concept of a principal offence is not applied in the Recorded Crime – Victims collection. Victims may be counted more than once if multiple offences reside in different ANZSOC divisions;
- the reference period used in the Recorded Crime – Victims collection is based on a calendar year, while the Recorded Crime – Offenders collection is based on a financial year;
- police may detect offending without a victim reporting a crime, or in the instances of 'victimless' crime, such as Illicit drug offences or Regulatory offences. Such offences are excluded from the Recorded Crime – Victims collection which is based upon counts of individuals and organisations; and
- statistics about victims of Assault are not strictly comparable across the jurisdictions in the Recorded Crime – Victims collection. As a result, comparisons should not be made using Assault counts from both collections. For more information about the Recorded Crime – Victims collection, refer to *Recorded Crime – Victims, Australia* (cat. no. 4510.0).

Despite these differences, broad comparisons can be made between the Recorded Crime – Victims and Recorded Crime – Offenders collections.

THE AUSTRALIAN AND
NEW ZEALAND STANDARD
OFFENCE CLASSIFICATION
(ANZSOC)

The *Australian and New Zealand Standard Offence Classification (ANZSOC)* (cat. no. 1234.0) provides a basis for the standardised collection, analysis and dissemination of offence data within crime and justice statistics. In 2011, the offence classification name was changed from Australian Standard Offence Classification (ASOC) to Australian and New Zealand Standard Offence Classification (ANZSOC), however changes were not made to the content of the classification.

RECORDED CRIME –
OFFENDERS COLLECTION

Data from this collection was first published for the 2007–08 reference period, with the first national publication released for the 2008–09 reference period. The collection provides a measure of the number of alleged offenders who come into contact with the criminal justice system at an early stage of the process, that is, the 'Investigation and charging' stage. Following the recording of a crime as reported by a victim or detected by a police officer, the criminal incident moves to an investigation phase. Decisions are made as to whether or not an alleged offender will be proceeded against by police.

RECORDED CRIME –
OFFENDERS COLLECTION
continued

This publication presents statistics about alleged offenders aged 10 years and over who were proceeded against by police during the period 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011, for all states and territories.

The statistics are based on data extracted from the administrative records of state and territory police agencies. National statistics require a level of uniformity when compiling data from different states and territories. Data from the Recorded Crime – Offenders collection have been compiled according to national standards and classifications to ensure comparability (see Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 17–25).

Responsibility for policing largely resides with individual Australian state and territory governments, and therefore different legislative offences and practices may exist across jurisdictions. National standards and classifications are used to produce comparable data about offenders across jurisdictions, however, there will be genuine differences in data across jurisdictions for some offence types as the data largely reflects the administrative processes of police agencies in dealing with alleged offenders. Furthermore, the range of court and non-court actions available to police when proceeding against offenders may vary across jurisdictions. For more information about the differences between jurisdictions, refer to paragraphs 43–69 of the Explanatory Notes.

Offender counts

For data relating to the profile of offenders, an offender is only counted once regardless of how many times he or she may have been dealt with by police during the reference period. For example, if an offender committed an offence on two different dates during the financial year and police proceeded against the offender for each separate incident, the offender would only be counted once.

Police proceeding counts

Data relating to police proceedings represent a count for each separate occasion on which police initiate legal action against an offender. Offenders may therefore be counted more than once during the reference period for police proceedings.

Principal offence

The offence categories referred to in this publication relate to an offender's most serious offence, known as the 'principal' offence. For example, an offender committing multiple offences within the same incident (e.g. Assault and Theft) only on one occasion during the reference period would be assigned a principal offence based on the most serious offence type using an ordinal ranking from the *National Offence Index (NOI) 2009* (cat. no. 1234.0.55.001). In this instance, the principal offence would be Assault. The same method applies to offenders committing multiple offences on different dates during the reference period. All offences committed by an offender during the reference period are reviewed and one principal offence is assigned to each offender based on the most serious offence.

Offence information is presented for all Divisions of the 2011 edition of ANZSOC, with the exception of Division 14 - Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences; Subdivision 041 - Dangerous or negligent operation of a vehicle; and Group 1523 - Breach of bail. Data for selected Subdivisions are included for the first time in this publication for:

- 021 – Assault;
- 029 – Other acts intended to cause injury;
- 031 – Sexual assault;
- 032 – Non-assaultive sexual offences;

*Principal offence
continued*

- 053 – Harassment and threatening behaviour;
- 061 – Robbery;
- 062 – Blackmail and extortion;
- 081 – Motor vehicle theft;
- 082 – Theft (except motor vehicles);
- 102 – Deal or traffic in illicit drugs; and
- 103 – Manufacture or cultivate illicit drugs.

For further information about the scope, methodology, classification of offences and definitions used in this publication, see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 3–6 and 8–25, and the Glossary.

For ease of reading, some terms have been abbreviated throughout this publication. The term 'and related offences' has been omitted for the following offences:

- Homicide and related offences;
- Sexual assault and related offences;
- Robbery, extortion and related offences;
- Theft and related offences;
- Motor vehicle theft and related offences; and
- Fraud, deception and related offences.

Other terms that have been abbreviated include:

- Dangerous and negligent acts endangering persons appears as Dangerous/negligent acts;
- Abduction, harassment and other offences against the person appears as Abduction/harassment;
- Prohibited and regulated weapons and explosives offences appears as Prohibited/regulated weapons;
- Property damage and environmental pollution appears as Property damage; and
- Offences against justice procedures, government security and government operations appears as Offences against justice.

For further information about the ANZSOC offence classification refer to Appendix 3 and the Glossary.

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents national statistics about alleged offenders aged 10 years and over who were proceeded against by police during the period 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011. The statistics provide a profile of the principal offence for which an offender was proceeded against by police and the characteristics of the offender (age and sex). National data about the number of times an offender was proceeded against, and police initiated court and non-court proceedings, are not available due to the proceedings data from Western Australia not being of suitable quality for publishing (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 56–57).

Certain offences are excluded from the Recorded Crime – Offenders collection. For further information about the scope and counting methodology of the collection refer to paragraphs 3–6 and 8–16 of the Explanatory Notes.

OFFENDERS

There were a total of 371,040 offenders proceeded against by police in Australia during 2010–11. This was a 1.1% (4,029) decrease from the 375,069 offenders that police proceeded against in 2009–10. The rate of offenders dealt with by police in 2010–11 was 1,892 offenders per 100,000 people aged 10 years and over; a decrease from the 2009–10 rate of 1,941 offenders per 100,000 people aged 10 years and over. (Table 2.1)

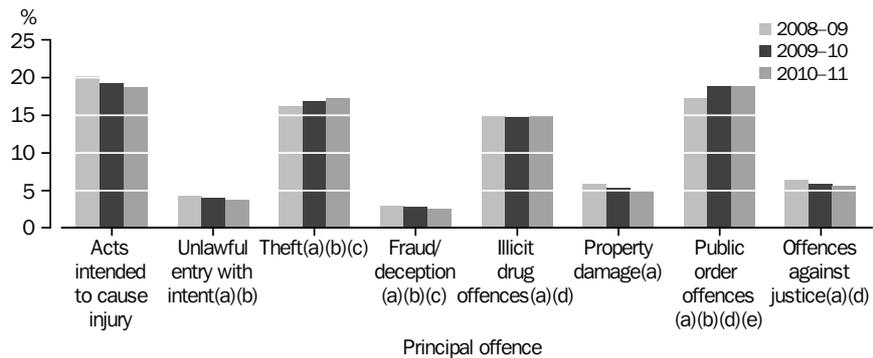
The number of female offenders decreased by 1,551 (or 1.9%, to 82,502 female offenders) between 2009–10 and 2010–11, compared with a decrease of 2,669 male offenders (or 0.9%, to 287,632 male offenders). Males accounted for more than three out of every four offenders (78%) in 2010–11. (Table 2.1)

Principal offence

Nationally, the most prevalent principal offences for offenders were: Public order offences (19% of all offenders), Acts intended to cause injury (19%), Theft (17%) and Illicit drug offences (15%). There was minimal change in the distribution of the main principal offence types across the offender populations between 2009–10 and 2010–11. (Table 2.1)

Principal offence
continued

OFFENDERS, Selected principal offence—2008–09 to 2010–11



(a) Northern Territory data may be overstated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 66).
 (b) Caution should be used when comparing Tasmanian data prior to 2009–10 (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 63).
 (c) Queensland data may be overstated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 53).
 (d) South Australian data are overstated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 54–55).
 (e) Australian Capital Territory data are understated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 69).

SUBDIVISION

Nationally, the most prevalent principal offences at the published subdivision level for offenders in 2010–11 were Assault (18% of all offenders) and Theft (except motor vehicles) (15% of total offenders). Assault was the most prevalent subdivision in 2008–09 (19% of total offenders) and 2009–10 (18% of all offenders), while Theft (except motor vehicles) had increased from 13% in 2008–09 and 14% in 2009–10. (Table 2.2)

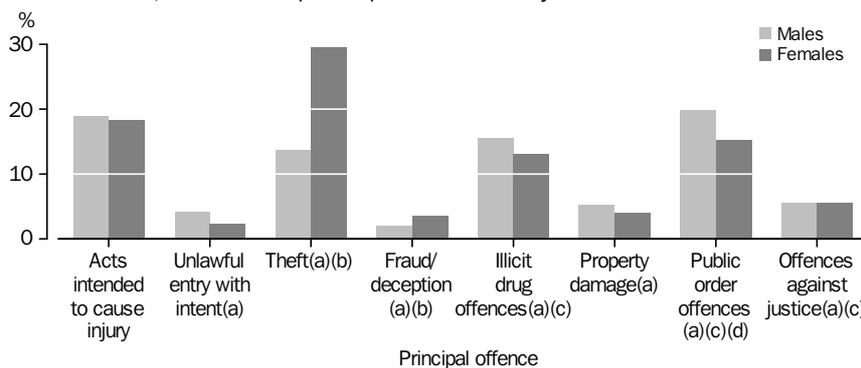
The most prevalent principal offence at the subdivision level for male offenders was Assault (20% in 2008–09, 19% in 2009–10 and 18% in 2010–11). For female offenders, the most prevalent principal offence at the subdivision level was Theft (except motor vehicles) (26% in 2008–09, 28% in 2009–10 and 27% in 2010–11). (Table 2.2)

Sex

Public order offences and Acts intended to cause injury were the main principal offence divisions for male offenders (20% and 19% respectively), followed by Illicit drug offences (16%). Female offenders were most commonly proceeded against for Theft as their principal offence (30%), followed by Acts intended to cause injury (18%) and Public order offences (15%). Females were twice as likely as male offenders to have a principal offence of Theft (30% compared with 14%) and Fraud and deception (4% compared with 2%). (Table 2.1)

Sex continued

OFFENDERS, Selected principal offence by sex

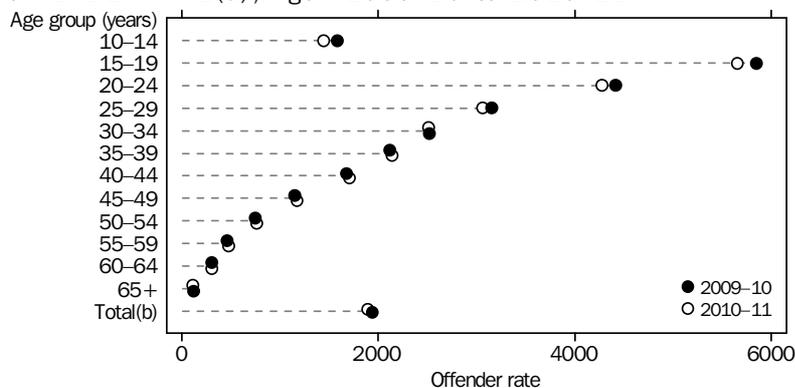


(a) Northern Territory data may be overstated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 66).
 (b) Queensland data may be overstated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 53).
 (c) South Australian data are overstated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 54–55).
 (d) Australian Capital Territory data are understated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 69).

Age

Offending rates peaked in the 15 to 19 year age group with a rate of 5,657 offenders per 100,000 persons aged 15 to 19 years in 2010–11. After the age of 15 to 19 years, offending rates decreased steadily as offender age increased. Between 2009–10 and 2010–11, offender rates decreased across the younger age groups (under 35 years), while offenders in the age groups over 35 years increased, with the exception of those aged 65 years and over. (Table 2.3)

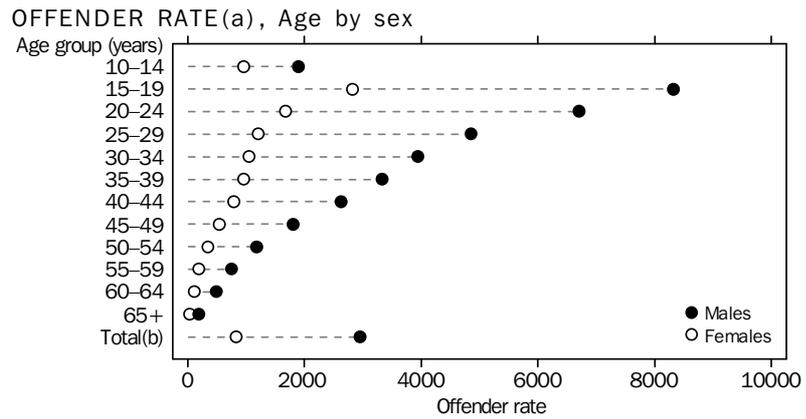
OFFENDER RATE (a), Age—2009–10 to 2010–11



(a) Rate per 100,000 population (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 26–28).
 (b) Includes offenders with an unknown age.

For all age groups, males had higher rates of offending than females. Males aged 15 to 19 years had the highest offender rate at 8,323 offenders per 100,000 males aged 15 to 19 years. The highest rate for females was also for those aged 15 to 19 years at 2,827 offenders per 100,000 females aged 15 to 19 years. Compared with 2009–10, offending rates decreased for most age groups in both sexes with the exception of males aged 35 to 64 years, and females aged 40 to 44 and 50 to 59 years. (Table 2.3)

Age continued



(a) Rate per 100,000 population (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 26–28).
 (b) Includes offenders with an unknown age.

Although offender rates decreased with age for both males and females over the age of 15 to 19 years, for all age groups over 15 to 19 years, male offender rates were at least three times higher than the rates for females. For offenders aged 50 years and over, the ratio of male to female offender rates progressively increased as age increased. Offender rates of males aged 65 years and over were nearly five times higher than those for females aged 65 years and over. (Table 2.3)

In addition to overall offender rates varying by age, the type of principal offence that an offender was proceeded against by police also varied by age. Based on the median age of offenders for each principal offence type, offenders were younger for Unlawful entry with intent (median age 18 years), Robbery and extortion (median age 19 years), Theft and Property damage (median age of 21 years for both offence types). Offenders were older for the offences of Sexual assault (median age 33 years), Homicide (median age 31 years) and Offences against justice (median age 30 years). (Table 2.4)



(a) Excludes Division 14, Subdivision 041 and Group 1523 of the ANZSOC (see Appendix 3). Some division names have been abbreviated (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 21–23).

YOUTH OFFENDERS

The number of offenders aged 10 to 19 years proceeded against by police decreased by 4.6% (5,106) between 2009–10 and 2010–11 to 104,832 offenders. Youth offenders comprised just over a quarter (28%) of the total offender population, well above this age group's proportion in the Australian Estimated Resident Population (15%). The over-representation of youth as offenders is reflected in the youth offender rate of 3,616 offenders per 100,000 persons aged 10 to 19 years. (Table 2.8 and 2.9)

Offender rates increased for each year of age from 10 years (270 offenders per 100,000 persons aged 10 years) to peak at 18 years of age (6,401 offenders per 100,000 persons aged 18 years). The greatest increase occurred between those aged 12 years and 13 years where the offender rate doubled, from 975 offenders per 100,000 persons aged 12 years to 2,012 offenders per 100,000 persons aged 13 years. (Table 2.7)

Sex

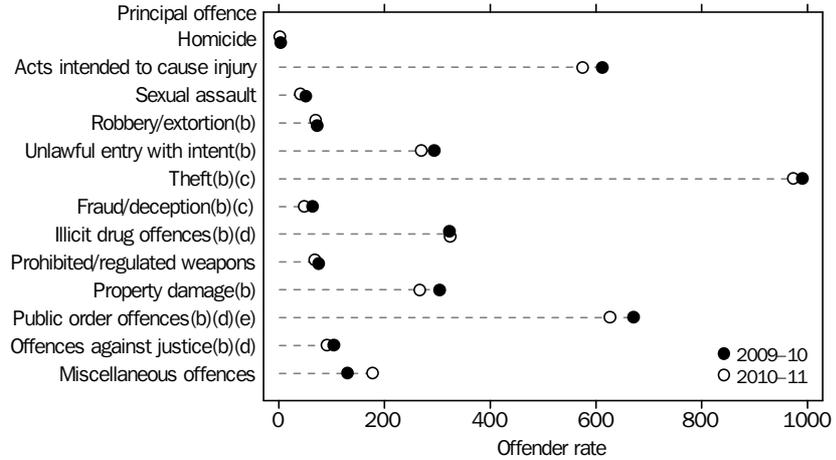
Of the offenders aged 10 to 19 years, the offender rates for females were consistently much lower than the offender rates for males, and the peak offender rate occurred at an earlier age for females than males. The peak offender rate for females was at the age of 16 years (3,120 female offenders per 100,000 females aged 16 years), which was almost four times higher than the rate for all female offenders (834 female offenders per 100,000 females aged 10 years and over). For males, the peak offender rate was at age 18 years (9,925 male offenders per 100,000 males aged 18 years), which was more than three times higher than the rate of all male offenders (2,959 male offenders per 100,000 males aged 10 years and over). (Table 2.7)

Principal offence

The predominant principal offences for youth offenders were Theft (974 offenders per 100,000 persons aged 10 to 19 years), Public order offences (626 offenders per 100,000 persons aged 10 to 19 years) and Acts intended to cause injury (575 offenders per 100,000 persons aged 10 to 19 years). Between 2009–10 and 2010–11, the largest decreases in youth offending rates were for the principal offences of Public order offences (a decrease of 45 offenders per 100,000 persons aged 10 to 19 years), Acts intended to cause injury (a decrease of 38 offenders per 100,000 persons aged 10 to 19 years), and Property damage (a decrease of 37 offenders per 100,000 persons aged 10 to 19 years). During this same period, increased rates of youth offending were evident for Miscellaneous offences (an increase of 47 offenders per 100,000 persons aged 10 to 19 years). (Table 2.9)

Principal offence
continued

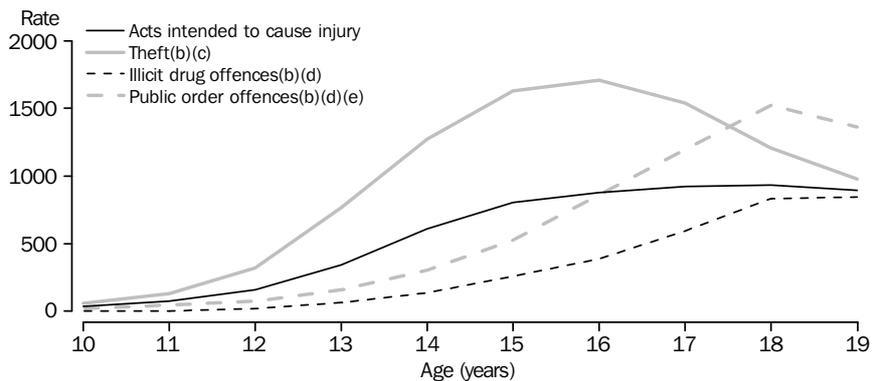
YOUTH OFFENDER RATE(a), Selected principal offence—2009–10 to 2010–11



(a) Rate per 100,000 population aged 10 to 19 years (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 26–28).
 (b) Northern Territory data may be overstated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 66).
 (c) Queensland data may be overstated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 53).
 (d) South Australian data are overstated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 54–55).
 (e) Australian Capital Territory data are understated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 69).

Variations in patterns of youth offending by age are illustrated by the following graph. From the age of 12 years there was a noticeable increase in the rate at which Theft was the predominant principal offence for youth offenders, peaking at the age of 16 years. For those aged 18 years, Public order offences had replaced both Theft and Acts intended to cause injury as the most prevalent principal offence. The rate at which youth were proceeded against by police for Illicit drug offences continued to increase for each year of age from 10 to 19 years, whereas offender rates for the three remaining offences had peaked and started to decrease prior to the age of 19 years. (Table 2.9)

YOUTH OFFENDER RATE(a), Selected principal offence by age



(a) Rate per 100,000 population (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 26–28).
 (b) Northern Territory data may be overstated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 66).
 (c) Queensland data may be overstated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 53).
 (d) South Australian data are overstated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 54–55).
 (e) Australian Capital Territory data are understated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 69).

2.1 OFFENDERS, Principal offence by sex(a)—2008–09 to 2010–11

Principal offence	2008–09			2009–10			2010–11		
	Males	Females	Persons(b)	Males	Females	Persons(b)	Males	Females	Persons(b)
NUMBER									
Homicide	713	105	818	r753	r133	r889	637	114	751
Acts intended to cause injury	57 334	14 574	71 972	r56 719	r15 133	r71 914	54 325	15 057	69 473
Sexual assault	6 115	220	6 343	r6 119	r229	r6 351	5 478	201	5 694
Dangerous/negligent acts(c)(d)	1 376	295	1 674	r1 509	r304	r1 816	1 468	316	1 787
Abduction/harassment	2 815	594	3 422	r2 484	r503	r2 991	2 300	428	2 734
Robbery/extortion(d)	3 255	583	3 841	r3 438	r531	r3 969	3 304	532	3 839
Unlawful entry with intent(c)(d)	13 084	2 020	15 111	r12 722	r2 036	r14 780	12 146	1 859	14 028
Theft(c)(e)(d)	34 822	22 978	57 907	r37 518	r25 594	r63 213	39 129	24 400	63 657
Fraud/deception(c)(e)(d)	6 308	3 588	9 915	r6 756	r3 530	r10 297	5 676	3 050	8 754
Illicit drug offences(f)(d)	42 682	10 627	53 456	r44 353	r10 684	r55 202	44 791	10 827	55 772
Prohibited/regulated weapons	7 814	859	8 681	r7 549	r843	r8 399	7 612	878	8 509
Property damage(d)	17 152	3 485	20 670	r16 448	r3 456	r19 938	15 269	3 276	18 582
Public order offences(g)(c)(f)(d)	49 799	11 485	61 439	r57 772	r12 785	r70 734	57 153	12 614	70 009
Offences against justice(f)(d)	17 513	4 979	22 541	r17 191	r4 792	r22 015	15 987	4 534	20 571
Miscellaneous offences	14 769	1 954	16 771	r16 216	r2 673	r18 980	19 730	3 670	23 504
Total(h)(i)	278 315	79 157	358 139	r290 301	r84 053	r375 069	287 632	82 502	371 040
PROPORTION (%)									
Homicide	0.3	0.1	0.2	r0.3	r0.2	r0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Acts intended to cause injury	20.6	18.4	20.1	r19.5	r18.0	r19.2	18.9	18.3	18.7
Sexual assault	2.2	0.3	1.8	r2.1	r0.3	r1.7	1.9	0.2	1.5
Dangerous/negligent acts(c)(d)	0.5	0.4	0.5	r0.5	r0.4	r0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5
Abduction/harassment	1.0	0.8	1.0	r0.9	r0.6	r0.8	0.8	0.5	0.7
Robbery/extortion(d)	1.2	0.7	1.1	r1.2	r0.6	r1.1	1.1	0.6	1.0
Unlawful entry with intent(c)(d)	4.7	2.6	4.2	r4.4	r2.4	r3.9	4.2	2.3	3.8
Theft(c)(e)(d)	12.5	29.0	16.2	r12.9	r30.4	r16.9	13.6	29.6	17.2
Fraud/deception(c)(e)(d)	2.3	4.5	2.8	r2.3	r4.2	r2.7	2.0	3.7	2.4
Illicit drug offences(f)(d)	15.3	13.4	14.9	r15.3	r12.7	r14.7	15.6	13.1	15.0
Prohibited/regulated weapons	2.8	1.1	2.4	r2.6	r1.0	r2.2	2.6	1.1	2.3
Property damage(d)	6.2	4.4	5.8	r5.7	r4.1	r5.3	5.3	4.0	5.0
Public order offences(g)(c)(f)(d)	17.9	14.5	17.2	r19.9	r15.2	r18.9	19.9	15.3	18.9
Offences against justice(f)(d)	6.3	6.3	6.3	r5.9	r5.7	r5.9	5.6	5.5	5.5
Miscellaneous offences	5.3	2.5	4.7	r5.6	r3.2	r5.1	6.9	4.4	6.3
Total(h)(i)	100.0	100.0	100.0	r100.0	r100.0	r100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

r revised

- (a) Excludes Division 14, Subdivision 041 and Group 1523 of the ANZSOC (see Appendix 3). Some division names have been abbreviated (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 21–23).
- (b) Includes offenders with an unknown sex.
- (c) Caution should be used when comparing Tasmanian data prior to 2009–10 (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 63).
- (d) Northern Territory data may be overstated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 66).

- (e) Queensland data may be overstated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 53).
- (f) South Australian data are overstated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 54–55).
- (g) Australian Capital Territory data are understated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 69).
- (h) Includes offenders with an unknown principal offence.
- (i) Queensland and Northern Territory data may be understated for unknown principal offence and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 53 and 56).

2.1 OFFENDERS, Principal offence by sex(a)—2008–09 to 2010–11 *continued*

Principal offence	2008–09			2009–10			2010–11		
	Males	Females	Persons(b)	Males	Females	Persons(b)	Males	Females	Persons(b)
OFFENDER RATE (c)									
Homicide	7.6	1.1	4.3	r7.9	r1.4	r4.6	6.6	1.2	3.8
Acts intended to cause injury	609.9	152.3	379.4	r592.1	r155.2	r372.1	558.9	152.2	354.2
Sexual assault	65.0	2.3	33.4	r63.9	r2.3	r32.9	56.4	2.0	29.0
Dangerous/negligent acts(d)(e)	14.6	3.1	8.8	r15.8	r3.1	r9.4	15.1	3.2	9.1
Abduction/harassment	29.9	6.2	18.0	r25.9	r5.2	r15.5	23.7	4.3	13.9
Robbery/extortion(e)	34.6	6.1	20.2	r35.9	r5.4	r20.5	34.0	5.4	19.6
Unlawful entry with intent(d)(e)	139.2	21.1	79.6	r132.8	r20.9	r76.5	125.0	18.8	71.5
Theft(d)(f)(e)	370.4	240.1	305.2	r391.6	r262.5	r327.0	402.6	246.6	324.6
Fraud/deception(d)(f)(e)	67.1	37.5	52.3	r70.5	r36.2	r53.3	58.4	30.8	44.6
Illicit drug offences(g)(e)	454.0	111.0	281.8	r463.0	r109.6	r285.6	460.8	109.4	284.4
Prohibited/regulated weapons	83.1	9.0	45.8	r78.8	r8.6	r43.5	78.3	8.9	43.4
Property damage(e)	182.4	36.4	109.0	r171.7	r35.5	r103.2	157.1	33.1	94.7
Public order offences(h)(d)(g)(e)	529.7	120.0	323.8	r603.1	r131.1	r366.0	588.0	127.5	356.9
Offences against justice(g)(e)	186.3	52.0	118.8	r179.5	r49.2	r113.9	164.5	45.8	104.9
Miscellaneous offences	157.1	20.4	88.4	r169.3	r27.4	r98.2	203.0	37.1	119.8
Total(i)(j)	2 960.4	827.1	1 887.7	r3 030.4	r862.2	r1 940.5	2 959.3	833.8	1 891.7

r revised

(a) Excludes Division 14, Subdivision 041 and Group 1523 of the ANZSOC (see Appendix 3). Some division names have been abbreviated (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 21–23).

(b) Includes offenders with an unknown sex.

(c) Rate per 100,000 population aged 10 years and over (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 26–28).

(d) Caution should be used when comparing Tasmanian data prior to 2009–10 (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 63).

(e) Northern Territory data may be overstated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 66).

(f) Queensland data may be overstated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 53).

(g) South Australian data are overstated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 54–55).

(h) Australian Capital Territory data are understated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 69).

(i) Includes offenders with an unknown principal offence.

(j) Queensland and Northern Territory data may be understated for unknown principal offence and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 53 and 56).

2.2**OFFENDERS, Principal offence (selected subdivision) by sex(a)—2008–09 to 2010–11**

<i>Principal offence</i>	2008–09			2009–10			2010–11		
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons(b)</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons(b)</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons(b)</i>
NUMBER									
Homicide	713	105	818	r753	r133	r886	637	114	751
Acts intended to cause injury									
Assault	54 880	14 174	69 118	r53 982	r14 657	r68 701	51 459	14 580	66 129
Other acts intended to cause injury	2 373	357	2 730	r2 646	r436	r3 082	2 846	463	3 309
Total(c)	57 334	14 574	71 972	r56 719	r15 133	r71 914	54 325	15 057	69 473
Sexual assault									
Sexual assault	4 829	144	4 978	r4 739	r124	r4 863	4 348	123	4 482
Non-assaultive sexual offences	1 286	76	1 365	r1 380	r105	r1 488	1 130	78	1 212
Total(d)	6 115	220	6 343	r6 119	r229	r6 351	5 478	201	5 694
Dangerous/negligent acts(e)(f)	1 376	295	1 671	r1 509	r304	r1 816	1 468	316	1 787
Abduction/harassment									
Harassment and threatening behaviour	2 573	561	3 147	r2 166	r461	r2 631	2 005	377	2 388
Total(g)	2 815	594	3 422	r2 484	r503	r2 991	2 300	428	2 734
Robbery/extortion(f)									
Robbery	2 951	529	3 483	r3 120	r488	r3 608	3 063	485	3 548
Blackmail and extortion	295	53	351	r312	r39	r351	241	47	288
Total(h)	3 255	583	3 841	r3 438	r531	r3 969	3 304	532	3 836
Unlawful entry with intent(e)(f)	13 084	2 020	15 111	r12 722	r2 036	r14 780	12 146	1 859	14 028
Theft(e)(i)(f)									
Motor vehicle theft	4 159	828	4 992	r3 972	r818	r4 796	3 651	855	4 509
Theft (except motor vehicles)	27 048	20 638	47 783	r29 865	r23 261	r53 220	32 200	22 205	54 522
Total(j)	34 822	22 978	57 907	r37 518	r25 594	r63 213	39 129	24 400	63 657
Fraud/deception(e)(i)(f)	6 308	3 588	9 915	r6 756	r3 530	r10 297	5 676	3 050	8 754
Illicit drug offences(k)(f)									
Deal/traffic in illicit drugs	5 886	1 420	7 314	r5 711	r1 336	r7 052	5 317	1 362	6 694
Manufacture/cultivate illicit drugs	4 893	1 009	5 906	r5 399	r1 122	r6 531	5 057	1 083	6 155
Total(l)	42 682	10 627	53 456	r44 353	r10 684	r55 202	44 791	10 827	55 772
Prohibited/regulated weapons	7 814	859	8 681	r7 549	r843	r8 399	7 612	878	8 509
Property damage(f)	17 152	3 485	20 670	r16 448	r3 456	r19 938	15 269	3 276	18 582
Public order offences(m)(k)(e)(f)	49 799	11 485	61 439	r57 772	r12 785	r70 734	57 153	12 614	70 009
Offences against justice(k)(f)	17 513	4 979	22 541	r17 191	r4 792	r22 015	15 987	4 534	20 571
Miscellaneous offences	14 769	1 954	16 771	r16 216	r2 673	r18 980	19 730	3 670	23 504
Total(n)(o)	278 315	79 157	358 136	r290 301	r84 053	r375 066	287 632	82 502	371 037

r revised

(a) Excludes Division 14, Subdivision 041 and Group 1523 of the ANZSOC (see Appendix 3). Some division names have been abbreviated (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 21–23).

(b) Includes offenders with an unknown sex.

(c) Includes Acts intended to cause injury, n.f.d.

(d) Includes Sexual assault and related offences, n.f.d.

(e) Caution should be used when comparing Tasmanian data prior to 2009–10 (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 63).

(f) Northern Territory data may be overstated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 66).

(g) Includes Abduction and kidnapping, Deprivation of liberty/false imprisonment and Abduction, harassment and other offences against the person, n.f.d.

(h) Includes Robbery, extortion and related offences, n.f.d.

(i) Queensland data may be overstated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 53).

(j) Includes Receive or handle proceeds of crime, Illegal use of property (except motor vehicles) and Theft and related offences, n.f.d.

(k) South Australian data are overstated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 54–55).

(l) Includes Import or export illicit drugs, Possess and/or use illicit drugs, Other illicit drug offences and Illicit drug offences, n.f.d.

(m) Australian Capital Territory data are understated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 69).

(n) Includes offenders with an unknown principal offence.

(o) Queensland and Northern Territory data may be understated for unknown principal offence and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 53 and 66).

2.2 OFFENDERS, Principal offence (selected subdivision) by sex(a)—2008–09 to 2010–11 *continued*

Principal offence	2008–09			2009–10			2010–11		
	Males	Females	Persons(b)	Males	Females	Persons(b)	Males	Females	Persons(b)
PROPORTION (%)									
Homicide	0.3	0.1	0.2	r0.3	r0.2	r0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Acts intended to cause injury									
Assault	19.7	17.9	19.3	r18.6	r17.4	r18.3	17.9	17.7	17.8
Other acts intended to cause injury	0.9	0.5	0.8	r0.9	r0.5	r0.8	1.0	0.6	0.9
Total(c)	20.6	18.4	20.1	r19.5	r18.0	r19.2	18.9	18.3	18.7
Sexual assault									
Sexual assault	1.7	0.2	1.4	r1.6	r0.1	r1.3	1.5	0.1	1.2
Non-assaultive sexual offences	0.5	0.1	0.4	r0.5	r0.1	r0.4	0.4	0.1	0.3
Total(d)	2.2	0.3	1.8	r2.1	r0.3	r1.7	1.9	0.2	1.5
Dangerous/negligent acts(e)(f)	0.5	0.4	0.5	r0.5	r0.4	r0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5
Abduction/harassment									
Harassment and threatening behaviour	0.9	0.7	0.9	r0.7	r0.5	r0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6
Total(g)	1.0	0.8	1.0	r0.9	r0.6	r0.8	0.8	0.5	0.7
Robbery/extortion(f)									
Robbery	1.1	0.7	1.0	r1.1	r0.6	r1.0	1.1	0.6	1.0
Blackmail and extortion	0.1	0.1	0.1	r0.1	r—	r0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total(h)	1.2	0.7	1.1	r1.2	r0.6	r1.1	1.1	0.6	1.0
Unlawful entry with intent(e)(f)	4.7	2.6	4.2	r4.4	r2.4	r3.9	4.2	2.3	3.8
Theft(e)(i)(f)									
Motor vehicle theft	1.5	1.0	1.4	r1.4	r1.0	r1.3	1.3	1.0	1.2
Theft (except motor vehicles)	9.7	26.1	13.3	r10.3	r27.7	r14.2	11.2	26.9	14.7
Total(j)	12.5	29.0	16.2	r12.9	r30.4	r16.9	13.6	29.6	17.2
Fraud/deception(e)(i)(f)	2.3	4.5	2.8	r2.3	r4.2	r2.7	2.0	3.7	2.4
Illicit drug offences(k)(f)									
Deal/traffic in illicit drugs	2.1	1.8	2.0	r2.0	r1.6	r1.9	1.8	1.7	1.8
Manufacture/cultivate illicit drugs	1.8	1.3	1.6	r1.9	r1.3	r1.7	1.8	1.3	1.7
Total(l)	15.3	13.4	14.9	r15.3	r12.7	r14.7	15.6	13.1	15.0
Prohibited/regulated weapons	2.8	1.1	2.4	r2.6	r1.0	r2.2	2.6	1.1	2.3
Property damage(f)	6.2	4.4	5.8	r5.7	r4.1	r5.3	5.3	4.0	5.0
Public order offences(m)(k)(e)(f)	17.9	14.5	17.2	r19.9	r15.2	r18.9	19.9	15.3	18.9
Offences against justice(k)(f)	6.3	6.3	6.3	r5.9	r5.7	r5.9	5.6	5.5	5.5
Miscellaneous offences	5.3	2.5	4.7	r5.6	r3.2	r5.1	6.9	4.4	6.3
Total(n)(o)	100.0	100.0	100.0	r100.0	r100.0	r100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

r revised

(a) Excludes Division 14, Subdivision 041 and Group 1523 of the ANZSOC (see Appendix 3). Some division names have been abbreviated (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 21–23).

(b) Includes offenders with an unknown sex.

(c) Includes Acts intended to cause injury, n.f.d.

(d) Includes Sexual assault and related offences, n.f.d.

(e) Caution should be used when comparing Tasmanian data prior to 2009–10 (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 63).

(f) Northern Territory data may be overstated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 66).

(g) Includes Abduction and kidnapping, Deprivation of liberty/false imprisonment and Abduction, harassment and other offences against the person, n.f.d.

(h) Includes Robbery, extortion and related offences, n.f.d.

(i) Queensland data may be overstated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 53).

(j) Includes Receive or handle proceeds of crime, Illegal use of property (except motor vehicles) and Theft and related offences, n.f.d.

(k) South Australian data are overstated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 54–55).

(l) Includes Import or export illicit drugs, Possess and/or use illicit drugs, Other illicit drug offences and Illicit drug offences, n.f.d.

(m) Australian Capital Territory data are understated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 69).

(n) Includes offenders with an unknown principal offence.

(o) Queensland and Northern Territory data may be understated for unknown principal offence and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 53 and 66).

2.2**OFFENDERS, Principal offence (selected subdivision) by sex(a)—2008–09 to 2010–11** *continued*

Principal offence	2008–09			2009–10			2010–11		
	Males	Females	Persons(b)	Males	Females	Persons(b)	Males	Females	Persons(b)
OFFENDER RATE (c)									
Homicide	7.6	1.1	4.3	r7.9	r1.4	r4.6	6.6	1.2	3.8
Acts intended to cause injury									
Assault	583.8	148.1	364.3	r563.5	r150.3	r355.4	529.4	147.4	337.2
Other acts intended to cause injury	25.2	3.7	14.4	r27.6	r4.5	r15.9	29.3	4.7	16.9
Total(d)	609.9	152.3	379.4	r592.1	r155.2	r372.1	558.9	152.2	354.2
Sexual assault									
Sexual assault	51.4	1.5	26.2	r49.5	r1.3	r25.2	44.7	1.2	22.9
Non-assaultive sexual offences	13.7	0.8	7.2	r14.4	r1.1	r7.7	11.6	0.8	6.2
Total(e)	65.0	2.3	33.4	r63.9	r2.3	r32.9	56.4	2.0	29.0
Dangerous/negligent acts(f)(g)	14.6	3.1	8.8	r15.8	r3.1	r9.4	15.1	3.2	9.1
Abduction/harassment									
Harassment and threatening behaviour	27.4	5.9	16.6	r22.6	r4.7	r13.6	20.6	3.8	12.2
Total(h)	29.9	6.2	18.0	r25.9	r5.2	r15.5	23.7	4.3	13.9
Robbery/extortion(g)									
Robbery	31.4	5.5	18.4	r32.6	r5.0	r18.7	31.5	4.9	18.1
Blackmail and extortion	3.1	0.6	1.9	r3.3	r0.4	r1.8	2.5	0.5	1.5
Total(i)	34.6	6.1	20.2	r35.9	r5.4	r20.5	34.0	5.4	19.6
Unlawful entry with intent(f)(g)	139.2	21.1	79.6	r132.8	r20.9	r76.5	125.0	18.8	71.5
Theft(f)(j)(g)									
Motor vehicle theft	44.2	8.7	26.3	r41.5	r8.4	r24.8	37.6	8.6	23.0
Theft (except motor vehicles)	287.7	215.6	251.9	r311.8	r238.6	r275.3	331.3	224.4	278.0
Total(k)	370.4	240.1	305.2	r391.6	r262.5	r327.0	402.6	246.6	324.6
Fraud/deception(f)(j)(g)	67.1	37.5	52.3	r70.5	r36.2	r53.3	58.4	30.8	44.6
Illicit drug offences(l)(g)									
Deal/traffic in illicit drugs	62.6	14.8	38.6	r59.6	r13.7	r36.5	54.7	13.8	34.1
Manufacture/cultivate illicit drugs	52.0	10.5	31.1	r56.4	r11.5	r33.8	52.0	10.9	31.4
Total(m)	454.0	111.0	281.8	r463.0	r109.6	r285.6	460.8	109.4	284.4
Prohibited/regulated weapons	83.1	9.0	45.8	r78.8	r8.6	r43.5	78.3	8.9	43.4
Property damage(g)	182.4	36.4	109.0	r171.7	r35.5	r103.2	157.1	33.1	94.7
Public order offences(n)(l)(f)(g)	529.7	120.0	323.8	r603.1	r131.1	r366.0	588.0	127.5	356.9
Offences against justice(l)(g)	186.3	52.0	118.8	r179.5	r49.2	r113.9	164.5	45.8	104.9
Miscellaneous offences	157.1	20.4	88.4	r169.3	r27.4	r98.2	203.0	37.1	119.8
Total(o)(p)	2 960.4	827.1	1 887.7	r3 030.4	r862.2	r1 940.5	2 959.3	833.8	1 891.7

r revised

(a) Excludes Division 14, Subdivision 041 and Group 1523 of the ANZSOC (see Appendix 3). Some division names have been abbreviated (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 21–23).

(b) Includes offenders with an unknown sex.

(c) Rate per 100,000 population aged 10 years and over (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 26–28).

(d) Includes Acts intended to cause injury, n.f.d.

(e) Includes Sexual assault and related offences, n.f.d.

(f) Caution should be used when comparing Tasmanian data prior to 2009–10 (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 63).

(g) Northern Territory data may be overstated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 66).

(h) Includes Abduction and kidnapping, Deprivation of liberty/false imprisonment and Abduction, harassment and other offences against the person, n.f.d.

(i) Includes Robbery, extortion and related offences, n.f.d.

(j) Queensland data may be overstated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 53).

(k) Includes Receive or handle proceeds of crime, Illegal use of property (except motor vehicles) and Theft and related offences, n.f.d.

(l) South Australian data are overstated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 54–55).

(m) Includes Import or export illicit drugs, Possess and/or use illicit drugs, Other illicit drug offences and Illicit drug offences, n.f.d.

(n) Australian Capital Territory data are understated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 69).

(o) Includes offenders with an unknown principal offence.

(p) Queensland and Northern Territory data may be understated for unknown principal offence and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 53 and 66).

2.3 OFFENDERS, Age by sex—2008–09 to 2010–11

Age group (years)	2008–09			2009–10			2010–11		
	Males	Females	Persons(a)	Males	Females	Persons(a)	Males	Females	Persons(a)
NUMBER									
10–14	14 412	6 965	21 417	r14 936	r7 328	r22 307	13 635	6 580	20 263
15–19	63 762	20 425	84 306	r65 883	r21 655	r87 630	63 892	20 563	84 572
20–24	55 678	12 614	68 406	r58 442	r13 359	r71 924	56 937	13 359	70 458
25–29	39 185	9 518	48 786	r41 301	r10 185	r51 587	41 169	10 004	51 288
30–34	29 186	7 879	37 128	r30 084	r8 063	r38 201	30 593	8 191	38 858
35–39	25 757	7 691	33 503	r26 401	r7 846	r34 287	26 533	7 701	34 301
40–44	18 803	5 587	24 439	r19 609	r6 086	r25 752	20 486	6 306	26 863
45–49	13 041	3 895	16 961	r13 760	r4 333	r18 137	14 070	4 285	18 409
50–54	7 814	2 153	9 992	r8 433	r2 389	r10 858	8 697	2 628	11 370
55–59	4 513	1 118	5 647	r4 801	r1 297	r6 122	4 996	1 351	6 381
60–64	2 749	630	3 383	r2 893	r733	r3 641	3 014	736	3 773
65 years and over	2 540	605	3 156	r2 885	r696	r3 600	2 770	696	3 493
Total(b)	278 315	79 157	358 136	r290 301	r84 053	r375 070	287 632	82 502	371 037
Mean age	28.3	27.5	28.1	r28.4	r27.7	r28.2	28.7	28.1	28.5
Median age	25.0	24.0	25.0	r25.0	r24.0	r25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
PROPORTION (%)									
10–14	5.2	8.8	6.0	r5.1	r8.7	r5.9	4.7	8.0	5.5
15–19	22.9	25.8	23.5	r22.7	r25.8	r23.4	22.2	24.9	22.8
20–24	20.0	15.9	19.1	r20.1	r15.9	r19.2	19.8	16.2	19.0
25–29	14.1	12.0	13.6	r14.2	r12.1	r13.8	14.3	12.1	13.8
30–34	10.5	10.0	10.4	r10.4	r9.6	r10.2	10.6	9.9	10.5
35–39	9.3	9.7	9.4	r9.1	r9.3	r9.1	9.2	9.3	9.2
40–44	6.8	7.1	6.8	r6.8	r7.2	r6.9	7.1	7.6	7.2
45–49	4.7	4.9	4.7	r4.7	r5.2	r4.8	4.9	5.2	5.0
50–54	2.8	2.7	2.8	r2.9	r2.8	r2.9	3.0	3.2	3.1
55–59	1.6	1.4	1.6	r1.7	r1.5	r1.6	1.7	1.6	1.7
60–64	1.0	0.8	0.9	r1.0	r0.9	r1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0
65 years and over	0.9	0.8	0.9	r1.0	r0.8	r1.0	1.0	0.8	0.9
Total(b)	100.0	100.0	100.0	r100.0	r100.0	r100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
OFFENDER RATE (c)									
10–14	2 000.3	1 018.9	1 525.3	r2 073.5	r1 071.2	r1 588.3	1 894.7	961.8	1 443.5
15–19	8 307.1	2 830.5	5 661.3	r8 536.1	r2 976.0	r5 844.1	8 323.3	2 826.7	5 656.7
20–24	6 834.1	1 643.6	4 323.5	r6 945.4	r1 696.4	r4 415.4	6 703.2	1 672.4	4 274.9
25–29	4 931.5	1 231.8	3 112.8	r4 981.6	r1 265.8	r3 157.7	4 850.4	1 213.2	3 065.0
30–34	3 912.6	1 055.6	2 487.9	r3 966.0	r1 064.5	r2 519.9	3 946.3	1 059.9	2 510.2
35–39	3 220.7	947.5	2 079.1	r3 291.3	r962.9	r2 120.4	3 333.9	955.0	2 140.9
40–44	2 485.4	728.9	1 604.6	r2 567.5	r785.5	r1 673.8	2 626.0	797.5	1 710.1
45–49	1 685.3	493.6	1 085.2	r1 765.5	r545.4	r1 152.4	1 807.8	541.4	1 172.7
50–54	1 108.3	299.4	701.6	r1 174.1	r325.2	r747.3	1 187.9	350.0	766.7
55–59	701.9	171.1	435.6	r737.5	r195.2	r465.4	755.6	199.8	477.2
60–64	478.8	109.6	294.5	r487.5	r122.9	r305.9	493.4	119.1	307.0
65 years and over	194.5	38.7	110.0	r213.6	r43.3	r121.7	197.8	42.1	114.4
Total(b)	2 960.4	827.1	1 887.7	r3 030.4	r862.2	r1 940.5	2 959.3	833.8	1 891.7

r revised

(a) Includes offenders with an unknown sex.

(b) Includes offenders with an unknown age.

(c) Rate per 100,000 population (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 26–28).

2.4 OFFENDERS, Principal offence by age(a)—2009–10 to 2010–11

AGE GROUP (YEARS)

Principal offence 10–14 15–19 20–24 25–29 30–34 35–39 40–44 45–49

2009–10

Homicide	r6	r113	r169	r156	r99	r84	r79	r69
Acts intended to cause injury	r3 723	r14 072	r12 294	r10 117	r8 342	r8 418	r6 209	r4 097
Sexual assault	r485	r1 023	r749	r641	r566	r639	r556	r476
Dangerous/negligent acts(b)	r143	r434	r346	r243	r216	r173	r116	r76
Abduction/harassment	r192	r569	r472	r384	r339	r368	r290	r185
Robbery/extortion(b)	r379	r1 743	r676	r426	r279	r203	r122	r73
Unlawful entry with intent(b)	r3 133	r5 409	r1 944	r1 402	r1 113	r899	r446	r246
Theft(c) (b)	r7 851	r20 901	r9 397	r6 563	r4 912	r4 182	r3 126	r2 146
Fraud/deception(c) (b)	r157	r1 705	r1 992	r1 699	r1 398	r1 178	r815	r580
Illicit drug offences(d) (b)	r718	r8 650	r11 884	r9 285	r7 169	r6 103	r4 688	r3 354
Prohibited/regulated weapons	r420	r1 797	r1 394	r1 091	r919	r761	r652	r511
Property damage(b)	r2 652	r6 198	r3 801	r2 227	r1 474	r1 298	r915	r621
Public order offences(e) (d) (b)	r1 852	r17 638	r18 080	r10 992	r6 568	r5 241	r3 956	r2 758
Offences against justice(d) (b)	r100	r2 953	r4 718	r3 393	r2 660	r2 721	r2 095	r1 501
Miscellaneous offences	r314	r3 472	r3 292	r2 495	r1 817	r1 757	r1 473	r1 267
Total(f) (g)	r22 307	r87 630	r71 924	r51 587	r38 201	r34 287	r25 752	r18 137

2010–11

Homicide	4	89	137	123	110	96	59	41
Acts intended to cause injury	3 446	13 227	11 726	9 921	8 216	7 940	6 224	4 059
Sexual assault	391	833	698	573	524	592	507	459
Dangerous/negligent acts(b)	118	420	355	230	215	164	119	66
Abduction/harassment	142	506	404	390	324	327	292	172
Robbery/extortion(b)	318	1 712	727	398	268	190	111	67
Unlawful entry with intent(b)	2 899	4 936	1 924	1 324	1 105	852	532	273
Theft(c) (b)	7 218	21 003	9 690	6 588	5 127	4 319	3 333	2 200
Fraud/deception(c) (b)	123	1 307	1 713	1 400	1 205	1 058	765	528
Illicit drug offences(d) (b)	614	8 811	11 686	9 040	7 194	6 286	5 075	3 447
Prohibited/regulated weapons	325	1 657	1 442	1 147	985	832	680	497
Property damage(b)	2 179	5 576	3 527	2 208	1 458	1 240	920	656
Public order offences(e) (d) (b)	1 702	16 444	17 778	11 276	6 803	5 351	4 115	2 854
Offences against justice(d) (b)	131	2 547	4 051	3 225	2 659	2 567	2 050	1 443
Miscellaneous offences	467	4 683	3 883	3 003	2 359	2 237	1 858	1 484
Total(f) (g)	20 263	84 572	70 458	51 288	38 858	34 301	26 863	18 409

r revised

- (a) Excludes Division 14, Subdivision 041 and Group 1523 of the ANZSOC (see Appendix 3). Some division names have been abbreviated (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 21–23).
- (b) Northern Territory data may be overstated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 66).
- (c) Queensland data may be overstated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 53).
- (d) South Australian data are overstated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 54–55).
- (e) Australian Capital Territory data are understated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 69).
- (f) Includes offenders with an unknown principal offence.
- (g) Queensland and Northern Territory data may be understated for unknown principal offence and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 53 and 66).

2.4 OFFENDERS, Principal offence by age(a)—2009–10 to 2010–11 *continued*

AGE GROUP (YEARS) *continued*

<i>Principal offence</i>	50–54	55–59	60–64	65 years and over	Total(b)	Mean age	Median age
2009–10							
Homicide	r33	r32	r16	r32	r888	r32.8	r29.0
Acts intended to cause injury	r2 203	r1 167	r696	r574	r71 915	r29.5	r27.0
Sexual assault	r369	r268	r198	r381	r6 351	r34.5	r32.0
Dangerous/negligent acts(c)	r36	r16	r8	r9	r1 816	r26.9	r24.0
Abduction/harassment	r94	r53	r26	r19	r2 991	r29.7	r28.0
Robbery/extortion(c)	r40	r13	r8	r7	r3 969	r22.6	r19.0
Unlawful entry with intent(c)	r111	r50	r15	r12	r14 780	r21.6	r18.0
Theft(d)(c)	r1 420	r993	r746	r899	r63 213	r25.6	r21.0
Fraud/deception(d)(c)	r369	r192	r128	r81	r10 297	r30.5	r28.0
Illicit drug offences(e)(c)	r1 916	r877	r334	r205	r55 202	r30.1	r28.0
Prohibited/regulated weapons	r307	r212	r157	r177	r8 398	r30.4	r27.0
Property damage(c)	r368	r183	r89	r102	r19 938	r24.4	r21.0
Public order offences(f)(e)(c)	r1 657	r933	r488	r398	r70 734	r27.1	r24.0
Offences against justice(e)(c)	r870	r476	r275	r245	r22 015	r31.7	r29.0
Miscellaneous offences	r950	r585	r410	r417	r18 980	r32.1	r28.0
Total(g)(h)	r10 858	r6 122	r3 641	r3 600	r375 070	r28.2	r25.0
2010–11							
Homicide	31	21	19	21	751	33.5	31.0
Acts intended to cause injury	2 273	1 151	692	593	69 473	29.8	28.0
Sexual assault	325	277	228	286	5 693	34.9	33.0
Dangerous/negligent acts(c)	47	22	15	16	1 787	27.5	24.0
Abduction/harassment	82	53	27	13	2 735	30.2	28.0
Robbery/extortion(c)	29	9	8	3	3 840	22.2	19.0
Unlawful entry with intent(c)	123	37	17	6	14 028	22.0	18.0
Theft(d)(c)	1 506	973	739	854	63 657	25.8	21.0
Fraud/deception(d)(c)	310	175	98	71	8 756	30.9	29.0
Illicit drug offences(e)(c)	2 010	992	383	215	55 772	30.4	28.0
Prohibited/regulated weapons	340	226	170	207	8 511	31.2	28.0
Property damage(c)	393	185	130	95	18 582	25.1	21.0
Public order offences(f)(e)(c)	1 775	962	475	345	70 009	27.5	24.0
Offences against justice(e)(c)	898	485	260	254	20 570	32.3	30.0
Miscellaneous offences	1 127	749	457	470	23 504	31.7	28.0
Total(g)(h)	11 370	6 381	3 773	3 495	371 042	28.5	25.0

r revised

- (a) Excludes Division 14, Subdivision 041 and Group 1523 of the ANZSOC (see Appendix 3). Some division names have been abbreviated (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 21–23).
- (b) Includes offenders with an unknown age.
- (c) Northern Territory data may be overstated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 66).
- (d) Queensland data may be overstated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 53).
- (e) South Australian data are overstated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 54–55).
- (f) Australian Capital Territory data are understated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 69).
- (g) Includes offenders with an unknown principal offence.
- (h) Queensland and Northern Territory data may be understated for unknown principal offence and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 53 and 66).

2.5 OFFENDER RATE(a), Principal offence by age(b)—2009–10 to 2010–11

AGE GROUP (YEARS)

Principal offence 10–14 15–19 20–24 25–29 30–34 35–39 40–44 45–49

2009–10

Homicide	r0.4	r7.5	r10.4	r9.5	r6.5	r5.2	r5.1	r4.4
Acts intended to cause injury	r265.1	r938.5	r754.7	r619.3	r550.3	r520.6	r403.6	r260.3
Sexual assault	r34.5	r68.2	r46.0	r39.2	r37.3	r39.5	r36.1	r30.2
Dangerous/negligent acts(c)	r10.2	r28.9	r21.2	r14.9	r14.2	r10.7	r7.5	r4.8
Abduction/harassment	r13.7	r37.9	r29.0	r23.5	r22.4	r22.8	r18.8	r11.8
Robbery/extortion(c)	r27.0	r116.2	r41.5	r26.1	r18.4	r12.6	r7.9	r4.6
Unlawful entry with intent(c)	r223.1	r360.7	r119.3	r85.8	r73.4	r55.6	r29.0	r15.6
Theft(d)(c)	r559.0	r1 393.9	r576.9	r401.7	r324.0	r258.6	r203.2	r136.4
Fraud/deception(d)(c)	r11.2	r113.7	r122.3	r104.0	r92.2	r72.9	r53.0	r36.9
Illicit drug offences(e)(c)	r51.1	r576.9	r729.6	r568.3	r472.9	r377.4	r304.7	r213.1
Prohibited/regulated weapons	r29.9	r119.8	r85.6	r66.8	r60.6	r47.1	r42.4	r32.5
Property damage(c)	r188.8	r413.3	r233.3	r136.3	r97.2	r80.3	r59.5	r39.5
Public order offences(f)(e)(c)	r131.9	r1 176.3	r1 109.9	r672.8	r433.3	r324.1	r257.1	r175.2
Offences against justice(e)(c)	r7.1	r196.9	r289.6	r207.7	r175.5	r168.3	r136.2	r95.4
Miscellaneous offences	r22.4	r231.5	r202.1	r152.7	r119.9	r108.7	r95.7	r80.5
Total(g)(h)	r1 588.3	r5 844.1	r4 415.4	r3 157.7	r2 519.9	r2 120.4	r1 673.8	r1 152.4

2010–11

Homicide	0.3	6.0	8.3	7.4	7.1	6.0	3.8	2.6
Acts intended to cause injury	245.5	884.7	711.5	592.9	530.7	495.6	396.2	258.6
Sexual assault	27.9	55.7	42.3	34.2	33.8	36.9	32.3	29.2
Dangerous/negligent acts(c)	8.4	28.1	21.5	13.7	13.9	10.2	7.6	4.2
Abduction/harassment	10.1	33.8	24.5	23.3	20.9	20.4	18.6	11.0
Robbery/extortion(c)	22.7	114.5	44.1	23.8	17.3	11.9	7.1	4.3
Unlawful entry with intent(c)	206.5	330.1	116.7	79.1	71.4	53.2	33.9	17.4
Theft(d)(c)	514.2	1 404.8	587.9	393.7	331.2	269.6	212.2	140.2
Fraud/deception(d)(c)	8.8	87.4	103.9	83.7	77.8	66.0	48.7	33.6
Illicit drug offences(e)(c)	43.7	589.3	709.0	540.2	464.7	392.3	323.1	219.6
Prohibited/regulated weapons	23.2	110.8	87.5	68.5	63.6	51.9	43.3	31.7
Property damage(c)	155.2	373.0	214.0	132.0	94.2	77.4	58.6	41.8
Public order offences(f)(e)(c)	121.2	1 099.9	1 078.6	673.9	439.5	334.0	262.0	181.8
Offences against justice(e)(c)	9.3	170.4	245.8	192.7	171.8	160.2	130.5	91.9
Miscellaneous offences	33.3	313.2	235.6	179.5	152.4	139.6	118.3	94.5
Total(g)(h)	1 443.5	5 656.7	4 274.9	3 065.0	2 510.2	2 140.9	1 710.1	1 172.7

r revised

- (a) Rate per 100,000 population (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 26–28).
 (b) Excludes Division 14, Subdivision 041 and Group 1523 of the ANZSOC (see Appendix 3). Some division names have been abbreviated (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 21–23).
 (c) Northern Territory data may be overstated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 66).
 (d) Queensland data may be overstated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 55).
 (e) South Australian data are overstated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 54–55).
 (f) Australian Capital Territory data are understated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 69).
 (g) Includes offenders with an unknown principal offence.
 (h) Queensland and Northern Territory data may be understated for unknown principal offence and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 53 and 56).

2.5 OFFENDER RATE(a), Principal offence by age(b)—2009–10 to 2010–11 *continued*

AGE GROUP (YEARS) *continued*

Principal offence	AGE GROUP (YEARS)				Total(c)
	50–54	55–59	60–64	65 years and over	
2009–10					
Homicide	r2.3	r2.4	r1.3	r1.1	r4.6
Acts intended to cause injury	r151.6	r88.7	r58.5	r19.4	r372.1
Sexual assault	r25.4	r20.4	r16.6	r12.9	r32.9
Dangerous/negligent acts(d)	r2.5	r1.2	r0.7	r0.3	r9.4
Abduction/harassment	r6.5	r4.0	r2.2	r0.6	r15.5
Robbery/extortion(d)	r2.8	r1.0	r0.7	r0.2	r20.5
Unlawful entry with intent(d)	r7.6	r3.8	r1.3	r0.4	r76.5
Theft(e)(d)	r97.7	r75.5	r62.7	r30.4	r327.0
Fraud/deception(e)(d)	r25.4	r14.6	r10.8	r2.7	r53.3
Illicit drug offences(f)(d)	r131.9	r66.7	r28.1	r6.9	r285.6
Prohibited/regulated weapons	r21.1	r16.1	r13.2	r6.0	r43.4
Property damage(d)	r25.3	r13.9	r7.5	r3.4	r103.2
Public order offences(g)(f)(d)	r114.0	r70.9	r41.0	r13.5	r366.0
Offences against justice(f)(d)	r59.9	r36.2	r23.1	r8.3	r113.9
Miscellaneous offences	r65.4	r44.5	r34.5	r14.1	r98.2
Total(h)(i)	r747.3	r465.4	r305.9	r121.7	r1 940.5
2010–11					
Homicide	2.1	1.6	1.5	0.7	3.8
Acts intended to cause injury	153.3	86.1	56.3	19.4	354.2
Sexual assault	21.9	20.7	18.6	9.4	29.0
Dangerous/negligent acts(d)	3.2	1.6	1.2	0.5	9.1
Abduction/harassment	5.5	4.0	2.2	0.4	13.9
Robbery/extortion(d)	2.0	0.7	0.7	0.1	19.6
Unlawful entry with intent(d)	8.3	2.8	1.4	0.2	71.5
Theft(e)(d)	101.6	72.8	60.1	28.0	324.6
Fraud/deception(e)(d)	20.9	13.1	8.0	2.3	44.6
Illicit drug offences(f)(d)	135.5	74.2	31.2	7.0	284.4
Prohibited/regulated weapons	22.9	16.9	13.8	6.8	43.4
Property damage(d)	26.5	13.8	10.6	3.1	94.7
Public order offences(g)(f)(d)	119.7	71.9	38.6	11.3	356.9
Offences against justice(f)(d)	60.6	36.3	21.2	8.3	104.9
Miscellaneous offences	76.0	56.0	37.2	15.4	119.8
Total(h)(i)	766.7	477.2	307.0	114.5	1 891.7

r revised

- (a) Rate per 100,000 population (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 26–28).
- (b) Excludes Division 14, Subdivision 041 and Group 1523 of the ANZSOC (see Appendix 3). Some division names have been abbreviated (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 21–23).
- (c) Includes offenders with an unknown age.
- (d) Northern Territory data may be overstated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 66).
- (e) Queensland data may be overstated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 55).
- (f) South Australian data are overstated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 54–55).
- (g) Australian Capital Territory data are understated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 69).
- (h) Includes offenders with an unknown principal offence.
- (i) Queensland and Northern Territory data may be understated for unknown principal offence and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 53 and 56).

2.6 YOUTH OFFENDERS(a), Principal offence by age and sex(b)

Principal offence	AGE (YEARS)						
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
MALES							
Homicide	—	—	—	—	4	3	12
Acts intended to cause injury	80	159	317	565	994	1 389	1 723
Sexual assault	6	21	56	104	149	160	170
Dangerous/negligent acts(c)	5	8	15	27	50	48	55
Abduction/harassment	6	7	19	26	51	78	65
Robbery/extortion(c)	4	7	28	67	147	251	330
Unlawful entry with intent(c)	189	241	396	646	949	1 069	1 038
Theft(d)(c)	123	247	536	1 105	1 901	2 678	3 065
Fraud/deception(d)(c)	4	3	13	20	33	54	103
Illicit drug offences(e)(c)	—	7	34	147	282	620	931
Prohibited/regulated weapons	10	21	38	70	162	232	277
Property damage(c)	139	219	287	454	680	869	1 016
Public order offences(f)(e)(c)	44	103	158	323	599	1 059	1 882
Offences against justice(e)(c)	3	7	6	16	34	77	166
Miscellaneous offences	3	11	28	61	218	401	627
Total(g)(h)	616	1 069	1 959	3 670	6 321	9 092	11 594
FEMALES							
Homicide	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acts intended to cause injury	19	45	133	393	732	932	850
Sexual assault	—	4	11	21	18	25	13
Dangerous/negligent acts(c)	—	—	—	5	7	6	11
Abduction/harassment	3	—	5	10	15	23	21
Robbery/extortion(c)	—	—	7	13	44	71	71
Unlawful entry with intent(c)	26	66	83	124	173	155	138
Theft(d)(c)	46	121	360	1 055	1 708	2 028	1 944
Fraud/deception(d)(c)	—	3	4	14	29	51	77
Illicit drug offences(e)(c)	—	—	11	32	97	135	204
Prohibited/regulated weapons	—	—	3	9	10	22	37
Property damage(c)	22	38	76	111	145	166	148
Public order offences(f)(e)(c)	10	28	48	129	257	471	639
Offences against justice(e)(c)	3	4	3	16	39	39	74
Miscellaneous offences	3	—	10	31	100	194	205
Total(g)(h)	132	309	759	1 983	3 391	4 335	4 466

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Persons aged 10 to 19 years.

(b) Excludes Division 14, Subdivision 041 and Group 1523 of the ANZSOC (see Appendix 3). Some division names have been abbreviated (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 21–23).

(c) Northern Territory data may be overstated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 66).

(d) Queensland data may be overstated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 53).

(e) South Australian data are overstated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 54–55).

(f) Australian Capital Territory data are understated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 69).

(g) Includes offenders with an unknown principal offence.

(h) Queensland and Northern Territory data may be understated for unknown principal offence and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 53 and 66).

2.6 YOUTH OFFENDERS(a), Principal offence by age and sex(b) *continued*

AGE (YEARS) *continued*

<i>Principal offence</i>	17	18	19	Youth offenders	All offenders(c)	Mean age (youth)	Median age (youth)
MALES							
Homicide	25	17	23	84	638	17.4	17.0
Acts intended to cause injury	2 006	2 175	2 147	11 555	54 325	16.4	17.0
Sexual assault	162	157	132	1 117	5 478	15.8	16.0
Dangerous/negligent acts(d)	93	96	83	480	1 468	16.4	17.0
Abduction/harassment	94	83	89	518	2 300	16.2	17.0
Robbery/extortion(d)	360	315	217	1 726	3 304	16.4	17.0
Unlawful entry with intent(d)	956	742	570	6 796	12 146	15.3	15.0
Theft(e)(d)	3 022	2 540	2 055	17 272	39 129	16.0	16.0
Fraud/deception(e)(d)	182	217	243	872	5 677	17.2	18.0
Illicit drug offences(f)(d)	1 459	2 122	2 185	7 787	44 789	17.3	18.0
Prohibited/regulated weapons	311	359	325	1 805	7 612	16.5	17.0
Property damage(d)	995	995	885	6 539	15 269	15.8	16.0
Public order offences(g)(f)(d)	2 662	3 856	3 617	14 303	57 153	17.2	18.0
Offences against justice(f)(d)	378	629	671	1 987	15 988	17.7	18.0
Miscellaneous offences	689	982	851	3 871	19 731	17.0	17.0
Total(h)(i)	13 545	15 424	14 238	77 528	287 633	16.5	17.0

FEMALES

Homicide	4	3	3	10	114	17.9	18.0
Acts intended to cause injury	732	658	606	5 100	15 057	15.9	16.0
Sexual assault	6	—	7	105	201	14.5	14.0
Dangerous/negligent acts(d)	8	13	7	57	315	16.4	16.0
Abduction/harassment	22	14	15	128	428	15.8	16.0
Robbery/extortion(d)	48	24	24	302	531	15.8	16.0
Unlawful entry with intent(d)	119	66	72	1 022	1 859	14.8	15.0
Theft(e)(d)	1 550	1 124	963	10 899	24 400	15.6	16.0
Fraud/deception(e)(d)	121	135	122	556	3 049	17.0	17.0
Illicit drug offences(f)(d)	306	416	423	1 624	10 826	17.2	18.0
Prohibited/regulated weapons	36	26	29	172	876	16.5	17.0
Property damage(d)	163	161	173	1 203	3 276	15.7	16.0
Public order offences(g)(f)(d)	879	768	584	3 813	12 614	16.6	17.0
Offences against justice(f)(d)	146	173	189	686	4 534	17.2	18.0
Miscellaneous offences	206	292	229	1 270	3 670	16.7	17.0
Total(h)(i)	4 378	3 911	3 473	27 137	82 496	16.0	16.0

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

- (a) Persons aged 10 to 19 years.
 (b) Excludes Division 14, Subdivision 041 and Group 1523 of the ANZSOC (see Appendix 3). Some division names have been abbreviated (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 21–23).
 (c) Includes offenders with an unknown age.
 (d) Northern Territory data may be overstated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 66).
 (e) Queensland data may be overstated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 53).
 (f) South Australian data are overstated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 54–55).
 (g) Australian Capital Territory data are understated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 69).
 (h) Includes offenders with an unknown principal offence.
 (i) Queensland and Northern Territory data may be understated for unknown principal offence and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 53 and 66).

2.6 YOUTH OFFENDERS(a), Principal offence by age and sex(b) *continued*

Principal offence	AGE (YEARS)						
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
PERSONS (c)							
Homicide	—	—	—	—	4	3	12
Acts intended to cause injury	99	204	450	961	1 730	2 324	2 576
Sexual assault	6	25	67	125	167	185	183
Dangerous/negligent acts(d)	5	8	15	32	57	54	66
Abduction/harassment	9	7	24	36	66	101	86
Robbery/extortion(d)	4	7	35	80	191	322	401
Unlawful entry with intent(d)	215	307	479	774	1 125	1 224	1 179
Theft(e)(d)	172	371	902	2 160	3 616	4 711	5 020
Fraud/deception(e)(d)	4	6	17	34	62	105	180
Illicit drug offences(f)(d)	—	7	48	179	379	758	1 138
Prohibited/regulated weapons	10	21	41	79	172	254	314
Property damage(d)	161	257	366	568	828	1 038	1 164
Public order offences(g)(f)(d)	54	131	206	452	859	1 530	2 526
Offences against justice(f)(d)	6	11	9	32	73	116	240
Miscellaneous offences	6	11	38	95	318	595	832
Total(h)(i)	751	1 381	2 730	5 666	9 732	13 441	16 085

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Persons aged 10 to 19 years.

(b) Excludes Division 14, Subdivision 041 and Group 1523 of the ANZSOC (see Appendix 3). Some division names have been abbreviated (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 21–23).

(c) Includes offenders with an unknown sex.

(d) Northern Territory data may be overstated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 66).

(e) Queensland data may be overstated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 53).

(f) South Australian data are overstated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 54–55).

(g) Australian Capital Territory data are understated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 69).

(h) Includes offenders with an unknown principal offence.

(i) Queensland and Northern Territory data may be understated for unknown principal offence and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 53 and 66).

2.6 YOUTH OFFENDERS(a), Principal offence by age and sex(b) *continued*

AGE (YEARS) *continued*

<i>Principal offence</i>	17	18	19	Youth offenders	All offenders(c)	Mean age (youth)	Median age (youth)
PERSONS (d)							
Homicide	29	20	26	94	752	17.4	17.0
Acts intended to cause injury	2 741	2 836	2 753	16 674	69 474	16.3	16.0
Sexual assault	168	157	139	1 222	5 692	15.7	16.0
Dangerous/negligent acts(e)	101	109	90	537	1 786	16.4	17.0
Abduction/harassment	116	97	104	646	2 732	16.1	16.0
Robbery/extortion(e)	408	339	241	2 028	3 835	16.3	16.0
Unlawful entry with intent(e)	1 078	811	645	7 837	14 030	15.2	15.0
Theft(f) (e)	4 577	3 670	3 025	28 224	63 660	15.9	16.0
Fraud/deception(f) (e)	303	352	368	1 431	8 755	17.2	18.0
Illicit drug offences(g) (e)	1 765	2 541	2 611	9 426	55 773	17.3	18.0
Prohibited/regulated weapons	347	388	354	1 980	8 507	16.5	17.0
Property damage(e)	1 158	1 156	1 058	7 754	18 581	15.8	16.0
Public order offences(h) (g) (e)	3 546	4 632	4 209	18 145	70 008	17.0	17.0
Offences against justice(g) (e)	524	802	863	2 676	20 569	17.6	18.0
Miscellaneous offences	898	1 274	1 085	5 152	23 506	17.0	17.0
Total(i) (j)	17 942	19 361	17 743	104 832	371 035	16.4	17.0

(a) Persons aged 10 to 19 years.

(b) Excludes Division 14, Subdivision 041 and Group 1523 of the ANZSOC (see Appendix 3). Some division names have been abbreviated (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 21–23).

(c) Includes offenders with an unknown age.

(d) Includes offenders with an unknown sex.

(e) Northern Territory data may be overstated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 66).

(f) Queensland data may be overstated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 53).

(g) South Australian data are overstated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 54–55).

(h) Australian Capital Territory data are understated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 69).

(i) Includes offenders with an unknown principal offence.

(j) Queensland and Northern Territory data may be understated for unknown principal offence and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 53 and 66).

2.7**YOUTH OFFENDER RATE(a)(b), Principal offence by age and sex(c)**

AGE (YEARS)

<i>Principal offence</i>	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
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MALES

Homicide	—	—	—	—	2.7	2.0	7.9
Acts intended to cause injury	56.1	111.1	220.9	391.2	681.4	935.6	1 141.5
Sexual assault	4.2	14.7	39.0	72.0	102.1	107.8	112.6
Dangerous/negligent acts(d)	3.5	5.6	10.5	18.7	34.3	32.3	36.4
Abduction/harassment	4.2	4.9	13.2	18.0	35.0	52.5	43.1
Robbery/extortion(d)	2.8	4.9	19.5	46.4	100.8	169.1	218.6
Unlawful entry with intent(d)	132.5	168.3	275.9	447.2	650.6	720.1	687.7
Theft(d)(e)	86.2	172.5	373.5	765.0	1 303.2	1 803.9	2 030.5
Fraud/deception(e)(d)	2.8	2.1	9.1	13.8	22.6	36.4	68.2
Illicit drug offences(f)(d)	—	4.9	23.7	101.8	193.3	417.6	616.8
Prohibited/regulated weapons	7.0	14.7	26.5	48.5	111.1	156.3	183.5
Property damage(d)	97.4	153.0	200.0	314.3	466.2	585.3	673.1
Public order offences(g)(f)(d)	30.8	71.9	110.1	223.6	410.6	713.3	1 246.8
Offences against justice(f)(d)	2.1	4.9	4.2	11.1	23.3	51.9	110.0
Miscellaneous offences	2.1	7.7	19.5	42.2	149.5	270.1	415.4
Total(h)(i)	431.8	746.6	1 365.0	2 540.9	4 333.4	6 124.2	7 680.9

FEMALES

Homicide	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acts intended to cause injury	14.0	33.0	97.5	286.6	528.9	661.6	593.7
Sexual assault	—	2.9	8.1	15.3	13.0	17.7	9.1
Dangerous/negligent acts(d)	—	—	—	3.6	5.1	4.3	7.7
Abduction/harassment	2.2	—	3.7	7.3	10.8	16.3	14.7
Robbery/extortion(d)	—	—	5.1	9.5	31.8	50.4	49.6
Unlawful entry with intent(d)	19.2	48.4	60.9	90.4	125.0	110.0	96.4
Theft(d)(e)	33.9	88.7	263.9	769.3	1 234.0	1 439.5	1 357.9
Fraud/deception(e)(d)	—	2.2	2.9	10.2	21.0	36.2	53.8
Illicit drug offences(f)(d)	—	—	8.1	23.3	70.1	95.8	142.5
Prohibited/regulated weapons	—	—	2.2	6.6	7.2	15.6	25.8
Property damage(d)	16.2	27.9	55.7	80.9	104.8	117.8	103.4
Public order offences(g)(f)(d)	7.4	20.5	35.2	94.1	185.7	334.3	446.3
Offences against justice(f)(d)	2.2	2.9	2.2	11.7	28.2	27.7	51.7
Miscellaneous offences	2.2	—	7.3	22.6	72.3	137.7	143.2
Total(h)(i)	97.2	226.5	556.5	1 445.9	2 450.0	3 077.1	3 119.5

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Rate per 100,000 population (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 26–28).

(b) Persons aged 10 to 19 years.

(c) Excludes Division 14, Subdivision 041 and Group 1523 of the ANZSOC (see Appendix 3). Some division names have been abbreviated (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 21–23).

(d) Northern Territory data may be overstated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 66).

(e) Queensland data may be overstated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 53).

(f) South Australian data are overstated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 54–55).

(g) Australian Capital Territory data are understated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 69).

(h) Includes offenders with an unknown principal offence.

(i) Queensland and Northern Territory data may be understated for unknown principal offence and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 53 and 66).

2.7 YOUTH OFFENDER RATE(a)(b), Principal offence by age and sex(c) *continued*

AGE (YEARS) *continued*

<i>Principal offence</i>	17	18	19	Youth offenders	All offenders(d)
MALES					
Homicide	16.4	10.9	14.4	5.6	6.6
Acts intended to cause injury	1 314.8	1 399.6	1 339.8	776.9	558.9
Sexual assault	106.2	101.0	82.4	75.1	56.4
Dangerous/negligent acts(e)	61.0	61.8	51.8	32.3	15.1
Abduction/harassment	61.6	53.4	55.5	34.8	23.7
Robbery/extortion(e)	235.9	202.7	135.4	116.1	34.0
Unlawful entry with intent(e)	626.6	477.5	355.7	456.9	125.0
Theft(e)(f)	1 980.7	1 634.5	1 282.4	1 161.3	402.6
Fraud/deception(f)(e)	119.3	139.6	151.6	58.6	58.4
Illicit drug offences(g)(e)	956.2	1 365.5	1 363.5	523.6	460.8
Prohibited/regulated weapons	203.8	231.0	202.8	121.4	78.3
Property damage(e)	652.1	640.3	552.3	439.7	157.1
Public order offences(h)(g)(e)	1 744.7	2 481.3	2 257.1	961.7	588.0
Offences against justice(g)(e)	247.7	404.8	418.7	133.6	164.5
Miscellaneous offences	451.6	631.9	531.0	260.3	203.0
Total(i)(j)	8 877.5	9 925.2	8 884.9	5 212.7	2 959.3
FEMALES					
Homicide	2.8	2.0	2.0	0.7	1.2
Acts intended to cause injury	506.5	447.4	399.1	361.3	152.2
Sexual assault	4.2	—	4.6	7.4	2.0
Dangerous/negligent acts(e)	5.5	8.8	4.6	4.0	3.2
Abduction/harassment	15.2	9.5	9.9	9.1	4.3
Robbery/extortion(e)	33.2	16.3	15.8	21.4	5.4
Unlawful entry with intent(e)	82.3	44.9	47.4	72.4	18.8
Theft(e)(f)	1 072.6	764.3	634.3	772.1	246.6
Fraud/deception(f)(e)	83.7	91.8	80.4	39.4	30.8
Illicit drug offences(g)(e)	211.7	282.9	278.6	115.1	109.4
Prohibited/regulated weapons	24.9	17.7	19.1	12.2	8.9
Property damage(e)	112.8	109.5	113.9	85.2	33.1
Public order offences(h)(g)(e)	608.3	522.2	384.6	270.1	127.5
Offences against justice(g)(e)	101.0	117.6	124.5	48.6	45.8
Miscellaneous offences	142.5	198.6	150.8	90.0	37.1
Total(i)(j)	3 029.5	2 659.4	2 287.4	1 922.5	833.8

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Rate per 100,000 population (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 26–28).

(b) Persons aged 10 to 19 years.

(c) Excludes Division 14, Subdivision 041 and Group 1523 of the ANZSOC (see Appendix 3). Some division names have been abbreviated (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 21–23).

(d) Includes offenders with an unknown age.

(e) Northern Territory data may be overstated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 66).

(f) Queensland data may be overstated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 53).

(g) South Australian data are overstated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 54–55).

(h) Australian Capital Territory data are understated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 69).

(i) Includes offenders with an unknown principal offence.

(j) Queensland and Northern Territory data may be understated for unknown principal offence and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 53 and 66).

2.7 YOUTH OFFENDER RATE(a)(b), Principal offence by age and sex(c) *continued*

Principal offence	AGE (YEARS)						
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
PERSONS (d)							
Homicide	—	—	—	—	1.4	1.0	4.1
Acts intended to cause injury	35.6	73.0	160.8	341.3	608.6	803.2	875.9
Sexual assault	2.2	8.9	23.9	44.4	58.7	63.9	62.2
Dangerous/negligent acts(e)	1.8	2.9	5.4	11.4	20.1	18.7	22.4
Abduction/harassment	3.2	2.5	8.6	12.8	23.2	34.9	29.2
Robbery/extortion(e)	1.4	2.5	12.5	28.4	67.2	111.3	136.3
Unlawful entry with intent(e)	77.2	109.8	171.1	274.9	395.7	423.0	400.9
Theft(e)(f)	61.8	132.7	322.2	767.1	1 272.0	1 628.2	1 706.8
Fraud/deception(f)(e)	1.4	2.1	6.1	12.1	21.8	36.3	61.2
Illicit drug offences(g)(e)	—	2.5	17.1	63.6	133.3	262.0	386.9
Prohibited/regulated weapons	3.6	7.5	14.6	28.1	60.5	87.8	106.8
Property damage(e)	57.8	91.9	130.8	201.7	291.3	358.7	395.8
Public order offences(h)(g)(e)	19.4	46.9	73.6	160.5	302.2	528.8	858.9
Offences against justice(g)(e)	2.2	3.9	3.2	11.4	25.7	40.1	81.6
Miscellaneous offences	2.2	3.9	13.6	33.7	111.9	205.6	282.9
Total(i)(j)	269.7	494.0	975.3	2 012.2	3 423.4	4 645.4	5 469.0

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Rate per 100,000 population (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 26–28).

(b) Persons aged 10 to 19 years.

(c) Excludes Division 14, Subdivision 041 and Group 1523 of the ANZSOC (see Appendix 3). Some division names have been abbreviated (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 21–23).

(d) Includes offenders with an unknown sex.

(e) Northern Territory data may be overstated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 66).

(f) Queensland data may be overstated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 53).

(g) South Australian data are overstated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 54–55).

(h) Australian Capital Territory data are understated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 69).

(i) Includes offenders with an unknown principal offence.

(j) Queensland and Northern Territory data may be understated for unknown principal offence and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 53 and 66).

2.7 YOUTH OFFENDER RATE(a)(b), Principal offence by age and sex(c) *continued*

AGE (YEARS) *continued*

<i>Principal offence</i>	17	18	19	Youth offenders	All offenders(d)
PERSONS (e)					
Homicide	9.8	6.6	8.3	3.2	3.8
Acts intended to cause injury	922.6	937.6	882.1	575.2	354.2
Sexual assault	56.5	51.9	44.5	42.2	29.0
Dangerous/negligent acts(f)	34.0	36.0	28.8	18.5	9.1
Abduction/harassment	39.0	32.1	33.3	22.3	13.9
Robbery/extortion(f)	137.3	112.1	77.2	70.0	19.6
Unlawful entry with intent(f)	362.9	268.1	206.7	270.3	71.5
Theft(f) (g)	1 540.6	1 213.4	969.3	973.6	324.6
Fraud/deception(g) (f)	102.0	116.4	117.9	49.4	44.6
Illicit drug offences(h) (f)	594.1	840.1	836.6	325.2	284.4
Prohibited/regulated weapons	116.8	128.3	113.4	68.3	43.4
Property damage(f)	389.8	382.2	339.0	267.5	94.7
Public order offences(i) (h) (f)	1 193.6	1 531.4	1 348.7	625.9	356.9
Offences against justice(h) (f)	176.4	265.2	276.5	92.3	104.9
Miscellaneous offences	302.3	421.2	347.7	177.7	119.8
Total(j) (k)	6 039.3	6 401.1	5 685.4	3 616.3	1 891.7

- (a) Rate per 100,000 population (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 26–28).
- (b) Persons aged 10 to 19 years.
- (c) Excludes Division 14, Subdivision 041 and Group 1523 of the ANZSOC (see Appendix 3). Some division names have been abbreviated (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 21–23).
- (d) Includes offenders with an unknown age.
- (e) Includes offenders with an unknown sex.
- (f) Northern Territory data may be overstated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 66).
- (g) Queensland data may be overstated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 53).
- (h) South Australian data are overstated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 54–55).
- (i) Australian Capital Territory data are understated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 69).
- (j) Includes offenders with an unknown principal offence.
- (k) Queensland and Northern Territory data may be understated for unknown principal offence and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 53 and 66).

2.8 YOUTH OFFENDERS(a), Principal offence by age(b)—2009–10 to 2010–11

Principal offence	AGE (YEARS)						
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
2009–10							
Homicide	r—	r—	r3	r3	r—	r5	r14
Acts intended to cause injury	r117	r239	r492	r1 062	r1 813	r2 440	r2 729
Sexual assault	r11	r25	r80	r133	r234	r217	r221
Dangerous/negligent acts(c)	r7	r12	r18	r50	r54	r81	r87
Abduction/harassment	r5	r13	r28	r49	r97	r106	r117
Robbery/extortion(c)	r5	r14	r31	r88	r241	r352	r402
Unlawful entry with intent(c)	r202	r327	r458	r865	r1 280	r1 350	r1 343
Theft(c)(d)	r228	r403	r980	r2 301	r3 937	r4 810	r5 109
Fraud/deception(c)(d)	r6	r3	r13	r49	r86	r160	r275
Illicit drug offences(c)(e)	r10	r21	r51	r191	r448	r720	r1 063
Prohibited/regulated weapons	r20	r23	r40	r98	r238	r286	r355
Property damage(c)	r168	r270	r408	r730	r1 074	r1 263	r1 258
Public order offences(c)(e)(f)							
	r76	r115	r254	r468	r934	r1 654	r2 724
Offences against justice(c)(e)							
	r3	r8	r8	r25	r58	r144	r262
Miscellaneous offences	r6	r18	r30	r61	r197	r396	r556
Total(g)(h)	r868	r1 505	r2 918	r6 228	r10 776	r14 114	r16 724
2010–11							
Homicide	—	—	—	—	4	3	12
Acts intended to cause injury	99	204	450	961	1 730	2 324	2 576
Sexual assault	6	25	67	125	167	185	183
Dangerous/negligent acts(c)	5	8	15	32	57	54	66
Abduction/harassment	9	7	24	36	66	101	86
Robbery/extortion(c)	4	7	35	80	191	322	401
Unlawful entry with intent(c)	215	307	479	774	1 125	1 224	1 179
Theft(c)(d)	172	371	902	2 160	3 616	4 711	5 020
Fraud/deception(c)(d)	4	6	17	34	62	105	180
Illicit drug offences(c)(e)	—	7	48	179	379	758	1 138
Prohibited/regulated weapons	10	21	41	79	172	254	314
Property damage(c)	161	257	366	568	828	1 038	1 164
Public order offences(c)(e)(f)							
	54	131	206	452	859	1 530	2 526
Offences against justice(c)(e)							
	6	11	9	32	73	116	240
Miscellaneous offences	6	11	38	95	318	595	832
Total(g)(h)	751	1 381	2 730	5 666	9 732	13 441	16 085

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

r revised

(a) Persons aged 10 to 19 years.

(b) Excludes Division 14, Subdivision 041 and Group 1523 of the ANZSOC (see Appendix 3). Some division names have been abbreviated (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 26–28).

(c) Northern Territory data may be overstated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 66).

(d) Queensland data may be overstated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 53).

(e) South Australian data are overstated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 54–55).

(f) Australian Capital Territory data are understated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 69).

(g) Includes offenders with an unknown principal offence.

(h) Queensland and Northern Territory data may be understated for unknown principal offence and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 53 and 66).

2.8 YOUTH OFFENDERS(a), Principal offence by age(b)—2009–10 to 2010–11

continued

AGE (YEARS) *continued*

<i>Principal offence</i>	17	18	19	Youth offenders	All offenders(c)	Mean age (youth)	Median age (youth)
2009–10							
Homicide	r30	r36	r29	r120	r889	r17.4	r18.0
Acts intended to cause injury	r2 937	r3 016	r2 952	r17 797	r71 914	r16.3	r17.0
Sexual assault	r198	r197	r190	r1 506	r6 351	r15.7	r16.0
Dangerous/negligent acts(d)	r76	r86	r102	r573	r1 816	r16.1	r16.0
Abduction/harassment	r121	r120	r104	r760	r2 991	r16.0	r16.0
Robbery/extortion(d)	r390	r346	r253	r2 122	r3 969	r16.2	r16.0
Unlawful entry with intent(d)	r1 204	r830	r685	r8 544	r14 780	r15.3	r15.0
Theft(d)(e)	r4 653	r3 489	r2 839	r28 749	r63 213	r15.8	r16.0
Fraud/deception(d)(e)	r432	r398	r440	r1 862	r10 297	r17.1	r17.0
Illicit drug offences(d)(f)	r1 771	r2 410	r2 683	r9 368	r55 202	r17.3	r18.0
Prohibited/regulated weapons	r390	r392	r374	r2 216	r8 399	r16.4	r17.0
Property damage(d)	r1 295	r1 242	r1 138	r8 846	r19 938	r15.7	r16.0
Public order offences(d)(f)(g)	r3 905	r4 634	r4 720	r19 484	r70 734	r17.0	r17.0
Offences against justice(d)(f)	r590	r902	r1 052	r3 052	r22 015	r17.7	r18.0
Miscellaneous offences	r679	r967	r875	r3 785	r18 980	r17.1	r17.0
Total(h)(i)	r18 896	r19 245	r18 645	r109 919	r375 071	r16.3	r17.0
2010–11							
Homicide	29	20	26	94	752	17.4	17.0
Acts intended to cause injury	2 741	2 836	2 753	16 674	69 474	16.3	16.0
Sexual assault	168	157	139	1 222	5 692	15.7	16.0
Dangerous/negligent acts(d)	101	109	90	537	1 786	16.4	17.0
Abduction/harassment	116	97	104	646	2 732	16.1	16.0
Robbery/extortion(d)	408	339	241	2 028	3 835	16.3	16.0
Unlawful entry with intent(d)	1 078	811	645	7 837	14 030	15.2	15.0
Theft(d)(e)	4 577	3 670	3 025	28 224	63 660	15.9	16.0
Fraud/deception(d)(e)	303	352	368	1 431	8 755	17.2	18.0
Illicit drug offences(d)(f)	1 765	2 541	2 611	9 426	55 773	17.3	18.0
Prohibited/regulated weapons	347	388	354	1 980	8 507	16.5	17.0
Property damage(d)	1 158	1 156	1 058	7 754	18 581	15.8	16.0
Public order offences(d)(f)(g)	3 546	4 632	4 209	18 145	70 008	17.0	17.0
Offences against justice(d)(f)	524	802	863	2 676	20 569	17.6	18.0
Miscellaneous offences	898	1 274	1 085	5 152	23 506	17.0	17.0
Total(h)(i)	17 942	19 361	17 743	104 832	371 035	16.4	17.0

r revised

- (a) Persons aged 10 to 19 years.
- (b) Excludes Division 14, Subdivision 041 and Group 1523 of the ANZSOC (see Appendix 3). Some division names have been abbreviated (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 26–28).
- (c) Includes offenders with an unknown age.
- (d) Northern Territory data may be overstated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 66).
- (e) Queensland data may be overstated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 53).
- (f) South Australian data are overstated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 54–55).
- (g) Australian Capital Territory data are understated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 69).
- (h) Includes offenders with an unknown principal offence.
- (i) Queensland and Northern Territory data may be understated for unknown principal offence and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 53 and 66).

2.9 YOUTH OFFENDER RATE(a)(b), Principal offence by age(c)—2009–10 to 2010–11

AGE (YEARS)

Principal offence	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
2009–10							
Homicide	r—	r—	r1.1	r1.1	r—	r1.7	r4.8
Acts intended to cause injury	r42.1	r86.0	r175.9	r376.2	r632.4	r840.3	r933.2
Sexual assault	r4.0	r9.0	r28.6	r47.1	r81.6	r74.7	r75.6
Dangerous/negligent acts(d)	r2.5	r4.3	r6.4	r17.7	r18.8	r27.9	r29.8
Abduction/harassment	r1.8	r4.7	r10.0	r17.4	r33.8	r36.5	r40.0
Robbery/extortion(d)	r1.8	r5.0	r11.1	r31.2	r84.1	r121.2	r137.5
Unlawful entry with intent(d)	r72.7	r117.6	r163.7	r306.4	r446.5	r464.9	r459.2
Theft(d)(e)	r82.1	r144.9	r350.3	r815.1	r1 373.3	r1 656.6	r1 747.0
Fraud/deception(d)(e)	r2.2	r1.1	r4.6	r17.4	r30.0	r55.1	r94.0
Illicit drug offences(d)(f)	r3.6	r7.6	r18.2	r67.7	r156.3	r248.0	r363.5
Prohibited/regulated weapons	r7.2	r8.3	r14.3	r34.7	r83.0	r98.5	r121.4
Property damage(d)	r60.5	r97.1	r145.8	r258.6	r374.6	r435.0	r430.2
Public order offences(d)(f)(g)	r27.4	r41.4	r90.8	r165.8	r325.8	r569.6	r931.5
Offences against justice(d)(f)	r1.1	r2.9	r2.9	r8.9	r20.2	r49.6	r89.6
Miscellaneous offences	r2.2	r6.5	r10.7	r21.6	r68.7	r136.4	r190.1
Total(h)(i)	r312.6	r541.3	r1 043.0	r2 206.3	r3 759.0	r4 860.8	r5 718.9
2010–11							
Homicide	—	—	—	—	1.4	1.0	4.1
Acts intended to cause injury	35.6	73.0	160.8	341.3	608.6	803.2	875.9
Sexual assault	2.2	8.9	23.9	44.4	58.7	63.9	62.2
Dangerous/negligent acts(d)	1.8	2.9	5.4	11.4	20.1	18.7	22.4
Abduction/harassment	3.2	2.5	8.6	12.8	23.2	34.9	29.2
Robbery/extortion(d)	1.4	2.5	12.5	28.4	67.2	111.3	136.3
Unlawful entry with intent(d)	77.2	109.8	171.1	274.9	395.7	423.0	400.9
Theft(d)(e)	61.8	132.7	322.2	767.1	1 272.0	1 628.2	1 706.8
Fraud/deception(d)(e)	1.4	2.1	6.1	12.1	21.8	36.3	61.2
Illicit drug offences(d)(f)	—	2.5	17.1	63.6	133.3	262.0	386.9
Prohibited/regulated weapons	3.6	7.5	14.6	28.1	60.5	87.8	106.8
Property damage(d)	57.8	91.9	130.8	201.7	291.3	358.7	395.8
Public order offences(d)(f)(g)	19.4	46.9	73.6	160.5	302.2	528.8	858.9
Offences against justice(d)(f)	2.2	3.9	3.2	11.4	25.7	40.1	81.6
Miscellaneous offences	2.2	3.9	13.6	33.7	111.9	205.6	282.9
Total(h)(i)	269.7	494.0	975.3	2 012.2	3 423.4	4 645.4	5 469.0

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

r revised

(a) Rate per 100,000 population (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 26–28).

(b) Persons aged 10 to 19 years.

(c) Excludes Division 14, Subdivision 041 and Group 1523 of the ANZSOC (see Appendix 3). Some division names have been abbreviated (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 21–23).

(d) Northern Territory data may be overstated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 66).

(e) Queensland data may be overstated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 53).

(f) South Australian data are overstated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 54–55).

(g) Australian Capital Territory data are understated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 69).

(h) Includes offenders with an unknown principal offence.

(i) Queensland and Northern Territory data may be understated for unknown principal offence and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 53 and 66).

2.9 YOUTH OFFENDER RATE(a)(b), Principal offence by age(c)—2009–10 to 2010–11 *continued*

AGE (YEARS) *continued*

<i>Principal offence</i>	17	18	19	Youth offenders	All offenders(d)
2009–10					
Homicide	r10.1	r11.8	r9.2	r4.1	r4.6
Acts intended to cause injury	r990.2	r990.9	r935.1	r612.9	r372.1
Sexual assault	r66.8	r64.7	r60.2	r51.9	r32.9
Dangerous/negligent acts(e)	r25.6	r28.3	r32.3	r19.7	r9.4
Abduction/harassment	r40.8	r39.4	r32.9	r26.2	r15.5
Robbery/extortion(e)	r131.5	r113.7	r80.1	r73.1	r20.5
Unlawful entry with intent(e)	r405.9	r272.7	r217.0	r294.2	r76.5
Theft(e)(f)	r1 568.8	r1 146.3	r899.3	r990.0	r327.0
Fraud/deception(e)(f)	r145.7	r130.8	r139.4	r64.1	r53.3
Illicit drug offences(e)(g)	r597.1	r791.8	r849.9	r322.6	r285.6
Prohibited/regulated weapons	r131.5	r128.8	r118.5	r76.3	r43.5
Property damage(e)	r436.6	r408.1	r360.5	r304.6	r103.2
Public order offences(e)(g)(h)	r1 316.6	r1 522.5	r1 495.1	r671.0	r366.0
Offences against justice(e)(g)	r198.9	r296.3	r333.2	r105.1	r113.9
Miscellaneous offences	r228.9	r317.7	r277.2	r130.3	r98.2
Total(i)(j)	r6 370.8	r6 322.8	r5 906.0	r3 785.2	r1 940.5
2010–11					
Homicide	9.8	6.6	8.3	3.2	3.8
Acts intended to cause injury	922.6	937.6	882.1	575.2	354.2
Sexual assault	56.5	51.9	44.5	42.2	29.0
Dangerous/negligent acts(e)	34.0	36.0	28.8	18.5	9.1
Abduction/harassment	39.0	32.1	33.3	22.3	13.9
Robbery/extortion(e)	137.3	112.1	77.2	70.0	19.6
Unlawful entry with intent(e)	362.9	268.1	206.7	270.3	71.5
Theft(e)(f)	1 540.6	1 213.4	969.3	973.6	324.6
Fraud/deception(e)(f)	102.0	116.4	117.9	49.4	44.6
Illicit drug offences(e)(g)	594.1	840.1	836.6	325.2	284.4
Prohibited/regulated weapons	116.8	128.3	113.4	68.3	43.4
Property damage(e)	389.8	382.2	339.0	267.5	94.7
Public order offences(e)(g)(h)	1 193.6	1 531.4	1 348.7	625.9	356.9
Offences against justice(e)(g)	176.4	265.2	276.5	92.3	104.9
Miscellaneous offences	302.3	421.2	347.7	177.7	119.8
Total(i)(j)	6 039.3	6 401.1	5 685.4	3 616.3	1 891.7

r revised

- (a) Rate per 100,000 population (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 26–28).
- (b) Persons aged 10 to 19 years.
- (c) Excludes Division 14, Subdivision 041 and Group 1523 of the ANZSOC (see Appendix 3). Some division names have been abbreviated (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 21–23).
- (d) Includes offenders with an unknown age.
- (e) Northern Territory data may be overstated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 66).
- (f) Queensland data may be overstated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 53).
- (g) South Australian data are overstated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 54–55).
- (h) Australian Capital Territory data are understated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 69).
- (i) Includes offenders with an unknown principal offence.
- (j) Queensland and Northern Territory data may be understated for unknown principal offence and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 53 and 66).

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents information for each state and territory about the characteristics of persons aged 10 years and over who allegedly committed an offence and were proceeded against by police during the period 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011.

Characteristics of the offender include sex and age, as well as the principal offence for which an offender was proceeded against by police. Indigenous status data are presented for New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia and the Northern Territory.

Indigenous status data for the other jurisdictions are not considered to be of sufficient quality and/or do not meet ABS standards for self-identification for national reporting in 2010–11. For further information, refer to paragraphs 38–42 of the Explanatory Notes.

South Australian offenders data are overstated for Illicit drug offences, and to a lesser extent for Public order offences and Offences against justice. Details for offenders who received a Cannabis Infringement Notice or a General Infringement Notice cannot be linked to details for any other offences, resulting in some offenders being counted more than once. Therefore, caution should be exercised when using these data from South Australia. For further information refer to paragraphs 54–55 of the Explanatory Notes.

Data for police proceedings and the number of times an offender is proceeded against by police are not published for Western Australia due to data quality concerns that police proceeding counts may be overstated. Therefore Western Australia data and Australia totals are excluded from tables presenting data about the number of times proceeded against by police (Tables 3.5 and 3.6) and police proceedings data in Chapter 4. Western Australia Police utilise two separate offender recording systems. While data is successfully matched between systems for offender counts and associated demographic details, data about police proceedings between the two systems cannot be matched and subsequently can generate an overestimate of the number of times an offender is proceeded against by police during the reference period. For further information refer to paragraphs 56–57 of the Explanatory Notes.

Certain offences are excluded from the Recorded Crime – Offenders collection. For further information about the scope and counting methodology of the collection refer to paragraphs 3–6 and 8–16 of the Explanatory Notes.

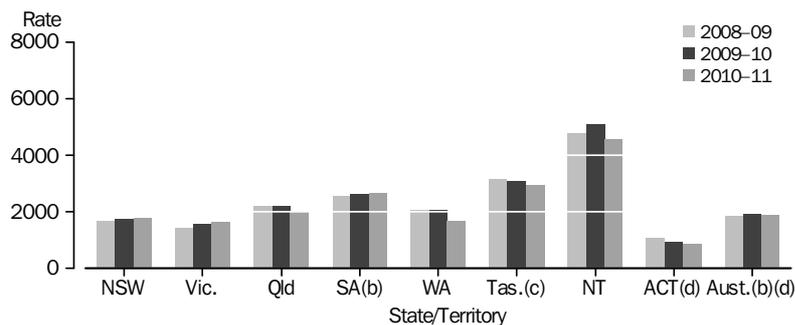
OFFENDERS

For the 2010–11 reference period, New South Wales accounted for 31% (113,281 offenders) of the Australian offender population aged 10 years and over, followed by Victoria (22% or 80,410 offenders) and Queensland (22% or 79,708 offenders). The Australian Capital Territory recorded the lowest proportion of offenders (0.8% or 2,844 offenders). Increases in the offender population aged 10 years and over were recorded for three jurisdictions - New South Wales (4.1%), Victoria (5.6%) and South Australia (3%) - while Western Australia recorded the largest decrease in offenders from 2009–10 (down 17%). (Tables 3.1 and 3.3)

OFFENDERS *continued*

The Northern Territory had the highest offender rate in 2010–11 with 4,562 offenders per 100,000 persons aged 10 years and over. The lowest offender rate was recorded in the Australian Capital Territory with a rate of 899 offenders per 100,000 persons aged 10 years and over. Victoria recorded the largest increase in the offender rate from 2009–10 (an increase of 63 offenders per 100,000 persons aged 10 years and over) while the Northern Territory recorded the largest decrease from 2009–10 (a decrease of 530 offenders per 100,000 persons aged 10 years and over). (Tables 3.1 and 3.3)

OFFENDER RATE(a), States and territories—2008–09 to 2010–11



(a) Rate per 100,000 population aged 10 years and over (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 26–28).

(b) South Australian data are overstated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 54–55).

(c) Caution should be used when comparing Tasmanian data prior to 2009–10 (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 63).

(d) Australian Capital Territory data are understated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 69).

Sex

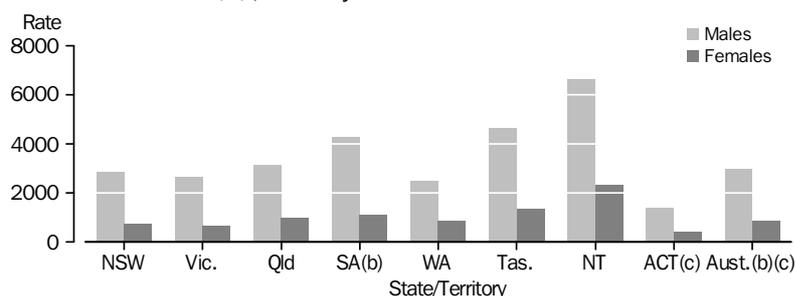
Nationally, there were more than three times as many male offenders (78%) as female offenders (22%), and this distribution was similar across the states and territories, ranging from 79% of offenders who were male in Victoria and South Australia to 74% who were male in Western Australia. (Table 3.3)

Between 2009–10 and 2010–11, Victoria reported the largest proportional increase in the number of male offenders (6.2%) while New South Wales reported the largest increase in the number of female offenders (4.5%). New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia reported increases in the number of male and female offenders between 2009–10 and 2010–11. All remaining states and territories reported decreases in both the number of male and female offenders, with Western Australia reporting the largest decreases in both the number of male offenders (17%) and female offenders (18%) from 2009–10. (Table 3.3)

The offender rates for males were much higher than those for females across all states and territories. The Northern Territory had the highest male offender rate at 6,634 male offenders per 100,000 males aged 10 years and over, and also had the highest female offender rate at 2,319 offenders per 100,000 females aged 10 years and over. (Table 3.3)

Sex continued

OFFENDER RATE(a), Sex by states and territories



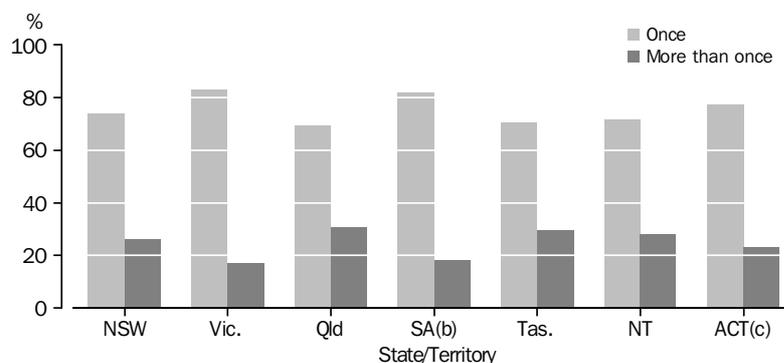
(a) Rate per 100,000 population aged 10 years and over (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 26–28).
 (b) South Australian data are overstated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 54–55).
 (c) Australian Capital Territory data are understated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 69).

Repeat offenders

Data on the number of proceedings that police initiated against offenders during the reference period are not available for Western Australia. For more information see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 56–57.

The majority of offenders were proceeded against by police only once during 2010–11 in all states and territories. The highest proportion of the offender population who were proceeded against by police on more than one separate occasion during 2010–11 was in Queensland (31%). The jurisdiction with the lowest proportion of repeat offenders was Victoria (17%). Male offenders were more likely than female offenders to be proceeded against by police multiple times during 2010–11. (Tables 3.5 and 3.6)

OFFENDERS, Number of times proceeded against by police—selected states and territories(a)



(a) Excludes Western Australia (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 56–57).
 (b) South Australian data are overstated (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 54–55).
 (c) Australian Capital Territory data are understated (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 69).

Principal offence

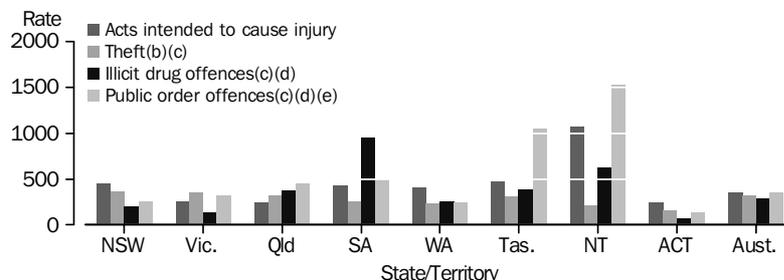
The principal offence and associated offender rate that are most predominant varies in each jurisdiction. The predominant principal offences that offenders were proceeded against in 2010–11 within each state and territory, as measured by the offender rates per 100,000 persons aged 10 years and over, were:

- Acts intended to cause injury in New South Wales (447), Western Australia (403) and the Australian Capital Territory (246);
- Public order offences in the Northern Territory (1,524), Tasmania (1,052) and Queensland (459);
- Theft in Victoria (350); and

Principal offence
continued

- Illicit drug offences in South Australia (946). (Table 3.1)

OFFENDER RATE(a), Selected principal offence by states and territories



- (a) Rate per 100,000 population aged 10 years and over (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 26–28).
- (b) Queensland data may be overstated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 53).
- (c) Northern Territory data may be overstated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 66).
- (d) South Australian data are overstated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 54–55).
- (e) Australian Capital Territory data are understated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 69).

SUBDIVISION

The most prevalent principal offence at the published subdivision level for offenders in 2010–11 within each state and territory, as measured by the offender rates per 100,000 persons aged 10 years and over, were:

- Assault in New South Wales (406), South Australia (430), Western Australia (398), Tasmania (469), Northern Territory (1053) and the Australian Capital Territory (243); and
- Theft (except motor vehicles) in Victoria (313) and Queensland (245). (Table 3.2)

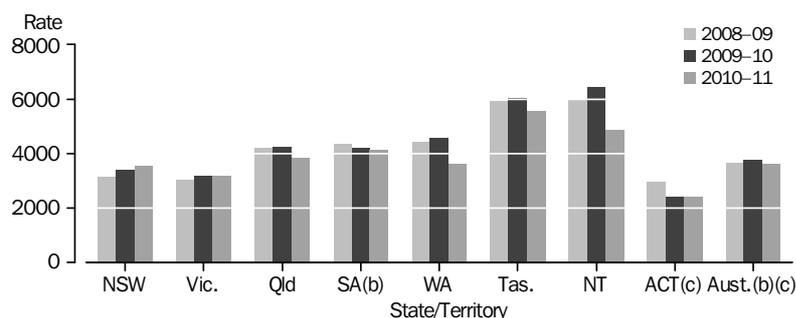
Northern Territory had the highest offender rates per 100,000 persons aged 10 years and over for Assault (1053), Sexual assault (67), Harassment and threatening behaviour (51) and Deal or traffic in illicit drugs (196); Western Australia had the highest offender rates per 100,000 persons aged 10 years and over for Robbery (27) and Blackmail and extortion (12); and New South Wales had the highest offender rates per 100,000 persons aged 10 years and over for Other acts intended to cause injury (41) and Theft (except motor vehicles) (331). (Table 3.2)

YOUTH OFFENDERS

In 2010–11, Tasmania and the Northern Territory continued to have the highest youth offender rates per 100,000 persons aged 10 to 19 years. Tasmania's youth offender rate decreased slightly from 6,022 in 2009–10 to 5,557 offenders per 100,000 persons aged 10 to 19 years in 2010–11. The youth offender rate in the Northern Territory recorded the largest decrease from 6,441 in 2009–10 to 4,859 offenders per 100,000 persons aged 10 to 19 years in 2010–11. Compared with 2009–10, youth offender rates for 2010–11 decreased in Queensland and Western Australia, increased in New South Wales, and recorded minimal change in Victoria, South Australia and the Australian Capital Territory. (Table 3.7)

YOUTH OFFENDERS
continued

YOUTH OFFENDER RATE(a), States and territories—2008–09 to 2010–11



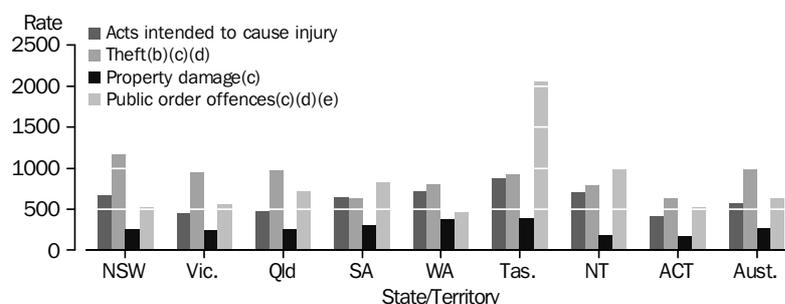
(a) Rate per 100,000 population aged 10 to 19 years (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 26–28).
 (b) South Australian data are overstated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 54–55).
 (c) Australian Capital Territory data are understated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 69).

Principal offence

Consistent with the overall offender population, the principal offence that is most predominant for youth offenders and associated offender rates varies in each jurisdiction. The predominant principal offences that offenders aged 10 to 19 years were proceeded against in 2010–11 within each state and territory, as measured by the offender rates per 100,000 persons aged 10 to 19 years, were:

- Theft in New South Wales (1,161), Queensland (964), Victoria (946), Western Australia (803) and the Australian Capital Territory (627);
- Public order offences in Tasmania (2,051) and Northern Territory (986); and
- Illicit drug offences in South Australia (907). (Table 3.5)

YOUTH OFFENDER RATE(a), Selected principal offence by states and territories



(a) Rate per 100,000 population aged 10 to 19 years (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 26–28).
 (b) Queensland data may be overstated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 53).
 (c) Northern Territory data may be overstated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 66).
 (d) South Australian data are overstated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 54–55).
 (e) Australian Capital Territory data are understated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 69).

ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER OFFENDERS

This publication presents data about Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offenders for New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia and the Northern Territory. Based on an ABS assessment, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offenders data for other jurisdictions are not of sufficient quality and/or do not meet ABS standards for self-identification for national reporting in 2010–11.

ABORIGINAL AND TORRES
STRAIT ISLANDER
OFFENDERS *continued*

As at 31 December 2010, the proportion of the Estimated Resident Population aged 10 years and over who were identified as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander were as follows:

- Northern Territory – 28%;
- Queensland – 3%;
- New South Wales – 3%; and
- South Australia – 2%.

Caution should be exercised when interpreting movements in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offender numbers as data movements may be impacted by the willingness of people to self-identify as being of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin when they come into contact with police.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander identification is difficult to ascertain where police proceed by way of a summons or penalty/infringement notice as these methods usually do not provide an opportunity for police to ask individuals to self identify. As a result, all offenders who were proceeded against by police through the issuing of a penalty/infringement notice have been excluded from the Indigenous status data in Tables 3.9, 3.10, 3.11 and 3.12 in this publication. See paragraphs 38–42 of the Explanatory Notes for further information.

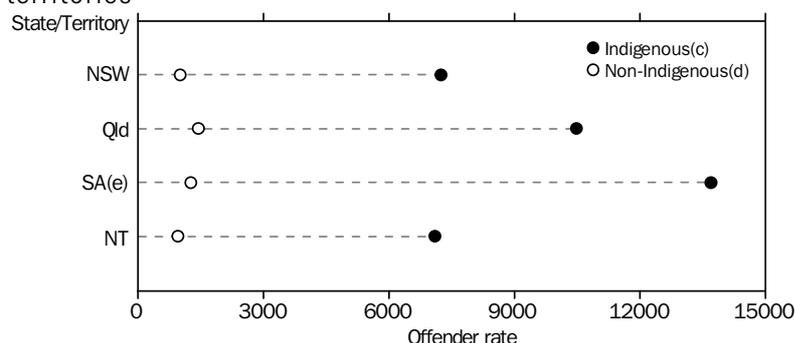
Although offenders who have been proceeded against by police through the issuing of a penalty/infringement notice have been excluded from the Indigenous status data in this publication, there remain a small proportion of offenders whose Indigenous status remains unknown (not stated) in the published data: New South Wales (5%); Queensland (8%); South Australia (13%) and Northern Territory (4%). (Table 3.10)

Excluding offenders who were proceeded against by a penalty/infringement notice, offenders who identified as being Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander accounted for 71% of offenders in the Northern Territory, 18% in Queensland, 13% in South Australia and 12% in New South Wales. (Table 3.10)

South Australia's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander crude offender rate of 13,695 per 100,000 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons aged 10 years and over was the highest of the selected states and territory. The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander crude offender rate in South Australia was 11 times the non-Indigenous crude offender rate, which was the highest ratio for any of the four states and territory. The ratio of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander to non-Indigenous crude offender rates in Northern Territory, Queensland and New South Wales were all slightly more than seven times higher than the non-Indigenous rates. (Table 3.9)

ABORIGINAL AND TORRES
STRAIT ISLANDER
OFFENDERS *continued*

OFFENDER RATE(a)(b), Indigenous status by selected states and territories



(a) Excludes offenders with a penalty notice as their principal method of proceeding (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 39–42).

(b) Crude rate per 100,000 population aged 10 years and over (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 26–28).

(c) Crude rate calculated using experimental projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population for 2010 based on the 2006 Census of Population and Housing (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 29).

(d) Crude rate calculated using 2010 preliminary ERP based on the 2006 Census of Population and Housing, less the experimental projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 31).

(e) South Australian data are overstated (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 54–55).

Age standardised rates

The following offender rates have been age standardised. Age standardisation is a method of removing the influence of age when comparing populations with different age structures. When comparing rates of offending for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous offenders, it is preferable to use age standardised rates (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 32–37).

The offender rates per 100,000 persons aged 10 years and over for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offenders were:

- 5,948 in New South Wales;
- 8,530 in Queensland;
- 11,585 in South Australia; and
- 5,931 in Northern Territory. (Table 3.9)

South Australia had the highest offender rate per 100,000 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons aged 10 years and over for selected states and territories. The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offender rate for South Australia was just over eight times the non-Indigenous offender rate. The ratio of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander to non-Indigenous offender rates in New South Wales, Queensland and the Northern Territory was approximately six times higher than the non-Indigenous rates. (Table 3.9)

Principal offence

The extent to which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offender crude rates were higher than non-Indigenous offender rates varied noticeably across principal offence types and by jurisdiction. The offender rates for Unlawful entry with intent showed the greatest disparity between the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous populations, with the rates 17 to 20 times higher for the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population across the four jurisdictions, followed by Acts intended to cause injury (between 10 and 16 times higher) and Robbery and extortion (between 7 and 16 times higher). (Table 3.10)

Age

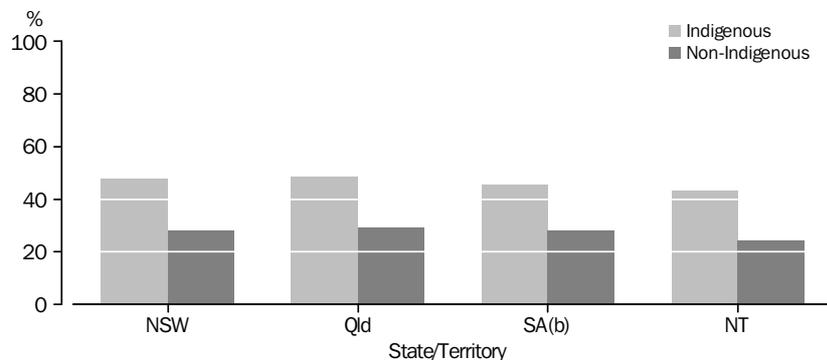
Crude Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offending rates peaked in the 15 to 19 year age groups for New South Wales (12,089 offenders) and Queensland (16,797 offenders). In the Northern Territory, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander crude offending rates peaked in the 25 to 29 year age groups (10,768) while in South Australia, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander crude offending rates peaked in the 30 to 34 year age group (20,402). Non-Indigenous offender rates peaked in the 15 to 19 year age group for each of the selected states and territory. (Table 3.11)

For each of the selected states and territory, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offenders had a lower mean age compared with non-Indigenous offenders. Queensland had the least difference between the mean age of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders and non-Indigenous offenders (27 years compared with 28 years). The Northern Territory had the highest mean age and largest discrepancy between the mean age for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offenders (29 years) and non-Indigenous offenders (31 years). New South Wales had the lowest mean age for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offenders (26 years) compared with non-Indigenous offenders (29 years). Both New South Wales and South Australia had the largest difference in mean age between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offenders and non-Indigenous offenders (28 years for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offenders compared with 31 years for non-Indigenous offenders). (Table 3.11)

Repeat offenders

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offenders were consistently more likely than non-Indigenous offenders to be proceeded against by police on more than one separate occasion during 2010–11. The proportion of offenders who had been proceeded against more than once in New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia and the Northern Territory were similar between 2009–10 and 2010–11 for both the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous offender populations. The Northern Territory reported the lowest proportion of offenders who were proceeded against multiple times for both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous offenders (43% and 24% respectively). (Table 3.12)

OFFENDERS(a), Proportion proceeded against more than once by Indigenous status—Selected states and territory



(a) Excludes offenders with a penalty notice as their principal method of proceeding (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 39–42).
 (b) South Australian data are overstated (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 54–55).

3.1 OFFENDERS, Principal offence by states and territories(a)

Principal offence	NSW	Vic.	Qld(b)	SA	WA	Tas.	NT(c)	ACT	Aust.(b)(c)
NUMBER									
Homicide	322	99	99	70	115	15	22	9	751
Acts intended to cause injury	28 387	12 308	9 420	6 289	8 126	2 091	2 074	778	69 473
Sexual assault	1 354	1 191	1 516	642	664	125	144	58	5 694
Dangerous/negligent acts	174	761	660	74	51	9	45	13	1 787
Abduction/harassment	875	726	42	233	679	16	139	24	2 734
Robbery/extortion	1 365	522	683	325	776	80	34	53	3 838
Unlawful entry with intent	2 947	2 840	4 072	1 244	2 163	351	240	171	14 028
Theft	23 099	17 121	12 766	3 717	4 688	1 360	411	495	63 657
Fraud/deception	2 405	1 906	1 843	468	1 719	281	52	80	8 754
Illicit drug offences(d)	12 545	6 468	14 823	13 777	5 044	1 681	1 211	223	55 772
Prohibited/regulated weapons	1 207	2 491	1 831	1 492	907	163	291	127	8 509
Property damage	6 375	3 865	3 842	1 465	2 173	499	187	176	18 582
Public order offences(e)(d)	16 530	15 340	18 064	7 173	4 847	4 673	2 950	432	70 009
Offences against justice(d)	6 666	2 208	6 802	1 669	1 891	748	394	193	20 571
Miscellaneous offences	9 030	12 564	455	309	46	1 030	65	5	23 504
Total(f)	113 281	80 410	79 708	38 947	33 892	13 122	8 833	2 844	371 037

PROPORTION (%)									
Homicide	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2
Acts intended to cause injury	25.1	15.3	11.8	16.1	24.0	15.9	23.5	27.4	18.7
Sexual assault	1.2	1.5	1.9	1.6	2.0	1.0	1.6	2.0	1.5
Dangerous/negligent acts	0.2	0.9	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5
Abduction/harassment	0.8	0.9	0.1	0.6	2.0	0.1	1.6	0.8	0.7
Robbery/extortion	1.2	0.6	0.9	0.8	2.3	0.6	0.4	1.9	1.0
Unlawful entry with intent	2.6	3.5	5.1	3.2	6.4	2.7	2.7	6.0	3.8
Theft	20.4	21.3	16.0	9.5	13.8	10.4	4.7	17.4	17.2
Fraud/deception	2.1	2.4	2.3	1.2	5.1	2.1	0.6	2.8	2.4
Illicit drug offences(d)	11.1	8.0	18.6	35.4	14.9	12.8	13.7	7.8	15.0
Prohibited/regulated weapons	1.1	3.1	2.3	3.8	2.7	1.2	3.3	4.5	2.3
Property damage	5.6	4.8	4.8	3.8	6.4	3.8	2.1	6.2	5.0
Public order offences(e)(d)	14.6	19.1	22.7	18.4	14.3	35.6	33.4	15.2	18.9
Offences against justice(d)	5.9	2.7	8.5	4.3	5.6	5.7	4.5	6.8	5.5
Miscellaneous offences	8.0	15.6	0.6	0.8	0.1	7.8	0.7	0.2	6.3
Total(f)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Excludes Division 14, Subdivision 041 and Group 1523 of the ANZSOC (see Appendix 3). Some division names have been abbreviated (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 21–23).

(b) Data may be understated for unknown principal offence and overstated for Divisions 8 and 9 (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 53).

(c) Data may be understated for unknown principal offence and overstated for Divisions 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13 and 15 (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 66).

(d) South Australian data are overstated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 54–55).

(e) Australian Capital Territory data are understated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 69).

(f) Includes offenders with an unknown principal offence.

3.1 OFFENDERS, Principal offence by states and territories(a) *continued*

<i>Principal offence</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld(b)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT(c)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Aust.(b)(c)</i>
OFFENDER RATE (d)									
Homicide	5.1	2.0	2.5	4.8	5.7	3.4	11.4	2.8	3.8
Acts intended to cause injury	446.6	251.5	239.3	431.7	403.3	470.5	1 071.2	245.8	354.2
Sexual assault	21.3	24.3	38.5	44.1	33.0	28.1	74.4	18.3	29.0
Dangerous/negligent acts	2.7	15.5	16.8	5.1	2.5	2.0	23.2	4.1	9.1
Abduction/harassment	13.8	14.8	1.1	16.0	33.7	3.6	71.8	7.6	13.9
Robbery/extortion	21.5	10.7	17.4	22.3	38.5	18.0	17.6	16.7	19.6
Unlawful entry with intent	46.4	58.0	103.4	85.4	107.3	79.0	124.0	54.0	71.5
Theft	363.4	349.8	324.3	255.2	232.7	306.0	212.3	156.4	324.6
Fraud/deception	37.8	38.9	46.8	32.1	85.3	63.2	26.9	25.3	44.6
Illicit drug offences(e)	197.3	132.2	376.6	945.8	250.3	378.2	625.5	70.5	284.4
Prohibited/regulated weapons	19.0	50.9	46.5	102.4	45.0	36.7	150.3	40.1	43.4
Property damage	100.3	79.0	97.6	100.6	107.8	112.3	96.6	55.6	94.7
Public order offences(f)(e)	260.0	313.4	458.9	492.4	240.5	1 051.5	1 523.7	136.5	356.9
Offences against justice(e)	104.9	45.1	172.8	114.6	93.8	168.3	203.5	61.0	104.9
Miscellaneous offences	142.0	256.7	11.6	21.2	2.3	231.8	33.6	1.6	119.8
Total(g)	1 782.0	1 643.0	2 024.8	2 673.7	1 682.0	2 952.5	4 562.3	898.6	1 891.7

(a) Excludes Division 14, Subdivision 041 and Group 1523 of the ANZSOC (see Appendix 3). Some division names have been abbreviated (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 21–23).

(b) Data may be understated for unknown principal offence and overstated for Divisions 8 and 9 (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 53).

(c) Data may be understated for unknown principal offence and overstated for Divisions 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13 and 15 (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 66).

(d) Rate per 100,000 population aged 10 years and over (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 26–28).

(e) South Australian data are overstated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 54–55).

(f) Australian Capital Territory data are understated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 69).

(g) Includes offenders with an unknown principal offence.

3.2 OFFENDERS, Principal offence (selected subdivision) by states and territories(a)

<i>Principal offence</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld(b)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT(c)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Aust.(b)(c)</i>
NUMBER									
Homicide	322	99	99	70	115	15	22	9	751
Acts intended to cause injury									
Assault	2 578	11 911	9 256	6 260	8 022	2 082	2 039	770	66 129
Other acts intended to cause injury	2 598	397	164	29	104	9	—	8	3 309
Total(d)	28 387	12 308	9 420	6 289	8 126	2 091	2 074	778	69 473
Sexual assault									
Sexual assault	1 165	885	1 044	520	580	105	130	53	4 482
Non-assaultive sexual offences	189	306	472	122	84	20	14	5	1 212
Total(e)	1 354	1 191	1 516	642	664	125	144	58	5 694
Dangerous/negligent acts	174	761	660	74	51	9	45	13	1 787
Abduction/harassment									
Harassment/threatening behaviour	736	676	—	195	648	16	98	19	2 388
Total (f)	875	726	42	233	679	16	139	24	2 734
Robbery/extortion									
Robbery	1 363	506	666	317	535	77	34	52	3 550
Blackmail and extortion	—	16	17	8	241	3	—	3	288
Total(g)	1 365	522	683	325	776	80	34	53	3 838
Unlawful entry with intent	2 947	2 840	4 072	1 244	2 163	351	240	171	14 028
Theft and related offences									
Motor vehicle theft	711	1 237	1 574	300	418	145	55	69	4 509
Theft (except motor vehicles)	21 059	15 307	9 656	3 112	3 897	1 056	69	366	54 522
Total(h)	23 099	17 121	12 766	3 717	4 688	1 360	411	495	63 657
Fraud/deception	2 405	1 906	1 843	468	1 719	281	52	80	8 754
Illicit drug offences(i)									
Deal/traffic in illicit drugs	1 793	1 411	1 007	812	871	386	379	35	6 694
Manufacture/cultivate illicit drugs	1 094	1 108	1 348	1 425	721	404	25	30	6 155
Total(j)	12 545	6 468	14 823	13 777	5 044	1 681	1 211	223	55 772
Prohibited/regulated weapons	1 207	2 491	1 831	1 492	907	163	291	127	8 509
Property damage	6 375	3 865	3 842	1 465	2 173	499	187	176	18 582
Public order offences(k) (i)	16 530	15 340	18 064	7 173	4 847	4 673	2 950	432	70 009
Offences against justice(i)	6 666	2 208	6 802	1 669	1 891	748	394	193	20 571
Miscellaneous offences	9 030	12 564	455	309	46	1 030	65	5	23 504
Total(l)	113 281	80 413	79 708	38 947	33 889	13 122	8 833	2 844	371 037

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Excludes Division 14, Subdivision 041 and Group 1523 of the ANZSOC (see Appendix 3). Some division names have been abbreviated (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 21–23).

(b) Data may be understated for unknown principal offence and overstated for Divisions 8 and 9 (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 53).

(c) Data may be understated for unknown principal offence and overstated for Divisions 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13 and 15 (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 66).

(d) Includes Acts intended to cause injury, n.f.d.

(e) Includes Sexual assault and related offences, n.f.d.

(f) Includes Abduction and kidnapping, Deprivation of liberty/false imprisonment and Abduction, harassment and other offences against the person, n.f.d.

(g) Includes Robbery, extortion and related offences, n.f.d.

(h) Includes Receive or handle proceeds of crime, Illegal use of property (except motor vehicles) and Theft and related offences, n.f.d.

(i) South Australian data are overstated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 54–55).

(j) Includes Import or export illicit drugs, Possess and/or use illicit drugs, Other illicit drug offences and Illicit drug offences, n.f.d.

(k) Australian Capital Territory data are understated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 69).

(l) Includes offenders with an unknown principal offence.

3.2 OFFENDERS, Principal offence (selected subdivision) by states and territories(a)

continued

Principal offence	NSW	Vic.	Qld(b)	SA	WA	Tas.	NT(c)	ACT	Aust.(b)(c)
PROPORTION (%)									
Homicide	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2
Acts intended to cause injury									
Assault	22.8	14.8	11.6	16.1	23.7	15.9	23.1	27.1	17.8
Other acts intended to cause injury	2.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	—	0.3	0.9
Total(d)	25.1	15.3	11.8	16.1	24.0	15.9	23.5	27.4	18.7
Sexual assault									
Sexual assault	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.7	0.8	1.5	1.9	1.2
Non-assaultive sexual offences	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Total(e)	1.2	1.5	1.9	1.6	2.0	1.0	1.6	2.0	1.5
Dangerous/negligent acts	0.2	0.9	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5
Abduction/harassment									
Harassment/threatening behaviour	0.6	0.8	—	0.5	1.9	0.1	1.1	0.7	0.6
Total (f)	0.8	0.9	0.1	0.6	2.0	0.1	1.6	0.8	0.7
Robbery/extortion									
Robbery	1.2	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.6	0.6	0.4	1.8	1.0
Blackmail and extortion	—	—	—	—	0.7	—	—	0.1	0.1
Total(g)	1.2	0.6	0.9	0.8	2.3	0.6	0.4	1.9	1.0
Unlawful entry with intent	2.6	3.5	5.1	3.2	6.4	2.7	2.7	6.0	3.8
Theft and related offences									
Motor vehicle theft	0.6	1.5	2.0	0.8	1.2	1.1	0.6	2.4	1.2
Theft (except motor vehicles)	18.6	19.0	12.1	8.0	11.5	8.0	0.8	12.9	14.7
Total(h)	20.4	21.3	16.0	9.5	13.8	10.4	4.7	17.4	17.2
Fraud/deception	2.1	2.4	2.3	1.2	5.1	2.1	0.6	2.8	2.4
Illicit drug offences(i)									
Deal/traffic in illicit drugs	1.6	1.8	1.3	2.1	2.6	2.9	4.3	1.2	1.8
Manufacture/cultivate illicit drugs	1.0	1.4	1.7	3.7	2.1	3.1	0.3	1.1	1.7
Total(j)	11.1	8.0	18.6	35.4	14.9	12.8	13.7	7.8	15.0
Prohibited/regulated weapons	1.1	3.1	2.3	3.8	2.7	1.2	3.3	4.5	2.3
Property damage	5.6	4.8	4.8	3.8	6.4	3.8	2.1	6.2	5.0
Public order offences(k) (i)	14.6	19.1	22.7	18.4	14.3	35.6	33.4	15.2	18.9
Offences against justice(i)	5.9	2.7	8.5	4.3	5.6	5.7	4.5	6.8	5.5
Miscellaneous offences	8.0	15.6	0.6	0.8	0.1	7.8	0.7	0.2	6.3
Total(l)	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)

(a) Excludes Division 14, Subdivision 041 and Group 1523 of the ANZSOC (see Appendix 3). Some division names have been abbreviated (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 21–23).

(b) Data may be understated for unknown principal offence and overstated for Divisions 8 and 9 (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 53).

(c) Data may be understated for unknown principal offence and overstated for Divisions 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13 and 15 (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 66).

(d) Includes Acts intended to cause injury, n.f.d.

(e) Includes Sexual assault and related offences, n.f.d.

(f) Includes Abduction and kidnapping, Deprivation of liberty/false imprisonment and Abduction, harassment and other offences against the person, n.f.d.

(g) Includes Robbery, extortion and related offences, n.f.d.

(h) Includes Receive or handle proceeds of crime, Illegal use of property (except motor vehicles) and Theft and related offences, n.f.d.

(i) South Australian data are overstated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 54–55).

(j) Includes Import or export illicit drugs, Possess and/or use illicit drugs, Other illicit drug offences and Illicit drug offences, n.f.d.

(k) Australian Capital Territory data are understated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 69).

(l) Includes offenders with an unknown principal offence.

3.2**OFFENDERS, Principal offence (selected subdivision) by states and territories(a)***continued*

<i>Principal offence</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld(b)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT(c)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Aust.(b)(c)</i>
OFFENDER RATE (d)									
Homicide	5.1	2.0	2.5	4.8	5.7	3.4	11.4	2.8	3.8
Acts intended to cause injury									
Assault	405.7	243.4	235.1	429.7	398.1	468.5	1 053.1	243.3	337.2
Other acts intended to cause injury	40.9	8.1	4.2	2.0	5.2	2.0	—	2.5	16.9
Total(e)	446.6	251.5	239.3	431.7	403.3	470.5	1 071.2	245.8	354.2
Sexual assault									
Sexual assault	18.3	18.1	26.5	35.7	28.8	23.6	67.1	16.7	22.9
Non-assaultive sexual offences	3.0	6.3	12.0	8.4	4.2	4.5	7.2	1.6	6.2
Total(f)	21.3	24.3	38.5	44.1	33.0	28.1	74.4	18.3	29.0
Dangerous/negligent acts	2.7	15.5	16.8	5.1	2.5	2.0	23.2	4.1	9.1
Abduction/harassment									
Harassment/threatening behaviour	11.6	13.8	—	13.4	32.2	3.6	50.6	6.0	12.2
Total (g)	13.8	14.8	1.1	16.0	33.7	3.6	71.8	7.6	13.9
Robbery/extortion									
Robbery	21.4	10.3	16.9	21.8	26.6	17.3	17.6	16.4	18.1
Blackmail and extortion	—	0.3	0.4	0.5	12.0	0.7	—	0.9	1.5
Total(h)	21.5	10.7	17.4	22.3	38.5	18.0	17.6	16.7	19.6
Unlawful entry with intent	46.4	58.0	103.4	85.4	107.3	79.0	124.0	54.0	71.5
Theft and related offences									
Motor vehicle theft	11.2	25.3	40.0	20.6	20.7	32.6	28.4	21.8	23.0
Theft (except motor vehicles)	331.3	312.8	245.3	213.6	193.4	237.6	35.6	115.6	278.0
Total(i)	363.4	349.8	324.3	255.2	232.7	306.0	212.3	156.4	324.6
Fraud/deception	37.8	38.9	46.8	32.1	85.3	63.2	26.9	25.3	44.6
Illicit drug offences(j)									
Deal/traffic in illicit drugs	28.2	28.8	25.6	55.7	43.2	86.9	195.8	11.1	34.1
Manufacture/cultivate illicit drugs	17.2	22.6	34.2	97.8	35.8	90.9	12.9	9.5	31.4
Total(k)	197.3	132.2	376.6	945.8	250.3	378.2	625.5	70.5	284.4
Prohibited/regulated weapons	19.0	50.9	46.5	102.4	45.0	36.7	150.3	40.1	43.4
Property damage	100.3	79.0	97.6	100.6	107.8	112.3	96.6	55.6	94.7
Public order offences(l)(j)	260.0	313.4	458.9	492.4	240.5	1 051.5	1 523.7	136.5	356.9
Offences against justice(j)	104.9	45.1	172.8	114.6	93.8	168.3	203.5	61.0	104.9
Miscellaneous offences	142.0	256.7	11.6	21.2	2.3	231.8	33.6	1.6	119.8
Total(m)	1 782.0	1 643.1	2 024.8	2 673.7	1 681.8	2 952.5	4 562.3	898.6	1 891.7

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Excludes Division 14, Subdivision 041 and Group 1523 of the ANZSOC (see Appendix 3). Some division names have been abbreviated (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 21–23).

(b) Data may be understated for unknown principal offence and overstated for Divisions 8 and 9 (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 53).

(c) Data may be understated for unknown principal offence and overstated for Divisions 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13 and 15 (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 66).

(d) Rate per 100,000 population aged 10 years and over (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 26–28).

(e) Includes Acts intended to cause injury, n.f.d.

(f) Includes Sexual assault and related offences, n.f.d.

(g) Includes Abduction and kidnapping, Deprivation of liberty/false imprisonment and Abduction, harassment and other offences against the person, n.f.d.

(h) Includes Robbery, extortion and related offences, n.f.d.

(i) Includes Receive or handle proceeds of crime, Illegal use of property (except motor vehicles) and Theft and related offences, n.f.d.

(j) South Australian data are overstated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 54–55).

(k) Includes Import or export illicit drugs, Possess and/or use illicit drugs, Other illicit drug offences and Illicit drug offences, n.f.d.

(l) Australian Capital Territory data are understated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 69).

(m) Includes offenders with an unknown principal offence.

3.3 OFFENDERS, Sex by states and territories—2008–09 to 2010–11

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA(a)	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT(b)	Aust. (a) (b)
NUMBER									
Males									
2008–09	82 430	52 767	64 197	28 734	30 280	10 727	6 729	2 451	278 315
2009–10	85 145	60 001	64 972	29 767	r30 457	r10 368	7 388	2 203	r290 301
2010–11	88 561	63 740	60 677	30 585	25 160	10 068	6 673	2 168	287 632
Females									
2008–09	21 813	14 368	19 546	7 521	9 785	3 066	2 179	879	79 157
2009–10	23 496	15 916	20 180	7 888	r10 219	r3 298	2 359	697	r84 053
2010–11	24 563	16 403	19 006	8 215	8 428	3 054	2 157	676	82 502
Persons(c)									
2008–09	104 334	67 213	83 806	36 367	40 370	13 793	8 923	3 330	358 136
2009–10	108 770	76 123	85 192	37 806	r40 859	r13 666	9 753	2 900	r375 069
2010–11	113 281	80 411	79 708	38 947	33 891	13 122	8 833	2 844	371 037
OFFENDER RATE (d)									
Males									
2008–09	2 701.9	2 265.1	3 406.5	4 105.8	3 108.8	5 006.1	6 922.8	1 623.2	2 960.4
2009–10	2 749.6	2 522.5	3 372.5	4 193.6	r3 049.0	r4 799.2	7 425.3	1 433.8	r3 030.4
2010–11	2 824.9	2 640.1	3 098.3	4 267.5	2 466.5	4 621.9	6 633.5	1 384.0	2 959.3
Females									
2008–09	696.3	600.9	1 027.5	1 038.7	1 026.4	1 376.2	2 424.6	568.7	827.1
2009–10	738.5	652.3	1 037.7	1 075.8	r1 047.8	r1 466.6	2 563.4	443.5	r862.2
2010–11	762.4	661.5	960.8	1 110.2	847.1	1 347.7	2 319.0	422.9	833.8
Persons(c)									
2008–09	1 687.3	1 423.8	2 213.2	2 554.0	2 094.6	3 155.8	4 769.8	1 089.7	1 887.7
2009–10	1 732.5	1 579.8	2 200.6	2 619.9	r2 069.7	r3 099.8	5 092.3	933.1	r1 940.5
2010–11	1 782.0	1 643.0	2 024.8	2 673.7	1 681.9	2 952.5	4 562.3	898.6	1 891.7

r revised

(a) South Australian data are overstated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 54–55).

(b) Australian Capital Territory data are understated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 69).

(c) Includes offenders with an unknown sex.

(d) Rate per 100,000 population aged 10 years and over (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 26–28).

3.4 OFFENDERS, Age by states and territories

Age group (years)	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA(a)	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT(b)	Aust. (a) (b)
NUMBER									
10–14	5 550	3 746	4 890	1 351	3 535	620	382	189	20 263
15–19	27 444	18 381	18 641	7 201	7 606	3 143	1 244	912	84 572
20–24	20 573	15 496	16 748	7 008	5 976	2 671	1 477	509	70 458
25–29	14 930	11 015	11 547	5 690	4 456	1 895	1 419	336	51 288
30–34	11 575	8 306	8 038	4 710	3 529	1 292	1 147	261	38 858
35–39	10 420	7 405	6 813	4 236	3 091	1 094	1 008	234	34 301
40–44	8 260	5 808	5 148	3 502	2 329	826	838	152	26 863
45–49	6 022	3 752	3 408	2 428	1 496	593	607	103	18 409
50–54	3 777	2 422	2 086	1 355	895	432	336	67	11 370
55–59	2 182	1 417	1 122	692	505	229	199	35	6 381
60–64	1 358	865	653	392	238	148	92	27	3 773
65 years and over	1 182	914	614	316	232	156	60	19	3 493
Total(c)	113 281	80 411	79 708	38 947	33 891	13 122	8 833	2 844	371 037
Mean age	28.8	28.7	27.6	30.1	27.3	28.3	31.0	26.2	28.5
Median age	25.0	25.0	24.0	28.0	24.0	25.0	29.0	22.0	25.0

PROPORTION (%)									
10–14	4.9	4.7	6.1	3.5	10.4	4.7	4.3	6.6	5.5
15–19	24.2	22.9	23.4	18.5	22.4	24.0	14.1	32.1	22.8
20–24	18.2	19.3	21.0	18.0	17.6	20.4	16.7	17.9	19.0
25–29	13.2	13.7	14.5	14.6	13.1	14.4	16.1	11.8	13.8
30–34	10.2	10.3	10.1	12.1	10.4	9.8	13.0	9.2	10.5
35–39	9.2	9.2	8.5	10.9	9.1	8.3	11.4	8.2	9.2
40–44	7.3	7.2	6.5	9.0	6.9	6.3	9.5	5.3	7.2
45–49	5.3	4.7	4.3	6.2	4.4	4.5	6.9	3.6	5.0
50–54	3.3	3.0	2.6	3.5	2.6	3.3	3.8	2.4	3.1
55–59	1.9	1.8	1.4	1.8	1.5	1.7	2.3	1.2	1.7
60–64	1.2	1.1	0.8	1.0	0.7	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0
65 years and over	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.9
Total(c)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

OFFENDER RATE (d)									
10–14	1 233.0	1 115.5	1 640.5	1 353.6	2 369.9	1 879.5	2 284.3	897.3	1 443.5
15–19	5 752.4	5 054.1	5 935.2	6 694.1	4 845.7	9 049.3	7 431.3	3 765.0	5 656.7
20–24	3 938.1	3 670.6	5 045.9	6 026.6	3 446.6	8 357.6	7 855.1	1 628.6	4 274.9
25–29	2 768.6	2 579.5	3 445.8	5 057.8	2 519.9	6 447.3	6 758.4	1 042.5	3 065.0
30–34	2 285.3	2 099.1	2 625.1	4 591.4	2 186.4	4 571.5	6 070.1	916.2	2 510.2
35–39	2 010.0	1 831.5	2 092.8	3 888.0	1 851.2	3 389.7	5 460.8	858.4	2 140.9
40–44	1 667.2	1 460.0	1 615.5	3 065.3	1 387.5	2 411.0	4 910.9	595.5	1 710.1
45–49	1 191.1	970.0	1 073.8	2 073.4	904.8	1 631.1	3 772.8	410.7	1 172.7
50–54	787.5	665.9	704.0	1 189.6	581.1	1 172.0	2 287.9	282.1	766.7
55–59	505.4	433.7	419.5	658.8	365.3	662.3	1 593.8	166.8	477.2
60–64	340.6	288.5	263.2	397.5	193.4	453.8	961.0	145.3	307.0
65 years and over	114.5	118.6	106.3	121.5	82.3	194.6	458.2	49.9	114.4
Total(c)	1 782.0	1 643.0	2 024.8	2 673.7	1 681.9	2 952.5	4 562.3	898.6	1 891.7

- (a) South Australian data are overstated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 54–55).
 (b) Australian Capital Territory data are understated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 69).

- (c) Includes offenders with an unknown age.
 (d) Rate per 100,000 population (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 26–28).

3.5 OFFENDERS, Sex and number of times proceeded against by police by selected states and territories(a)

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA(b)	Tas.	NT	ACT(c)
NUMBER							
Males							
1	64 425	52 547	41 405	24 915	6 994	4 597	1 650
2	13 058	6 350	10 503	3 007	1 438	1 201	304
3	5 098	2 316	4 093	1 126	593	505	124
4	2 406	1 047	1 937	598	321	194	58
5 or more	3 574	1 480	2 739	939	722	176	32
Total	88 561	63 740	60 677	30 585	10 068	6 673	2 168
Mean	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.8	1.5	1.4
Females							
1	19 083	13 854	13 748	6 802	2 257	1 744	542
2	3 033	1 541	2 942	797	374	259	76
3	1 107	499	1 117	263	182	86	35
4	545	217	498	138	85	33	10
5 or more	795	292	701	215	156	35	13
Total	24 563	16 403	19 006	8 215	3 054	2 157	676
Mean	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.3
Persons(d)							
1	83 649	66 661	55 175	31 864	9 251	6 344	2 192
2	16 098	7 898	13 448	3 804	1 812	1 460	380
3	6 212	2 815	5 210	1 389	775	591	159
4	2 951	1 264	2 435	736	406	227	68
5 or more	4 369	1 772	3 440	1 154	878	211	45
Total	113 281	80 411	79 708	38 947	13 122	8 833	2 844
Mean	1.6	1.3	1.7	1.4	1.8	1.5	1.4
PROPORTION (%)							
Males							
1	72.7	82.4	68.2	81.5	69.5	68.9	76.1
2	14.7	10.0	17.3	9.8	14.3	18.0	14.0
3	5.8	3.6	6.7	3.7	5.9	7.6	5.7
4	2.7	1.6	3.2	2.0	3.2	2.9	2.7
5 or more	4.0	2.3	4.5	3.1	7.2	2.6	1.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Females							
1	77.7	84.5	72.3	82.8	73.9	80.9	80.2
2	12.3	9.4	15.5	9.7	12.2	12.0	11.2
3	4.5	3.0	5.9	3.2	6.0	4.0	5.2
4	2.2	1.3	2.6	1.7	2.8	1.5	1.5
5 or more	3.2	1.8	3.7	2.6	5.1	1.6	1.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Persons(d)							
1	73.8	82.9	69.2	81.8	70.5	71.8	77.1
2	14.2	9.8	16.9	9.8	13.8	16.5	13.4
3	5.5	3.5	6.5	3.6	5.9	6.7	5.6
4	2.6	1.6	3.1	1.9	3.1	2.6	2.4
5 or more	3.9	2.2	4.3	3.0	6.7	2.4	1.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

- (a) Excludes Western Australia (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 56).
 (b) South Australian data are overstated (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 54–55).
 (c) Australian Capital Territory data are understated (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 69).
 (d) Includes offenders with an unknown sex.

3.6**OFFENDERS, Number of times proceeded against by police by selected states and territories(a)—2008–09 to 2010–11**

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA(b)	Tas.	NT	ACT(c)
NUMBER							
2008–09							
1	77 288	53 171	58 157	28 745	9 786	6 153	2 590
2	15 238	8 058	14 252	3 973	1 878	1 591	421
3	5 761	2 850	5 492	1 669	783	633	167
4	2 688	1 361	2 636	797	404	297	67
5 or more	3 359	1 773	3 269	1 183	942	249	85
Total	104 334	67 213	83 806	36 367	13 793	8 923	3 330
Mean	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.4
2009–10							
1	81 571	60 440	58 115	30 594	r9 566	6 940	2 260
2	15 451	9 230	14 779	3 805	r1 913	1 659	377
3	5 682	3 132	5 811	1 574	r834	626	139
4	2 635	1 429	2 746	728	r428	292	64
5 or more	3 431	1 892	3 741	1 105	r926	236	60
Total	108 770	76 123	85 192	37 806	r13 667	9 753	2 900
Mean	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.4	r1.8	1.5	1.4
2010–11							
1	83 649	66 661	55 175	31 864	9 251	6 344	2 192
2	16 098	7 898	13 448	3 804	1 812	1 460	380
3	6 212	2 815	5 210	1 389	775	591	159
4	2 951	1 265	2 435	736	406	227	68
5 or more	4 371	1 772	3 440	1 154	878	211	45
Total	113 281	80 411	79 708	38 947	13 122	8 833	2 844
Mean	1.6	1.3	1.7	1.4	1.8	1.5	1.4
PROPORTION (%)							
2008–09							
1	74.1	79.1	69.4	79.0	70.9	69.0	77.8
2	14.6	12.0	17.0	10.9	13.6	17.8	12.6
3	5.5	4.2	6.6	4.6	5.7	7.1	5.0
4	2.6	2.0	3.1	2.2	2.9	3.3	2.0
5 or more	3.2	2.6	3.9	3.3	6.8	2.8	2.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2009–10							
1	75.0	79.4	68.2	80.9	r70.0	71.2	77.9
2	14.2	12.1	17.3	10.1	r14.0	17.0	13.0
3	5.2	4.1	6.8	4.2	r6.1	6.4	4.8
4	2.4	1.9	3.2	1.9	r3.1	3.0	2.2
5 or more	3.2	2.5	4.4	2.9	r6.8	2.4	2.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	r100.0	100.0	100.0
2010–11							
1	73.8	82.9	69.2	81.8	70.5	71.8	77.1
2	14.2	9.8	16.9	9.8	13.8	16.5	13.4
3	5.5	3.5	6.5	3.6	5.9	6.7	5.6
4	2.6	1.6	3.1	1.9	3.1	2.6	2.4
5 or more	3.9	2.2	4.3	3.0	6.7	2.4	1.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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(a) Excludes Western Australia (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 56).

(b) South Australian data are overstated (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 54–55).

(c) Australian Capital Territory data are understated (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 69).

3.7 YOUTH OFFENDERS(a), Age by states and territories—2008–09 to 2010–11

Age (years)	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA(b)	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT(c)	Aust.(b)(c)
NUMBER									
2008–09									
10	115	141	176	73	248	31	6	4	794
11	255	216	358	116	348	63	30	9	1 395
12	529	516	636	194	580	104	97	31	2 687
13	1 316	1 135	1 548	413	1 155	181	150	85	5 983
14	2 622	2 277	2 521	698	1 744	343	209	144	10 558
15	3 639	2 964	3 164	1 019	1 907	434	265	196	13 588
16	4 612	3 584	3 610	1 286	1 860	621	308	235	16 116
17	5 478	3 757	4 110	1 690	1 882	686	327	262	18 192
18	5 577	3 476	4 769	1 867	1 928	875	303	197	18 992
19	5 115	3 227	4 439	1 710	1 725	713	306	183	17 418
Youth offenders	29 258	21 293	25 331	9 066	13 377	4 051	2 001	1 346	105 723
<i>All offenders(d)</i>	<i>104 334</i>	<i>67 213</i>	<i>83 806</i>	<i>36 367</i>	<i>40 370</i>	<i>13 793</i>	<i>8 923</i>	<i>3 330</i>	<i>358 136</i>
2009–10									
10	158	104	205	48	r302	r31	21	3	r872
11	299	234	391	105	r373	r49	46	10	r1 507
12	714	522	724	178	r573	r119	69	22	r2 921
13	1 489	1 183	1 624	421	r1 131	r187	132	61	r6 228
14	2 996	2 077	2 685	680	r1 693	r294	232	123	r10 780
15	4 181	2 937	3 129	946	r2 026	r457	289	148	r14 113
16	5 080	3 644	3 551	1 219	r2 073	r603	343	212	r16 725
17	5 824	3 855	4 359	1 574	r2 042	r702	357	186	r18 899
18	5 676	3 922	4 631	1 768	r1 865	r868	332	187	r19 249
19	5 296	3 798	4 536	1 849	r1 869	r796	352	148	r18 644
Youth offenders	31 713	22 276	25 835	8 788	r13 947	r4 106	2 173	1 100	r109 938
<i>All offenders(d)</i>	<i>108 770</i>	<i>76 123</i>	<i>85 192</i>	<i>37 806</i>	<i>r40 859</i>	<i>r13 667</i>	<i>9 753</i>	<i>2 900</i>	<i>r375 070</i>
2010–11									
10	111	96	170	57	282	22	12	—	750
11	263	221	352	102	357	56	27	9	1 387
12	650	508	716	184	503	85	68	15	2 729
13	1 539	1 028	1 462	360	932	171	119	54	5 665
14	2 987	1 893	2 190	648	1 461	286	156	110	9 731
15	4 458	2 746	2 967	965	1 576	371	193	165	13 441
16	5 509	3 556	3 254	1 236	1 529	562	199	242	16 087
17	6 029	3 847	3 895	1 521	1 555	624	255	221	17 947
18	5 969	4 255	4 428	1 863	1 544	860	297	145	19 361
19	5 479	3 977	4 097	1 616	1 402	726	300	139	17 736
Youth offenders	32 994	22 127	23 531	8 552	11 141	3 763	1 626	1 100	104 834
<i>All offenders(d)</i>	<i>113 281</i>	<i>80 411</i>	<i>79 708</i>	<i>38 947</i>	<i>33 891</i>	<i>13 122</i>	<i>8 833</i>	<i>2 844</i>	<i>371 037</i>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

r revised

(a) Persons aged 10 to 19 years.

(b) South Australian data are overstated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 54–55).

(c) Australian Capital Territory data are understated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 69).

(d) Includes offenders with an unknown age.

3.7

YOUTH OFFENDERS(a), Age by states and territories—2008–09 to 2010–11

continued

Age (years)	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA(b)	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT(c)	Aust.(b)(c)
OFFENDER RATE (d)									
2008–09									
10	129.4	214.2	303.4	371.0	853.6	476.2	176.8	96.2	288.2
11	284.8	326.0	611.7	586.8	1 197.3	961.7	888.9	214.1	503.1
12	587.6	769.0	1 079.2	962.1	1 975.8	1 547.4	2 922.6	736.7	960.2
13	1 444.3	1 665.6	2 582.9	2 003.4	3 878.8	2 625.9	4 468.3	1 981.8	2 105.8
14	2 846.7	3 297.4	4 155.3	3 383.4	5 785.6	4 893.7	6 310.4	3 275.7	3 674.6
15	3 927.9	4 271.1	5 198.5	4 919.9	6 319.8	6 253.6	7 969.9	4 466.7	4 710.8
16	4 911.0	5 114.0	5 890.8	6 063.2	6 139.0	8 975.3	9 221.6	5 229.2	5 527.9
17	5 720.6	5 224.1	6 682.2	7 846.2	6 118.3	9 755.4	9 843.5	5 515.8	6 133.8
18	5 677.0	4 637.8	7 724.7	8 503.0	6 110.4	12 507.1	8 919.6	3 823.0	6 247.7
19	5 141.9	4 173.7	7 202.4	7 647.9	5 363.0	10 614.9	9 120.7	3 269.0	5 643.8
Youth offenders	3 140.2	3 041.6	4 200.2	4 345.5	4 424.4	5 932.2	5 974.0	2 949.3	3 654.1
<i>All offenders</i> (e)	<i>1 687.3</i>	<i>1 423.8</i>	<i>2 213.2</i>	<i>2 554.0</i>	<i>2 094.6</i>	<i>3 155.8</i>	<i>4 769.8</i>	<i>1 089.7</i>	<i>1 887.7</i>
2009–10									
10	176.5	156.6	350.2	243.0	r1 029.7	r472.1	623.0	71.8	r314.0
11	335.0	352.3	664.3	529.2	r1 261.9	r749.6	1 359.7	238.4	r542.0
12	793.6	780.8	1 221.3	893.5	r1 937.4	r1 808.8	2 052.3	520.1	r1 044.1
13	1 645.7	1 748.7	2 718.5	2 075.1	r3 792.1	r2 768.7	3 983.1	1 441.4	r2 206.3
14	3 271.0	3 020.7	4 419.2	3 280.9	r5 599.8	r4 250.4	6 890.4	2 845.9	r3 760.4
15	4 506.7	4 200.6	5 087.1	4 550.3	r6 619.0	r6 513.7	8 720.6	3 337.8	r4 860.5
16	5 424.4	5 161.5	5 748.3	5 812.0	r6 760.4	r8 666.3	10 300.3	4 727.9	r5 719.2
17	6 116.2	5 371.3	7 007.8	7 305.0	r6 615.5	r10 110.9	10 593.5	3 974.4	r6 371.9
18	5 804.6	5 252.3	7 367.9	8 034.2	r5 904.7	r12 396.5	9 773.3	3 686.2	r6 324.1
19	5 227.0	4 812.5	7 084.5	8 142.1	r5 714.9	r11 517.9	9 971.7	2 656.1	r5 905.7
Youth offenders	3 404.3	3 173.3	4 238.4	4 213.6	r4 573.5	r6 021.9	6 440.8	2 422.9	r3 785.9
<i>All offenders</i> (e)	<i>1 732.5</i>	<i>1 579.8</i>	<i>2 200.6</i>	<i>2 619.9</i>	<i>r2 069.7</i>	<i>r3 099.8</i>	<i>5 092.3</i>	<i>933.1</i>	<i>r1 940.5</i>
2010–11									
10	123.6	144.6	286.4	292.7	961.1	343.1	340.9	—	269.4
11	293.0	330.2	595.3	513.0	1 199.3	848.7	811.5	214.3	496.1
12	726.2	759.2	1 204.4	922.1	1 678.7	1 292.2	2 047.0	355.7	974.9
13	1 705.2	1 526.4	2 442.7	1 795.8	3 114.0	2 583.5	3 611.5	1 273.0	2 011.8
14	3 288.7	2 773.7	3 632.3	3 168.9	4 844.2	4 218.3	4 786.7	2 580.3	3 423.1
15	4 837.2	3 944.5	4 834.0	4 611.7	5 146.6	5 342.0	5 813.3	3 773.2	4 645.4
16	5 878.0	4 999.9	5 224.8	5 871.2	4 922.9	7 992.0	6 059.7	5 308.2	5 469.7
17	6 350.8	5 333.2	6 220.0	7 148.6	4 988.8	8 990.1	7 729.6	4 689.2	6 041.0
18	6 171.4	5 771.4	6 996.4	8 515.8	4 892.3	12 485.5	8 826.2	2 879.3	6 401.1
19	5 503.8	5 158.9	6 351.3	7 200.8	4 306.8	10 482.2	8 640.6	2 508.1	5 683.1
Youth offenders	3 558.4	3 163.3	3 844.0	4 123.8	3 639.4	5 556.7	4 859.1	2 429.0	3 616.4
<i>All offenders</i> (e)	<i>1 782.0</i>	<i>1 643.0</i>	<i>2 024.8</i>	<i>2 673.7</i>	<i>1 681.9</i>	<i>2 952.5</i>	<i>4 562.3</i>	<i>898.6</i>	<i>1 891.7</i>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

r revised

(a) Persons aged 10 to 19 years.

(b) South Australian data are overstated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 54–55).

(c) Australian Capital Territory data are understated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 69).

(d) Rate per 100,000 population (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 26–28).

(e) Includes offenders with an unknown age.

3.8 YOUTH OFFENDERS(a), Principal offence by states and territories(b)

Principal offence NSW Vic. Qld(c) SA WA Tas. NT(d) ACT Aust.(c)(d)

NUMBER

Homicide	48	8	7	15	8	4	—	3	93
Acts intended to cause injury	6 129	3 105	2 908	1 318	2 201	591	235	186	16 673
Sexual assault	169	216	480	135	162	29	30	3	1 224
Dangerous/negligent acts	69	221	194	21	15	—	10	7	537
Abduction/harassment	186	123	9	33	265	5	21	6	648
Robbery/extortion	816	256	368	155	349	44	17	25	2 030
Unlawful entry with intent	1 551	1 322	2 396	629	1 464	182	191	100	7 835
Theft	10 768	6 616	5 903	1 304	2 457	622	267	284	28 221
Fraud/deception	391	272	314	64	323	42	8	16	1 430
Illicit drug offences(e)	2 101	975	3 031	1 881	939	339	98	61	9 425
Prohibited/regulated weapons	244	562	499	305	229	46	45	52	1 982
Property damage	2 384	1 674	1 556	614	1 123	264	63	77	7 755
Public order offences(f)(e)	4 822	3 882	4 361	1 716	1 407	1 389	330	239	18 146
Offences against justice(e)	936	246	768	346	188	116	38	40	2 678
Miscellaneous offences	2 380	2 649	—	16	9	89	5	—	5 148
Youth offenders(g)	32 994	22 127	23 530	8 552	11 142	3 762	1 626	1 099	104 832
All offenders(g)	113 281	80 411	79 708	38 947	33 891	13 122	8 833	2 844	371 037

OFFENDER RATE(h)

Homicide	5.2	1.1	1.1	7.2	2.6	5.9	—	6.6	3.2
Acts intended to cause injury	661.0	443.9	475.0	635.5	719.0	872.7	702.3	410.7	575.2
Sexual assault	18.2	30.9	78.4	65.1	52.9	42.8	89.7	6.6	42.2
Dangerous/negligent acts	7.4	31.6	31.7	10.1	4.9	—	29.9	15.5	18.5
Abduction/harassment	20.1	17.6	1.5	15.9	86.6	7.4	62.8	13.2	22.4
Robbery/extortion	88.0	36.6	60.1	74.7	114.0	65.0	50.8	55.2	70.0
Unlawful entry with intent	167.3	189.0	391.4	303.3	478.2	268.8	570.8	220.8	270.3
Theft	1 161.3	945.8	964.3	628.8	802.6	918.5	797.9	627.1	973.5
Fraud/deception	42.2	38.9	51.3	30.9	105.5	62.0	23.9	35.3	49.3
Illicit drug offences(e)	226.6	139.4	495.1	907.0	306.7	500.6	292.9	134.7	325.1
Prohibited/regulated weapons	26.3	80.3	81.5	147.1	74.8	67.9	134.5	114.8	68.4
Property damage	257.1	239.3	254.2	296.1	366.8	389.8	188.3	170.0	267.5
Public order offences(f)(e)	520.1	555.0	712.4	827.5	459.6	2 051.1	986.2	527.8	626.0
Offences against justice(e)	100.9	35.2	125.5	166.8	61.4	171.3	113.6	88.3	92.4
Miscellaneous offences	256.7	378.7	—	7.7	2.9	131.4	14.9	—	177.6
Youth offenders(g)	3 558.4	3 163.3	3 843.8	4 123.8	3 639.7	5 555.2	4 859.1	2 426.8	3 616.3
All offenders(g)	1 782.0	1 643.0	2 024.8	2 673.7	1 681.9	2 952.5	4 562.3	898.6	1 891.7

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Persons aged 10 to 19 years.

(b) Excludes Division 14, Subdivision 041 and Group 1523 of the ANZSOC (see Appendix 3). Some division names have been abbreviated (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 21–23).

(c) Data may be understated for unknown principal offence and overstated for Divisions 8 and 9 (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 53).

(d) Data may be understated for unknown principal offence and overstated for Divisions 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13 and 15 (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 66).

(e) South Australian data are overstated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 54–55).

(f) Australian Capital Territory data are understated and impact on Australian data (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 69).

(g) Includes offenders with an unknown principal offence.

(h) Rate per 100,000 population aged 10 years and over (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 26–28).

3.9**OFFENDER RATE (a), Crude and age standardised—selected states and territories—2008–09 to 2010–11**

	NSW	Qld	SA(b)	NT
2008–09				
Crude rate				
Males	2 701.9	3 406.5	4 105.8	6 922.8
Females	696.3	1 027.5	1 038.7	2 424.6
Indigenous(c)(d)	7 643.4	10 858.8	14 403.7	8 457.6
Non-Indigenous(e)(d)	1 019.2	1 655.5	1 323.0	1 032.2
Ratio(f)(d)	7.5	6.6	10.9	8.2
Age standardised rate(g)				
Indigenous(c)(d)	6 299.1	8 896.4	11 873.0	6 893.2
Non-Indigenous(e)(d)	1 057.0	1 678.4	1 430.6	995.6
Ratio(f)(d)	6.0	5.3	8.3	6.9
All offenders(h)	1 687.3	2 213.2	2 554.0	4 769.8
2009–10				
Crude rate				
Males	2 749.6	3 372.5	4 193.6	7 425.3
Females	738.5	1 037.7	1 075.8	2 563.4
Indigenous(c)(d)	7 536.3	11 395.0	14 572.9	7 987.0
Non-Indigenous(e)(d)	1 052.5	1 640.1	1 326.0	1 059.9
Ratio(f)(d)	7.2	6.9	11.0	7.5
Age standardised rate(g)				
Indigenous(c)(d)	6 147.3	9 343.6	12 086.6	6 428.0
Non-Indigenous(e)(d)	1 095.8	1 666.0	1 434.0	1 021.7
Ratio(f)(d)	5.6	5.6	8.4	6.3
All offenders(h)	1 732.5	2 200.6	2 619.9	5 092.3
2010–11				
Crude rate				
Males	2 824.9	3 098.3	4 267.5	6 633.5
Females	762.4	960.8	1 110.2	2 319.0
Indigenous(c)(d)	7 238.1	10 471.7	13 694.5	7 090.9
Non-Indigenous(e)(d)	1 013.9	1 447.9	1 269.4	957.1
Ratio(f)(d)	7.1	7.2	10.8	7.4
Age standardised rate(g)				
Indigenous(c)(d)	5 948.4	8 530.4	11 585.0	5 931.0
Non-Indigenous(e)(d)	1 063.3	1 479.1	1 381.0	925.9
Ratio(f)(d)	5.6	5.8	8.4	6.4
All offenders(h)	1 782.0	2 024.8	2 673.7	4 562.3

- (a) Rate per 100,000 population aged 10 years and over (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 26–28).
- (b) South Australian data are overstated (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 54–55).
- (c) Rates calculated using experimental projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population for 2010 based on the 2006 Census of Population and Housing (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 29).
- (d) Excludes offenders with a penalty notice as their principal method of proceeding (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 39–42).
- (e) Rates calculated using 2010 preliminary ERP based on the 2006 Census of Population and Housing, less the experimental projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 31).
- (f) The ratio of Indigenous to non-Indigenous offender rates is calculated by dividing the Indigenous rate by the non-Indigenous rate.
- (g) For a definition of age standardised offender rates see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 32–37.
- (h) Includes offenders with an unknown sex.

3.10 SELECTED OFFENDERS(a), Principal offence and Indigenous status by selected states and territories(b)

<i>Principal offence</i>	NUMBER				OFFENDER RATE(c)			
	NSW	Qld(d)	SA	NT(e)	NSW	Qld(d)	SA	NT(e)
INDIGENOUS (f)								
Homicide	37	19	16	20	28.8	15.3	66.6	36.5
Acts intended to cause injury	4 485	2 470	1 276	1 650	3 490.3	1 985.3	5 312.9	3 007.7
Sexual assault	110	224	53	87	85.6	180.0	220.7	158.6
Dangerous or negligent acts	5	87	13	27	3.9	69.9	54.1	49.2
Abduction/harassment	102	3	23	43	79.4	2.4	95.8	78.4
Robbery/extortion	281	162	68	25	218.7	130.2	283.1	45.6
Unlawful entry with intent	767	1 334	297	210	596.9	1 072.2	1 236.6	382.8
Theft	1 107	1 719	423	240	861.5	1 381.7	1 761.3	437.5
Fraud/deception	134	172	30	24	104.3	138.3	124.9	43.7
Illicit drug offences(g)	625	1 355	67	300	486.4	1 089.1	279.0	546.9
Prohibited/regulated weapons	77	215	160	189	59.9	172.8	666.2	344.5
Property damage	594	738	246	122	462.3	593.2	1 024.3	222.4
Public order offences	619	2 999	475	252	481.7	2 410.5	1 977.8	459.4
Offences against justice	296	1 325	127	263	230.4	1 065.0	528.8	479.4
Miscellaneous offences	62	4	15	10	48.2	3.2	62.5	18.2
Total(h)	9 301	13 028	3 289	3 890	7 238.1	10 471.7	13 694.5	7 090.9
NON-INDIGENOUS (i)								
Homicide	208	64	53	3	3.3	1.7	3.7	2.2
Acts intended to cause injury	22 574	6 126	4 888	298	362.4	160.7	341.2	214.8
Sexual assault	1 171	1 126	577	50	18.8	29.5	40.3	36.0
Dangerous or negligent acts	79	496	61	16	1.3	13.0	4.3	11.5
Abduction/harassment	714	30	202	19	11.5	0.8	14.1	13.7
Robbery/extortion	1 061	446	248	9	17.0	11.7	17.3	6.5
Unlawful entry with intent	1 971	2 438	925	26	31.6	64.0	64.6	18.7
Theft	8 807	9 980	3 196	135	141.4	261.8	223.1	97.3
Fraud/deception	2 050	1 507	430	26	32.9	39.5	30.0	18.7
Illicit drug offences(g)	11 552	12 262	2 061	255	185.5	321.7	143.9	183.8
Prohibited/regulated weapons	1 015	1 472	1 124	77	16.3	38.6	78.5	55.5
Property damage	3 813	2 765	1 163	48	61.2	72.5	81.2	34.6
Public order offences	4 638	8 926	2 134	91	74.5	234.1	149.0	65.6
Offences against justice	2 068	4 905	926	109	33.2	128.7	64.6	78.6
Miscellaneous offences	1 432	389	199	43	23.0	10.2	13.9	31.0
Total(h)	63 153	55 197	18 187	1 329	1 013.9	1 447.9	1 269.4	957.8

- (a) Excludes offenders with a penalty notice as their principal method of proceeding (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 39–42).
- (b) Excludes Division 14, Subdivision 041 and Group 1523 of the ANZSOC (see Appendix 3). Some division names have been abbreviated (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 21–23).
- (c) Crude rate per 100,000 population aged 10 years and over (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 26–28).
- (d) Data may be understated for unknown principal offence and overstated for Divisions 8 and 9 (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 53).
- (e) Data may be understated for unknown principal offence and overstated for Divisions 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13 and 15 (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 66).
- (f) Crude rates calculated using experimental projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population for 2010 based on the 2006 Census of Population and Housing (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 29).
- (g) South Australian data are overstated (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 54–55).
- (h) Includes offenders with an unknown principal offence.
- (i) Crude rates calculated using 2010 preliminary ERP based on the 2006 Census of Population and Housing, less the experimental projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 31).

3.10 SELECTED OFFENDERS(a), Principal offence and Indigenous status by selected states and territories(b) *continued*

<i>Principal offence</i>	NUMBER				OFFENDER RATE(c)			
	NSW	Qld(d)	SA	NT(e)	NSW	Qld(d)	SA	NT(e)
NOT STATED								
Homicide	77	16	—	—	..	..	..	..
Acts intended to cause injury	1 327	822	125	126	..	..	..	..
Sexual assault	73	166	12	7	..	..	..	..
Dangerous or negligent acts	5	74	—	3	..	..	..	..
Abduction/harassment	59	9	8	4	..	..	..	..
Robbery/extortion	23	75	9	—	..	..	..	..
Unlawful entry with intent	209	300	22	4	..	..	..	..
Theft	467	996	60	35	..	..	..	..
Fraud/deception	203	156	8	—	..	..	..	..
Illicit drug offences(f)	368	1 206	2 580	5	..	..	..	..
Prohibited/regulated weapons	62	144	36	5	..	..	..	..
Property damage	265	337	22	3	..	..	..	..
Public order offences	238	967	150	11	..	..	..	..
Offences against justice	355	505	25	17	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous offences	61	62	—	—	..	..	..	..
Total(g)	3 792	6 090	3 057	242	..	..	..	..
TOTAL								
Homicide	322	99	69	23	5.1	2.5	4.7	11.9
Acts intended to cause injury	28 386	9 418	6 289	2 074	446.5	239.2	431.7	1 071.2
Sexual assault	1 354	1 516	642	144	21.3	38.5	44.1	74.4
Dangerous or negligent acts	89	657	74	46	1.4	16.7	5.1	23.8
Abduction/harassment	875	42	233	66	13.8	1.1	16.0	34.1
Robbery/extortion	1 365	683	325	34	21.5	17.4	22.3	17.6
Unlawful entry with intent	2 947	4 072	1 244	240	46.4	103.4	85.4	124.0
Theft	10 381	12 695	3 679	410	163.3	322.5	252.6	211.8
Fraud/deception	2 387	1 835	468	50	37.5	46.6	32.1	25.8
Illicit drug offences(f)	12 545	14 823	4 708	560	197.3	376.6	323.2	289.2
Prohibited/regulated weapons	1 154	1 831	1 320	271	18.2	46.5	90.6	140.0
Property damage	4 672	3 840	1 431	173	73.5	97.5	98.2	89.4
Public order offences	5 495	12 892	2 759	354	86.4	327.5	189.4	182.8
Offences against justice	2 719	6 735	1 078	389	42.8	171.1	74.0	200.9
Miscellaneous offences	1 555	455	214	53	24.5	11.6	14.7	27.4
Total(g)	76 246	74 315	24 533	5 461	1 199.4	1 887.8	1 684.2	2 820.6

.. not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Excludes offenders with a penalty notice as their principal method of proceeding (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 39–42).

(b) Excludes Division 14, Subdivision 041 and Group 1523 of the ANZSOC (see Appendix 3). Some division names have been abbreviated (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 21–23).

(c) Crude rate per 100,000 population aged 10 years and over (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 26–28).

(d) Data may be understated for unknown principal offence and overstated for Divisions 8 and 9 (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 53).

(e) Data may be understated for unknown principal offence and overstated for Divisions 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13 and 15 (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 66).

(f) South Australian data are overstated (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 54–55).

(g) Includes offenders with an unknown principal offence.

3.11

SELECTED OFFENDERS (a), Age and Indigenous status by selected states and territories

Age group (years)	NUMBER				OFFENDER RATE (b)			
	NSW	Qld	SA(c)	NT	NSW	Qld	SA(c)	NT
INDIGENOUS (d)								
10–14	1 069	1 256	315	294	5 590.4	6 549.2	8 828.5	3 936.8
15–19	2 357	3 139	654	621	12 089.0	16 796.9	18 469.4	8 662.3
20–24	1 479	2 263	536	678	9 400.0	14 722.5	17 070.1	9 342.7
25–29	1 187	1 759	485	645	9 639.4	14 291.5	19 755.6	10 767.9
30–34	955	1 321	396	534	9 781.8	12 769.5	20 401.9	10 206.4
35–39	858	1 261	347	413	8 716.0	12 222.5	18 101.2	8 346.8
40–44	660	909	236	331	6 862.8	9 378.9	12 882.1	7 545.0
45–49	399	578	169	198	4 551.2	7 119.1	10 569.1	5 626.6
50–54	201	323	89	87	2 734.7	4 974.6	6 931.5	3 026.1
55–59	74	134	35	54	1 287.4	2 626.9	3 500.0	2 420.4
60–64	41	56	18	22	960.9	1 530.9	2 769.2	1 482.5
65 years and over	23	35	12	18	355.1	680.7	1 100.9	782.9
Total (e)	9 303	13 034	3 292	3 895	7 239.7	10 476.5	13 707.0	7 100.0
Mean age	26.3	26.8	27.8	28.8	..	..	..	..
Median age	24.0	24.0	26.0	27.0	..	..	..	..
NON-INDIGENOUS (f)								
10–14	3 742	3 292	889	58	868.2	1 180.3	923.7	626.7
15–19	14 598	12 867	3 587	262	3 190.2	4 356.0	3 448.0	2 737.4
20–24	9 875	11 426	2 886	185	1 949.0	3 609.6	2 550.7	1 602.3
25–29	7 921	7 935	2 499	185	1 503.2	2 458.2	2 270.9	1 232.8
30–34	6 726	5 569	2 024	155	1 354.0	1 882.4	2 011.1	1 134.4
35–39	6 390	4 708	1 917	152	1 256.4	1 493.5	1 791.0	1 125.0
40–44	5 095	3 597	1 548	105	1 048.7	1 164.2	1 377.1	828.3
45–49	3 671	2 419	1 188	89	738.9	782.2	1 028.5	708.0
50–54	2 315	1 505	705	57	490.2	519.3	626.0	482.6
55–59	1 327	851	395	39	311.5	324.4	379.7	380.3
60–64	790	512	294	25	200.3	209.5	300.1	309.1
65 years and over	700	520	256	14	68.3	90.8	98.8	129.7
Total (e)	63 156	55 201	18 188	1 326	1 014.0	1 448.0	1 269.5	955.7
Mean age	29.4	27.8	30.5	31.0	..	..	..	..
Median age	27.0	25.0	28.0	29.0	..	..	..	..

.. not applicable

- (a) Excludes offenders with a penalty notice as their principal method of proceeding (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 39–42).
- (b) Crude rate per 100,000 population (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 26–28).
- (c) South Australian data are overstated (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 54–55).

- (d) Crude rates are calculated using experimental projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population for 2010 based on the 2006 Census of Population and Housing (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 29).
- (e) Includes offenders with an unknown age.
- (f) Crude rates are calculated using 2010 preliminary ERP based on the 2006 Census of Population and Housing, less the experimental projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 31).

3.11**SELECTED OFFENDERS(a), Age and Indigenous status by selected states and territories** *continued*

Age group (years)	NUMBER				OFFENDER RATE(b)			
	NSW	Qld	SA(c)	NT	NSW	Qld	SA(c)	NT
NOT STATED								
10–14	259	338	144	26	..	..	..	..
15–19	853	1 278	906	42	..	..	..	..
20–24	600	1 263	376	31	..	..	..	..
25–29	484	886	441	42	..	..	..	..
30–34	421	655	385	25	..	..	..	..
35–39	347	526	314	26	..	..	..	..
40–44	333	438	268	23	..	..	..	..
45–49	216	291	136	16	..	..	..	..
50–54	117	183	54	6	..	..	..	..
55–59	65	115	23	3	..	..	..	..
60–64	49	57	6	3	..	..	..	..
65 years and over	48	65	—	—	..	..	..	..
Total(d)	3 792	6 095	3 053	243	..	..	..	..
Mean age	29.2	28.6	27.1	28.7	..	..	..	..
Median age	26.0	25.0	26.0	27.0	..	..	..	..
TOTAL								
10–14	5 070	4 886	1 348	378	1 126.3	1 639.2	1 350.6	2 260.4
15–19	17 808	17 284	5 147	925	3 732.7	5 503.1	4 784.7	5 525.7
20–24	11 954	14 952	3 798	894	2 288.3	4 504.8	3 266.1	4 754.6
25–29	9 592	10 580	3 425	872	1 778.7	3 157.2	3 044.5	4 153.2
30–34	8 102	7 545	2 805	714	1 599.6	2 464.1	2 734.4	3 778.6
35–39	7 595	6 495	2 578	591	1 465.0	1 995.1	2 366.2	3 201.7
40–44	6 088	4 944	2 052	459	1 228.8	1 551.5	1 796.1	2 689.9
45–49	4 286	3 288	1 493	303	847.7	1 036.0	1 274.9	1 883.3
50–54	2 633	2 011	848	150	549.0	678.7	744.5	1 021.4
55–59	1 466	1 100	453	96	339.5	411.3	431.3	768.9
60–64	880	625	318	50	220.7	251.9	322.5	522.3
65 years and over	771	620	268	32	74.7	107.3	103.0	244.4
Total(d)	76 251	74 330	24 533	5 464	1 199.5	1 888.2	1 684.2	2 822.2
Mean age	29.0	27.7	29.7	29.3	..	..	..	..
Median age	26.0	25.0	27.0	27.0	..	..	..	..

.. not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Excludes offenders with a penalty notice as their principal method of proceeding (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 39–42).

(b) Crude rate per 100,000 population (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 26–28).

(c) South Australian data are overstated (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 54–55).

(d) Includes offenders with an unknown age.

3.12 SELECTED OFFENDERS(a), Number of times proceeded against by police by Indigenous status—selected states and territories—2008–09 to 2010–11

	2008–09				2009–10				2010–11			
	NSW	Qld	SA(b)	NT	NSW	Qld	SA(b)	NT	NSW	Qld	SA(b)	NT
INDIGENOUS												
Number												
1	4 990	6 711	1 720	2 503	5 138	6 940	1 775	2 472	4 879	6 700	1 796	2 221
2	2 062	2 690	661	1 034	2 002	2 988	725	981	1 924	2 766	648	886
3	1 007	1 361	364	455	1 013	1 568	359	434	1 051	1 426	324	436
4	573	750	208	241	556	838	195	206	566	781	174	174
5 or more	763	1 228	343	208	763	1 436	367	187	881	1 355	347	173
Total	9 395	12 740	3 296	4 441	9 472	13 770	3 421	4 280	9 301	13 028	3 289	3 890
Mean	2.1	2.2	2.2	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.3	1.8	2.2	2.3	2.2	1.8
Proportion (%)												
1	53.1	52.7	52.2	56.4	54.2	50.4	51.9	57.8	52.5	51.4	54.6	57.1
2	21.9	21.1	20.1	23.3	21.1	21.7	21.2	22.9	20.7	21.2	19.7	22.8
3	10.7	10.7	11.0	10.2	10.7	11.4	10.5	10.1	11.3	10.9	9.9	11.2
4	6.1	5.9	6.3	5.4	5.9	6.1	5.7	4.8	6.1	6.0	5.3	4.5
5 or more	8.1	9.6	10.4	4.7	8.1	10.4	10.7	4.4	9.5	10.4	10.6	4.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
NON-INDIGENOUS												
Number												
1	44 589	43 697	12 955	1 031	47 539	43 669	13 638	1 111	45 614	38 989	13 092	1 006
2	9 766	9 988	3 005	215	9 807	10 252	2 814	203	9 648	9 384	2 802	211
3	3 655	3 614	1 230	85	3 564	3 787	1 144	75	3 612	3 422	980	60
4	1 671	1 657	551	32	1 652	1 715	511	41	1 690	1 494	538	27
5 or more	2 090	1 790	794	26	2 191	2 087	717	32	2 589	1 908	775	24
Total	61 771	60 746	18 535	1 389	64 753	61 510	18 824	1 462	63 153	55 197	18 187	1 328
Mean	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4
Proportion (%)												
1	72.2	71.9	69.9	74.2	73.4	71.0	72.5	76.0	72.2	70.6	72.0	75.8
2	15.8	16.4	16.2	15.5	15.1	16.7	14.9	13.9	15.3	17.0	15.4	15.9
3	5.9	5.9	6.6	6.1	5.5	6.2	6.1	5.1	5.7	6.2	5.4	4.5
4	2.7	2.7	3.0	2.3	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	3.0	2.0
5 or more	3.4	2.9	4.3	1.9	3.4	3.4	3.8	2.2	4.1	3.5	4.3	1.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Excludes offenders with a penalty notice as their principal method of proceeding (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 39–42).

(b) South Australian data are overstated (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 54–55).

3.12**SELECTED OFFENDERS(a), Number of times proceeded against by police by Indigenous status—selected states and territories—2008–09 to 2010–11***continued*

	2008–09				2009–10				2010–11			
	NSW	Qld	SA(b)	NT	NSW	Qld	SA(b)	NT	NSW	Qld	SA(b)	NT
NOT STATED												
Number												
1	2 830	7 279	2 378	47	3 063	6 209	2 240	179	2 864	4 559	2 566	169
2	523	1 540	305	25	560	1 418	262	70	567	918	353	48
3	163	512	75	4	174	433	71	24	200	306	85	14
4	80	226	37	9	68	189	21	23	64	140	24	6
5 or more	69	247	46	—	77	217	21	9	97	167	32	5
Total	3 665	9 804	2 841	87	3 942	8 466	2 615	305	3 792	6 090	3 060	242
Mean	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.5
Proportion (%)												
1	77.2	74.2	83.7	54.0	77.7	73.3	85.7	58.7	75.5	74.9	83.9	69.8
2	14.3	15.7	10.7	28.7	14.2	16.7	10.0	23.0	15.0	15.1	11.5	19.8
3	4.4	5.2	2.6	4.6	4.4	5.1	2.7	7.9	5.3	5.0	2.8	5.8
4	2.2	2.3	1.3	10.3	1.7	2.2	0.8	7.5	1.7	2.3	0.8	2.5
5 or more	1.9	2.5	1.6	—	2.0	2.6	0.8	3.0	2.6	2.7	1.0	2.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TOTAL												
Number												
1	52 409	57 687	17 053	3 581	55 740	56 818	17 653	3 762	53 357	50 248	17 454	3 396
2	12 351	14 218	3 971	1 274	12 369	14 658	3 801	1 254	12 139	13 068	3 803	1 145
3	4 825	5 487	1 669	544	4 751	5 788	1 574	533	4 863	5 154	1 389	510
4	2 324	2 633	796	282	2 276	2 742	727	270	2 320	2 415	736	207
5 or more	2 922	3 265	1 183	234	3 031	3 740	1 105	228	3 567	3 430	1 154	202
Total	74 831	83 290	24 672	5 917	78 167	83 746	24 860	6 047	76 246	74 315	24 536	5 460
Mean	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7
Proportion (%)												
1	70.0	69.3	69.1	60.5	71.3	67.8	71.0	62.2	70.0	67.6	71.1	62.2
2	16.5	17.1	16.1	21.5	15.8	17.5	15.3	20.7	15.9	17.6	15.5	21.0
3	6.4	6.6	6.8	9.2	6.1	6.9	6.3	8.8	6.4	6.9	5.7	9.3
4	3.1	3.2	3.2	4.8	2.9	3.3	2.9	4.5	3.0	3.2	3.0	3.8
5 or more	3.9	3.9	4.8	4.0	3.9	4.5	4.4	3.8	4.7	4.6	4.7	3.7
Total	100.0	100.0	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)

(a) Excludes offenders with a penalty notice as their principal method of proceeding (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 39–42).

(b) South Australian data are overstated (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 54–55).

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents statistics about police proceedings during the period 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011, for all states and territories, except Western Australia. These statistics describe the number of separate occasions in which an offender has legal action initiated against them by police. Data relating to police proceedings include the total number of proceedings by principal offence and the number of police-initiated court actions and non-court actions against offenders during the reference period.

Each proceeding is classified to a principal offence and principal method of proceeding. These data provide a count of police initiated legal proceedings, not a count of offences or a count of unique offenders. For more information about unique offenders refer to Chapter 2 - Summary, Australia and Chapter 3 - Summary, States and territories.

An offender may be proceeded against more than once by police during the reference period. Police proceedings represent a count of each separate occasion police initiate a legal action against an offender. Depending on the type of offence committed, police will either initiate a court or non-court action.

Court actions largely comprise the laying of charges against an alleged offender that must be answered in court. Offenders may be taken into custody, granted bail or issued with a summons for these charges pending an appearance in court. It should be noted that not all court proceedings initiated by police will proceed to a criminal court. The proceeding may be withdrawn or changed from a court to a non-court action at a later stage of the investigation.

Non-court actions comprise legal actions such as informal or formal cautions/warnings, conferencing, counselling such as drug diversionary schemes, or the issuing of penalty or infringement notices, which do not require an appearance at court.

South Australia's data are overstated for Illicit drug offences, and to a lesser extent for Public order offences and Offences against justice. Details of offenders who receive a Cannabis Infringement Notice or a General Infringement Notice cannot be linked to details for any other offences, resulting in some offenders being counted more than once. Caution should therefore be exercised with data from South Australia. For further information refer to paragraphs 54–55 of the Explanatory Notes.

Police proceedings data are not published for Western Australia due to data quality concerns surrounding overestimates in police proceedings. Western Australia Police utilise two separate offender recording systems and while data is successfully matched between systems for offender counts and associated demographic details, data for police proceedings between the two systems cannot be matched. This results in an overestimate of the number of police proceedings. For further information refer to paragraphs 56–57 of the Explanatory Notes.

INTRODUCTION

continued

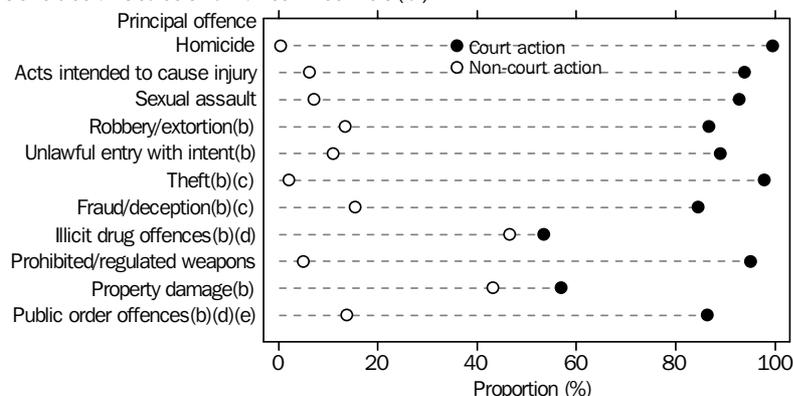
Certain offences are excluded from the Recorded Crime – Offenders collection. For further information about the scope and counting methodology for the collection refer to paragraphs 3–6 and 8–16 of the Explanatory Notes.

POLICE PROCEEDINGS

The following analysis on police proceedings is based on the aggregate data for all jurisdictions, except Western Australia. National data are not available for police proceedings counts. For more information see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 56–57.

Excluding Western Australia, there were 489,490 police-initiated proceedings during 2010–11, an increase of 0.7% (3,399) from 2009–10. The majority of proceedings in 2010–11 were police-initiated court actions (60%), however non-court police proceedings increased from 35% in 2009–10 to 40% in 2010–11. (Table 4.1)

POLICE PROCEEDINGS, Selected principal offence—combined selected states and territories(a)



(a) Excludes Western Australia (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 56–57).
 (b) Northern Territory data may be overstated (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 66).
 (c) Queensland data may be overstated (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 53).
 (d) South Australian data are overstated (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 54–55).
 (e) Australian Capital Territory data are understated (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 69).

Court actions

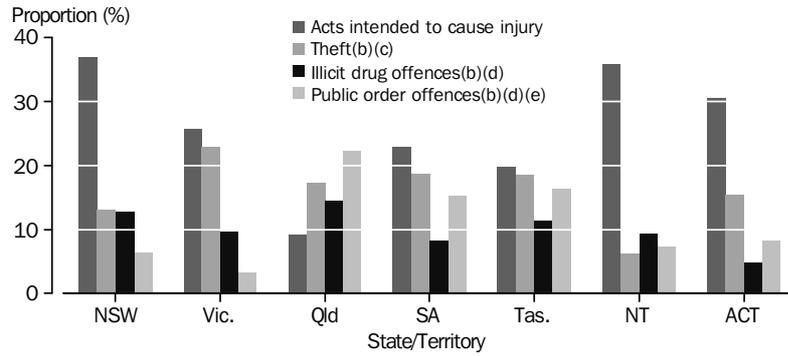
Excluding Western Australia, police initiated 292,754 court actions against offenders during 2010–11, a 7% (22,180) decrease from 2009–10. Acts intended to cause injury comprised the largest proportion of court proceedings for all jurisdictions except Queensland. Court proceedings for Acts intended to cause injury accounted for:

- 37% of all proceedings in New South Wales;
- 36% in Northern Territory;
- 31% in the Australian Capital Territory;
- 26% in Victoria;
- 23% in South Australia; and
- 20% in Tasmania.

In Queensland, the most prevalent offence type for court proceedings was Public order offences (22%). (Table 4.2)

Court actions continued

POLICE PROCEEDINGS – COURT ACTIONS, Selected principal offence by selected states and territories(a)



(a) Excludes Western Australia (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 56–57).
 (b) Northern Territory data may be overstated (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 66).
 (c) Queensland data may be overstated (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 53).
 (d) South Australian data are overstated (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 54–55).
 (e) Australian Capital Territory data are understated (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 69).

4.1**POLICE PROCEEDINGS, Principal offence by method of proceeding(a)—combined selected states and territories(b)—2008–09 to 2010–11**

<i>Principal offence</i>	NUMBER			PROPORTION (%)		
	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11
COURT ACTION						
Homicide	748	r776	642	0.2	r0.2	0.1
Acts intended to cause injury	68 015	r68 082	66 545	14.8	r14.0	13.6
Sexual assault	5 372	r5 386	4 873	1.2	r1.1	1.0
Dangerous/negligent acts(c)(d)	1 696	r1 787	1 779	0.4	r0.4	0.4
Abduction/harassment	2 418	r2 710	2 549	0.5	r0.6	0.5
Robbery/extortion(d)	3 763	r3 846	3 775	0.8	r0.8	0.8
Unlawful entry with intent(c)(d)	17 974	r17 508	16 738	3.9	r3.6	3.4
Theft(c)(e)(d)	49 802	r52 484	49 793	10.8	r10.8	10.2
Fraud/deception(c)(e)(d)	10 093	r9 725	9 197	2.2	r2.0	1.9
Illicit drug offences(f)(d)	35 600	r35 716	35 541	7.7	r7.3	7.3
Prohibited/regulated weapons	8 836	r8 413	8 239	1.9	r1.7	1.7
Property damage(d)	20 860	r19 865	18 667	4.5	r4.1	3.8
Public order offences(g)(c)(d)(f)	49 620	r49 412	37 722	10.8	r10.2	7.7
Offences against justice(f)(d)	30 874	r32 001	29 810	6.7	r6.6	6.1
Miscellaneous offences	2 086	r2 416	2 482	0.5	r0.5	0.5
Total(h)(i)	312 185	r314 934	292 754	67.8	r64.8	59.8

NON-COURT ACTION

Homicide	—	r3	—	—	r—	—
Acts intended to cause injury	3 876	r3 962	4 166	0.8	r0.8	0.9
Sexual assault	425	r424	417	0.1	r0.1	0.1
Dangerous/negligent acts(c)(d)	262	r279	283	0.1	r0.1	0.1
Abduction/harassment	193	r302	253	—	r0.1	0.1
Robbery/extortion(d)	122	r105	112	—	r—	—
Unlawful entry with intent(c)(d)	3 222	r3 500	3 025	0.7	r0.7	0.6
Theft(c)(e)(d)	37 154	r41 403	49 061	8.1	r8.5	10.0
Fraud/deception(c)(e)(d)	883	r725	486	0.2	r0.1	0.1
Illicit drug offences(f)(d)	26 458	r27 849	30 764	5.7	r5.7	6.3
Prohibited/regulated weapons	917	r978	1 441	0.2	r0.2	0.3
Property damage(d)	8 354	r8 488	8 160	1.8	r1.7	1.7
Public order offences(g)(c)(d)(f)	38 870	r52 220	62 733	8.4	r10.7	12.8
Offences against justice(f)(d)	7 205	r6 619	6 874	1.6	r1.4	1.4
Miscellaneous offences	19 774	r23 696	28 328	4.3	r4.9	5.8
Total(h)(i)	148 257	r171 157	196 736	32.2	r35.2	40.2

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

r revised

(a) Excludes Division 14, Subdivision 041 and Group 1523 of the ANZSOC (see Appendix 3). Some division names have been abbreviated (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 26–28).

(b) Excludes Western Australia (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 56–57).

(c) Caution should be used when comparing Tasmanian data prior to 2009–10 (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 63).

(d) Northern Territory data may be overstated (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 66).

(e) Queensland data may be overstated (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 53).

(f) South Australian data are overstated (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 54–55).

(g) Australian Capital Territory data are understated (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 69).

(h) Includes proceedings with an unknown principal offence.

(i) Queensland and Northern Territory data may be understated for unknown principal offence (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 53 and 66).

4.1 POLICE PROCEEDINGS, Principal offence by method of proceeding(a)—combined selected states and territories(b)—2008–09 to 2010–11 *continued*

<i>Principal offence</i>	NUMBER			PROPORTION (%)		
	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11
.....						
TOTAL (c)						
Homicide	748	r779	642	0.2	r0.2	0.1
Acts intended to cause injury	71 891	r72 044	70 711	15.6	r14.8	14.4
Sexual assault	5 797	r5 810	5 290	1.3	r1.2	1.1
Dangerous/negligent acts(d)(e)	1 958	r2 066	2 062	0.4	r0.4	0.4
Abduction/harassment	2 611	r3 012	2 802	0.6	r0.6	0.6
Robbery/extortion(e)	3 885	r3 951	3 887	0.8	r0.8	0.8
Unlawful entry with intent(d)(e)	21 196	r21 008	19 763	4.6	r4.3	4.0
Theft(d)(f)(e)	86 956	r93 887	98 854	18.9	r19.3	20.2
Fraud/deception(d)(f)(e)	10 976	r10 450	9 683	2.4	r2.1	2.0
Illicit drug offences(g)(e)	62 058	r63 565	66 305	13.5	r13.1	13.5
Prohibited/regulated weapons	9 753	r9 391	9 680	2.1	r1.9	2.0
Property damage(e)	29 214	r28 353	26 827	6.3	r5.8	5.5
Public order offences(h)(d)(e)(g)	88 490	r101 632	100 455	19.2	r20.9	20.5
Offences against justice(g)(e)	38 079	r38 620	36 684	8.3	r7.9	7.5
Miscellaneous offences	21 860	r26 112	30 810	4.7	r5.4	6.3
Total(i)(j)	460 442	r486 091	489 490	100.0	r100.0	100.0

- r revised
- (a) Excludes Division 14, Subdivision 041 and Group 1523 of the ANZSOC (see Appendix 3). Some division names have been abbreviated (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 26–28).
 - (b) Excludes Western Australia (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 56–57).
 - (c) Includes proceedings with an unknown method of proceeding.
 - (d) Caution should be used when comparing Tasmanian data prior to 2009–10 (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 63).
 - (e) Northern Territory data may be overstated (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 66).
 - (f) Queensland data may be overstated (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 53).
 - (g) South Australian data are overstated (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 54–55).
 - (h) Australian Capital Territory data are understated (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 69).
 - (i) Includes proceedings with an unknown principal offence.
 - (j) Queensland and Northern Territory data may be understated for unknown principal offence (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 53 and 66).

4.2 POLICE PROCEEDINGS – COURT ACTIONS, Principal offence by selected states and territories(a)(b)—2009–10 to 2010–11

Principal offence	NUMBER						
	NSW	Vic.	Qld(c)	SA	Tas.	NT(d)	ACT
2009–10							
Homicide	337	146	156	71	r19	37	10
Acts intended to cause injury	30 167	13 756	10 366	7 596	r2 673	2 728	796
Sexual assault	1 511	1 329	1 541	685	r89	173	58
Dangerous/negligent acts	70	861	655	119	r11	65	6
Abduction/harassment	1 099	1 048	52	371	r23	92	25
Robbery/extortion	1 637	679	916	353	r140	41	80
Unlawful entry with intent	3 726	4 201	6 034	2 173	r693	428	253
Theft	11 385	12 916	18 720	6 021	r2 389	667	386
Fraud/deception	3 019	2 638	2 720	741	r443	84	80
Illicit drug offences(e)	10 677	5 106	15 655	2 429	r1 126	587	136
Prohibited/regulated weapons	1 096	2 987	1 999	1 728	r203	282	118
Property damage	5 966	3 915	5 931	2 766	r759	351	177
Public order offences(f)(e)	5 926	2 216	32 854	5 245	r2 088	863	220
Offences against justice(e)	5 546	3 475	17 433	2 173	r1 920	1 124	330
Miscellaneous offences	1 493	329	89	306	r140	55	4
Total(g)	83 655	55 605	119 138	32 777	r12 716	8 358	2 687
2010–11							
Homicide	326	101	99	70	15	22	9
Acts intended to cause injury	30 274	13 727	9 432	7 394	2 374	2 571	773
Sexual assault	1 385	1 200	1 272	670	141	149	56
Dangerous/negligent acts	72	923	626	92	11	48	7
Abduction/harassment	1 069	978	45	330	15	85	27
Robbery/extortion	1 628	756	817	380	102	28	64
Unlawful entry with intent	3 830	4 001	5 774	2 106	670	125	232
Theft	10 616	12 181	17 948	5 997	2 215	446	390
Fraud/deception	2 924	2 571	2 471	665	428	60	78
Illicit drug offences(e)	10 455	5 135	15 135	2 668	1 354	671	123
Prohibited/regulated weapons	1 196	2 607	2 010	1 799	182	353	92
Property damage	5 751	3 409	5 668	2 655	738	278	168
Public order offences(f)(e)	5 283	1 677	23 157	4 923	1 939	532	211
Offences against justice(e)	5 410	3 642	15 832	2 032	1 609	1 000	285
Miscellaneous offences	1 695	238	44	319	116	64	6
Total(g)	81 914	53 149	103 982	32 100	11 909	7 173	2 527

r revised

- (a) Excludes Western Australia (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 56–57).
- (b) Excludes Division 14, Subdivision 041 and Group 1523 of the ANZSOC (see Appendix 3). Some division names have been abbreviated (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 26–28).
- (c) Data may be understated for unknown principal offence and overstated for Divisions 8 and 9 (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 53).
- (d) Data may be understated for unknown principal offence and overstated for Divisions 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13 and 15 (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 66).
- (e) South Australian data are overstated (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 54–55).
- (f) Australian Capital Territory data are understated (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 69).
- (g) Includes proceedings with an unknown principal offence.

4.2 POLICE PROCEEDINGS – COURT ACTIONS, Principal offence by selected states and territories(a)(b)—2009–10 to 2010–11 *continued*

PROPORTION (%)

<i>Principal offence</i>	NSW	Vic.	Qld(c)	SA	Tas.	NT(d)	ACT
2009–10							
Homicide	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	r0.1	0.4	0.4
Acts intended to cause injury	36.1	24.7	8.7	23.2	r21.0	32.6	29.6
Sexual assault	1.8	2.4	1.3	2.1	r0.7	2.1	2.2
Dangerous/negligent acts	0.1	1.5	0.5	0.4	r0.1	0.8	0.2
Abduction/harassment	1.3	1.9	—	1.1	r0.2	1.1	0.9
Robbery/extortion	2.0	1.2	0.8	1.1	r1.1	0.5	3.0
Unlawful entry with intent	4.5	7.6	5.1	6.6	r5.4	5.1	9.4
Theft	13.6	23.2	15.7	18.4	r18.8	8.0	14.4
Fraud/deception	3.6	4.7	2.3	2.3	r3.5	1.0	3.0
Illicit drug offences(e)	12.8	9.2	13.1	7.4	r8.9	7.0	5.1
Prohibited/regulated weapons	1.3	5.4	1.7	5.3	r1.6	3.4	4.4
Property damage	7.1	7.0	5.0	8.4	r6.0	4.2	6.6
Public order offences(f)(e)	7.1	4.0	27.6	16.0	r16.4	10.3	8.2
Offences against justice(e)	6.6	6.2	14.6	6.6	r15.1	13.4	12.3
Miscellaneous offences	1.8	0.6	0.1	0.9	r1.1	0.7	0.1
Total(g)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	r100.0	100.0	100.0
2010–11							
Homicide	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4
Acts intended to cause injury	37.0	25.8	9.1	23.0	19.9	35.8	30.6
Sexual assault	1.7	2.3	1.2	2.1	1.2	2.1	2.2
Dangerous/negligent acts	0.1	1.7	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.3
Abduction/harassment	1.3	1.8	—	1.0	0.1	1.2	1.1
Robbery/extortion	2.0	1.4	0.8	1.2	0.9	0.4	2.5
Unlawful entry with intent	4.7	7.5	5.6	6.6	5.6	1.7	9.2
Theft	13.0	22.9	17.3	18.7	18.6	6.2	15.4
Fraud/deception	3.6	4.8	2.4	2.1	3.6	0.8	3.1
Illicit drug offences(e)	12.8	9.7	14.6	8.3	11.4	9.4	4.9
Prohibited/regulated weapons	1.5	4.9	1.9	5.6	1.5	4.9	3.6
Property damage	7.0	6.4	5.5	8.3	6.2	3.9	6.6
Public order offences(f)(e)	6.4	3.2	22.3	15.3	16.3	7.4	8.3
Offences against justice(e)	6.6	6.9	15.2	6.3	13.5	13.9	11.3
Miscellaneous offences	2.1	0.4	—	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.2
Total(g)	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) Excludes Western Australia (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 56–57).

(b) Excludes Division 14, Subdivision 041 and Group 1523 of the ANZSOC (see Appendix 3). Some division names have been abbreviated (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 26–28).

(c) Data may be understated for unknown principal offence and overstated for Divisions 8 and 9 (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 53).

(d) Data may be understated for unknown principal offence and overstated for Divisions 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13 and 15 (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 66).

(e) South Australian data are overstated (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 54–55).

(f) Australian Capital Territory data are understated (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 69).

(g) Includes proceedings with an unknown principal offence.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

- INTRODUCTION** **1** This publication presents statistics about the characteristics of alleged offenders who were proceeded against by police during the period 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011, for all states and territories. This includes information about the most serious offence, referred to as the principal offence, associated with an alleged offender. Statistics are also presented on the number of police proceedings that police initiated in the form of court and non-court actions during 2010–11 for all states and territories except Western Australia (refer to paragraphs 56–57).
- DATA SOURCE** **2** Statistics in this publication are derived from information about offenders collected by the ABS from administrative records held by the state and territory police agencies.
- SCOPE** **3** The scope of the collection includes all alleged offenders, aged 10 years and over, who have been proceeded against by police during the reference period.
- 4** All criminal offences where police agencies have the authority to take legal action against an individual are included, with the exception of those outlined in paragraphs 5–6. Depending on the type of offence committed, police will either initiate a court or non-court action. Court actions largely comprise the laying of charges against an alleged offender that must be answered in court. Offenders may be taken into custody, granted bail or issued with a summons for these charges pending an appearance in court. The proceeding may also be withdrawn or changed from a court to a non-court action. Non-court actions comprise legal actions such as informal or formal cautions/warnings, conferencing, counselling, drug diversionary schemes, or the issuing of penalty or infringement notices, which do not require an appearance in court.
- Exclusions* **5** The scope excludes the following:
- persons less than 10 years of age;
 - organisations;
 - offences that come under the authority of agencies other than state and territory police, such as Environmental Protection Authorities, etc.; and
 - proceedings initiated by the Australian Federal Police.
- 6** Due to quality and/or comparability issues, the statistics presented in this publication exclude the following:
- traffic offence information specifically related to ANZSOC Division 14 - Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences and Subdivision 041 - Dangerous or negligent operation of a vehicle;
 - ANZSOC Group 1523 - Breach of bail;
 - Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offenders are not identified for Victoria, Western Australia, Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory; and
 - police proceedings data for Western Australia.
- REFERENCE PERIOD** **7** The statistics in this collection relate to offenders proceeded against by police during the reference period 1 July 2010 and 30 June 2011.
- COUNTING METHODOLOGY** **8** The main counting unit for this collection is the offender.
- 9** The following information provides an explanation as to how offenders and police proceedings are treated and counted in this collection.

Date of action

10 Data are compiled on the basis of the date that police initiated action or proceeded against an offender (e.g. the date the offender was charged, the date the offender was cautioned, etc.). The date the offender was proceeded against by police may not be the date when the offence occurred, or the date when the offender came to the attention of police. In some jurisdictions the data may reflect the date of record creation rather than date of action, however, this does not have a significant impact on the comparability of data across jurisdictions for offenders as there are no major lags between the two dates.

Offender counts

11 For the offender population, an offender is only counted once irrespective of how many offences they may have committed within the same incident or how many times they were dealt with by police during the reference period. All methods of proceedings are included in these counts (i.e. court and non-court actions).

Police proceeding counts

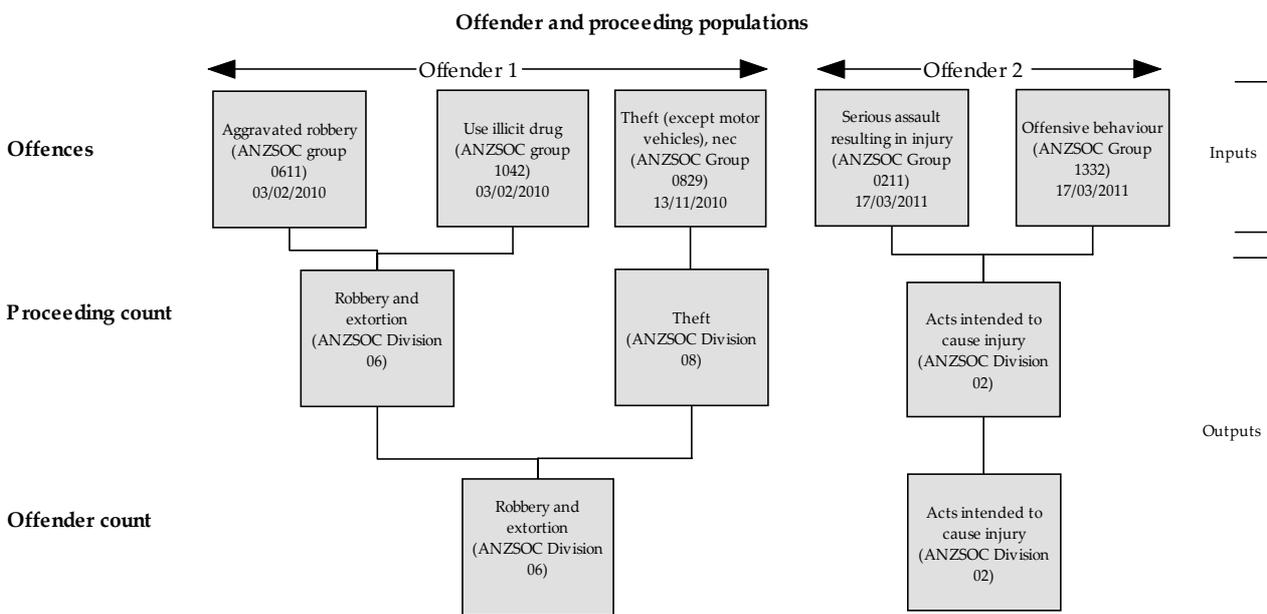
12 For the police-initiated proceeding population, an offender may be counted more than once if proceeded against on separate occasions by police during the reference period. Data are presented for both court and non-court proceeding counts for all states and territories except Western Australia (refer to paragraphs 56–57).

Principal offence

13 Offence information presented in this publication relates to the most serious offence or principal offence allegedly committed by an individual offender during the reference period. These statistics are not designed to provide a count of the total number of individual offences that come to the attention of police.

14 For the offender counts, where a single offence is processed by police on a single date, the offender is assigned that offence as their principal offence. Where multiple offences are committed within the same incident on a single date by an offender, the offender is assigned a principal offence based on the most serious offence using the ABS National Offence Index (NOI). For more information about the NOI refer to paragraph 24. Offenders proceeded against by police on more than one occasion in the reference period are also assigned a principal offence on this same basis.

15 For the police initiated-proceeding counts, offenders who are proceeded against more than once in the reference period are assigned a principal offence for each separate date of police action. The following diagram provides an illustration of the assigning of a principal offence and the resulting counts for both populations.



Principal method of proceeding

16 As a person may be proceeded against for multiple offences, either in a single day or on different occasions, the various offences linked to that offender may result in different legal actions; that is, both court and non-court actions. For offender counts the method of proceeding will be determined by the principal offence assigned to that offender. For police proceeding counts, as offenders who are proceeded against more than once in the reference period are assigned a principal offence for each separate date of police action, they are also assigned the appropriate method linked to each principal offence.

CLASSIFICATIONS

Australian and New Zealand Standard Offence Classification (ANZSOC), 2011

17 The national classifications used to collect and produce data about offenders are:

- Australian and New Zealand Standard Offence Classification (ANZSOC);
- National Offence Index (NOI); and
- Method of Proceeding.

18 ANZSOC provides a uniform national classificatory framework for classifying offences across Australia for statistical purposes. The classification is a hierarchical structure allowing for varying degrees of detail to be published depending on the level of detail in the source information. Associated with each classification are coding rules which ensure that the counting of information is consistent across states and territories. The ABS released a second edition of the Australian Standard Offence Classification (ASOC) in 2008.

19 In 2011, the offence classification was updated from the Australian Standard Offence Classification (ASOC) to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Offence Classification (ANZSOC), however changes were not made to the content of the classification. For further information about ANZSOC refer to *Australian and New Zealand Standard Offence Classification, 2011* (cat. no. 1234.0).

20 The offence information presented in this issue for the 2008–09, 2009–10 and 2010–11 reference periods is based on the 2011 version of ANZSOC. Data presented in the 2007–08 issue of this publication are based on ASOC 1997 and are not comparable.

21 For ease of reading, some ANZSOC offence terms have been abbreviated throughout this publication. The term 'and related offences' has been omitted from the following ANZSOC offence names:

- Homicide and related offences;
- Sexual assault and related offences;
- Robbery, extortion and related offences;
- Theft and related offences;
- Motor vehicle theft and related offences; and
- Fraud, deception and related offences.

22 In addition, further ANZSOC offence terms have been abbreviated as follows:

- Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons appears as Dangerous/negligent acts;
- Abduction, harassment and other offences against the person appears as Abduction/harassment;
- Unlawful entry with intent/burglary, break and enter appears as Unlawful entry with intent;
- Prohibited and regulated weapons and explosives offences appears as Prohibited/regulated weapons;
- Property damage and environmental pollution appears as Property damage; and
- Offences against justice procedures, government security and government operations appears as Offences against justice.

23 For further information about ANSZOC offence classifications, refer to Appendix 3 and the Glossary.

National Offence Index (NOI), 2009

24 The NOI is a tool which provides an ordinal ranking of all offence groups in ANZSOC according to perceived seriousness in order to determine a principal offence. The purpose of NOI is to enable the representation of an offender by a single offence in instances where multiple offences occur within the same incident or where offenders are proceeded against by police on more than one occasion in the reference period. For further information about NOI refer to *National Offence Index, 2009* (cat. no. 1234.0.55.001).

Method of Proceeding

25 The method of proceeding describes the type of legal action (court or non-court) initiated by police against a person as a result of an investigation of an offence(s). The type of legal action may change as further investigation is undertaken by police. Not all changes made during the reference period may be reflected in this collection. The method of proceeding classification is a hierarchical classification. For detailed information about the classification refer to Appendix 2. For information about the counting methodology used for methods of proceeding refer to paragraph 16.

OFFENDER RATES

26 Offender rates are expressed as the number of offenders per 100,000 of the ABS Estimated Resident Population (ERP). These rates generally accord with international and state and territory practice, and enable the comparison of the extent and type of offending across the individual states and territories, as well as a comparison over time.

27 Rates for the offender population are calculated using the ERP as at the midpoint of the reference period (i.e. 31 December 2010). The ERP used in the calculation of these rates are for persons aged 10 years and over for all states and territories. Where rates are presented for an age group or a single year of age, the ERP used in the calculation of the rates refers to the relevant age group or single year of age.

28 For this collection, all estimates and projections for the Australian Capital Territory exclude Jervis Bay Territory. For more information on ERP, see *Australian Demographic Statistics, December quarter, 2010* (cat. no. 3101.0).

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offender rates

29 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offender rates are expressed per 100,000 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population aged 10 years or over. The offender rates presented in this issue for the 2008–09, 2009–10 and 2010–11 reference periods are derived from Series B projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population from the *ABS Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2021* (cat. no. 3238.0). These projections are based on data from the 2006 Census of Population and Housing and supersede the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander projections data used for the calculation of offender rates in the 2007–08 issue of this publication, which are based on 2001 Census of Population and Housing data.

30 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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander life expectancy at birth for Australia:

- in Series A, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait
Islander offender rates
continued

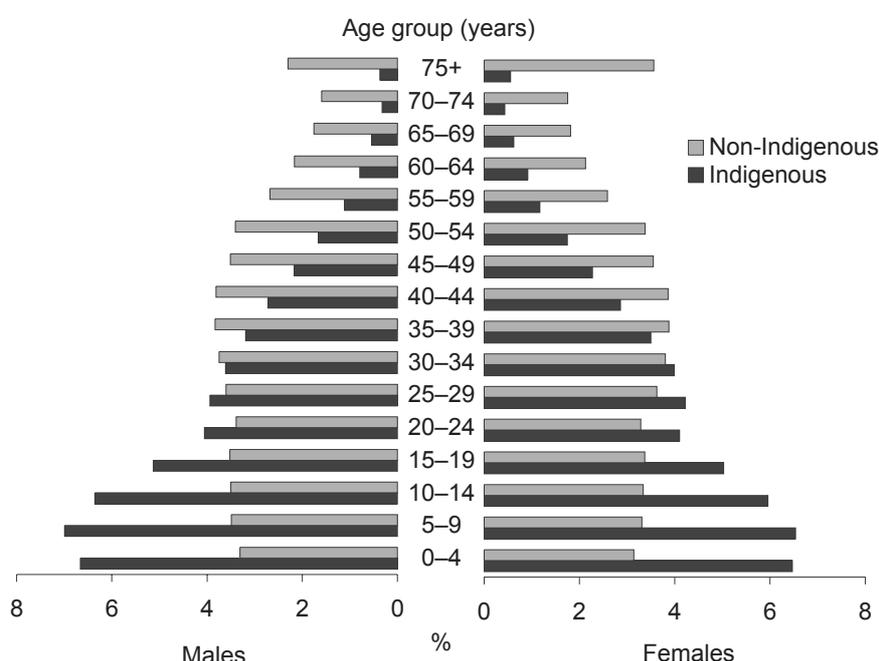
Age standardisation of
offender rates

31 Rates for the non-Indigenous population are calculated using the total ERP of persons aged 10 years and over for each state or territory minus the projected Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population aged 10 years and over.

32 Age standardisation is a statistical method that adjusts crude rates to account for age differences between study populations.

33 There are differences in the age distributions between Australia's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous populations, with the former having a much younger population. In 2001, the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 18 years and over was 55%, compared with 76% of non-Indigenous people (and 75% of the total Australian population). The diagram below illustrates the differences in age distributions.

34 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, AUSTRALIA – 30 JUNE 2001



35 Due to the differing age profiles, using crude rates to examine differences between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous populations may lead to erroneous conclusions being drawn about variables that are correlated with age.

36 By making comparisons across age groups, we know that offender rates decrease in older age groups, that is, that the offender rate is correlated with age. If we compare overall offender rates between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous persons, it is likely that the offender rate in the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population will be higher because of the larger proportion of young people in the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population.

37 Age standardised Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous offender rates have been presented in Table 3.9 of this publication. Ratios of the rates are also included in this table. The standard population against which each population is age standardised is the total Australian Estimated Resident Population at 30 June 2001. The standard population is revised every ten years; the next revision will be based on data from the 2011 Census of Population and Housing.

ABORIGINAL AND TORRES
STRAIT ISLANDER
OFFENDERS

38 This publication presents data about Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offenders only for New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia and the Northern Territory for 2008–09, 2009–10 and 2010–11. Based on ABS assessment, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander data for offenders for other jurisdictions are not of sufficient quality and/or do not meet ABS standards for self-identification for national reporting in 2010–11.

39 As the Indigenous status of an offender is based on self-identification by the individual who comes into contact with police, Indigenous identification is difficult to ascertain where police proceed by way of a summons, and/or a penalty/infringement notice as these methods do not usually provide an opportunity for police to ask individuals to self-identify. The proportion of offenders proceeded against by police by way of a penalty/infringement notice during 2010–11 was:

- New South Wales – 33%;
- South Australia – 37%;
- Northern Territory – 38%; and
- Queensland – just over 7%.

40 To address the issue of high levels of 'not stated' Indigenous status due to the relatively high proportions of offenders proceeded against by a penalty notice, Indigenous status data in this publication for all four available states and territories exclude those offenders who were proceeded against by a penalty/infringement notice. The impacts on the overall proportion of offenders with a 'not stated' Indigenous status for 2010–11 data were as follows:

- New South Wales - decreased from 8% to 5%;
- Queensland - decreased from 11% to 8%;
- South Australia - decreased from 45% to 12%; and
- Northern Territory - decreased from 25% to 4%.

41 Note: the proportion of offenders with a 'not stated' Indigenous status varies by offence type.

42 The use of penalty/infringement notices by police is most prevalent for Public order offences, Illicit drug offences, Offences against justice and Miscellaneous offences. The removal of those offenders who were primarily proceeded against via a penalty/infringement notice resulted in reduced offender counts and rates for these four offence divisions. Total Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander counts and rates are also affected slightly due to the loss of some offender counts for those penalty/infringement notices where there was a known Indigenous status.

DATA COMPARABILITY

43 National offender statistics are compiled in order to maximise comparability across states and territories. This collection has been designed to facilitate comparisons of states and territories through the application of common national statistical standards and counting rules. However, some legislative and processing differences remain. The following information highlights those processes unique to a jurisdiction that may have had an impact on the data for this collection. This may include differences in recording practices, legislation or policy to combat particular types of crime.

New South Wales

44 Criminal Infringement Notices (CINs) have been implemented in NSW since 1 November 2007. NSW Police have an additional option to issue CINs for certain offences such as stealing, offensive behaviour, offensive language, unlawful entry of a vehicle/boat, obstruct traffic and goods in custody. As a result of the use of CINs, non-court actions have increased each year.

45 From December 2008, Official Warnings under the Young Offenders Act 1987 are recorded as Legal Actions (Warning YOA) with the use of lawpart codes that enable direct coding to ANZSOC. Data for 2008–09 includes Warning YOA since December 2008. These methods were excluded prior to this period.

New South Wales continued

46 Verbal Warning and Compliance Notice were two non-court proceedings included for the first time in 2009–10. They relate mainly to licensing enforcement (i.e. liquor, security industry, firearms). The Verbal Warning is a less formal process which informs the person that some breach(es) of regulations need to be corrected. The Compliance Notice is a written warning with a stipulated time period within which the breach(es) must be corrected.

Victoria

47 Prior to 2009–10, data for most Victorian Penalty Infringement Notices (PINs) were not available, as data was collected and maintained by a third party rather than by Victoria Police. As a result, offender counts and rates for Victoria and Australia were underestimated. PINs data was supplied for the first time in the 2009–10 cycle for both 2008–09 and 2009–10 and was also provided for 2010–11. Caution should be used when comparing the 2009–10 and 2010–11 issues of this publication with previous issues. The inclusion of PINs data has had an impact over time with an increase from 21,210 proceedings in 2008–09 to 40,883 proceedings in 2010–11.

48 A trial Infringement Notice Project commenced in Victoria in July 2008 following the introduction of the Infringements and Other Acts Amendment Act 2008. This Act lists a number of additional offences which are able to be dealt with by way of an infringement notice by police. In addition, police have the ability to issue new official warning notices for most offences in the trial. This trial is ongoing. The offences include the following:

- failure of a person who is drunk to leave a licensed premises when requested;
- consuming or having liquor on unlicensed premises;
- shop theft under \$600;
- wilful damage;
- indecent / obscene language; and
- offensive behaviour.

49 The Crimes (Family Violence) Act was repealed on the 8th December 2008 and replaced by the Family Violence Protection Act which allows for easier and broader prosecution of family violence orders, with expected associated increased in the number of breaches (ANZSOC Division 15).

Queensland

50 For Public order offences, in comparison with other states and territories, Queensland Police make greater use of arrest, summons, cautions, and notices to appear as an action against an offender, and only limited use of infringement/penalty notices. This results in Queensland's police proceedings data having the highest proportion of overall proceedings which are police-initiated court proceedings despite seeing a small increase in 2010–11 in the number of penalty notices issued.

51 The issuing of infringement notices or 'e-ticketing' by Queensland Police for public nuisance offences commenced from 8 November 2010. These offences include: public nuisance, public urination, obstruct police officer (in relation to the aforementioned public nuisance or public urination) and contravene requirement of a police officer (in relation to stating correct name and address regarding the above).

52 Queensland has a relatively high number of unique offenders with an unknown principal offence. This is due to the Queensland Police offender system containing reported offence details which are quite broad in their description, and where this occurs the offence may be deemed too broad to code to ANZSOC, resulting in it being listed as an unknown offence within ANZSOC.

53 Where an offender has co-occurring offences at the ANZSOC division level supplementary code for 0800 Theft and 0900 Fraud (which are unranked on the NOI), this may result in the misallocation of principal offence to Divisions 8 Theft or 9 Fraud and deception instead of being allocated an unknown principal offence. For further

Queensland continued

information about the allocation of principal offence, refer to paragraphs 13–15 of the Explanatory Notes. The level of miscoding is minor and not considered to be significant.

South Australia

54 Caution should be exercised with counts of offenders and proceedings with a principal offence of Illicit drug offences for South Australia as the data are overstated. Data relating to offenders issued with Cannabis Expiation Notices (CENs) and drug diversions are stored on separate infringement databases and this information cannot be linked to other databases that store information about offenders who were proceeded against by police. As offenders cannot be linked across the databases, if an offender has committed an offence in addition to a CEN then that offender may be counted as two separate offenders (i.e. counted twice), which may result in an over count of the total number of offenders, rates and police proceedings for South Australia. Furthermore, Indigenous status data (via the Standard Indigenous Question) is not captured for drug diversions or CENs and are recorded as 'not stated'.

55 General Expiation Notices (GEN) may be issued for Public order offences and Offences against justice and are stored on an infringement database that cannot be linked with other police databases that contain information about offenders who were proceeded against by police. As a result, offenders with a principal offence of Public order offences or Offences against justice are overstated as an offender may be counted twice if they have committed an offence in addition to the GEN during the same reference period.

Western Australia

56 Western Australia police utilise two separate offender recording systems for police purposes. The data for this collection is sourced from both systems. Data were successfully matched between the two systems to enable the production of offender counts and associated demographic and offence information. Data on police proceedings however could not be matched between these two systems resulting in an overestimate of the number of proceedings. Therefore, data about police proceedings are not published. This affects Tables 3.5, 3.6, 4.1 and 4.2 and has resulted in national data not being available for police proceedings and the number of times an offender is proceeded against by police.

57 In 2010–11, further improvements to the matching process for the two offender recording systems resulted in revisions to 2009–10 data and a minor reduction in the count of unique offenders for that year. These improvements did not extend to data on police proceedings.

Tasmania

58 During 2009–10, legislation that was introduced in 2007 relating to the consumption of legal substances in regulated spaces was expanded to include a greater area of public space. Additional infringement notices and/or cautions were issued during this period, resulting in an increase in Public order offences between 2008–09 and 2009–10.

59 Additional infringement notices relating to a range of offences coded to Miscellaneous offences (ANZSOC Division 16) were made available during 2009–10 for both the 2008–09 and 2009–10 reference periods. These included a range of regulatory fishing, recreational boating, and littering offences. In 2009–10, a change of focus in enforcing a range of different offences resulted in a reduction in the issuing of infringement notices for some offence types.

60 Benchmarking of Liquor Infringement Notices for the first time in 2010–11 resulted in an increase in Public order offences between 2009–10 and 2010–11. This follows an increase in Public order offences between 2008–09 and 2009–10 due to the increasing use of Liquor Infringement Notices by Tasmanian police.

Tasmania continued

61 In December 2010, Tasmania introduced a new law of smoking in a smoke free area. This resulted in an increased use of penalty notices or penalty notices - cautions for Public order offences.

62 From April 4 2011, Tasmanian Police are only able to proceed against youth for minor drug offences under the Youth Justice Act 1997, rather than give Illicit Drug Diversion Initiative cautions and diversions. This resulted in an increased number of court actions for youth offenders for Illicit drug offences between 2009–10 and 2010–11.

63 Caution should be used when comparing 2009–10 and 2010–11 data to data from 2008–09 and to previous issues of this publication. For the Recorded Crime – Offenders 2010–11 cycle, Tasmania Police undertook a review of their ANZSOC mappings and implemented coding changes that impacted on principal offence information for the 2009–10 and 2010–11 reference periods. As a result, some ANZSOC divisions may no longer be comparable. Coding changes relating to significant data changes include:

- the offence 'Smoking in a vehicle with a child present' moved from ANZSOC 0491 to 1326, resulting in a decrease of 85% or 51 offenders between 2009–10 and 2009–10 revised;
- the offence 'Burglary (Conveyance)' moved from ANZSOC 0711 to 0810 as previously types could not be separated for burglary, resulting in a decrease of 7.4% or 33 offenders for 2009–10 and 2009–10 revised;
- The overall impact of coding changes for Division 08 Theft was an increase of 3.1% or 44 offenders between the original 2009–10 data and 2009–10 revised. Further coding changes were made that affected subdivision and group level data. These included:
 - the offence 'Stealing (not Motor Vehicle)' moved from ANZSOC 0829 to 0820 as it is not known whether the theft was from a person, intellectual property, retail premises or other, resulting in the movement of 1,172 offenders from ANZSOC group 0829 to ANZSOC group 0820;
 - The offence 'Stealing (Motor Vehicle)' moved from 0829 to 0811, as previously stealing was unable to be separated;
 - The offence 'Motor Vehicle Stealing' moved from 0811 to 0812 because the offence does not involve the intent to permanently deprive the owner of a vehicle.
- Further minor ANZSOC code changes were also made.

Northern Territory

64 The introduction of new legislation in 2007 in the Northern Territory resulted in an increase in the count of offenders with a principal offence of Public order offences. This included the commencement of the Northern Territory Emergency Response (NTER) Act prohibiting alcohol in certain regions. New legislation implemented during 2008–09 targeting group criminal activities (i.e. riot and affray) also resulted in increased Public order charges.

65 The Northern Territory government has adopted a zero tolerance approach to antisocial behaviour and has introduced a broad range of new and innovative approaches to monitoring and responding to antisocial behaviour. The package of initiatives includes alcohol management and boosting alcohol and substance abuse services; return to country; patrols and engagement; increased amount of short term/crisis accommodation; CCTV; and youth programs. Northern Territory Police have developed proactive and targeted policing strategies and continues to focus patrols at hot spots during peak times where and when Public order offences occur. Northern Territory Police continue to work with the broader community through forums to address key public order issues.

Northern Territory continued

66 Offence data for juvenile offenders are predominantly coded to an ANZSOC division level supplementary code (for example, 0800 Theft and related offences). A number of the ANZSOC division level supplementary codes are unranked on the National Offence Index (NOI). Where an offender has co-occurring offences coded to ANZSOC division level supplementary codes which are unranked on the NOI, this may result in misallocation of principal offence to an ANZSOC division (impacting on divisions 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 15) instead of being allocated an unknown principal offence. For further information about the allocation of principal offence, refer to paragraphs 13–15 of the Explanatory Notes. The level of miscoding is minor and not considered to be significant.

67 There is a small proportion of offenders that come into contact with police who are unable to provide their exact date of birth. In these situations, where only a birth year is provided, police may allocate a nominal birth date or alternatively, police may record the offenders date of birth as unknown.

Australian Capital Territory

68 A number of policing strategies in the Australian Capital Territory have resulted in fewer people being proceeded against for 'breach of the peace' or 'intoxication'. The use of 'move on' powers and 'sobering up' shelters have contributed to a decline in Public order offences from 2007–08.

69 The issuing of Criminal Infringement Notices (CINs) was introduced on the 24th December 2009. CINs may be issued for a range of public order/minor street offences, including defacing premises (private property), defacing premises (public property), urinating in public, fail to comply with noise abatement direction and consume liquor in prescribed public place. The use of CINs is aimed at having an immediate deterrent effect on an offender while providing an alternative to court action. These offences are not recorded on the primary Australian Capital Territory police recording system and are not currently available. As a result, Australian Capital Territory data are understated for Public order offences.

REVISIONS

70 Revised data for 2009–10 was received from two jurisdictions - Western Australia and Tasmania - during the preparation of this publication. Revisions received from both Western Australia and Tasmania had minimal impact on the data (refer to paragraph 57 for Western Australia and paragraph 64 for Tasmania). The revisions related to ongoing quality improvement work in Western Australia and updated data and quality improvements in Tasmania.

COMPARISONS TO OTHER
ABS DATA*Recorded Crime – Victims*

71 There are strong links between victims and offenders recorded by police in their administrative systems. Once a victim is recorded by police an investigation may ensue which could result, although not always, in an offender being proceeded against by police. However, a number of limitations exist between the Recorded Crime – Offenders collection and the Recorded Crime – Victims collection:

- data cannot be directly linked;
- counting units vary as the concept of a principal offence is not applied in the Victims collection. Victims may be counted more than once if multiple offences reside in different ANZSOC divisions;
- the reference period used in the Victims collection is based on a calendar year, while the Offenders collection is based on a financial year;
- police may detect offending without a victim reporting a crime, or in instances of 'victimless' crimes, such as Illicit drug offences or Regulatory offences. These are excluded from the Victims collection; and
- statistics about victims of Assault are not comparable across all states and territories. As a consequence, national data are not published.

Recorded Crime – Victims
continued

72 Despite these differences, broad comparisons can be made between the two collections.

73 For more detailed information about data comparability in relation to the Recorded Crime – Victims collection and more generally about using administrative and survey data, refer to the information paper, *Measuring Victims of Crime: A Guide to Using Administrative and Survey Data, June 2011* (cat. no. 4500.0.55.001).

74 For more information about the Recorded Crime – Victims collection, refer to *Recorded Crime – Victims, Australia* (cat. no. 4510.0).

Criminal Courts

75 Data relating to the number of police-initiated court proceedings are not strictly comparable to the number of defendants sourced from the Criminal Courts collection. Not all court related actions initiated by police will proceed to a criminal court as police proceedings may be withdrawn or changed to other legal actions during the course of an investigation. Furthermore, a defendant appearing in a criminal court in Australia may be prosecuted via charges initiated by authorities other than police. There will also be lags between when the police initiate action via a court method of proceeding and when a criminal court finalises a defendants' case. In most cases the offender counts should be higher than defendant counts, however this may not be the case for all offence types due to charges laid by other authorities. For more information about criminal courts refer to *Criminal Courts, Australia* (cat. no. 4513.0).

CONFIDENTIALITY

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

ADDITIONAL DATA

77 A set of supplementary tables containing extra state and territory data are available on the ABS web site (see Appendix 1 for a list of available tables). Special tabulations may be able to be produced on request to meet individual user requirements. For further information contact the National Centre for Crime and Justice Statistics by email at <crime.justice@abs.gov.au> or the contact person listed on the front cover of this publication.

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

ABS publications

78 Other ABS publications which may be of interest include:

- *Australian and New Zealand Standard Offence Classification, 2011* (cat. no. 1234.0) – irregular
- *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0) – issued quarterly
- *Australian Social Trends* (cat. no. 4102.0) – issued quarterly
- *Conceptual Framework for Family and Domestic Violence* (cat. no. 4529.0) – single issue
- *Corrective Services, Australia* (cat. no. 4512.0) – issued quarterly
- *Crime Victimization, Australia* (cat. no. 4530.0) – issued annually
- *Criminal Courts, Australia* (cat. no. 4513.0) – issued annually
- *Directory of Family and Domestic Violence Statistics* (cat. no. 4533.0) – irregular
- *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2021* (cat. no. 3238.0) – issued five-yearly
- *Federal Defendants, Selected States and Territories, 2009-10* (cat. no. 4515.0) – issued annually
- *Information Paper: Measuring Crime Victimization, Australia, the Impact of Different Collection Methodologies, 2002* (cat. no. 4522.0.55.001) – single issue
- *Information Paper: Measuring Victims of Crime: A Guide to Using Administrative and Survey Data, June 2011* (cat. no. 4500.0.55.001) – single issue
- *Information Paper: National Criminal Justice Statistical Framework* (cat. no. 4525.0) – single issue

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
- *National Offence Index, 2009* (cat. no. 1234.0.55.001) – irregular
- *Personal Safety, Australia* (cat. no. 4906.0) – irregular
- *Prisoners in Australia* (cat. no. 4517.0) – issued annually
- *Year Book Australia* (cat. no. 1301.0) – issued biennially

79 Current publications and other products released by the ABS are available from the ABS web site <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>. The ABS web site includes a release calendar 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 web site. The National Centre for Crime and Justice Statistics can be contacted by email at <crime.justice@abs.gov.au>.

Non-ABS publications

- 80** 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
 - Crime Research Centre, University of Western Australia, Crime and Justice Statistics for Western Australia
 - New South Wales 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
AFP	Australian Federal Police
ANZSOC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Offence Classification
Aust.	Australia
cat. no.	Catalogue number
ERP	estimated resident population
NCCJS	National Centre for Crime and Justice Statistics, Australian Bureau of Statistics
NCSU	National Crime Statistics Unit
NOI	National Offence Index
NSW	New South Wales
NT	Northern Territory
Qld	Queensland
SA	South Australia
Tas.	Tasmania
Vic.	Victoria
WA	Western Australia

APPENDIX 1

LIST OF SUPPLEMENTARY DATA CUBES

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA CUBES

The following supplementary data cubes are available free of charge on the ABS website <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>. Not all tables are available for each state and territory due to data limitations.

National supplementary publication tables

- 1 Youth offenders, Principal offence by age and sex – 2009–10
- 2 Youth offender rate, Principal offence by age and sex – 2009–10

State and territory supplementary publication tables

- 1 Offenders, Principal offence by states and territories – 2008–09 to 2009–10
- 2 Offenders, Principal offence (selected subdivision) by states and territories – 2008–09 to 2009–10
- 3 Offenders, Age by states and territories – 2008–09 to 2009–10
- 4 Offenders, Sex and number of times proceeded against by police by selected states and territories – 2008–09 to 2009–10
- 5 Youth offenders, Principal offence by states and territories – 2008–09 to 2009–10

New South Wales

- 1 Youth offenders, Age by sex – 2008–09 to 2010–11
- 2 Offenders, Sex and age by number of times proceeded against by police – 2008–09 to 2010–11
- 3 Youth offenders, Sex and age by number of times proceeded against by police – 2008–09 to 2010–11
- 4 Police proceedings, Principal offence by method of proceeding – 2008–09 to 2010–11
- 5 Selected offenders, Sex and age by Indigenous status – 2008–09 to 2010–11
- 6 Selected offenders, Sex and number of times proceeded against by police by Indigenous status – 2008–09 to 2010–11

Victoria

- 1 Youth offenders, Age by sex – 2008–09 to 2010–11
- 2 Offenders, Sex and age by number of times proceeded against by police – 2008–09 to 2010–11
- 3 Youth offenders, Sex and age by number of times proceeded against by police – 2008–09 to 2010–11
- 4 Police proceedings, Principal offence by method of proceeding – 2008–09 to 2010–11

Queensland

- 1 Youth offenders, Age by sex – 2008–09 to 2010–11
- 2 Offenders, Sex and age by number of times proceeded against by police – 2008–09 to 2010–11
- 3 Youth offenders, Sex and age by number of times proceeded against by police – 2008–09 to 2010–11
- 4 Police proceedings, Principal offence by method of proceeding – 2008–09 to 2010–11
- 5 Selected offenders, Sex and age by Indigenous status – 2008–09 to 2010–11
- 6 Selected offenders, Sex and number of times proceeded against by police by Indigenous status – 2008–09 to 2010–11

South Australia

- 1 Youth offenders, Age by sex – 2008–09 to 2010–11

<i>South Australia continued</i>	2 Offenders, Sex and age by number of times proceeded against by police – 2008–09 to 2010–11
	3 Youth offenders, Sex and age by number of times proceeded against by police – 2008–09 to 2010–11
	4 Police proceedings, Principal offence by method of proceeding – 2008–09 to 2010–11
	5 Selected offenders, Sex and age by Indigenous status – 2008–09 to 2010–11
	6 Selected offenders, Sex and number of times proceeded against by police by Indigenous status – 2008–09 to 2010–11
<i>Western Australia</i>	1 Youth offenders, Age by sex – 2008–09 to 2010–11
<i>Tasmania</i>	1 Youth offenders, Age by sex – 2008–09 to 2010–11
	2 Offenders, Sex and age by number of times proceeded against by police – 2008–09 to 2010–11
	3 Youth offenders, Sex and age by number of times proceeded against by police – 2008–09 to 2010–11
	4 Police proceedings, Principal offence by method of proceeding – 2008–09 to 2010–11
<i>Northern Territory</i>	1 Youth offenders, Age by sex – 2008–09 to 2010–11
	2 Offenders, Sex and age by number of times proceeded against by police – 2008–09 to 2010–11
	3 Youth offenders, Sex and age by number of times proceeded against by police – 2008–09 to 2010–11
	4 Police proceedings, Principal offence by method of proceeding – 2008–09 to 2010–11
	5 Selected offenders, Sex and age by Indigenous status – 2008–09 to 2010–11
	6 Selected offenders, Sex and number of times proceeded against by police by Indigenous status – 2008–09 to 2010–11
<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	1 Youth offenders, Age by sex – 2008–09 to 2010–11
	2 Offenders, Sex and age by number of times proceeded against by police – 2008–09 to 2010–11
	3 Youth offenders, Sex and age by number of times proceeded against by police – 2008–09 to 2010–11
	4 Police proceedings, Principal offence by method of proceeding – 2008–09 to 2010–11

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Code	<i>Method of proceeding</i>
100	Court action, not further defined
110	Charge and bail/remand
120	Charge and summons
190	Other court action, not elsewhere classified
200	Non-court action, not further defined
210	Informal caution or informal warning
220	Formal caution or formal warning
230	Conference
240	Counselling (includes drug diversion schemes)
250	Penalty notices
290	Other non-court action, not elsewhere classified
999	Not stated

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AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND STANDARD OFFENCE CLASSIFICATION, 2011

Code	<i>Division/Subdivision/Group</i>
01	Homicide and related offences
011	Murder
0111	Murder
012	Attempted murder
0121	Attempted murder
013	Manslaughter and driving causing death
0131	Manslaughter
0132	Driving causing death
02	Acts intended to cause injury
021	Assault
0211	Serious assault resulting in injury
0212	Serious assault not resulting in injury
0213	Common assault
029	Other acts intended to cause injury
0291	Stalking
0299	Other acts intended to cause injury, nec
03	Sexual assault and related offences
031	Sexual assault
0311	Aggravated sexual assault
0312	Non-aggravated sexual assault
032	Non-assaultive sexual offences
0321	Non-assaultive sexual offences against a child
0322	Child pornography offences
0323	Sexual servitude offences
0329	Non-assaultive sexual offences, nec
04	Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons
041	Dangerous or negligent operation of a vehicle
0411	Driving under the influence of alcohol or other substance
0412	Dangerous or negligent operation (driving) of a vehicle
049	Other dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons
0491	Neglect or ill-treatment of persons under care
0499	Other dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons, nec
05	Abduction, harassment and other offences against the person
051	Abduction and kidnapping
0511	Abduction and kidnapping
052	Deprivation of liberty/false imprisonment
0521	Deprivation of liberty/false imprisonment
053	Harassment and threatening behaviour
0531	Harassment and private nuisance
0532	Threatening behaviour
06	Robbery, extortion and related offences
061	Robbery
0611	Aggravated robbery
0612	Non-aggravated robbery

-
- 06 Robbery, extortion and related offences *cont.*
 - 062 Blackmail and extortion
 - 0621 Blackmail and extortion
 - 07 Unlawful entry with intent/burglary, break and enter
 - 071 Unlawful entry with intent/burglary, break and enter
 - 0711 Unlawful entry with intent/burglary, break and enter
-

- 08 Theft and related offences
 - 081 Motor vehicle theft and related offences
 - 0811 Theft of a motor vehicle
 - 0812 Illegal use of a motor vehicle
 - 0813 Theft of motor vehicle parts or contents
 - 082 Theft (except motor vehicles)
 - 0821 Theft from a person (excluding by force)
 - 0822 Theft of intellectual property
 - 0823 Theft from retail premises
 - 0829 Theft (except motor vehicles), nec
 - 083 Receive or handle proceeds of crime
 - 0831 Receive or handle proceeds of crime
 - 084 Illegal use of property (except motor vehicles)
 - 0841 Illegal use of property (except motor vehicles)
- 09 Fraud, deception and related offences
 - 091 Obtain benefit by deception
 - 0911 Obtain benefit by deception
 - 092 Forgery and counterfeiting
 - 0921 Counterfeiting of currency
 - 0922 Forgery of documents
 - 0923 Possess equipment to make false/illegal instrument
 - 093 Deceptive business/government practices
 - 0931 Fraudulent trade practices
 - 0932 Misrepresentation of professional status
 - 0933 Illegal non-fraudulent trade practices
 - 099 Other fraud and deception offences
 - 0991 Dishonest conversion
 - 0999 Other fraud and deception offences, nec
- 10 Illicit drug offences
 - 101 Import or export illicit drugs
 - 1011 Import illicit drugs
 - 1012 Export illicit drugs
 - 102 Deal or traffic in illicit drugs
 - 1021 Deal or traffic in illicit drugs - commercial quantity
 - 1022 Deal or traffic in illicit drugs - non-commercial quantity
 - 103 Manufacture or cultivate illicit drugs
 - 1031 Manufacture illicit drugs
 - 1032 Cultivate illicit drugs
 - 104 Possess and/or use illicit drugs
 - 1041 Possess illicit drugs
 - 1042 Use illicit drugs
 - 109 Other illicit drug offences
 - 1099 Other illicit drug offences, nec
- 11 Prohibited and regulated weapons and explosives offences
 - 111 Prohibited weapons/explosives offences
 - 1111 Import or export prohibited weapons/explosives
 - 1112 Sell, possess and/or use prohibited weapons/explosives
 - 1119 Prohibited weapons/explosives offences, nec
 - 112 Regulated weapons/explosives offences
 - 1121 Unlawfully obtain or possess regulated weapons/explosives
 - 1122 Misuse of regulated weapons/explosives
 - 1123 Deal or traffic regulated weapons/explosives offences
 - 1129 Regulated weapons/explosives offences, nec

12	Property damage and environmental pollution
121	Property damage
1211	Property damage by fire or explosion
1212	Graffiti
1219	Property damage, nec
122	Environmental pollution
1221	Air pollution offences
1222	Water pollution offences
1223	Noise pollution offences
1224	Soil pollution offences
1229	Environmental pollution, nec
13	Public order offences
131	Disorderly conduct
1311	Trespass
1312	Criminal intent
1313	Riot and affray
1319	Disorderly conduct, nec
132	Regulated public order offences
1321	Betting and gambling offences
1322	Liquor and tobacco offences
1323	Censorship offences
1324	Prostitution offences
1325	Offences against public order sexual standards
1326	Consumption of legal substances in regulated spaces
1329	Regulated public order offences, nec
133	Offensive conduct
1331	Offensive language
1332	Offensive behaviour
1333	Vilify or incite hatred on racial, cultural, religious or ethnic grounds
1334	Cruelty to animals
14	Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences
141	Driver Licence offences
1411	Drive while licence disqualified or suspended
1412	Drive without a licence
1419	Driver licence offences, nec
142	Vehicle registration and roadworthiness offences
1421	Registration offences
1422	Roadworthiness offences
143	Regulatory driving offences
1431	Exceed the prescribed content of alcohol or other substance limit
1432	Exceed the legal speed limit
1433	Parking offences
1439	Regulatory driving offences, nec
144	Pedestrian offences
1441	Pedestrian offences
15	Offences against justice procedures, government security and government operations
151	Breach of custodial order offences
1511	Escape custody offences
1512	Breach of home detention
1513	Breach of suspended sentence
152	Breach of community-based orders
1521	Breach of community service order
1522	Breach of parole
1523	Breach of bail
1524	Breach of bond - probation
1525	Breach of bond - other
1529	Breach of community-based order, nec

-
- 15 Offences against justice procedures, government security and government operations *cont.*
 - 153 Breach of violence and non-violence orders
 - 1531 Breach of violence order
 - 1532 Breach of non-violence order
 - 154 Offences against government operations
 - 1541 Resist or hinder government official (excluding police officer, justice official or government security officer)
 - 1542 Bribery involving government officials
 - 1543 Immigration offences
 - 1549 Offences against government operations, nec
 - 155 Offences against government security
 - 1551 Resist or hinder government officer concerned with government security
 - 1559 Offences against government security, nec
 - 156 Offences against justice procedures
 - 1561 Subvert the course of justice
 - 1562 Resist or hinder police officer or justice official
 - 1563 Prison regulation offences
 - 1569 Offences against justice procedures, nec
 - 16 Miscellaneous offences
 - 161 Defamation, libel and privacy offences
 - 1611 Defamation and libel
 - 1612 Offences against privacy
 - 162 Public health and safety offences
 - 1621 Sanitation offences
 - 1622 Disease prevention offences
 - 1623 Occupational health and safety offences
 - 1624 Transport regulation offences
 - 1625 Dangerous substances offences
 - 1626 Licit drug offences
 - 1629 Public health and safety offences, nec
 - 163 Commercial/industry/financial regulation
 - 1631 Commercial/industry/financial regulation
 - 169 Other miscellaneous offences
 - 1691 Environmental regulation offences
 - 1692 Bribery excluding government officials
 - 1693 Quarantine offences
 - 1694 Import/export regulations
 - 1695 Procure or commit illegal abortion
 - 1699 Other miscellaneous offences, nec

GLOSSARY

Abduction, harassment and other offences against the person	Acts intended to threaten or harass, or acts that unlawfully deprive another person of their freedom of movement, that are against that person's will or against the will of any parent, guardian or other person having lawful custody or care of that person. This offence category is a Division of ANZSOC which includes the following Subdivisions: Abduction and kidnapping (051), Deprivation of liberty/false imprisonment (052), and Harassment and threatening behaviour (053).
Acts intended to cause injury	Acts, excluding attempted murder and those resulting in death, which are intended to cause non-fatal injury or harm to another person and where there is no sexual or acquisitive element. This is a Division of ANZSOC which includes the following Subdivisions: Assault (021) and Other acts intended to cause injury (029).
Age	Age is calculated at the earliest date a person was proceeded against by police during the reference period.
Age standardisation	Age standardisation is a statistical method that adjusts crude rates to account for age differences between study populations. Age standardisation enables better comparisons between different populations. In the context of such a comparison, the key variable of interest is the ratio of rates, rather than the age standardised rates alone (see Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 32–37).
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. This offence category is a subdivision within Division 2 Acts intended to cause injury.
Australian and New Zealand Standard Offence Classification (ANZSOC)	The ANZSOC 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 and in New Zealand. Within the classificatory structure of ANZSOC, divisions represent the broadest categories of offences. The subdivision and group levels provide increasingly detailed dissections of the broad categories. The 2011 version of ANZSOC is used to classify offence data within this publication. For further information refer to <i>Australian and New Zealand Standard Offence Classification, 2011</i> (cat. no. 1234.0).
Blackmail and extortion	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. This offence category is a subdivision within Division 6 Robbery, extortion and related offences.
Crude offender rates	Crude offender rates are calculated by dividing the number of offenders in the reference period, by the total population, multiplied by 100,000 to give a crude rate per 100,000 population. Crude rates are the actual rates of offending and are not adjusted for any differences in population structures that may influence the rates. As such, it is preferable to use age standardised rates when comparing rates of offending for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous populations.

Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	Dangerous or negligent acts which, though not intended to cause harm, actually or potentially result in injury to oneself or another person. This is a Division of ANZSOC which includes the following Subdivisions: Dangerous or negligent operation of a vehicle (041) and Other dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons (049). Data relating to Subdivision 041 are not included in this publication.
Deal or traffic in illicit drugs	The supply or purchase of an illicit drug or controlled substance of any quantity, or the possession of an illicit drug or controlled substance where the amount involved is deemed to be of a quantity for commercial activity. This offence category is a subdivision within Division 10 Illicit drug offences.
Fraud, deception and related offences	Offences involving a dishonest act or omission carried out with the purpose of deceiving to obtain a benefit. This is a Division of ANZSOC which includes the following Subdivisions: Obtain benefit by deception (091), Forgery and counterfeiting (092), Deceptive business/government practices (093), and Other fraud and deception offences (099).
Harassment and threatening behaviour	Actions that harass or are intended to harass, threaten or invade the privacy of an individual, not amounting to an assault, sexual assault, stalking, blackmail or extortion. The action can be face-to-face, written, or made through a carriage service (e.g. phone, computer etc). This offence category is a subdivision within Division 5 Abduction, harassment and other offences against the person.
Homicide and related offences	Unlawfully kill, attempt to unlawfully kill or conspiracy to kill another person. This is a Division of ANZSOC which includes the following Subdivisions: Murder (011), Attempted murder (012), and Manslaughter and driving causing death (013).
Illicit drug offences	The possessing, selling, dealing or trafficking, importing or exporting, manufacturing or cultivating of drugs or other substances prohibited under legislation. This is a Division of ANZSOC which includes the following Subdivisions: Import or export illicit drugs (101), Deal or traffic in illicit drugs (102), Manufacture or cultivate illicit drugs (103), Possess and/or use illicit drugs (104) and Other illicit drug offences (109).
Indigenous	An offender who identifies as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin, or both, on at least one occasion that they are proceeded against by police during the reference period.
Manufacture or cultivate illicit drugs	Actions resulting or intended to result in either the manufacture of controlled substances, or growing of plants used to make illicit drugs. This offence category is a subdivision in Division 10 Illicit drug offences.
Mean	The arithmetic average.
Median	The middle value of a set of values when the values are sorted in order.
Method of proceeding	The method of proceeding describes the type of legal action (court or non court) initiated by police against a person as a result of an investigation of an offence(s). For details of the classification hierarchy, refer to Appendix 2.
Miscellaneous offences	Offences involving the breach of statutory rules or regulations governing activities that are prima facie legal, where such offences are not explicitly dealt with under any other Division of ANZSOC. This is a Division of ANZSOC which includes the following Subdivisions: Defamation, libel and privacy offences (161), Public health and safety offences (162), Commercial/industry/financial regulation (163) and Other miscellaneous offences (169).
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/possessor of the use of the motor vehicle. Additionally, the taking of another person's motor vehicle parts or its contents illegally, whether or not this also involves the taking of the motor vehicle. A motor vehicle is defined as any self-propelled vehicle that runs on the land surface and is eligible for registration for use on public roads. This includes, but is not limited to: car,

Motor vehicle theft <i>continued</i>	motorcycle, motorised caravan/campervan, truck, lorry, tractor, bus, grader, etc. This offence category is a subdivision within Division 8 Theft and related offences.
National Offence Index (NOI)	The National Offence Index is a seriousness ranking of the ANZSOC codes and is used to determine a principal offence where a person is proceeded against for more than one offence type during the reference period. Offences are allocated a ranking and the highest ranking offence (i.e. the offence closest to 1) is selected as the principal offence. The 2009 version of the NOI has been used for this publication.
Non-assaultive sexual offences	Offences of a sexual nature, or intent thereof, against another person that do not involve physical contact with the person and where the 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 of giving consent because of youth, temporary/permanent (mental) incapacity or there is a familial relationship). This offence category is a subdivision within Division 3 Sexual assault and related offences.
Non-Indigenous	Offenders who identify as neither Aboriginal nor Torres Strait Islander origin.
Not stated Indigenous status	Where the Indigenous status of the offenders is not able to be identified, therefore status is unknown.
Offence	Any act or omission by a person or persons for which a penalty could be imposed by the Australian legal system.
Offences against justice procedures, government security and government operations	An act or omission that is deemed to be prejudicial to the effective carrying out of justice procedures or any government operations. This includes general government operations as well as those specifically concerned with maintaining government security. This is a Division of ANZSOC which includes the following Subdivisions: Breach of custodial order offences (151), Breach of community-based orders (152), Breach of violence and non-violence orders (153), Offences against government operations (154), Offences against government security (155), and Offences against justice procedures (156). Breach of bail offences (ANZSOC group 1523) are excluded from the data in this publication.
Offender	A person aged 10 years or over who is proceeded against and recorded by police for one or more criminal offences. An offender is only counted once during the reference period irrespective of the number of offences committed or the number of separate occasions that police proceeded against that offender.
Offender rates	Offender rates are expressed as the number of offenders per 100,000 of the relevant Estimated Resident Population (ERP). See paragraphs 26–28 of the Explanatory Notes.
Other acts intended to cause injury	Acts involving the indirect and non-confrontational infliction of harm, injury or violence upon a person. This offence category is a subdivision within Division 2 Acts intended to cause injury.
Police proceeding	A proceeding is a legal action initiated against an alleged offender for an offence(s). Police proceedings represent a count for each separate occasion on which police initiate a legal action against an offender. Each proceeding is classified to a principal offence and principal method of proceeding. It does not represent a count of offences.
Police proceedings - court actions	A type of legal action initiated by police against an offender. Court actions largely comprise the laying of charges against an alleged offender that must be answered in court. Offenders may be taken into custody, granted bail or issued with a summons for these charges pending an appearance in court.
Police proceedings - non-court actions	A type of legal action initiated by police against an offender. Non-court actions comprise legal actions such as informal or formal cautions/warnings, conferencing, counselling such as drug diversionary schemes, or the issuing of penalty or infringement notices, which do not require an appearance in court.
Principal method of proceeding	The main legal action (court or non-court) initiated by police for an offender based on the hierarchy of the Method of Proceeding Classification (see Appendix 2).

Principal offence	The offence category, based on ANZSOC, that describes the most serious offence type that a person has been proceeded against by police during the reference period. The principal offence is determined by the rankings in the NOI (see National Offence Index).
Prohibited and regulated weapons and explosives offences	Offences involving prohibited or regulated weapons and explosives. This is a Division of ANZSOC which includes the following Subdivisions: Prohibited weapons/explosives offences (111) and Regulated weapons/explosives offences (112).
Property damage and environmental pollution	The wilful and unlawful destruction, damage or defacement of public or private property, or the pollution of property or a definable entity held in common by the community. This is a Division of ANZSOC which includes the following Subdivisions: Property damage (121) and Environmental pollution (122).
Public order offences	Offences involving personal conduct that involves, or may lead to, a breach of public order or decency, or that is indicative of criminal intent, or that is otherwise regulated or prohibited on moral or ethical grounds. In general these offences do not involve a specific victim or victims; however some offences, such as offensive language and offensive behaviour, may be directed towards a single victim. This is a Division of ANZSOC which includes the following Subdivisions: Disorderly conduct (131), Regulated public order offences (132), and Offensive conduct (133).
Ratio	A way of concisely showing the relationship of one quantity relative to another.
Robbery, extortion and related offences	Acts intended to unlawfully gain money, property or any other thing of value from, or to cause detriment to, another person by using the threat of force or any other coercive measure. This is a Division of ANZSOC which includes the following Subdivisions: Robbery (061) and Blackmail and extortion (062).
Robbery	The unlawful taking of property, with intent to permanently deprive the owner of the property, from the immediate possession, control, custody or care of a person, accompanied by the use, and/or threatened use, of immediate force or violence. This offence category is a subdivision within Division 6 Robbery, extortion and related offences.
Sexual assault and related offences	Acts, or intent of acts, of a sexual nature against another person, which are non-consensual or where consent is proscribed. This offence category is a Division of ANZSOC which includes the following Subdivisions: Sexual assault (031) and Non-assaultive sexual offences (032).
Sexual assault	Physical contact, or intent of contact, of a sexual nature directed towards 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 of giving consent because of youth, temporary/permanent (mental) incapacity or there is a familial relationship). This offence category is a subdivision within Division 3 Sexual assault and related offences.
Sex	This is identified as a person's sex. If sex is not stated, it is allocated to unknown.
Theft and related offences	The unlawful taking or obtaining of money or goods, not involving the use of force, threat of force or violence, coercion or deception, with the intent to permanently or temporarily deprive the owner or possessor of the use of the money or goods, or the receiving or handling of money or goods obtained unlawfully. This is a Division of ANZSOC which includes the following Subdivisions: Motor vehicle theft and related offences (081), Theft (except motor vehicles) (082), Receive or handle proceeds of crime (083) and Illegal use of property (except motor vehicles) (084).
Theft (except motor vehicles)	The unlawful taking or obtaining of money, goods, services (other than from motor vehicles) or non-motorised vehicles, without the use of force, threat of force or violence, coercion or deception, with the intent to permanently deprive the owner or possessor of the use of the money or the goods. The definition of a vehicle (other than a motor vehicle) includes but is not limited to: tram, train, ship, aircraft, vessel or any other

Theft (except motor vehicles) <i>continued</i>	(non-motorised) vehicle. This offence category is a subdivision within Division 8 Theft and related offences.
Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences	Offences relating to vehicles and most forms of road traffic, including offences pertaining to licensing, motor vehicle registration, roadworthiness or use of vehicles, bicycle offences and pedestrian offences. This is a regulatory Division of ANZSOC which includes the following Subdivisions: Driving licence offences (141), Vehicle registration and roadworthiness offences (142), Regulatory driving offences (143) and Pedestrian offences (144). Data for this Division are not presented in this publication.
Unlawful entry with intent/burglary, break and enter	The unlawful entry of a structure with the intent to commit an offence, where the entry is either forced or unforced. This is a Division of ANZSOC which includes the following Subdivision: Unlawful entry with intent/burglary, break and enter (071).
Youth offenders	Alleged offenders aged 10 to 19 years proceeded against by police during the reference period.

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