

**RECORDED CRIME - VICTIMS**

**AUSTRALIA**

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) THURS 27 MAY 2004

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

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

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## NOTES

- ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION** This publication presents national crime statistics relating to victims of a selected range of offences that have been recorded by police. These statistics provide indicators of the level and nature of recorded crime victimisation in Australia and a basis for measuring change over time.
- 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.
- INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS** Differences over time in the level of recorded crime may reflect factors other than change in the incidence of crime. For example, as police implement changes to their recording practices and systems the information they record may be affected. Also, when police form special task forces to combat particular offences or implement campaigns to encourage reporting there may be effects on the level of victimisation recorded in the period. People's willingness to report crime may also change for other reasons. Refer to paragraphs 2 and 3, and 37 and 48 of the Explanatory Notes for further detail.
- CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE** The tables with state and territory data on relationship of offender to victim (previously tables 4, 5 and 6) have been replaced with table 4. This provides national data for relationship of offender to victim, for the offence categories of murder, attempted murder, assault, sexual assault, kidnapping/abduction and blackmail/extortion.
- FURTHER INFORMATION** More information about ABS activities in the field of crime and justice statistics is available from the Crime and Justice theme page on the ABS web site. To access the theme page, select Themes from the menu on the home page. Details of other ABS publications relating to crime and justice statistics can be found in paragraph 47 of the Explanatory Notes.
- ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS** The ABS acknowledges the valuable contribution of the Board of Management of the National Crime Statistics Unit, the National Crime Statistics Advisory Group and the staff of the various agencies that provide the statistics that are presented in this publication.

Dennis Trewin  
Australian Statistician

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

### INTRODUCTION

This publication presents statistics on victims of a selected range of offences which were recorded by state and territory police in Australia for the period 1 January 2003 to 31 December 2003. Data are also provided for individual years from 1994 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 Victims Statistics collection and the counting rules applied.

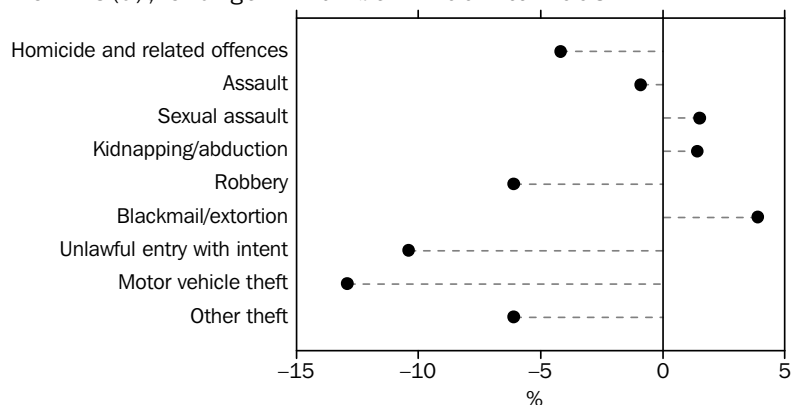
As the collection is based on information that was recorded by police, it is important to note that the statistics include records of alleged offences which may later be withdrawn or proven to have no basis. Also, many incidents are not reported to police, with victims of personal crimes, such as assault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

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

### NATIONAL CRIME LEVELS

Overall the number of victims recorded by Australian police declined in most offence categories in 2003. This was particularly the case for offences involving the taking of property. Motor vehicle theft decreased by 13% and unlawful entry with intent decreased by 10%. Victims of robbery fell by 6%, with armed robbery falling by 9% and unarmed robbery by 5%. Other offence categories to record a decrease included other theft (6%), homicide and related offences (4%) and assault (1%).

VICTIMS(a), Change in number—2002 to 2003



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

Other theft (which includes theft from persons, retail premises and motor vehicles) continues to be numerically the largest offence category. In 2003 there were 638,968 recorded victims of other theft, a decline of just over 40,000 since 2002.

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

### NATIONAL CRIME LEVELS *continued*

In 2003, the victimisation rate for unlawful entry with intent (1,778 per 100,000 population) and motor vehicle theft (497 per 100,000 population) were the lowest since national reporting began in 1993. The robbery victimisation rate of 99 per 100,000 population was the lowest since 1997.

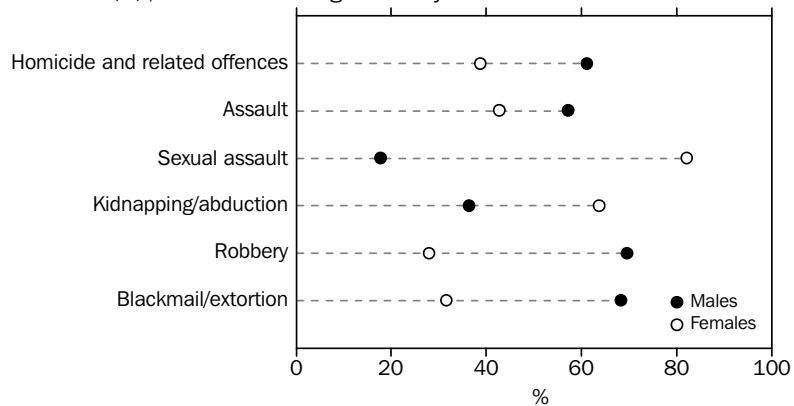
The assault victimisation rate for 2003 was 798 per 100,000 persons, a 2% decrease from 2002 (815 per 100,000). This was the first decrease in the victimisation rate for this offence category since 1995. The sexual assault victimisation rate increased from 71 to 92 per 100,000 persons between 1994 and 2003. In contrast, victimisation rates for homicide and related offences remained fairly stable over this period, ranging from 5 to 6 per 100,000 persons between 1994 and 2003.

Other offence categories for which there were increases between 2002 and 2003 in numbers of victims recorded, included blackmail/extortion (4%) and kidnapping/abduction (1%). Driving causing death (15%) also increased, but a 19% decrease in the number of victims of manslaughter, a 12% decrease in attempted murder and a 5% decrease in murders resulted in an overall decrease in victims for the homicide and related offences category.

### VICTIM CHARACTERISTICS *Sex and age of victim*

More males than females were victims of robbery and blackmail/extortion (68% of victims were male for both), murder and attempted murder (both 67%) and assault (57%). For sexual assault and kidnapping/abduction more females were victims than males (82% and 62%).

VICTIMS(a), Offence categories by sex

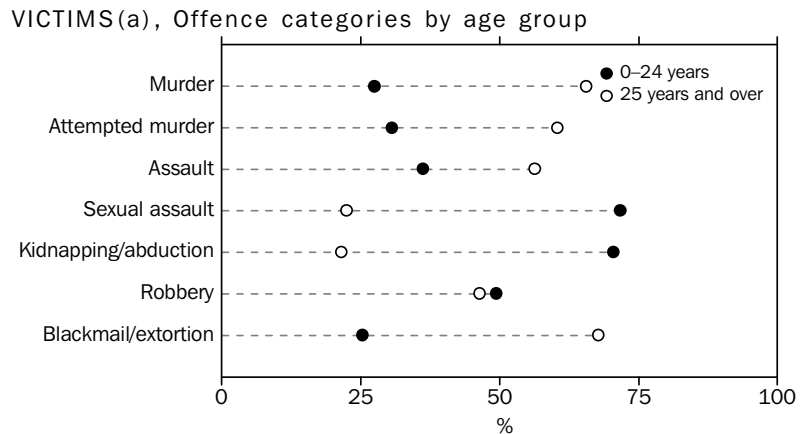


(a) Refers to individual persons and does not include victims for whom sex was not specified.

Persons aged 24 years or less comprised the majority of recorded victims of sexual assault (72%) and kidnapping/abduction (71%), and nearly half of victims of robbery (49%). In contrast, this age group comprised less than one in three victims of attempted murder (31%), murder (27%), driving causing death (25%) and blackmail/extortion (25%).

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

### *Sex and age of victim continued*



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

Persons in the 15–19 year and 20–24 year age groups had the highest assault rates (1,600 per 100,000 population). This was more than twice the total assault victimisation rate, and has been the same since 1995.

The victimisation rates displayed further variation across certain offence categories when classified by age and sex. For sexual assault, males aged 14 years and under had the highest victimisation rate (89 per 100,000 population) of any male age group and their rate was nearly three times that of the general male population. For females the highest sexual assault victimisation rate was for the 10–19 year age group (497 per 100,000 population), over three times the rate for the general female population.

Persons aged 15–19 years were three and a half times more likely to be victims of robbery than the general population. The victimisation rate for robbery was the highest in the 20–24 year age group for females (117 per 100,000 population) but highest in the 15–19 year age group for males (468 per 100,000 population).

### *Relationship of offender to victim*

Approximately half of the victims of murder, attempted murder, assault and sexual assault knew their offender. For sexual assault, the victim was four times more likely to know the offender than not. A higher proportion of female than male victims had a family member as their offender for the offences of murder, attempted murder and assault. For sexual assaults the proportion of victims with a family member offender was similar for males and females, at around 29%.

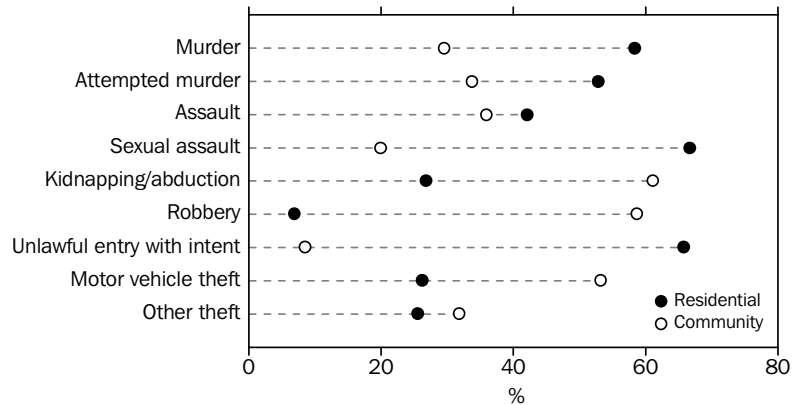
### LOCATION OF OFFENCE

For murder, attempted murder, assault and sexual assault, the victim was most likely to have been subjected to the offence in a residential location. This was especially the case for victims of sexual assault where two in three victims were sexually assaulted in a residential location. More than three in five victims of kidnapping/abduction were taken from a community location, with more than one in four taken from a residential location.

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

### LOCATION OF OFFENCE *continued*

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



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

For unlawful entry with intent, the location was most likely to be a residential location (66%), while for robbery and motor vehicle theft more than half of the victims were subjected to an offence in a community location. 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.

### OUTCOME OF INVESTIGATION

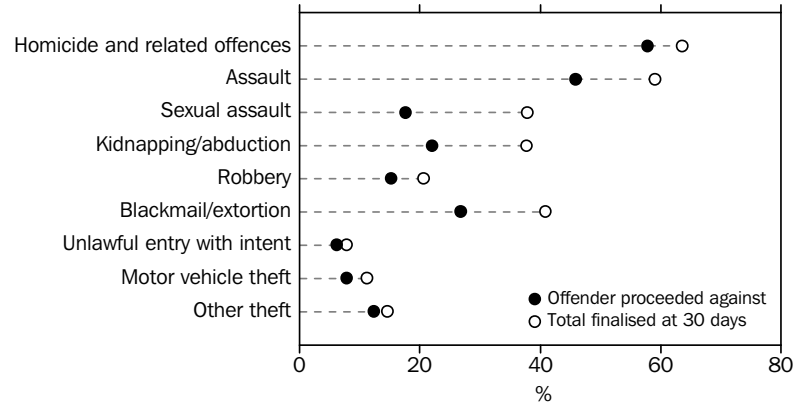
At 30 days after an offence became known to police in 2003, over half of the investigations into manslaughter (69%), attempted murder (68%), murder (64%) and assault (59%) had been finalised. The offences with the lowest proportion of finalisations at 30 days were unlawful entry with intent (8%), motor vehicle theft (11%), other theft (15%) and robbery (21%).

Of those investigations finalised, police were most likely to have proceeded against an offender at 30 days for homicide and related offences: driving causing death (95%), attempted murder (92%), manslaughter (89%) and murder (87%). Offences involving unlawful entry with intent, motor vehicle theft and other theft had a low proportion of finalisations at 30 days, but of those that were finalised, a high proportion were proceeded against by police—unlawful entry with intent (78%), motor vehicle theft (71%) and other theft (85%). The offence categories which had the highest proportion of investigations finalised where there was no offender proceeded against included sexual assault (53%) and kidnapping/abduction (41%).

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

### OUTCOME OF INVESTIGATION *continued*

VICTIMS(a), Outcome of investigation at 30 days

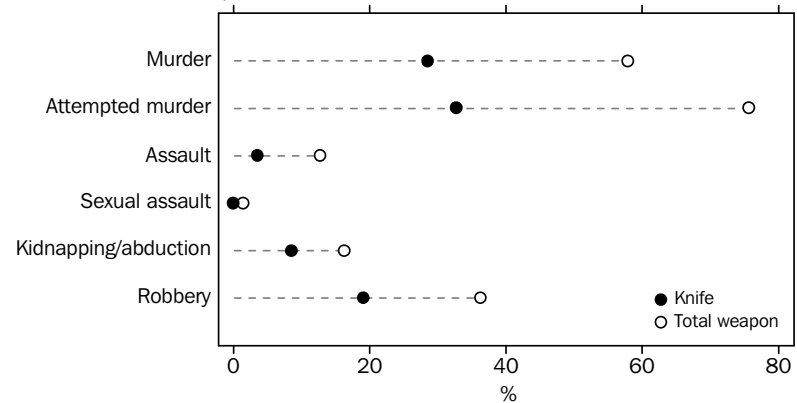


(a) The definition of a victim varies according to the category of the offence (see Glossary).

### WEAPON USE

A weapon was most likely to have been used in attempted murder (76%) and murder (58%), and least likely in sexual assault (1%) in 2003. The proportion of murders involving a weapon peaked in 1996 at 78% while the proportion of attempted murders involving a weapon peaked in 1997 at 87%. The proportion of assault offences involving a weapon increased from 10% in 1995 to 13% in 2003.

VICTIMS(a), Weapon used in commission of offence



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

A weapon was used in 36% of robberies recorded in 2003. The proportion of robberies in which a weapon was used increased from 36% in 1994 to 46% in 1998 and has since generally declined. For those robberies that involved a weapon, the proportion involving a firearm decreased from 36% in 1994 to 15% in 2003. The proportion of kidnapping/abduction where a weapon was used also fluctuated from 11% in 1995 to 24% in 1999. Since 1999, this proportion has declined to 16% in 2003.

With the exception of assault, a knife was the most common type of weapon used and was involved in 33% of attempted murders, 28% of murders and 19% of robberies. A firearm was involved in 20% of attempted murders, 13% of murders and 6% of robberies.

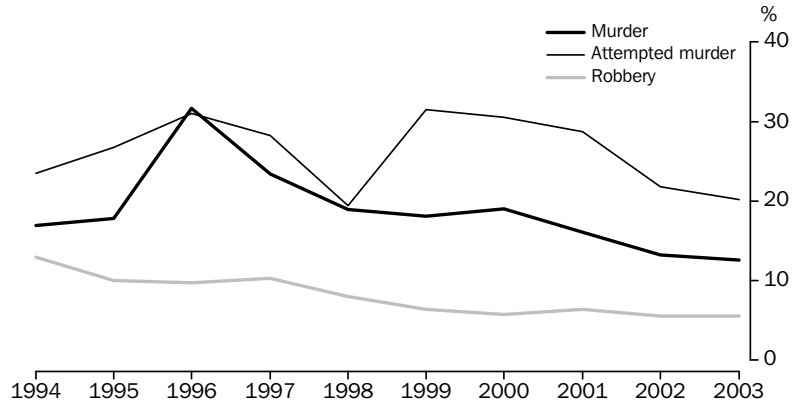
A firearm was used in 6% of robberies recorded in 2003, the equal lowest proportion since national reporting began in 1993. The proportion of murders involving a firearm in 2003 was also at its lowest on record at 13%. Firearm use in murders peaked at 32% in 1996, but has since declined steadily. For attempted murders in 2003, a firearm was used

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

### WEAPON USE *continued*

in 20% of offences, marginally above its low of 19% in 1998 and well below its high of 32% in 1999.

### VICTIMS(a), Firearm used in commission of offence



(a) Refers to individual persons.

### STATE/TERRITORY COMPARISONS

Overall the number of victims recorded by Australian police declined in most offence categories in 2003. The victimisation rates (per 100,000 population), which provide a meaningful basis for comparing differences between the states and territories, indicate:

- Unlawful entry with intent victimisation rates decreased in every state and territory between 2002 and 2003. The states and territories to record the largest decreases included the Northern Territory (26%) and Victoria (16%).
- Most states and territories recorded a decrease in victimisation rates for motor vehicle theft between 2002 and 2003. The largest decreases were recorded in Victoria (19%) and New South Wales (17%). The Australian Capital Territory recorded a substantial increase of 24%.
- The victimisation rate for robbery decreased in all but two states and territories between 2002 and 2003. The largest decreases were in South Australia (19%), Northern Territory (16%) and Victoria (11%). The only states to record increases were Queensland and Western Australia, where the robbery victimisation rates increased by 4% for both states.
- The victimisation rate for assault in 2003 decreased for all states and territories except Northern Territory and Tasmania. Northern Territory recorded an increase of 7% to 1,874 per 100,000 population and Tasmania recorded an increase of 2% to 785 per 100,000 population.
- The Australian Capital Territory recorded the largest decrease in sexual assault victimisation rate at 32%, followed by Western Australia which recorded a 23% decrease. In contrast, South Australia recorded the largest increase in the sexual assault victimisation rate in 2003 at 13%.





## VICTIMS(a), By offence category—2003

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
NUMBER									
Homicide and related offences									
Murder	102	71	65	19	26	4	11	4	302
Attempted murder	121	51	116	40	16	6	—	2	352
Manslaughter	11	5	5	1	9	—	7	1	39
Driving causing death	122	44	45	19	13	1	—	1	245
<i>Total homicide and related offences</i>	356	171	231	79	64	11	18	8	938
Assault	79 892	17 140	21 140	16 006	15 056	3 745	3 664	1 986	158 629
Sexual assault	6 796	2 565	5 069	1 852	1 268	257	303	127	18 237
Kidnapping/abduction	423	93	125	34	34	2	2	3	716
Robbery									
Armed robbery	3 318	1 404	966	530	776	72	29	67	7 162
Unarmed robbery	7 529	1 471	1 211	791	1 305	63	54	133	12 557
<i>Total robbery</i>	10 847	2 875	2 177	1 321	2 081	135	83	200	19 719
Blackmail/extortion	80	108	71	61	45	4	—	1	370
Unlawful entry with intent									
Involving the taking of property	98 791	45 848	47 571	18 379	38 064	5 156	2 601	4 620	261 030
Other	29 697	14 764	15 577	10 134	18 547	1 398	1 603	669	92 389
<i>Total unlawful entry with intent</i>	128 488	60 612	63 148	28 513	56 611	6 554	4 204	5 289	353 419
Motor vehicle theft	34 824	23 823	13 930	10 206	10 628	2 150	702	2 550	98 813
Other theft	194 006	136 417	113 997	73 759	91 138	12 064	6 717	10 870	638 968

## RATE PER 100,000 PERSONS

Homicide and related offences									
Murder	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.2	1.3	np	5.5	np	1.5
Attempted murder	1.8	1.0	3.1	2.6	0.8	np	—	np	1.8
Manslaughter	0.2	np	np	np	np	—	np	np	0.2
Driving causing death	1.8	0.9	1.2	1.2	0.7	np	—	np	1.2
<i>Total homicide and related offences</i>	5.3	3.5	6.1	5.2	3.3	2.3	9.1	np	4.7
Assault	1 194.8	348.6	556.8	1 047.9	771.2	785.0	1 847.2	615.1	798.0
Sexual assault	101.6	52.2	133.5	121.3	64.9	53.9	152.8	39.3	91.7
Kidnapping/abduction	6.3	1.9	3.3	2.2	1.7	np	np	np	3.6
Robbery									
Armed robbery	49.6	28.6	25.4	34.7	39.7	15.1	14.6	20.8	36.0
Unarmed robbery	112.6	29.9	31.9	51.8	66.8	13.2	27.2	41.2	63.2
<i>Total robbery</i>	162.2	58.5	57.3	86.5	106.6	28.3	41.8	61.9	99.2
Blackmail/extortion	1.2	2.2	1.9	4.0	2.3	np	—	np	1.9
Unlawful entry with intent									
Involving the taking of property	1 477.4	932.4	1 252.9	1 203.3	1 949.7	1 080.7	1 311.3	1 431.0	1 313.1
Other	444.1	300.2	410.3	663.5	950.0	293.0	808.2	207.2	464.8
<i>Total unlawful entry with intent</i>	1 921.6	1 232.6	1 663.2	1 866.7	2 899.7	1 373.7	2 119.5	1 638.2	1 777.9
Motor vehicle theft	520.8	484.5	366.9	668.2	544.4	450.6	353.9	789.8	497.1
Other theft	2 901.4	2 774.2	3 002.5	4 829.0	4 668.3	2 528.6	3 386.4	3 366.9	3 214.3

— 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—2003 compared with 2002(b)

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
% CHANGE IN NUMBER (c)									
Homicide and related offences									
Murder	4.1	6.0	10.2	-34.5	-35.0	np	-26.7	np	-4.7
Attempted murder	-17.7	-3.8	-9.4	2.6	-20.0	np	np	np	-12.0
Manslaughter	-15.4	np	np	np	—	—	np	np	-18.8
Driving causing death	52.5	-22.8	18.4	46.2	-43.5	np	—	np	14.5
<i>Total homicide and related offences</i>	5.3	-6.0	-4.9	-2.5	-28.1	—	-40.0	np	-4.2
Assault	-0.2	-6.6	1.4	-3.2	-1.5	2.8	6.8	-0.1	-0.9
Sexual assault	4.9	-4.6	5.7	14.0	-21.7	2.8	-8.5	-31.4	1.5
Kidnapping/abduction	-3.0	-12.3	66.7	9.7	-5.6	np	np	np	1.4
Robbery									
Armed robbery	-13.0	-11.3	9.0	1.7	-14.7	38.5	-21.6	86.1	-8.7
Unarmed robbery	-4.6	-9.1	4.4	-28.2	23.2	-25.0	-12.9	-24.0	-4.5
<i>Total robbery</i>	-7.3	-10.2	6.4	-18.6	5.7	-0.7	-16.2	-5.2	-6.1
Blackmail/extortion	-2.4	-12.9	24.6	—	45.2	np	np	np	3.9
Unlawful entry with intent									
Involving taking of property	-9.6	-14.5	-7.9	-15.6	-8.7	-11.8	-27.0	-12.5	-10.8
Other	-6.8	-15.9	-6.1	-10.2	-6.2	-10.7	-23.9	-20.4	-9.0
<i>Total unlawful entry with intent</i>	-9.0	-14.8	-7.5	-13.7	-7.9	-11.6	-25.8	-13.6	-10.4
Motor vehicle theft	-16.4	-17.5	-12.1	-9.0	1.3	-13.5	-13.1	24.0	-12.9
Other theft	-8.5	-4.3	-2.6	-6.9	-7.2	-10.9	-17.6	6.5	-6.1
% CHANGE IN RATE PER 100,000 PERSONS (d)									
Homicide and related offences									
Murder	3.3	4.7	7.7	-34.9	-35.9	np	-26.6	np	-5.9
Attempted murder	-18.3	-5.0	-11.4	2.0	-21.1	np	np	np	-13.1
Manslaughter	-16.1	np	np	np	—	—	np	np	-19.7
Driving causing death	51.3	-23.8	15.7	45.3	-44.3	np	—	np	13.1
<i>Total homicide and related offences</i>	4.5	-7.2	-7.1	-3.0	-29.1	-0.9	-39.9	np	-5.4
Assault	-1.0	-7.8	-0.9	-3.8	-2.9	1.8	7.0	-0.5	-2.1
Sexual assault	4.1	-5.8	3.3	13.3	-22.8	1.8	-8.3	-31.6	0.2
Kidnapping/abduction	-3.7	-13.3	62.9	9.1	-6.9	np	np	np	0.2
Robbery									
Armed robbery	-13.7	-12.4	6.6	1.2	-15.9	37.2	-21.5	85.3	-9.8
Unarmed robbery	-5.3	-10.2	2.0	-28.6	21.5	-25.7	-12.8	-24.3	-5.7
<i>Total robbery</i>	-8.1	-11.3	4.0	-19.1	4.2	-1.7	-16.0	-5.6	-7.2
Blackmail/extortion	-3.2	-14.0	21.8	-0.6	43.1	—	—	—	2.7
Unlawful entry with intent									
Involving taking of property	-10.3	-15.6	-10.0	-16.1	-10.0	-12.6	-26.9	-12.9	-11.9
Other	-7.5	-16.9	-8.3	-10.7	-7.6	-11.6	-23.7	-20.7	-10.1
<i>Total unlawful entry with intent</i>	-9.7	-15.9	-9.6	-14.2	-9.2	-12.4	-25.7	-13.9	-11.5
Motor vehicle theft	-17.1	-18.6	-14.1	-9.5	-0.1	-14.3	-13.0	23.5	-14.0
Other theft	-9.2	-5.5	-4.8	-7.4	-8.6	-11.7	-17.5	6.1	-7.3

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

(b) Data and ERP for 2002 have been revised (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 20 and 21).

(c) Percentage change figures are subject to rounding.

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

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

Age group (years)	Murder	Attempted murder	Driving causing death	Assault	Sexual assault	Kidnapping/ abduction	Robbery(b)	Blackmail/ extortion(b)
NUMBER								
<b>Males</b>								
0-9	10	11	2	2 161	1 200	50	60	4
10-14	2	3	2	5 369	621	47	806	1
15-19	17	15	23	12 848	457	40	3 293	31
20-24	15	42	11	12 976	173	40	2 177	21
25-34	52	56	23	22 879	267	36	2 076	47
35-44	41	52	18	15 259	198	18	1 144	47
45-54	24	19	13	8 679	105	10	824	32
55-64	19	11	7	3 660	23	2	393	24
65 years and over	10	8	7	1 431	6	1	206	4
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>90 688</b>	<b>3 255</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>11 429</b>	<b>229</b>
<b>Females</b>								
0-9	13	13	3	1 326	2 480	79	22	1
10-14	4	2	1	3 431	3 189	78	123	—
15-19	6	9	13	9 592	3 496	111	749	11
20-24	14	12	6	9 574	1 445	58	791	15
25-34	17	28	12	16 739	1 771	50	1 038	20
35-44	16	16	4	11 940	1 111	25	671	20
45-54	8	15	5	5 628	421	7	619	15
55-64	1	4	4	1 839	108	2	355	10
65 years and over	8	4	8	853	73	3	414	7
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>66 445</b>	<b>14 892</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>4 988</b>	<b>103</b>
<b>Persons</b>								
0-9	25	25	6	3 579	3 686	130	313	6
10-14	6	5	3	8 816	3 816	125	933	1
15-19	23	24	36	22 514	3 960	151	4 055	42
20-24	29	54	17	22 615	1 622	99	2 979	36
25-34	70	84	37	39 752	2 050	86	3 120	67
35-44	58	68	22	27 317	1 312	44	1 826	67
45-54	32	34	18	14 363	527	17	1 446	47
55-64	20	15	11	5 521	131	4	750	35
65 years and over	18	12	15	2 293	79	4	623	11
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>158 629</b>	<b>18 237</b>	<b>716</b>	<b>16 736</b>	<b>335</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

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

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

Age group (years)	Murder	Attempted murder	Driving causing death	Assault	Sexual assault	Kidnapping/ abduction	Robbery(b)	Blackmail/ extortion(b)
RATE PER 100,000 PERSONS								
<b>Males</b>								
0-9	0.7	0.8	np	162.0	89.9	3.7	4.5	np
10-14	np	np	np	760.1	87.9	6.7	114.1	np
15-19	2.4	2.1	3.3	1 825.6	64.9	5.7	467.9	4.4
20-24	2.1	6.0	1.6	1 852.8	24.7	5.7	310.9	3.0
25-34	3.6	3.9	1.6	1 594.5	18.6	2.5	144.7	3.3
35-44	2.8	3.5	1.2	1 026.5	13.3	1.2	77.0	3.2
45-54	1.8	1.4	1.0	644.1	7.8	0.7	61.2	2.4
55-64	1.9	1.1	np	357.9	2.2	np	38.4	2.3
65 years and over	0.9	np	np	126.2	np	np	18.2	np
Total(c)	2.0	2.4	1.1	918.8	33.0	2.6	115.8	2.3
<b>Females</b>								
0-9	1.0	1.0	np	104.7	195.8	6.2	1.7	np
10-14	np	np	np	510.7	474.7	11.6	18.3	—
15-19	np	np	1.9	1 425.6	519.6	16.5	111.3	1.6
20-24	2.1	1.8	np	1 415.5	213.6	8.6	117.0	2.2
25-34	1.2	1.9	0.8	1 159.4	122.7	3.5	71.9	1.4
35-44	1.1	1.1	np	794.4	73.9	1.7	44.6	1.3
45-54	np	1.1	np	413.1	30.9	np	45.4	1.1
55-64	np	np	np	183.8	10.8	np	35.5	1.0
65 years and over	np	np	np	60.4	5.2	np	29.3	np
Total(c)	0.9	1.1	0.6	663.9	148.8	4.5	49.8	1.0
<b>Persons</b>								
0-9	1.0	1.0	np	137.6	141.7	5.0	12.0	np
10-14	np	np	np	639.7	276.9	9.1	67.7	np
15-19	1.7	1.7	2.6	1 635.5	287.7	11.0	294.6	3.1
20-24	2.1	3.9	1.2	1 642.7	117.8	7.2	216.4	2.6
25-34	2.4	2.9	1.3	1 380.9	71.2	3.0	108.4	2.3
35-44	1.9	2.3	0.7	913.7	43.9	1.5	61.1	2.2
45-54	1.2	1.3	0.7	530.0	19.4	0.6	53.4	1.7
55-64	1.0	0.7	0.5	272.9	6.5	np	37.1	1.7
65 years and over	0.7	0.5	0.6	90.1	3.1	np	24.5	0.4
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>798.0</b>	<b>91.7</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>84.2</b>	<b>1.7</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 offence of manslaughter is not included due to small numbers, however data are available on request.

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

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

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

	Murder	Attempted murder	Assault	Sexual assault	Kidnapping/abduction	Blackmail/extortion
NUMBER						
<b>Males</b>						
Known to victim						
Family member	36	32	11 729	974	25	np
Non-family member	48	73	12 836	862	21	np
<i>Total known to victim(c)</i>	103	127	33 989	1 953	75	np
Unknown to victim	47	84	35 813	283	131	np
Not stated/inadequately described	51	24	20 886	1 019	54	np
<b>Total</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>90 688</b>	<b>3 255</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>229</b>
<b>Females</b>						
Known to victim						
Family member	48	41	22 173	4 279	39	np
Non-family member	8	28	16 752	3 654	75	np
<i>Total known to victim(c)</i>	59	72	43 752	8 574	128	np
Unknown to victim	14	26	10 174	2 356	199	np
Not stated/inadequately described	21	16	12 519	3 962	120	np
<b>Total</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>66 445</b>	<b>14 892</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>103</b>
<b>Persons(d)</b>						
Known to victim						
Family member	87	73	33 956	5 263	65	np
Non-family member	56	101	29 765	4 529	97	np
<i>Total known to victim(c)</i>	165	199	78 001	10 554	205	np
Unknown to victim	63	111	46 472	2 657	331	np
Not stated/inadequately described	74	42	34 156	5 026	180	np
<b>Total</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>158 629</b>	<b>18 237</b>	<b>716</b>	<b>335</b>
PROPORTION (%)						
<b>Males</b>						
Known to victim						
Family member	17.9	13.6	12.9	29.9	9.6	np
Non-family member	23.9	31.1	14.2	26.5	8.1	np
<i>Total known to victim(c)</i>	51.2	54.0	37.5	60.0	28.8	np
Unknown to victim	23.4	35.7	39.5	8.7	50.4	np
Not stated/inadequately described	25.4	10.2	23.0	31.3	20.8	np
<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	51.1	36.0	33.4	28.7	8.7	np
Non-family member	np	24.6	25.2	24.5	16.8	np
<i>Total known to victim(c)</i>	62.8	63.2	65.8	57.6	28.6	np
Unknown to victim	14.9	22.8	15.3	15.8	44.5	np
Not stated/inadequately described	22.3	14.0	18.8	26.6	26.8	np
<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(d)</b>						
Known to victim						
Family member	28.8	20.7	21.4	28.9	9.1	np
Non-family member	18.5	28.7	18.8	24.8	13.5	np
<i>Total known to victim(c)</i>	54.6	56.5	49.2	57.9	28.6	np
Unknown to victim	20.9	31.5	29.3	14.6	46.2	np
Not stated/inadequately described	24.5	11.9	21.5	27.6	25.1	np
<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>

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) Recording practices for this data item differ between jurisdictions (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 38).

(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.

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

	Murder	Attempted murder	Assault	Sexual assault	Kidnapping/ abduction	Robbery	Unlawful entry with intent	Motor vehicle theft	Other theft
NUMBER									
Residential									
Dwelling	165	162	60 939	11 803	180	1 256	207 723	1	77 472
Outbuilding/residential land	11	24	5 587	311	10	122	23 729	25 906	83 653
Total residential(b)	176	186	66 754	12 140	192	1 383	232 246	25 907	163 272
Community									
Transport	8	6	6 867	607	37	2 059	1 540	14 134	60 816
Street/footpath	52	87	34 433	1 213	312	8 218	1	35 800	99 582
Other community location	26	24	14 121	1 692	86	1 221	27 587	2 501	41 222
Total community(b)	89	119	56 905	3 631	437	11 554	29 938	52 534	203 095
Other									
Retail	8	12	14 710	533	35	4 606	42 306	10 812	171 249
Recreational	11	19	14 549	896	27	1 163	9 782	1 729	37 866
Other location	9	11	2 507	290	5	558	31 503	2 440	33 429
Total other(b)	28	42	32 132	1 762	69	6 389	85 744	15 674	244 963
Unspecified	9	5	2 838	704	18	393	5 491	4 698	27 638
<b>Total</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>158 629</b>	<b>18 237</b>	<b>716</b>	<b>19 719</b>	<b>353 419</b>	<b>98 813</b>	<b>638 968</b>

	PROPORTION (%)								
Residential									
Dwelling	54.6	46.0	38.4	64.7	25.1	6.4	58.8	np	12.1
Outbuilding/residential land	3.6	6.8	3.5	1.7	1.4	0.6	6.7	26.2	13.1
Total residential(b)	58.3	52.8	42.1	66.6	26.8	7.0	65.7	26.2	25.6
Community									
Transport	np	np	4.3	3.3	5.2	10.4	0.4	14.3	9.5
Street/footpath	17.2	24.7	21.7	6.7	43.6	41.7	np	36.2	15.6
Other community location	8.6	6.8	8.9	9.3	12.0	6.2	7.8	2.5	6.5
Total community(b)	29.5	33.8	35.9	19.9	61.0	58.6	8.5	53.2	31.8
Other									
Retail	np	3.4	9.3	2.9	4.9	23.4	12.0	10.9	26.8
Recreational	3.6	5.4	9.2	4.9	3.8	5.9	2.8	1.7	5.9
Other location	np	3.1	1.6	1.6	np	2.8	8.9	2.5	5.2
Total other(b)	9.3	11.9	20.3	9.7	9.6	32.4	24.3	15.9	38.3
Unspecified	np	np	1.8	3.9	2.5	2.0	1.6	4.8	4.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

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

(b) Includes locations which were not further defined.

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

	FINALISED				Total
	Investigation not finalised	No offender proceeded against	Offender proceeded against	Total finalised	
NUMBER					
Homicide and related offences					
Murder	110	25	167	192	302
Attempted murder	113	20	219	239	352
Manslaughter	12	3	24	27	39
Driving causing death	106	7	132	139	245
Total homicide and related offences	341	55	542	597	938
Assault	64 856	20 878	72 766	93 644	(b)158 629
Sexual assault	11 312	3 665	3 227	6 892	18 237
Kidnapping/abduction	446	112	158	270	716
Robbery					
Armed robbery	5 549	310	1 302	1 612	7 162
Unarmed robbery	10 076	767	1 711	2 478	12 557
Total robbery	15 625	1 077	3 013	4 090	19 719
Blackmail/extortion	219	52	99	151	370
Unlawful entry with intent					
Involving taking of property	241 771	3 975	15 251	19 226	(b)261 030
Other	83 552	2 156	6 632	8 788	(b)92 389
Total unlawful entry with intent	325 323	6 131	21 883	28 014	(b)353 419
Motor vehicle theft	87 723	3 238	7 833	11 071	(b)98 813
Other theft	545 764	13 973	79 106	93 079	(b)638 968
PROPORTION (%)					
Homicide and related offences					
Murder	36.4	8.3	55.3	63.6	100.0
Attempted murder	32.1	5.7	62.2	67.9	100.0
Manslaughter	30.8	np	61.5	69.2	100.0
Driving causing death	43.3	np	53.9	56.7	100.0
Total homicide and related offences	36.4	5.9	57.8	63.6	100.0
Assault	40.9	13.2	45.9	59.0	(b)100.0
Sexual assault	62.0	20.1	17.7	37.8	100.0
Kidnapping/abduction	62.3	15.6	22.1	37.7	100.0
Robbery					
Armed robbery	77.5	4.3	18.2	22.5	100.0
Unarmed robbery	80.2	6.1	13.6	19.7	100.0
Total robbery	79.2	5.5	15.3	20.7	100.0
Blackmail/extortion	59.2	14.1	26.8	40.8	100.0
Unlawful entry with intent					
Involving taking of property	92.6	1.5	5.8	7.4	(b)100.0
Other	90.4	2.3	7.2	9.5	(b)100.0
Total unlawful entry with intent	92.1	1.7	6.2	7.9	(b)100.0
Motor vehicle theft	88.8	3.3	7.9	11.2	(b)100.0
Other theft	85.4	2.2	12.4	14.6	(b)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.



# 7

## 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	38	71	657	9	22	1 108
Knife	86	115	5 568	121	61	3 759
Syringe	1	—	154	6	1	361
Other weapon	41	59	12 964	104	18	1 217
<i>Total weapon used(b)</i>	<i>175</i>	<i>266</i>	<i>20 203</i>	<i>247</i>	<i>117</i>	<i>7 162</i>
No weapon used(c)	127	86	138 426	17 990	599	12 557
<b>Total</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>158 629</b>	<b>18 237</b>	<b>716</b>	<b>19 719</b>

	PROPORTION (%)					
Weapon used						
Firearm	12.6	20.2	0.4	np	3.1	5.6
Knife	28.5	32.7	3.5	0.7	8.5	19.1
Syringe	np	—	0.1	np	np	1.8
Other weapon	13.6	16.8	8.2	0.6	2.5	6.2
<i>Total weapon used(b)</i>	<i>57.9</i>	<i>75.6</i>	<i>12.7</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>16.3</i>	<i>36.3</i>
No weapon used(c)	42.1	24.4	87.3	98.6	83.7	63.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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.

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

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002(a)	2003
MURDER (b)										
Weapon used										
Firearm	49	58	99	75	54	62	60	50	r42	38
Other weapon(c)	123	139	129	159	140	151	126	134	r109	128
Total weapon used(d)	182	213	243	242	203	221	190	186	r165	175
No weapon used(e)	106	113	69	79	82	122	125	125	r152	127
<b>Total</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>r317</b>	<b>302</b>
ATTEMPTED MURDER (b)										
Weapon used										
Firearm	79	80	104	90	75	113	120	132	r87	71
Other weapon(c)	174	143	158	187	249	172	205	239	r195	174
Total weapon used(d)	265	224	273	277	326	285	326	373	r301	266
No weapon used(e)	71	76	62	41	61	74	67	87	r99	86
<b>Total</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>r400</b>	<b>352</b>
ASSAULT (b)										
Weapon used										
Firearm	na	667	657	815	665	639	780	868	r687	657
Other weapon(c)	na	8 952	10 424	11 305	12 124	13 870	14 695	16 215	r18 619	18 686
Total weapon used(d)	na	10 020	11 642	12 650	13 375	15 109	15 917	17 585	r19 962	20 203
No weapon used(e)	na	91 690	102 514	111 850	117 528	119 162	122 791	134 698	r140 156	138 426
<b>Total</b>	<b>na</b>	<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>152 283</b>	<b>r160 118</b>	<b>158 629</b>
SEXUAL ASSAULT (b)										
Weapon used										
Firearm	16	22	20	33	25	30	28	37	r26	9
Other weapon(c)	150	211	251	256	281	243	244	277	r238	231
Total weapon used(d)	171	244	279	296	311	280	275	321	r267	247
No weapon used(e)	12 551	12 855	14 263	14 057	14 025	13 824	15 484	16 576	r17 710	17 990
<b>Total</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>16 897</b>	<b>r17 977</b>	<b>18 237</b>
KIDNAPPING/ABDUCTION (b)										
Weapon used										
Firearm	21	13	25	21	26	60	49	69	r35	22
Other weapon(c)	49	36	43	47	73	116	94	94	r89	80
Total weapon used(d)	74	51	70	69	100	180	145	164	r131	117
No weapon used(e)	472	408	410	493	605	586	548	603	r575	599
<b>Total</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>766</b>	<b>693</b>	<b>767</b>	<b>r706</b>	<b>716</b>
ROBBERY (f)										
Weapon used										
Firearm	1 810	1 460	1 585	2 185	1 910	1 438	1 325	1 704	r1 178	1 108
Other weapon(c)	2 768	3 145	4 029	6 019	7 926	7 180	7 550	8 422	r5 693	5 337
Total weapon used(d)	5 045	5 258	6 256	9 054	10 850	9 452	9 483	11 233	r7 840	7 162
No weapon used(e)	8 922	9 306	10 116	12 251	12 951	13 154	13 853	15 358	r13 149	12 557
<b>Total</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>26 591</b>	<b>r20 989</b>	<b>19 719</b>

na not available

r revised

(a) Data for 2002 have been revised (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 20).

(b) Refers to individual persons.

(c) Includes knife or syringe.

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

(e) Includes offences where weapon use was unknown or not stated.

(f) Refers to individual persons or organisations.

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

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002(a)	2003
MURDER (b)										
Weapon used										
Firearm	17.0	17.8	31.7	23.4	18.9	18.1	19.0	16.1	r13.2	12.6
Other weapon(c)	42.7	42.6	41.3	49.5	49.1	44.0	40.0	43.1	r34.4	42.4
Total weapon used(d)	63.2	65.3	77.9	75.4	71.2	64.4	60.3	59.8	r52.1	57.9
No weapon used(e)	36.8	34.7	22.1	24.6	28.8	35.6	39.7	40.2	r47.9	42.1
<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>	<b>100.0</b>

ATTEMPTED MURDER (b)										
Weapon used										
Firearm	23.5	26.7	31.0	28.3	19.4	31.5	30.5	28.7	r21.8	20.2
Other weapon(c)	51.8	47.7	47.2	58.8	64.3	47.9	52.2	52.0	r48.8	49.5
Total weapon used(d)	78.9	74.7	81.5	87.1	84.2	79.4	83.0	81.1	r75.3	75.6
No weapon used(e)	21.1	25.3	18.5	12.9	15.8	20.6	17.0	18.9	r24.8	24.4
<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>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

ASSAULT (b)										
Weapon used										
Firearm	na	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	r0.4	0.4
Other weapon(c)	na	8.8	9.1	9.1	9.3	10.3	10.6	10.6	r11.7	11.8
Total weapon used(d)	na	9.9	10.2	10.2	10.2	11.3	11.5	11.5	r12.5	12.7
No weapon used(e)	na	90.1	89.8	89.8	89.8	88.7	88.5	88.5	r87.5	87.3
<b>Total</b>	na	<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>

SEXUAL ASSAULT (b)										
Weapon used										
Firearm	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	r0.1	np
Other weapon(c)	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.6	r1.3	1.3
Total weapon used(d)	1.3	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.0	1.7	1.9	r1.5	1.4
No weapon used(e)	98.7	98.1	98.1	97.9	97.8	98.0	98.3	98.1	r98.5	98.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

KIDNAPPING/ABDUCTION (b)										
Weapon used										
Firearm	3.8	2.8	5.2	3.7	3.7	7.8	7.1	9.0	r5.0	3.1
Other weapon(c)	9.0	7.8	9.0	8.4	10.4	15.1	13.6	12.3	r12.6	11.1
Total weapon used(d)	13.6	11.1	14.6	12.3	14.2	23.5	20.9	21.4	r18.6	16.3
No weapon used(e)	86.4	88.9	85.4	87.7	85.8	76.5	79.1	78.6	r81.4	83.7
<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>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

ROBBERY (f)										
Weapon used										
Firearm	13.0	10.0	9.7	10.3	8.0	6.4	5.7	6.4	r5.6	5.6
Other weapon(c)	19.8	21.6	24.6	28.3	33.3	31.8	32.4	31.7	r27.2	27.1
Total weapon used(d)	36.1	36.1	38.2	42.5	45.6	41.8	40.6	42.2	r37.4	36.3
No weapon used(e)	63.9	63.9	61.8	57.5	54.4	58.2	59.4	57.8	r62.6	63.7
<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>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

na not available (c) Includes knife or syringe.  
 np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated (d) Includes offences where weapon was used but was not further defined.  
 r revised (e) Includes offences where weapon use was unknown or not stated.  
 (a) Data for 2002 have been revised (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 20). (f) Refers to individual persons or organisations.  
 (b) Refers to individual persons.

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002(b)	2003
NUMBER										
Homicide and related offences										
Murder	288	326	312	321	285	343	315	311	r317	302
Attempted murder	336	300	335	318	387	359	393	460	r400	352
Manslaughter	32	30	38	39	47	43	48	35	r48	39
Driving causing death(c)	197	320	342	na	276	225	264	258	r214	245
<i>Total homicide and related offences</i>	853	976	1 027	na	995	970	1 020	1 064	r979	938
Assault	na	101 710	114 156	124 500	130 903	134 271	138 708	152 283	r160 118	158 629
Sexual assault	12 722	13 099	14 542	14 353	14 336	14 104	15 759	16 897	r17 977	18 237
Kidnapping/abduction	546	459	480	562	705	766	693	767	r706	716
Robbery										
Armed robbery	5 045	5 258	6 256	9 054	10 850	9 452	9 483	11 233	r7 840	7 162
Unarmed robbery	8 922	9 306	10 116	12 251	12 951	13 154	13 853	15 358	r13 149	12 557
<i>Total robbery</i>	13 967	14 564	16 372	21 305	23 801	22 606	23 336	26 591	r20 989	19 719
Blackmail/extortion	156	157	268	360	272	255	257	355	r356	370
Unlawful entry with intent										
Involving taking of property(d)	na	303 227	313 902	332 525	339 512	322 983	na	325 220	r292 748	261 030
Other(d)	na	81 935	88 177	89 044	94 864	92 752	na	110 534	r101 575	92 389
<i>Total unlawful entry with intent</i>	379 505	385 162	402 079	421 569	434 376	415 735	436 968	435 754	r394 323	353 419
Motor vehicle theft(e)(f)	119 469	127 094	122 914	130 138	131 587	129 552	138 912	139 894	r113 460	98 813
Other theft	na	490 518	521 762	530 881	563 482	612 559	681 268	700 137	r680 799	638 968

## RATE PER 100,000 PERSONS

Homicide and related offences										
Murder	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.6	r1.6	1.5
Attempted murder	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.7	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.4	r2.0	1.8
Manslaughter	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Driving causing death(c)	1.1	1.8	1.9	na	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.3	r1.1	1.2
<i>Total homicide and related offences</i>	4.8	5.4	5.6	na	5.3	5.1	5.3	5.5	r5.0	4.7
Assault	na	562.9	623.5	672.2	699.0	709.2	724.2	784.5	r815.3	798.0
Sexual assault	71.3	72.5	79.4	77.5	76.6	74.5	82.3	87.1	r91.5	91.7
Kidnapping/abduction	3.1	2.5	2.6	3.0	3.8	4.0	3.6	4.0	r3.6	3.6
Robbery										
Armed robbery	28.3	29.1	34.2	48.9	57.9	49.9	49.5	57.9	r39.9	36.0
Unarmed robbery	50.0	51.5	55.3	66.1	69.2	69.5	72.3	79.1	r67.0	63.2
<i>Total robbery</i>	78.2	80.6	89.4	115.0	127.1	119.4	121.8	137.0	r106.9	99.2
Blackmail/extortion	0.9	0.9	1.5	1.9	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.8	r1.8	1.9
Unlawful entry with intent										
Involving taking of property(d)	na	1 678.2	1 714.6	1 795.4	1 812.9	1 705.8	na	1 675.5	r1 490.7	1 313.1
Other(d)	na	453.5	481.6	480.8	506.6	489.9	na	569.5	r517.2	464.8
<i>Total unlawful entry with intent</i>	2 125.9	2 131.7	2 196.2	2 276.2	2 319.5	2 195.7	2 281.4	2 244.9	r2 007.9	1 777.9
Motor vehicle theft(e)(f)	669.2	703.4	671.4	702.7	702.7	684.2	725.2	720.7	r577.8	497.1
Other theft	na	2 714.7	2 850.0	2 866.4	3 008.9	3 235.2	3 556.8	3 607.0	r3 466.7	3 214.3

na not available

r revised

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

(b) Data and ERP for 2002 have been revised (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 20 and 21).

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

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

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

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

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002(b)	2003
NUMBER										
Homicide and related offences										
Murder	107	105	99	110	96	123	101	103	98	102
Attempted murder	62	55	83	100	121	133	148	204	147	121
Manslaughter	10	6	16	11	25	12	10	8	13	11
Driving causing death(c)	114	183	232	na	116	78	100	94	80	122
<i>Total homicide and related offences</i>	293	349	430	na	358	346	359	409	338	356
Assault	na	37 862	47 829	55 998	59 221	63 811	68 714	75 460	80 028	79 892
Sexual assault	4 608	4 156	5 036	4 663	4 504	4 425	5 975	6 268	6 480	6 796
Kidnapping/abduction	226	173	214	271	377	450	382	472	436	423
Robbery										
Armed robbery	2 218	2 412	3 019	4 978	5 721	4 619	4 688	5 615	3 815	3 318
Unarmed robbery	5 130	5 232	5 806	7 592	7 605	7 935	8 637	9 620	7 889	7 529
<i>Total robbery</i>	7 348	7 644	8 825	12 570	13 326	12 554	13 325	15 235	11 704	10 847
Blackmail/extortion	9	18	41	56	60	62	60	68	82	80
Unlawful entry with intent										
Involving taking of property	na	109 845	125 306	137 437	142 217	121 707	126 942	125 986	109 309	98 791
Other	na	23 383	26 511	27 711	29 648	29 291	33 668	36 056	31 861	29 697
<i>Total unlawful entry with intent</i>	120 008	133 228	151 817	165 148	171 865	150 998	160 610	162 042	141 170	128 488
Motor vehicle theft	45 477	46 591	48 842	54 711	52 833	47 355	51 249	52 279	41 665	34 824
Other theft	na	139 431	157 738	165 201	175 914	200 090	232 295	229 573	211 908	194 006

## RATE PER 100,000 PERSONS

Homicide and related offences										
Murder	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.9	1.6	1.6	r1.5	1.5
Attempted murder	1.0	0.9	1.3	1.6	1.9	2.1	2.3	3.1	r2.2	1.8
Manslaughter	0.2	np	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	np	r0.2	0.2
Driving causing death(c)	1.9	3.0	3.7	na	1.8	1.2	1.5	1.4	r1.2	1.8
<i>Total homicide and related offences</i>	4.8	5.7	6.9	na	5.7	5.4	5.6	6.2	r5.1	5.3
Assault	na	618.0	770.8	892.7	935.0	997.6	1 063.3	1 147.6	r1 206.3	1 194.8
Sexual assault	76.0	67.8	81.2	74.3	71.1	69.2	92.5	95.3	r97.7	101.6
Kidnapping/abduction	3.7	2.8	3.4	4.3	6.0	7.0	5.9	7.2	r6.6	6.3
Robbery										
Armed robbery	36.6	39.4	48.7	79.4	90.3	72.2	72.5	85.4	r57.5	49.6
Unarmed robbery	84.7	85.4	93.6	121.0	120.1	124.0	133.6	146.3	r118.9	112.6
<i>Total robbery</i>	121.3	124.8	142.2	200.4	210.4	196.3	206.2	231.7	r176.4	162.2
Blackmail/extortion	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	r1.2	1.2
Unlawful entry with intent										
Involving taking of property	na	1 792.8	2 019.5	2 191.0	2 245.5	1 902.7	1 964.3	1 916.1	r1 647.7	1 477.4
Other	na	381.6	427.3	441.8	468.1	457.9	521.0	548.4	r480.3	444.1
<i>Total unlawful entry with intent</i>	1 980.3	2 174.4	2 446.8	2 632.8	2 713.6	2 360.6	2 485.3	2 464.4	r2 127.9	1 921.6
Motor vehicle theft	750.4	760.4	787.2	872.2	834.2	740.3	793.0	795.1	r628.0	520.8
Other theft	na	2 275.7	2 542.2	2 633.6	2 777.5	3 128.0	3 594.5	3 491.5	r3 194.2	2 901.4

na not available

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

r revised

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

(b) ERP for 2002 has been revised (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 21).

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

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002(b)	2003
NUMBER										
Homicide and related offences										
Murder	56	62	52	63	47	62	55	65	r67	71
Attempted murder	58	46	34	44	54	57	51	46	r53	51
Manslaughter	5	5	3	2	1	6	12	2	r5	5
Driving causing death	16	22	22	25	48	45	54	76	r57	44
<i>Total homicide and related offences</i>	135	135	111	134	150	170	172	189	r182	171
Assault	na	15 807	16 405	17 088	17 843	17 121	14 334	16 727	r18 356	17 140
Sexual assault	2 833	2 799	2 798	2 953	2 988	2 800	2 504	2 610	r2 689	2 565
Kidnapping/abduction	97	95	95	94	116	124	113	117	r106	93
Robbery										
Armed robbery	773	757	848	1 196	1 556	1 884	1 796	2 608	r1 583	1 404
Unarmed robbery	848	948	1 067	1 293	1 439	1 524	1 559	1 933	r1 618	1 471
<i>Total robbery</i>	1 621	1 705	1 915	2 489	2 995	3 408	3 355	4 541	r3 201	2 875
Blackmail/extortion	73	56	81	127	95	77	74	113	r124	108
Unlawful entry with intent										
Involving taking of property	na	56 165	54 936	57 383	54 884	60 477	62 699	62 905	r53 628	45 848
Other	na	14 758	15 816	16 765	15 762	15 827	16 201	18 212	r17 546	14 764
<i>Total unlawful entry with intent</i>	71 613	70 923	70 752	74 148	70 646	76 304	78 900	81 117	r71 174	60 612
Motor vehicle theft	27 410	29 259	28 764	30 453	29 581	31 877	36 490	39 355	r28 889	23 823
Other theft	na	111 689	119 572	119 867	125 863	135 383	147 679	151 048	r142 572	136 417
RATE PER 100,000 PERSONS										
Homicide and related offences										
Murder	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.4	r1.4	1.4
Attempted murder	1.3	1.0	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	r1.1	1.0
Manslaughter	np	np	np	np	np	np	0.3	np	np	np
Driving causing death	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.6	r1.2	0.9
<i>Total homicide and related offences</i>	3.0	3.0	2.4	2.9	3.2	3.6	3.6	3.9	r3.8	3.5
Assault	na	349.9	359.7	371.1	383.3	363.7	300.7	348.1	r377.9	348.6
Sexual assault	63.1	62.0	61.4	64.1	64.2	59.5	52.5	54.3	r55.4	52.2
Kidnapping/abduction	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.4	r2.2	1.9
Robbery										
Armed robbery	17.2	16.8	18.6	26.0	33.4	40.0	37.7	54.3	r32.6	28.6
Unarmed robbery	18.9	21.0	23.4	28.1	30.9	32.4	32.7	40.2	r33.3	29.9
<i>Total robbery</i>	36.1	37.7	42.0	54.1	64.3	72.4	70.4	94.5	r65.9	58.5
Blackmail/extortion	1.6	1.2	1.8	2.8	2.0	1.6	1.6	2.4	r2.6	2.2
Unlawful entry with intent										
Involving taking of property	na	1 243.3	1 204.7	1 246.0	1 179.0	1 284.7	1 315.3	1 309.2	r1 104.1	932.4
Other	na	326.7	346.8	364.0	338.6	336.2	339.9	379.0	r361.2	300.2
<i>Total unlawful entry with intent</i>	1 595.8	1 570.0	1 551.5	1 610.1	1 517.7	1 620.9	1 655.2	1 688.3	r1 465.3	1 232.6
Motor vehicle theft	610.8	647.7	630.8	661.3	635.5	677.1	765.5	819.1	r594.8	484.5
Other theft	na	2 472.4	2 622.1	2 602.9	2 703.9	2 875.8	3 098.1	3 143.7	r2 935.3	2 774.2
na	not available				(a) The definition of a victim varies according to the category of the offence (see Glossary).					
np	not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated				(b) Data and ERP for 2002 have been revised (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 20 and 21).					
r	revised									

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002(b)	2003
NUMBER										
Homicide and related offences										
Murder	42	63	65	75	64	64	78	66	r59	65
Attempted murder	140	120	135	111	150	112	123	156	r128	116
Manslaughter	6	9	9	11	10	14	7	14	18	5
Driving causing death	17	46	31	51	43	43	40	41	r38	45
<i>Total homicide and related offences</i>	205	238	240	248	267	233	248	277	r243	231
Assault										
Sexual assault	2 009	2 504	3 034	3 332	3 485	3 550	3 752	4 086	r4 797	5 069
Kidnapping/abduction	86	74	71	108	98	93	95	76	75	125
Robbery										
Armed robbery	863	892	909	1 251	1 285	1 257	1 198	1 168	r886	966
Unarmed robbery	1 072	1 091	1 218	1 188	1 246	1 213	1 159	1 382	r1 160	1 211
<i>Total robbery</i>	1 935	1 983	2 127	2 439	2 531	2 470	2 357	2 550	r2 046	2 177
Blackmail/extortion										
	34	54	93	85	78	70	63	89	r57	71
Unlawful entry with intent										
Involving taking of property	na	51 697	52 863	56 952	56 907	56 361	58 750	55 590	r51 659	47 571
Other	na	15 847	17 984	17 487	17 685	17 828	18 533	18 133	r16 595	15 577
<i>Total unlawful entry with intent</i>	73 399	67 544	70 847	74 439	74 592	74 189	77 283	73 723	r68 254	63 148
Motor vehicle theft										
Other theft	16 528	18 416	17 274	17 058	15 693	18 249	18 623	17 468	r15 854	13 930
	na	84 954	92 025	93 390	97 384	105 169	112 319	116 820	r116 989	113 997

## RATE PER 100,000 PERSONS

Homicide and related offences										
Murder	1.3	1.9	1.9	2.2	1.9	1.8	2.2	1.8	r1.6	1.7
Attempted murder	4.4	3.7	4.0	3.3	4.3	3.2	3.4	4.3	r3.5	3.1
Manslaughter	np	np	np	0.3	0.3	0.4	np	0.4	r0.5	np
Driving causing death	0.5	1.4	0.9	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	r1.0	1.2
<i>Total homicide and related offences</i>	6.4	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.7	6.6	7.0	7.6	r6.6	6.1
Assault										
Sexual assault	63.0	76.7	90.9	98.1	100.9	101.2	105.2	112.6	r129.3	133.5
Kidnapping/abduction	2.7	2.3	2.1	3.2	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.1	r2.0	3.3
Robbery										
Armed robbery	27.1	27.3	27.2	36.8	37.2	35.8	33.6	32.2	r23.9	25.4
Unarmed robbery	33.6	33.4	36.5	35.0	36.1	34.6	32.5	38.1	r31.3	31.9
<i>Total robbery</i>	60.7	60.7	63.7	71.8	73.3	70.4	66.1	70.3	r55.1	57.3
Blackmail/extortion										
	1.1	1.7	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.0	1.8	2.5	r1.5	1.9
Unlawful entry with intent										
Involving taking of property	na	1 583.3	1 583.3	1 676.5	1 647.8	1 607.2	1 647.1	1 531.8	r1 392.1	1 252.9
Other	na	485.3	538.7	514.8	512.1	508.4	519.6	499.7	r447.2	410.3
<i>Total unlawful entry with intent</i>	2 303.0	2 068.7	2 122.0	2 191.3	2 159.9	2 115.5	2 166.7	2 031.5	r1 839.3	1 663.2
Motor vehicle theft										
Other theft	518.6	564.0	517.4	502.1	454.4	520.4	522.1	481.4	r427.2	366.9
	na	2 601.9	2 756.3	2 749.1	2 819.9	2 998.9	3 149.0	3 219.1	r3 152.5	3 002.5

na not available

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

r revised

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

(b) Data and ERP for 2002 have been revised (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 20 and 21).

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002(b)	2003
NUMBER										
Homicide and related offences										
Murder	26	22	21	23	25	39	23	29	29	19
Attempted murder	36	40	28	33	25	39	44	24	39	40
Manslaughter	—	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	—	1
Driving causing death	15	17	25	15	22	18	37	19	13	19
<i>Total homicide and related offences</i>	77	80	77	74	73	97	105	73	81	79
Assault	na	13 457	13 264	13 728	14 885	13 861	15 423	16 288	16 540	16 006
Sexual assault	1 481	1 358	1 358	1 218	1 310	1 320	1 464	1 578	1 625	1 852
Kidnapping/abduction	69	78	36	37	32	38	43	36	31	34
Robbery										
Armed robbery	467	366	340	374	639	528	585	622	521	530
Unarmed robbery	1 048	1 096	994	849	1 029	946	1 083	1 059	1 102	791
<i>Total robbery</i>	1 515	1 462	1 334	1 223	1 668	1 474	1 668	1 681	1 623	1 321
Blackmail/extortion	16	14	14	22	13	24	25	55	61	61
Unlawful entry with intent										
Involving taking of property(c)	na	25 104	24 152	22 737	26 781	27 858	na	22 373	21 773	18 379
Other	na	5 561	5 829	5 128	5 963	6 116	na	12 675	11 281	10 134
<i>Total unlawful entry with intent(c)</i>	35 822	30 665	29 981	27 865	32 744	33 974	36 302	35 048	33 054	28 513
Motor vehicle theft	9 350	9 974	8 449	8 060	10 981	11 981	13 464	12 663	11 214	10 206
Other theft	na	50 878	49 166	47 136	54 636	62 115	68 767	79 135	79 185	73 759
RATE PER 100,000 PERSONS										
Homicide and related offences										
Murder	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.7	2.6	1.5	1.9	r1.9	1.2
Attempted murder	2.5	2.7	1.9	2.2	1.7	2.6	2.9	1.6	r2.6	2.6
Manslaughter	—	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	—	np
Driving causing death	1.0	1.2	1.7	1.0	1.5	1.2	2.5	1.3	r0.9	1.2
<i>Total homicide and related offences</i>	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.0	4.9	6.5	7.0	4.8	r5.3	5.2
Assault	na	915.8	899.7	927.8	1 001.4	928.8	1 030.0	1 077.4	r1 089.1	1 047.9
Sexual assault	101.0	92.4	92.1	82.3	88.1	88.4	97.8	104.4	r107.0	121.3
Kidnapping/abduction	4.7	5.3	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.5	2.9	2.4	r2.0	2.2
Robbery										
Armed robbery	31.9	24.9	23.1	25.3	43.0	35.4	39.1	41.1	r34.3	34.7
Unarmed robbery	71.5	74.6	67.4	57.4	69.2	63.4	72.3	70.1	r72.6	51.8
<i>Total robbery</i>	103.3	99.5	90.5	82.7	112.2	98.8	111.4	111.2	r106.9	86.5
Blackmail/extortion	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.5	0.9	1.6	1.7	3.6	r4.0	4.0
Unlawful entry with intent										
Involving taking of property(c)	na	1 708.4	1 638.3	1 536.6	1 801.7	1 866.6	na	1 480.0	r1 433.7	1 203.3
Other	na	378.4	395.4	346.6	401.2	409.8	na	838.4	r742.8	663.5
<i>Total unlawful entry with intent(c)</i>	2 443.3	2 086.9	2 033.6	1 883.2	2 202.9	2 276.5	2 424.3	2 318.4	r2 176.5	1 866.7
Motor vehicle theft	637.7	678.8	573.1	544.7	738.8	802.8	899.2	837.7	r738.4	668.2
Other theft	na	3 462.4	3 335.0	3 185.6	3 675.7	4 162.1	4 592.4	5 234.7	r5 214.0	4 829.0

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

na not available

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

r revised

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

(b) ERP for 2002 has been revised (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 20 and 21).

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



	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002(b)	2003
NUMBER										
Homicide and related offences										
Murder	39	44	20	30	31	41	32	21	40	26
Attempted murder	28	20	23	23	25	8	15	17	20	16
Manslaughter	11	7	2	9	6	6	14	6	6	9
Driving causing death	32	44	30	37	43	36	31	27	23	13
<i>Total homicide and related offences</i>	110	115	75	99	105	91	92	71	89	64
Assault	na	10 990	12 345	13 797	14 224	14 231	14 134	15 181	15 282	15 056
Sexual assault	1 372	1 781	1 757	1 610	1 512	1 553	1 533	1 685	1 620	1 268
Kidnapping/abduction	41	34	55	38	68	49	44	48	36	34
Robbery										
Armed robbery	584	671	968	1 073	1 395	931	995	1 005	910	776
Unarmed robbery	634	732	746	1 057	1 325	1 183	1 092	1 060	1 059	1 305
<i>Total robbery</i>	1 218	1 403	1 714	2 130	2 720	2 114	2 087	2 065	1 969	2 081
Blackmail/extortion	21	8	35	62	23	18	30	27	31	45
Unlawful entry with intent										
Involving taking of property	na	43 943	39 691	40 331	39 936	37 428	42 033	41 822	41 693	38 064
Other	na	17 084	16 410	16 244	19 611	18 365	18 824	20 267	19 781	18 547
<i>Total unlawful entry with intent</i>	55 911	61 027	56 101	56 575	59 547	55 793	60 857	62 089	61 474	56 611
Motor vehicle theft(c)	16 625	17 869	14 016	14 827	16 115	12 752	11 911	11 344	10 487	10 628
Other theft	na	75 096	73 898	75 947	78 421	78 874	88 294	92 144	98 252	91 138

## RATE PER 100,000 PERSONS

Homicide and related offences										
Murder	2.3	2.5	1.1	1.7	1.7	2.2	1.7	1.1	r2.1	1.3
Attempted murder	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	np	0.8	0.9	r1.0	0.8
Manslaughter	0.6	np	np	np	np	np	0.7	np	np	np
Driving causing death	1.9	2.5	1.7	2.1	2.4	1.9	1.6	1.4	r1.2	0.7
<i>Total homicide and related offences</i>	6.5	6.6	4.2	5.5	5.7	4.9	4.9	3.7	r4.6	3.3
Assault	na	633.9	699.3	767.4	777.6	766.1	750.3	798.5	r794.1	771.2
Sexual assault	80.6	102.7	99.5	89.6	82.7	83.6	81.4	88.6	r84.2	65.0
Kidnapping/abduction	2.4	2.0	3.1	2.1	3.7	2.6	2.3	2.5	r1.9	1.7
Robbery										
Armed robbery	34.3	38.7	54.8	59.7	76.3	50.1	52.8	52.9	r47.3	39.8
Unarmed robbery	37.2	42.2	42.3	58.8	72.4	63.7	58.0	55.8	r55.0	66.8
<i>Total robbery</i>	71.5	80.9	97.1	118.5	148.7	113.8	110.8	108.6	r102.3	106.6
Blackmail/extortion	1.2	0.5	2.0	3.4	1.3	1.0	1.6	1.4	r1.6	2.3
Unlawful entry with intent										
Involving taking of property	na	2 534.5	2 248.5	2 243.3	2 183.3	2 014.9	2 231.4	2 199.8	r2 166.4	1 949.7
Other	na	985.4	929.6	903.5	1 072.1	988.6	999.3	1 066.0	r1 027.8	950.0
<i>Total unlawful entry with intent</i>	3 283.1	3 519.9	3 178.1	3 146.8	3 255.5	3 003.5	3 230.8	3 265.8	r3 194.2	2 899.7
Motor vehicle theft(c)	976.2	1 030.6	794.0	824.7	881.0	686.5	632.3	596.7	r544.9	544.4
Other theft	na	4 331.3	4 186.2	4 224.3	4 287.3	4 246.0	4 687.3	4 846.7	r5 105.2	4 668.3

na not available

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

r revised

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

(b) ERP for 2002 has been revised (see Explanatory Notes paragraph 21).

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

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002(b)	2003
NUMBER										
Homicide and related offences										
Murder	5	6	37	7	6	5	8	8	7	4
Attempted murder	6	10	23	1	7	3	7	12	3	6
Manslaughter	—	1	2	1	3	2	1	2	—	—
Driving causing death	—	3	1	1	1	—	1	—	1	1
<i>Total homicide and related offences</i>	11	20	63	10	17	10	17	22	11	11
Assault	na	2 039	2 220	1 981	2 231	2 569	2 718	3 487	r3 644	3 745
Sexual assault	140	162	162	198	216	198	194	206	r250	257
Kidnapping/abduction	17	1	7	4	10	3	10	11	8	2
Robbery										
Armed robbery	62	62	48	45	85	76	78	83	r52	72
Unarmed robbery	85	64	95	104	102	112	93	108	r84	63
<i>Total robbery</i>	147	126	143	149	187	188	171	191	136	135
Blackmail/extortion	1	2	1	2	—	2	2	1	—	4
Unlawful entry with intent										
Involving taking of property	na	9 072	10 048	11 072	10 951	9 592	7 828	7 340	r5 844	5 156
Other	na	2 296	2 764	3 123	3 364	2 696	2 196	1 917	r1 566	1 398
<i>Total unlawful entry with intent</i>	13 243	11 368	12 812	14 195	14 315	12 288	10 024	9 257	r7 410	6 554
Motor vehicle theft	1 706	2 251	2 893	2 455	2 991	3 078	3 367	3 463	r2 486	2 150
Other theft	na	11 063	11 521	12 909	13 872	13 259	12 939	13 354	r13 537	12 064

## RATE PER 100,000 PERSONS

Homicide and related offences										
Murder	np	np	7.8	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
Attempted murder	np	2.1	4.8	np	np	np	np	2.5	np	np
Manslaughter	—	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
Driving causing death	—	np	np	np	np	—	np	—	np	np
<i>Total homicide and related offences</i>	2.3	4.2	13.3	2.1	3.6	2.1	3.6	4.7	r2.3	2.3
Assault	na	430.5	467.9	418.4	473.0	545.7	577.9	739.1	r771.0	785.0
Sexual assault	29.6	34.2	34.1	41.8	45.8	42.1	41.2	43.7	r52.9	53.9
Kidnapping/abduction	3.6	np	1.5	0.8	2.1	0.6	2.1	2.3	r1.7	np
Robbery										
Armed robbery	13.1	13.1	10.1	9.5	18.0	16.1	16.6	17.6	r11.0	15.1
Unarmed robbery	18.0	13.5	20.0	22.0	21.6	23.8	19.8	22.9	r17.8	13.2
<i>Total robbery</i>	31.1	26.6	30.1	31.5	39.6	39.9	36.4	40.5	r28.8	28.3
Blackmail/extortion	np	np	np	np	—	np	np	np	—	0.8
Unlawful entry with intent										
Involving taking of property	na	1 915.2	2 117.9	2 338.4	2 321.6	2 037.4	1 664.5	1 555.8	r1 236.5	1 080.7
Other	na	484.7	582.6	659.6	713.2	572.6	466.9	406.3	r331.4	293.0
<i>Total unlawful entry with intent</i>	2 800.1	2 400.0	2 700.4	2 998.0	3 034.8	2 610.0	2 131.4	1 962.1	r1 567.9	1 373.7
Motor vehicle theft	360.7	475.2	609.8	518.5	634.1	653.8	715.9	734.0	r526.0	450.6
Other theft	na	2 335.6	2 428.3	2 726.4	2 940.9	2 816.3	2 751.2	2 830.5	r2 864.3	2 528.6

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

na not available

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r revised

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

(b) Data and ERP for 2002 have been revised (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 20 and 21).

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002(b)	2003
NUMBER										
Homicide and related offences										
Murder	10	23	17	9	15	7	16	18	15	11
Attempted murder	4	5	7	4	4	5	5	1	r9	—
Manslaughter	—	1	2	2	1	2	3	2	r6	7
Driving causing death	3	5	1	2	3	4	—	—	—	—
<i>Total homicide and related offences</i>	17	34	27	17	23	18	24	21	r30	18
Assault	na	2 472	2 630	2 573	2 503	2 567	2 936	2 948	r3 431	3 664
Sexual assault	180	264	281	269	235	164	221	285	r331	303
Kidnapping/abduction	9	3	—	1	1	—	1	4	4	2
Robbery										
Armed robbery	14	20	26	24	34	39	29	34	r37	29
Unarmed robbery	39	61	82	51	48	46	38	39	r62	54
<i>Total robbery</i>	53	81	108	75	82	85	67	73	r99	83
Blackmail/ extortion	1	4	2	3	3	—	1	—	1	—
Unlawful entry with intent										
Involving taking of property	na	3 805	3 678	3 453	3 756	3 184	3 429	4 150	r3 562	2 601
Other	na	1 729	1 586	1 354	1 319	1 687	1 935	2 397	r2 105	1 603
<i>Total unlawful entry with intent</i>	4 512	5 534	5 264	4 807	5 075	4 871	5 364	6 547	r5 667	4 204
Motor vehicle theft(c)	767	1 177	1 107	1 007	966	990	994	939	r808	702
Other theft	na	7 087	7 434	7 103	6 731	6 086	7 254	7 941	r8 153	6 717

## RATE PER 100,000 PERSONS

Homicide and related offences										
Murder	5.8	13.0	9.3	np	7.9	np	8.2	9.1	r7.6	5.6
Attempted murder	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	—
Manslaughter	—	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
Driving causing death	np	np	np	np	np	np	—	—	—	—
<i>Total homicide and related offences</i>	9.8	19.1	14.8	9.1	12.1	9.3	12.3	10.6	r15.1	9.1
Assault	na	1 392.3	1 446.3	1 376.6	1 317.8	1 332.0	1 502.1	1 490.6	r1 727.0	1 847.2
Sexual assault	103.8	148.7	154.5	143.9	123.7	85.1	113.1	144.1	r166.6	152.8
Kidnapping/abduction	5.2	1.7	—	np	np	—	np	2.0	r2.0	np
Robbery										
Armed robbery	8.1	11.3	14.3	12.8	17.9	20.2	14.8	17.2	r18.6	14.6
Unarmed robbery	22.5	34.4	45.1	27.3	25.3	23.9	19.4	19.7	r31.2	27.2
<i>Total robbery</i>	30.6	45.6	59.4	40.1	43.2	44.1	34.3	36.9	r49.8	41.9
Blackmail/ extortion	np	2.3	np	1.6	1.6	—	np	—	np	—
Unlawful entry with intent										
Involving taking of property	na	2 143.0	2 022.6	1 847.4	1 977.5	1 652.1	1 754.4	2 098.4	r1 793.0	1 311.3
Other	na	973.8	872.2	724.4	694.4	875.4	990.0	1 212.0	r1 059.6	808.2
<i>Total unlawful entry with intent</i>	2 602.5	3 116.8	2 894.8	2 571.9	2 671.9	2 527.5	2 744.3	3 310.4	r2 852.5	2 119.5
Motor vehicle theft(c)	442.4	662.9	608.8	538.8	508.6	513.7	508.6	474.8	r406.7	353.9
Other theft	na	3 991.5	4 088.1	3 800.3	3 543.8	3 157.9	3 711.3	4 015.3	r4 103.9	3 386.4

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

na not available

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r revised

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

(b) Data and ERP for 2002 have been revised (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 20 and 21).

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

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002(b)	2003
NUMBER										
Homicide and related offences										
Murder	3	1	1	4	1	2	2	1	2	4
Attempted murder	2	4	2	2	1	2	—	—	1	2
Manslaughter	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Driving causing death	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	1
<i>Total homicide and related offences</i>	5	5	4	6	2	5	3	2	5	8
Assault	na	1 389	1 804	1 689	1 667	1 686	1 742	1 955	r1 988	1 986
Sexual assault	99	75	116	110	86	94	116	179	r185	127
Kidnapping/abduction	1	1	2	9	3	9	5	3	10	3
Robbery										
Armed robbery	64	78	98	113	135	118	114	98	36	67
Unarmed robbery	66	82	108	117	157	195	192	157	175	133
<i>Total robbery</i>	130	160	206	230	292	313	306	255	211	200
Blackmail/extortion	1	1	1	3	—	2	2	2	—	1
Unlawful entry with intent										
Involving taking of property	na	3 596	3 228	3 160	4 080	6 376	6 455	5 054	r5 280	4 620
Other	na	1 277	1 277	1 232	1 512	942	1 173	877	r840	669
<i>Total unlawful entry with intent</i>	4 997	4 873	4 505	4 392	5 592	7 318	7 628	5 931	r6 120	5 289
Motor vehicle theft	1 606	1 557	1 569	1 567	2 427	3 270	2 814	2 383	r2 057	2 550
Other theft	na	10 320	10 408	9 328	10 661	11 583	11 721	10 122	r10 203	10 870

## RATE PER 100,000 PERSONS

Homicide and related offences										
Murder	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
Attempted murder	np	np	np	np	np	np	—	—	np	np
Manslaughter	—	—	np	—	—	—	—	—	—	np
Driving causing death	—	—	—	—	—	np	np	np	np	np
<i>Total homicide and related offences</i>	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.9	np	1.6	1.0	np	r1.6	2.5
Assault	na	455.7	585.2	548.4	541.1	545.1	560.1	612.2	r618.3	615.2
Sexual assault	32.8	24.6	37.6	35.7	27.9	30.4	37.3	56.1	r57.5	39.3
Kidnapping/abduction	np	np	np	2.9	1.0	2.9	1.6	0.9	r3.1	0.9
Robbery										
Armed robbery	21.2	25.6	31.8	36.7	43.8	38.2	36.7	30.7	r11.2	20.8
Unarmed robbery	21.9	26.9	35.0	38.0	51.0	63.0	61.7	49.2	r54.4	41.2
<i>Total robbery</i>	43.1	52.5	66.8	74.7	94.8	101.2	98.4	79.9	r65.6	62.0
Blackmail/extortion	np	np	np	1.0	—	np	np	np	—	np
Unlawful entry with intent										
Involving taking of property	na	1 179.8	1 047.2	1 025.9	1 324.4	2 061.5	2 075.6	1 582.8	r1 642.2	1 431.0
Other	na	419.0	414.3	400.0	490.8	304.6	377.2	274.6	r261.3	207.2
<i>Total unlawful entry with intent</i>	1 657.5	1 598.7	1 461.5	1 425.9	1 815.2	2 366.0	2 452.8	1 857.4	r1 903.5	1 638.2
Motor vehicle theft	532.7	510.8	509.0	508.8	787.8	1 057.2	904.8	746.3	r639.8	789.8
Other theft	na	3 385.8	3 376.5	3 028.5	3 460.7	3 745.0	3 768.9	3 169.9	r3 173.4	3 366.9

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

na not available

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

r revised

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

(b) Data and ERP have been revised for 2002 (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 20 and 21).

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

### INTRODUCTION

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

**2** In order to gain a more comprehensive picture of the nature and extent of crime, these statistics should be complemented with information from other sources such as crime victim surveys and offender based statistics (see Related Publications). Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) household-based crime and safety surveys estimate the experience of selected crimes (regardless of whether they had been reported to police), the extent to which incidents of crime were subsequently reported to police, perceptions of neighbourhood problems and feelings of safety.

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

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

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

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

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

### 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 comparability refer to the Appendix of *Recorded Crime, Australia, 1999* (cat. no. 4510.0).

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### REPORTING AUTHORITIES

**9** The reporting authorities are the police forces of the states and territories of Australia. They are responsible for recording information about offences that have been reported to police, and collating statistics in accordance with national requirements.

**10** National requirements specify that offences should be counted in the state or territory in which the offence occurred, regardless of which law enforcement agency completes the crime report or undertakes the investigation. There is some indication that this may not always be the case, particularly for offences such as motor vehicle thefts which occur near state and territory borders. However, investigations suggest that the problem is small.

### REFERENCE DATE

**11** National crime statistics are compiled on the basis of the date an offence is reported. This corresponds to either the date the offence was reported to police by a member of the public or when it was detected by police. The report date may not necessarily be the date when the offence occurred. This is particularly so for homicide and related offences and sexual assault offences, where in some instances the time lag between when the offence(s) occurred and the report/detection date may be substantial.

**12** Statistics produced on the basis of date reported may be affected over time by lags in completing and/or processing some crime reports. Where offences reported in the reference year are not processed for inclusion in the national statistics until the following year, revised data are included in subsequent publications and noted accordingly.

### REFERENCE PERIOD

**13** National crime statistics are produced annually on a calendar-year basis. The reference period for this publication relates to offences that have been reported between 1 January and 31 December 2003. Data compiled on a financial-year basis are also available from the ABS (see paragraph 46).

### CLASSIFICATIONS

**14** The offence categories used for national crime statistics in this publication are based on the *Australian Standard Offence Classification (ASOC)* (cat. no. 1234.0). The ASOC was released in October 1997 following a complete review of the previous classification, the *ABS Australian National Classification of Offences*. The ASOC was implemented into the recorded crime statistics collection from 1 January 1999 and provides a uniform national statistical framework for classifying offences and overcomes jurisdictional differences in laws and offence classifications. The national offence definitions are descriptive and may not correspond with legal or police offence definitions in a particular jurisdiction. For further information on the mapping of national offence categories to the ASOC refer to the Appendix.

### SCOPE

**15** The national offence categories included in the national crime statistics collection in respect of 2003 include: homicide and related offences (which includes murder, attempted murder, manslaughter and driving causing death); assault; sexual assault; kidnapping/abduction; robbery; blackmail/extortion; unlawful entry with intent; motor vehicle theft; and other theft. Offences against Commonwealth laws processed under Commonwealth jurisdiction are excluded from the scope of the collection.

**16** With the exception of the motor vehicle theft offence category, statistics for the offence categories in the national crime statistics collection relate to completed offences and attempted offences (i.e. where the intent is not fulfilled). Attempted motor vehicle thefts are excluded from the collection due to difficulties in distinguishing these offences from criminal damage.

**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.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### SCOPE *continued*

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

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

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

### REVISIONS

**20** Data for 2002 were revised by Victoria, Queensland, Tasmania, Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory. Data errors, processing time frames, extraction revisions as well as other processing, editing and general update procedures are all possible causes of revision.

### RATES

**21** 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 2003* (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. Rates for the period 1 January to 31 December 2003 have been calculated on the basis of the preliminary June 2003 ERP estimates, while rates for the period 1 January to 31 December 2002 have been recalculated based on revised June 2002 ERP estimates.

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

**23** 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.

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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### RATES *continued*

**25** In some instances rates and proportions have not been published. Where this occurs, the cell concerned contains the symbol 'np'. This happens where either the number of victims is less than 10 or where the denominator population on which a rate is calculated is less than 5,000. This has been done because such rates and proportions are significantly impacted upon by relatively small movements in the numbers from year to year.

### COUNTING METHODOLOGY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- For UEWI to multiple structures on the same property and having the same occupant(s), one victim is counted regardless of the number of separate structures entered. Examples include UEWI to: house, attached or unattached garage and the backyard shed located on the one property; warehouses occupied by a sole organisation located on same property.



## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

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

- 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.

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

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

### *Counting across national offence categories*

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

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

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

### DATA COMPARABILITY AND SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

**37** National recorded 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 from state and territory police forces, have identified data comparability issues and significant events relating to the 2003 reference period. In addition, the ABS is undertaking a project to investigate the differences in recorded crime statistics between state and territory police agencies.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

*Relationship of offender to victim*

**38** Data for the relationship of offender to victim is provided by some jurisdictions as the relationship at the time the offence is reported to police. Other jurisdictions provide relationship data as at the time the offence occurred. The date an offence is reported to police may not necessarily be the date the offence occurred (see paragraph 11). Differences in recording practices for this data and the propensity for a relationship to change between the date an offence occurs and the date of reporting are being investigated.

*New South Wales*

**39** The method for extracting counts of victims of driving causing death offences from the Computerised Operational Policing System (COPS) changed in 2003. Information for driving causing death has been derived by reading the offence charged from the Charge Management module of the COPS and linking the charge back to the incident and victim(s) record. Therefore figures for 2003 may not be consistent with earlier years.

*Victoria*

**40** The Embona Taskforce in Victoria has continued to target armed robbery offences in 2003. Since 2001, there has been a reduction in the number of robbery offences in Victoria.

**41** In March 2002, the Theft of Motor Car Task Force was introduced targeting motor vehicle theft. Since 2002 there has been a reduction in the number of motor vehicle theft offences in Victoria.

*South Australia*

**42** A Paedophile Task Force was established in May 2003, legislation was implemented in June 2003 to remove pre-1983 Paedophile Immunity, and in October 2003 there was a phone-in for sex offences committed prior to December 1982. During 2003 there was an increase in the number of sexual assault offences recorded.

*Western Australia*

**43** Since the last quarter of 2002, the Western Australia Police Service has been progressively introducing the new Incident Management System (IMS) to replace its Offence Information System (OIS) in the Perth metropolitan area. The roll-out of IMS to rural areas commenced in December 2003. Under OIS the offence type is based on a Western Australia Police service offence classification. In IMS the offence type is statute based. The extent of any effect on data resulting from the IMS implementation was still being reviewed at the time the data was to be supplied to ABS. Accordingly, the Western Australia data are provisional and subject to revision.

*Northern Territory*

**44** Task Force Mosquito which operated from March 2003 aimed at reducing the number of instances of antisocial, group related violence and associated property and drug related crime occurring within or near places of public entertainment in the Greater Darwin Region. During 2003 the number of victims of unlawful entry with intent, motor vehicle theft and other theft decreased.

*Australian Capital Territory*

**45** Operation Halite, implemented by the Australian Capital Territory Police force in October 2002, has continued to target the progressive re-emergence of burglary and related offences. Since the introduction of Operation Halite there has been a decrease in unlawful entry with intent offences.

ADDITIONAL DATA

**46** 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 2002–03, 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 at <crime.justice@abs.gov.au>.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### RELATED PUBLICATIONS

#### ABS publications

- 47** Other ABS publications which may be of interest include:
- Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0)—issued quarterly
  - Australian Social Trends* (cat. no. 4102.0)—issued annually
  - Australian Standard Offence Classification* (cat. no. 1234.0)—irregular
  - Causes of Death, Australia* (cat. no. 3303.0)—issued annually
  - Corrective Services, Australia* (cat. no. 4512.0)—issued quarterly
  - Crime and Safety, Australia* (cat. no. 4509.0)—irregular
  - Crime and Safety, New South Wales* (cat. no. 4509.1)—issued annually
  - Criminal Courts, Australia* (cat. no. 4513.0)—issued annually
  - General Social Survey: Summary Results, Australia* (cat. no. 4159.0)—irregular
  - Information Paper: Measuring Crime Victimisation, Australia: The Impact of Different Collection Methodologies* (cat. no. 4522.0.55.001)—single issue
  - Measures of Australia's Progress* (cat. no. 1370.0)—issued annually
  - Motor Vehicle Census, Australia* (cat. no. 9309.0)—issued annually
  - Prisoners in Australia* (cat. no. 4517.0)—issued annually
  - Year Book Australia* (cat. no. 1301.0)—issued annually

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

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

#### Non-ABS publications

- 50** Non-ABS sources which may be of interest include:
- Australian Federal Police, *Annual Report*
  - Australian Institute of Criminology, *List of Publications* <<http://www.aic.gov.au>>
  - Crime Research Centre, University of Western Australia, *Crime and Justice Statistics for Western Australia*
  - NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, *New South Wales Recorded Crime Statistics*
  - Office of Crime Prevention, Northern Territory Government, *Northern Territory Quarterly Crime and Justice Statistics*
  - Office of Crime Statistics and Research, South Australia, *Crime and Justice in South Australia*
  - Queensland Police Service, *Statistical Review*
  - Steering Committee for the Review of Commonwealth/State Service Provision, *Report on Government Services*
  - South Australian Police Department, *Statistical Review Annual Report*
  - Tasmanian Department of Police and Emergency Services and the State Fire Commission, *Annual Report*
  - Victoria Police, *Crime Statistics*
  - Australian Crime Commission, *Australian Illicit Drug Report 2002–03*

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

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### 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
UEWI	unlawful entry with intent

## APPENDIX MAPPING OF RECORDED CRIME OFFENCES TO ASOC

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

## GLOSSARY

<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>Armed robbery</b>	See Robbery.
<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</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)</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>Firearm</b>	See Weapon.
<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</li><li>■ against the will of any parent, guardian or other person having lawful custody or care of that person.</li></ul>
<b>Location</b>	<p>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'.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ <i>Residential</i>. A permanent or semi-permanent dwelling used for private or commercial residential purposes.</li></ul>

## GLOSSARY *continued*

<b>Location <i>continued</i></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ <i>Community.</i> 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.</li><li>■ <i>Other.</i> Includes offices and office blocks, banks, shops, service stations, warehouses, factories, farms and recreational facilities.</li></ul>
<b>Manslaughter</b>	Manslaughter is the unlawful killing of a person caused: <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</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>	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.  For the purposes of defining motor vehicle theft, a motor vehicle is a self-propelled vehicle that runs on land surface (but is not restricted to rails or tram lines) and is eligible for registration for use on public roads. This includes but is not limited to: car; motorcycle; camper van; truck; lorry; bus; grader; tractor.
<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 (Excluding by Force) (0821), Theft from Retail Premises (0823), Theft (Except Motor Vehicles), n.e.c. (0829) and Illegal Use of Property (Except Motor Vehicles) (0841).
<b>Outcome of investigation</b>	The stage that a police investigation has reached after a period of 30 days has elapsed since the recording of the incident by police. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ <i>Investigation not finalised.</i> While no offender has been proceeded against at the time of reporting the outcome, the investigation remains open. It is either being actively pursued by investigators, or is pending/suspended. That is, while not actively being investigated, the case would be reopened if new evidence emerged.</li><li>■ <i>Investigation finalised, no offender proceeded against.</i> The reported crime is determined to be 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>■ <i>Investigation finalised, offender proceeded against.</i> One or more alleged offenders are intended to be proceeded against in court by arrest, warrant, summons, notice to appear, etc., or the alleged offenders are intended to be proceeded against by the convening of a diversionary conference, the administration of a formal caution or through some other legal process.</li></ul>
<b>Relationship of offender to victim</b>	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

## GLOSSARY *continued*

<b>Relationship of offender to victim</b> <i>continued</i>	<p>officer, as the primary offender is used for determining the relationship of offender to victim. The following are categories of relationship of offender to victim:</p> <p><i>Family member.</i> This is where it is known that the offender is a family member of the victim. This category includes: partner, spouse, de facto, parent, child, sibling, grandparent, aunt, uncle, cousin, and in-laws, step- and half- relatives of the above.</p> <p><i>Non-family member.</i> This is where the offender is known to the victim and is not a family member. This category includes: ex-partner, ex-spouse, foster parent, guardian, acquaintance, friend, boyfriend, girlfriend, work colleague, house mate, neighbour, carer, etc.</p>
<b>Robbery</b>	<p>Robbery offences involve the unlawful taking of property, with intent to permanently deprive the owner of the property, from the immediate possession of a person, or an organisation, or control, custody or care of a person, accompanied by the use, and/or threatened use of immediate force or violence. Robbery victims can therefore be persons or organisations.</p> <p>Robbery has been disaggregated into armed and unarmed by cross classifying total robbery with use of weapon information. Where a weapon was used in the committal of the offence, robbery is classified as armed otherwise it is classified as unarmed.</p>
<b>Sexual assault</b>	<p>Sexual assault is a physical assault of a sexual nature, directed toward another person where that person:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ does not give consent</li><li>■ gives consent as a result of intimidation or fraud</li><li>■ is legally deemed incapable of giving consent because of youth to temporary/permanent incapacity.</li></ul>
<b>Unarmed robbery</b>	See Robbery.
<b>Unlawful entry with intent (UEWI)</b>	<p>The unlawful entry of a structure (either forced or unforced) with the intent to commit an offence such as theft, property damage, assault, etc. Includes burglary, break and enter and stealing. Excludes shop-stealing and stealing from a house or premise to which the offender has been invited or has legitimate access whereby the intent was unlawful but the entry was not. Also excludes trespass whereby entry is unlawful but there is no intent to commit an offence. Structures must be contained (i.e. have walls) and capable of being secured in some form. They include a house, flat, tent, houseboat, caravan, camper van, garage, shed, office, bank, shop, service station, hotel, factory, warehouse, school, church, hospital or public building. Motor vehicles, carports, yards and verandahs are excluded.</p> <p>For the purposes of determining the number of counts of UEWI, a place/premise is a single, connected property, containing one or more structures, all of which are occupied by the same person or group of people. The occupant(s) may own, rent, lease or otherwise inhabit the structure(s).</p> <p>There are two offence categories of UEWI:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ 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.</li><li>■ 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.</li></ul>
<b>Victim</b>	<p>The victim varies according to the offence category:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ For murder and attempted murder, manslaughter and driving causing death, assault, sexual assault and kidnapping/abduction, the victim is an individual person.</li></ul>



## GLOSSARY *continued*

- Victim *continued***
- For robbery, the victim may be either an individual person or an organisation. Where the robbery involves an organisation or business, the element of property ownership is the key to determining the number and type of robbery victims. If the robbery only involves property belonging to an organisation, then one victim (i.e. the organisation) is counted regardless of the number of employees from which the property is taken. However, if robbery of an organisation also involves personal property in an employee's custody, then both the organisation and employee(s) are counted as victims.
  - For blackmail/extortion, the victim may be either an individual person or an organisation.
  - For UEWI, the victim is the place/premise which is defined as a single connected property that is owned, rented or occupied by the same person or group of people.
  - For motor vehicle theft, the victim is the motor vehicle.
  - For other theft, the victim is either an individual person or an organisation.
- Victimisation rate**      Number of victims per 100,000 population.
- 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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