



2008

4510.0

## **RECORDED CRIME - VICTIMS**

AUSTRALIA

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) THURS 4 JUN 2009

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#### **I N Q U I R I E S**

For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or Chay Ang on Melbourne (03) 9615 7681.

## NOTES

- ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION** This publication presents national crime statistics relating to victims of a selected range of offences that have been recorded by police. These statistics provide indicators of the level and nature of recorded crime victimisation in Australia and a basis for measuring change over time. As not all crimes are reported to or recorded by police, other data sources can assist in providing a more comprehensive view of crime levels in society.
- INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS** The statistics contained in this publication are derived from administrative systems maintained by state and territory police. Although national standards and classifications are used, differences over time in the level of recorded crime may reflect factors other than a change in the incidence of crime. Over time there have been significant changes in police recording systems, business rules and legislation resulting in some discrepancies remaining between states and territories for some offence types. Short term effects on the level of crime recorded by police may also occur as a result of individual jurisdictional initiatives, such as special task forces formed to combat particular offences, or implementation of proactive policing campaigns to encourage reporting by the public. Details of differences that impact on the statistics are in the Explanatory Notes paragraphs 33–109.
- CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE** The format of this issue has been changed from previous issues. National data and state and territory data are now presented in chapters.
- Data on the Indigenous status of victims has been expanded and is included in Chapter 3 of the publication for selected states and territories.
- Data on the relationship of an offender to a victim is also now included in Chapter 3 of the publication. These data were previously published in 2004.
- 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 paragraph 143 of the Explanatory Notes.
- ACKNOWLEDGMENTS** The ABS acknowledges the valuable contribution of the Board of Management of the National Crime Statistics Unit (NCSU), the National Crime Statistics Advisory Group and the staff of the various agencies that provide the statistics that are presented in this publication.

Peter Harper  
Acting Australian Statistician

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# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

### VICTIMS OF CRIME

This publication presents statistics on incidents of victimisation for a selected range of offences that came to the attention of police and were recorded by them in the period 1 January 2008 to 31 December 2008.

This chapter provides an introduction to the Recorded Crime - Victims collection. Chapter 2 presents data about victims and their characteristics at the national level. Chapter 3 presents selected data about victims for selected states and territories; the relationship of an offender to the victim (tables 3.9 to 3.20), and the Indigenous status of victims (tables 3.21 to 3.29).

### MEASURING CRIME

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

Caution should be exercised in making any direct comparisons between recorded crime statistics and data from ABS household surveys due to the different scope and coverage, methods of measurement and sources of error. For more information refer to paragraphs 136–138 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

### SOURCES OF VICTIMISATION DATA

#### *Recorded Crime*

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

*Recorded Crime  
continued*

information about differences across jurisdictions refer to paragraphs 33–109 of the Explanatory Notes.

*ABS National Crime  
Victimisation Surveys*

National level information for assault and sexual assault, as well as data for a range of other offences, are available from the 2005 ABS National Crime and Safety Survey (NCSS) and the 2005 ABS Personal Safety Survey (PSS). The NCSS measured people's perceptions of crime in the community and whether or not the crimes were reported to police. Further detailed information about the survey results can be found in *Crime and Safety, Australia, 2005* (cat. no. 4509.0). The PSS measured people's experience of violence, harassment or stalking. Further detailed information about the survey results can be found in *Personal Safety Survey, Australia, 2005* (cat. no. 4906.0). The results from the next NCSS (2008–09 reference period) are expected to be released early 2010.

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents national statistics on incidents of victimisation for a selected range of offences that came to the attention of state and territory police and were recorded by them in the period 1 January 2008 to 31 December 2008. The statistics provide information about the characteristics of the victim and the nature of the criminal incidents.

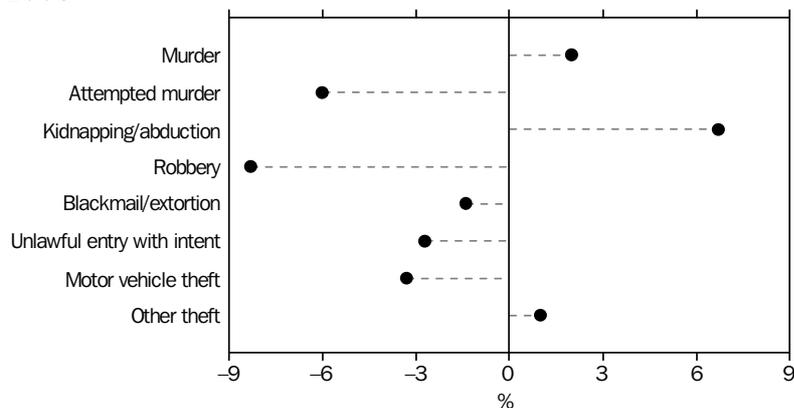
Depending on the type of offence, a victim in the recorded crime collection can be a person, a premises, an organisation or a motor vehicle. A person reporting a crime with multiple offences in the same incident may either be counted multiple times, or may be counted only once, depending on the types of offences committed during the incident. For example, a victim who was robbed and abducted in the same incident would be counted separately as a victim under the offences of robbery and kidnapping/abduction. Conversely, a victim of multiple assaults in the same incident would be counted only once as the offences committed fall within the same offence group. For these reasons, it is not meaningful to aggregate the number of victims across each offence type and produce a 'total number of victims'; it is only meaningful to look at victim counts within each offence category.

For further information about the scope and counting methodology of this collection refer to paragraphs 3–10 and 112–119 of the Explanatory Notes.

NUMBER OF VICTIMS

Compared to 2007, the number of victims recorded by Australian state and territory police agencies in 2008 decreased for attempted murder, robbery, blackmail/extortion, unlawful entry with intent and motor vehicle theft (table 2.1). The offence categories recording the largest declines were robbery (down 8%) and attempted murder (down 6%). Conversely, there was an increase in the number of victims of kidnapping/abduction (up 7%). Murder and other theft also increased during this period.

VICTIMS, SELECTED OFFENCES (a), Percentage change—2007 to 2008



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

VICTIMISATION RATE

In 2008, the Australian victimisation rates for selected personal offence categories were:

- Murder, 1.2 victims per 100,000 persons, no change from 1.2 victims in 2007
- Attempted murder, 1.1 victims per 100,000 persons, down from 1.2 victims in 2007
- Kidnapping/abduction, 3.7 victims per 100,000 persons, up from 3.5 victims in 2007
- Robbery, 77.2 victims per 100,000 persons, down from 85.6 victims in 2007
- Blackmail/extortion, 2.0 victims per 100,000 persons, no change from 2.0 victims in 2007 (table 2.1)

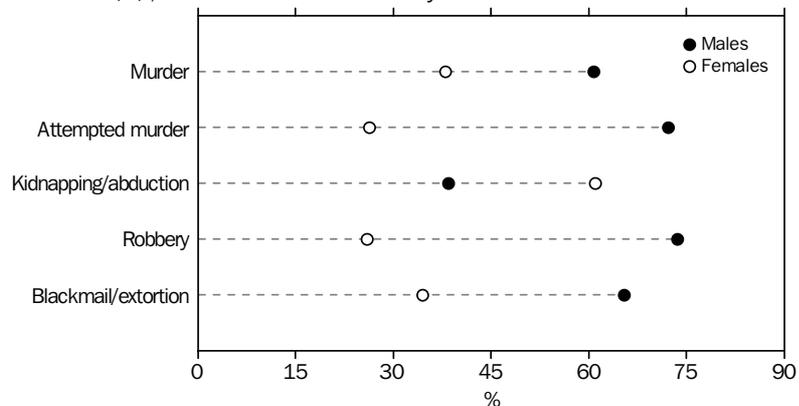
Note: For robbery and blackmail/extortion, a victim can be a person or an organisation.

Some household crimes continued a declining trend in victimisation. Motor vehicle theft (319 victims per 100,000 persons) had the lowest rate since national reporting began in 1993 (637 victims per 100,000 persons). The rate in 2007 was 336 victims per 100,000 persons. The victimisation rate for unlawful entry with intent decreased from 1,182 victims per 100,000 persons in 2007 to 1,131 victims per 100,000 persons in 2008. The victimisation rate for other theft in 2008 (2,324 victims per 100,000 persons) also decreased from 2007. Whilst this rate was higher in 2007 at 2,341 victims per 100,000, it was considerably lower than when national reporting began for that offence in 1995 (2,715 victims per 100,000 persons).

SEX AND AGE OF VICTIM

In 2008, more males than females were victims of robbery (74% of victims were male), attempted murder (72%), blackmail/extortion (65%), and murder (61%) (table 2.2). For kidnapping/abduction, more females were victims than males (61%).

VICTIMS(a), Selected offences by sex



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

During 2008, 37% (97 victims) of murder victims were aged 45 years and over.

Forty-two percent (326 victims) of kidnapping/abduction victims were aged 0 to 14 years. A further 31% (243 victims) were aged 15 to 24 years.

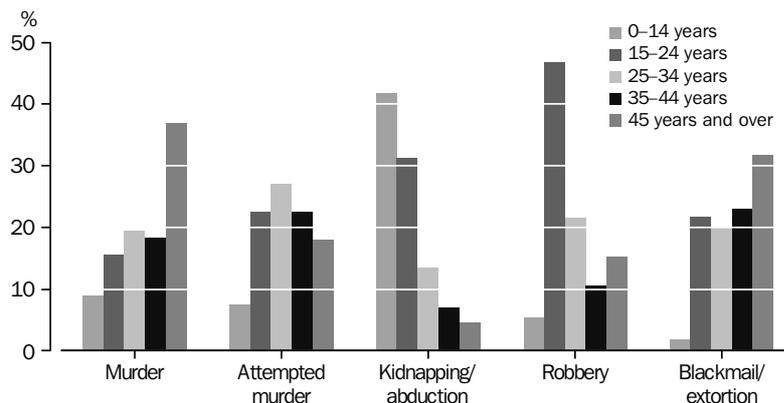
Just under half (47% or 6,669 victims) of all robbery victims were aged 15 to 24 years, followed by those aged 25 to 34 years at 21% (3,038 victims).

Nearly a third (31% or 126 victims) of blackmail/extortion victims during 2008 were aged 45 years and over.

SEX AND AGE OF VICTIM

*continued*

VICTIMS(a), Selected offences by age group



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

LOCATION OF OFFENCE

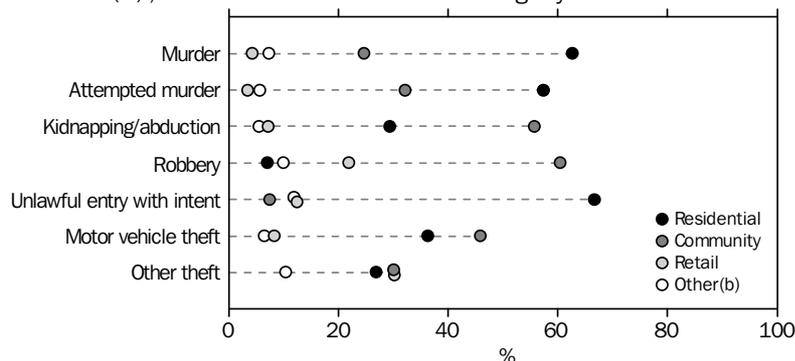
Residential locations were the most likely place of occurrence for murder (63%), attempted murder (57%) and unlawful entry with intent (67%) (table 2.4). For victims of motor vehicle theft, this offence was most likely to have occurred in a community location (46%), followed by a residential location (36%).

Robbery victims were most likely to be subjected to this offence in a community location (60%). Of the total robbery offences occurring in a community location (9,986), more than three quarters (79%) occurred on a street/footpath. The proportion of victims of robbery where the offence occurred in a residential location decreased from 9% in 2007 to 7% in 2008.

More than half of the victims (56%) of kidnapping/abduction were taken from a community location, and a further 29% were taken from a residential location. Other theft mainly occurred in community or retail locations (accounting for 30% each).

These proportions were similar for all offence types during 2007.

VICTIMS(a), Selected offences occurring by selected locations



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

(b) Includes recreational locations.

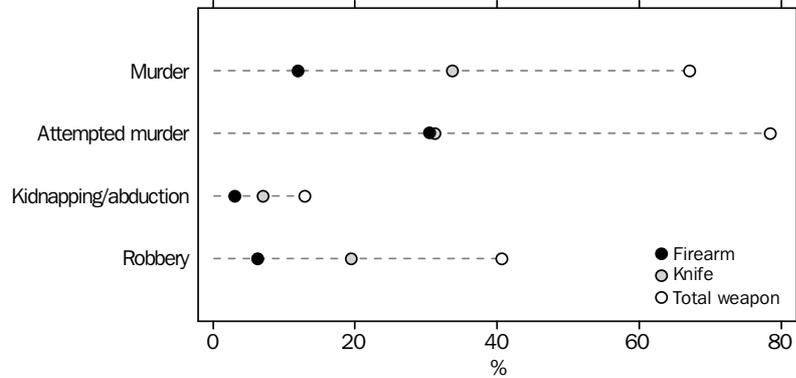
WEAPON USE

In 2008, a weapon was used in 79% of attempted murders, 67% of murders and 41% of robberies (table 2.5). A knife was the most common type of weapon used in committing these offences: 31% of attempted murder victims; 34% of murder victims; and 19% of robbery victims were subjected to an offence involving a knife. A firearm was involved in

WEAPON USE *continued*

30% of attempted murders, 12% of murders and 6% of robbery offences. Over half of kidnapping/abduction offences (53%) and robbery offences (59%) committed did not involve the use of a weapon.

VICTIMS(a), Weapon used in commission of offence



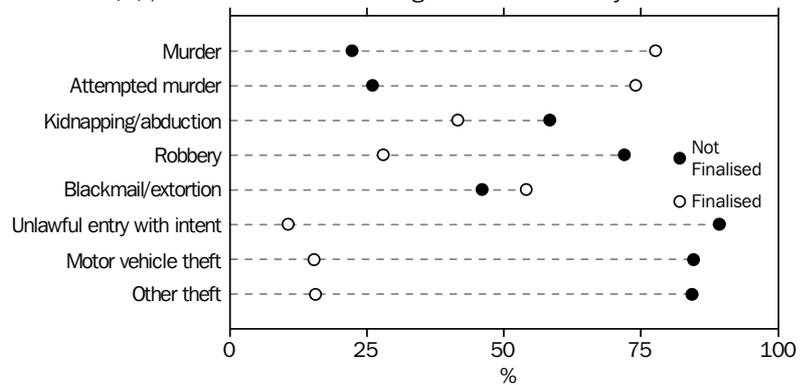
(a) The definition of a victim varies according to the category of the offence, all victim types have been included (see Glossary).

OUTCOME OF INVESTIGATION

In 2008, 78% of police investigations into attempted murder and 74% into murder were finalised within 30 days of a victim becoming known to police (table 2.7).

The lowest proportions of finalisations at 30 days were for victims of unlawful entry with intent (11%), motor vehicle theft (15%) and other theft (16%).

VICTIMS(a), Outcome of investigation at 30 days



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

## 2.1 VICTIMS(a), Selected offences—1999–2008

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007(b)	2008
NUMBER										
Homicide and related offences(c)										
Murder	344	316	310	318	302	263	259	281	r255	260
Attempted murder	360	393	459	399	361	311	271	244	r246	231
Manslaughter	41	46	37	48	39	39	42	40	r28	30
<i>Total homicide and related offences</i>	745	755	806	765	702	613	572	565	r529	521
Kidnapping/abduction(d)	766	695	767	706	696	768	729	726	r733	782
Robbery(e)										
Armed robbery	9 452	9 483	11 233	7 840	7 189	6 030	7 327	7 596	r7 657	6 716
Unarmed robbery	13 154	13 853	15 358	13 149	12 520	10 483	9 849	9 779	r10 339	9 792
<i>Total robbery</i>	22 606	23 336	26 591	20 989	19 709	16 513	17 176	17 375	r17 996	16 508
Blackmail/extortion(f)	254	255	358	355	386	372	393	444	r424	418
Unlawful entry with intent(g)										
Involving the taking of property	322 983	na	325 220	292 748	262 657	226 398	202 844	183 734	r173 374	168 936
Other	92 752	na	110 534	101 575	91 363	82 277	79 150	78 271	r75 101	72 754
<i>Total unlawful entry with intent</i>	415 735	436 968	435 754	394 323	354 020	308 675	281 994	262 005	r248 475	241 690
Motor vehicle theft(h)	129 552	138 912	139 894	113 460	98 298	87 939	80 365	75 377	r70 614	68 270
Other theft(i)	612 559	681 268	700 137	680 799	624 036	548 778	518 335	518 734	r491 935	496 697

### RATE PER 100,000 PERSONS (j)

Homicide and related offences(c)										
Murder	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.2
Attempted murder	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.0	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1
Manslaughter	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
<i>Total homicide and related offences</i>	3.9	3.9	4.2	3.9	3.5	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.4
Kidnapping/abduction(d)	4.0	3.6	4.0	3.6	3.5	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.7
Robbery(e)										
Armed robbery	49.9	49.5	57.9	39.9	36.1	30.0	35.9	36.7	r36.4	31.4
Unarmed robbery	69.5	72.3	79.1	66.9	62.9	52.1	48.3	47.3	r49.2	45.8
<i>Total robbery</i>	119.5	121.9	137.0	106.8	99.1	82.1	84.2	84.0	85.6	77.2
Blackmail/extortion(f)	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.0
Unlawful entry with intent(g)										
Involving the taking of property	1 706.8	na	1 675.5	1 489.9	1 320.4	1 125.0	994.7	887.8	r825.1	790.5
Other	490.1	na	569.5	516.9	459.3	408.8	388.1	378.2	r357.4	340.4
<i>Total unlawful entry with intent</i>	2 197.0	2 281.7	2 244.9	2 006.8	1 779.6	1 533.8	1 382.8	1 266.0	r1 182.5	1 130.9
Motor vehicle theft(h)	684.6	725.4	720.7	577.4	494.1	437.0	394.1	364.2	r336.1	319.4
Other theft(i)	3 237.1	3 557.4	3 607.0	3 464.8	3 137.0	2 726.9	2 541.8	2 506.5	r2 341.1	2 324.1

na not available

r revised

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

(b) Property offences for Queensland are no longer comparable from 2007 (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 54).

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

(d) Counts for New South Wales may be inflated slightly (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 39).

(e) Data prior to 2005 are no longer comparable (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 36).

(f) May include instances of food tampering for South Australia. Data may be understated for Western Australia prior to 2003 (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 81).

(g) Data prior to 2006 are no longer comparable (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 37).

(h) Western Australia data includes theft of caravans and trailers which are out of scope. Northern Territory data are duplicated prior to 2002 (see footnote 'e' page 29).

(i) The offences included in other theft can vary between states and territories (see footnote 'f' page 23, footnote 'e' page 24, footnote 'e' page 25, footnotes 'e' and 'h' page 26 and footnote 'e' page 29).

(j) Rates have been revised for some years as the Estimated Resident Population data have been updated (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 120-124 and 135).

**2.1** VICTIMS(a), Selected offences—1999–2008 *continued*

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007(b)	2008
INDEXED RATE (c)(d)										
Homicide and related offences(e)										
Murder	113.8	103.3	100.0	101.3	95.1	81.8	79.5	85.0	r76.0	76.2
Attempted murder	80.5	86.8	100.0	85.9	76.7	65.4	56.2	49.9	r49.5	45.7
Manslaughter	113.7	126.0	100.0	128.2	102.8	101.7	108.0	101.4	r69.9	73.6
<i>Total homicide and related offences</i>	94.8	94.9	100.0	93.8	85.0	73.4	67.6	65.7	r60.6	58.7
Kidnapping/abduction(f)	102.4	91.8	100.0	90.9	88.5	96.6	90.5	88.8	r88.3	92.6
Robbery(g)										
Armed robbery	86.3	85.6	100.0	68.9	62.4	51.8	np	np	np	np
Unarmed robbery	87.9	91.4	100.0	84.6	79.5	65.8	np	np	np	np
<i>Total robbery</i>	87.2	88.9	100.0	78.0	72.3	59.9	np	np	np	np
Blackmail/extortion(h)	72.8	72.2	100.0	98.0	105.2	100.2	104.5	116.3	r109.4	106.0
Unlawful entry with intent(i)										
Involving the taking of property	101.9	na	100.0	88.9	78.8	67.1	59.4	np	np	np
Other	86.1	na	100.0	90.8	80.7	71.8	68.2	np	np	np
<i>Total unlawful entry with intent</i>	97.9	101.6	100.0	89.4	79.3	68.3	61.6	np	np	np
Motor vehicle theft(j)	95.0	100.6	100.0	80.1	68.6	60.6	54.7	50.5	46.6	44.3
Other theft(k)	89.7	98.6	100.0	96.1	87.0	75.6	70.5	69.5	64.9	64.4

na not available

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

r revised

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

(b) Property offences for Queensland are no longer comparable from 2007 (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 54).

(c) Base of each index: 2001 = 100.0 (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 127-130).

(d) Rates have been revised for some years as the Estimated Resident Population data have been updated (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 120-124 and 135).

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

(f) Counts for New South Wales may be inflated slightly (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 39).

(g) Data prior to 2005 are no longer comparable (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 36).

(h) May include instances of food tampering for South Australia. Data may be understated for Western Australia prior to 2003 (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 81).

(i) Data prior to 2006 are no longer comparable (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 37).

(j) Western Australia data includes theft of caravans and trailers which are out of scope. Northern Territory data are duplicated prior to 2002 (see footnote 'e' page 29).

(k) The offences included in other theft can vary between states and territories (see footnote 'f' page 23, footnote 'e' page 24, footnote 'e' page 25, footnotes 'e' and 'h' page 26 and footnote 'e' page 29).

**2.2**

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

Age group (years)	Murder	Attempted murder	Kidnapping/ abduction(b)	Robbery	Blackmail/ extortion
MALES					
0-9	11	10	56	20	3
10-14	3	—	71	598	—
15-19	13	11	48	2 895	18
20-24	15	26	40	2 387	32
25-34	30	42	40	2 183	52
35-44	24	39	23	1 017	63
45-54	38	23	13	739	45
55-64	18	6	6	371	24
65 years and over	8	7	—	189	18
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>10 476</b>	<b>260</b>
FEMALES					
0-9	6	4	75	9	4
10-14	3	3	124	136	—
15-19	3	4	93	664	16
20-24	10	10	62	710	20
25-34	21	19	65	847	27
35-44	24	12	31	467	28
45-54	12	—	9	404	21
55-64	6	—	7	234	15
65 years and over	15	5	—	204	3
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>3 705</b>	<b>137</b>
PERSONS (d)					
0-9	17	14	131	29	7
10-14	6	3	195	734	—
15-19	16	15	141	3 562	34
20-24	25	36	102	3 107	52
25-34	51	61	105	3 038	79
35-44	48	51	54	1 487	91
45-54	50	23	22	1 150	66
55-64	24	6	13	605	39
65 years and over	23	12	—	397	21
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>14 228</b>	<b>397</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

- (a) Includes person victims only, organisations are excluded. Therefore totals may be lower than those in tables elsewhere in the publication.
- (b) Counts for New South Wales may be inflated slightly (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 39).
- (c) Includes victims for whom age was not specified.
- (d) Includes victims for whom sex was not specified.

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

Age group (years)	Murder	Attempted murder	Kidnapping/ abduction(c)	Robbery	Blackmail/ extortion
MALES					
0-9	0.8	0.7	4.0	1.4	0.2
10-14	0.4	—	9.9	83.2	—
15-19	1.7	1.5	6.4	384.5	2.4
20-24	1.9	3.4	5.2	309.3	4.1
25-34	2.0	2.8	2.7	146.3	3.5
35-44	1.6	2.5	1.5	65.8	4.1
45-54	2.6	1.6	0.9	50.4	3.1
55-64	1.5	0.5	0.5	30.8	2.0
65 years and over	0.6	0.5	—	14.7	1.4
<b>Total(d)</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>98.6</b>	<b>2.4</b>
FEMALES					
0-9	0.5	0.3	5.7	0.7	0.3
10-14	0.4	0.4	18.2	20.0	—
15-19	0.4	0.6	13.0	93.1	2.2
20-24	1.3	1.3	8.3	95.4	2.7
25-34	1.4	1.3	4.4	57.5	1.8
35-44	1.5	0.8	2.0	29.9	1.8
45-54	0.8	—	0.6	27.1	1.4
55-64	0.5	—	0.6	19.4	1.2
65 years and over	1.0	0.3	—	13.2	0.2
<b>Total(d)</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>34.5</b>	<b>1.3</b>
PERSONS (d)					
0-9	0.6	0.5	4.8	1.1	0.3
10-14	0.4	0.2	13.9	52.4	—
15-19	1.1	1.0	9.6	243.0	2.3
20-24	1.6	2.4	6.7	204.9	3.4
25-34	1.7	2.1	3.5	102.5	2.7
35-44	1.5	1.6	1.7	47.9	2.9
45-54	1.7	0.8	0.7	38.9	2.2
55-64	1.0	0.2	0.5	25.1	1.6
65 years and over	0.8	0.4	—	14.0	0.7
<b>Total(d)</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>66.6</b>	<b>1.9</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Age specific victims per 100,000 persons (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 118-122).

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

(c) Counts for New South Wales may be inflated slightly (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 39).

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

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

	<i>Murder</i>	<i>Attempted murder</i>	<i>Kidnapping/abduction(b)</i>	<i>Robbery</i>	<i>Unlawful entry with intent</i>	<i>Motor vehicle theft(c)</i>	<i>Other theft(d)</i>
NUMBER							
Residential							
Dwelling	145	108	215	1 013	142 640	207	48 987
Outbuilding/residential land	14	18	12	134	16 372	22 558	81 702
<i>Total residential(e)</i>	163	132	230	1 155	160 983	24 766	132 917
Community							
Transport	3	4	29	1 509	788	6 535	44 985
Street/footpath	39	58	351	7 922	108	23 643	77 423
Other community location(f)	18	12	56	500	16 916	1 048	26 281
<i>Total community(g)</i>	64	74	436	9 986	17 839	31 314	149 473
Retail	11	8	56	3 623	30 230	5 657	149 862
Recreational	13	5	30	1 265	7 008	908	20 444
Other(h)	6	8	13	357	21 733	3 549	30 783
Unspecified	3	3	14	96	1 898	1 956	11 252
<b>Total</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>783</b>	<b>16 508</b>	<b>241 690</b>	<b>68 270</b>	<b>496 697</b>

	PROPORTION (%)						
Residential							
Dwelling	55.8	47.0	27.5	6.1	59.0	0.3	9.9
Outbuilding/residential land	5.4	7.8	1.5	0.8	6.8	33.0	16.4
<i>Total residential(e)</i>	62.7	57.4	29.4	7.0	66.6	36.3	26.8
Community							
Transport	1.2	1.7	3.7	9.1	0.3	9.6	9.1
Street/footpath	15.0	25.2	44.8	48.0	—	34.6	15.6
Other community location(f)	6.9	5.2	7.2	3.0	7.0	1.5	5.3
<i>Total community(g)</i>	24.6	32.2	55.7	60.5	7.4	45.9	30.1
Retail	4.2	3.5	7.2	21.9	12.5	8.3	30.2
Recreational	5.0	2.2	3.8	7.7	2.9	1.3	4.1
Other(h)	2.3	3.5	1.7	2.2	9.0	5.2	6.2
Unspecified	1.2	1.3	1.8	0.6	0.8	2.9	2.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

(b) Counts for New South Wales may be inflated slightly (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 39).

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

(d) The offences included in other theft can vary between states and territories (see footnote 'f' page 23, footnote 'e' page 24, footnote 'e' page 25, footnotes 'e' and 'h' page 26 and footnote 'e' page 29).

(e) Includes residential locations not further defined.

(f) See Glossary for locations included in 'Other community location'.

(g) Includes community locations not further defined.

(h) See Glossary for locations included in 'Other'.

## 2.5 VICTIMS(a), Use of weapon in commission of offence by selected offences . . . . .

	Murder	Attempted murder	Kidnapping/ abduction(b)	Robbery
NUMBER				
Weapon used				
Firearm	31	71	24	1 047
Knife	87	73	55	3 218
Syringe	—	—	3	178
Bottle/glass	3	—	—	245
Bat/bar/club	3	4	—	501
Chemical	3	3	—	19
Other weapon	35	28	19	922
Weapon n.f.d	11	4	—	586
<i>Total weapon used</i>	<i>173</i>	<i>183</i>	<i>101</i>	<i>6 716</i>
No weapon used	85	47	412	9 736
Unspecified	—	3	269	56
<b>Total</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>782</b>	<b>16 508</b>

	PROPORTION (%)			
Weapon used				
Firearm	12.0	30.5	3.1	6.3
Knife	33.7	31.3	7.0	19.5
Syringe	—	—	0.4	1.1
Bottle/glass	1.2	—	—	1.5
Bat/bar/club	1.2	1.7	—	3.0
Chemical	1.2	1.3	—	0.1
Other weapon	13.6	12.0	2.4	5.6
Weapon n.f.d	4.3	1.7	—	3.5
<i>Total weapon used</i>	<i>67.1</i>	<i>78.5</i>	<i>12.9</i>	<i>40.7</i>
No weapon used	32.9	20.2	52.7	59.0
Unspecified	—	1.3	34.4	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

- (a) The definition if a victim varies according to the category of the offence (see Glossary). Includes all victim types.
- (b) Counts for New South Wales may be inflated slightly (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 39).

**2.6****VICTIMS(a), Use of weapon in commission of offence—2001–2008**

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
MURDER (no.)								
Weapon used								
Firearm	50	42	37	32	23	46	34	31
Knife	90	72	86	69	78	95	81	87
Other weapon(b)	44	37	42	36	38	30	r36	44
Weapon n.f.d	3	14	10	12	16	7	7	11
<i>Total weapon used</i>	<i>187</i>	<i>165</i>	<i>175</i>	<i>149</i>	<i>155</i>	<i>178</i>	<i>r158</i>	<i>173</i>
No weapon used								
Unspecified(c)	110	142	123	106	104	101	r91	85
	15	10	4	9	—	3	6	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>r255</b>	<b>261</b>
ATTEMPTED MURDER (no.)								
Weapon used								
Firearm	132	87	73	71	47	60	37	71
Knife	151	142	115	100	81	86	100	73
Other weapon(b)	88	53	61	45	51	32	r24	35
Weapon n.f.d	3	19	24	12	16	—	—	4
<i>Total weapon used</i>	<i>374</i>	<i>301</i>	<i>273</i>	<i>228</i>	<i>195</i>	<i>178</i>	<i>r161</i>	<i>183</i>
No weapon used								
Unspecified(c)	87	96	86	84	76	65	r84	47
	—	3	—	—	—	—	r3	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>r248</b>	<b>233</b>
KIDNAPPING/ABDUCTION (no.)(d)(e)								
Weapon used								
Firearm	69	35	22	17	9	36	23	24
Knife	61	62	61	48	67	70	39	55
Other weapon(b)	33	27	19	20	26	25	r30	21
Weapon n.f.d	—	7	15	13	14	—	11	—
<i>Total weapon used</i>	<i>163</i>	<i>131</i>	<i>117</i>	<i>98</i>	<i>116</i>	<i>131</i>	<i>r103</i>	<i>100</i>
No weapon used								
Unspecified(c)	597	572	574	664	611	590	r630	412
	6	3	3	6	4	3	r—	269
<b>Total</b>	<b>766</b>	<b>706</b>	<b>694</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>731</b>	<b>724</b>	<b>r733</b>	<b>781</b>
ROBBERY (no.)(f)								
Weapon used								
Firearm	1 704	1 178	1 102	913	na	1 202	r1 151	1 047
Knife	5 982	4 051	3 748	2 960	na	3 734	r3 615	3 218
Other weapon(b)	2 440	1 642	1 584	1 421	na	2 138	r2 206	1 865
Weapon n.f.d	1 107	969	755	736	na	522	r685	586
<i>Total weapon used</i>	<i>11 233</i>	<i>7 840</i>	<i>7 189</i>	<i>6 030</i>	<i>7 327</i>	<i>7 596</i>	<i>r7 657</i>	<i>6 716</i>
No weapon used								
Unspecified(c)	15 273	13 080	12 335	10 103	na	9 717	r10 263	9 736
	85	69	185	380	na	62	r76	56
<b>Total</b>	<b>26 591</b>	<b>20 989</b>	<b>19 709</b>	<b>16 513</b>	<b>17 176</b>	<b>17 375</b>	<b>r17 996</b>	<b>16 508</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

na not available

r revised

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

(b) Includes syringe, bottle/glass, bat/bar/club, chemical and other weapon.

(c) Includes 'Unknown', and 'Not stated/inadequately described'.

(d) During 2008 New South Wales made improvements to quality assurance processes which resulted in substantial shifts from 'No weapon used' to 'Unspecified' (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 34).

(e) Some data for 2007 have been imputed (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 35).

(f) Data prior to 2005 are no longer comparable. Caution should also be exercised when comparing 2006 to 2007 (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 36).

## 2.6 VICTIMS(a), Use of weapon in commission of offence—2001–2008 *continued* . . . .

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
MURDER (%)								
Weapon used								
Firearm	16.0	13.2	12.3	12.1	8.9	16.3	r13.3	11.9
Knife	28.8	22.7	28.5	26.1	30.1	33.7	r31.8	33.3
Other weapon(b)	14.1	11.7	13.9	13.6	14.7	10.6	r14.1	16.9
Weapon n.f.d	1.0	4.4	3.3	4.5	6.2	2.5	r2.7	4.2
<i>Total weapon used</i>	59.9	52.1	57.9	56.4	59.8	63.1	r62.0	66.3
No weapon used								
Unspecified(c)	35.3	44.8	40.7	40.2	40.2	35.8	r35.7	32.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>							
ATTEMPTED MURDER (%)								
Weapon used								
Firearm	28.6	21.8	20.3	22.8	17.3	24.7	r14.9	30.5
Knife	32.8	35.5	32.0	32.1	29.9	35.4	r40.3	31.3
Other weapon(b)	19.1	13.3	17.0	14.4	18.8	13.2	r9.7	15.0
Weapon n.f.d	0.7	4.8	6.7	3.8	5.9	—	—	1.7
<i>Total weapon used</i>	81.1	75.3	76.0	73.1	72.0	73.3	r64.9	78.5
No weapon used								
Unspecified(c)	18.9	24.0	24.0	26.9	28.0	26.7	r33.9	20.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>							
KIDNAPPING/ABDUCTION (%) (d)(e)								
Weapon used								
Firearm	9.0	5.0	3.2	2.2	1.2	5.0	3.1	3.1
Knife	8.0	8.8	8.8	6.3	9.2	9.7	5.3	7.0
Other weapon(b)	4.3	3.8	2.7	2.6	3.6	3.5	r4.1	2.7
Weapon n.f.d	—	1.0	2.2	1.7	1.9	—	1.5	—
<i>Total weapon used</i>	21.3	18.6	16.9	12.8	15.9	18.1	r14.1	12.8
No weapon used								
Unspecified(c)	77.9	81.0	82.7	86.5	83.6	81.5	r85.9	52.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>							
ROBBERY (%) (f)								
Weapon used								
Firearm	6.4	5.6	5.6	5.5	na	6.9	6.4	6.3
Knife	22.5	19.3	19.0	17.9	na	21.5	r20.1	19.5
Other weapon(b)	9.2	7.8	8.0	8.6	na	12.3	r12.3	11.3
Weapon n.f.d	4.2	4.6	3.8	4.5	na	3.0	r3.8	3.5
<i>Total weapon used</i>	42.2	37.4	36.5	36.5	42.7	43.7	r42.5	40.7
No weapon used								
Unspecified(c)	57.4	62.3	62.6	61.2	na	55.9	r57.0	59.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>							

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

na not available

r revised

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

(b) Includes syringe, bottle/glass, bat/bar/club, chemical and other weapon.

(c) Includes 'Unknown', and 'Not stated/inadequately described'.

(d) During 2008 New South Wales made improvements to quality assurance processes which resulted in substantial shifts from 'No weapon used' to 'Unspecified' (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 34).

(e) Some data for 2007 have been imputed (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 35).

(f) Data prior to 2005 are no longer comparable. Caution should also be exercised when comparing 2006 to 2007 (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 36).

## 2.7 VICTIMS(a), Selected offences by outcome of investigation at 30 days .....

	FINALISED				
	Investigation not finalised	No offender proceeded against	Offender proceeded against	Total finalised(c)	Total(b)
NUMBER					
Homicide and related offences(d)					
Murder	58	19	183	202	260
Attempted murder	60	11	160	171	231
Manslaughter	14	3	13	16	30
Total homicide and related offences	132	33	356	389	521
Kidnapping/abduction(e)	457	148	177	325	782
Robbery					
Armed robbery	4 677	268	1 771	2 039	6 716
Unarmed robbery	7 202	588	2 000	2 588	9 790
Total robbery	11 879	856	3 771	4 630	16 509
Blackmail/extortion	192	47	178	225	417
Unlawful entry with intent					
Involving the taking of property	151 720	3 715	13 437	17 216	168 936
Other	64 172	1 905	6 650	8 582	72 754
Total unlawful entry with intent	215 892	5 620	20 087	25 798	241 690
Motor vehicle theft(f)	57 790	4 117	6 344	10 480	68 270
Other theft(g)	418 544	15 257	62 807	78 153	496 697
PROPORTION (%)					
Homicide and related offences(d)					
Murder	22.3	7.3	70.4	77.7	100.0
Attempted murder	26.0	4.8	69.3	74.0	100.0
Manslaughter	46.7	10.0	43.3	53.3	100.0
Total homicide and related offences	25.3	6.3	68.3	74.7	100.0
Kidnapping/abduction(e)	58.4	18.9	22.6	41.6	100.0
Robbery					
Armed robbery	69.6	4.0	26.4	30.4	100.0
Unarmed robbery	73.6	6.0	20.4	26.4	100.0
Total robbery	72.0	5.2	22.8	28.0	100.0
Blackmail/extortion	46.0	11.3	42.7	54.0	100.0
Unlawful entry with intent					
Involving the taking of property	89.8	2.2	8.0	10.2	100.0
Other	88.2	2.6	9.1	11.8	100.0
Total unlawful entry with intent	89.3	2.3	8.3	10.7	100.0
Motor vehicle theft(f)	84.6	6.0	9.3	15.4	100.0
Other theft(g)	84.3	3.1	12.6	15.7	100.0

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

(b) Includes unknown outcomes of investigation.

(c) Includes miscellaneous methods of finalisation.

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

(e) Counts for New South Wales may be inflated slightly (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 39).

(f) Western Australian data includes theft of caravans and trailers which are out of scope.

(g) The offences included in other theft can vary between states and territories (see footnote 'f' page 23, footnote 'e' page 24, footnote 'e' page 25, footnotes 'e' and 'h' page 26 and footnote 'e' page 29).

## INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents state and territory statistics on incidents of victimisation for a selected ranges of offences that came to the attention of state and territory police and were recorded by them in the period 1 January 2008 to 31 December 2008. Data includes: a time series on the victimisation counts for selected offences for all states and territories (tables 3.1 to 3.8); relationship of the offender to the victim for selected states and territories for 2008 (tables 3.9 to 3.19); and Indigenous status for selected states and territories for 2008 (tables 3.20 to 3.29).

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

RELATIONSHIP OF  
OFFENDER TO VICTIM

Relationship of offender to victim data are presented for all states and territories, except for Western Australia for 2008. The quality of the data for offence types varied across jurisdictions, therefore the range of offences reported in the chapter may be limited for some jurisdictions. In some cases the data are not presented due to confidentiality. For more information see paragraphs 29–32 of the Explanatory Notes.

*Summary*

Across the selected states and territories, the offender was known to the victim in at least half of all homicide offences. In contrast, for those jurisdictions who were able to report about robbery, the offender was a stranger to the majority of robbery victims. Within each jurisdiction who reported information about assault, men were more likely to be victims of assault where they did not know the offender, whereas women were more likely to know the offender; identifying family members as offenders.

*New South Wales*

In 2008, there were 152 victims of homicide in New South Wales. Most victims of homicide knew their offender (93 victims or 61%). Of the 50 (33%) victims of homicide who had familial relationships with the offender, 14 were partners (9%), and 29 were other family members (19%).

Of the 79,847 assaults in New South Wales: 35% of victims identified the offender as a stranger; 33% identified non-family members as the offender; while 29% identified family members as the offender. Women were more likely than men to identify a partner as the offender for assault (17% of female victims, 3% of male victims).

In 2008, there were 7,140 sexual assault victims in New South Wales. Victims of sexual assault knew their offender in 77% of cases (5,471 victims), with 35% having a familial relationship with the offender (2,479 victims). Men and women were similarly likely to identify a family member as the offender for sexual assault (38% of male victims, and 34% of female victims).

*Victoria*

Of the 21,404 victims of assault in Victoria in 2008, 44% (9,403) reported knowing their offender. Female victims were more likely than male victims to know the offender (65% and 31% respectively). However, for sexual assault offences, which totalled 3,986 victims in 2008, a higher proportion of male victims knew their offender than female victims (81% and 73% respectively).

*Queensland*

In 2008, of the 19,423 victims of assaults recorded by Queensland, nearly half (49%) of the victims knew their offender. Victims of assault reported the offender to be a current partner in 7% of cases (1,268 victims). Male victims of assault were most likely to not know the offender (59% or 7,096 victims).

In 2008, there were 4,440 sexual assault victims; most victims knew the offender (64% or 2,847 victims). The offender was a partner for 131 victims (3%), and another family member in the case of 404 victims (9%). Kidnapping and abduction victims (total of 60 victims) did not know the offender in 79% of cases (46 victims).

*South Australia*

In 2008, there were 17,178 victims of assault in South Australia. A quarter (25%) of the victims of assault had a familial relationship with the offender; 11% (1,938 victims) identified a partner as the offender. More female victims of assault identified a family member as the offender (42%) than male victims (12%).

Of the total number of victims of sexual assault (1,583 victims), 2% (37 victims) identified a partner as the offender, while 5% (80 victims) identified an ex-partner as the offender. Just over half (51% or 30 victims) of kidnapping and abduction victims knew the offender; family members were identified as the offender by 15% of victims for this offence type. The vast majority (91% or 900 victims) of robbery victims indicated that the offender was unknown to them.

*Tasmania*

There were 3,749 victims of assault in Tasmania in 2008. Most victims of assault knew the offender (65% or 2,447 victims); 18% (or 667) of victims identified a partner as the offender, while 9% (344 victims) identified an ex-partner as the offender. The proportion of women who identified an offender as a partner (32%) for assault was much higher than for men (4%).

The vast majority of sexual assault victims knew the offender (76% or 147 victims); 29% (57 victims) identified a family member as the offender. More male victims of sexual assault (44%) identified a family member as the offender than female victims (28%).

*Northern Territory*

Of the total number of victims of assault in the Northern Territory (5,261 victims), the majority identified a family member as the offender (37% or 1,967 victims). Partners were identified as the offender by 28% or 1,463 victims, while ex-partners comprised 9% or 449 victims for this offence type.

A large proportion of female victims of assault (43% or 1,313 victims) reported that the offender was a partner.

A higher proportion of male victims (80%) of sexual assault identified the offender as someone they knew than female victims (52%).

*Australian Capital Territory* In 2008 there were 2,296 victims of assault in the Australian Capital Territory. Just over half (55%) or 1,255 victims of assault knew the offender; 12% (266 victims) identified their partner as the offender. Female victims of assault were more likely to identify a current partner as the offender (26%), or ex-partner (12%), whereas men were more likely to not know their assailant (42%).

Just over a quarter (26%) or 56 sexual assault victims had a familial relationship with the offender.

INDIGENOUS VICTIMS OF CRIME

Data about Indigenous victims for a selected range of person offences are presented for three jurisdictions (New South Wales, South Australia, and the Northern Territory). Limited data are available for Queensland on the ABS website. Data for other jurisdictions are not yet of sufficient quality to report on. For more information see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 26–28.

*New South Wales*

In 2008, there were 79,847 victims of assault in New South Wales; 7% or 5,721 victims were Indigenous. The assault victimisation rate for Indigenous persons was 3,790 victims per 100,000 Indigenous persons. In contrast, the non-Indigenous victimisation rate was 1,029 victims per 100,000 non-Indigenous persons.

Indigenous people comprised 7% (or 467 victims) of the 7,140 victims of sexual assault in New South Wales in 2008. The Indigenous victimisation rate for sexual assault was 309 victims for every 100,000 Indigenous persons. This rate was nearly 3.5 times higher than the non-Indigenous rate (90 victims per 100,000 non-Indigenous persons).

Non-Indigenous people had a higher victimisation rate for robbery than Indigenous people (100 victims per 100,000 non-Indigenous persons compared to 46 victims per 100,000 Indigenous persons).

*South Australia*

In South Australia, there were 1,633 Indigenous victims of assault, comprising 10% of all victims of assault in this state during 2008. The assault victimisation rate for Indigenous persons was 5,595 victims per 100,000 Indigenous persons, 6 times higher than the non-Indigenous victimisation rate (932 victims per 100,000 non-Indigenous persons).

*Northern Territory*

In the Northern Territory, there were 5,261 victims of assault in 2008; 59% or 3,110 victims were identified as Indigenous. The assault victimisation rate for Indigenous persons was 4,942 victims per 100,000 Indigenous persons; over 4 times higher than the non-Indigenous rate (1,143 victims per 100,000 persons).

*Relationship of offender to victim*

In New South Wales, 11% or 612 Indigenous victims of assault reported that the offender was a stranger to them; for non-Indigenous victims of assault 37% or 25,708 victims reported that the offender was a stranger to them.

In South Australia, for the majority of Indigenous assault victims the offender was known to the victim (83% or 1,354 Indigenous victims); whereas 57% or 8,358 non-Indigenous victims of assault reported that the offender was known to them.

*Relationship of offender  
to victim continued*

In 2008 there were 3,110 Indigenous and 1,795 non-Indigenous victims of assault in the Northern Territory. Over half (56%) of the total Indigenous victims of assault identified a family member as the offender. Partners as offenders were identified by 43% of Indigenous victims. In contrast, 10% of non-Indigenous assault victims identified a family member as their assailant, while 7% identified a partner as the offender.

**3.1** VICTIMS(a), Selected offences, New South Wales—1999–2008

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
NUMBER										
Homicide and related offences(b)										
Murder	123	101	103	98	102	72	86	102	94	78
Attempted murder	133	148	204	147	121	75	61	71	60	65
Manslaughter	12	10	8	13	11	4	4	5	9	9
<i>Total homicide and related offences</i>	268	259	315	258	234	151	151	178	163	152
Assault	63 811	68 714	75 460	80 028	79 892	78 305	81 168	82 771	84 850	79 847
Sexual assault	4 425	5 975	6 268	6 480	6 796	7 075	6 824	6 667	6 787	7 140
Kidnapping/abduction(c)	450	382	472	436	423	464	463	451	449	539
Robbery(d)										
Armed robbery	4 619	4 688	5 615	3 815	3 318	2 867	3 878	3 784	3 874	2 900
Unarmed robbery	7 935	8 637	9 620	7 889	7 529	6 020	5 687	5 458	5 472	5 189
<i>Total robbery</i>	12 554	13 325	15 235	11 704	10 847	8 887	9 565	9 242	9 346	8 089
Blackmail/extortion	62	60	68	82	80	94	82	82	77	92
Unlawful entry with intent(e)										
Involving the taking of property	121 707	126 942	125 986	109 309	98 791	84 044	77 985	61 736	59 369	56 518
Other	29 291	33 668	36 056	31 861	29 697	26 721	25 464	25 803	25 392	23 915
<i>Total unlawful entry with intent</i>	150 998	160 610	162 042	141 170	128 488	110 765	103 449	87 539	84 761	80 433
Motor vehicle theft	47 355	51 249	52 279	41 665	34 824	33 209	29 097	27 959	26 481	25 654
Other theft(f)	200 090	232 295	229 573	211 908	194 006	170 290	157 987	157 360	151 374	144 458

INDEXED RATE (g)(h)

Homicide and related offences(b)										
Murder	122.5	99.4	100.0	94.4	97.6	68.5	81.3	95.5	87.1	71.5
Attempted murder	66.9	73.5	100.0	71.5	58.4	36.0	29.1	33.6	28.1	30.1
Manslaughter	153.8	126.7	100.0	161.2	135.5	49.0	48.7	60.3	107.4	106.2
<i>Total homicide and related offences</i>	87.3	83.4	100.0	81.2	73.2	47.0	46.7	54.5	49.4	45.5
Assault	86.7	92.3	100.0	105.2	104.3	101.7	104.7	105.8	107.3	99.9
Sexual assault	72.4	96.6	100.0	102.5	106.8	110.7	106.0	102.6	103.4	107.5
Kidnapping/abduction(c)	97.8	82.0	100.0	91.6	88.3	r96.4	95.5	92.2	90.8	107.8
Robbery(d)										
Armed robbery	84.4	84.6	100.0	67.4	58.2	50.1	np	np	np	np
Unarmed robbery	84.6	91.0	100.0	81.3	77.1	61.3	np	np	np	np
<i>Total robbery</i>	84.5	88.7	100.0	76.2	70.2	57.2	np	np	np	np
Blackmail/extortion	93.5	89.4	100.0	119.6	115.9	135.5	117.4	116.3	108.1	127.7
Unlawful entry with intent(e)										
Involving the taking of property	99.1	102.1	100.0	86.1	77.3	65.4	60.2	np	np	np
Other	83.3	94.7	100.0	87.6	81.2	72.7	68.7	np	np	np
<i>Total unlawful entry with intent</i>	95.6	100.5	100.0	86.4	78.1	67.0	62.1	np	np	np
Motor vehicle theft	92.9	99.4	100.0	79.1	65.6	62.3	54.2	51.6	48.4	46.3
Other theft(f)	89.4	102.6	100.0	91.6	83.3	72.7	67.0	66.1	62.9	59.4

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

r revised

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

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

(c) Counts may be inflated slightly (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 39).

(d) Data prior to 2005 are no longer comparable (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 36).

(e) Data prior to 2006 are no longer comparable (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 37).

(f) Excludes the offences of leaving a restaurant without paying and failing to pay for petrol (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 40).

(g) Base of each index: 2001=100.0 (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 129-132).

(h) Rates have been revised for some years as the Estimated Resident Population data have been updated (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 120-124 and 135).

## 3.2 VICTIMS(a), Selected offences, Victoria—1999–2008

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
NUMBER										
Homicide and related offences(b)										
Murder	62	55	65	67	69	47	62	61	r47	56
Attempted murder	57	51	46	53	54	50	52	49	r51	41
Manslaughter	6	12	3	5	3	4	4	6	3	6
<i>Total homicide and related offences</i>	125	118	114	125	126	101	118	116	r101	103
Assault(c)	17 121	14 334	16 727	18 356	17 572	17 468	20 013	21 386	r22 123	21 404
Sexual assault	3 395	3 151	3 290	3 430	3 435	3 543	3 535	4 103	r4 259	3 986
Kidnapping/abduction	124	113	117	106	99	112	122	98	r105	88
Robbery										
Armed robbery	1 884	1 796	2 608	1 583	1 431	1 113	1 232	1 373	r1 504	1 608
Unarmed robbery	1 524	1 559	1 933	1 618	1 472	1 180	1 246	1 267	r1 698	1 644
<i>Total robbery</i>	3 408	3 355	4 541	3 201	2 903	2 293	2 478	2 640	r3 202	3 252
Blackmail/extortion	77	74	113	124	113	96	99	121	r127	112
Unlawful entry with intent(d)										
Involving the taking of property	60 477	62 699	62 905	53 628	45 865	41 977	37 224	33 443	r34 622	34 886
Other	15 827	16 201	18 212	17 546	14 832	14 160	14 786	14 491	r14 930	14 650
<i>Total unlawful entry with intent</i>	76 304	78 900	81 117	71 174	60 697	56 137	52 010	47 934	r49 552	49 536
Motor vehicle theft	31 877	36 490	39 355	28 889	23 864	20 104	18 896	17 046	r16 229	15 892
Other theft(e)	135 383	147 679	151 048	142 572	136 871	120 621	117 039	115 597	r112 674	123 684

### INDEXED RATE (f)(g)

Homicide and related offences(b)										
Murder	97.8	85.7	100.0	101.8	103.6	69.7	90.8	88.0	r66.7	78.1
Attempted murder	127.0	112.4	100.0	113.8	114.6	104.8	107.6	99.8	r102.3	80.8
Manslaughter	205.0	405.3	100.0	164.7	97.6	128.6	126.9	187.4	92.3	181.4
<i>Total homicide and related offences</i>	112.4	104.9	100.0	108.3	107.9	85.5	98.5	95.4	r81.8	81.9
Assault(c)	104.9	86.8	100.0	108.4	102.5	100.7	113.9	119.8	r122.1	116.1
Sexual assault	105.8	97.1	100.0	103.0	101.9	103.9	102.3	116.9	r119.5	109.9
Kidnapping/abduction	108.7	97.9	100.0	89.5	82.6	92.3	99.2	78.5	r82.8	68.2
Robbery										
Armed robbery	74.1	69.8	100.0	60.0	53.5	41.2	45.0	49.3	r53.2	55.9
Unarmed robbery	80.8	81.7	100.0	82.7	74.3	58.9	61.3	61.4	r81.1	77.1
<i>Total robbery</i>	76.9	74.9	100.0	69.6	62.4	48.7	51.9	54.5	r65.1	65.0
Blackmail/extortion	69.9	66.4	100.0	108.4	97.6	81.9	83.4	100.4	r103.7	89.9
Unlawful entry with intent(d)										
Involving the taking of property	98.6	101.0	100.0	84.2	71.2	64.4	56.3	49.8	r50.8	50.3
Other	89.1	90.1	100.0	95.2	79.5	75.0	77.3	74.6	r75.7	73.0
<i>Total unlawful entry with intent</i>	96.4	98.6	100.0	86.7	73.0	66.7	61.0	55.4	r56.4	55.4
Motor vehicle theft	83.0	94.0	100.0	72.5	59.2	49.3	45.7	40.6	r38.1	36.6
Other theft(e)	91.9	99.1	100.0	93.3	88.4	77.0	73.7	71.7	r68.9	74.3

r revised

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

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

(c) An increase in assault from 2004 to 2005 is mostly attributed to the introduction of the Family Violence Code of Practice for the Investigation of Family Violence (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 50).

(d) Property taken may not always be identified (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 51).

(e) Prior to 2004, included bicycle thefts when stolen during the commission of an UEWI offence (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 52).

(f) Base of each index: 2001 = 100.0 (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 129-132).

(g) Rates have been revised for some years as the Estimated Resident Population data have been updated (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 120-124 and 135).

### 3.3 VICTIMS(a), Selected offences, Queensland—1999–2008

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007(b)	2008
NUMBER										
Homicide and related offences(c)										
Murder	64	78	66	59	63	56	47	59	52	55
Attempted murder	112	123	156	128	113	95	82	67	70	73
Manslaughter	14	7	14	18	4	13	3	9	6	3
<i>Total homicide and related offences</i>	190	208	236	205	180	164	132	135	128	131
Assault	18 425	18 707	20 237	20 849	19 009	18 798	19 233	19 709	19 298	19 423
Sexual assault	3 550	3 752	4 086	4 797	3 792	4 256	4 155	4 606	4 377	4 440
Kidnapping/abduction(d)	93	95	76	75	92	109	85	59	69	60
Robbery										
Armed robbery	1 257	1 198	1 168	886	957	855	845	930	750	846
Unarmed robbery	1 213	1 159	1 382	1 160	1 111	1 036	1 058	995	1 018	960
<i>Total robbery</i>	2 470	2 357	2 550	2 046	2 068	1 891	1 903	1 925	1 768	1 806
Blackmail/extortion	70	63	89	57	63	58	59	78	58	54
Unlawful entry with intent										
Involving the taking of property	56 361	58 750	55 590	51 659	47 547	42 581	37 827	37 304	32 071	31 719
Other	17 828	18 533	18 133	16 595	15 015	13 977	12 847	13 246	12 117	12 699
<i>Total unlawful entry with intent</i>	74 189	77 283	73 723	68 254	62 562	56 558	50 674	50 550	44 188	44 418
Motor vehicle theft	18 249	18 623	17 468	15 854	13 333	12 407	11 300	10 191	9 128	8 468
Other theft(e)	105 169	112 319	116 820	116 989	112 297	100 267	93 386	89 365	77 738	77 364

#### INDEXED RATE (f)(g)

Homicide and related offences(c)										
Murder	100.5	120.4	100.0	87.3	90.9	78.9	64.7	79.3	68.4	70.7
Attempted murder	74.4	80.3	100.0	80.2	69.0	56.7	47.7	38.1	38.9	39.7
Manslaughter	103.6	50.9	100.0	125.6	27.2	86.4	19.5	57.0	37.2	18.2
<i>Total homicide and related offences</i>	83.4	89.8	100.0	84.9	72.7	64.6	50.8	50.7	47.1	47.1
Assault	94.4	94.2	100.0	100.6	89.5	86.4	86.3	86.4	82.8	81.4
Sexual assault	90.0	93.6	100.0	114.7	88.4	96.9	92.4	100.0	93.0	92.1
Kidnapping/abduction(d)	126.8	127.4	100.0	96.4	115.3	133.4	101.6	68.9	78.8	66.9
Robbery										
Armed robbery	111.5	104.5	100.0	74.1	78.1	68.1	65.7	70.6	55.7	61.4
Unarmed robbery	91.0	85.5	100.0	82.0	76.6	69.7	69.5	63.9	63.9	58.9
<i>Total robbery</i>	100.4	94.2	100.0	78.4	77.3	69.0	67.8	67.0	60.2	60.1
Blackmail/extortion	81.5	72.1	100.0	62.6	67.4	60.6	60.2	77.7	56.6	51.5
Unlawful entry with intent										
Involving the taking of property	105.1	107.7	100.0	90.8	81.5	71.3	61.8	59.5	50.1	48.4
Other	101.9	104.1	100.0	89.4	78.9	71.7	64.4	64.8	58.0	59.4
<i>Total unlawful entry with intent</i>	104.3	106.8	100.0	90.4	80.8	71.4	62.4	60.8	52.0	51.1
Motor vehicle theft	108.3	108.6	100.0	88.7	72.7	66.1	58.8	51.8	45.4	41.1
Other theft(e)	93.3	98.0	100.0	97.8	91.6	79.8	72.6	67.9	57.8	56.2

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

(b) Property offences for Queensland are no longer comparable from 2007 (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 54).

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

(d) The increase from 2003 to 2004 is possibly a result of increased public awareness (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 59).

(e) Excludes the offence of leaving a restaurant without paying (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 60).

(f) Base of each index: 2001 = 100.0 (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 129-132).

(g) Rates have been revised for some years as the Estimated Resident Population data have been updated (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 120-124 and 135).

### 3.4 VICTIMS(a), Selected offences, South Australia—1999–2008

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
NUMBER										
Homicide and related offences(b)										
Murder	39	23	29	29	19	28	20	15	13	25
Attempted murder	39	44	24	39	40	52	49	36	41	37
Manslaughter	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	3	—	3
<i>Total homicide and related offences</i>	78	67	53	68	62	80	72	54	54	65
Assault(c)	13 861	15 423	16 288	16 540	16 006	14 880	15 404	16 179	16 950	17 178
Sexual assault	1 320	1 464	1 578	1 625	1 852	1 793	1 655	1 517	1 677	1 583
Kidnapping/abduction(c)	38	43	36	31	34	36	33	63	67	60
Robbery										
Armed robbery	528	585	622	521	530	505	515	520	601	575
Unarmed robbery	946	1 083	1 059	1 102	791	734	656	667	653	643
<i>Total robbery</i>	1 474	1 668	1 681	1 623	1 321	1 239	1 171	1 187	1 254	1 218
Blackmail/extortion(c)(d)	24	25	55	61	61	44	41	60	54	54
Unlawful entry with intent										
Involving the taking of property(e)	27 858	na	22 373	21 773	18 379	17 030	13 738	14 473	12 715	11 165
Other	6 116	na	12 675	11 281	10 134	9 698	10 557	8 644	7 642	6 660
<i>Total unlawful entry with intent(f)</i>	33 974	36 302	35 048	33 054	28 513	26 728	24 295	23 117	20 357	17 825
Motor vehicle theft(g)	11 981	13 464	12 663	11 214	10 206	10 511	9 033	8 043	7 737	6 325
Other theft(e)(f)(h)	62 115	68 767	79 135	79 185	58 162	52 500	48 198	49 657	47 080	44 556

#### INDEXED RATE (i)(j)

Homicide and related offences(b)										
Murder	135.7	79.7	100.0	99.4	64.7	94.8	67.2	49.9	42.8	81.4
Attempted murder	164.0	184.1	100.0	161.5	164.5	212.6	198.8	144.6	163.0	145.5
Manslaughter	np									
<i>Total homicide and related offences</i>	148.5	127.0	100.0	127.5	115.5	148.1	132.3	98.2	97.2	115.7
Assault(c)	85.9	95.1	100.0	100.9	97.0	89.7	92.1	95.8	99.3	99.5
Sexual assault	84.4	93.2	100.0	102.3	115.9	111.5	102.1	92.7	101.4	94.7
Kidnapping/abduction(c)	106.5	120.0	100.0	85.6	93.2	98.1	89.3	168.7	177.6	157.3
Robbery										
Armed robbery	85.7	94.5	100.0	83.2	84.1	79.7	80.6	80.6	92.2	87.2
Unarmed robbery	90.2	102.7	100.0	103.4	73.7	68.0	60.3	60.7	58.8	57.3
<i>Total robbery</i>	88.5	99.7	100.0	96.0	77.6	72.3	67.8	68.1	71.2	68.4
Blackmail/extortion(c)(d)	44.0	45.7	100.0	110.2	109.5	78.5	72.6	105.2	93.7	92.7
Unlawful entry with intent										
Involving the taking of property(e)	125.7	na	100.0	96.7	81.1	74.7	59.8	62.4	54.2	47.1
Other	48.7	na	100.0	88.5	78.9	75.1	81.1	65.8	57.5	49.6
<i>Total unlawful entry with intent(f)</i>	97.8	104.0	100.0	93.7	80.3	74.8	67.5	63.6	55.4	48.0
Motor vehicle theft(g)	95.5	106.8	100.0	88.0	79.6	81.5	69.5	61.2	58.3	47.1
Other theft(e)(f)(h)	79.2	87.3	100.0	99.4	72.6	65.1	59.3	60.5	56.8	53.1

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

na not available

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

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

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

(c) Changes to legislation may have resulted in the increase from 2005 to 2006 (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 62).

(d) Counts may include instances of food tampering.

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

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

(g) Counts may be slightly understated (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 70).

(h) Prior to 2006, excludes the offences of leaving a restaurant without paying and failing to pay for petrol. From 2006, includes fare evasion (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 69).

(i) Base of each index: 2001 = 100.0 (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 129-132).

(j) Rates have been revised for some years as the Estimated Resident Population data have been updated (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 120-124 and 135).

### 3.5 VICTIMS(a), Selected offences, Western Australia—1999–2008

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
NUMBER										
Homicide and related offences(b)										
Murder	41	32	21	40	29	37	21	26	r28	27
Attempted murder	8	15	17	20	20	28	20	11	10	7
Manslaughter	6	14	6	6	11	6	12	12	r5	5
<i>Total homicide and related offences</i>	55	61	44	66	60	71	53	49	43	39
Assault	14 231	14 134	15 181	15 282	15 324	18 272	20 384	21 961	r21 441	21 119
Sexual assault	1 553	1 533	1 685	1 620	1 385	1 643	1 791	1 822	r1 990	1 798
Kidnapping/abduction	49	44	48	36	36	28	21	44	36	28
Robbery										
Armed robbery	931	995	1 005	910	784	511	680	701	r671	594
Unarmed robbery	1 183	1 092	1 060	1 059	1 367	1 289	937	1 111	r1 178	1 102
<i>Total robbery</i>	2 114	2 087	2 065	1 969	2 151	1 800	1 617	1 812	r1 849	1 696
Blackmail/extortion(c)	18	30	27	31	65	73	103	99	r102	99
Unlawful entry with intent										
Involving the taking of property	37 428	42 033	41 822	41 693	39 743	30 451	26 960	27 880	r26 368	26 780
Other	18 365	18 824	20 267	19 781	17 993	14 404	12 306	12 109	r11 387	11 181
<i>Total unlawful entry with intent</i>	55 793	60 857	62 089	61 474	57 736	44 855	39 266	39 989	r37 755	37 961
Motor vehicle theft(d)	12 752	11 911	11 344	10 487	10 706	7 805	7 203	7 480	r7 300	7 773
Other theft	78 874	88 294	92 144	98 252	92 896	79 184	76 088	80 753	r78 399	81 223

#### INDEXED RATE (e)(f)

Homicide and related offences(b)										
Murder	200.7	154.6	100.0	188.0	134.4	168.9	94.3	114.3	r120.4	113.0
Attempted murder	48.4	89.5	100.0	116.1	114.5	157.9	110.9	59.7	53.1	36.2
Manslaughter	102.8	236.7	100.0	98.7	178.5	95.9	188.5	184.6	r75.2	73.2
<i>Total homicide and related offences</i>	128.5	140.6	100.0	148.1	132.7	154.7	113.5	102.8	88.2	77.9
Assault	96.3	94.4	100.0	99.4	98.3	115.4	126.6	133.5	r127.5	122.3
Sexual assault	94.7	92.3	100.0	94.9	80.0	93.5	100.2	99.8	r106.6	93.8
Kidnapping/abduction	104.9	93.0	100.0	74.0	73.0	55.9	41.2	84.6	67.7	51.3
Robbery										
Armed robbery	95.2	100.4	100.0	89.4	75.9	48.8	63.8	64.4	60.3	51.9
Unarmed robbery	114.7	104.5	100.0	98.6	125.5	116.6	83.3	96.8	r100.3	91.4
<i>Total robbery</i>	105.2	102.5	100.0	94.1	101.4	83.6	73.8	81.0	r80.8	72.2
Blackmail/extortion(c)	68.5	112.7	100.0	113.3	234.3	259.3	359.6	338.5	r341.0	322.2
Unlawful entry with intent										
Involving the taking of property	92.0	101.9	100.0	98.4	92.5	69.8	60.8	61.5	r56.9	56.3
Other	93.1	94.2	100.0	96.3	86.4	68.2	57.2	55.2	50.7	48.5
<i>Total unlawful entry with intent</i>	92.4	99.4	100.0	97.7	90.5	69.3	59.6	59.5	54.9	53.7
Motor vehicle theft(d)	115.5	106.5	100.0	91.2	91.9	66.0	59.8	60.9	58.1	60.2
Other theft	88.0	97.2	100.0	105.2	98.1	82.4	77.8	80.9	76.8	77.5

r revised

- (a) The definition of a victim varies according to the category of the offence (see Glossary). Includes all victim types.
- (b) The offence of driving causing death is excluded as it is no longer available at the national level as not all jurisdictions can supply this information.
- (c) Data may be understated prior to 2003 (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 81).

(d) Includes theft of caravans and trailers which are out of scope.

(e) Base of each index: 2001 = 100.0 (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 129-132).

(f) Rates have been revised for some years as the Estimated Resident Population data have been updated (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 120-124 and 135).

### 3.6 VICTIMS(a), Selected offences, Tasmania—1999–2008

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
NUMBER										
Homicide and related offences(b)										
Murder	5	8	8	7	5	7	7	4	6	—
Attempted murder	3	7	12	3	7	8	4	6	7	—
Manslaughter	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total homicide and related offences</i>	11	15	23	10	12	15	11	10	13	—
Assault(c)	2 569	2 718	3 487	3 644	3 764	3 972	4 553	4 119	r4 059	3 749
Sexual assault	198	194	206	250	274	294	263	300	r252	194
Kidnapping/abduction	3	10	11	8	3	7	5	4	3	—
Robbery										
Armed robbery	76	78	83	52	72	49	43	91	99	66
Unarmed robbery	112	93	108	84	62	76	80	92	81	51
<i>Total robbery</i>	188	171	191	136	134	125	123	183	180	117
Blackmail/extortion	3	—	3	—	4	—	3	3	5	5
Unlawful entry with intent										
Involving the taking of property	9 592	7 828	7 340	5 844	5 160	3 864	3 479	3 418	r3 292	2 859
Other	2 696	2 196	1 917	1 566	1 405	1 131	985	916	r873	781
<i>Total unlawful entry with intent</i>	12 288	10 024	9 257	7 410	6 565	4 995	4 464	4 334	r4 165	3 640
Motor vehicle theft	3 078	3 367	3 463	2 486	2 166	1 751	2 261	1 909	1 405	1 542
Other theft	13 259	12 939	13 354	13 537	12 107	11 048	10 583	10 161	r9 111	8 902

#### INDEXED RATE (d)(e)

Homicide and related offences(b)										
Murder	62.5	100.1	100.0	87.3	61.7	85.5	84.9	48.1	71.7	—
Attempted murder	25.0	58.4	100.0	24.9	57.6	65.2	32.3	48.1	55.8	—
Manslaughter	np	np								
<i>Total homicide and related offences</i>	47.9	65.3	100.0	43.4	51.5	63.7	46.4	41.9	54.0	—
Assault(c)	73.7	78.0	100.0	104.3	106.6	111.3	126.7	113.7	r111.3	101.8
Sexual assault	96.2	94.3	100.0	121.1	131.4	139.5	123.9	140.2	r117.0	89.2
Kidnapping/abduction	27.3	91.0	100.0	72.6	26.9	62.2	44.1	35.0	26.1	—
Robbery										
Armed robbery	91.6	94.1	100.0	62.5	85.7	57.7	50.3	105.6	114.1	75.3
Unarmed robbery	103.8	86.2	100.0	77.6	56.7	68.8	71.9	82.0	71.7	44.7
<i>Total robbery</i>	98.5	89.6	100.0	71.1	69.3	64.0	62.5	92.3	90.1	58.0
Blackmail/extortion	np	np								
Unlawful entry with intent										
Involving the taking of property	130.8	106.7	100.0	79.5	69.4	51.4	46.0	r44.8	42.9	36.9
Other	140.7	114.6	100.0	81.5	72.4	57.7	49.8	46.0	r43.5	38.6
<i>Total unlawful entry with intent</i>	132.8	108.4	100.0	79.9	70.1	52.7	46.8	45.1	43.0	37.2
Motor vehicle theft	89.0	97.3	100.0	71.6	61.8	49.4	63.3	53.1	38.8	42.2
Other theft	99.4	97.0	100.0	101.2	89.6	80.9	76.9	73.3	r65.2	63.1

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

r revised

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

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

(c) An increase from 2004 to 2005 is partly due to an increase in the reporting of family violence incidents (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 84).

(d) Base of each index: 2001 = 100.0 (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 129-132).

(e) Rates have been revised for some years as the Estimated Resident Population data have been updated (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 120-124 and 135).

### 3.7 VICTIMS(a), Selected offences, Northern Territory—1999–2008

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
NUMBER										
Homicide and related offences(b)										
Murder	7	16	18	15	11	16	12	12	13	13
Attempted murder	5	5	—	9	3	—	3	4	5	7
Manslaughter	—	3	3	6	7	9	16	5	4	4
<i>Total homicide and related offences</i>	12	24	21	30	21	25	31	21	22	24
Assault(c)	2 567	2 936	2 948	3 431	3 710	3 385	3 980	4 350	5 390	5 261
Sexual assault	164	221	285	331	326	341	309	323	335	372
Kidnapping/abduction	—	3	4	4	3	6	—	5	—	3
Robbery										
Armed robbery	39	29	34	37	29	25	26	51	34	43
Unarmed robbery	46	38	39	62	54	35	48	74	75	68
<i>Total robbery</i>	85	67	73	99	83	60	74	125	109	111
Blackmail/extortion	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	3	—	—
Unlawful entry with intent										
Involving the taking of property	3 184	3 429	4 150	3 562	2 611	1 863	1 685	1 872	1 734	2 081
Other	1 687	1 935	2 397	2 105	1 610	1 576	1 549	1 804	1 824	1 934
<i>Total unlawful entry with intent</i>	4 871	5 364	6 547	5 667	4 221	3 439	3 234	3 676	3 558	4 015
Motor vehicle theft(d)(e)	990	994	939	808	706	483	535	620	677	910
Other theft(e)	6 086	7 254	7 941	8 153	6 734	6 460	6 549	6 986	6 459	6 642

#### INDEXED RATE (f)(g)

Homicide and related offences(b)										
Murder	39.9	89.9	100.0	82.6	60.4	87.0	63.9	62.6	66.5	64.9
Attempted murder	np									
Manslaughter	np									
<i>Total homicide and related offences</i>	58.6	115.6	100.0	141.7	98.9	116.5	141.5	93.9	96.4	102.8
Assault(c)	89.3	100.7	100.0	115.4	124.4	112.4	129.4	138.5	168.2	160.5
Sexual assault	59.0	78.4	100.0	115.2	113.1	117.1	103.9	106.4	108.2	117.4
Kidnapping/abduction	np									
Robbery										
Armed robbery	117.7	86.3	100.0	107.9	84.3	72.0	73.3	140.8	92.0	113.7
Unarmed robbery	121.0	98.5	100.0	157.7	136.9	87.8	117.9	178.2	177.0	156.8
<i>Total robbery</i>	119.5	92.8	100.0	134.5	112.4	80.4	97.1	160.8	137.4	136.7
Blackmail/extortion	np									
Unlawful entry with intent										
Involving the taking of property	78.7	83.6	100.0	85.1	62.2	43.9	38.9	42.4	38.4	45.1
Other	72.2	81.6	100.0	87.1	66.4	64.4	61.9	70.7	70.0	72.5
<i>Total unlawful entry with intent</i>	76.3	82.9	100.0	85.8	63.7	51.4	47.3	52.7	50.0	55.1
Motor vehicle theft(d)(e)	108.2	107.1	100.0	85.3	74.3	50.3	54.6	62.0	66.3	87.1
Other theft(e)	78.6	92.4	100.0	101.8	83.8	79.6	79.0	82.6	74.8	75.2

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

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

(c) The rise from 2006 to 2007 is partly due to a change in business processes. The increase from 2004 to 2005 is partly due to the introduction of domestic violence initiatives (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 96).

(d) A number of police initiatives led to a decrease from 2003 to 2004 (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 100).

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

(f) Base of each index: 2001 = 100.0 (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 129-132).

(g) Rates have been revised for some years as the Estimated Resident Population data have been updated (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 120-124 and 135).

### 3.8 VICTIMS(a), Selected offences, Australian Capital Territory—1999–2008

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
NUMBER										
Homicide and related offences(b)										
Murder	3	3	—	3	4	—	4	3	3	4
Attempted murder	3	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	3	—
Manslaughter	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
<i>Total homicide and related offences</i>	6	3	—	3	7	6	4	3	6	4
Assault(c)	1 686	1 742	1 955	1 988	2 003	1 769	1 772	1 966	r2 193	2 296
Sexual assault(c)	94	116	179	185	165	226	163	217	r277	220
Kidnapping/abduction	9	5	3	10	6	6	—	3	4	4
Robbery(c)										
Armed robbery	118	114	98	36	68	105	108	146	124	84
Unarmed robbery	195	192	157	175	134	113	137	115	164	135
<i>Total robbery</i>	313	306	255	211	202	218	245	261	288	219
Blackmail/extortion	—	3	3	—	—	4	3	—	—	—
Unlawful entry with intent										
Involving the taking of property	6 376	6 455	5 054	5 280	4 561	4 588	3 946	3 608	r3 203	2 928
Other	942	1 173	877	840	677	610	656	1 258	r936	934
<i>Total unlawful entry with intent</i>	7 318	7 628	5 931	6 120	5 238	5 198	4 602	4 866	r4 139	3 862
Motor vehicle theft	3 270	2 814	2 383	2 057	2 493	1 669	2 040	2 129	r1 657	1 706
Other theft	11 583	11 721	10 122	10 203	10 963	8 408	8 505	8 855	r9 100	9 868

#### INDEXED RATE (d)(e)

Homicide and related offences(b)										
Murder	np	np								
Attempted murder	np	np								
Manslaughter	np	np								
<i>Total homicide and related offences</i>	np	np								
Assault(c)	88.2	90.3	100.0	100.6	100.5	88.2	87.7	96.1	r105.4	108.9
Sexual assault(c)	53.7	65.6	100.0	102.3	90.4	123.1	88.1	115.9	r145.4	114.0
Kidnapping/abduction	np	np								
Robbery(c)										
Armed robbery	123.1	117.8	100.0	36.4	68.0	104.5	106.6	142.4	118.9	79.5
Unarmed robbery	127.0	123.9	100.0	110.3	83.7	70.2	84.4	70.0	98.2	79.8
<i>Total robbery</i>	125.5	121.6	100.0	81.9	77.7	83.4	92.9	97.8	106.1	79.7
Blackmail/extortion	np	np								
Unlawful entry with intent										
Involving the taking of property	129.0	129.4	100.0	103.4	88.5	88.5	75.5	68.2	r59.6	53.7
Other	109.8	135.5	100.0	94.8	75.7	67.8	72.3	137.1	r100.3	98.8
<i>Total unlawful entry with intent</i>	126.1	130.3	100.0	102.1	86.6	85.5	75.0	78.4	r65.6	60.4
Motor vehicle theft	140.3	119.6	100.0	85.4	102.6	68.3	82.8	85.4	65.4	66.4
Other theft	117.0	117.3	100.0	99.8	106.2	81.0	r81.3	83.6	r84.5	90.4

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

r revised

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

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

(c) Person-related offences prior to 2006 are not comparable (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 107).

(d) Base of each index: 2001 = 100.0. (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 129-132).

(e) Rates have been revised for some years as the Estimated Resident Population data have been updated (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 120-124 and 135).

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

	Homicide and related offences(b)	Assault	Sexual assault	Kidnapping/ abduction	Blackmail/ extortion
NUMBER					
Known to victim					
Family member					
Partner(c)	14	6 983	108	14	—
Other family member	29	12 854	1 637	44	8
Total(d)	50	22 898	2 479	66	18
Non-family member					
Ex-partner	3	3 312	147	19	3
Other non-family member	40	23 035	2 753	82	41
Total	43	26 347	2 900	101	44
Total known to victim(e)	93	49 866	5 471	167	62
Stranger	28	27 554	1 309	340	25
Relationship not known(f)	32	2 427	360	32	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>79 847</b>	<b>7 140</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>93</b>
PROPORTION (%)					
Known to victim					
Family member					
Partner(c)	9.2	8.7	1.5	2.6	—
Other family member	19.0	16.1	22.9	8.2	8.6
Total(d)	32.7	28.7	34.7	12.2	19.4
Non-family member					
Ex-partner	2.0	4.1	2.1	3.5	3.2
Other non-family member	26.1	28.8	38.6	15.2	44.1
Total	28.1	33.0	40.6	18.7	47.3
Total known to victim(e)	60.8	62.5	76.6	31.0	66.7
Stranger	18.3	34.5	18.3	63.1	26.9
Relationship not known(f)	20.9	3.0	5.0	5.9	6.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

- (a) Includes person victims only, organisations are excluded. Therefore totals may be lower than those tables elsewhere in the publication.
- (b) The offence of driving causing death is excluded as it is no longer available at the national level as not all jurisdictions can supply this information.
- (c) Includes ex-boyfriends/ex-girlfriends.
- (d) Includes other related family members, n.e.c.
- (e) Includes known to victim, n.f.d.
- (f) Includes 'No offender identified' and 'Not stated/inadequately described' (see Glossary for more information).

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

	ASSAULT			SEXUAL ASSAULT		
	Males	Females	Persons(b)	Males	Females	Persons(b)
NUMBER						
Known to victim						
Family member						
Partner(c)	1 287	5 696	6 983	3	105	108
Other family member	4 080	8 768	12 854	295	1 342	1 637
Total(d)	6 800	16 089	22 898	489	1 987	2 479
Non-family member						
Ex-partner	712	2 598	3 313	7	140	147
Other non-family member	14 564	8 445	23 035	550	2 203	2 753
Total	15 276	11 043	26 348	557	2 343	2 900
Total known to victim(e)	22 336	27 492	49 869	1 068	4 400	5 471
Stranger	21 594	5 913	27 554	153	1 156	1 309
Relationship not known(f)	1 560	849	2 427	70	287	360
<b>Total</b>	<b>45 490</b>	<b>34 254</b>	<b>79 850</b>	<b>1 291</b>	<b>5 843</b>	<b>7 140</b>
PROPORTION (%)						
Known to victim						
Family member						
Partner(c)	2.8	16.6	8.7	0.2	1.8	1.5
Other family member	9.0	25.6	16.1	22.9	23.0	22.9
Total(d)	14.9	47.0	28.7	37.9	34.0	34.7
Non-family member						
Ex-partner	1.6	7.6	4.1	0.5	2.4	2.1
Other non-family member	32.0	24.7	28.8	42.6	37.7	38.6
Total	33.6	32.2	33.0	43.1	40.1	40.6
Total known to victim(e)	49.1	80.3	62.5	82.7	75.3	76.6
Stranger	47.5	17.3	34.5	11.9	19.8	18.3
Relationship not known(f)	3.4	2.5	3.0	5.4	4.9	5.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

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

(c) Includes ex-boyfriends/ex-girlfriends.

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

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

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

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

	ASSAULT			SEXUAL ASSAULT		
	Males	Females	Persons(c)	Males	Females	Persons(c)
NUMBER						
Known to victim						
Family member						
Partner	210	1 508	1 762	3	120	126
Other family member	596	1 254	1 896	78	625	719
Total(d)	963	2 970	4 032	124	968	1 117
Non-family member						
Ex-partner	167	1 052	1 250	—	120	123
Other non-family member	2 514	1 488	4 109	292	1 375	1 691
Total	2 681	2 540	5 359	292	1 495	1 814
Total known to victim(e)	3 652	5 514	9 403	416	2 463	2 931
Stranger	4 852	1 427	6 701	57	573	648
Relationship not known(f)	3 431	1 548	5 300	44	353	408
<b>Total</b>	<b>11 935</b>	<b>8 489</b>	<b>21 404</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>3 389</b>	<b>3 987</b>

	PROPORTION (%)					
	Males	Females	Persons(c)	Males	Females	Persons(c)
Known to victim						
Family member						
Partner	1.8	17.8	8.2	0.6	3.5	3.2
Other family member	5.0	14.8	8.9	15.1	18.4	18.0
Total(d)	8.1	35.0	18.8	24.0	28.6	28.0
Non-family member						
Ex-partner	1.4	12.4	5.8	—	3.5	3.1
Other non-family member	21.1	17.5	19.2	56.5	40.6	42.4
Total	22.5	29.9	25.0	56.5	44.1	45.5
Total known to victim(e)	30.6	65.0	43.9	80.5	72.7	73.5
Stranger	40.7	16.8	31.3	11.0	16.9	16.3
Relationship not known(f)	28.7	18.2	24.8	8.5	10.4	10.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

(b) Data is recoded to meet the Recorded Crime - Victims relationship classification. See Explanatory Notes paragraph 31.

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

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

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

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

**3.12**

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

	<i>Homicide and related offences(b)</i>	<i>Assault</i>	<i>Sexual assault</i>	<i>Kidnapping/ abduction</i>	<i>Robbery</i>
.....					
NUMBER					
Known to victim					
Family member					
Partner(c)	14	1 268	131	3	3
Other family member	17	1 167	404	6	3
Total(d)	36	3 160	1 104	9	6
Non-family member					
Ex-partner	—	187	18	—	3
Other non-family member	32	5 852	1 501	—	99
Total(e)	35	6 256	1 743	—	102
Total known to victim	71	9 416	2 847	9	108
Stranger	58	9 536	1 206	46	1 096
Relationship not known(f)	—	471	387	3	50
<b>Total</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>19 423</b>	<b>4 440</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>1 254</b>
.....					
PROPORTION (%)					
Known to victim					
Family member					
Partner(c)	10.9	6.5	3.0	5.2	0.2
Other family member	13.2	6.0	9.1	10.3	0.2
Total(d)	27.9	16.3	24.9	15.5	0.5
Non-family member					
Ex-partner	—	1.0	0.4	—	0.2
Other non-family member	24.8	30.1	33.8	—	7.9
Total(e)	27.1	32.2	39.3	—	8.1
Total known to victim	55.0	48.5	64.1	15.5	8.6
Stranger	45.0	49.1	27.2	79.3	87.4
Relationship not known(f)	—	2.4	8.7	5.2	4.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

(c) Excludes boyfriend/girlfriend relationships where the victim is aged less than 18 years as these are recorded to 'friend' (included in Other non-family member).

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

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

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

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

	ASSAULT			SEXUAL ASSAULT		
	Males	Females	Persons(b)	Males	Females	Persons(b)
NUMBER						
Known to victim						
Family member						
Partner(c)	152	1 116	1 268	3	129	132
Other family member	507	659	1 166	57	346	403
Total(d)	959	2 199	3 158	166	936	1 105
Non-family member						
Ex-partner	22	165	187	—	18	18
Other non-family member	3 602	2 243	5 852	275	1 224	1 502
Total(e)	3 740	2 509	6 256	320	1 420	1 743
Total known to victim	4 699	4 708	9 414	486	2 356	2 848
Stranger	7 096	2 436	9 536	144	1 059	1 206
Relationship not known(f)	238	178	471	98	271	387
<b>Total</b>	<b>12 033</b>	<b>7 322</b>	<b>19 421</b>	<b>728</b>	<b>3 686</b>	<b>4 441</b>

	PROPORTION (%)					
	Males	Females	Persons(b)	Males	Females	Persons(b)
Known to victim						
Family member						
Partner(c)	1.3	15.2	6.5	0.4	3.5	3.0
Other family member	4.2	9.0	6.0	7.8	9.4	9.1
Total(d)	8.0	30.0	16.3	22.8	25.4	24.9
Non-family member						
Ex-partner	0.2	2.3	1.0	—	0.5	0.4
Other non-family member	29.9	30.6	30.1	37.8	33.2	33.8
Total(e)	31.1	34.3	32.2	44.0	38.5	39.2
Total known to victim	39.1	64.3	48.5	66.8	63.9	64.1
Stranger	59.0	33.3	49.1	19.8	28.7	27.2
Relationship not known(f)	2.0	2.4	2.4	13.5	7.4	8.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)
- (a) Includes person victims only, organisations are excluded.
- (b) Includes victims for whom sex was not specified.
- (c) Excludes boyfriend/girlfriend relationships where the victim is aged less than 18 years as these are recoded to 'friend' (included in Other non-family member).
- (d) Includes other related family members, n.e.c.
- (e) Includes non-family member, n.f.d.
- (f) Includes 'No offender identified' and 'Not stated/inadequately described' (see Glossary for more information).

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

	<i>Homicide and related offences(b)</i>	<i>Assault</i>	<i>Sexual assault</i>	<i>Kidnapping/ abduction</i>	<i>Robbery</i>	<i>Blackmail/ extortion</i>
NUMBER						
Known to victim						
Family member						
Partner	7	1 938	37	3	—	—
Other family member	5	1 941	292	6	3	—
Total(c)	12	4 287	424	9	6	—
Non-family member						
Ex-partner	5	1 325	80	11	15	4
Other non-family member	22	4 576	669	10	67	24
Total(d)	30	5 950	777	21	82	28
Total known to victim	42	10 237	1 201	30	88	28
Stranger	20	6 409	345	29	900	19
Relationship not known(e)	—	532	37	—	4	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>17 178</b>	<b>1 583</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>992</b>	<b>50</b>

	PROPORTION (%)					
Known to victim						
Family member						
Partner	11.3	11.3	2.3	5.1	—	—
Other family member	8.1	11.3	18.4	10.2	0.3	—
Total(c)	19.4	25.0	26.8	15.3	0.6	—
Non-family member						
Ex-partner	8.1	7.7	5.1	18.6	1.5	8.0
Other non-family member	35.5	26.6	42.3	16.9	6.8	48.0
Total(d)	48.4	34.6	49.1	35.6	8.3	56.0
Total known to victim	67.7	59.6	75.9	50.8	8.9	56.0
Stranger	32.3	37.3	21.8	49.2	90.7	38.0
Relationship not known(e)	—	3.1	2.3	—	0.4	6.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

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

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

(e) Includes 'No offender identified' and 'Not stated/inadequately described' (see Glossary for more information).

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

	ASSAULT			SEXUAL ASSAULT		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
NUMBER						
Known to victim						
Family member						
Partner	252	1 686	1 938	—	36	36
Other family member	673	1 268	1 941	29	263	292
Total(b)	1 109	3 178	4 287	45	378	423
Non-family member						
Ex-partner	208	1 117	1 325	3	78	81
Other non-family member	2 861	1 715	4 576	138	531	669
Total(c)	3 097	2 853	5 950	153	625	778
Total known to victim	4 206	6 031	10 237	198	1 003	1 201
Stranger	5 044	1 365	6 409	36	309	345
Relationship not known(d)	357	175	532	12	25	37
<b>Total</b>	<b>9 607</b>	<b>7 571</b>	<b>17 178</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>1 337</b>	<b>1 583</b>
PROPORTION (%)						
Known to victim						
Family member						
Partner	2.6	22.3	11.3	—	2.7	2.3
Other family member	7.0	16.7	11.3	11.8	19.7	18.4
Total(b)	11.5	42.0	25.0	18.3	28.3	26.7
Non-family member						
Ex-partner	2.2	14.8	7.7	1.2	5.8	5.1
Other non-family member	29.8	22.7	26.6	56.1	39.7	42.3
Total(c)	32.2	37.7	34.6	62.2	46.7	49.1
Total known to victim	43.8	79.7	59.6	80.5	75.0	75.9
Stranger	52.5	18.0	37.3	14.6	23.1	21.8
Relationship not known(d)	3.7	2.3	3.1	4.9	1.9	2.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

(b) Includes other related family members, n.e.c.

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

(d) Includes 'No offender identified' and 'Not stated/inadequately described' (see Glossary for more information).

**3.16**

## RELATIONSHIP OF OFFENDER TO VICTIM(a), Selected offences, Tasmania .....

	Assault	Sexual assault	Robbery
..... NUMBER			
Known to victim			
Family member			
Partner	667	10	—
Other family member	222	25	—
Total(b)	947	57	—
Non-family member			
Ex-partner	344	5	3
Other non-family member	790	65	7
Total(c)	1 500	90	13
Total known to victim(d)	2 447	147	13
Stranger	1 190	41	70
Relationship not known(e)	111	6	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 748</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>86</b>

	PROPORTION (%)		
.....			
Known to victim			
Family member			
Partner	17.8	5.2	—
Other family member	5.9	12.9	—
Total(b)	25.3	29.4	—
Non-family member			
Ex-partner	9.2	2.6	3.5
Other non-family member	21.1	33.5	8.1
Total(c)	40.0	46.4	15.1
Total known to victim(d)	65.3	75.8	15.1
Stranger	31.8	21.1	81.4
Relationship not known(e)	3.0	3.1	3.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

(b) Includes other related family members, n.e.c.

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

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

(e) Includes 'No offender identified' and 'Not stated/inadequately described'.

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

	ASSAULT			SEXUAL ASSAULT		
	Males	Females	Persons(b)	Males	Females	Persons(b)
NUMBER						
Known to victim						
Family member						
Partner	82	585	667	—	9	9
Other family member	79	142	221	6	19	25
Total(c)	187	759	946	10	46	56
Non-family member						
Ex-partner	65	279	344	—	4	4
Other non-family member	450	332	790	6	57	66
Total(d)	742	750	1 500	9	78	90
Total known to victim	929	1 509	2 446	19	124	146
Stranger	865	300	1 190	4	37	41
Relationship not known(e)	66	24	111	—	5	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 860</b>	<b>1 833</b>	<b>3 747</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>192</b>
PROPORTION (%)						
Known to victim						
Family member						
Partner	4.4	31.9	17.8	—	5.4	4.7
Other family member	4.2	7.7	5.9	26.1	11.4	13.0
Total(c)	10.1	41.4	25.2	43.5	27.7	29.2
Non-family member						
Ex-partner	3.5	15.2	9.2	—	2.4	2.1
Other non-family member	24.2	18.1	21.1	26.1	34.3	34.4
Total(d)	39.9	40.9	40.0	39.1	47.0	46.9
Total known to victim	49.9	82.3	65.3	82.6	74.7	76.0
Stranger	46.5	16.4	31.8	17.4	22.3	21.4
Relationship not known(e)	3.5	1.3	3.0	—	3.0	2.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

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

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

(e) Includes 'No offender identified' and 'Not stated/inadequately described' (see Glossary for more information).

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

	<i>Homicide and related offences(b)</i>	<i>Assault</i>	<i>Sexual assault</i>	<i>Robbery</i>
NUMBER				
Known to victim				
Family member				
Partner(c)	6	1 463	15	3
Other family member	3	336	37	—
<i>Total(d)</i>	9	1 967	85	3
Non-family member				
Ex-partner	3	449	19	—
Other non-family member(c)	8	1 035	95	3
<i>Total</i>	11	1 484	114	3
<i>Total known to victim</i>	20	3 451	199	6
Stranger	—	1 258	82	90
Relationship not known(e)	6	552	91	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>5 261</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>112</b>

	PROPORTION (%)			
Known to victim				
Family member				
Partner(c)	23.1	27.8	4.0	2.7
Other family member	11.5	6.4	9.9	—
<i>Total(d)</i>	34.6	37.4	22.8	2.7
Non-family member				
Ex-partner	11.5	8.5	5.1	—
Other non-family member(c)	30.8	19.7	25.5	2.7
<i>Total</i>	42.3	28.2	30.6	2.7
<i>Total known to victim</i>	76.9	65.6	53.5	5.4
Stranger	—	23.9	22.0	80.4
Relationship not known(e)	23.1	10.5	24.5	14.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

- (a) Includes person victims only, organisations are excluded. Therefore totals may be lower than those tables elsewhere in the publication.
- (b) The offence of driving causing death is excluded as it is no longer available at the national level as not all jurisdictions can supply this information.
- (c) Some boyfriends/girlfriends may be included in 'Other non-family member' rather than 'Partner'.
- (d) Includes other related family members, n.e.c.
- (e) Includes 'No offender identified' and 'Not stated/inadequately described' (see Glossary for more information).

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

	ASSAULT			SEXUAL ASSAULT		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
NUMBER						
Known to victim						
Family member						
Partner(b)	150	1 313	1 463	—	15	15
Other family member	101	235	336	3	35	38
Total(c)	307	1 660	1 967	6	80	86
Non-family member						
Ex-partner	49	400	449	—	19	19
Other non-family member(b)	579	456	1 035	14	81	95
Total	628	856	1 484	14	100	114
Total known to victim	935	2 516	3 451	20	180	200
Stranger	919	339	1 258	5	77	82
Relationship not known(d)	336	216	552	—	89	89
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 190</b>	<b>3 071</b>	<b>5 261</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>371</b>
PROPORTION (%)						
Known to victim						
Family member						
Partner(b)	6.8	42.8	27.8	—	4.3	4.0
Other family member	4.6	7.7	6.4	12.0	10.1	10.2
Total(c)	14.0	54.1	37.4	24.0	23.1	23.2
Non-family member						
Ex-partner	2.2	13.0	8.5	—	5.5	5.1
Other non-family member(b)	26.4	14.8	19.7	56.0	23.4	25.6
Total	28.7	27.9	28.2	56.0	28.9	30.7
Total known to victim	42.7	81.9	65.6	80.0	52.0	53.9
Stranger	42.0	11.0	23.9	20.0	22.3	22.1
Relationship not known(d)	15.3	7.0	10.5	—	25.7	24.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

(b) Some boyfriends/girlfriends may be included in 'Other non-family member' rather than 'Partner'.

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

(d) Includes 'No offender identified' and 'Not stated/inadequately described' (see Glossary for more information).

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

	ASSAULT			SEXUAL ASSAULT		
	Males	Females	Persons(b)	Males	Females	Persons
NUMBER						
Known to victim						
Family member						
Partner	33	233	266	—	8	8
Other family member	96	122	218	9	23	32
Total(c)	145	364	509	12	44	56
Non-family member						
Ex-partner	20	107	127	—	10	10
Other non-family member	27	40	67	—	11	11
Total(d)	396	350	746	10	95	105
Total known to victim	541	714	1 255	22	139	161
Stranger	581	141	722	—	38	38
Relationship not known(e)	259	57	319	—	19	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 381</b>	<b>912</b>	<b>2 296</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>218</b>

PROPORTION (%)						
Known to victim						
Family member						
Partner	2.4	25.5	11.6	—	4.1	3.7
Other family member	7.0	13.4	9.5	40.9	11.7	14.7
Total(c)	10.5	39.9	22.2	54.5	22.4	25.7
Non-family member						
Ex-partner	1.4	11.7	5.5	—	5.1	4.6
Other non-family member	2.0	4.4	2.9	—	5.6	5.0
Total(d)	28.7	38.4	32.5	45.5	48.5	48.2
Total known to victim	39.2	78.3	54.7	100.0	70.9	73.9
Stranger	42.1	15.5	31.4	—	19.4	17.4
Relationship not known(e)	18.8	6.3	13.9	—	9.7	8.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

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

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

(e) Includes 'No offender identified' and 'Not stated/inadequately described' (see Glossary for more information).

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

	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous(b)</i>	<i>Not stated</i>	<i>Total</i>
.....				
NUMBER				
Homicide and related offences(c)				
Murder	8	64	6	78
Attempted murder	3	59	3	65
Manslaughter	—	8	—	8
<i>Total homicide and related offences</i>	11	131	9	151
Assault	5 721	70 151	3 975	79 847
Sexual assault	467	6 150	523	7 140
Kidnapping/abduction(d)	22	489	28	539
Robbery				
Armed robbery	5	2 040	53	2 098
Unarmed robbery	64	4 774	134	4 972
<i>Total robbery</i>	69	6 814	187	7 070
Blackmail/extortion	—	86	5	91
.....				
PROPORTION (%)				
Homicide and related offences(c)				
Murder	10.3	82.1	7.7	100.0
Attempted murder	4.6	90.8	4.6	100.0
Manslaughter	—	100.0	—	100.0
<i>Total homicide and related offences</i>	7.3	86.8	6.0	100.0
Assault	7.2	87.9	5.0	100.0
Sexual assault	6.5	86.1	7.3	100.0
Kidnapping/abduction(d)	4.1	90.7	5.2	100.0
Robbery				
Armed robbery	0.2	97.2	2.5	100.0
Unarmed robbery	1.3	96.0	2.7	100.0
<i>Total robbery</i>	1.0	96.4	2.6	100.0
Blackmail/extortion	—	94.5	5.5	100.0

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

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

(d) Counts may be inflated slightly (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 39).

**3.22**

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

	<i>Indigenous(c)</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous(d)</i>
.....		
Homicide and related offences(e)		
Murder	5.3	0.9
Attempted murder	2.0	0.9
Manslaughter	—	0.1
<i>Total homicide and related offences</i>	7.3	1.9
Assault	3 789.5	1 029.2
Sexual assault	309.3	90.2
Kidnapping/abduction(f)	14.6	7.2
Robbery		
Armed robbery	3.3	29.9
Unarmed robbery	42.4	70.0
<i>Total robbery</i>	45.7	100.0
Blackmail/extortion	—	1.3

.....

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

- (a) Rate per 100,000 population (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 120-124).
- (b) Includes person victims only, organisations are excluded.
- (c) Calculated using experimental projections of the Indigenous population for 2008 based on the 2001 Census of Population and Housing (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 125).
- (d) Calculated using 2008 preliminary ERP based on the 2006 Census of Population and Housing, less the experimental projections of the Indigenous population (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 127).
- (e) The offence of driving causing death is excluded as it is no longer available at the national level as not all jurisdictions can supply this information.
- (f) Counts may be inflated slightly (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 39).

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

	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous(b)</i>	<i>Not stated</i>	<i>Persons</i>
ASSAULT				
Known to victim				
Family member				
Partner	771	5 927	285	6 983
Other family member	1 353	10 864	637	12 854
<i>Total(c)</i>	2 737	19 104	1 057	22 898
Non-family member				
Ex-partner	330	2 788	194	3 312
Other non-family member	1 826	19 895	1 314	23 035
<i>Total</i>	2 156	22 683	1 508	26 347
<i>Total known to victim(d)</i>	4 906	42 350	2 610	49 866
Stranger	612	25 708	1 234	27 554
Relationship not known(e)	203	2 093	131	2 427
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 721</b>	<b>70 151</b>	<b>3 975</b>	<b>79 847</b>
SEXUAL ASSAULT				
Known to victim				
Family member				
Partner	9	96	3	108
Other family member	92	1 388	157	1 637
<i>Total(c)</i>	189	2 071	219	2 479
Non-family member				
Ex-partner	7	131	9	147
Other non-family member	190	2 364	199	2 753
<i>Total</i>	197	2 495	208	2 900
<i>Total known to victim(d)</i>	389	4 655	427	5 471
Stranger	47	1 205	57	1 309
Relationship not known(e)	32	290	38	360
<b>Total</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>6 150</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>7 140</b>

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

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

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

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

(e) Includes 'No offender identified' and 'Not stated/inadequately described' (see Glossary for more information).

### 3.24 INDIGENOUS STATUS(a), Selected offences, South Australia .....

	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous(b)</i>	<i>Not stated</i>	<i>Total</i>
.....				
NUMBER				
Homicide and related offences(c)				
Murder	4	18	3	25
Attempted murder	5	31	3	39
Manslaughter	—	3	—	3
<i>Total homicide and related offences</i>	9	52	6	67
Assault	1 633	14 664	881	17 178
Sexual assault	83	1 386	114	1 583
Kidnapping/abduction	6	51	3	60
Robbery				
Armed robbery	13	348	18	379
Unarmed robbery	11	580	22	613
<i>Total robbery</i>	24	928	40	992
Blackmail/extortion	—	51	3	54
.....				
PROPORTION (%)				
Homicide and related offences(c)				
Murder	16.0	72.0	12.0	100.0
Attempted murder	12.8	79.5	7.7	100.0
Manslaughter	—	100.0	—	100.0
<i>Total homicide and related offences</i>	13.4	77.6	9.0	100.0
Assault	9.5	85.4	5.1	100.0
Sexual assault	5.2	87.6	7.2	100.0
Kidnapping/abduction	10.0	85.0	5.0	100.0
Robbery				
Armed robbery	3.4	91.8	4.7	100.0
Unarmed robbery	1.8	94.6	3.6	100.0
<i>Total robbery</i>	2.4	93.5	4.0	100.0
Blackmail/extortion	—	94.4	5.6	100.0

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

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

**3.25****VICTIMISATION RATE(a)(b), Indigenous status by selected offences—South  
Australia**

	<i>Indigenous(c)</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous(d)</i>
.....		
Homicide and related offences(e)		
Murder	13.7	1.1
Attempted murder	17.1	2.0
Manslaughter	—	0.2
<i>Total homicide and related offences</i>	30.8	3.3
Assault	5 595.3	932.4
Sexual assault	284.4	88.1
Kidnapping/abduction	20.6	3.2
Robbery		
Armed robbery	44.5	22.1
Unarmed robbery	37.7	36.9
<i>Total robbery</i>	82.2	59.0
Blackmail/extortion	—	3.2

.....

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

- (a) Rate per 100,000 population (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 120-124).
- (b) Includes person victims only, organisations are excluded.
- (c) Calculated using experimental projections of the Indigenous population for 2008 based on the 2001 Census of Population and Housing (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 125).
- (d) Calculated using 2008 preliminary ERP based on the 2006 Census of Population and Housing, less the experimental projections of the Indigenous population (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 127).
- (e) The offence of driving causing death is excluded as it is no longer available at the national level as not all jurisdictions can supply this information.

**3.26**

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

	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous(b)</i>	<i>Not stated</i>	<i>Persons</i>
ASSAULT				
Known to victim				
Family member				
Partner	387	1 435	116	1 938
Other family member	231	1 615	95	1 941
Total(c)	760	3 303	224	4 287
Non-family member				
Ex-partner	158	1 076	91	1 325
Other non-family member	436	3 930	210	4 576
Total(d)	594	5 055	301	5 950
Total known to victim	1 354	8 358	525	10 237
Stranger	256	5 817	336	6 409
Relationship not known(e)	23	489	20	532
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 633</b>	<b>14 664</b>	<b>881</b>	<b>17 178</b>
SEXUAL ASSAULT				
Known to victim				
Family member				
Partner	3	32	—	35
Other family member	14	253	25	292
Total(c)	26	368	28	422
Non-family member				
Ex-partner	3	71	7	81
Other non-family member	36	590	43	669
Total(d)	39	687	50	776
Total known to victim	65	1 055	78	1 198
Stranger	15	299	31	345
Relationship not known(e)	4	32	—	36
<b>Total</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>1 386</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>1 579</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

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

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

(e) Includes 'No offender identified' and 'Not stated/inadequately described' (see Glossary for more information).

**3.27** INDIGENOUS STATUS(a), Selected offences, Northern Territory .....

	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous(b)</i>	<i>Not stated</i>	<i>Total</i>
NUMBER				
Homicide and related offences(c)				
Murder	10	3	—	13
Attempted murder	3	3	3	9
Manslaughter	4	—	—	4
<i>Total homicide and related offences</i>	17	6	3	26
Assault	3 110	1 795	356	5 261
Sexual assault	186	143	43	372
Kidnapping/abduction	—	—	—	—
Robbery				
Armed robbery	4	36	3	43
Unarmed robbery	4	54	10	68
<i>Total robbery</i>	8	90	13	111
Blackmail/extortion	—	—	—	—
PROPORTION (%)				
Homicide and related offences(c)				
Murder	76.9	23.1	—	100.0
Attempted murder	33.3	33.3	33.3	100.0
Manslaughter	100.0	—	—	100.0
<i>Total homicide and related offences</i>	65.4	23.1	11.5	100.0
Assault	59.1	34.1	6.8	100.0
Sexual assault	50.0	38.4	11.6	100.0
Kidnapping/abduction	—	—	—	—
Robbery				
Armed robbery	9.3	83.7	7.0	100.0
Unarmed robbery	5.9	79.4	14.7	100.0
<i>Total robbery</i>	7.2	81.1	11.7	100.0
Blackmail/extortion	—	—	—	—

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

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

**3.28**

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

	<i>Indigenous(c)</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous(d)</i>
.....		
Homicide and related offences(e)		
Murder	15.9	1.9
Attempted murder	4.8	1.9
Manslaughter	6.4	—
<i>Total homicide and related offences</i>	<i>27.0</i>	<i>3.8</i>
Assault	4 941.8	1 143.2
Sexual assault	295.6	91.1
Kidnapping/abduction	—	—
Robbery		
Armed robbery	6.4	22.9
Unarmed robbery	6.4	34.4
<i>Total robbery</i>	<i>12.7</i>	<i>57.3</i>
Blackmail/extortion	—	—

.....

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

- (a) Rate per 100,000 population (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 120-124).
- (b) Includes person victims only, organisations are excluded.
- (c) Calculated using experimental projections of the Indigenous population for 2008 based on the 2001 Census of Population and Housing (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 125).
- (d) Calculated using 2008 preliminary ERP based on the 2006 Census of Population and Housing, less the experimental projections of the Indigenous population (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 127).
- (e) The offence of driving causing death is excluded as it is no longer available at the national level as not all jurisdictions can supply this information.

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

	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous(b)	Not stated	Persons
ASSAULT				
Known to victim				
Family member				
Partner(c)	1 323	117	23	1 463
Other family member	278	52	6	336
Total(d)	1 757	177	33	1 967
Non-family member				
Ex-partner	350	78	21	449
Other non-family member(c)	475	479	81	1 035
Total	825	557	102	1 484
Total known to victim	2 582	734	135	3 451
Stranger	223	909	126	1 258
Relationship not known(e)	305	152	95	552
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 110</b>	<b>1 795</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>5 261</b>
SEXUAL ASSAULT				
Known to victim				
Family member				
Partner(c)	12	3	—	15
Other family member	11	21	5	37
Total(d)	46	29	10	85
Non-family member				
Ex-partner	12	5	3	20
Other non-family member(c)	41	40	14	95
Total	53	45	17	115
Total known to victim	99	74	27	200
Stranger	26	50	6	82
Relationship not known(e)	61	20	10	91
<b>Total</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>373</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)  
 (a) Includes person victims only, organisations are excluded.  
 (b) The victim has identified/been identified as neither Aboriginal nor Torres Strait Islander.

(c) Some boyfriends/girlfriends may appear as 'Other non-family member' rather than 'Partner'.  
 (d) Includes other related family members, n.e.c.  
 (e) Includes 'No offender identified' and 'Not stated/inadequately described' (see Glossary for more information).

## EXPLANATORY NOTES .....

### INTRODUCTION

**1** This publication presents national statistics relating to victimisation incidents for a selected range of offences recorded by police during the 2008 calendar year. These offences may have been reported by a victim, witness or other person, or they may have been detected by police. They provide indicators of the level and nature of these offence incidents as well as changes over time.

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

- The same victim may be counted more than once in incidents involving multiple offences where these offences are of different types (i.e. belong to different *Australian Standard Offence Classification* (ASOC) divisions) or if the same person is a victim on more than one occasion in the same reference year and reports these incidents to police on separate occasions.
- Conversely, for an incident involving multiple offences that belong to the same ASOC division offence category, only the most serious offence within that ASOC division will be counted. For further information refer to paragraphs 116–119.

### SCOPE

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

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

**4** National data for assault and sexual assault are not available for recorded crime victims, however national data for these offences are available from the 2005 National Crime and Safety Survey and the 2005 National Personal Safety Survey. For further information see paragraphs 136–138.

**5** The scope excludes the following:

- conspiracy offences. The local offence classifications used in jurisdictions do not generally enable the identification of the substantive offence category to which the conspiracy relates
- threats to commit an offence. These differ from offences like robbery, kidnapping/abduction and blackmail/extortion wherein an element of threat is implicit in the nature of the crime. An exception to the exclusion is assault where direct threat of force, injury or violence where there is an apprehension that the threat could be enacted
- aid, abet and accessory offences
- deprivation of liberty offences.

SCOPE *continued*

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

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

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

**9** Offences may include those which at a later point in time are determined to be unfounded, i.e. false or baseless.

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

## DATA SOURCE

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

## COMPARABILITY

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

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

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

**15** In considering other aspects of recorded crime statistics, the DiRCS project concluded that information for offence types other than assault and sexual assault were satisfactory for the level of comparison presented in this publication. Where there are known specific issues for individual states and territories, these are described in paragraphs 33-109.

**16** As a consequence of the lack of data comparability for assault and sexual assault, national data for these offence types are not available and the data provided in this publication for individual states and territories should not be used for cross-jurisdiction comparisons. Indexes are provided to assist in interpreting change over time within each jurisdiction. These indexes show movements in victimisation rates over time by comparing each offence group for each year with that offence group in a base year. For further information on indexes see paragraphs 129–132. Further classification developments will improve these offences in the future see paragraphs 18–25.

COMPARABILITY *continued*

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

NATIONAL CRIME RECORDING  
STANDARD

**18** The following describes changes that have occurred or are underway in the recording of crime victimisation statistics by police agencies which may influence crime victimisation counts.

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

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

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

*Implementation of the NCRS*

**22** Given that law enforcement is administered separately by each of the state and territory police agencies in Australia, the date of implementing the NCRS varied across Australia and was based on operational capacity to implement. All jurisdictions have implemented the standard, however the date of implementation varied:

New South Wales - July 2008

Victoria - June 2008

Queensland - June 2007

South Australia - September 2007

Western Australia - January 2007

Tasmania - June 2008

Northern Territory - May 2007

Australian Capital Territory - January 2008.

**23** Three jurisdictions (New South Wales, Victoria and Tasmania) partially implemented the standard during 2008. Minor changes to the recording of outcomes are yet to be implemented by most jurisdictions.

*The impact of the NCRS on Recorded Crime Victim Statistics*

**24** One of the challenges of introducing the NCRS is establishing whether its implementation will artificially inflate or deflate any or all of the offences within the *Recorded Crime - Victims* statistics collection. As police crime statistics are a by-product of the administrative processes of law enforcement it is not feasible to quantify the impact of the NCRS on crime recording. However, extensive consultation with police agencies has been undertaken and the data suggests that most jurisdictions are not experiencing significant differences as a result of implementing the NCRS. The introduction of new state and territory based legislation and more pro-active policing policies in relation to family and domestic violence over recent years has potentially seen a greater alignment in the recording of assault related offences across the jurisdictions. The historical time series for all offences, except assault and sexual assault, have not been significantly impacted.

**25** National offence data for assault and sexual assault offence types will be available once all jurisdictions have implemented the NCRS and are able to supply a full calendar year's worth of data. The earliest this is anticipated is for the 2009 reference year, expected to be released in 2010.

INDIGENOUS VICTIMS

**26** This publication presents data for Indigenous victims for a selected range of personal offences for New South Wales, South Australia and the Northern Territory. Limited data are available for Queensland on the ABS website. Based on an ABS assessment of the quality, Indigenous data for recorded victims of crime for other jurisdictions are not of sufficient quality for national reporting in 2008. Further work is under way with other jurisdictions to improve the quality of the Indigenous data for crime statistics.

**27** Data should not be compared to previously published experimental data. It is possible that the Torres Strait Islander component of Indigenous status data is slightly inflated, due to persons incorrectly identifying as such, when they are of other islander origin, such as Pacific Islander. This is thought to have little significant effect upon the final data. For information about Indigenous rates refer to paragraphs 125–128 of the Explanatory Notes.

*ABS Standard Indigenous Question*

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

RELATIONSHIP OF OFFENDER TO VICTIM

**29** Data about the relationship of an offender to a victim have been re-introduced in 2008 following improvements to the quality of this data. Selected offences are presented where they meet the current quality threshold. These data were last published in 2004. Historical data should not be compared with 2008 data due to the earlier quality concerns.

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

**31** Data are not available for Western Australia in 2008 as it is not captured on the same basis as other states and territories (i.e. at the time the offence is recorded). New South Wales is unable to provide data for robbery offences. Several jurisdictions are unable to provide data for other theft and blackmail/extortion as the victim can be either a person

RELATIONSHIP OF OFFENDER  
TO VICTIM *continued*

or an organisation, therefore these offences have been excluded from tables. Victoria record the relationship of the victim to offender rather than the offender to the victim. Data are recoded to meet the *Recorded Crime - Victims* relationship classification.

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

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

STATE/TERRITORY  
SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AND  
SPECIFIC ISSUES

*New South Wales*

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

**34** Improvements to quality assurance processes during 2006 and during 2008 have resulted in a reduction of weapons 'not further defined' and a reclassification of these data to other weapon use categories. Care should be taken when comparing data prior to 2006 and data for 2007 for weapon use categories as the data are not strictly comparable.

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

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

**37** Unlawful entry with intent counts are no longer comparable prior to 2006 as data were previously overstated. Given the significance of the contribution of New South Wales to the Australian estimate, national data are also not comparable prior to 2006. Improved quality assurance procedures have ensured that the data reflects the counting rules as described in paragraph 118.

**38** Care should be taken when comparing other theft location data from 2006 to prior years as quality assurance improvements have been made to this offence type. For the offence other theft, a number of 'not further defined' categories that previously appeared in total residential are now accurately being recorded under outbuilding/residential land. Transport locations prior to 2006 were also previously overstated; other theft from car parks are now categorised to the appropriate location category.

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

**40** Leaving restaurants without paying and failing to pay for petrol form part of the offence category of other theft for this collection. New South Wales, however, has excluded these offence types from this category, as they are categorised as fraud, which is out of scope of this collection.

New South Wales *continued*

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

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

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

**44** If after a report of a sexual assault further investigation reveals no grounds to suggest a crime took place, a record of the original incident will remain and will be included in counts.

**45** A motor vehicle theft is recorded even if it is later determined that the motor vehicle had not been stolen.

## Victoria

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**53** The following initiatives were in operation in Victoria:

## Victoria continued

- The Safe Streets Task Force was established in October 2007 to extend response to public order issues within the CBD and surrounding areas, and the metropolitan area if required. The aim of the Task Force is to provide a safe environment for all persons visiting late night entertainment venues and precincts, and to decrease incidents of violence and property damage in known problem areas.

## Queensland

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

**55** The NCRS was also introduced in June 2007. The impact of the NCRS cannot be established as it coincided with the release of the new IT system, however, this change was not expected to have had a significant impact.

**56** Caution should be exercised when comparing 2007 transport and other community location data prior to this period and post 2007. During 2007 some data about the location of the incidents were incorrectly coded to 'transport' instead of 'other community' location, therefore 'transport' data were overstated, while 'other community' data were understated.

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

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

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

**60** Leaving a restaurant without paying forms part of the offence category of other theft for this collection. Queensland, however, has excluded this offence type from this category, but may include it in categories out of scope of this collection.

**61** Data for offences that are deemed after investigation to be 'unsubstantiated' and/or 'unfounded' are excluded.

## South Australia

**62** The *Statutes Amendment and Repeal (Aggravated Offences) Act 2005* came into effect 15 May 2006. This has widened the scope for offences such as assault, kidnapping/abduction and blackmail/extortion in South Australia. Offences that are of a threatening nature, such as threat to endanger life or threat to injure, are included in scope of these offence types due to this legislative change. For the RCVS collection, threats of assault that are not face to face are not in scope and are excluded from the assault offence; only face to face threats are included. South Australia cannot exclude non-face to face threats of assault. Offence of a threatening nature however are implicit in offences such as robbery, kidnapping/abduction and blackmail/extortion and should be included in the RCVS collection. Part of the increase in assault, blackmail/extortion and kidnapping/abduction in 2007 are due to the implementation of this legislation,

*South Australia continued*

therefore caution should be exercised when comparing data prior to 2006. In November 2007 the amended General Order, Domestic Violence was promulgated. This General Order defines the philosophies, principles and standards for the prevention of domestic violence and repeat victimisation. This initiative may have had some impact on the increase in assaults during 2008.

**63** Mandatory reporting on 'reportable' assaults (unlawful sexual assault, unreasonable use of force or assault) in a residential care facility became effective 1 July 2007.

**64** While assault is defined in legislation, the definitions of an offence at common law are relied upon.

**65** South Australia does not record an assault or any other offence (when evidence suggests an assault or another offence has taken place) if they cannot locate a victim or their representative.

**66** The South Australian *Domestic Violence Act 1994* was amended in 2001 (stalking) and in 2004 (problem gambling family protection orders).

**67** South Australia record all family and domestic violence related assaults even if the victim does not want to proceed.

**68** Sexual assault counts may include incidents committed prior to the reference period but reported to police in that reference period. The Mullighan enquiry (spanning December 2004 to April 2008) into the sexual abuse of children in state care has generated renewed and continued public awareness resulting in increased reporting of offences committed prior to 2007. In 2008, approximately 5% of sexual assaults reported to the police related to incidents occurring prior to 2008; for 2007 it was approximately 10%.

**69** Leaving restaurants without paying and failing to pay for petrol form part of the offence category of other theft for this collection. Prior to 2006, these offences were not included in other theft counts, but may have been recorded against other theft categories not in scope of this collection. Taxi fare evasion forms part of fraud and is out of scope of this collection. From 2006, Taxi fare evasions are included in other theft as these cannot be separated out.

**70** South Australia Police record a single victim in instances where multiple vehicles belonging to that victim are stolen in a single incident. Victims of motor vehicle theft may therefore be understated. However, impact to victim counts is minimal.

**71** The reduction in other theft offences from 2003 to 2004 may have been the result of the maturation of the decentralised Local Service Area structure, the South Australia policing model, the Performance Outcome Review process and the setting of reduction targets.

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

**73** The following initiatives were in operation in South Australia:

- 'Benchmarking', introduced in 2006-07, to identify and set improvement targets in crime, detections and pro-activity. This is linked to Corporate Business Plan strategies; each LSA has individually calculated benchmarks on 26 categories based on the past three years performance. Benchmarking complements the existing Performance Outcome Review process operative since 1999.
- Police have continued a strong policing presence in the APY Lands in the far north-west of the state, which has lead to increased reporting. The effect is one of increased and improved reporting of mainly personal crimes amongst Indigenous people in remote areas, rather than a significant actual increase in crime.

*South Australia continued*

- Operation Mandrake, conducted since September 2004, targets offenders of vehicle crime. This operation may influence the level of reported crime and outcomes of investigation for motor vehicle theft.

*Western Australia*

**74** As part of the focus on remote communities and the recommendations of the Gordon Inquiry in 2002, a number of multifunctional police facilities have been established in remote Western Australia in the last five years: one in 2003 in the Central Desert; three in 2004 in the Kimberley and one in the Central Desert; one in 2006 in the Central Desert; one in 2007 in the Pilbara and two in the Kimberley, plus a police post in the Kimberley.

**75** The Western Australian Acts *Amendment (Family and Domestic Violence) Act 2004* came into effect on 1 December 2004. Police have a statutory obligation to investigate if they have a 'reasonable suspicion' that a person is committing an act of family and domestic violence, that is also a criminal offence, or has put the safety of a person with whom they have a family or domestic relationship at risk. The definition of a 'family and domestic relationship' is very broad and the definition of an 'act of family and domestic violence' provides broad grounds for intervention. Western Australia records all family and domestic violence related assaults even if the victim does not want to proceed.

**76** In 2004, significant changes were made to the *Restraining Orders Act 1997*, the Criminal Code, and the *Bail Act 1982*, to improve the way police respond to and report domestic violence. Prior to 2004, family and domestic assaults comprised around 25% of total reported assaults; from 2004 to 2007 the proportion has consistently been around 38% of total reported assaults.

**77** Western Australia does not record an assault or any other offence (when evidence suggests an assault has taken place) if they cannot locate a victim or their representative and when the evidence suggests that the assault is minor.

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

**79** There had been a significant increase in the use of DNA testing (and media advertising of this fact) in 2006. This may have acted as a deterrent for offenders and therefore may provide some explanation for the decrease in some offence categories during 2006.

**80** A new offence recording system, the Incident Management System (IMS), was implemented and rolled-out between September 2002 and August 2004, and gradually replaced the Offence Information System (OIS) over that period.

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

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

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

- A Burglar Beware Intensive Program specifically aimed at reducing burglary offences. This program has been in operation since 2004 and a new website was launched in early 2007.
- The establishment of a Police Assistance Centre in December 2004 to take non-emergency calls via a '131444' number and a major advertising and public awareness campaign about the use of the number in May 2005.

*Western Australia continued*

- 'Eyes on the Street' - implemented in 2004 - involving coordinated intelligence gathering about crime in the community. This enables third parties (state government agencies, local governments and businesses) to identify, record and report possible criminal activity to police. Since its implementation nearly 4,000 pieces of information have been received by police; criminal activities reported include: burglary, 'hoon' drivers and organised crime (Office of Crime Prevention 'Turning the Corner 2007: recent crime trends in Western Australia).

*Tasmania*

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

**85** Sexual assault counts include incidents committed prior to the reference period but reported to police in that reference period; 29% of sexual assaults reported in 2006, 33% reported in 2007 and 26% reported in 2008 related to earlier time periods.

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

**87** A motor vehicle theft is recorded even if later it is determined that the motor vehicle had not been stolen.

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

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

- *Project Samaritan*, a program in partnership with other organisations, aims to prevent residential burglaries and repeat victimisation by offering crime prevention advice to victims and neighbours. In 2008, *Project Samaritan* was extended to include businesses. Additionally, a Graffiti task force has been established in Northern Tasmania.
- Public Order Response Teams (PORTS), comprising extra police officers deployed in each District to specifically address public order and safety issues continued in 2008. Using an intelligence-led policing model, they target areas prone to antisocial behaviours and public order and safety incidents.
- In 2004, the Tasmanian Government introduced the *Safe at Home* initiative which is underpinned by the *Family Violence Act 2004*. The initiative's objective anticipates a reduction in the level of family violence in the medium to long term and, in the shorter term, improve safety for adult and child victims as well as change the offending behaviour of those responsible for the violence.
- The consistent reduction in property offences since 2000 is the result of a number of factors including advances in forensic technology, policing strategies of targeting recidivist offenders, juvenile intervention strategies and other crime reduction strategies.

## The Northern Territory

- 90** A number of new initiatives were introduced by Northern Territory Police during late 2006 and 2007 and this has influenced the rate of change for some offence types, particularly assault. Caution should therefore be exercised in interpreting data movements between 2006 and 2007.
- 91** The rise in assault counts between 2006 and 2007 can be largely attributed to three key factors: a change to the NT IT system and business practices, the implementation of the NCRS and training associated with it and continued local domestic violence initiatives.
- 92** The Northern Territory Police IT system - *PROMIS Case Management System* - was significantly upgraded in April 2007. Internal business practices were also reviewed to improve the quality assurance of the information being recorded by police in the Northern Territory, particularly for the more serious offences. This review highlighted a number of areas for improvement and a number of system improvements, including the introduction of mandatory fields, and improvements to business practices, were made to improve the quality of information being recorded about offences and victims from early 2007. These improvements were expected to increase the recording of offences during 2007 and in 2008.
- 93** The NCRS was introduced May 2007. This initiative was combined with the enhancements mentioned previously, and there was a concerted effort in training police personnel in the new procedures.
- 94** The Northern Territory *Domestic Violence Act 1992* was last amended in October 2005. It provides a broad definition of 'domestic relationship'. A General Order issued to Northern Territory Police in November 2005, *Domestic Violence - Response, Investigation and Prevention*, sets out processes and procedures for police response to, and investigation of, domestic violence incidents and related criminal offences. It details procedures for initiating civil and criminal action in these matters, including 'taking positive action in every case even where victims are reluctant to act'. All family and domestic violence related assaults are recorded even if the victim does not want to proceed. In July 2008 amendments to the *Domestic Violence Act 2007* saw a broadening of the definition of 'domestic relationship'. In addition to these changes the 2008 review of the Violent Crime Reduction Strategy had seen a slight rise in offences.
- 95** Domestic violence remains a high priority for service evidenced by the formation of the Domestic and Personal Violence Protection Units, the Peace at Home Project in Katherine and the training of all operational members in related issues, and the enhanced domestic violence investigation training provided to key members in investigative, supervisory and support positions. As a result of this there is concerted effort by police to encourage victims to come forward to police.
- 96** The large increase in assault victims from 2004 to 2005 was significantly related to the introduction of domestic violence initiatives in the Northern Territory in 2005. The rise in assaults from 2005 to 2006 and 2006 to 2007 continue to be influenced by these domestic violence initiatives, however, non-domestic violence assaults also significantly increased during 2007. The initiatives mentioned previously have influenced this direction.
- 97** Assault in the Northern Territory is clearly defined under sections 187-188 of the NT *Criminal Code Act* and therefore does not rely on common law definitions.
- 98** If after a report of an assault further investigation reveals, insufficient evidence, but in the judgement of a police officer a crime did take place, a record of an assault will still be made on the Northern Territory Police administrative recording system (PROMIS) with an outcome code of 'insufficient evidence'.

*The Northern Territory  
continued*

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

**100** A number of strategies exist in the Northern Territory to reduce crime:

- The Violent Crime Reduction Strategy, the Property Crime Reduction Strategy, Social Order Strategy, and the Missing Person Policy continue. These strategies provide quality assurance in relation to the investigating, reporting and recording of particular offences. Victims of Crime Procedures have been introduced to improve service to victims and encourage people to report crime.
- In 2008 City Safe and Licencing was established in the Darwin CBD focusing primarily on issues associated with licensed premises and anti-social behaviour. This may have some impact on the reporting and detection of some assaults. The implementation of the Youth Crime Unit in August 2008 has also had a slight impact on reporting and detection.
- In June 2007, the Commonwealth Government announced the *Northern Territory Emergency Response* and the NT Government announced *Closing the Gap Generational Plan for Action*. These initiatives are in response to the Board of Inquiry into the Protection of Aboriginal Children from Abuse report. Of significance is the commencement of 'Operation Themis', the NT Police aspect of the above initiatives. This operation has seen the implementation of 18 new police stations and additional staff in remote areas of the NT during 2007-08, that did not previously have policing services located there.
- In June 2006 the Darwin Child Abuse Taskforce was established, with the Alice Springs Child Abuse Taskforce commencing in 2007. The Taskforces were created to deal with offences against children especially in remote localities and has been increased under Operation Themis.
- Alcohol Courts have been established for the purpose of issuing prohibition orders and alcohol intervention orders. The intention is to reduce the number of causal factors of crime.
- In 2004, the implementation of intelligence-led policing initiatives such as the Tactical and Coordination Group (TCG) response to crime across the Northern Territory, led to early identification of crime trends such as motor vehicle theft. The decrease in motor vehicle theft between 2003 and 2004 may also have been due to: forensic-led response to stolen/recovered motor vehicles; an improved response coordinated through the stolen motor vehicle unit to NEVDIS (National Exchange of Vehicles and Driver Identification System); reports of vehicle anomalies (including suspected vehicle re-births); and the continual improvement of vehicle security features.

*The Australian Capital  
Territory*

**101** During 2007 and continuing into 2008, ACT Policing targeted anti-social behaviour related to intoxication in public places through greater police presence, particularly during peak times. The increased visibility of and accessibility to police, through ongoing initiatives such as the Suburban Policing Strategy and Operation Cobalt, may have increased the likelihood of assault offences being reported to police.

**102** The targeting of repeat offenders through the establishment of permanent Property Crime teams in June 2006 may have contributed to the decrease of UEWI for 2007.

**103** The Property Crime Reduction Strategy is one of many factors that may have contributed to a decrease in motor vehicle theft in 2007. The improved security features in modern cars, greater uptake of the immobiliser rebate offered by the ACT Government and improved security in shopping centre car parks have also been contributing factors in influencing the decrease from 2006 to 2007.

*The Australian Capital Territory continued*

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

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

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

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

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

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

CLASSIFICATIONS

**110** The offence categories used for national crime statistics in this publication are based on ASOC 1997. The ASOC was implemented in the recorded crime statistics collection from 1 January 1999 and provides a uniform national statistical framework for classifying offences. The national offence definitions are descriptive and may not correspond with legal or police offence definitions in a particular jurisdiction. For further information on the mapping of national offence categories to the ASOC 1997 see Appendix 1.

**111** The ABS released a revised edition of the ASOC in 2008. The revised ASOC is likely to be implemented for the 2009 reference period.

COUNTING METHODOLOGY

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

**113** Data are compiled on the basis of the date an offence is reported to police and recorded within a reference period. This corresponds to either the date the offence was reported to police by a member of the public or when it was detected by police. The report date may not necessarily be the date when the offence occurred. This is particularly the case for homicide and related offences and sexual assault offences, where in some instances the time difference between when the offence(s) occurred and the report/detection date may be substantial.

## COUNTING METHODOLOGY

*continued**Counting within an ASOC**Division category*

**114** A victim of a criminal incident is classified to the most serious offence of one of the offence categories in scope of this collection (see paragraphs 3–10 for offences in scope). Victims of multiple offences may be counted more than once if the offences fall into separate ASOC divisions. The most serious offence within an ASOC division is the one with the lowest ASOC code. For example, Murder (0111) is a more serious offence than Manslaughter (0131).

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

**116** If multiple offences per victim fall within the same ASOC division the victim is counted only once to the most serious offence within that division.

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

- If a person is indecently assaulted (one form of sexual assault) and then raped (another form of sexual assault), one victim would be counted for aggravated sexual assault, i.e. the rape. The indecent assault offence would not be counted.
- A victim of an attack by several offenders or a victim repeatedly assaulted by the same offender would be counted once for assault.
- The same victim is repeatedly abused over a period of time (i.e. long term abuse) and reports all instances of abuse to police at a point in time. The exception to this rule is where the victim reports these incidents to police at different times, then a count is made for each separate report.
- If a bank with several customers present is robbed one robbery is counted with the victim being the bank. If personal property is also taken from two customers there would be three victims; the bank and the two customers.
- One victim is counted for each motor vehicle stolen. For example, if five cars are stolen from a car yard, this is counted as five motor vehicle thefts.
- One victim is counted for each person/organisation victimised for other theft.

**118** For the offence of UEWI the following applies:

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

Counting across national  
offence categories

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

RATES

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

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

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

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

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

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

Indigenous victimisation rates

**125** Indigenous victimisation rates are expressed per 100,000 Indigenous population. Rates for the Indigenous population in this publication are based on the low series projections for 30 June 2008 from *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 30 June 1991 to 30 June 2009* (cat. no. 3238.0). These projections are based on the 2001 Census of Population and Housing. New series of Indigenous population projections are scheduled for release in late 2009 and will be based on the 2006 Census of Population and Housing.

**126** The low series are one of two series of these projections that have been published for the years 2002 to 2009.

*Indigenous victimisation rates  
continued*

- The low series assumes no 'unexplained growth' - that is, the Indigenous population recorded in the 2001 Census of Population and Housing is projected to change only as a result of births and deaths (natural increase) and, for the states and territories, as a result of interstate migration. According to the low series, the projected population at June 2008 for New South Wales was 150,971, South Australia 29,185 and the Northern Territory 62,932.
- The high series assumes that there will be 'unexplained growth' in the Indigenous population - that is, the Indigenous population is projected to change as a result of an unexplained component in addition to the effects of natural increase and interstate migration. The size of the unexplained component is based on the 'unexplained growth' observed between the 1996 and 2001 censuses. According to the high series, the projected population at June 2008 for New South Wales was 176,072, South Australia 31,290 and the Northern Territory 63,848.

**127** Rates for the non-Indigenous population are calculated using the total ERP for the state or territory minus the projected Indigenous population.

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

INDEXES

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

**130** In order to compare two values of recorded crime it is necessary to designate one of the time periods as the 'reference' period and setting its value to 100.0. (This period is referred to as the base period or year as it is the first period for constructing the index). The index for all other periods (i.e. the comparison values) is calculated by determining the ratio of the comparison period value to the reference period value and then multiplying by 100.0. For example, suppose the recorded crime rate was 200 victims per 100,000 persons for a particular offence at 2001 (period 1), and for 2002 (period 2) it was 300 victims per 100,000 persons. 2001 (period 1) would be designated as the reference value or base year giving an index of 100.0 (200/200x100). The index value for 2002 (period 2) or the comparison value becomes 150.0 (300/200x100). The movement between 2001 (base year) and 2002 (comparison value) would be 50%.

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

**132** Movements in indexes from one period to another can be expressed either as changes in index points or as percentage changes. Index rates are not published where the numbers are very small as apparent large movements can be misleading.

CONFIDENTIALITY

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

REVISIONS

**134** Statistics produced on the basis of date reported may be affected over time by lags in completing and/or processing some crime reports. Where offences reported in the reference year are not processed for inclusion in the national statistics until the following year, revised data are included in subsequent publications and noted accordingly. Revisions have occurred for Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory.

**135** The Estimated Resident Population used in calculating the rates has been updated, to use final rebased data for 2002 to 2006, and updated preliminary data for 2007. See paragraphs 120–124. Consequently, some historical rates have been revised from previous years, despite the victims count remaining stable.

COMPARISONS TO OTHER  
ABS DATA

**136** Another major source of measuring crime is the ABS 2005 National Crime and Safety Survey which is complementary to the *Recorded Crime - Victims* collection. This survey collects information directly from individuals and households about their experiences of crime, the extent to which incidents of crime were subsequently reported to police and perceptions of neighbourhood problems and feelings of safety for a broad selected set of offences (see *Crime and Safety, Australia, 2005* (cat.no. 4509.0)). The results of the next Crime and Safety Survey are expected to be released early 2010.

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

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

COMPARISONS TO OTHER  
SOURCES

**139** The statistics presented in this publication may be different from those published by police forces in individual states and territories. Different definitions of offences (see Glossary) and counting methodology (see paragraphs 110–117) will result in variations. National recorded crime victims statistics are compiled on a victim basis in that they count the number of victims for each individual ASOC division offence category, rather than the number of breaches of the criminal law.

REFERENCE PERIOD

**140** National crime statistics are produced annually on a calendar year basis. The reference period for this publication relates to offences that have been reported to police between 1 January and 31 December 2008.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF  
TABULAR DATA

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

ADDITIONAL DATA

**142** Additional state and territory data are available free of charge on the ABS website under the 'Details' tab for this product. A list of these data cubes can be found at Appendix 2. Financial year data for 2007–08 are available on request. For further information, contact the National Centre for Crime and Justice Statistics (NCCJS) by email at <crime.justice@abs.gov.au>.

RELATED PUBLICATIONS  
*ABS publications*

**143** Other ABS publications which may be of interest include:  
*Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0) – issued quarterly  
*Australian Social Trends* (cat. no. 4102.0) – issued quarterly  
*Australian Standard Offence Classification* (cat. no. 1234.0) – irregular  
*Causes of Death, Australia* (cat. no. 3303.0) – issued annually  
*Corrective Services, Australia* (cat. no. 4512.0) – issued quarterly  
*Crime and Safety, Australia* (cat. no. 4509.0) – irregular

## ABS publications continued

*Crime and Safety, New South Wales* (cat. no. 4509.1) – irregular  
*Criminal Courts, Australia* (cat. no. 4513.0) – issued annually  
*Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 30 June 1991 to 30 June 2009* (cat. no. 3238.0) – issued five yearly  
*General Social Survey: Summary Results, Australia* (cat. no. 4159.0) – four yearly  
*Information Paper: Measuring Crime Victimization, Australia: The Impact of Different Collection Methodologies* (cat. no. 4522.0.55.001) – irregular  
*Information Paper: National Information Development Plan for Crime and Justice Statistics 2005* (cat. no. 4520.0) – single issue  
*Measures of Australia's Progress* (cat. no. 1370.0) – issued biennially  
*Motor Vehicle Census, Australia* (cat. no. 9309.0) – issued annually  
*National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey* (cat. no. 4714.0) – irregular  
*Personal Safety Survey* (cat. no. 4906.0) – irregular  
*Prisoners in Australia* (cat. no. 4517.0) – issued annually  
*Sexual Assault in Australia: A Statistical Overview* (cat. no. 4523.0) – single issue  
*Year Book Australia* (cat. no. 1301.0) – irregular

**144** Current publications and other products released by the ABS are available from the ABS website <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>. The ABS also issues a daily Release Advice on the website that details products to be released in the week ahead. The NCCJS releases *Crime and Justice News* (cat. no. 4500.0), an annual newsletter that is published on the ABS website. The Centre can be contacted by email through <[crime.justice@abs.gov.au](mailto:crime.justice@abs.gov.au)>.

## Non-ABS publications

**145** Non-ABS sources which may be of interest include:

Australian Crime Commission, *Australian Illicit Drug Report*  
 Australian Federal Police, *Annual Report*  
 Australian Institute of Criminology, *List of Publications* <<http://www.aic.gov.au>>  
 Crime Research Centre, University of Western Australia, *Crime and Justice Statistics for Western Australia*  
 NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, *New South Wales Recorded Crime Statistics*  
 Office of Crime Prevention, Northern Territory Government, *Northern Territory Quarterly Crime and Justice Statistics*  
 Office of Crime Statistics and Research, South Australia, *Crime and Justice in South Australia*  
 Queensland Police Service, *Statistical Review*  
 Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision, *Report on Government Services*  
 South Australian Police Department, *Statistical Review Annual Report*  
 Tasmanian Department of Police and Public Safety, *Annual Report*  
 Victoria Police, *Crime Statistics*

## ABBREVIATIONS

ABS Australian Bureau of Statistics  
 ACT Australian Capital Territory  
 ASOC Australian Standard Offence Classification  
 cat. no. Catalogue number  
 DiRCS Differences in Recorded Crime Statistics  
 ERP estimated resident population  
 n.e.c. not elsewhere classified  
 n.f.d. not further defined  
 no. number

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NCCJS	National Centre for Crime and Justice Statistics, Australian Bureau of Statistics
NCRS	National Crime Recording Standard
NCSU	National Crime Statistics Unit
NSW	New South Wales
NT	Northern Territory
Qld	Queensland
SA	South Australia
Tas.	Tasmania
UEWI	unlawful entry with intent
Vic.	Victoria
WA	Western Australia

**MAPPING OF RECORDED CRIME OFFENCES TO ASOC**

**A1.1**

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

(a) Excludes conspiracy to murder (0121) and from 2007 excludes driving causing death (0132).

## APPENDIX 2

## LIST OF SUPPLEMENTARY DATA CUBES .....

### STATE AND TERRITORY DETAIL

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

#### *Sex and age group*

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

#### *Location where offence occurred*

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

#### *Use of weapon in commission of offence*

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

#### *Outcome of investigation at 30 days*

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

<i>Outcome of investigation at 30 days continued</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6. Victims, Selected offences by outcome of investigation at 30 days, Tasmania</li> <li>7. Victims, Selected offences by outcome of investigation at 30 days, Northern Territory</li> <li>8. Victims, Selected offences by outcome of investigation at 30 days, Australian Capital Territory</li> </ul>
<i>Relationship of offender to victim</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Victims of assault and sexual assault, relationship of offender to victim by age group, New South Wales</li> <li>2. Victims of assault and sexual assault, relationship of offender to victim by age group, Victoria</li> <li>3. Victims of assault and sexual assault, relationship of offender to victim by age group, Queensland</li> <li>4. Victims of assault and sexual assault, relationship of offender to victim by age group, South Australia</li> <li>5. Victims of assault and sexual assault, relationship of offender to victim by age group, Tasmania</li> <li>6. Victims of assault and sexual assault, relationship of offender to victim by age group, Northern Territory</li> <li>7. Victims of assault and sexual assault, relationship of offender to victim by age group, Australian Capital Territory</li> </ul>
<i>Indigenous victims of crime</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Victims of assault, Indigenous status and selected characteristics, New South Wales</li> <li>2. Victims of sexual assault, Indigenous status and selected characteristics, New South Wales</li> <li>3. Victims of robbery, Indigenous status and selected characteristics, New South Wales</li> <li>4. Victims of assault, relationship of offender to victim and sex by Indigenous status, New South Wales</li> <li>5. Victims of sexual assault, relationship of offender to victim and sex by Indigenous status, New South Wales</li> <li>6. Victims of assault, Indigenous status and selected characteristics, South Australia</li> <li>7. Victims of sexual assault, Indigenous status and selected characteristics, South Australia</li> <li>8. Victims of robbery, Indigenous status and selected characteristics, South Australia</li> <li>9. Victims of assault, relationship of offender to victim and sex by Indigenous status, South Australia</li> <li>10. Victims of sexual assault, relationship of offender to victim and sex by Indigenous status, South Australia</li> <li>11. Victims of assault, Indigenous status and selected characteristics, Northern Territory</li> <li>12. Victims of sexual assault, Indigenous status and selected characteristics, Northern Territory</li> <li>13. Victims of robbery, Indigenous status and selected characteristics, Northern Territory</li> <li>14. Victims of assault, relationship of offender to victim and sex by Indigenous status, Northern Territory</li> <li>15. Victims of sexual assault, relationship of offender to victim and sex by Indigenous status, Northern Territory</li> <li>16. Victims, Indigenous status by selected offences, Queensland</li> </ul>

*Revised 2007 outcome of  
investigation at 30 days*

1. Victims, Selected offences by outcome of investigation at 30 days, South Australia
2. Victims, Selected offences by outcome of investigation at 30 days, Australia

## GLOSSARY .....

<b>Armed robbery</b>	See Robbery.
<b>Assault</b>	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.
<b>Attempted murder</b>	The attempted unlawful killing of another person where there is either the intent to kill or to cause grievous bodily harm with the knowledge that it was probable that death or grievous bodily harm would occur (reckless indifference to life) but where death did not actually occur.
<b>Australian Standard Offence Classification (ASOC)</b>	The ASOC is a hierarchical classification developed by the ABS for use in the collection and publication of crime and justice statistics. It provides a classificatory framework for the comparison of statistics on offences across Australia. The 1997 version of ASOC is used for offence classification in this publication.
<b>Bat/bar/club</b>	See Weapon.
<b>Blackmail/extortion</b>	<p>The unlawful demanding with intent to gain money, property or any other benefit from, or with intent to cause detriment to, another person accompanied by the use of coercive measures, to be carried out at some point in the future if the demand is not met. This may also include the use and/or threatened use of face-to-face force or violence, provided there is a threat of continued violence if the demand is not met.</p> <p>Coercive measures include, but are not limited to the threat of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ force of violence</li><li>■ the misuse of authority</li><li>■ criminal prosecution</li><li>■ the destruction of a person's reputation or social standing</li><li>■ the destruction of a person's property.</li></ul>
<b>Bottle/glass</b>	See Weapon.
<b>Chemical</b>	See Weapon.
<b>Firearm</b>	See Weapon.
<b>Homicide and related offences</b>	The unlawful killing or the attempted unlawful killing of another person. This includes the ASOC groups of Murder (0111), Attempted Murder (0122) and Manslaughter (0131). For <i>Recorded Crime - Victims</i> output, this excludes Conspiracy to Murder (0121) and Driving Causing Death (0132).
<b>Indexed rate</b>	An index is a convenient way of comparing values over time. The index allows comparison of two values of recorded crime for a common offence within a jurisdiction. Indexes are provided to assist in interpreting change over time within jurisdictions. Indexes should not be used to make direct comparisons between jurisdictions. For this publication, the indexes refer to victimisation rates per 100,000 persons and 2001 has been selected as the base year. For more information see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 129–132.
<b>Indigenous status</b>	This data item indicates whether the victim is of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin. An Aboriginal person is defined as a person who: is a descendant of an Indigenous inhabitant whose traditional cultures and lands lie on the mainland and most of the islands of Australia; identifies as an Aboriginal; and is recognised as Aboriginal by members of the community in which she or he lives. In statistical and most

**Indigenous status *continued*** administrative collections, it is not feasible to collect information on the community acceptance component of the definition. Therefore, the community acceptance criterion is not included in the operational definition. Torres Strait Islanders are the descendants of the Indigenous people of the Torres Strait, between the tip of Cape York and Papua New Guinea.

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

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

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

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

**Kidnapping/abduction** The unlawful taking away of another person against that person's will, or against the will of any parent, guardian or other person having lawful custody or care of that person.

**Knife** See Weapon.

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

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

<b>Location <i>continued</i></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <i>Recreational</i>: locations where the primary activity is the provision of recreational facilities. Any surrounding land/yard/car/parking area, together with any other structures existing at the location are included under recreational. Includes cinemas, gymnasiums, sporting ground/oval, dance halls and amusement parlours.</li> <li>■ <i>Other</i>: includes offices and office blocks, banks, warehouses, factories, farms and other locations not further defined.</li> <li>■ <i>Unspecified</i>: where the location is unspecified or unknown.</li> </ul>
<b>Manslaughter</b>	The unlawful killing of another person while deprived of the power of self-control by provocation or under circumstances amounting to diminished responsibility or without intent to kill, as a result of a careless, reckless, negligent, unlawful or dangerous act (other than the act of driving).
<b>Motor vehicle theft</b>	The taking of another person's motor vehicle illegally and without permission with the intent of either temporarily or permanently depriving the owner or possessor of the use of the motor vehicle. Excludes attempted motor vehicle theft.
<b>Murder</b>	The unlawful killing of another person where there is either the intent to kill, the intent to cause grievous bodily harm, with the knowledge that it was probable that death or grievous bodily harm would occur (reckless indifference to life), or without intent to kill in the course of committing a crime (felony murder).
<b>Offence</b>	Any act or omission by a person, persons, organisation or organisations for which a penalty could be imposed by the Australian legal system.
<b>Other theft</b>	Other theft is the taking of another person's property with the intention of depriving the owner of the property illegally and without permission, but without force, threat of force, use of coercive measures, deceit or having gained unlawful entry to any structure even if the intent was to commit theft. Other theft includes the ASOC groups of Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Contents (0813), Theft from a Person (Excluding by Force) (0821), Theft from Retail Premises (0823), Theft (Except Motor Vehicles), n.e.c. (0829) and Illegal Use of Property (Except Motor Vehicles 0841).
<b>Outcome of investigation</b>	<p>The stage that a police investigation has reached after a period of 30 days has elapsed since the recording of the incident by police.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <i>Investigation not finalised</i>: While no offender has been proceeded against at the time of reporting the outcome, the investigation remains open. It is either being actively pursued by investigators, or is pending/suspended. That is, while not actively being investigated, the case would be reopened if new evidence emerged.</li> <li>■ <i>Investigation finalised, no offender proceeded against</i>: The reported crime is determined to be unsubstantiated, or has been withdrawn by the complainant, or while an alleged offender has been identified no action is able to be taken due to time limitations, a statute bar applying, diplomatic immunity, incompetence, death, age or imprisonment of the alleged offender. This may also include records where it has been determined after recording that no crime occurred e.g. a false report.</li> <li>■ <i>Investigation finalised, offender proceeded against</i>: One or more alleged offenders are intended to be proceeded against in court by arrest, warrant, summons, notice to appear, etc., or the alleged offenders are intended to be proceeded against by the convening of a diversionary conference, the administration of a formal caution or through some other legal process.</li> <li>■ <i>Miscellaneous finalisations</i>: Includes records transferred to a different jurisdiction, duplicate records or those records which are additional offences.</li> </ul>
<b>Relationship of offender to victim</b>	<p>The relationship of offender to victim is defined as the relationship of the alleged offender to the victim as perceived by the victim at the time of the offence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <i>Known to victim</i>: This is where the offender is known to the victim. This includes both family and non-family members.</li> <li>■ <i>Partner</i>: Where the victim and the offender are married, in a de facto relationship or where the offender is the victim's boyfriend or girlfriend.</li> </ul>

**Relationship of offender to victim** *continued*

- *Other family member*: Where the offender is a blood relative or a relative by marriage including parents, children, siblings and other related family members such as cousins and grandparents. Step parents/brothers/sisters are included, as are in-laws.
- *Ex-partner*: Where the victim and the offender were no longer in a partnered relationship at the time of the offence. This includes where the relationship has ended through separation or divorce or where the offender was the ex-boyfriend or ex-girlfriend of the victim.
- *Other non-family member*: Where the offender is known to the victim and is not a relative. This includes a variety of people such as foster parents, teachers, acquaintances, colleagues, friends etc.
- *Stranger*: The victim has seen the offender but does not personally know them.
- *Relationship not known*: This is where the relationship between the victim and the offender is unknown. This includes where no offender was identified or if the relationship between the offender and the victim was not recorded.
- *No offender identified*: This is to be used in cases where no information is available about the offender. This may include where police have recorded an offender, however, due to other circumstances (e.g. death of victim) further details were unable to be obtained; or where the victim was knocked unconscious, blindfolded, etc. and was unable to identify the offender.
- *Not stated/inadequately described*: This is where a relationship of offender to victim has not been recorded or the information supplied is insufficient to classify elsewhere.

**Robbery**

The unlawful taking of property, with intent to permanently deprive the owner of the property, from the immediate possession, control, custody or care of a person or organisation, accompanied by the use, and/or threatened use of immediate force or violence.

Robbery has been disaggregated into armed and unarmed by cross classifying total robbery with use of weapon information. Where a weapon was used in the committal of the offence, robbery is classified as armed. Where there was no weapon used in the committal of the offence, or where weapon use was unknown or not stated, robbery is classified as unarmed.

**Sexual assault**

Physical contact of a sexual nature directed toward another person where that person does not give consent, gives consent as a result of intimidation or fraud, or consent is proscribed (i.e. the person is legally deemed incapable or giving consent because of youth, temporary/permanent (mental) incapacity or there is a familial relationship).

**Syringe**

See Weapon.

**Unarmed robbery**

See Robbery.

**Unlawful entry with intent (UEWI)**

The unlawful entry of a structure with the intent to commit an offence where the entry is either forced or unforced. Excludes shop-stealing and stealing from a house or premise to which the offender has been invited or has legitimate access whereby the intent was unlawful but the entry was not. Also excludes trespass whereby entry is unlawful but there is no intent to commit an offence.

A structure is a building which is contained by walls and can be secured in some form. This includes, but is not limited to the following:

- dwelling
- office
- bank
- shop
- factory
- school
- church.

<b>Unlawful entry with intent (UEWI) <i>continued</i></b>	<p>For the purposes of determining the number of counts of UEWI, a place/premise is a single, connected property, containing one or more structures, all of which are occupied by the same person or group of people. The occupant(s) may own, rent, lease or otherwise inhabit the structure(s). For more information see Explanatory Notes paragraph 118.</p> <p>There are two offence categories of UEWI:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <i>Involving the taking of property</i>: the unlawful entry of a structure with the intent to commit a criminal act, resulting in the taking of property from the structure</li> <li>■ <i>Other</i>: the unlawful entry of a structure with the intent to commit a criminal act, but does not result in the taking of property from the structure.</li> </ul>
<b>Victim</b>	<p>The definition of victim varies according to the offence category:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ For murder, attempted murder, manslaughter, driving causing death, assault, sexual assault and kidnapping/abduction, the victim is an individual person.</li> <li>■ For robbery, the victim may be either an individual person or an organisation. Where the robbery involves an organisation or business, the element of property ownership is the key to determining the number and type of robbery victims. If the robbery only involves property belonging to an organisation, then one victim (i.e. the organisation) is counted regardless of the number of employees from which the property is taken. However, if robbery of an organisation also involves personal property in an employee's custody, then both the organisation and employee(s) are counted as victims.</li> <li>■ For blackmail/extortion, the victim may be either an individual person or an organisation.</li> <li>■ For UEWI, the victim is the place/premise which is defined as a single connected property that is owned, rented or occupied by the same person or group of people.</li> <li>■ For motor vehicle theft, the victim is the motor vehicle.</li> <li>■ For other theft, the victim is either an individual person or an organisation.</li> </ul>
<b>Victimisation rate</b>	<p>Number of victims per 100,000 Estimated Resident Population (ERP). For more information, see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 120–128.</p>
<b>Weapon</b>	<p>A weapon is defined as any object used to cause injury or fear of injury. It also includes imitation weapons and implied weapons (e.g. where a weapon is not seen by the victim but the offender claims to possess one). Parts of the body such as fists or feet are not included. The following are categories of weapons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <i>Weapon not further defined</i>: where a weapon was used, sighted or implied during the commission of the offence but the nature of the weapon is unknown or cannot be identified</li> <li>■ <i>Firearm</i>: any potentially lethal, barrelled weapon from which any shot, bullet, or other missile is able, or appears able, to be discharged. This includes but is not limited to: pistol; revolver; rifle; automatic/semi-automatic rifle; shotgun; military firearm; airgun; nail gun; cannon; imitation firearm; implied firearm. This excludes bow and arrow; crossbow; spear gun; blowgun</li> <li>■ <i>Knife</i>: any cutting instrument consisting essentially of a thin blade attached to a handle. This includes, but is not limited to: ballistic knife, sheath knife, kitchen knife and implied knife. It excludes scythe, sickle sword and axe</li> <li>■ <i>Syringe (hypodermic needle)</i>: a small device consisting of a tube, narrowed at its outlet, and fitted with either a piston or a rubber bulb for drawing in a quantity of fluid and ejecting it in a stream</li> <li>■ <i>Bottle/glass</i>: a bottle or glass either broken or unbroken.</li> <li>■ <i>Bat/bar/club</i>: a cricket bat, baseball bat, other bat, crowbar, iron bar, jemmy bar, club, baton, stick, or length of timber.</li> <li>■ <i>Chemical</i>: any noxious or irritant liquid, powder, gas, or spray that is used to immobilise, incapacitate or injure another person either temporarily or permanently.</li> </ul>

**Weapon** *continued*

- *Other weapon*: includes any instrument or substance capable of inflicting damage, injury or death. This includes but is not limited to: sharp instrument; blunt instrument; hammer; axe; bow and arrow; crossbow; spear gun; blowgun; rope; wire; explosive; vehicle; other dangerous article; imitation weapons (excluding firearms, knives and syringes). For table 2.6, the following are also included in other weapon: syringe; bottle/glass; bat/bar/club; and chemical.
- *Unspecified*: where it is unknown whether a weapon was used in the commission of an offence, or the weapon use information has not been recorded or is insufficient to classify elsewhere.





## FOR MORE INFORMATION . . .

*INTERNET*      **www.abs.gov.au** the ABS website is the best place for data from our publications and information about the ABS.

### INFORMATION AND REFERRAL SERVICE

Our consultants can help you access the full range of information published by the ABS that is available free of charge from our website. Information tailored to your needs can also be requested as a 'user pays' service. Specialists are on hand to help you with analytical or methodological advice.

*PHONE*                      1300 135 070

*EMAIL*                      [client.services@abs.gov.au](mailto:client.services@abs.gov.au)

*FAX*                              1300 135 211

*POST*                          Client Services, ABS, GPO Box 796, Sydney NSW 2001

## FREE ACCESS TO STATISTICS

All statistics on the ABS website can be downloaded free of charge.

*WEB ADDRESS*      [www.abs.gov.au](http://www.abs.gov.au)