



# RECORDED CRIME

AUSTRALIA

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) THURS 30 MAY 2002

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

# NOTES

**ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION** This publication presents national statistics on crimes recorded by police. These statistics provide indicators of the level and nature of recorded crime in Australia and a basis for measuring change over time.

**DATA CONSISTENCY** The statistics are derived from administrative systems maintained by State and Territory police. Although national standards and classifications are used in the compilation of these statistics, some discrepancies remain between the States and Territories. These are due to legislative and procedural differences between police jurisdictions. As part of its National Crime Statistics Quality Assurance Strategy, the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) is working with police agencies to minimise the effect of these differences.

**CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE** The category 'use of weapon in the commission of offence' has been expanded to include data on the use of a knife or syringe. Refer to table 6.

Table 2 has been altered to show State/Territory year on year percentage changes for offence information.

The trend tables 'Victims of murder, by use of weapon' and 'Victims of robbery, by use of weapon' published in previous issues of 4510.0, have been replaced by the trend tables 'Number of victims, by use of weapon' and 'Proportion of victims, by use of weapon'. These new tables contain data from 1993 to 2001 for all offence types for which use of weapon in commission of offence is available. Refer to tables 9 and 10.

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



## ABBREVIATIONS

- ABS Australian Bureau of Statistics
- ASOC Australian Standard Offence Classification
- ERP Estimated Resident Population
- n.e.c. not elsewhere classified
- n.f.d not further defined
- NCCJS National Centre for Crime and Justice Statistics
- NCSU National Crime Statistics Unit
- ROV Relationship of offender to victim
- RSE Relative standard error
- SE Standard error
- UEWI Unlawful entry with intent

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## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

### INTRODUCTION

This publication presents statistics on victims of a selected range of offences which were recorded by State and Territory police in Australia for the period 1 January 2001 to 31 December 2001. Data are also provided for individual years from 1993 onwards. While the statistics provide a measure of the level and nature of crime in Australia, users are referred to the Explanatory Notes for more detail on the exact scope and coverage of the Recorded Crime Statistics collection, and the counting rules applied.

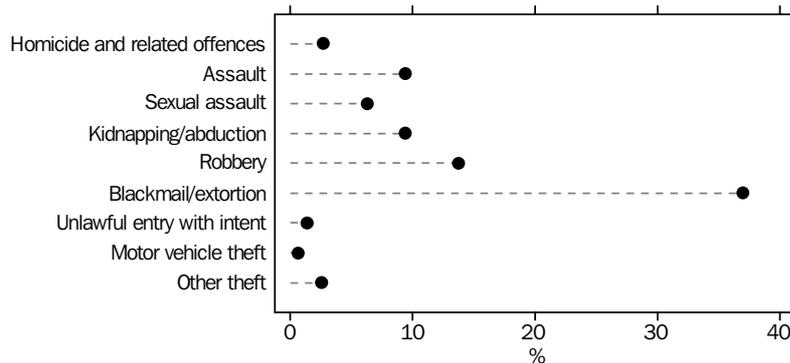
As the collection is based on information that was recorded by police, it is important to note that the statistics include reports of alleged offences which may later be withdrawn or proven to have no basis. Also, many crimes are not reported to police, with victims of personal crimes, such as assault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

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

### NATIONAL CRIME LEVELS

While the number of victims recorded by Australian police increased between 2000 and 2001 for all offence categories (see graph below), the specific offences of murder, manslaughter and driving causing death, which are part of the homicide and related offences category, decreased from the 2000 figures. The overall rise in victims for the homicide and related offences category is due to a 17% increase in the number of victims of attempted murder. In 2001, the offence categories with the largest number of victims were other theft (699,262), unlawful entry with intent (435,524) and assault (151,753).

VICTIMS(a), Percentage change from 2000 to 2001



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

While the largest proportional increases between the two years were for victims of blackmail/extortion (37%), robbery (14%), kidnapping/abduction (9%) and assault (9%), the largest numerical increases were 17,994 more victims of other theft, 13,045 more victims of assault, and 6,150 more victims of unlawful entry with intent.

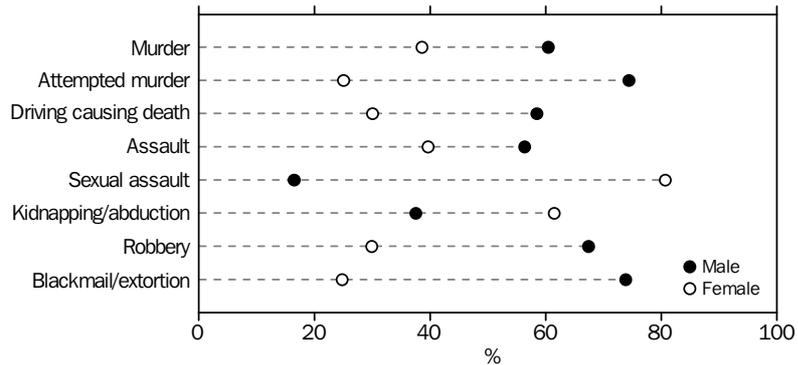
## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

### VICTIM CHARACTERISTICS

#### *Sex of victim*

Males were more likely than females to be victims of attempted murder (75% of victims were male), blackmail/extortion (74%), robbery (68%), murder (61%), driving causing death (59%), and assault (56%). For the offence categories of sexual assault and kidnapping/abduction, the reverse was true with 81% of recorded sexual assault victims and 62% of kidnapping/abduction victims being female.

VICTIMS(a), Offences by sex



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

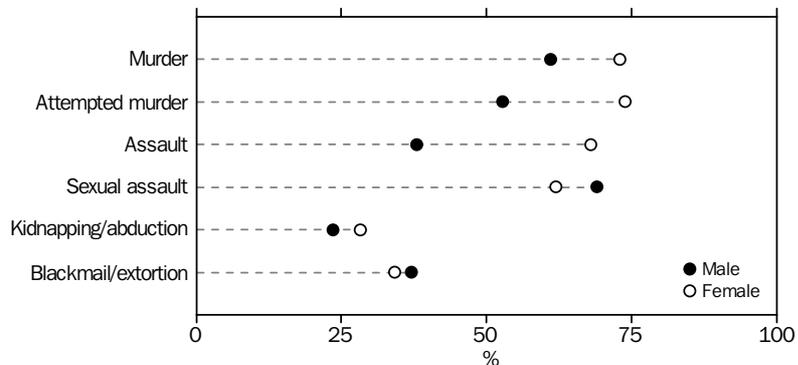
#### *Age of victim*

For all offence categories younger people (aged 24 years or less) had the greatest likelihood of being a victim. Persons aged 15-19 were over 4 times more likely to be a victim of sexual assault and over 3 times more likely to be a victim of robbery than the general population. Children aged 14 years or less had a sexual assault victimisation rate of 173 per 100,000, over twice the victimisation rate of 86 per 100,000 for the total population.

#### *Relationship of offender to victim*

Overall, at least 1 in every 2 victims of murder, attempted murder, assault and sexual assault knew the offender. For sexual assault and blackmail/extortion the offender was more likely to be known to male than to female victims. In relation to murder, 1 in 2 female victims was murdered by a family member, compared to 1 in 5 male victims.

VICTIMS(a), Offender known by sex



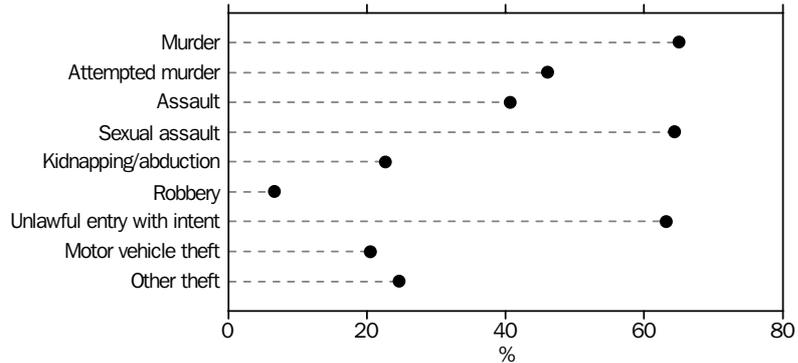
(a) Refers to individual persons and does not include victims for whom sex was not specified.

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

### LOCATION OF OFFENCE

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

VICTIMS(a), Offences occurring at residential locations



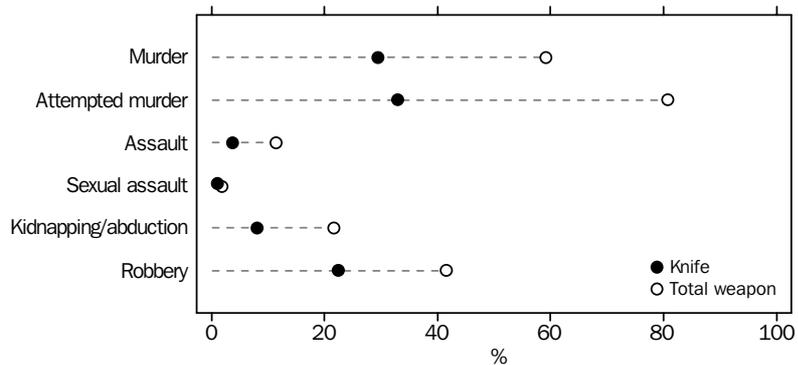
(a) The definition of a victim varies depending on the category of the offence (see Glossary).

For those offences which occurred in a community location, a street/footpath was the most frequent location for each offence type, with the exception of sexual assault and unlawful entry with intent. The location type for approximately 1 in 10 victims of kidnapping/abduction, robbery, motor vehicle theft, and other theft was related to transport (which includes buses, trains, trams and other forms of transport, as well as facilities associated with transport such as carparks and terminals).

### WEAPON USE

A weapon was most likely to have been used in an attempted murder (81%) and murder (59%), and least likely in sexual assaults (2%). A knife was the most common type of weapon used in attempted murder (33%), murder (29%) and robbery (23%). The largest number of victims where a syringe was used as a weapon was for the offences of robbery (936 victims) and assault (204 victims). However a syringe was less likely to be used as a weapon than firearms and knives. A firearm used as a weapon in committing an offence was most prevalent in kidnapping/abductions (9%).

VICTIMS(a), Weapon used in commission of offence



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

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

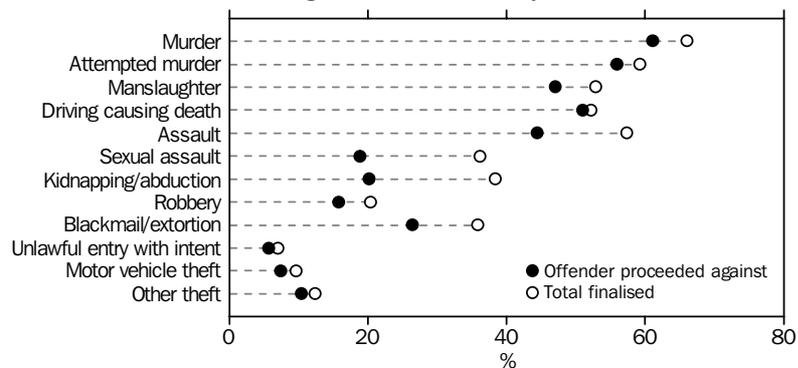
### OUTCOME OF INVESTIGATION

At 30 days after an offence became known to police, over half of the victims of murder (66%), attempted murder (59%), assault (57%), manslaughter (53%) and driving causing death (52%) had their investigation finalised. Police were most likely to have proceeded against an offender at 30 days for homicide or related offences: murder (61%), attempted murder (56%), manslaughter (47%) and driving causing death (51%).

The offence categories which had the highest proportions of outcomes where the investigation was finalised but there was no offender proceeded against, were kidnapping/abduction (18%), sexual assault (17%) and assault (13%).

The offences with the lowest proportion of finalisation at 30 days were unlawful entry with intent (7%), motor vehicle theft (10%) and other theft (12%).

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



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

### TIME SERIES COMPARISON

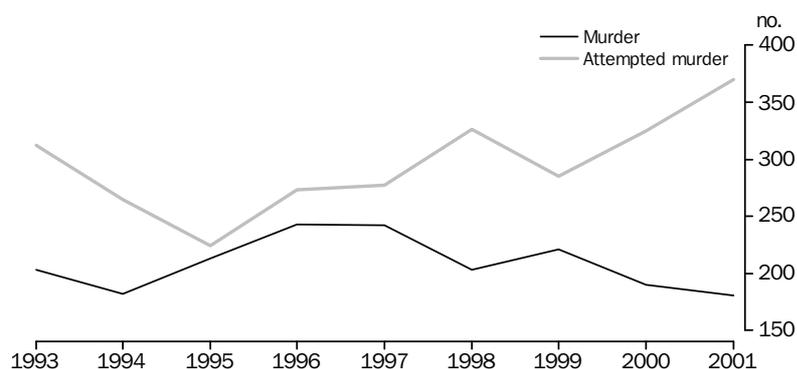
Nationally comparable crime victims data have been available since 1993. Between 1993 and 2001:

- while the number of victims of murder has increased slightly from 296 to 306, as a rate per 100,000 population there has been a slight decrease from 1.7 to 1.6 victims;
- there has been a 37% increase in the actual number of victims of sexual assault, with the victimisation rate increasing from 69 to 86 per 100,000 population;
- victims of robbery have more than doubled from 12,765 to 26,565 (108%), with the victimisation rate per 100,000 population increasing by 90%. Both armed and unarmed robberies have increased at similar rates;
- there has been an increase of 53,741 (14%) in the number of premises unlawfully entered with intent, although as a rate per 100,000 persons the increase was 4%;
- while the proportion of robberies where a weapon was used in 1993 and 2001 was similar (42%), the use of firearms has declined both in actual numbers (from 1,983 down to 1,686) and as a proportion of all robberies (from 16% to 6%);
- the number of motor vehicle thefts increased by 24%. Two years experienced a decline in an otherwise increasing trend: in 1996 (a decrease of 3%) and 1999 (a decrease of 2%); and
- there has been an 11% decrease in murders where a weapon was used over this period, while during the same period there has been a 19% increase in attempted murders where a weapon was used.

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

TIME SERIES  
COMPARISON *continued*

VICTIMS(a), Weapon used in commission of offence



(a) Refers to individual persons.

Between 1995 and 2001 (the period for which data are available for assault and other theft):

- the number of victims of assault increased by 50,043 (49%) with an increase in the victimisation rate from 563 to 783 per 100,000 population; and
- the number of victims of other theft increased by 208,744 (43%), with the victimisation rate increasing from 2,715 to 3,608 victims per 100,000 population.

STATE/TERRITORY  
COMPARISONS

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

- The large decreases between 2000 and 2001 in the victimisation rates for motor vehicle theft in the Australian Capital Territory (16%), South Australia (6%), Queensland (6%) and Western Australia (5%) more than offset increases in the other States and Territories, resulting in a small decrease of less than 1% nationally.
- While the Northern Territory had the highest murder rate in 2001 at 7.1 victims per 100,000 population, and the Australian Capital Territory the lowest (0.6 per 100,000), the Northern Territory was amongst those States and Territories which experienced a decrease in the murder rate: Australian Capital Territory (50%), Western Australia (34%), Queensland (17%) and the Northern Territory (13%).
- The increases in the victimisation rates for armed robbery between 2000 and 2001 for Victoria (44%) and New South Wales (20%) contrasted with the downward movements experienced by the Australian Capital Territory (17%), Western Australia (15%) and Queensland (2%).
- The victimisation rate associated with sexual assault increased in all States and Territories between 2000 and 2001. The Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory experienced the largest increase (both 18%), while in Tasmania and Victoria the increase was less than 3%.
- Between 2000 and 2001 the number of premises unlawfully entered with intent decreased in the Australian Capital Territory (22%), contrasting with the increase experienced in the Northern Territory (20%). The overall national change was a small increase (1%).

## VICTIMS (a), By offence category—2001

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
NUMBER									
<i>Homicide and related offences</i>	409	185	271	73	71	22	14	2	1 047
Murder	103	65	65	29	21	8	14	1	306
Attempted murder	204	46	155	24	17	12	—	—	458
Manslaughter	8	2	15	1	6	2	—	—	34
Driving causing death	94	72	36	19	27	—	—	1	249
Assault	75 460	16 276	20 220	16 288	15 172	3 475	2 937	1 925	151 753
Sexual assault	6 268	2 591	4 021	1 578	1 685	200	263	138	16 744
Kidnapping/abduction	472	108	76	36	48	11	4	3	758
Robbery	15 235	4 513	2 556	1 681	2 067	190	70	253	26 565
Blackmail/extortion	68	110	89	55	27	1	—	2	352
<i>Unlawful entry with intent</i>	162 042	81 050	73 713	35 048	62 084	9 253	6 409	5 925	435 524
Involving the taking of property	125 986	62 905	55 564	22 373	41 819	7 333	4 151	5 049	325 180
Other	36 056	18 145	18 149	12 675	20 265	1 920	2 258	876	110 344
Motor vehicle theft	52 279	39 328	17 466	12 663	11 346	3 459	1 044	2 358	139 943
Other theft	229 573	150 260	116 712	79 135	92 131	13 331	7 938	10 182	699 262

	RATE PER 100,000 PERSONS								
<i>Homicide and related offences</i>	6.3	3.8	7.5	4.9	3.7	4.7	7.1	np	5.4
Murder	1.6	1.3	1.8	1.9	1.1	1.7	7.1	np	1.6
Attempted murder	3.1	1.0	4.3	1.6	0.9	2.6	—	—	2.4
Manslaughter	0.1	np	0.4	np	0.3	np	—	—	0.2
Driving causing death	1.4	1.5	1.0	1.3	1.4	—	—	np	1.3
Assault	1 155.2	337.0	557.4	1 084.1	794.4	738.9	1 486.4	612.7	782.9
Sexual assault	96.0	53.7	110.8	105.0	88.2	42.5	133.1	43.9	86.4
Kidnapping/abduction	7.2	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.0	1.0	3.9
Robbery	233.2	93.5	70.5	111.9	108.2	40.4	35.4	80.5	137.1
Blackmail/extortion	1.0	2.3	2.5	3.7	1.4	np	—	np	1.8
<i>Unlawful entry with intent</i>	2 480.6	1 678.4	2 031.9	2 332.8	3 250.9	1 967.6	3 243.6	1 885.9	2 246.9
Involving the taking of property	1 928.6	1 302.7	1 531.6	1 489.2	2 189.8	1 559.3	2 100.8	1 607.1	1 677.6
Other	552.0	375.8	500.3	843.7	1 061.1	408.3	1 142.8	278.8	569.3
Motor vehicle theft	800.3	814.4	481.4	842.9	594.1	735.5	528.4	750.5	722.0
Other theft	3 514.3	3 111.6	3 217.1	5 267.3	4 824.2	2 834.7	4 017.4	3 240.9	3 607.5

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

## VICTIMS(a), By offence category—2001 compared with 2000

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
% CHANGE IN NUMBER									
<i>Homicide and related offences</i>	13.9	7.6	9.3	-30.5	-22.8	29.4	-41.7	-33.3	2.7
Murder	2.0	18.2	-16.7	26.1	-34.4	—	-12.5	-50.0	-2.9
Attempted murder	37.8	-9.8	26.0	-45.5	13.3	71.4	-100.0	—	16.5
Manslaughter	-20.0	-83.3	114.3	—	-57.1	100.0	-100.0	—	-29.2
Driving causing death	-6.0	33.3	-10.0	-48.7	-12.9	-100.0	—	—	-5.7
Assault	9.8	13.6	8.1	5.6	7.3	27.9	—	10.5	9.4
Sexual assault	4.9	3.5	7.2	7.8	9.9	3.1	19.0	19.0	6.3
Kidnapping/abduction	23.6	-4.4	-20.0	-16.3	9.1	10.0	300.0	-40.0	9.4
Robbery	14.3	34.5	8.4	0.8	-1.0	11.1	4.5	-17.3	13.8
Blackmail/extortion	13.3	48.7	41.3	120.0	-10.0	-50.0	-100.0	—	37.0
<i>Unlawful entry with intent</i>	0.9	2.7	5.8	-3.5	2.0	-7.7	19.5	-22.3	1.4
Involving the taking of property(b)	-0.8	0.3	8.6	na	-0.5	-6.3	21.1	-21.8	na
Other(b)	7.1	12.0	-2.1	na	7.7	-12.6	16.7	-25.3	na
Motor vehicle theft	2.0	7.8	-6.2	-6.0	-4.7	2.7	5.0	-16.2	0.7
Other theft	-1.2	1.8	3.9	15.1	4.4	3.0	9.4	-13.1	2.6

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
% CHANGE IN RATE PER 100,000 PERSONS (c)									
<i>Homicide and related offences</i>	12.7	6.2	7.4	-30.7	-23.9	29.4	-42.3	-34.0	1.4
Murder	0.9	16.7	-18.1	25.7	-35.3	—	-13.4	-50.5	-4.0
Attempted murder	36.4	-11.0	23.9	-45.6	11.8	71.4	-100.0	—	15.2
Manslaughter	-20.9	-83.6	110.7	-0.3	-57.7	100.0	-100.0	—	-30.0
Driving causing death	-7.0	31.6	-11.5	-48.8	-14.1	-100.0	—	-1.0	-6.8
Assault	8.6	12.1	6.3	5.3	5.9	27.9	-1.1	9.4	8.1
Sexual assault	3.8	2.1	5.4	7.4	8.4	3.1	17.7	17.8	5.0
Kidnapping/abduction	22.2	-5.7	-21.4	-16.6	7.6	10.0	295.7	-40.6	8.1
Robbery	13.1	32.8	6.6	0.4	-2.3	11.1	3.4	-18.2	12.5
Blackmail/extortion	12.1	46.7	38.9	119.3	-11.2	-50.0	-100.0	-1.0	35.3
<i>Unlawful entry with intent</i>	-0.2	1.4	4.0	-3.8	0.6	-7.7	18.2	-23.1	0.2
Involving the taking of property(b)	-1.8	-1.0	6.8	na	-1.9	-6.3	19.8	-22.6	na
Other(b)	6.0	10.6	-3.7	na	6.2	-12.6	15.4	-26.1	na
Motor vehicle theft	0.9	6.4	-7.8	-6.3	-6.0	2.7	3.9	-17.1	-0.5
Other theft	-2.2	0.4	2.2	14.7	2.9	3.0	8.3	-14.0	1.4

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

na not available

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

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

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

## VICTIMS(a)(b), By sex and age group

	Murder	Attempted murder	Driving causing death	Assault	Sexual assault	Kidnapping/ abduction	Robbery	Blackmail/ extortion
NUMBER								
<b>Males</b>								
0-14	17	21	9	6 652	1 625	92	979	4
15-19	9	26	24	12 249	362	54	4 397	33
20-24	21	69	19	12 458	194	47	2 773	22
25-34	40	102	30	23 392	277	41	2 759	48
35-44	45	65	16	15 096	164	26	1 606	38
45 and over	50	50	45	12 879	70	16	1 799	74
<b>Total</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>85 625</b>	<b>2 760</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>14 570</b>	<b>227</b>
<b>Females</b>								
0-14	17	12	4	4 279	5 162	135	172	2
15-19	7	8	14	8 989	3 308	130	1 011	5
20-24	11	15	5	9 234	1 375	59	1 021	8
25-34	23	31	10	17 460	1 867	83	1 342	22
35-44	19	26	8	11 352	966	34	983	15
45 and over	38	21	31	7 449	579	15	1 775	23
<b>Total</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>60 213</b>	<b>13 520</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>6 465</b>	<b>76</b>
<b>Persons</b>								
0-14	35	33	13	10 952	6 796	230	1 156	6
15-19	16	34	38	21 309	3 683	184	5 440	38
20-24	32	84	26	21 836	1 576	107	3 830	30
25-34	63	133	41	41 073	2 151	124	4 131	70
35-44	64	91	25	26 589	1 139	60	2 605	53
45 and over	88	71	76	20 427	652	31	3 597	97
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>151 753</b>	<b>16 744</b>	<b>758</b>	<b>21 576</b>	<b>307</b>

## RATE PER 100,000 PERSONS

<b>Males</b>								
0-14	0.8	1.0	0.4	330.7	80.8	4.6	48.7	0.2
15-19	1.3	3.7	3.4	1 756.2	51.9	7.7	630.4	4.7
20-24	3.0	9.8	2.7	1 764.5	27.5	6.7	392.8	3.1
25-34	2.7	7.0	2.1	1 598.7	18.9	2.8	188.6	3.3
35-44	3.1	4.4	1.1	1 024.1	11.1	1.8	108.9	2.6
45 and over	1.5	1.5	1.4	390.1	2.1	0.5	54.5	2.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>887.0</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>150.9</b>	<b>2.4</b>
<b>Females</b>								
0-14	0.9	0.6	0.2	223.9	270.2	7.1	9.0	np
15-19	1.1	1.2	2.1	1 353.1	498.0	19.6	152.2	0.8
20-24	1.6	2.2	0.7	1 365.5	203.3	8.7	151.0	1.2
25-34	1.6	2.1	0.7	1 203.4	128.7	5.7	92.5	1.5
35-44	1.3	1.8	0.5	768.3	65.4	2.3	66.5	1.0
45 and over	1.1	0.6	0.9	209.8	16.3	0.4	50.0	0.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>618.9</b>	<b>139.0</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>66.4</b>	<b>0.8</b>
<b>Persons</b>								
0-14	0.9	0.8	0.3	279.2	173.3	5.9	29.5	0.2
15-19	1.2	2.5	2.8	1 564.8	270.5	13.5	399.5	2.8
20-24	2.3	6.1	1.9	1 579.7	114.0	7.7	277.1	2.2
25-34	2.2	4.6	1.4	1 409.5	73.8	4.3	141.8	2.4
35-44	2.2	3.1	0.8	900.8	38.6	2.0	88.3	1.8
45 and over	1.3	1.0	1.1	298.2	9.5	0.5	52.5	1.4
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>782.9</b>	<b>86.4</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>111.3</b>	<b>1.6</b>

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

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

(b) The offence of manslaughter is not included due to small numbers.

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

## VICTIMS(a), By sex and relationship of offender to victim

	Murder	Attempted murder	Assault(b)	Sexual assault(b)	Kidnapping/abduction	Blackmail/extortion
NUMBER						
<b>Males</b>						
Known to victim						
Family member	36	40	9 305	798	13	9
Non-family member	75	136	22 865	1 117	52	73
<i>Total known to victim</i>	<i>113</i>	<i>180</i>	<i>32 170</i>	<i>1 915</i>	<i>67</i>	<i>84</i>
Unknown to victim	33	94	34 566	279	155	84
Not stated/inadequately described	39	67	18 889	566	63	59
<b>Total</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>85 625</b>	<b>2 760</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>227</b>
<b>Females</b>						
Known to victim						
Family member	58	46	20 529	3 396	27	3
Non-family member	24	38	20 677	5 002	103	23
<i>Total known to victim</i>	<i>86</i>	<i>85</i>	<i>41 206</i>	<i>8 398</i>	<i>132</i>	<i>26</i>
Unknown to victim	10	18	9 798	2 296	248	32
Not stated/inadequately described	22	12	9 209	2 826	87	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>60 213</b>	<b>13 520</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>76</b>
<b>Persons</b>						
Known to victim						
Family member	95	86	31 249	4 332	41	12
Non-family member	99	174	45 266	6 314	156	97
<i>Total known to victim(c)</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>265</i>	<i>76 516</i>	<i>10 646</i>	<i>201</i>	<i>111</i>
Unknown to victim	43	113	46 111	2 660	407	117
Not stated/inadequately described	63	80	29 126	3 438	150	79
<b>Total(d)</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>151 753</b>	<b>16 744</b>	<b>758</b>	<b>307</b>
PROPORTION (%)						
<b>Males</b>						
Known to victim						
Family member	19.5	11.7	10.9	28.9	4.6	4.0
Non-family member	40.5	39.9	26.7	40.5	18.2	32.2
<i>Total known to victim</i>	<i>61.1</i>	<i>52.8</i>	<i>37.6</i>	<i>69.4</i>	<i>23.5</i>	<i>37.0</i>
Unknown to victim	17.8	27.6	40.4	10.1	54.4	37.0
Not stated/inadequately described	21.1	19.6	22.1	20.5	22.1	26.0
<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>
<b>Females</b>						
Known to victim						
Family member	49.2	40.0	34.1	25.1	5.8	3.9
Non-family member	20.3	33.0	34.3	37.0	22.1	30.3
<i>Total known to victim</i>	<i>72.9</i>	<i>73.9</i>	<i>68.4</i>	<i>62.1</i>	<i>28.3</i>	<i>34.2</i>
Unknown to victim	8.5	15.7	16.3	17.0	53.1	42.1
Not stated/inadequately described	18.6	10.4	15.3	20.9	18.6	23.7
<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>
<b>Persons</b>						
Known to victim						
Family member	31.0	18.8	20.6	25.9	5.4	3.9
Non-family member	32.4	38.0	29.8	37.7	20.6	31.6
<i>Total known to victim(c)</i>	<i>65.4</i>	<i>57.9</i>	<i>50.4</i>	<i>63.6</i>	<i>26.5</i>	<i>36.2</i>
Unknown to victim	14.1	24.7	30.4	15.9	53.7	38.1
Not stated/inadequately described	20.6	17.5	19.2	20.5	19.8	25.7
<b>Total(d)</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) Refers to individual person victims only and therefore does not include organisations as victims.

(b) Data for NSW is based on estimates (see Technical Notes).

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

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

# 5

## VICTIMS(a), By type of location where offence occurred

	Murder	Attempted murder	Assault	Sexual assault	Kidnapping/abduction	Robbery	Unlawful entry with intent	Motor vehicle theft	Other theft
NUMBER									
Residential									
Dwelling	179	191	55 653	10 407	139	1 609	243 696	1	72 653
Outbuilding/residential land	20	20	5 918	362	32	168	30 853	28 712	99 133
Total residential(b)	199	211	61 718	10 786	172	1 790	275 369	28 713	172 568
Community									
Transport	3	7	6 908	560	99	3 060	2 327	19 622	69 334
Street/footpath	40	117	34 528	1 365	327	10 150	4	57 217	121 806
Other community location	22	29	13 199	1 474	40	1 422	38 499	5 389	44 239
Total community(b)	68	153	55 886	3 501	469	14 673	41 981	82 399	237 172
Other									
Retail	12	47	13 545	493	53	6 863	54 411	16 784	167 202
Recreational	15	37	13 632	861	40	1 529	12 363	2 638	38 582
Other location	4	5	2 509	243	4	837	38 206	2 990	36 706
Total other(b)	32	89	30 092	1 647	97	9 348	108 270	23 155	246 018
Unspecified	7	5	4 057	810	20	754	9 904	5 676	43 504
<b>Total</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>151 753</b>	<b>16 744</b>	<b>758</b>	<b>26 565</b>	<b>435 524</b>	<b>139 943</b>	<b>699 262</b>

	PROPORTION (%)								
Residential									
Dwelling	58.5	41.7	36.7	62.2	18.3	6.1	56.0	np	10.4
Outbuilding/residential land	6.5	4.4	3.9	2.2	4.2	0.6	7.1	20.5	14.2
Total residential(b)	65.0	46.1	40.7	64.4	22.7	6.7	63.2	20.5	24.7
Community									
Transport	1.0	1.5	4.6	3.3	13.1	11.5	0.5	14.0	9.9
Street/footpath	13.1	25.5	22.8	8.2	43.1	38.2	—	40.9	17.4
Other community location	7.2	6.3	8.7	8.8	5.3	5.4	8.8	3.9	6.3
Total community(b)	22.2	33.4	36.8	20.9	61.9	55.2	9.6	58.9	33.9
Other									
Retail	3.9	10.3	8.9	2.9	7.0	25.8	12.5	12.0	23.9
Recreational	4.9	8.1	9.0	5.1	5.3	5.8	2.8	1.9	5.5
Other location	1.3	1.1	1.7	1.5	0.5	3.2	8.8	2.1	5.2
Total other(b)	10.5	19.4	19.8	9.8	12.8	35.2	24.9	16.5	35.2
Unspecified	2.3	1.1	2.7	4.8	2.6	2.8	2.3	4.1	6.2
<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>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated  
 — nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) The definition of a victim varies depending on the category of the offence (see Glossary).  
 (b) Includes locations which were not further defined.

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

	<i>Murder</i>	<i>Attempted murder</i>	<i>Assault</i>	<i>Sexual assault</i>	<i>Kidnapping/ abduction</i>	<i>Robbery</i>
NUMBER						
Weapon used						
Firearm	49	132	867	37	69	1 686
Knife	90	151	5 621	170	61	5 976
Syringe	1	—	204	4	10	936
Other weapon	40	85	10 251	103	23	1 354
<i>Total weapon used(b)</i>	<b>181</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>17 318</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>11 056</b>
No weapon used(c)	125	88	134 435	16 425	594	15 509
<b>Total</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>151 753</b>	<b>16 744</b>	<b>758</b>	<b>26 565</b>

	PROPORTION (%)					
Weapon used						
Firearm	16.0	28.8	0.6	0.2	9.1	6.3
Knife	29.4	33.0	3.7	1.0	8.0	22.5
Syringe	np	—	0.1	—	1.3	3.5
Other weapon	13.1	18.6	6.8	0.6	3.0	5.1
<i>Total weapon used(b)</i>	<b>59.2</b>	<b>80.8</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>41.6</b>
No weapon used(c)	40.9	19.2	88.6	98.1	78.4	58.4
<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)

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

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

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

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

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

## FINALISED . . . . .

	<i>Not finalised</i>	<i>No offender proceeded against</i>	<i>Offender proceeded against</i>	<i>Total finalised</i>	<i>Total</i>
NUMBER					
<i>Homicide and related offences</i>	426	35	586	621	1 047
Murder	104	15	187	202	306
Attempted murder	187	15	256	271	458
Manslaughter	16	2	16	18	34
Driving causing death	119	3	127	130	249
Assault	64 711	19 599	67 438	87 037	(b)151 753
Sexual assault	10 685	2 896	3 163	6 059	16 744
Kidnapping/abduction	467	138	153	291	758
Robbery	21 155	1 212	4 198	5 410	26 565
Blackmail/extortion	226	33	93	126	352
<i>Unlawful entry with intent</i>	405 033	5 609	24 882	30 491	435 524
Involving the taking of property	304 090	3 808	17 282	21 090	325 180
Other	100 943	1 801	7 600	9 401	110 344
Motor vehicle theft	126 518	3 127	10 297	13 424	(b)139 943
Other theft	612 544	13 643	73 072	86 715	(b)699 262
PROPORTION (%)					
<i>Homicide and related offences</i>	40.7	3.3	56.0	59.3	100.0
Murder	34.0	4.9	61.1	66.0	100.0
Attempted murder	40.8	3.3	55.9	59.2	100.0
Manslaughter	47.1	np	47.1	52.9	100.0
Driving causing death	47.8	1.2	51.0	52.2	100.0
Assault	42.6	12.9	44.4	57.4	100.0
Sexual assault	63.8	17.3	18.9	36.2	100.0
Kidnapping/abduction	61.6	18.2	20.2	38.4	100.0
Robbery	79.6	4.6	15.8	20.4	100.0
Blackmail/extortion	64.2	9.4	26.4	35.8	100.0
<i>Unlawful entry with intent</i>	93.0	1.3	5.7	7.0	100.0
Involving the taking of property	93.5	1.2	5.3	6.5	100.0
Other	91.5	1.6	6.9	8.5	100.0
Motor vehicle theft	90.4	2.2	7.4	9.6	100.0
Other theft	87.6	2.0	10.5	12.4	100.0

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

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

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

## VICTIMS(a), By offence category

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
NUMBER									
<i>Homicide and related offences</i>	921	853	976	1 027	na	995	970	r1 020	1 047
Murder	296	288	326	312	321	285	343	r315	306
Attempted murder	365	336	300	335	318	387	359	r393	458
Manslaughter	37	32	30	38	39	47	43	r48	34
Driving causing death(b)	223	197	320	342	na	276	225	r264	249
Assault	na	na	101 710	114 156	124 500	130 903	134 271	r138 708	151 753
Sexual assault	12 186	12 722	13 099	14 542	14 353	14 336	14 104	r15 759	16 744
Kidnapping/abduction	628	546	459	480	562	705	766	r693	758
<i>Robbery</i>	12 765	13 967	14 564	16 372	21 305	23 801	22 606	r23 336	26 565
Armed robbery	5 294	5 045	5 258	6 256	9 054	10 850	9 452	r9 483	11 056
Unarmed robbery	7 471	8 922	9 306	10 116	12 251	12 951	13 154	r13 853	15 509
Blackmail/extortion	133	156	157	268	360	272	255	r257	352
<i>Unlawful entry with intent</i>	381 783	379 505	385 162	402 079	421 569	434 376	415 735	r429 374	435 524
Property theft(c)	na	na	303 227	313 902	332 525	339 512	322 983	na	325 180
Other(d)	na	na	81 935	88 177	89 044	94 864	92 752	na	110 344
Motor vehicle theft(d)	112 472	119 469	127 094	122 914	130 138	131 587	129 552	r138 912	139 943
Other theft	na	na	490 518	521 762	530 881	563 482	612 559	r681 268	699 262

## RATE PER 100,000 PERSONS

<i>Homicide and related offences</i>	5.2	4.8	5.4	5.6	na	5.3	5.1	r5.3	5.4
Murder	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.6
Attempted murder	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.7	2.1	1.9	r2.1	2.4
Manslaughter	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	r0.3	0.2
Driving causing death(b)	1.3	1.1	1.8	1.9	na	1.5	1.2	r1.4	1.3
Assault	na	na	562.9	623.5	672.2	699.0	709.2	r724.2	782.9
Sexual assault	69.0	71.3	72.5	79.4	77.5	76.6	74.5	r82.3	86.4
Kidnapping/abduction	3.6	3.1	2.5	2.6	3.0	3.8	4.0	3.6	3.9
<i>Robbery</i>	72.3	78.2	80.6	89.4	115.0	127.1	119.4	r121.8	137.1
Armed robbery	30.0	28.3	29.1	34.2	48.9	57.9	49.9	49.5	57.0
Unarmed robbery	42.3	50.0	51.5	55.3	66.1	69.2	69.5	r72.3	80.0
Blackmail/extortion	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.5	1.9	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.8
<i>Unlawful entry with intent</i>	2 161.0	2 125.9	2 131.7	2 196.2	2 276.2	2 319.5	2 195.7	r2 241.7	2 246.9
Property theft(c)	na	na	1 678.2	1 714.6	1 795.4	1 812.9	1 705.8	na	1 677.6
Other(d)	na	na	453.5	481.6	480.8	506.6	489.9	na	569.3
Motor vehicle theft(d)	636.6	669.2	703.4	671.4	702.7	702.7	684.2	r725.2	722.0
Other theft	na	na	2 714.7	2 850.0	2 866.4	3 008.9	3 235.2	r3 556.8	3 607.5

na not available

r revised

- (a) The definition of a victim varies according to the category of the offence (see Glossary).
- (b) A change in the recording practices for driving causing death offences in New South Wales resulted in incomplete counts for this offence in 1997.
- (c) A change in the legislation related to unlawful entry with intent (UEWI) offences in South Australia resulted in an inability to provide UEWI disaggregated into property theft and other for 2000.
- (d) Counts for motor vehicle theft prior to 1997 are not directly comparable to other years as Western Australia included the theft of caravans and trailers in addition to motor vehicle theft.

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

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
.....									
MURDER (a)									
Weapon used									
Firearm	59	49	58	99	75	54	62	60	49
Other weapon(b)	127	123	139	129	159	140	151	126	131
Total(c)	203	182	213	243	242	203	221	190	181
No weapon used(d)	93	106	113	69	79	82	122	125	125
<b>Total</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>306</b>
.....									
ATTEMPTED MURDER (a)									
Weapon used									
Firearm	105	79	80	104	90	75	113	120	132
Other weapon(b)	181	174	143	158	187	249	172	205	236
Total(c)	312	265	224	273	277	326	285	326	370
No weapon used(d)	53	71	76	62	41	61	74	67	88
<b>Total</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>458</b>
.....									
ASSAULT (a)									
Weapon used									
Firearm	na	na	667	657	815	665	639	780	867
Other weapon(b)	na	na	8 952	10 424	11 305	12 124	13 870	14 695	16 076
Total(c)	na	na	10 020	11 642	12 650	13 375	15 109	15 917	17 318
No weapon used(d)	na	na	91 690	102 514	111 850	117 528	119 162	122 791	134 435
<b>Total</b>	na	na	<b>101 710</b>	<b>114 156</b>	<b>124 500</b>	<b>130 903</b>	<b>134 271</b>	<b>138 708</b>	<b>151 753</b>
.....									
SEXUAL ASSAULT (a)									
Weapon used									
Firearm	27	16	22	20	33	25	30	28	37
Other weapon(b)	181	150	211	251	256	281	243	244	277
Total(c)	223	171	244	279	296	311	280	275	319
No weapon used(d)	11 963	12 551	12 855	14 263	14 057	14 025	13 824	15 484	16 425
<b>Total</b>	<b>12 186</b>	<b>12 722</b>	<b>13 099</b>	<b>14 542</b>	<b>14 353</b>	<b>14 336</b>	<b>14 104</b>	<b>15 759</b>	<b>16 744</b>
.....									
KIDNAPPING/ABDUCTION (a)									
Weapon used									
Firearm	25	21	13	25	21	26	60	49	69
Other weapon(b)	36	49	36	43	47	73	116	94	94
Total(c)	62	74	51	70	69	100	180	145	164
No weapon used(d)	566	472	408	410	493	605	586	548	594
<b>Total</b>	<b>628</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>766</b>	<b>693</b>	<b>758</b>
.....									
ROBBERY (e)									
Weapon used									
Firearm	1 983	1 810	1 460	1 585	2 185	1 910	1 438	1 325	1 686
Other weapon(b)	3 068	2 768	3 145	4 029	6 019	7 926	7 180	7 550	8 266
Total(c)	5 294	5 045	5 258	6 256	9 054	10 850	9 452	9 483	11 056
No weapon used(d)	7 471	8 922	9 306	10 116	12 251	12 951	13 154	13 853	15 509
<b>Total</b>	<b>12 765</b>	<b>13 967</b>	<b>14 564</b>	<b>16 372</b>	<b>21 305</b>	<b>23 801</b>	<b>22 606</b>	<b>23 336</b>	<b>26 565</b>

na not available  
(a) Refers to individual persons.  
(b) Includes knife and syringe.  
(c) Includes data where a weapon was used but was not further defined.  
(d) Includes data where weapon was not known or not stated.  
(e) Refers to individual persons or organisations.

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

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
MURDER (a)									
Weapon used									
Firearm	19.9	17.0	17.8	31.7	23.4	18.9	18.1	19.0	16.0
Other weapon(b)	42.9	42.7	42.6	41.3	49.5	49.1	44.0	40.0	42.8
Total(c)	68.6	63.2	65.3	77.9	75.4	71.2	64.4	60.3	59.2
No weapon used(d)	31.4	36.8	34.7	22.1	24.6	28.8	35.6	39.7	40.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>								
ATTEMPTED MURDER (a)									
Weapon used									
Firearm	28.8	23.5	26.7	31.0	28.3	19.4	31.5	30.5	28.8
Other weapon(b)	49.6	51.8	47.7	47.2	58.8	64.3	47.9	52.2	51.5
Total(c)	85.5	78.9	74.7	81.5	87.1	84.2	79.4	83.0	80.8
No weapon used(d)	14.5	21.1	25.3	18.5	12.9	15.8	20.6	17.0	19.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>								
ASSAULT (a)									
Weapon used									
Firearm	na	na	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6
Other weapon(b)	na	na	8.8	9.1	9.1	9.3	10.3	10.6	10.6
Total(c)	na	na	9.9	10.2	10.2	10.2	11.3	11.5	11.4
No weapon used(d)	na	na	90.1	89.8	89.8	89.8	88.7	88.5	88.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>100.0</b>						
SEXUAL ASSAULT (a)									
Weapon used									
Firearm	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other weapon(b)	1.5	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.6
Total(c)	1.8	1.3	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.9
No weapon used(d)	98.2	98.7	98.1	98.1	97.9	97.9	98.0	98.3	98.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>								
KIDNAPPING/ABDUCTION (a)									
Weapon used									
Firearm	4.0	3.8	2.8	5.2	3.7	3.9	7.8	7.1	9.1
Other weapon(b)	5.7	9.0	7.8	9.0	8.4	11.0	15.1	13.6	12.4
Total(c)	9.9	13.6	11.1	14.6	12.3	15.1	23.5	20.9	21.6
No weapon used(d)	90.1	86.4	88.9	85.4	87.7	84.9	76.5	79.1	78.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>								
ROBBERY (e)									
Weapon used									
Firearm	15.5	13.0	10.0	9.7	10.3	8.0	6.4	5.7	6.3
Other weapon(b)	24.0	19.8	21.6	24.6	28.3	33.3	31.8	32.4	31.1
Total(c)	41.5	36.1	36.1	38.2	42.5	45.6	41.8	40.6	41.6
No weapon used(d)	58.5	63.9	63.9	61.8	57.5	54.4	58.2	59.4	58.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>								

na not available

(a) Refers to individual persons.

(b) Includes knife and syringe.

(c) Includes data where a weapon was used but was not further defined.

(d) Includes data where weapon use was unknown or not stated.

(e) Refers to individual persons or organisations.

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

	RATE PER 100,000 PERSONS								
<i>Homicide and related offences</i>	5.1	4.8	5.7	6.9	na	5.7	5.4	5.6	6.3
Murder	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.9	1.6	1.6
Attempted murder	1.4	1.0	0.9	1.3	1.6	1.9	2.1	2.3	3.1
Manslaughter	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1
Driving causing death(b)	1.7	1.9	3.0	3.7	na	1.8	1.2	1.5	1.4
Assault	na	na	618.0	770.8	892.7	935.0	997.6	1 063.3	1 155.2
Sexual assault	63.2	76.0	67.8	81.2	74.3	71.1	69.2	92.5	96.0
Kidnapping/abduction	5.2	3.7	2.8	3.4	4.3	6.0	7.0	5.9	7.2
<i>Robbery</i>	100.0	121.3	124.8	142.2	200.4	210.4	196.3	206.2	233.2
Armed robbery	38.5	36.6	39.4	48.7	79.4	90.3	72.2	72.5	86.0
Unarmed robbery	61.4	84.7	85.4	93.6	121.0	120.1	124.0	133.6	147.3
Blackmail/extortion	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0
<i>Unlawful entry with intent</i>	1 839.3	1 980.3	2 174.4	2 446.8	2 632.8	2 713.6	2 360.6	2 485.3	2 480.6
Property theft	na	na	1 792.8	2 019.5	2 191.0	2 245.5	1 902.7	1 964.3	1 928.6
Other	na	na	381.6	427.3	441.8	468.1	457.9	521.0	552.0
Motor vehicle theft	650.6	750.4	760.4	787.2	872.2	834.2	740.3	793.0	800.3
Other theft	na	na	2 275.7	2 542.2	2 633.6	2 777.5	3 128.0	3 594.5	3 514.3

na not available

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

(b) A change in the recording practices for driving causing death offences in New South Wales resulted in incomplete counts for this offence in 1997.

VICTIMS(a), By offence category—Victoria

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
NUMBER									
<i>Homicide and related offences</i>	153	135	135	111	134	150	170	r172	185
Murder	51	56	62	52	63	47	62	55	65
Attempted murder	61	58	46	34	44	54	57	51	46
Manslaughter	4	5	5	3	2	1	6	12	2
Driving causing death	37	16	22	22	25	48	45	r54	72
Assault	na	na	15 807	16 405	17 088	17 843	17 121	r14 334	16 276
Sexual assault	2 829	2 833	2 799	2 798	2 953	2 988	2 800	r2 504	2 591
Kidnapping/abduction	67	97	95	95	94	116	124	r113	108
<i>Robbery</i>	1 878	1 621	1 705	1 915	2 489	2 995	3 408	r3 355	4 513
Armed robbery	959	773	757	848	1 196	1 556	1 884	r1 796	2 590
Unarmed robbery	919	848	948	1 067	1 293	1 439	1 524	r1 559	1 923
Blackmail/extortion	48	73	56	81	127	95	77	r74	110
<i>Unlawful entry with intent</i>	80 078	71 613	70 923	70 752	74 148	70 646	76 304	r78 900	81 050
Property theft	na	na	56 165	54 936	57 383	54 884	60 477	r62 699	62 905
Other	na	na	14 758	15 816	16 765	15 762	15 827	r16 201	18 145
Motor vehicle theft	27 403	27 410	29 259	28 764	30 453	29 581	31 877	r36 490	39 328
Other theft	na	na	111 689	119 572	119 867	125 863	135 383	r147 679	150 260

RATE PER 100,000 PERSONS									
<i>Homicide and related offences</i>	3.4	3.0	3.0	2.4	2.9	3.2	3.6	r3.6	3.8
Murder	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.3
Attempted murder	1.4	1.3	1.0	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0
Manslaughter	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	np	np	0.1	0.3	np
Driving causing death	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.5
Assault	na	na	349.9	359.7	371.1	383.3	363.7	r300.7	337.0
Sexual assault	63.3	63.1	62.0	61.4	64.1	64.2	59.5	r52.5	53.7
Kidnapping/abduction	1.5	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.5	2.6	r2.4	2.2
<i>Robbery</i>	42.0	36.1	37.7	42.0	54.0	64.3	72.4	r70.4	93.5
Armed robbery	21.4	17.2	16.8	18.6	26.0	33.4	40.0	r37.7	53.6
Unarmed robbery	20.5	18.9	21.0	23.4	28.1	30.9	32.4	r32.7	39.8
Blackmail/extortion	1.1	1.6	1.2	1.8	2.8	2.0	1.6	r1.6	2.3
<i>Unlawful entry with intent</i>	1 790.5	1 595.8	1 570.0	1 551.5	1 610.1	1 517.7	1 620.9	r1 655.2	1 678.4
Property theft	na	na	1 243.3	1 204.7	1 246.0	1 179.0	1 284.7	r1 315.3	1 302.7
Other	na	na	326.7	346.8	364.0	338.6	336.2	r339.9	375.8
Motor vehicle theft	612.7	610.8	647.7	630.8	661.3	635.5	677.1	r765.5	814.4
Other theft	na	na	2 472.4	2 622.1	2 602.9	2 703.9	2 875.8	r3 098.1	3 111.6

r revised  
na not available  
— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)  
np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated  
(a) The definition of a victim varies according to the category of the offence (see Glossary).

## VICTIMS(a), By offence category—Queensland

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
NUMBER									
<i>Homicide and related offences</i>	235	205	238	240	248	267	233	r248	271
Murder	47	42	63	65	75	64	64	r78	65
Attempted murder	143	140	120	135	111	150	112	r123	155
Manslaughter	8	6	9	9	11	10	14	7	15
Driving causing death	37	17	46	31	51	43	43	r40	36
Assault	na	na	17 694	17 659	17 646	18 329	18 425	r18 707	20 220
Sexual assault	2 322	2 009	2 504	3 034	3 332	3 485	3 550	r3 752	4 021
Kidnapping/abduction	121	86	74	71	108	98	93	r95	76
<i>Robbery</i>	1 941	1 935	1 983	2 127	2 439	2 531	2 470	r2 357	2 556
Armed robbery	944	863	892	909	1 251	1 285	1 257	r1 198	1 172
Unarmed robbery	997	1 072	1 091	1 218	1 188	1 246	1 213	r1 159	1 384
Blackmail/extortion	42	34	54	93	85	78	70	r63	89
<i>Unlawful entry with intent</i>	75 582	73 399	67 544	70 847	74 439	74 592	74 189	r69 689	73 713
Property theft	na	na	51 697	52 863	56 952	56 907	56 361	r51 156	55 564
Other	na	na	15 847	17 984	17 487	17 685	17 828	r18 533	18 149
Motor vehicle theft	15 746	16 528	18 416	17 274	17 058	15 693	18 249	r18 623	17 466
Other theft	na	na	84 954	92 025	93 390	97 384	105 169	r112 319	116 712
RATE PER 100,000 PERSONS									
<i>Homicide and related offences</i>	7.6	6.4	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.7	6.6	r7.0	7.5
Murder	1.5	1.3	1.9	1.9	2.2	1.9	1.8	2.2	1.8
Attempted murder	4.6	4.4	3.7	4.0	3.3	4.3	3.2	3.4	4.3
Manslaughter	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4
Driving causing death	1.2	0.5	1.4	0.9	1.5	1.2	1.2	r1.1	1.0
Assault	na	na	541.9	528.9	519.4	530.7	525.4	r524.5	557.4
Sexual assault	74.7	63.0	76.7	90.9	98.1	100.9	101.2	r105.2	110.8
Kidnapping/abduction	3.9	2.7	2.3	2.1	3.2	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.1
<i>Robbery</i>	62.4	60.7	60.7	63.7	71.8	73.3	70.4	r66.1	70.5
Armed robbery	30.4	27.1	27.3	27.2	36.8	37.2	35.8	r33.6	32.3
Unarmed robbery	32.1	33.6	33.4	36.5	35.0	36.1	34.6	r32.5	38.1
Blackmail/extortion	1.4	1.1	1.7	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.0	1.8	2.5
<i>Unlawful entry with intent</i>	2 430.5	2 303.0	2 068.7	2 122.0	2 191.3	2 159.9	2 115.5	r1 953.8	2 031.9
Property theft	na	na	1 583.3	1 583.3	1 676.5	1 647.8	1 607.2	r1 434.2	1 531.6
Other	na	na	485.3	538.7	514.8	512.1	508.4	r519.6	500.3
Motor vehicle theft	506.3	518.6	564.0	517.4	502.1	454.4	520.4	r522.1	481.4
Other theft	na	na	2 601.9	2 756.3	2 749.1	2 819.9	2 998.9	r3 149.0	3 217.1

r revised

na not available

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

VICTIMS(a), By offence category—South Australia

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

	RATE PER 100,000 PERSONS								
<i>Homicide and related offences</i>	7.3	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.0	4.9	6.5	7.0	4.9
Murder	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.7	2.6	1.5	1.9
Attempted murder	3.6	2.5	2.7	1.9	2.2	1.7	2.6	2.9	1.6
Manslaughter	0.3	—	np	—	—	np	np	np	np
Driving causing death	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.7	1.0	1.5	1.2	2.5	1.3
Assault	na	na	915.8	899.7	927.8	1 001.4	928.8	1 030.0	1 084.1
Sexual assault	107.7	101.0	92.4	92.1	82.3	88.1	88.4	97.8	105.0
Kidnapping/abduction	5.1	4.7	5.3	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.5	2.9	2.4
<i>Robbery</i>	116.6	103.3	99.5	90.5	82.7	112.2	98.8	111.4	111.9
Armed robbery	33.5	31.9	24.9	23.1	25.3	43.0	35.4	39.1	41.4
Unarmed robbery	83.0	71.5	74.6	67.4	57.4	69.2	63.4	72.3	70.5
Blackmail/extortion	1.8	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.5	0.9	1.6	1.7	3.7
<i>Unlawful entry with intent</i>	2 846.6	2 443.3	2 086.9	2 033.6	1 883.2	2 202.9	2 276.5	2 424.3	2 332.8
Property theft(b)	na	na	1 708.4	1 638.3	1 536.6	1 801.7	1 866.6	na	1 489.2
Other(b)	na	na	378.4	395.4	346.6	401.2	409.8	na	843.7
Motor vehicle theft	704.6	637.7	678.8	573.1	544.7	738.8	802.8	899.2	842.9
Other theft	na	na	3 462.4	3 335.0	3 185.6	3 675.7	4 162.1	4 592.4	5 267.3

— 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).

(b) A change in relation 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.

VICTIMS(a), By offence category—Western Australia

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
NUMBER									
<i>Homicide and related offences</i>	77	110	115	75	99	105	91	r92	71
Murder	29	39	44	20	30	31	41	r32	21
Attempted murder	14	28	20	23	23	25	8	r15	17
Manslaughter	10	11	7	2	9	6	6	r14	6
Driving causing death	24	32	44	30	37	43	36	31	27
Assault	na	na	10 990	12 345	13 797	14 224	14 231	r14 134	15 172
Sexual assault	1 263	1 372	1 781	1 757	1 610	1 512	1 553	r1 533	1 685
Kidnapping/abduction	33	41	34	55	38	68	49	44	48
<i>Robbery</i>	973	1 218	1 403	1 714	2 130	2 720	2 114	r2 087	2 067
Armed robbery	475	584	671	968	1 073	1 395	931	r995	850
Unarmed robbery	498	634	732	746	1 057	1 325	1 183	r1 092	1 217
Blackmail/extortion	5	21	8	35	62	23	18	30	27
<i>Unlawful entry with intent</i>	52 766	55 911	61 027	56 101	56 575	59 547	55 793	r60 857	62 084
Property theft	na	na	43 943	39 691	40 331	39 936	37 428	r42 033	41 819
Other	na	na	17 084	16 410	16 244	19 611	18 365	r18 824	20 265
Motor vehicle theft(b)	16 208	16 625	17 869	14 016	14 827	16 115	12 752	r11 911	11 346
Other theft	na	na	75 096	73 898	75 947	78 421	78 874	r88 294	92 131

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
RATE PER 100,000 PERSONS									
<i>Homicide and related offences</i>	4.6	6.5	6.6	4.2	5.5	5.7	4.9	r4.9	3.7
Murder	1.7	2.3	2.5	1.1	1.7	1.7	2.2	r1.7	1.1
Attempted murder	0.8	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	0.4	r0.8	0.9
Manslaughter	0.6	0.6	0.4	np	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.3
Driving causing death	1.4	1.9	2.5	1.7	2.1	2.4	1.9	1.6	1.4
Assault	na	na	633.9	699.3	767.4	777.6	766.1	r750.3	794.4
Sexual assault	75.3	80.6	102.7	99.5	89.6	82.7	83.6	r81.4	88.2
Kidnapping/abduction	2.0	2.4	2.0	3.1	2.1	3.7	2.6	2.3	2.5
<i>Robbery</i>	58.0	71.5	80.9	97.1	118.5	148.7	113.8	r110.8	108.2
Armed robbery	28.3	34.3	38.7	54.8	59.7	76.3	50.1	r52.8	44.5
Unarmed robbery	29.7	37.2	42.2	42.3	58.8	72.4	63.7	r58.0	63.7
Blackmail/extortion	0.3	1.2	0.5	2.0	3.4	1.3	1.0	1.6	1.4
<i>Unlawful entry with intent</i>	3 145.2	3 283.1	3 519.9	3 178.1	3 146.8	3 255.5	3 003.5	r3 230.8	3 250.9
Property theft	na	na	2 534.5	2 248.5	2 243.3	2 183.3	2 014.9	r2 231.4	2 189.8
Other	na	na	985.4	929.6	903.5	1 072.1	988.6	r999.3	1 061.1
Motor vehicle theft(b)	966.1	976.2	1 030.6	794.0	824.7	881.0	686.5	r632.3	594.1
Other theft	na	na	4 331.3	4 186.2	4 224.3	4 287.3	4 246.0	r4 687.3	4 824.2

r revised

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).

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

## VICTIMS(a), By offence category—Tasmania

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
NUMBER									
<i>Homicide and related offences</i>	11	11	20	63	10	17	10	r17	22
Murder	6	5	6	37	7	6	5	r8	8
Attempted murder	3	6	10	23	1	7	3	7	12
Manslaughter	—	—	1	2	1	3	2	1	2
Driving causing death	2	—	3	1	1	1	—	1	—
Assault	na	na	2 039	2 220	1 981	2 231	2 569	2 718	3 475
Sexual assault	126	140	162	162	198	216	198	194	200
Kidnapping/abduction	13	17	1	7	4	10	3	10	11
<i>Robbery</i>	106	147	126	143	149	187	188	171	190
Armed robbery	45	62	62	48	45	85	76	78	83
Unarmed robbery	61	85	64	95	104	102	112	93	107
Blackmail/extortion	—	1	2	1	2	—	2	2	1
<i>Unlawful entry with intent</i>	11 943	13 243	11 368	12 812	14 195	14 315	12 288	10 024	9 253
Property theft	na	na	9 072	10 048	11 072	10 951	9 592	7 828	7 333
Other	na	na	2 296	2 764	3 123	3 364	2 696	2 196	1 920
Motor vehicle theft	1 328	1 706	2 251	2 893	2 455	2 991	3 078	3 367	3 459
Other theft	na	na	11 063	11 521	12 909	13 872	13 259	12 939	13 331
RATE PER 100,000 PERSONS									
<i>Homicide and related offences</i>	2.3	2.3	4.2	13.3	2.1	3.6	2.1	r3.6	4.7
Murder	1.3	1.1	1.3	7.8	1.5	1.3	1.1	r1.7	1.7
Attempted murder	—	1.3	2.1	4.8	np	1.5	—	1.5	2.6
Manslaughter	—	—	np	np	np	—	np	np	np
Driving causing death	—	—	—	np	np	np	—	np	—
Assault	na	na	430.5	467.9	418.4	473.0	545.7	577.9	738.9
Sexual assault	26.7	29.6	34.2	34.1	41.8	45.8	42.1	41.3	42.5
Kidnapping/abduction	2.8	3.6	np	1.5	0.8	2.1	—	2.1	2.3
<i>Robbery</i>	22.5	31.1	26.6	30.1	31.5	39.6	39.9	36.4	40.4
Armed robbery	9.5	13.1	13.1	10.1	9.5	18.0	16.1	16.6	17.6
Unarmed robbery	12.9	18.0	13.5	20.0	22.0	21.6	23.8	19.8	22.8
Blackmail/extortion	—	np	np	np	np	—	np	np	np
<i>Unlawful entry with intent</i>	2 532.1	2 800.1	2 400.0	2 700.4	2 998.0	3 034.8	2 610.0	2 131.4	1 967.6
Property theft	na	na	1 915.2	2 117.9	2 338.4	2 321.6	2 037.4	1 664.5	1 559.3
Other	na	na	484.7	582.6	659.6	713.2	572.6	466.9	408.3
Motor vehicle theft	281.6	360.7	475.2	609.8	518.5	634.1	653.8	715.9	735.5
Other theft	na	na	2 335.6	2 428.3	2 726.4	2 940.9	2 816.3	2 751.2	2 834.7

r revised

— 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).

## VICTIMS(a), By offence category—Northern Territory

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
NUMBER									
<i>Homicide and related offences</i>	29	17	34	27	17	23	18	r24	14
Murder	12	10	23	17	9	15	7	r16	14
Attempted murder	7	4	5	7	4	4	5	5	—
Manslaughter	4	—	1	2	2	1	2	r3	—
Driving causing death	6	3	5	1	2	3	4	—	—
Assault	na	na	2 472	2 630	2 573	2 503	2 567	r2 936	2 937
Sexual assault	195	180	264	281	269	235	164	r221	263
Kidnapping/abduction	3	9	3	—	1	1	—	1	4
<i>Robbery</i>	47	53	81	108	75	82	85	67	70
Armed robbery	14	14	20	26	24	34	39	r29	29
Unarmed robbery	33	39	61	82	51	48	46	r38	41
Blackmail/extortion	—	1	4	2	3	3	—	1	—
<i>Unlawful entry with intent</i>	3 687	4 512	5 534	5 264	4 807	5 075	4 871	r5 364	6 409
Property theft	na	na	3 805	3 678	3 453	3 756	3 184	r3 429	4 151
Other	na	na	1 729	1 586	1 354	1 319	1 687	r1 935	2 258
Motor vehicle theft	751	767	1 177	1 107	1 007	966	990	r994	1 044
Other theft	na	na	7 087	7 434	7 103	6 731	6 086	r7 254	7 938
RATE PER 100,000 PERSONS									
<i>Homicide and related offences</i>	17.0	9.8	19.1	14.8	9.1	12.1	9.3	r12.3	7.1
Murder	7.0	5.8	13.0	9.3	4.8	7.9	3.6	r8.2	7.1
Attempted murder	4.1	2.3	2.8	3.8	2.1	2.1	2.6	2.6	—
Manslaughter	2.3	—	np	np	np	np	np	r1.5	—
Driving causing death	3.5	—	2.8	np	np	—	2.1	—	—
Assault	na	na	1 392.3	1 446.3	1 376.6	1 317.8	1 332.0	r1 502.1	1 486.4
Sexual assault	114.2	103.8	148.7	154.5	143.9	123.7	85.1	r113.1	133.1
Kidnapping/abduction	—	5.2	1.7	—	np	np	—	np	2.0
<i>Robbery</i>	27.5	30.6	45.6	59.4	40.1	43.2	44.1	34.3	35.4
Armed robbery	8.2	8.1	11.3	14.3	12.8	17.9	20.2	r14.8	14.7
Unarmed robbery	19.3	22.5	34.4	45.1	27.3	25.3	23.9	r19.4	20.8
Blackmail/extortion	—	np	2.3	np	—	—	—	np	—
<i>Unlawful entry with intent</i>	2 159.5	2 602.5	3 116.8	2 894.8	2 571.9	2 671.9	2 527.4	r2 744.3	3 243.6
Property theft	na	na	2 143.0	2 022.6	1 847.4	1 977.5	1 652.1	r1 754.4	2 100.8
Other	na	na	973.8	872.2	724.4	694.4	875.3	r990.0	1 142.8
Motor vehicle theft	439.9	442.4	662.9	608.8	538.8	508.6	513.7	r508.6	528.4
Other theft	na	na	3 991.5	4 088.1	3 800.3	3 543.8	3 157.9	r3 711.3	4 017.4

r revised

— 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).

## VICTIMS(a), By offence category—Australian Capital Territory

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
NUMBER									
<i>Homicide and related offences</i>	5	5	5	4	6	2	5	3	2
Murder	2	3	1	1	4	1	2	2	1
Attempted murder	3	2	4	2	2	1	2	—	—
Manslaughter	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Driving causing death	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Assault	na	na	1 389	1 804	1 689	1 667	1 686	r1 742	1 925
Sexual assault	81	99	75	116	110	86	94	r116	138
Kidnapping/abduction	3	1	1	2	9	3	9	5	3
<i>Robbery</i>	115	130	160	206	230	292	313	r306	253
Armed robbery	54	64	78	98	113	135	118	r114	95
Unarmed robbery	61	66	82	108	117	157	195	192	158
Blackmail/extortion	3	1	1	1	3	—	2	2	2
<i>Unlawful entry with intent</i>	5 700	4 997	4 873	4 505	4 392	5 592	7 318	r7 628	5 925
Property theft	na	na	3 596	3 228	3 160	4 080	6 376	r6 455	5 049
Other	na	na	1 277	1 277	1 232	1 512	942	r1 173	876
Motor vehicle theft	1 678	1 606	1 557	1 569	1 567	2 427	3 270	r2 814	2 358
Other theft	na	na	10 320	10 408	9 328	10 661	11 583	r11 721	10 182
RATE PER 100,000 PERSONS									
<i>Homicide and related offences</i>	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.9	np	1.6	1.0	np
Murder	np	—	np	np	1.3	np	np	np	np
Attempted murder	—	np	1.3	np	np	np	np	—	—
Manslaughter	—	—	—	np	—	—	—	—	—
Driving causing death	—	—	—	—	—	—	np	np	np
Assault	na	na	455.7	585.2	548.4	541.1	545.1	r560.1	612.7
Sexual assault	27.1	32.8	24.6	37.6	35.7	27.9	30.4	r37.3	43.9
Kidnapping/abduction	—	np	np	np	2.9	—	2.9	1.6	1.0
<i>Robbery</i>	38.4	43.1	52.5	66.8	74.7	94.8	101.2	r98.4	80.5
Armed robbery	18.0	21.2	25.6	31.8	36.7	43.8	38.2	r36.7	30.2
Unarmed robbery	20.4	21.9	26.9	35.0	38.0	51.0	63.0	r61.7	50.3
Blackmail/extortion	—	np	np	np	—	—	np	np	np
<i>Unlawful entry with intent</i>	1 904.4	1 657.5	1 598.7	1 461.5	1 425.9	1 815.2	2 366.0	r2 452.8	1 885.9
Property theft	na	na	1 179.8	1 047.2	1 025.9	1 324.4	2 061.5	r2 075.6	1 607.1
Other	na	na	419.0	414.3	400.0	490.8	304.6	r377.2	278.8
Motor vehicle theft	560.6	532.7	510.8	509.0	508.7	787.8	1 057.2	r904.8	750.5
Other theft	na	na	3 385.8	3 376.5	3 028.5	3 460.7	3 745.0	r3 768.9	3 240.9

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

na not available

r revised

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

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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

### INTRODUCTION

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

**2** In order to gain a more comprehensive picture of the nature and extent of crime, these statistics should be complemented with information from other sources such as crime victim surveys. ABS household-based crime and safety surveys estimate the extent to which incidents of crime were reported to police. Whether the most recent incident in the last 12 months has been reported is widely used as a guide to the overall preparedness of victims to report crime.

**3** Further care should be taken in interpreting police statistics as fluctuations in recorded crime may be a reflection of changes in community attitudes in reporting crime, changes in police procedures or changes in crime reporting systems, rather than a change in the incidence of criminal behaviour.

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

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

**6** The national offence definitions (see Glossary) and counting rules (see paragraphs 23–33) vary from those used in each jurisdiction. Hence, the statistics presented in this publication may be different to those published by police forces in individual States and Territories. National crime statistics are compiled on a victim basis in that they count the number of victims for each national offence category rather than the number of breaches of the criminal law.

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

### DATA SOURCE

**8** Data on victims are derived from the information on individual offences recorded on official crime reports prepared by police. These data are provided to the ABS in aggregate form by the reporting authorities in each jurisdiction. For further information regarding police recording systems and national

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

DATA SOURCE <i>continued</i>	comparability refer to the Appendix of <i>Recorded Crime, Australia, 1999</i> (Cat. no. 4510.0).
REPORTING AUTHORITIES	<p><b>9</b> The reporting authorities are the police forces of the States and Territories of Australia. They are responsible for recording information about offences that have been reported to police, and collating statistics in accordance with national requirements.</p> <p><b>10</b> National requirements specify that offences should be counted in the State or Territory in which the offence occurred, regardless of which law enforcement agency completes the crime report or undertakes the investigation. There is some indication that this may not always be the case, particularly for offences such as motor vehicle theft which occur near State and Territory borders. However, investigations suggest that the problem is small.</p>
REFERENCE DATE	<p><b>11</b> National crime statistics are compiled on the basis of the date an offence is reported. This corresponds to either the date the offence was reported to police by a member of the public or when it was detected by police. The report date may not necessarily be the date when the offence occurred. This is particularly so for homicide and related offences and sexual assault offences, where in some instances the time lag between when the offence(s) occurred and the report/detection date may be substantial.</p> <p><b>12</b> 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.</p>
REFERENCE PERIOD	<p><b>13</b> National crime statistics are produced annually on a calendar-year basis. The reference period for this publication relates to offences that have been reported between 1 January and 31 December 2001. Data compiled on a financial-year basis are also available from the ABS (see paragraph 40).</p>
CLASSIFICATIONS	<p><b>14</b> The offence categories used for national crime statistics in this publication are based on the <i>Australian Standard Offence Classification (ASOC)</i> (Cat. no. 1234.0). The ASOC was released in October 1997 following a complete review of the previous classification, the ABS Australian National Classification of Offences. The ASOC was implemented into the recorded crime statistics collection from 1 January 1999 and provides a uniform national statistical framework for classifying offences, as well as overcoming jurisdictional differences in laws and offence classifications. The national offence definitions are descriptive and may not correspond with legal or police offence definitions in a particular jurisdiction. For further information on the mapping of national offence categories to the ASOC refer to the Appendix.</p>
SCOPE	<p><b>15</b> The national offence categories included in the national crime statistics collection in respect of 2001 include: homicide and related offences (which includes murder, attempted murder, manslaughter and driving causing death); assault; sexual assault; kidnapping/abduction; robbery; blackmail/extortion; unlawful entry with intent; motor vehicle theft; and other theft. Offences against Commonwealth laws processed under Commonwealth jurisdiction are excluded from the scope of the collection.</p> <p><b>16</b> With the exception of the motor vehicle theft offence category, statistics for the offence categories in the national crime statistics collection relate to completed offences and attempted offences (i.e. where the intent is not fulfilled).</p>

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### SCOPE *continued*

Attempted motor vehicle thefts are excluded from the collection due to difficulties in distinguishing these offences from criminal damage.

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

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

**19** The national crime statistics collection excludes:

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

### RATES

**20** For all the national offence categories, rates are presented per 100,000 of the Estimated Resident Population (ERP) for each of the States and Territories (refer *Australian Demographic Statistics, June Quarter 2001* (Cat. no. 3101.0)). As the population changes over time, the denominator used for the calculation of rates will vary, depending on the reference period. The ERP for the midpoint of each reference period is used to calculate the rates. Yearly rates for the period 1 January to 31 December 2001 have been calculated on the basis of the June 2001 ERP, while the June 2000 ERP is used for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2000. For the preceding year's data, the revised ERP has been used to recalculate rates.

**21** Rates enable comparisons of national offence categories to be made across the States and Territories. Rates expressed per 100,000 persons generally accord with international and State and Territory practice.

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

### COUNTING METHODOLOGY

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

**24** The statistics in the national crime statistics collection measure the number of victims per national offence category for offences recorded by police during the reference period. The national counting rule is that each victim within a distinct criminal incident is counted once to the most serious offence within each national offence category. The most serious offence within the national offence

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### COUNTING METHODOLOGY

#### *continued*

#### *Counting within a national offence category*

category is the one with the lowest ASOC code. For example, murder (0111) is a more serious offence than manslaughter (0131).

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

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

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

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

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

- For UEWI to multiple structures on the same property and having the same occupant(s), one victim is counted regardless of the number of separate structures entered. Examples include UEWI to: house, attached or unattached garage and the backyard shed located on the one property; warehouses occupied by a sole organisation located on same property.
- For UEWI to multiple structures on the same property but occupied by more than one household or organisation, one victim is counted for each separate household or organisation. Where a business premise has an attached residence that is occupied by the same person(s), the registered business is considered to be a separate victim.
- For UEWI to individual areas in a building that are rented, leased or occupied separately, one victim is counted for each separate tenant. For example, in a block of 10 flats which are leased by 10 different tenants where three flats are unlawfully entered, there is a count of three. If unlawful entry to the building itself is recorded, an additional offence of UEWI to that building is counted. Examples include UEWI to: apartments in one building; offices of several commercial firms in one business building; shops in a shopping complex; hotel rooms; and lodging houses.

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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

*Counting within a national offence category continued*

*Counting across national offence categories*

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

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

**33** Note that the national crime statistics do not measure:

- the total number of individual victims, since the same victim may be counted more than once. This occurs, as per the example in paragraph 32 or a victim may be counted more than once within the same national offence category if the multiple offences relate to different criminal incidents or are reported to police at different times;
- the total number of offences recorded by police. Not all types of offences are included in the national crime statistics collection. Furthermore, if a criminal incident involves multiple offences which belong to the same national offence category and are committed against the same victim, only one count is included in the national crime statistics; or
- the charges resulting from a criminal incident (e.g. aid and abet or accessory offences).

DATA COMPARABILITY AND  
SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

**34** National crime statistics are compiled in order to maximise comparability of statistics across jurisdictions. Although jurisdictional differences have been mainly overcome through the introduction of national standards, some legislative, interpretive and processing differences inevitably remain. As part of its quality assurance program, the ABS, in conjunction with statistical staff of each State and Territory police force, investigates these differences between the jurisdictions in order to further improve comparability of national crime statistics.

**35** A review of local offence codes used by Victoria Police during 2001 identified that attempted assaults had not been included in the assault offence category, and that four local police offence codes needed to be removed from the assault offence category because they did not imply intent, which is necessary under the ASOC definition of assault. These two adjustments have impacted on the revised 2000 and the 2001 data in the assault category.

**36** The increase in Tasmania in the recording of the local offence Assault/Resist/Obstruct Police (non aggregated assault) was due to new business processes introduced to support the Forensic Procedures Act 2000 which enables Deoxyeibo Nucleic Acid (DNA) & other samples to be taken from offenders charged with 'serious offences'. Previously not all Assault/Resist/Obstruct Police offences were entered into the Offence Reporting System.

**37** In August 2000 the Northern Territory introduced a Juvenile Diversion program which has led to the recording of local offences where cautions are issued and/or diversionary conferences are established. These local offences, many of which related to UEWI and other theft may not have been recorded previously.

**38** There continues to be an impact on offence and victim recording due to the ongoing implementation of the Police Realtime Online Management and Investigation System (PROMIS) system in the work practices of Northern

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### DATA COMPARABILITY AND SIGNIFICANT EVENTS *continued*

Territory police (refer to paragraphs 13–15 of the Appendix in *Recorded Crime, Australia, 1999*).

**39** Operation Anchorage was carried out in 2001 by the Australian Federal Police, targeting burglary offences. Since the introduction of the police operation the number of burglary and motor vehicle theft offences has declined in the Australian Capital Territory.

### ADDITIONAL DATA

**40** A standard set of additional tables containing State and Territory wafers of the tables in this publication, as well as a financial year table for 2000–2001, is available. Special tabulations can be produced on request to meet individual user requirements. For further information, contact the National Centre for Crime and Justice Statistics (NCCJS) by email through <crime.justice@abs.gov.au>.

### RELATED PUBLICATIONS

#### ABS publications

**41** Other ABS publications which may be of interest include:  
*Australian Demographic Statistics* (Cat. no. 3101.0)—issued quarterly  
*Australian Social Trends* (Cat. no. 4102.0)—issued annually  
*Australian Standard Offence Classification* (Cat. no. 1234.0)—irregular  
*Causes of Death, Australia* (Cat. no. 3303.0)—issued annually  
*Corrective Services, Australia* (Cat. no. 4512.0)—issued quarterly  
*Crime and Safety, Australia* (Cat. no. 4509.0)—irregular  
*Crime and Safety, New South Wales* (Cat. no. 4509.1)—issued annually  
*Crime and Safety, South Australia* (Cat. no. 4509.4)—irregular  
*Crime and Safety, Western Australia* (Cat. no. 4509.5)—irregular  
*Higher Criminal Courts, Australia* (Cat. no. 4513.0)—issued annually  
*Prisoners in Australia* (Cat. no. 4517.0)—issued annually  
*Motor Vehicle Census, Australia* (Cat. no. 9309.0)—issued annually

**42** Current publications produced by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications and Products* (Cat. no. 1101.0) and the list is available on the ABS internet site <URL: <http://www.abs.gov.au>>. The ABS also issues, on Tuesdays and Fridays, a *Release Advice* (Cat. no. 1105.0) which lists publications to be released in the next few days. These products are available from any ABS office.

#### Non-ABS publications

**43** Non-ABS sources which may be of interest include:  
Australian Federal Police, *Annual Report*  
Australian Institute of Criminology, *List of Publications*  
<URL:<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*  
Northern Territory Police, Fire and Emergency Services, *Annual Report*  
Office of Crime Statistics, South Australia, *Crime and Justice in South Australia*  
Queensland Police Service, *Statistical Review*  
Steering Committee for the Review of Commonwealth/State Service Provision, *Report on Government Services*  
South Australian Police Department, *Statistical Review Annual Report*  
Tasmanian Department of Police and Emergency Services and the State Fire Commission, *Annual Report*  
Victoria Police, *Crime Statistics*  
Australian Bureau of Criminal Intelligence, *Australian Illicit Drug Report 2000–01*.

## APPENDIX MAPPING OF RECORDED CRIME OFFENCES TO ASOC

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

# TECHNICAL NOTE DATA RELIABILITY

## INTRODUCTION

**1** Information on relationship of offender to victim (ROV) is available from police agencies in all States and Territories with the exception of New South Wales. In order to provide information at the national level on ROV for selected offences, New South Wales provided the ABS with a sample of records for estimating this data item. This sample was for the offence categories of assault and sexual assault. For the remaining offence categories for which ROV is collected, New South Wales was able to provide details for this data item for all victims.

## RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

### *Non-sampling errors*

**2** Non-sampling errors may arise as a result of errors in the reporting, recording or processing of the data and can occur even if there is complete enumeration of the population. Non-sampling errors can be introduced through: non-response of victims; incorrect recording of answers; and errors in data entry and processing.

**3** It is difficult to measure the size of the non-sampling errors and the extent of these errors could vary considerably in significance between States and Territories and from year to year. However, every effort is made through extensive quality assurance measures by the ABS to minimise the effect of these errors.

### *Sampling errors*

**4** Sampling error is the error which occurs by chance because the data were only obtained from a sample, not the entire population.

**5** Estimates were calculated from a sample for New South Wales for ROV for the offence categories of assault and sexual assault. These estimates are subject to sampling errors.

## STANDARD ERRORS

**6** One measure of the variability of estimates which occurs as a result of collecting only a sample of the population is the standard error (SE).

**7** Since New South Wales is the only component of the national ROV estimate to which sampling applies, the national estimate has the same standard error as the New South Wales component.

## RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS

**8** Sampling variability can be measured by the relative standard error (RSE) which is obtained by expressing the SE as a percentage of the estimate to which it refers. The RSE is a useful measure in that it provides an immediate indication of the percentage errors likely to have occurred due to sampling.

**9** Estimates that have RSEs of 25% or less are considered sufficiently reliable for most purposes. All national assault and sexual assault ROV estimates have RSEs of less than 12%.

**10** The following table contains estimates of RSEs for the sex of victim and relationship of offender to victim statistics.

**TECHNICAL NOTE DATA RELIABILITY** *continued*

RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS  
*continued*

RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS FOR SEX OF VICTIM AND  
RELATIONSHIP OF OFFENDER TO VICTIM FOR NATIONAL  
ASSAULT AND SEXUAL ASSAULT DATA

<i>Sex of victim</i>	ASSAULT . .		SEXUAL ASSAULT . . .	
	<i>Estimates</i>	<i>RSE</i>	<i>Estimates</i>	<i>RSE</i>
	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Males</b>				
Known to victim				
Family member	9 305	6.4	798	4.5
Non-family member	22 865	3.2	1 117	3.1
<i>Total</i>	32 170	2.5	1 915	1.2
Unknown to victim	34 566	2.2	279	7.6
Not stated	18 889	2.8	566	2.1
<i>Total(a)</i>	85 625	—	2 760	—
<b>Females</b>				
Known to victim				
Family member	20 529	3.3	3 396	2.1
Non-family member	20 677	3.2	5 002	1.5
<i>Total</i>	41 206	1.3	8 398	0.7
Unknown to victim	9 798	4.9	2 296	2.4
Not stated	9 209	3.4	2 826	1.1
<i>Total(a)</i>	60 213	—	13 520	—
<b>Persons</b>				
Known to victim				
Family member	31 249	3.2	4 332	2.0
Non-family member	45 266	2.3	6 314	1.4
<i>Total</i>	76 516	1.4	10 646	0.7
Unknown to victim	46 111	2.2	2 660	2.4
Not stated	29 126	2.3	3 438	1.0
<b><i>Total(a)</i></b>	<b>151 753</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>16 744</b>	<b>—</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Totals for males, females and persons are population counts therefore RSEs are not relevant.

EXAMPLE

**11** The estimate for male assault victims where the offender was a family member is 9,305 and the RSE is 6.4%, giving a SE of 591. Therefore, there would be 2 chances in 3 that if all records had been included a figure in the range 8,714 to 9,896 would have been obtained, and 19 chances in 20 (i.e. a confidence interval of 95%) that the figure would have been within the range of 8,123 to 10,481.

## GLOSSARY

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

## GLOSSARY *continued*

<b>Motor vehicle theft <i>continued</i></b>	but is not limited to: car; motorcycle; campervan; truck; lorry; bus; grader; tractor.
<b>Murder</b>	Murder is the wilful killing of a person either intentionally or with reckless indifference to life.
<b>Offence</b>	An offence is an act considered <i>prima facie</i> to be in breach of the criminal law.
<b>Offence category</b>	An offence category is a broad class of offences which generally corresponds to the ASOC subdivisions.
<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 (0821), theft from retail premises (0823), theft, n.e.c. (0829) and illegal use of property (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>■ INVESTIGATION NOT FINALISED. 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>■ INVESTIGATION FINALISED, NO OFFENDER PROCEEDED AGAINST. The reported crime is determined to be unfounded, or has been withdrawn by the complainant, or while an alleged offender has been identified no action is able to be taken due to time limitations, a statute bar applying, diplomatic immunity, incompetence, death, age or imprisonment of the alleged offender.</li><li>■ INVESTIGATION FINALISED, OFFENDER PROCEEDED AGAINST. 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></ul>
<b>Relationship of offender to victim (ROV)</b>	<p>The relationship of offender to victim relates to only those offences where the victim is a person. The relationship is recorded according to the victim's perception of the relationship between the offender and the victim (with the exception of murder). In instances involving multiple offenders, the offender identified by the victim, or reporting officer, as the primary offender is used for determining the relationship of offender to victim. The following are categories of relationship of offender to victim:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ FAMILY MEMBER. This is where it is known that the offender is a family member of the victim. This category includes: partner, spouse, de facto, parent, child, sibling, grandparent, aunt, uncle, cousin, and in-laws, step- and half- relatives of the above.</li><li>■ NON-FAMILY MEMBER. This is where the offender is known to the victim and is not a family member. This category includes: ex-partner, ex-spouse, foster parent, guardian, acquaintance, friend, boyfriend, girlfriend, work colleague, housemate, neighbour, career, etc.</li></ul>
<b>Robbery</b>	Robbery offences involve the unlawful taking of property, with intent to permanently deprive the owner of the property, from the immediate possession of a person, or an organisation, or control, custody or care of a person, accompanied by the use, and/or threatened use of immediate force or violence. Robbery victims can therefore be persons or organisations.

## GLOSSARY *continued*

- Robbery *continued*** Robbery has been disaggregated into armed and unarmed by cross classifying total robbery with use of weapon information. Where a weapon was used in the committal of the offence, robbery is classified as armed otherwise it is classified as unarmed.
- Sexual assault** Sexual assault is a physical assault of a sexual nature, directed toward another person where that person:
- does not give consent; or
  - gives consent as a result of intimidation or fraud; or
  - is legally deemed incapable of giving consent because of youth or temporary/permanent incapacity.
- Type of location** The initial site where a criminal incident occurred, determined on the basis of use or function. Any surrounding land, yard or parking area connected to the building or facility, as well as any other structures existing at the location are assigned to the same category of use. Locations which are multi functional are categorised according to their primary function, with the exception of a multi functional location which includes the provision of residential accommodation. Those parts used for residential purposes are classified to 'residential' regardless of the main function of the location. Thus, a residential college within university grounds is coded to 'residential' and not 'educational'.
- RESIDENTIAL. A permanent or semi-permanent dwelling used for private or commercial residential purposes.
  - COMMUNITY. Locations where the primary activity is the provision of services for public use. Includes schools and other educational facilities; hospitals, nursing homes and other health facilities; churches and other religious establishments; car parks, buses, trains, terminals and other transport facilities; police stations, court houses, and other justice facilities; streets and footpaths; and open space not reserved for specific functions or attached to some other facility.
  - OTHER. Includes offices and office blocks, banks, shops, service stations, warehouses, factories, farms and recreational facilities.
- Unlawful entry with intent (UEWI)** The unlawful entry of a structure (either forced or unforced) with the intent to commit an offence such as theft, property damage, assault, etc. Includes burglary, break and enter and stealing. Excludes shop-stealing and stealing from a house or premise to which the offender has been invited or has legitimate access whereby the intent was unlawful but the entry was not. Also excludes trespass whereby entry is unlawful but there is no intent to commit an offence.
- Structures must be contained (i.e. have walls) and capable of being secured in some form. They include a house, flat, tent, houseboat, caravan, campervan, garage, shed, office, bank, shop, service station, hotel, factory, warehouse, school, church, hospital or public building. Motor vehicles, carports, yards and verandahs are excluded.
- For the purposes of determining the number of counts of UEWI, a place/premise is a single, connected property, containing one or more structures, all of which are occupied by the same person or group of people. The occupant(s) may own, rent, lease or otherwise inhabit the structure(s).
- There are two offence categories of UEWI:
- UEWI—involving the taking of property. The unlawful entry of a structure with the intent to commit a criminal act, resulting in the taking of property from the structure.
  - UEWI—other. The unlawful entry of a structure with the intent to commit a criminal act, but does not result in the taking of property from the structure.

## GLOSSARY *continued*

- Victim** The victim varies according to the offence category:
- for murder and attempted murder, manslaughter and driving causing death, assault, sexual assault and kidnapping/abduction, the victim is an individual person;
  - for robbery, the victim may be either an individual person or an organisation. Where the robbery involves an organisation or business, the element of property ownership is the key to determining the number and type of robbery victims;
  - if the robbery only involves property belonging to an organisation, then one victim (i.e. the organisation) is counted regardless of the number of employees from which the property is taken. However, if robbery of an organisation also involves personal property in an employee's custody, then both the organisation and employee(s) are counted as victims;
  - for blackmail/extortion, the victim may be either an individual person or an organisation;
  - for UEWI, the victim is the place/premise which is defined as a single connected property that is owned, rented or occupied by the same person or group of people;
  - for motor vehicle theft, the victim is the motor vehicle; and
  - for other theft, the victim is either an individual person or an organisation.
- Weapon** A weapon is defined as any object used to cause injury or fear of injury. It also includes imitation weapons and implied weapons (e.g. where a weapon is not seen by the victim but the offender claims to possess one). Parts of the body such as fists or feet are not included. The following are categories of weapons.
- **WEAPON N.F.D.:** where a weapon was used, sighted or implied during the commission of the offence but the nature of the weapon is unknown or cannot be identified.
  - **FIREARM:** any potentially lethal, barrelled weapon from which any shot, bullet, or other missile is able, or appears able, to be discharged. This includes but is not limited to: pistol; revolver; rifle; automatic/semi-automatic rifle; shotgun; military firearm; airgun; nail gun; cannon; imitation firearm; implied firearm. This excludes bow and arrow; crossbow; spear gun; blowgun.
  - **KNIFE:** any cutting instrument consisting essentially of a thin blade attached to a handle. This includes, but is not limited to: ballistic knife, sheath knife, kitchen knife and implied knife. It excludes scythe, sickle sword and axe.
  - **SYRINGE: (HYPODERMIC NEEDLE)** small device consisting of a tube, narrowed at its outlet, and fitted with either a piston or a rubber bulb for drawing in a quantity of fluid and ejecting it in a stream.
  - **OTHER WEAPON:** includes any instrument or substance, other than a firearm, knife or syringe capable of inflicting damage, injury or death. This includes but is not limited to: sharp instrument; blunt instrument; hammer; axe; club; iron bar; piece of wood; bow and arrow; crossbow; spear gun; blowgun; rope; wire; chemical; acid; explosive; vehicle; other dangerous article; imitation weapons (excluding firearms).



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