



RECORDED CRIME AUSTRALIA

EMBARGO: 11:30AM (CANBERRA TIME) WED 28 JUNE 2000

CONTENTS

	<i>page</i>
Notes	2
Preface	3
Introduction	4
List of tables and graphs	6

SECTIONS

1 Overview	9
2 Homicide and related offences	14
3 Assault	37
4 Sexual assault	46
5 Kidnapping/abduction	55
6 Robbery	61
7 Blackmail/extortion	76
8 Unlawful entry with intent	81
9 Motor vehicle theft	89
10 Other theft	94
11 Offence counts 1993 – 1999	98
12 Weapon use 1993 – 1999	109

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Explanatory Notes	112
Appendix — Comparability with recorded crime statistics published prior to 1999	120
Glossary	123

- For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Crime Statistics Unit on Melbourne 03 9615 7595 or the National Information Service on 1300 135 070.

NOTES

ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

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



CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

Commencing from 1 January 1999, the recorded crime statistics collection has changed its classificatory basis of offences from the Australian National Classification of Offences (ANCO) to the Australian Standard Offence Classification (ASOC). This change is reflected in the statistics in this publication, commencing from this issue. The development of the ASOC resulted both from the need to update the existing classification and to address recognised deficiencies in the ANCO. This new offence classification has led to significant improvements in the comparability of crime statistics on both a State and national level.

During 1999 several police services also implemented new crime recording systems and/or extraction procedures used to compile recorded crime statistics. In general these changes have resulted in improvements in the quality and comparability of these statistics.

A technical appendix is included in this issue detailing the changes in offence classification, recording and extraction procedures. This appendix also identifies issues of non-comparability between jurisdictions and with statistics from previous years. It is anticipated that these issues of non-comparability will be resolved in the next collection cycle for *Recorded Crime, Australia*. The 1999 recorded crime statistics are comparable with previously published data, except for: other theft counts for Victoria; assault, sexual assault, kidnapping/abduction, robbery, blackmail/extortion and other theft counts for Western Australia; and assault, robbery and other theft counts for the Northern Territory.

Due to the implementation of the ASOC from 1 January 1999 for recorded crime statistics, compiling the financial year table for 1998–99 under ASOC-based standards is not straightforward. For this reason the table has not been included in this issue. However, financial year tables will be released in future publications.



SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ANCO	Australian National Classification of Offences
ASOC	Australian Standard Offence Classification
ERP	estimated resident population
n.a.	not available
NCSU	National Crime Statistics Unit
n.e.c.	not elsewhere classified
n.f.d.	not further defined
r	figure or series revised since previous issue
UEWI	unlawful entry with intent
—	nil
..	not applicable

P R E F A C E

This is the seventh in the series of Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) publications concerned with national statistics on crimes recorded by police. These statistics provide indicators of the level and nature of recorded crime in Australia and a basis for measuring change over time.

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 ABS is working with police agencies to minimise the effect of these differences.

Further development and expansion of the national crime statistics data set will be presented in future publications.

The statistics contained in this publication have been prepared by the National Crime Statistics Unit (NCSU) of the ABS in conjunction with police statistical staff from each State and Territory in accordance with national standards and classifications developed by the ABS. The NCSU is jointly funded by State and Territory police, the Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department and the ABS. The ABS acknowledges the valuable contribution of the Board of Management of the NCSU, the National Crime Statistics Advisory Group and the various police statistical units to the production of *Recorded Crime, Australia*.

W. McLennan
Australian Statistician

INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

This publication presents statistics on selected crimes recorded by State and Territory police forces in Australia and provides a measure of the level and nature of crime in Australia. Section 1 provides an overview of the recorded crime statistics in 1999 and changes from 1998. Subsequent sections provide more detailed information about each offence, including where the offences took place, whether a weapon was used and information about the age and sex of victims and their relationship with the offender, together with information about the outcome of police investigations.

RECORDED CRIME STATISTICS

These statistics have been compiled according to national standards and classifications developed by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). There is considerable variation in the criminal laws of Australian States and Territories and this publication includes only those crimes for which nationally comparable definitions and counting rules have been developed.

Users of these statistics should be aware of several issues. These statistics only cover crimes recorded by police after they have been reported to, or otherwise detected by, police. Not all crime comes to the attention of police. In addition, fluctuations in recorded crime from month to month and year to year may be influenced by changes in community attitudes in reporting crime, police procedures or crime reporting systems, rather than changes in the incidence of criminal behaviour.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

In order to gain a more comprehensive picture of the nature and extent of crime, these statistics should be supplemented with information from other sources such as the National and State crime victims surveys conducted by the ABS. Results from the latest National Crime and Safety Survey conducted in April 1998 were released in August 1999 (*Crime and Safety, Australia, 1998* (Cat. no. 4509.0)).

The Explanatory Notes and associated Glossary provide details of the data sources, terms, counting rules and other technical matters associated with this publication. This is the first publication that presents crime statistics according to the Australian Standard Offence Classification (ASOC) which replaced the Australian National Classification of Offences (ANCO). The Appendix details this and other changes during the course of this collection.

RATES

The crime rates have been expressed as a rate per 100,000 persons for each of the States and Territories to enable comparisons to be made from a common population base. In addition, for offences where the victims are not persons, alternative rates have also been included in this publication. Rates per 100,000 households for unlawful entry with intent (UEWI) are included in section 8, and rates per 100,000 registered motor vehicles for motor vehicle theft are included in section 9. For more information about rates, refer to paragraphs 20–25 of the Explanatory Notes.

SCOPE

These statistics cover the offence categories of homicide and related offences, assault, sexual assault, kidnapping/abduction, robbery, blackmail/extortion, UEWI, motor vehicle theft and other theft. For more information about scope of this collection, refer to paragraphs 15–19 of the Explanatory Notes.

LIST OF TABLES AND GRAPHS

	Page
SECTION 1—OVERVIEW	
1.1	Victims, by offence category, 1998 and 1999 9
1.2	Victims of selected offence category, victimisation rates, by age group of victim, 1999 11
1.3	Victims, by offence category, 1999 12
1.4	Victims, by offence category, 1998 13
SECTION 2—HOMICIDE AND RELATED OFFENCES	
2.1	Murder, victimisation rates, by States and Territories, 1998 and 1999 (graph) 14
2.2	Murder, victimisation rates, by sex and age group of victim, 1999 (graph) ... 15
2.3	Attempted murder, victimisation rates, by States and Territories, 1998 and 1999 (graph) 17
2.4	Victims of murder, by sex and age group of victim, 1999 19
2.5	Victims of murder, by sex of victim and relationship of offender to victim, 1999 21
2.6	Victims of murder, by location where criminal incident occurred, 1999 22
2.7	Victims of murder, by use of weapon in commission of offence, 1999 23
2.8	Victims of murder, by outcome of investigations at 30 days, 1999 23
2.9	Victims of attempted murder, by sex and age group of victim, 1999 24
2.10	Victims of attempted murder, by sex of victim and relationship of offender to victim, 1999 26
2.11	Victims of attempted murder, by location where criminal incident occurred, 1999 27
2.12	Victims of attempted murder, by use of weapon in commission of offence, 1999 28
2.13	Victims of attempted murder, by outcome of investigations at 30 days, 1999 28
2.14	Victims of manslaughter, by sex and age group of victim, 1999 29
2.15	Victims of manslaughter, by sex of victim and relationship of offender to victim, 1999 31
2.16	Victims of manslaughter, by location where criminal incident occurred, 1999 32
2.17	Victims of manslaughter, by use of weapon in commission of offence, 1999 33
2.18	Victims of manslaughter, by outcome of investigations at 30 days, 1999 33
2.19	Victims of driving causing death, by sex and age group of victim, 1999 34
2.20	Victims of driving causing death, by sex of victim and relationship of offender to victim, 1999 36
SECTION 3—ASSAULT	
3.1	Assault, victimisation rates, by States and Territories, 1999 (graph) 37
3.2	Assault, victimisation rates, by sex and age group of victim, 1999 (graph) ... 38
3.3	Victims of assault, by sex and age group of victim, 1999 39
3.4	Victims of assault, by sex of victim and relationship of offender to victim, 1999 41

	Page
SECTION 3—ASSAULT <i>continued</i>	
3.5	Victims of assault, by location where criminal incident occurred, 1999 42
3.6	Victims of assault, by use of weapon in commission of offence, 1999 44
3.7	Victims of assault, by outcome of investigations at 30 days, 1999 45
SECTION 4—SEXUAL ASSAULT	
4.1	Sexual assault, victimisation rates, by States and Territories, 1999 (graph) . . . 46
4.2	Sexual assault, victimisation rates, by sex and age group of victim, 1999 (graph) 47
4.3	Victims of sexual assault, by sex and age group of victim, 1999 48
4.4	Victims of sexual assault, by sex of victim and relationship of offender to victim, 1999 50
4.5	Victims of sexual assault, by location where criminal incident occurred, 1999 51
4.6	Victims of sexual assault, by use of weapon in commission of offence, 1999 . . 53
4.7	Victims of sexual assault, by outcome of investigations at 30 days, 1999 54
SECTION 5—KIDNAPPING/ABDUCTION	
5.1	Victims of kidnapping/abduction, by sex and age group of victim, 1999 56
5.2	Victims of kidnapping/abduction, by sex of victim and relationship of offender to victim, 1999 58
5.3	Victims of kidnapping/abduction, by location where criminal incident occurred, 1999 59
5.4	Victims of kidnapping/abduction, by use of weapon in commission of offence, 1999 60
5.5	Victims of kidnapping/abduction, by outcome of investigations at 30 days 1999 60
SECTION 6—ROBBERY	
6.1	Victims of robbery, 1998 and 1999 62
6.2	Robbery, person victimisation rates, 1999 (graph) 63
6.3	Victims of robbery, by sex and age group of victim, 1999 64
6.4	Victims of robbery, by location where criminal incident occurred, 1999 66
6.5	Victims of robbery, by use of weapon in commission of offence, 1999 68
6.6	Victims of robbery, by outcome of investigations at 30 days, 1999 69
6.7	Victims of armed robbery, by sex and age group of victim, 1999 70
6.8	Victims of unarmed robbery, by sex and age group of victim, 1999 71
6.9	Victims of armed robbery, by location where criminal incident occurred, 1999 72
6.10	Victims of unarmed robbery, by location where criminal incident occurred, 1999 73
6.11	Victims of armed robbery, by outcome of investigations at 30 days, 1999 74
6.12	Victims of unarmed robbery, by outcome of investigations at 30 days, 1999 . . 75
SECTION 7—BLACKMAIL/EXTORTION	
7.1	Victims of blackmail/extortion, by sex and age group of victim, 1999 77
7.2	Victims of blackmail/extortion, by sex of victim and relationship of offender to victim, 1999 79
7.3	Victims of blackmail/extortion, by outcome of investigations at 30 days, 1999 . . 80
SECTION 8—UNLAWFUL ENTRY WITH INTENT	
8.1	Unlawful entry with intent, residential locations, 1998 and 1999 82
8.2	Victims of unlawful entry with intent, involving the taking of property, by location where criminal incident occurred, 1999 83

	Page
SECTION 8—UNLAWFUL ENTRY WITH INTENT <i>continued</i>	
8.3	Victims of unlawful entry with intent, involving the taking of property, by outcome of investigations at 30 days, 1999 85
8.4	Victims of unlawful entry with intent, other, by location where criminal incident occurred, 1999 86
8.5	Victims of unlawful entry with intent, other, by outcome of investigations at 30 days, 1999 88
SECTION 9—MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	
9.1	Victims of motor vehicle theft, victimisation rates, person and motor vehicle rates, 1999 89
9.2	Victims of motor vehicle theft, by location where criminal incident occurred, 1999 91
9.3	Victims of motor vehicle theft, by outcome of investigations at 30 days, 1999 93
SECTION 10—OTHER THEFT	
10.1	Other theft, victimisation rates, by States and Territories, 1999 (graph) 94
10.2	Victims of other theft, by location where criminal incident occurred, 1999 . . . 95
10.3	Victims of other theft, by outcome of investigations at 30 days, 1999 97
SECTION 11—OFFENCE COUNTS 1993–1999	
11.1	Victims, by offence category, New South Wales 101
11.2	Victims, by offence category, Victoria 102
11.3	Victims, by offence category, Queensland 103
11.4	Victims, by offence category, South Australia 104
11.5	Victims, by offence category, Western Australia 105
11.6	Victims, by offence category, Tasmania 106
11.7	Victims, by offence category, Northern Territory 107
11.8	Victims, by offence category, Australian Capital Territory 108
SECTION 12—WEAPON USE 1993–1999	
12.1	Murder, weapon use (graph) 109
12.2	Robbery, weapon use (graph) 110
12.3	Victims of murder 110
12.4	Victims of attempted murder 111
12.5	Victims of robbery 111

SECTION 1

OVERVIEW

MAIN FINDINGS

The following table presents the summary of findings from the recorded crime statistics in Australia between 1998 and 1999. The main features are:

- The number of murder victims increased by 57 persons or 20%. Of the murder victims in 1999, 21 victims (6%) were accounted for by the discovery of 12 bodies in Snowtown, South Australia, and 9 victims related to two family murder/suicide incidents in Western Australia;
- The number of assault victims rose by 2,699 persons or 2.1%;
- The number of robbery victims decreased by 1,211 or 5.1%;
- The number of victims of unlawful entry with intent (UEWI) and motor vehicle theft offences decreased by 18,777 (4.3%) and 1,722 (1.3%) respectively; and
- The victims of other theft increased by 46,794 or 8.3%.

1.1 VICTIMS(a), By Offence Category(b)

<i>Offence category</i>	<i>1998r</i> no.	<i>1999</i> no.	<i>% change</i>
Murder	285	342	20.0
Attempted murder	387	358	-7.5
Manslaughter	47	39	-17.0
Driving causing death	276	206	-25.4
Assault	130 903	133 602	2.1
Sexual assault	14 336	14 074	-1.8
Kidnapping/abduction	705	763	8.2
Robbery	23 801	22 590	-5.1
Blackmail/extortion	272	256	-5.9
UEWI			
Involving the taking of property	339 512	322 913	-4.5
Other	94 864	92 687	-2.3
<i>Total</i>	434 376	415 600	-4.3
Motor vehicle theft	131 587	129 865	-1.3
Other theft	563 482	610 276	8.3

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

(b) Crime statistics for 1999 (and selected States for 1998) are in compliance with the offence definitions outlined in the Australian Standard Offence Classification (see Appendix, paragraphs 3 and 5).

MURDER

There was a 20% increase in the number of murder victims recorded in Australia during 1999, from 285 victims in 1998 to 342 victims in 1999 (see table 1.1). The major contributing factors for this increase were the discovery of 12 murder victims at Snowtown in South Australia and two incidents of murder/suicide which involved 9 victims in Western Australia in 1999. The national murder victimisation rate rose from 1.5 victims per 100,000 persons in 1998 to 1.8 victims per 100,000 persons in 1999.

ASSAULT

The number of assault victims rose by 2,699 or 2.1%, from 130,903 in 1998 to 133,602 in 1999. The largest percentage increases were recorded in Tasmania and New South Wales, 15% and 7.8% respectively.

The Northern Territory recorded the highest victimisation rate for assault, with 1,126 victims per 100,000 persons, followed by New South Wales (995 victims per 100,000 persons). Victoria recorded the lowest rate of 358 victims per 100,000 persons, well below the national rate of 705 victims per 100,000 persons.

SEXUAL ASSAULT

The number of victims of sexual assault decreased by 1.8%, from 14,336 victims in 1998 to 14,074 victims in 1999. The Australian Capital Territory had the largest percentage increase of 3.5%, from 86 victims in 1998 to 89 victims in 1999. This was followed by Western Australia, with an increase of 2.7%, from 1,512 victims in 1998 to 1,553 victims in 1999. The highest rates for sexual assault were recorded in Queensland (100 victims per 100,000 persons), followed by the Northern Territory (95 victims per 100,000 persons). The Australian Capital Territory, Tasmania, Victoria and New South Wales recorded rates lower than the national victimisation rate of 74 victims per 100,000 persons for sexual assault.

ROBBERY

The number of robbery victims in Australia decreased by 5.1%, from 23,801 victims in 1998 to 22,590 victims in 1999. However, Victoria, Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory recorded an increase in victim counts.

Victoria recorded the largest percentage increase, of 14%, from 2,995 victims in 1998 to 3,404 victims in 1999. This was followed by the Australian Capital Territory which recorded an increase of 6.9%, from 292 victims in 1998 to 312 victims in 1999.

The number of robbery victims recorded in New South Wales decreased by 5.8%, from 13,326 victims in 1998 to 12,554 victims in 1999. However, New South Wales was the only State recording a victimisation rate above the national rate of 119 victims per 100,000 persons, with 196 victims per 100,000 persons in 1999.

UNLAWFUL ENTRY WITH INTENT (UEWI)

UEWI includes burglary and break and enter offences. The total number of UEWI victims fell from 434,376 in 1998 to 415,600 in 1999 (down 4.3%). The largest percentage decrease was recorded in Tasmania which fell by 14% from 14,315 in 1998 to 12,281 in 1999. The Australian Capital Territory recorded the largest percentage increase of 30%, from 5,592 in 1998 to 7,288 in 1999.

UNLAWFUL ENTRY WITH INTENT (UEWI) *CONTINUED*

Western Australia recorded the highest victimisation rate of 2,998 victims per 100,000 persons, followed by Tasmania with 2,612 victims per 100,000 persons. The lowest rates were recorded in Victoria and Queensland, with rates of 1,619 and 2,113 victims per 100,000 persons respectively.

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

During 1999, the number of motor vehicle thefts in Australia declined by 1.3%, from 131,587 in 1998 to 129,865 in 1999. The largest percentage decrease was recorded in Western Australia, where the number of motor vehicle thefts decreased by 21%, from 16,115 in 1998 to 12,752 in 1999.

The Australian Capital Territory recorded the largest percentage increase, of 40%, from 2,427 in 1998 to 3,395 in 1999. The highest victimisation rate of 1,095 victims per 100,000 persons was also recorded in the Australian Capital Territory.

OTHER THEFT

A total of 610,276 victims of other theft (for definition of, and offences included in, other theft, see Glossary) were recorded during 1999, an increase of 8.3% on the 563,482 victims recorded in 1998. New South Wales and South Australia both recorded the largest percentage increases, of 14%.

The highest victimisation rate for other theft was recorded in Western Australia, with a rate of 4,238 victims per 100,000 persons, followed by South Australia with a rate of 4,160 victims per 100,000 persons.

AGE OF VICTIMS

Victimisation rates for offences where the victim is a person were generally highest for the 15–19 year age group. This age group had the highest victimisation rates for driving causing death, sexual assault, kidnapping/abduction and robbery. The manslaughter and assault victimisation rates were the highest for the 20–24 year age group, while murder, attempted murder and blackmail/extortion victimisation rates were highest for the 25–34 year age group.

1.2 VICTIMS(a) OF SELECTED OFFENCE CATEGORY, Victimisation Rates by Age Group of Victim—1999

Offence category	AGE GROUP (YEARS).....									
	0–9	10–14	15–19	20–24	25–34	35–44	45–54	55–64	65 and over	Total
	RATE PER 100,000 PERSONS									
Murder	1.50	0.08	1.12	2.94	2.97	2.46	1.50	1.31	1.16	1.80
Attempted murder	0.58	0.23	1.57	3.75	4.01	3.04	1.03	1.02	0.52	1.89
Manslaughter	0.31	0.23	0.45	0.51	0.28	0.07	—	0.12	0.09	0.21
Driving causing death	0.42	0.38	2.92	2.20	1.35	0.89	0.75	0.78	0.90	1.09
Assault	100.83	566.93	1 442.47	1 470.10	1 260.23	785.11	433.29	222.79	77.22	704.52
Sexual assault	101.56	210.75	228.64	108.69	68.83	33.31	14.80	5.49	3.70	74.22
Kidnapping/abduction	5.26	9.19	14.09	8.08	4.05	1.61	0.71	0.30	0.26	4.02
Robbery	2.53	81.87	304.96	209.51	115.04	79.65	66.40	55.00	39.41	94.23
Blackmail/extortion	—	0.08	1.57	1.47	2.18	1.20	1.54	0.96	0.52	1.14

(a) Refers to individual persons.

1.3 VICTIMS(a), By Offence Category(b)—1999

Offence category	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
NUMBER									
Murder	123	62	63	39	41	5	7	2	342
Attempted murder	133	57	111	39	8	3	5	2	358
Manslaughter	12	4	12	1	6	2	2	—	39
Driving causing death	78	42	31	18	36	—	—	1	206
<i>Total</i>	346	165	217	97	91	10	14	5	945
Assault	63 811	16 850	18 443	13 861	14 231	2 562	(c)2 172	1 672	133 602
Sexual assault	4 425	2 789	3 521	1 320	1 553	193	184	89	14 074
Kidnapping/abduction	450	120	94	38	49	3	—	9	763
Robbery	12 554	3 404	2 466	1 474	2 114	189	(c)77	312	22 590
Blackmail/extortion	62	78	70	24	18	2	—	2	256
UEWI									
Involving the taking of property	121 707	60 469	56 366	27 858	37 428	9 585	3 153	6 347	322 913
Other	29 291	15 806	17 834	6 116	18 365	2 696	1 638	941	92 686
<i>Total</i>	150 998	76 275	74 200	33 974	55 793	12 281	4 791	7 288	415 600
Motor vehicle theft	47 355	32 075	18 251	11 981	12 752	3 071	985	3 395	129 865
Other theft	200 090	(d)133 609	105 096	62 115	78 874	13 250	(c)5 734	11 508	610 276
RATE PER 100,000 PERSONS									
Murder	1.92	1.32	1.79	2.61	2.20	1.06	3.63	0.64	1.80
Attempted murder	2.07	1.21	3.16	2.61	0.43	0.64	2.59	0.64	1.89
Manslaughter	0.19	0.08	0.34	0.07	0.32	0.43	1.04	—	0.21
Driving causing death	1.22	0.89	0.88	1.21	1.93	—	—	0.32	1.09
<i>Total</i>	5.40	3.50	6.18	6.50	4.89	2.13	7.26	1.61	4.98
Assault	995.23	357.58	525.09	928.35	764.69	544.80	(c)1 126.08	539.05	704.52
Sexual assault	69.01	59.19	100.25	88.41	83.45	41.04	95.40	28.69	74.22
Kidnapping/abduction	7.02	2.55	2.68	2.55	2.63	0.64	—	2.90	4.02
Robbery	195.80	72.24	70.21	98.72	113.59	40.19	(c)39.92	100.59	119.12
Blackmail/extortion	0.97	1.66	1.99	1.61	0.97	0.43	—	0.64	1.35
UEWI									
Involving the taking of property	1 898.21	1 283.25	1 604.79	1 865.82	2 011.16	2 038.23	1 634.68	2 046.28	1 702.80
Other	456.84	335.43	507.75	409.62	986.83	573.30	849.22	303.38	488.76
<i>Total</i>	2 355.05	1 618.68	2 112.54	2 275.44	2 997.99	2 611.53	2 483.90	2 349.66	2 191.57
Motor vehicle theft	738.57	680.68	519.62	802.44	685.22	653.04	510.67	1 094.55	684.81
Other theft	3 120.71	(d)2 835.40	2 992.18	4 160.21	4 238.22	2 817.58	(c)2 972.80	3 710.19	3 218.14

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

(b) Crime statistics for 1999 are in compliance with the offence definitions outlined in the Australian Standard Offence Classification (see Appendix, paragraph 3).

(c) Assault, robbery and other theft counts for the Northern Territory are not directly comparable with other States and Territories due to changes in the recording procedures for incidents involving multiple victims of the same offences (see Appendix, paragraphs 13–15).

(d) Other Theft counts for Victoria are not directly comparable with other States and Territories due to a change in the recording procedure for stolen motor vehicle parts or contents associated with motor vehicle theft (see Appendix, paragraph 17).

1.4 VICTIMS(a), By Offence Category(b)—1998

Offence category	NSW	Vic. r	Qld r	SA r	WA r	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
NUMBER									
Murder	96	47	64	25	31	6	15	1	285
Attempted murder	121	54	150	25	25	7	4	1	387
Manslaughter	25	1	10	1	6	3	1	—	47
Driving causing death	116	48	43	22	43	1	3	—	276
<i>Total</i>	358	150	267	73	105	17	23	2	995
Assault	59 221	17 843	18 329	14 885	14 224	2 231	2 503	1 667	130 903
Sexual assault	4 504	2 988	3 485	1 310	1 512	216	235	86	14 336
Kidnapping/abduction	377	116	98	32	68	10	1	3	705
Robbery	13 326	2 995	2 531	1 668	2 720	187	82	292	23 801
Blackmail/extortion	60	95	78	13	23	—	3	—	272
UEWI									
Involving the taking of property	142 217	54 884	56 907	26 781	39 936	10 951	3 756	4 080	339 512
Other	29 648	15 762	17 685	5 963	19 611	3 364	1 319	1 512	94 864
<i>Total</i>	171 865	70 646	74 592	32 744	59 547	14 315	5 075	5 592	434 376
Motor vehicle theft	52 833	29 581	15 693	10 981	16 115	2 991	966	2 427	131 587
Other theft	175 914	125 863	97 384	54 636	78 421	13 872	6 731	10 661	563 482
RATE PER 100,000 PERSONS									
Murder	1.52	1.01	1.85	1.68	1.69	1.27	7.90	0.32	1.52
Attempted murder	1.91	1.16	4.34	1.68	1.37	1.48	2.11	0.32	2.07
Manslaughter	0.39	0.02	0.29	0.07	0.33	0.64	0.53	—	0.25
Driving causing death	1.83	1.03	1.25	1.48	2.35	0.21	1.58	—	1.47
<i>Total</i>	5.70	3.22	7.73	4.91	5.74	3.60	12.11	0.65	5.31
Assault	935.04	383.31	530.74	1 001.40	777.63	472.97	1 317.81	541.13	699.00
Sexual assault	71.11	64.19	100.91	88.13	82.66	45.79	123.73	27.92	76.55
Kidnapping/abduction	5.95	2.49	2.84	2.15	3.72	2.12	0.53	0.97	3.76
Robbery	210.40	64.34	73.29	112.22	148.70	39.64	43.17	94.79	127.09
Blackmail/extortion	0.95	2.04	2.26	0.87	1.26	—	1.58	—	1.45
UEWI									
Involving the taking of property	2 245.47	1 179.05	1 647.82	1 801.71	2 183.32	2 321.60	1 977.50	1 324.43	1 812.94
Other	468.11	338.61	512.09	401.17	1 072.14	713.17	694.44	490.82	506.56
<i>Total</i>	2 713.58	1 517.66	2 159.91	2 202.88	3 255.46	3 034.77	2 671.94	1 815.25	2 319.49
Motor vehicle theft	834.18	635.48	454.41	738.76	881.01	634.09	508.59	787.84	702.65
Other theft	2 777.51	2 703.86	2 819.88	3 675.68	4 287.30	2 940.85	3 543.81	3 460.72	3 008.90

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

(b) Crime statistics for Victoria, Queensland, South Australia and Western Australia are in compliance with the offence definitions outlined in the Australian Standard Offence Classification (see Appendix, paragraphs 3 and 5).

SECTION 2

HOMICIDE AND RELATED OFFENCES

INTRODUCTION

The recorded crime statistics category of homicide and related offences includes the offences of murder, attempted murder, manslaughter and driving causing death.

MURDER

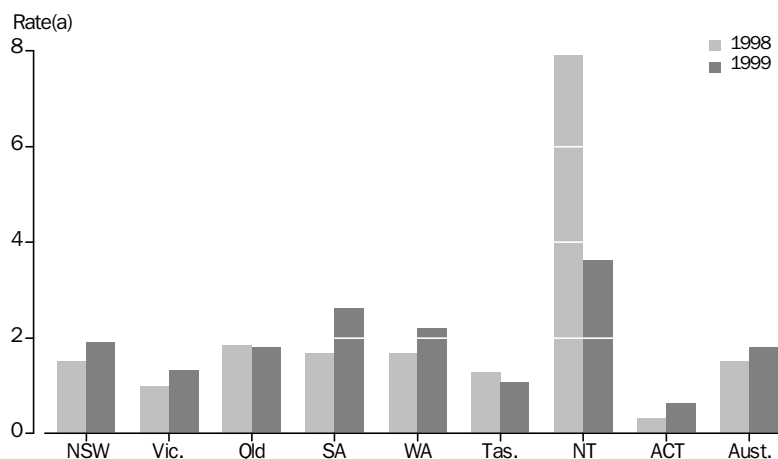
Number of victims

Police in Australia recorded 342 victims of murder during 1999, compared with 285 victims in 1998, an increase of 57 victims (20%). There were increases in the number of victims recorded in all States and Territories, with the exception of the Northern Territory recording a decrease of 8 victims, and Queensland and Tasmania both recording a decrease of 1 victim. Increases for South Australia and Western Australia were due, in part, to the discovery of 12 bodies in Snowtown, South Australia, and two incidents of murder/suicide in Western Australia resulting in 9 victims.

Rate per 100,000 persons

Nationally, the victimisation rate for murder during 1999 was 1.8 victims per 100,000 persons, an increase from 1.5 victims per 100,000 persons in 1998.

2.1 MURDER, Victimisation Rates—By States and Territories



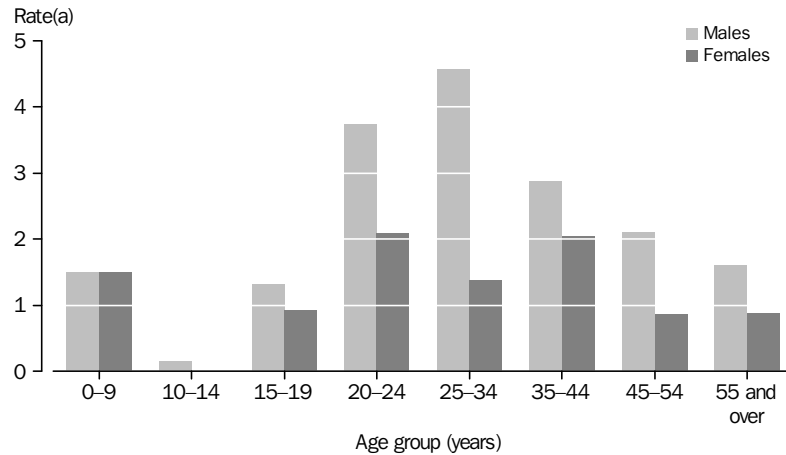
(a) Rate per 100,000 persons.

Age and sex

Males constituted 65% of murder victims with almost half (49%) of all male victims aged 25–44 years. Nationally, males recorded a higher murder victimisation rate than females with 2.3 victims per 100,000 males, compared to 1.3 victims per 100,000 females. Males in the 25–34 year age group had the highest age-specific murder rate, with 4.6 victims per 100,000 males in this age group. Females in the 20–24 year age group recorded the highest age-specific murder rate for females, with 2.1 victims per 100,000 females in this age group.

Age and sex *continued*

2.2 MURDER, Victimisation Rates—By Sex and Age Group of Victim—1999



(a) Rate per 100,000 persons.

Relationship of offender to victim

For 64% of all murder victims the offender was known to them. For those victims who knew their offender, the offender was most likely to be a non-family member (57%).

Females were more likely than males to be murdered by someone known to them. Offenders were known to their female victims in 74% of cases and of these, just over half of the offenders were recorded as family members. For male victims, offenders were known to them in 58% of cases, with 36% of these offenders recorded as family members.

Location and weapon use

Residential locations were the most common sites of murder offences with two-thirds of murders occurring here (66%), followed by community locations (19% of all murders).

Nearly two-thirds of murders (64%) were committed with some type of weapon and of these murders just over one-quarter (28%) involved the use of a firearm.

Outcome of investigations

Nationally, 68% of investigations into murder offences were finalised within 30 days of the offences becoming known to police. Offenders were proceeded against in 63% of all murder offences within the same period.

MANSLAUGHTER

Number of victims

In 1999, there were 39 victims of manslaughter recorded nationally, compared to 47 victims in 1998. This represents a decrease of 17%. New South Wales recorded the largest decrease in victims counts from 25 victims in 1998 to 12 victims in 1999.

Rate per 100,000 persons

The national victimisation rate for manslaughter in 1999 was 0.2 victims per 100,000 persons.

Age and sex

Nationally, males represented 67% of all manslaughter victims and had a victimisation rate of 0.3 victims per 100,000 persons.

Relationship of offender to victim

The offender was known to the victim in 62% of manslaughter offences involving female victims and in 46% of manslaughter offences involving male victims.

Location and weapon use

The most common locations for manslaughter offences were streets/footpaths (49%) followed by dwellings (26%).

In 1999, 10% of all manslaughter offences involved the use of a weapon, whereas in 1998 40% of all manslaughter offences involved a weapon.

Outcome of Investigations

Nationally, 39% of manslaughter investigations were finalised within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police with the offender proceeded against in all cases.

ATTEMPTED MURDER

Number of victims

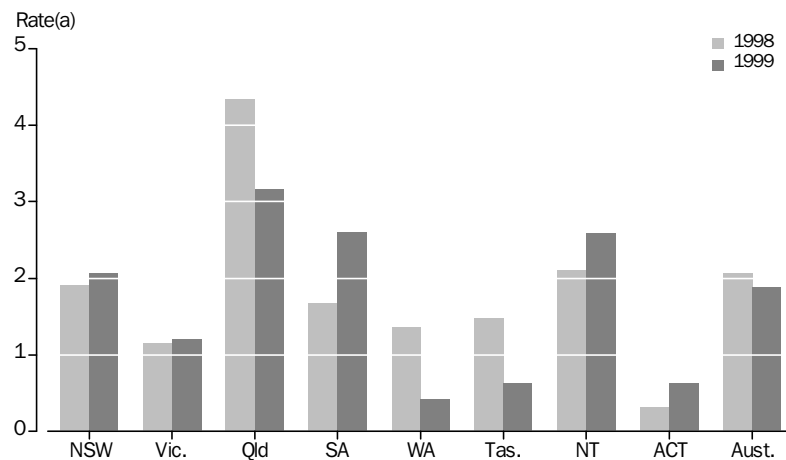
During 1999, police recorded 358 victims of attempted murder, a decrease of 7.5% from 387 in 1998. The number of victims increased for each of the States and Territories except Queensland, Western Australia and Tasmania.

Rate per 100,000 persons

The national victimisation rate for attempted murder was 1.9 victims per 100,000 persons. Queensland recorded the highest attempted murder rate with 3.2 victims per 100,000 persons. The lowest attempted murder rate was recorded in Western Australia (0.4 victims per 100,000 persons).

Rate per 100,000 persons *continued*

2.3 ATTEMPTED MURDER, Victimisation Rates—By States and Territories



(a) Rate per 100,000 persons.

Age and sex

The highest victimisation rate for males was recorded in the 25–34 year age group with 6.5 victims of attempted murder per 100,000 males in this age group. Females in the 20–24 year age group recorded the highest rate for attempted murder with 1.8 victims per 100,000 females in this age group.

Relationship of offender to victim

Australia-wide, attempted murder was most likely to be committed by an offender known to the victim (54% of all offences), however, different patterns emerged for male and female victims. For 71% of female attempted murder victims the offender was known to the victim, compared with 48% of attempted murders against males where the offender was known to the victim. However, the number of offenders that were family members (as a proportion of those offenders who were known to their victim) was similar for both males and females (33% and 43% respectively).

Location and weapon use

As with murder, residential locations were the most common locations for attempted murders (52%) with 42% of all attempted murders occurring in dwellings. Just over a quarter of attempted murder offences occurred at a community location (27%), with 19% of all offences on the streets/footpaths.

For attempted murder offences, 79% involved the use of a weapon. In 32% of all offences, a firearm was recorded as the weapon used.

A greater proportion of attempted murders involved the use of a weapon compared to murders (79% and 64% respectively).

Outcome of investigations

Nationally, 77% of attempted murder investigations were finalised within 30 days of the offence becoming known to the police. In 73% of all attempted murders an offender was proceeded against at the same time.

DRIVING CAUSING DEATH

Number of victims

The total number of driving causing death victims for all the States and Territories in 1999 was 206, a 25% decrease from 1998 when 276 driving causing death offences were recorded.

Rate per 100,000 persons

The national victimisation rate for driving causing death in 1999 was 1.1 victims per 100,000 persons. The highest driving causing death rate was recorded in Western Australia with 1.9 victims per 100,000 persons.

Age and sex

Nationally, males constituted 63% of all driving causing death victims. The victimisation rate for males was 1.4 victims 100,000 males, compared to a rate of 0.8 female victims per 100,000 females.

Relationship of offender to victim

In 1999, driving causing death was the only homicide offence where males were more likely than females to have known their offender (42% and 35% respectively).

2.4 VICTIMS(a) OF MURDER, By Sex and Age Group of Victim

Sex and age group (years)	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
NUMBER									
Males									
0–9	9	3	1	3	4	—	—	—	20
10–14	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
15–19	4	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	9
20–24	7	2	5	5	5	1	1	—	26
25–34	29	9	11	11	5	1	—	—	66
35–44	14	8	7	5	5	1	2	—	42
45–54	10	7	6	1	2	—	1	—	27
55–64	2	6	6	3	1	—	—	—	18
65 and over	6	1	3	1	1	—	—	—	12
Not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	82	37	40	30	24	3	4	1	221
Females									
0–9	8	—	5	1	5	—	—	—	19
10–14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15–19	—	2	2	1	—	—	1	—	6
20–24	2	5	4	2	1	—	—	—	14
25–34	8	3	2	2	3	2	—	—	20
35–44	10	6	6	1	5	—	2	—	30
45–54	4	3	—	2	2	—	—	—	11
55–64	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	4
65 and over	6	5	2	—	1	—	—	1	15
Not specified	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total	40	25	23	9	17	2	3	1	120
Not stated									
Total	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Persons									
0–9	17	3	6	4	9	—	—	—	39
10–14	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
15–19	4	3	3	2	1	—	1	1	15
20–24	9	7	9	7	6	1	1	—	40
25–34	37	12	13	13	8	3	—	—	86
35–44	24	14	13	6	10	1	4	—	72
45–54	14	10	6	3	4	—	1	—	38
55–64	4	7	7	3	1	—	—	—	22
65 and over	12	6	5	1	2	—	—	1	27
Not specified	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Total	123	62	63	39	41	5	7	2	342

(a) Refers to individual persons.

2.4 VICTIMS(a) OF MURDER, By Sex and Age Group of Victim *continued*

Sex and age group (years)	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
RATE PER 100,000 PERSONS									
Males									
0–9	2.00	0.93	0.39	3.03	2.98	—	—	—	1.50
10–14	0.45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.15
15–19	1.77	0.61	0.75	1.94	1.43	—	—	7.77	1.32
20–24	3.08	1.14	3.86	9.71	6.94	6.59	11.18	—	3.74
25–34	5.97	2.47	4.12	10.17	3.42	3.26	—	—	4.56
35–44	2.82	2.23	2.61	4.41	3.38	2.82	11.95	—	2.88
45–54	2.33	2.26	2.49	0.99	1.55	—	7.75	—	2.11
55–64	0.69	2.87	3.84	4.38	1.25	—	—	—	2.13
65 and over	1.68	0.38	1.67	1.07	1.15	—	—	—	1.18
Total(b)	2.57	1.59	2.28	4.06	2.56	1.29	3.92	0.65	2.34
Females									
0–9	1.87	—	2.06	1.06	3.95	—	—	—	1.50
10–14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15–19	—	1.26	1.59	2.03	—	—	14.24	—	0.92
20–24	0.91	2.97	3.18	4.12	1.46	—	—	—	2.10
25–34	1.64	0.81	0.75	1.90	2.12	6.24	—	—	1.39
35–44	2.03	1.65	2.22	0.87	3.41	—	13.32	—	2.05
45–54	0.95	0.96	—	1.95	1.63	—	—	—	0.88
55–64	0.70	0.48	0.67	—	—	—	—	—	0.48
65 and over	1.30	1.48	0.91	—	0.92	—	—	7.14	1.15
Total(b)	1.24	1.05	1.31	1.19	1.84	0.84	3.30	0.64	1.26
Persons									
0–9	1.94	0.48	1.21	2.07	3.45	—	—	—	1.50
10–14	0.23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.08
15–19	0.91	0.93	1.16	1.98	0.73	—	6.85	4.09	1.12
20–24	2.01	2.04	3.53	7.00	4.27	3.34	5.95	—	2.94
25–34	3.80	1.64	2.44	6.09	2.78	4.78	—	—	2.97
35–44	2.42	1.94	2.41	2.63	3.40	1.39	12.60	—	2.46
45–54	1.65	1.61	1.27	1.47	1.59	—	4.23	—	1.50
55–64	0.69	1.67	2.29	2.17	0.64	—	—	—	1.31
65 and over	1.47	1.00	1.25	0.47	1.02	—	—	4.01	1.16
Total(b)	1.92	1.32	1.79	2.61	2.20	1.06	3.63	0.64	1.80

(a) Refers to individual persons.

(b) Includes persons for whom age and/or sex was not specified.

2.5 VICTIMS(a) OF MURDER, By Sex of Victim and Relationship of Offender to Victim

Sex of victim and relationship	NSW	Vic.	Qld(b)	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
NUMBER									
Males									
Known to victim									
Family member	21	7	7	1	10	—	1	—	47
Non-family member	34	11	21	9	4	2	1	—	82
Total	55	18	28	10	14	2	2	—	129
Unknown to victim	6	19	8	17	6	1	1	—	58
Not stated/inadequately described	21	—	4	3	4	—	1	1	34
Total	82	37	40	30	24	3	4	1	221
Females									
Known to victim									
Family member	18	6	8	3	8	1	2	—	46
Non-family member	13	11	11	2	6	—	—	—	43
Total	31	17	19	5	14	1	2	—	89
Unknown to victim	1	8	1	4	2	1	—	—	17
Not stated/inadequately described	8	—	3	—	1	—	1	1	14
Total	40	25	23	9	17	2	3	1	120
Not stated									
Total	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Persons(c)									
Known to victim									
Family member	39	13	15	4	18	1	3	—	93
Non-family member	47	22	32	11	10	2	1	—	125
Total	86	35	47	15	28	3	4	—	218
Unknown to victim	7	27	9	21	8	2	1	—	75
Not stated/inadequately described	30	—	7	3	5	—	2	2	49
Total	123	62	63	39	41	5	7	2	342
PROPORTION (%)									
Males									
Known to victim									
Family member	25.6	18.9	17.5	3.3	41.7	—	25.0	—	21.3
Non-family member	41.5	29.7	52.5	30.0	16.7	66.7	25.0	—	37.1
Total	67.1	48.6	70.0	33.3	58.3	66.7	50.0	—	58.4
Unknown to victim	7.3	51.4	20.0	56.7	25.0	33.3	25.0	—	26.2
Not stated/inadequately described	25.6	—	10.0	10.0	16.7	—	25.0	100.0	15.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Females									
Known to victim									
Family member	45.0	24.0	34.8	33.3	47.1	50.0	66.7	—	38.3
Non-family member	32.5	44.0	47.8	22.2	35.3	—	—	—	35.8
Total	77.5	68.0	82.6	55.6	82.4	50.0	66.7	—	74.2
Unknown to victim	2.5	32.0	4.3	44.4	11.8	50.0	—	—	14.2
Not stated/inadequately described	20.0	—	13.0	—	5.9	—	33.3	100.0	11.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Persons(c)									
Known to victim									
Family member	31.7	21.0	23.8	10.3	43.9	20.0	42.9	—	27.2
Non-family member	38.2	35.5	50.8	28.2	24.4	40.0	14.3	—	36.5
Total	69.9	56.5	74.6	38.5	68.3	60.0	57.1	—	63.7
Unknown to victim	5.7	43.5	14.3	53.8	19.5	40.0	14.3	—	21.9
Not stated/inadequately described	24.4	—	11.1	7.7	12.2	—	28.6	100.0	14.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Refers to individual persons.

(b) Counts for Queensland relationship of offender to victim are not directly comparable with other States and Territories as Queensland do not provide this information before a suspect has been apprehended.

(c) Includes those persons for which sex was not stated, but relationship was recorded.

2.6 VICTIMS(a) OF MURDER, By Location Where Criminal Incident Occurred(b)

Type of location	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
NUMBER									
Residential									
Dwelling	60	38	31	24	25	3	4	1	186
Outbuilding/residential land	22	1	2	3	11	—	—	—	39
Total	82	39	33	27	36	3	4	1	225
Community									
Street/footpath	10	3	10	—	—	—	3	1	27
Other community location	6	10	11	6	4	2	—	—	39
Total	16	13	21	6	4	2	3	1	66
Other									
Retail	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Recreational	6	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	11
Other location	3	3	3	4	1	—	—	—	14
Total	18	4	6	6	1	—	—	—	35
Unspecified	7	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	16
Total	123	62	63	39	41	5	7	2	342
PROPORTION (%)									
Residential									
Dwelling	48.8	61.3	49.2	61.5	61.0	60.0	57.1	50.0	54.4
Outbuilding/residential land	17.9	1.6	3.2	7.7	26.8	—	—	—	11.4
Total	66.7	62.9	52.4	69.2	87.8	60.0	57.1	50.0	65.8
Community									
Street/footpath	8.1	4.8	15.9	—	—	—	42.9	50.0	7.9
Other community location	4.9	16.1	17.5	15.4	9.8	40.0	—	—	11.4
Total	13.0	21.0	33.3	15.4	9.8	40.0	42.9	50.0	19.3
Other									
Retail	7.3	1.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.9
Recreational	4.9	0.0	4.8	5.1	—	—	—	—	3.2
Other location	2.4	4.8	4.8	10.3	2.4	—	—	—	4.1
Total	14.6	6.5	9.5	15.4	2.4	—	—	—	10.2
Unspecified	5.7	9.7	4.8	—	—	—	—	—	4.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Refers to individual persons.

(b) A criminal incident may involve multiple offences which may occur at different locations. In these instances, 'type of location' refers to the initial location where the criminal incident took place. In classifying type of location, the ability to provide detailed information for each offence category varies between States and Territories. Where information is not available at the more specific group level, it is aggregated to the broader subdivision or division level.

2.7 VICTIMS(a) OF MURDER, By Use of Weapon in Commission of Offence

<i>Use of weapon</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
NUMBER									
Weapon used									
Weapon n.f.d.	1	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	7
Firearm	24	13	10	4	8	2	—	—	61
Other weapon	63	33	26	6	14	2	4	2	150
<i>Total</i>	88	46	41	11	22	4	4	2	218
No weapon used	35	16	22	28	19	1	3	—	124
Total	123	62	63	39	41	5	7	2	342
PROPORTION (%)									
Weapon used									
Weapon n.f.d.	0.8	—	7.9	2.6	—	—	—	—	2.0
Firearm	19.5	21.0	15.9	10.3	19.5	40.0	—	—	17.8
Other weapon	51.2	53.2	41.3	15.4	34.1	40.0	57.1	100.0	43.9
<i>Total</i>	71.5	74.2	65.1	28.2	53.7	80.0	57.1	100.0	63.7
No weapon used	28.5	25.8	34.9	71.8	46.3	20.0	42.9	—	36.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Refers to individual persons.

2.8 VICTIMS(a) OF MURDER, By Outcome of Investigations at 30 Days

<i>Outcome of investigations</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
NUMBER									
Investigation not finalised	44	21	14	17	10	—	2	1	109
Investigation finalised									
No offender proceeded against	5	2	2	—	9	—	—	—	18
Offender proceeded against	74	39	47	22	22	5	5	1	215
<i>Total</i>	79	41	49	22	31	5	5	1	233
Total	123	62	63	39	41	5	7	2	342
PROPORTION (%)									
Investigation not finalised	35.8	33.9	22.2	43.6	24.4	—	28.6	50.0	31.9
Investigation finalised									
No offender proceeded against	4.1	3.2	3.2	—	22.0	—	—	—	5.3
Offender proceeded against	60.2	62.9	74.6	56.4	53.7	100.0	71.4	50.0	62.9
<i>Total</i>	64.2	66.1	77.8	56.4	75.6	100.0	71.4	50.0	68.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Refers to individual persons.

2.9 VICTIMS(a) OF ATTEMPTED MURDER, By Sex and Age Group of Victim

Sex and age group (years)	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
NUMBER									
Males									
0-9	1	2	1	2	1	—	—	—	7
10-14	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
15-19	8	3	2	1	1	—	—	—	15
20-24	23	5	9	1	—	—	—	1	39
25-34	29	12	39	12	2	—	—	—	94
35-44	20	8	21	9	2	2	1	—	63
45-54	7	5	8	1	—	—	—	1	22
55-64	5	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	10
65 and over	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	8
Not specified	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Total	99	37	87	28	6	2	1	2	262
Females									
0-9	1	2	1	3	1	—	—	—	8
10-14	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
15-19	1	1	3	—	—	—	1	—	6
20-24	3	3	1	4	—	—	1	—	12
25-34	7	5	8	—	—	1	1	—	22
35-44	12	5	6	3	—	—	—	—	26
45-54	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	4
55-64	3	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	7
65 and over	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	4
Not specified	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	4
Total	32	20	24	11	2	1	4	—	94
Not stated									
Total	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Persons									
0-9	2	4	2	5	2	—	—	—	15
10-14	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
15-19	9	4	5	1	1	—	1	—	21
20-24	26	8	10	5	—	—	1	1	51
25-34	36	17	47	12	2	1	1	—	116
35-44	32	13	27	12	2	2	1	—	89
45-54	9	5	9	2	—	—	—	1	26
55-64	8	1	5	2	1	—	—	—	17
65 and over	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	12
Not specified	3	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	8
Total	133	57	111	39	8	3	5	2	358

(a) Refers to individual persons.

2.9 VICTIMS(a) OF ATTEMPTED MURDER, By Sex and Age Group of Victim *continued*

Sex and age group (years)	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
RATE PER 100,000 PERSONS									
Males									
0-9	0.22	0.62	0.39	2.02	0.75	—	—	—	0.52
10-14	0.45	0.62	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.30
15-19	3.53	1.82	1.50	1.94	1.43	—	—	—	2.19
20-24	10.12	2.85	6.95	1.94	—	—	—	6.92	5.62
25-34	5.97	3.29	14.61	11.10	1.37	—	—	—	6.49
35-44	4.03	2.23	7.83	7.93	1.35	5.64	5.97	—	4.31
45-54	1.63	1.61	3.32	0.99	—	—	—	4.49	1.72
55-64	1.73	—	1.92	2.92	—	—	—	—	1.18
65 and over	1.12	—	2.23	—	—	—	—	—	0.78
Total(b)	3.11	1.59	4.95	3.79	0.64	0.86	0.98	1.29	2.78
Females									
0-9	0.23	0.65	0.41	3.19	0.79	—	—	—	0.63
10-14	0.47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.16
15-19	0.47	0.63	2.39	—	—	—	14.24	—	0.92
20-24	1.36	1.78	0.80	8.23	—	—	12.74	—	1.80
25-34	1.44	1.36	3.01	—	—	3.12	5.53	—	1.52
35-44	2.43	1.37	2.22	2.62	—	—	—	—	1.77
45-54	0.48	—	0.43	0.97	—	—	—	—	0.32
55-64	1.05	0.48	1.34	—	1.30	—	—	—	0.84
65 and over	0.43	—	0.91	—	—	—	—	—	0.31
Total(b)	0.99	0.84	1.37	1.46	0.22	0.42	4.40	—	0.99
Persons									
0-9	0.23	0.63	0.40	2.59	0.77	—	—	—	0.58
10-14	0.46	0.32	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.23
15-19	2.04	1.24	1.93	0.99	0.73	—	6.85	—	1.57
20-24	5.81	2.33	3.92	5.00	—	—	5.95	3.62	3.75
25-34	3.70	2.32	8.83	5.62	0.70	1.59	2.63	—	4.01
35-44	3.23	1.80	5.01	5.26	0.68	2.78	3.15	—	3.04
45-54	1.06	0.80	1.90	0.98	—	—	—	2.23	1.03
55-64	1.39	0.24	1.64	1.45	0.64	—	—	—	1.02
65 and over	0.73	—	1.50	—	—	—	—	—	0.52
Total(b)	2.07	1.21	3.16	2.61	0.43	0.64	2.59	0.64	1.89

(a) Refers to individual persons.

(b) Includes persons for whom age and/or sex was not specified.

2.10 VICTIMS(a) OF ATTEMPTED MURDER, By Sex of Victim and Relationship of Offender to Victim

Sex of victim and relationship	NSW	Vic.	Qld(b)	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
NUMBER									
Males									
Known to victim									
Family member	17	7	9	5	1	1	—	1	41
Non-family member	21	11	38	10	2	1	1	—	84
Total	38	18	47	15	3	2	1	1	125
Unknown to victim	29	19	33	11	1	—	—	—	93
Not stated/inadequately described	32	—	7	2	2	—	—	1	44
Total	99	37	87	28	6	2	1	2	262
Females									
Known to victim									
Family member	11	7	8	3	—	—	—	—	29
Non-family member	10	8	10	6	2	—	2	—	38
Total	21	15	18	9	2	—	2	—	67
Unknown to victim	5	5	5	1	—	1	—	—	17
Not stated/inadequately described	6	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	10
Total	32	20	24	11	2	1	4	—	94
Not stated									
Total	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Persons(c)									
Known to victim									
Family member	28	14	17	8	1	1	—	1	70
Non-family member	31	19	48	16	4	1	3	—	122
Total	59	33	65	24	5	2	3	1	192
Unknown to victim	34	24	38	12	1	1	—	—	110
Not stated/inadequately described	40	—	8	3	2	—	2	1	56
Total	133	57	111	39	8	3	5	2	358
PROPORTION (%)									
Males									
Known to victim									
Family member	17.2	18.9	10.3	17.9	16.7	50.0	—	50.0	15.6
Non-family member	21.2	29.7	43.7	35.7	33.3	50.0	100.0	—	32.1
Total	38.4	48.6	54.0	53.6	50.0	100.0	100.0	50.0	47.7
Unknown to victim	29.3	51.4	37.9	39.3	16.7	—	—	—	35.5
Not stated/inadequately described	32.3	—	8.0	7.1	33.3	—	—	50.0	16.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Females									
Known to victim									
Family member	34.4	35.0	33.3	27.3	—	—	—	—	30.9
Non-family member	31.3	40.0	41.7	54.5	100.0	—	50.0	—	40.4
Total	65.6	75.0	75.0	81.8	100.0	—	50.0	—	71.3
Unknown to victim	15.6	25.0	20.8	9.1	—	100.0	—	—	18.1
Not stated/inadequately described	18.8	—	4.2	9.1	—	—	50.0	—	10.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	—	100.0
Persons(c)									
Known to victim									
Family member	21.1	24.6	15.3	20.5	12.5	33.3	—	50.0	19.6
Non-family member	23.3	33.3	43.2	41.0	50.0	33.3	60.0	—	34.1
Total	44.4	57.9	58.6	61.5	62.5	66.7	60.0	50.0	53.6
Unknown to victim	25.6	42.1	34.2	30.8	12.5	33.3	—	—	30.7
Not stated/inadequately described	30.1	—	7.2	7.7	25.0	—	40.0	50.0	15.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Refers to individual persons.

(b) Counts for Queensland relationship of offender to victim are not directly comparable with other States and Territories as Queensland do not provide this information before a suspect has been apprehended.

(c) Includes those persons for which sex was not stated, but relationship was recorded.

2.11 VICTIMS(a) OF ATTEMPTED MURDER, By Location Where Criminal Incident Occurred(b)

Type of location	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
NUMBER									
Residential									
Dwelling	52	23	43	22	5	1	4	1	151
Outbuilding/residential land	20	4	8	4	—	—	—	—	36
Total	72	27	51	26	5	1	4	1	187
Community									
Street/footpath	20	11	30	8	—	—	—	—	69
Other community location	9	7	8	2	—	—	1	1	28
Total	29	18	38	10	—	—	1	1	97
Other location	32	3	21	3	3	2	—	—	64
Unspecified	—	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	10
Total	133	57	111	39	8	3	5	2	358
PROPORTION (%)									
Residential									
Dwelling	39.1	40.4	38.7	56.4	62.5	33.3	80.0	50.0	42.2
Outbuilding/residential land	15.0	7.0	7.2	10.3	—	—	—	—	10.1
Total	54.1	47.4	45.9	66.7	62.5	33.3	80.0	50.0	52.2
Community									
Street/footpath	15.0	19.3	27.0	20.5	—	—	—	—	19.3
Other community location	6.8	12.3	7.2	5.1	—	—	20.0	50.0	7.8
Total	21.8	31.6	34.2	25.6	—	—	20.0	50.0	27.1
Other location	24.1	5.3	18.9	7.7	37.5	66.7	—	—	17.9
Unspecified	—	15.8	0.9	—	—	—	—	—	2.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Refers to individual persons.

(b) A criminal incident may involve multiple offences which may occur at different locations. In these instances, 'type of location' refers to the initial location where the criminal incident took place. In classifying type of location, the ability to provide detailed information for each offence category varies between States and Territories. Where information is not available at the more specific group level, it is aggregated to the broader subdivision or division level.

2.12 VICTIMS(a) OF ATTEMPTED MURDER, By Use of Weapon in Commission of Offence

<i>Use of weapon</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
NUMBER									
Weapon used									
Weapon n.f.d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Firearm	63	14	24	9	—	2	1	—	113
Other weapon	56	24	68	15	3	1	2	2	171
<i>Total</i>	119	38	92	24	3	3	3	2	284
No weapon used	14	19	19	15	5	—	2	—	74
Total	133	57	111	39	8	3	5	2	358
PROPORTION (%)									
Weapon used									
Weapon n.f.d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Firearm	47.4	24.6	21.6	23.1	—	66.7	20.0	—	31.6
Other weapon	42.1	42.1	61.3	38.5	37.5	33.3	40.0	100.0	47.8
<i>Total</i>	89.5	66.7	82.9	61.5	37.5	100.0	60.0	100.0	79.3
No weapon used	10.5	33.3	17.1	38.5	62.5	—	40.0	—	20.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Refers to individual persons.

2.13 VICTIMS(a) OF ATTEMPTED MURDER, By Outcome of Investigations at 30 Days

<i>Outcome of investigations</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
NUMBER									
Investigation not finalised	55	10	10	7	1	—	—	1	84
Investigation finalised									
No offender proceeded against	5	5	1	—	1	—	—	—	12
Offender proceeded against	73	42	100	32	6	3	5	1	262
<i>Total</i>	78	47	101	32	7	3	5	1	274
Total	133	57	111	39	8	3	5	2	358
PROPORTION (%)									
Investigation not finalised	41.4	17.5	9.0	17.9	12.5	—	—	50.0	23.5
Investigation finalised									
No offender proceeded against	3.8	8.8	0.9	—	12.5	—	—	—	3.4
Offender proceeded against	54.9	73.7	90.1	82.1	75.0	100.0	100.0	50.0	73.2
<i>Total</i>	58.6	82.5	91.0	82.1	87.5	100.0	100.0	50.0	76.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Refers to individual persons.

2.14 VICTIMS(a) OF MANSLAUGHTER, By Sex and Age Group of Victim

Sex and age group (years)	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
NUMBER									
Males									
0-9	2	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	5
10-14	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
15-19	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	4
20-24	1	1	3	—	—	1	—	—	6
25-34	4	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	7
35-44	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
45-54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55-64	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
65 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	9	3	7	—	4	2	1	—	26
Females									
0-9	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
10-14	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2
15-19	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2
20-24	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
25-34	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
35-44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55-64	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
65 and over	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Total	3	1	5	1	2	—	1	—	13
Persons									
0-9	4	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	8
10-14	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	3
15-19	—	—	1	—	3	1	1	—	6
20-24	1	1	3	1	—	1	—	—	7
25-34	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	8
35-44	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
45-54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55-64	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
65 and over	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Total	12	4	12	1	6	2	2	—	39

(a) Refers to individual persons.

2.14 VICTIMS(a) OF MANSLAUGHTER, By Sex and Age Group of Victim *continued*

Sex and age group (years)	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
RATE PER 100,000 PERSONS									
Males									
0–9	0.44	—	0.39	—	1.49	—	—	—	0.37
10–14	0.45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.15
15–19	—	—	—	—	2.85	5.70	13.19	—	0.58
20–24	0.44	0.57	2.32	—	—	6.59	—	—	0.86
25–34	0.82	0.27	0.75	—	—	—	—	—	0.48
35–44	—	0.28	0.37	—	—	—	—	—	0.14
45–54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55–64	0.35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.12
65 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	0.28	0.13	0.40	—	0.43	0.86	0.98	—	0.28
Females									
0–9	0.47	—	0.41	—	—	—	—	—	0.24
10–14	—	—	0.82	—	1.50	—	—	—	0.31
15–19	—	—	0.80	—	1.51	—	—	—	0.31
20–24	—	—	—	2.06	—	—	—	—	0.15
25–34	—	0.27	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.07
35–44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45–54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55–64	0.35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.12
65 and over	—	—	0.91	—	—	—	—	—	0.15
Total	0.09	0.04	0.29	0.13	0.22	—	1.10	—	0.13
Persons									
0–9	0.46	—	0.40	—	0.77	—	—	—	0.31
10–14	0.23	—	0.40	—	0.73	—	—	—	0.23
15–19	—	—	0.39	—	2.20	2.90	6.85	—	0.45
20–24	0.22	0.29	1.18	1.00	—	3.34	—	—	0.51
25–34	0.41	0.27	0.38	—	—	—	—	—	0.28
35–44	—	0.14	0.19	—	—	—	—	—	0.07
45–54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55–64	0.35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.12
65 and over	—	—	0.50	—	—	—	—	—	0.09
Total	0.19	0.08	0.34	0.07	0.32	0.43	1.04	—	0.21

(a) Refers to individual persons.

2.15 VICTIMS(a) OF MANSLAUGHTER, By Sex of Victim and Relationship of Offender to Victim

Sex of victim and relationship	NSW	Vic.	Qld(b)	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
NUMBER									
Males									
Known to victim									
Family member	3	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	6
Non-family member	3	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	6
Total	6	1	2	—	2	—	1	—	12
Unknown to victim	—	2	5	—	2	2	—	—	11
Not stated/inadequately described	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Total	9	3	7	—	4	2	1	—	26
Females									
Known to victim									
Family member	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	4
Non-family member	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	4
Total	1	1	4	1	—	—	1	—	8
Unknown to victim	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Not stated/inadequately described	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
Total	3	1	5	1	2	—	1	—	13
Persons									
Known to victim									
Family member	4	—	2	1	2	—	1	—	10
Non-family member	3	2	4	—	—	—	1	—	10
Total	7	2	6	1	2	—	2	—	20
Unknown to victim	—	2	5	—	4	2	—	—	13
Not stated/inadequately described	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	6
Total	12	4	12	1	6	2	2	—	39
PROPORTION (%)									
Males									
Known to victim									
Family member	33.3	—	14.3	—	50.0	—	—	—	23.1
Non-family member	33.3	33.3	14.3	—	—	—	100.0	—	23.1
Total	66.7	33.3	28.6	—	50.0	—	100.0	—	46.2
Unknown to victim	—	66.7	71.4	—	50.0	100.0	—	—	42.3
Not stated/inadequately described	33.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	—	100.0	100.0	100.0	—	100.0
Females									
Known to victim									
Family member	33.3	—	20.0	100.0	—	—	100.0	—	30.8
Non-family member	—	100.0	60.0	—	—	—	—	—	30.8
Total	33.3	100.0	80.0	100.0	—	—	100.0	—	61.5
Unknown to victim	—	—	—	—	100.0	—	—	—	15.4
Not stated/inadequately described	66.7	—	20.0	—	—	—	—	—	23.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	—	100.0	—	100.0
Persons									
Known to victim									
Family member	33.3	—	16.7	100.0	33.3	—	50.0	—	25.6
Non-family member	25.0	50.0	33.3	—	—	—	50.0	—	25.6
Total	58.3	50.0	50.0	100.0	33.3	—	100.0	—	51.3
Unknown to victim	—	50.0	41.7	—	66.7	100.0	—	—	33.3
Not stated/inadequately described	41.7	—	8.3	—	—	—	—	—	15.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	—	100.0

(a) Refers to individual persons.

(b) Counts for Queensland relationship of offender to victim are not directly comparable with other States and Territories as Queensland do not provide this information before a suspect has been apprehended.

2.16 VICTIMS(a) OF MANSLAUGHTER, By Location Where Criminal Incident Occurred(b)

Type of location	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
NUMBER									
Residential									
Dwelling	4	—	3	—	2	—	1	—	10
Outbuilding/residential land	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total	5	—	3	—	2	—	1	—	11
Community									
Street/footpath	5	—	8	—	4	2	—	—	19
Other community location	1	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	5
Total	6	3	8	—	4	2	1	—	24
Other location	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	4
Total	12	4	12	1	6	2	2	—	39
PROPORTION (%)									
Residential									
Dwelling	33.3	—	25.0	—	33.3	—	50.0	—	25.6
Outbuilding/residential land	8.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.6
Total	41.7	—	25.0	—	33.3	—	50.0	—	28.2
Community									
Street/footpath	41.7	—	66.7	—	66.7	100.0	—	—	48.7
Other community location	8.3	75.0	—	—	—	—	50.0	—	12.8
Total	50.0	75.0	66.7	—	66.7	100.0	50.0	—	61.5
Other location	8.3	25.0	8.3	100.0	—	—	—	—	10.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	—	100.0

(a) Refers to individual persons.

(b) A criminal incident may involve multiple offences which may occur at different locations. In these instances, 'type of location' refers to the initial location where the criminal incident took place. In classifying type of location, the ability to provide detailed information for each offence category varies between States and Territories. Where information is not available at the more specific group level, it is aggregated to the broader subdivision or division level.

2.17 VICTIMS(a) OF MANSLAUGHTER, By Use of Weapon in Commission of Offence

<i>Use of weapon</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
NUMBER									
Weapon used									
Weapon n.f.d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Firearm	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other weapon	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
<i>Total</i>	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	4
No weapon used	12	3	12	1	5	1	1	—	35
Total	12	4	12	1	6	2	2	—	39
PROPORTION (%)									
Weapon used									
Weapon n.f.d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	50.0	—	2.6
Firearm	—	25.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.6
Other weapon	—	—	—	—	16.7	50.0	—	—	5.1
<i>Total</i>	—	25.0	—	—	16.7	50.0	50.0	—	10.3
No weapon used	100.0	75.0	100.0	100.0	83.3	50.0	50.0	—	89.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	—	100.0

(a) Refers to individual persons.

2.18 VICTIMS(a) OF MANSLAUGHTER, By Outcome of Investigations at 30 Days

<i>Outcome of investigations</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
NUMBER									
Investigation not finalised	9	1	9	1	1	2	1	—	24
Investigation finalised									
No offender proceeded against	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offender proceeded against	3	3	3	—	5	—	1	—	15
<i>Total</i>	3	3	3	—	5	—	1	—	15
Total	12	4	12	1	6	2	2	—	39
PROPORTION (%)									
Investigation not finalised	75.0	25.0	75.0	100.0	16.7	100.0	50.0	—	61.5
Investigation finalised									
No offender proceeded against	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offender proceeded against	25.0	75.0	25.0	—	83.3	—	50.0	—	38.5
<i>Total</i>	25.0	75.0	25.0	—	83.3	—	50.0	—	38.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	—	100.0

(a) Refers to individual persons.

2.19 VICTIMS(a) OF DRIVING CAUSING DEATH, By Sex and Age Group of Victim

Sex and age group (years)	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
NUMBER									
Males									
0-9	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	3
10-14	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
15-19	12	3	4	3	4	—	—	1	27
20-24	9	5	2	—	3	—	—	—	19
25-34	10	3	6	4	2	—	—	—	25
35-44	6	5	2	3	4	—	—	—	20
45-54	3	3	1	1	4	—	—	—	12
55-64	4	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	8
65 and over	5	2	1	1	3	—	—	—	12
Not specified	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Total	50	25	20	12	22	—	—	1	130
Females									
0-9	3	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	8
10-14	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	3
15-19	5	1	2	—	4	—	—	—	12
20-24	4	2	—	3	2	—	—	—	11
25-34	2	4	4	1	3	—	—	—	14
35-44	2	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	6
45-54	3	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	7
55-64	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5
65 and over	5	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	9
Not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	28	16	11	6	14	—	—	—	75
Not stated									
Total	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Persons									
0-9	3	4	2	1	1	—	—	—	11
10-14	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	5
15-19	17	4	6	3	8	—	—	1	39
20-24	13	7	2	3	5	—	—	—	30
25-34	12	7	10	5	5	—	—	—	39
35-44	8	6	4	3	5	—	—	—	26
45-54	6	5	2	1	5	—	—	—	19
55-64	8	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	13
65 and over	10	3	1	2	5	—	—	—	21
Not specified	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	3
Total	78	42	31	18	36	—	—	1	206

(a) Refers to individual persons.

2.19 VICTIMS(a) OF DRIVING CAUSING DEATH, By Sex and Age Group of Victim *continued*

Sex and age group (years)	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
RATE PER 100,000 PERSONS									
Males									
0-9	—	0.31	0.39	—	0.75	—	—	—	0.22
10-14	0.45	—	0.77	—	—	—	—	—	0.30
15-19	5.30	1.82	3.01	5.83	5.70	—	—	7.77	3.95
20-24	3.96	2.85	1.54	—	4.16	—	—	—	2.74
25-34	2.06	0.82	2.25	3.70	1.37	—	—	—	1.73
35-44	1.21	1.39	0.75	2.64	2.70	—	—	—	1.37
45-54	0.70	0.97	0.42	0.99	3.11	—	—	—	0.94
55-64	1.38	1.43	—	—	1.25	—	—	—	0.95
65 and over	1.40	0.77	0.56	1.07	3.44	—	—	—	1.18
Total(b)	1.57	1.07	1.14	1.63	2.35	—	—	0.65	1.38
Females									
0-9	0.70	0.98	0.41	1.06	—	—	—	—	0.63
10-14	—	1.29	—	—	1.50	—	—	—	0.47
15-19	2.33	0.63	1.59	—	6.05	—	—	—	1.85
20-24	1.82	1.19	—	6.17	2.93	—	—	—	1.65
25-34	0.41	1.09	1.51	0.95	2.12	—	—	—	0.97
35-44	0.41	0.27	0.74	—	0.68	—	—	—	0.41
45-54	0.71	0.64	0.43	—	0.82	—	—	—	0.56
55-64	1.40	—	0.67	—	—	—	—	—	0.60
65 and over	1.08	0.30	—	0.82	1.84	—	—	—	0.69
Total(b)	0.87	0.67	0.63	0.79	1.52	—	—	—	0.79
Persons									
0-9	0.34	0.63	0.40	0.52	0.38	—	—	—	0.42
10-14	0.23	0.63	0.40	—	0.73	—	—	—	0.38
15-19	3.85	1.24	2.32	2.98	5.87	—	—	4.09	2.92
20-24	2.91	2.04	0.78	3.00	3.56	—	—	—	2.20
25-34	1.23	0.95	1.88	2.34	1.74	—	—	—	1.35
35-44	0.81	0.83	0.74	1.32	1.70	—	—	—	0.89
45-54	0.71	0.80	0.42	0.49	1.99	—	—	—	0.75
55-64	1.39	0.72	0.33	—	0.64	—	—	—	0.78
65 and over	1.22	0.50	0.25	0.93	2.55	—	—	—	0.90
Total(b)	1.22	0.89	0.88	1.21	1.93	—	—	0.32	1.09

(a) Refers to individual persons.

(b) Includes persons for whom age and/or sex was not specified.

2.20 VICTIMS(a) OF DRIVING CAUSING DEATH, By Sex of Victim and Relationship of Offender to Victim

Sex of victim and relationship	NSW	Vic.	Qld(b)	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
NUMBER									
Males									
Known to victim									
Family member	24	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	28
Non-family member	—	9	6	5	7	—	—	—	27
Total	24	11	7	5	8	—	—	—	55
Unknown to victim	—	14	11	7	14	—	—	—	46
Not stated/inadequately described	26	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	29
Total	50	25	20	12	22	—	—	1	130
Females									
Known to victim									
Family member	9	3	—	3	1	—	—	—	16
Non-family member	1	2	4	—	3	—	—	—	10
Total	10	5	4	3	4	—	—	—	26
Unknown to victim	—	11	6	3	10	—	—	—	30
Not stated/inadequately described	18	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	19
Total	28	16	11	6	14	—	—	—	75
Persons(c)									
Known to victim									
Family member	33	5	1	3	2	—	—	—	44
Non-family member	1	11	10	5	10	—	—	—	37
Total	34	16	11	8	12	—	—	—	81
Unknown to victim	—	26	17	10	24	—	—	—	77
Not stated/inadequately described	44	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	48
Total	78	42	31	18	36	—	—	1	206
PROPORTION (%)									
Males									
Known to victim									
Family member	48.0	8.0	5.0	—	4.5	—	—	—	21.5
Non-family member	—	36.0	30.0	41.7	31.8	—	—	—	20.8
Total	48.0	44.0	35.0	41.7	36.4	—	—	—	42.3
Unknown to victim	—	56.0	55.0	58.3	63.6	—	—	—	35.4
Not stated/inadequately described	52.0	—	10.0	—	—	—	—	100.0	22.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	—	—	100.0	100.0
Females									
Known to victim									
Family member	32.1	18.8	—	50.0	7.1	—	—	—	21.3
Non-family member	3.6	12.5	36.4	—	21.4	—	—	—	13.3
Total	35.7	31.3	36.4	50.0	28.6	—	—	—	34.7
Unknown to victim	—	68.8	54.5	50.0	71.4	—	—	—	40.0
Not stated/inadequately described	64.3	—	9.1	—	—	—	—	—	25.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	—	—	—	100.0
Persons(c)									
Known to victim									
Family member	42.3	11.9	3.2	16.7	5.6	—	—	—	21.4
Non-family member	1.3	26.2	32.3	27.8	27.8	—	—	—	18.0
Total	43.6	38.1	35.5	44.4	33.3	—	—	—	39.3
Unknown to victim	—	61.9	54.8	55.6	66.7	—	—	—	37.4
Not stated/inadequately described	56.4	—	9.7	—	—	—	—	100.0	23.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	—	—	100.0	100.0

(a) Refers to individual persons.

(b) Counts for Queensland relationship of offender to victim are not directly comparable with other States and Territories as Queensland do not provide this information before a suspect has been apprehended.

(c) Includes those persons for which sex was not stated, but relationship was recorded.

SECTION 3

ASSAULT

OFFENCES

Assault is the direct infliction of force, injury or violence upon a person, including face-to-face attempts or threats where there is reason to believe that the attempt/threat can be immediately enacted.

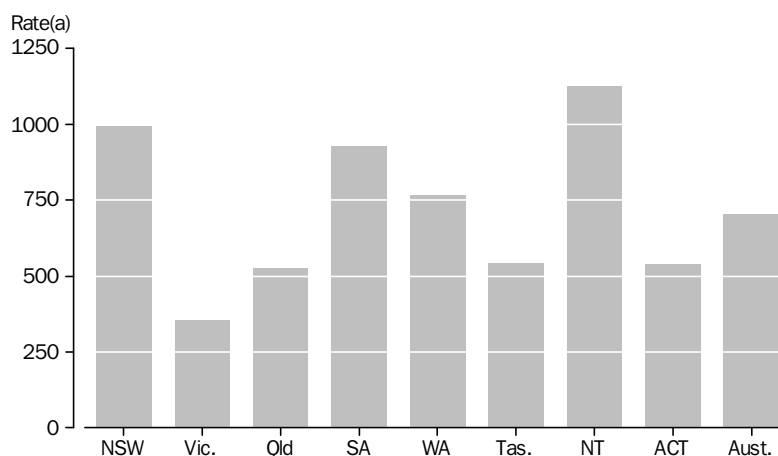
NUMBER OF VICTIMS

Assault is the most common offence against a person recorded by police in Australia. Police recorded 133,602 victims of assault during 1999, compared with 130,903 victims in 1998. This represents a 2.1% increase between 1998 and 1999. The largest increases were recorded in Tasmania (15%) and New South Wales (7.8%).

RATE PER 100,000 PERSONS

The national rate of victimisation for assault for 1999 was 705 victims per 100,000 persons. The highest rate was recorded in the Northern Territory, at a rate of 1,126 victims per 100,000 persons, followed by New South Wales and South Australia, with rates of 995 and 928 victims per 100,000 persons respectively. The lowest victimisation rate was recorded in Victoria with a rate of 358 victims per 100,000 persons, followed by Queensland with a rate of 525 victims per 100,000 persons.

3.1 ASSAULT, Victimisation Rates—By States and Territories—1999



(a) Rate per 100,000 persons.

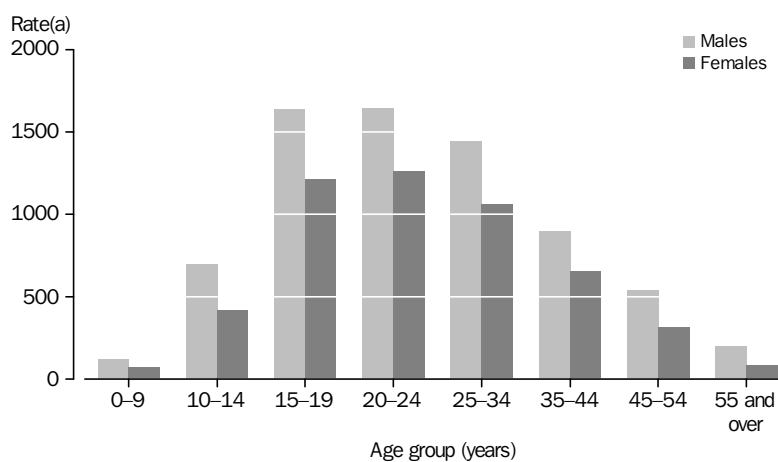
AGE AND SEX

Males were recorded as having the highest assault victimisation rates across all age groups. The highest assault rates for both males and females were for those aged 20–24 years.

In 1999, 57% of all assault victims were male. Males in the 20–24 and 15–19 year age groups had assault victimisation rates more than double the overall male victimisation rate of 807 victims per 100,000 males, with rates of 1,648 and 1,639 victims per 100,000 males in these age groups respectively.

AGE AND SEX CONTINUED

Males and females show a similar age group distribution of victimisation rates (see graph 3.2). The female victimisation rate for assault was 548 victims per 100,000 females and the highest female victimisation rates were in the 20–24 year age group (1,261 victims per 100,000 females in this age group) and the 15–19 year age group (1,213 victims per 100,000 females in this age group).

3.2 ASSAULT, Victimisation Rates—By Sex and Age Group of Victim—1999

(a) Rate per 100,000 persons.

RELATIONSHIP OF OFFENDER TO VICTIM

The relationship of the offender to the victim was recorded in over 80% of assaults in South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory. In these jurisdictions, females were more likely than males to have been assaulted by someone known to them. Where males were assaulted by someone known to them it was more likely to have been someone other than a family member.

LOCATION AND WEAPON USE

Private dwellings were the most frequent location for all assault offences (34%) followed by streets/footpaths (23%) and recreational locations (10%). There were differences between jurisdictions in the proportion of assaults taking place at residential locations, ranging from 29% in the Australian Capital Territory to 45% in Western Australia.

Weapons other than firearms were used in 10% of all assaults, while firearms were used in 0.5% of all recorded assaults. Assaults involving weapons were least common in Western Australia and the Australian Capital Territory with proportions of 3.9% and 6.8% respectively.

OUTCOME OF INVESTIGATIONS

Within 30 days of assault offences becoming known to police, 58% of investigations were finalised and offenders were proceeded against in 45% of all assault investigations.

3.3 VICTIMS(a) OF ASSAULT, By Sex and Age Group of Victim

Sex and age group (years)	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT(b)	ACT	Aust.
NUMBER									
Males									
0–9	677	247	338	163	152	20	3	21	1 621
10–14	1 901	553	847	587	639	100	21	80	4 728
15–19	4 901	1 465	1 534	1 352	1 394	276	75	218	11 215
20–24	5 433	1 604	1 492	1 164	1 259	222	90	183	11 447
25–34	9 711	2 954	3 200	2 079	2 332	285	153	191	20 905
35–44	6 197	1 741	1 952	1 454	1 408	192	131	102	13 177
45–54	3 247	876	937	758	768	136	80	61	6 863
55–64	1 255	316	337	276	277	42	25	24	2 552
65 and over	605	153	131	106	111	24	6	5	1 141
Not specified	846	723	651	20	—	177	55	94	2 566
Total	34 773	10 632	11 419	7 959	8 340	1 474	639	979	76 215
Females									
0–9	410	155	183	102	90	11	8	14	973
10–14	1 045	313	527	335	354	57	27	45	2 703
15–19	3 573	798	1 169	942	992	214	77	120	7 885
20–24	4 210	783	1 169	934	935	144	123	106	8 404
25–34	7 645	1 647	1 821	1 756	1 782	269	238	134	15 292
35–44	4 886	995	1 137	1 137	1 108	154	150	83	9 650
45–54	2 038	438	450	472	455	64	55	49	4 021
55–64	608	126	134	136	116	16	5	14	1 155
65 and over	354	73	62	78	55	9	2	6	639
Not specified	549	346	304	8	—	78	99	76	1 460
Total	25 318	5 674	6 956	5 900	5 887	1 016	784	647	52 182
Not stated									
Total	3 720	544	68	2	4	72	749	46	5 205
Persons									
0–9	1 088	407	522	267	242	31	34	35	2 626
10–14	2 946	872	1 377	922	993	157	73	125	7 465
15–19	8 488	2 298	2 704	2 294	2 386	491	243	338	19 242
20–24	9 674	2 416	2 664	2 098	2 195	366	303	289	20 005
25–34	17 387	4 637	5 031	3 835	4 114	554	553	325	36 436
35–44	11 101	2 775	3 092	2 591	2 517	347	369	186	22 978
45–54	5 292	1 336	1 390	1 230	1 223	200	195	110	10 976
55–64	1 865	450	471	412	393	58	44	38	3 731
65 and over	962	229	193	184	166	33	15	11	1 793
Not specified	5 008	1 430	999	28	2	325	343	215	8 350
Total	63 811	16 850	18 443	13 861	14 231	2 562	2 172	1 672	133 602

(a) Refers to individual persons.

(b) Assault counts for the Northern Territory are not directly comparable with other States and Territories due to changes in the recording procedures for incidents involving multiple assault victims (see Appendix, paragraphs 13–15).

3.3 VICTIMS(a) OF ASSAULT, By Sex and Age Group of Victim *continued*

Sex and age group (years)	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT(b)	ACT	Aust.
RATE PER 100,000 PERSONS									
Males									
0–9	150.30	76.24	132.53	164.44	113.41	59.44	16.54	95.44	121.30
10–14	848.35	341.11	655.48	1 136.34	908.85	565.42	261.45	718.20	701.23
15–19	2 164.25	887.41	1 153.96	2 627.64	1 988.02	1 571.93	988.92	1 693.20	1 639.47
20–24	2 389.74	913.84	1 152.43	2 261.42	1 747.23	1 463.03	1 005.81	1 265.47	1 648.36
25–34	1 999.92	809.29	1 199.13	1 922.42	1 594.72	928.64	769.70	764.15	1 444.33
35–44	1 249.13	484.93	728.17	1 281.57	951.92	541.46	782.70	427.78	902.16
45–54	756.12	282.68	389.38	747.13	596.40	425.40	620.40	273.73	537.29
55–64	433.03	150.89	215.47	403.38	345.04	190.34	389.89	198.18	302.04
65 and over	169.15	58.83	73.00	113.80	127.13	87.40	177.78	45.82	111.93
Total(c)	1 091.12	456.29	649.51	1 077.98	890.05	636.13	626.46	633.14	807.47
Females									
0–9	95.78	50.48	75.47	108.33	71.15	34.65	47.39	66.24	76.73
10–14	488.63	201.65	431.21	683.88	529.46	333.67	361.45	416.44	420.70
15–19	1 663.39	504.12	929.96	1 907.77	1 499.74	1 262.09	1 096.40	1 035.11	1 213.27
20–24	1 914.92	465.49	930.78	1 922.48	1 367.80	976.47	1 567.48	805.96	1 261.21
25–34	1 568.25	447.00	685.71	1 665.18	1 260.59	839.31	1 315.21	528.27	1 059.12
35–44	989.45	273.30	420.45	992.11	755.67	421.53	998.80	331.60	658.20
45–54	485.54	140.20	193.00	459.66	371.07	200.95	511.82	216.39	320.18
55–64	212.64	60.04	89.83	195.16	151.36	72.80	107.27	118.55	139.20
65 and over	76.75	21.57	28.19	64.35	50.51	25.28	63.71	42.82	49.06
Total(c)	785.11	238.20	396.52	781.72	637.12	425.91	862.67	415.95	547.85
Persons									
0–9	123.85	64.50	104.92	138.14	92.89	47.40	97.08	81.13	100.83
10–14	672.69	274.79	547.66	916.12	723.92	451.55	470.91	569.61	566.93
15–19	1 923.60	710.61	1 045.48	2 275.12	1 751.00	1 422.61	1 663.59	1 381.40	1 442.47
20–24	2 163.24	702.87	1 044.46	2 096.85	1 563.22	1 223.22	1 804.11	1 046.61	1 470.10
25–34	1 786.84	632.20	944.92	1 795.42	1 430.48	883.01	1 456.26	645.34	1 260.23
35–44	1 121.41	383.77	574.20	1 136.11	854.56	481.98	1 162.02	380.57	785.11
45–54	623.20	214.69	293.37	602.53	486.50	313.39	824.84	244.83	433.29
55–64	323.93	107.32	154.14	298.32	250.45	131.68	397.36	158.87	222.79
65 and over	117.47	38.26	48.32	85.84	84.61	52.33	230.27	44.13	77.22
Total(c)	995.23	357.58	525.09	928.35	764.69	544.80	1 126.08	539.05	704.52

(a) Refers to individual persons.

(b) Assault counts for the Northern Territory are not directly comparable with other States and Territories due to changes in the recording procedures for incidents involving multiple assault victims (see Appendix, paragraphs 13–15).

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

3.4 VICTIMS(a) OF ASSAULT, By Sex of Victim and Relationship of Offender to Victim

Sex of victim and relationship	NSW(b)	Vic.	Qld(c)	SA	WA	Tas.	NT(d)	ACT	Aust.
NUMBER									
Males									
Known to victim									
Family member	n.a.	374	379	630	571	76	74	44	n.a.
Non-family member	n.a.	1 088	2 203	2 919	1 613	592	257	284	n.a.
Total	n.a.	1 462	2 582	3 549	2 184	668	331	328	n.a.
Unknown to victim	n.a.	3 340	3 653	4 177	4 299	594	191	482	n.a.
Not stated/inadequately described	n.a.	5 830	5 184	233	1 857	212	117	169	n.a.
Total	34 773	10 632	11 419	7 959	8 340	1 474	639	979	76 215
Females									
Known to victim									
Family member	n.a.	745	1 186	1 860	1 597	199	392	152	n.a.
Non-family member	n.a.	802	1 728	2 837	2 267	573	234	243	n.a.
Total	n.a.	1 547	2 914	4 697	3 864	772	626	395	n.a.
Unknown to victim	n.a.	910	883	1 112	1 361	165	82	175	n.a.
Not stated/inadequately described	n.a.	3 217	3 159	91	662	79	76	77	n.a.
Total	25 318	5 674	6 956	5 900	5 887	1 016	784	647	52 182
Persons(e)									
Known to victim									
Family member	n.a.	1 133	1 568	2 490	2 168	277	679	196	n.a.
Non-family member	n.a.	1 919	3 936	5 756	3 881	1 174	744	527	n.a.
Total	n.a.	3 052	5 504	8 246	6 049	1 451	1 423	723	n.a.
Unknown to victim	n.a.	4 374	4 571	5 291	5 663	814	401	667	n.a.
Not stated/inadequately described	n.a.	9 424	8 368	324	2 519	297	348	282	n.a.
Total	63 811	16 850	18 443	13 861	14 231	2 562	2 172	1 672	133 602
PROPORTION (%)									
Males									
Known to victim									
Family member	n.a.	3.5	3.3	7.9	6.8	5.2	11.6	4.5	n.a.
Non-family member	n.a.	10.2	19.3	36.7	19.3	40.2	40.2	29.0	n.a.
Total	n.a.	13.8	22.6	44.6	26.2	45.3	51.8	33.5	n.a.
Unknown to victim	n.a.	31.4	32.0	52.5	51.5	40.3	29.9	49.2	n.a.
Not stated/inadequately described	n.a.	54.8	45.4	2.9	22.3	14.4	18.3	17.3	n.a.
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Females									
Known to victim									
Family member	n.a.	13.1	17.1	31.5	27.1	19.6	50.0	23.5	n.a.
Non-family member	n.a.	14.1	24.8	48.1	38.5	56.4	29.8	37.6	n.a.
Total	n.a.	27.3	41.9	79.6	65.6	76.0	79.8	61.1	n.a.
Unknown to victim	n.a.	16.0	12.7	18.8	23.1	16.2	10.5	27.0	n.a.
Not stated/inadequately described	n.a.	56.7	45.4	1.5	11.2	7.8	9.7	11.9	n.a.
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Persons(e)									
Known to victim									
Family member	n.a.	6.7	8.5	18.0	15.2	10.8	31.3	11.7	n.a.
Non-family member	n.a.	11.4	21.3	41.5	27.3	45.8	34.3	31.5	n.a.
Total	n.a.	18.1	29.8	59.5	42.5	56.6	65.5	43.2	n.a.
Unknown to victim	n.a.	26.0	24.8	38.2	39.8	31.8	18.5	39.9	n.a.
Not stated/inadequately described	n.a.	55.9	45.4	2.3	17.7	11.6	16.0	16.9	n.a.
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Refers to individual persons.

(b) New South Wales does not currently record relationship of offender to victim for assault offences.

(c) Counts for Queensland relationship of offender to victim are not directly comparable with other States and Territories as Queensland do not provide this information before a suspect has been apprehended.

(d) Assault counts for the Northern Territory are not directly comparable with other States and Territories due to changes in the recording procedures for incidents involving multiple assault victims (see Appendix, paragraphs 13–15).

(e) Includes those persons for which sex was not stated, but relationship was recorded.

3.5 VICTIMS(a) OF ASSAULT, By Location Where Criminal Incident Occurred(b)

Type of location	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT(c)	ACT	Aust.
NUMBER									
Residential									
Residential location n.f.d.	74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	74
Dwelling									
Dwelling n.f.d.	261	105	—	—	—	—	—	—	366
Dwelling — private	23 757	4 924	4 582	4 230	5 851	782	766	470	45 362
Dwelling — non-private	523	339	167	440	301	17	—	12	1 799
Outbuilding/residential land	1 300	340	1 645	1 251	190	241	—	5	4 972
<i>Total</i>	25 915	5 708	6 394	5 921	6 342	1 040	766	487	52 573
Community									
Community location n.f.d.	136	—	—	—	—	—	872	—	1 008
Educational	1 384	363	662	398	523	71	32	93	3 526
Health	648	180	140	88	113	11	19	13	1 212
Religious	—	21	15	9	19	1	—	—	65
Transport									
Transport n.f.d.	302	171	—	—	—	—	—	—	473
Terminal	1 321	320	324	270	464	6	—	45	2 750
Conveyance in transit	215	359	144	111	—	24	29	—	882
Car park	1 333	378	25	61	73	21	24	80	1 995
Transport n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	59	5	—	—	64
Justice	2 609	680	718	240	326	36	—	12	4 621
Open space	1 764	156	158	91	—	22	70	—	2 261
Street/footpath	13 466	4 836	5 379	3 781	2 895	895	18	—	31 270
Community location n.e.c.	11	2	70	—	20	12	—	598	713
<i>Total</i>	23 189	7 466	7 635	5 049	4 492	1 104	1 064	841	50 840
Other									
Other location n.f.d.	132	106	6	—	—	—	113	—	357
Administrative/professional	370	183	142	69	146	19	—	4	933
Banking	88	24	19	9	11	—	—	3	154
Retail									
Retail n.f.d.	547	289	—	—	—	—	—	—	836
Chemist/pharmacy	45	21	5	—	11	—	—	3	85
Service station	481	99	147	138	134	16	1	19	1 035
Retail n.e.c.	2 351	1 920	1 221	1 857	1 769	247	172	237	9 774
Wholesale	55	10	3	—	2	—	—	—	70
Warehousing/storage	23	14	11	—	16	1	7	—	72
Manufacturing	134	65	58	50	30	3	—	—	340
Agricultural	83	24	31	20	16	6	—	—	180
Recreational	8 063	618	2 683	475	1 179	119	3	20	13 160
Other location n.e.c.	113	34	3	272	72	5	—	58	557
<i>Total</i>	12 485	3 407	4 329	2 890	3 386	416	296	344	27 553
Unspecified	2 222	269	85	1	11	2	46	—	2 636
Total	63 811	16 850	18 443	13 861	14 231	2 562	2 172	1 672	133 602

(a) Refers to individual persons.

(b) A criminal incident may involve multiple offences which may occur at different locations. In these instances, 'type of location' refers to the initial location where the criminal incident took place. In classifying type of location, the ability to provide detailed information for each offence category varies between States and Territories. Where information is not available at the more specific group level, it is aggregated to the broader subdivision or division level.

(c) Assault counts for the Northern Territory are not directly comparable with other States and Territories due to changes in the recording procedures for incidents involving multiple assault victims (see Appendix, paragraphs 13–15).

3.5 VICTIMS(a) OF ASSAULT, By Location Where Criminal Incident Occurred(b) *continued*

Type of location	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT(c)	ACT	Aust.
PROPORTION (%)									
Residential									
Residential location n.f.d.	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1
Dwelling									
Dwelling n.f.d.	0.4	0.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3
Dwelling — private	37.2	29.2	24.8	30.5	41.1	30.5	35.3	28.1	34.0
Dwelling — non-private	0.8	2.0	0.9	3.2	2.1	0.7	—	0.7	1.3
Outbuilding/residential land	2.0	2.0	8.9	9.0	1.3	9.4	—	0.3	3.7
<i>Total</i>	40.6	33.9	34.7	42.7	44.6	40.6	35.3	29.1	39.4
Community									
Community location n.f.d.	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	40.1	—	0.8
Educational	2.2	2.2	3.6	2.9	3.7	2.8	1.5	5.6	2.6
Health	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.9	0.8	0.9
Religious	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	—	—	0.0
Transport									
Transport n.f.d.	0.5	1.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.4
Terminal	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.9	3.3	0.2	—	2.7	2.1
Conveyance in transit	0.3	2.1	0.8	0.8	—	0.9	1.3	—	0.7
Car park	2.1	2.2	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.1	4.8	1.5
Transport n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	0.4	0.2	—	—	0.0
Justice	4.1	4.0	3.9	1.7	2.3	1.4	—	0.7	3.5
Open space	2.8	0.9	0.9	0.7	—	0.9	3.2	—	1.7
Street/footpath	21.1	28.7	29.2	27.3	20.3	34.9	0.8	—	23.4
Community location n.e.c.	0.0	0.0	0.4	—	0.1	0.5	—	35.8	0.5
<i>Total</i>	36.3	44.3	41.4	36.4	31.6	43.1	49.0	50.3	38.1
Other									
Other location n.f.d.	0.2	0.6	0.0	—	—	—	5.2	—	0.3
Administrative/professional	0.6	1.1	0.8	0.5	1.0	0.7	—	0.2	0.7
Banking	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.2	0.1
Retail									
Retail n.f.d.	0.9	1.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.6
Chemist/pharmacy	0.1	0.1	0.0	—	0.1	—	—	0.2	0.1
Service station	0.8	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.0	1.1	0.8
Retail n.e.c.	3.7	11.4	6.6	13.4	12.4	9.6	7.9	14.2	7.3
Wholesale	0.1	0.1	0.0	—	0.0	—	—	—	0.1
Warehousing/storage	0.0	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	0.0	0.3	—	0.1
Manufacturing	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	—	—	0.3
Agricultural	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	—	—	0.1
Recreational	12.6	3.7	14.5	3.4	8.3	4.6	0.1	1.2	9.9
Other location n.e.c.	0.2	0.2	0.0	2.0	0.5	0.2	—	3.5	0.4
<i>Total</i>	19.6	20.2	23.5	20.8	23.8	16.2	13.6	20.6	20.6
Unspecified	3.5	1.6	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	2.1	—	2.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Refers to individual persons.

(b) A criminal incident may involve multiple offences which may occur at different locations. In these instances, 'type of location' refers to the initial location where the criminal incident took place. In classifying type of location, the ability to provide detailed information for each offence category varies between States and Territories. Where information is not available at the more specific group level, it is aggregated to the broader subdivision or division level.

(c) Assault counts for the Northern Territory are not directly comparable with other States and Territories due to changes in recording procedures for incidents involving multiple assault victims (see Appendix, paragraph 13–15).

3.6 VICTIMS(a) OF ASSAULT, By Use of Weapon in Commission of Offence

<i>Use of weapon</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT(b)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
NUMBER									
Weapon used									
Weapon n.f.d.	271	—	54	78	—	16	153	—	572
Firearm	262	156	119	35	17	29	17	3	638
Other weapon	5 231	2 281	2 956	1 787	536	408	410	111	13 720
<i>Total</i>	5 764	2 437	3 129	1 900	553	453	580	114	14 930
No weapon used	58 047	14 413	15 314	11 961	13 678	2 109	1 592	1 558	118 672
Total	63 811	16 850	18 443	13 861	14 231	2 562	2 172	1 672	133 602
PROPORTION (%)									
Weapon used									
Weapon n.f.d.	0.4	—	0.3	0.6	—	0.6	7.0	—	0.4
Firearm	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.1	1.1	0.8	0.2	0.5
Other weapon	8.2	13.5	16.0	12.9	3.8	15.9	18.9	6.6	10.3
<i>Total</i>	9.0	14.5	17.0	13.7	3.9	17.7	26.7	6.8	11.2
No weapon used	91.0	85.5	83.0	86.3	96.1	82.3	73.3	93.2	88.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Refers to individual persons.

(b) Assault counts for the Northern Territory are not directly comparable with other States and Territories due to changes in recording procedures for incidents involving multiple assault victims (see Appendix, paragraphs 13–15).

3.7 VICTIMS(a) OF ASSAULT, By Outcome of Investigations at 30 Days

<i>Outcome of investigations</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT(b)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
NUMBER									
Investigation not finalised	23 805	8 870	8 555	5 500	6 446	1 396	800	975	56 347
Investigation finalised									
No offender proceeded against	6 710	1 554	1 610	3 265	2 738	127	398	103	16 505
Offender proceeded against	33 296	6 426	8 278	5 096	5 047	1 039	762	594	60 538
<i>Total</i>	40 006	7 980	9 888	8 361	7 785	1 166	1 160	697	77 043
Not available(c)	—	—	—	—	—	—	212	—	212
Total	63 811	16 850	18 443	13 861	14 231	2 562	2 172	1 672	133 602
PROPORTION (%)									
Investigation not finalised	37.3	52.6	46.4	39.7	45.3	54.5	36.8	58.3	42.2
Investigation finalised									
No offender proceeded against	10.5	9.2	8.7	23.6	19.2	5.0	18.3	6.2	12.4
Offender proceeded against	52.2	38.1	44.9	36.8	35.5	40.6	35.1	35.5	45.3
<i>Total</i>	62.7	47.4	53.6	60.3	54.7	45.5	53.4	41.7	57.7
Not available(c)	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.8	—	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Refers to individual persons.

(b) Assault counts for the Northern Territory are not directly comparable with other States and Territories due to changes in recording procedures for incidents involving multiple assault victims (see Appendix, paragraphs 13–15).

(c) Includes offences where the outcome is unknown as well as offences where the outcome is known but the date of finalisation is unknown.

SECTION 4

SEXUAL ASSAULT

OFFENCES

Sexual assault is a physical assault of a sexual nature, directed toward another person where that person either does not give consent, gives consent as a result of intimidation or fraud, or is legally deemed incapable of giving consent.

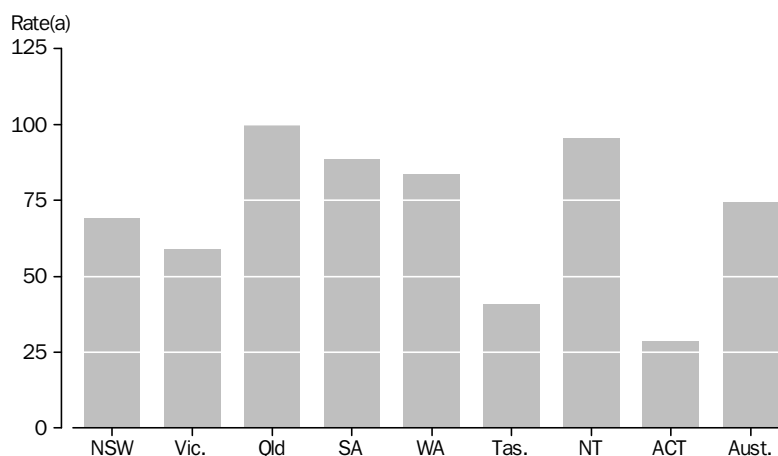
NUMBER OF VICTIMS

The number of victims of sexual assaults recorded by police decreased by 1.8% from 14,336 in 1998 to 14,074 in 1999. The largest percentage increases were recorded in the Australian Capital Territory (3.5%) and Western Australia (2.7%).

RATE PER 100,000 PERSONS

The national victimisation rate for sexual assault decreased from 77 victims per 100,000 persons in 1998 to 74 victims per 100,000 persons in 1999. The highest sexual assault rates were recorded in Queensland and the Northern Territory, with rates of 100 and 95 victims per 100,000 persons respectively. The lowest victimisation rates were recorded in the Australian Capital Territory and Tasmania with 29 and 41 victims per 100,000 persons respectively.

4.1 SEXUAL ASSAULT, Victimisation Rates—By States and Territories—1999



(a) Rate per 100,000 persons.

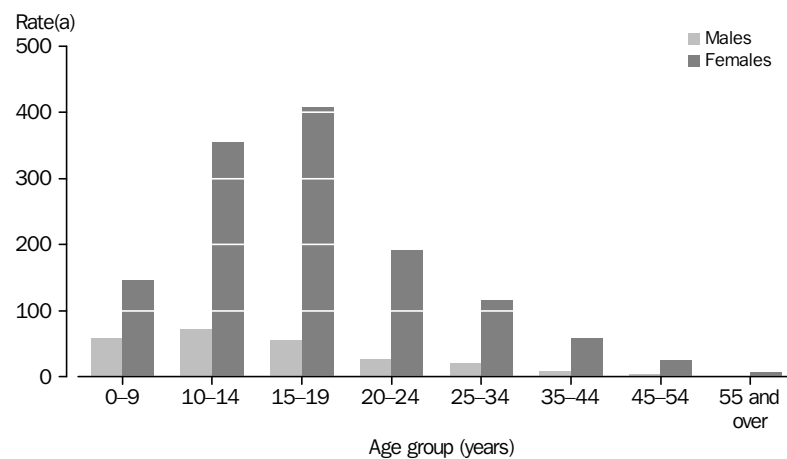
AGE AND SEX

Females represented 81% of victims whilst males represented 17% of victims (the sex of the victim was not recorded in 2.4% of sexual assaults). Almost half (48%) of all sexual assault victims were females aged under 20 years, whilst just over half (53%) of all male victims were aged under 15 years.

One in five victims were females aged 15–19 years. The victimisation rate for females (119 victims per 100,000 females) was more than four times the male victimisation rate (25 victims per 100,000 males). Queensland recorded the highest victimisation rate for females with 158 victims per 100,000 females and the Australian Capital Territory recorded the lowest female victimisation rate with 50 victims per 100,000 females.

AGE AND SEX CONTINUED

Males aged 0–9 years were the age group with the highest proportion of male victims of sexual assault, and accounted for 5.5% of total victims. Queensland, South Australia and Western Australia were the States with victimisation rates for males that were higher than the national male victimisation rate of 25 male victims per 100,000 males, with 42, 27 and 26 male victims per 100,000 males respectively. Males in the 10–14 year age group recorded the highest male victimisation rate (73 victims per 100,000 males in this age group) followed by males in the 0–9 year age group (58 victims per 100,000 males in this age group).

4.2 SEXUAL ASSAULT, Victimisation Rates—By Sex and Age Group of Victim—1999

(a) Rate per 100,000 persons.

RELATIONSHIP OF OFFENDER TO VICTIM

Sexual assault offenders were most commonly a non-family member known to the victim (36%). Unlike other offences, the distribution patterns of the relationship of the offender to the victim are similar for both females and males.

LOCATION AND WEAPON USE

Private dwellings were the most common locations for sexual assaults (59% of offences) followed by streets/footpaths (8.2%) and recreational locations (5.2%). A weapon was used in 2.0% of offences and two in every 1,000 sexual assault offences involved a firearm.

OUTCOME OF INVESTIGATIONS

Of all sexual assaults reported to police, 42% of investigations were finalised within 30 days of the offence being reported, with an offender proceeded against in 25% of all sexual assaults. Queensland recorded the highest proportion of sexual assault investigations finalised within 30 days (53%), as well as the highest proportion of cases where an offender was proceeded against (35%).

4.3 VICTIMS(a) OF SEXUAL ASSAULT, By Sex and Age Group of Victim

Sex and age group (years)	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
NUMBER									
Males									
0–9	276	96	239	63	92	5	2	5	778
10–14	175	67	167	34	38	6	1	1	489
15–19	128	67	109	38	30	2	1	4	379
20–24	36	57	43	25	19	5	5	1	191
25–34	53	75	96	28	33	11	1	—	297
35–44	14	50	26	12	14	1	—	—	117
45–54	7	15	8	3	10	—	—	—	43
55–64	2	8	1	—	2	—	—	—	13
65 and over	3	3	1	—	1	1	—	—	9
Not specified	26	12	42	—	—	—	5	—	85
Total	720	450	732	203	239	31	15	11	2 401
Females									
0–9	659	191	592	162	206	15	14	15	1 854
10–14	702	332	678	203	280	38	26	21	2 280
15–19	785	633	586	284	292	37	18	17	2 652
20–24	384	321	253	124	157	17	14	8	1 278
25–34	462	415	342	166	218	35	31	11	1 680
35–44	239	240	143	103	104	14	9	2	854
45–54	100	90	43	51	38	3	2	1	328
55–64	23	15	18	9	13	—	—	—	78
65 and over	33	12	11	15	5	1	—	—	77
Not specified	65	58	114	—	—	2	9	3	251
Total	3 452	2 307	2 780	1 117	1 313	162	123	78	11 332
Not stated									
Total	253	32	9	—	1	—	46	—	341
Persons									
0–9	937	290	831	225	298	20	24	20	2 645
10–14	879	400	845	237	318	44	30	22	2 775
15–19	917	702	695	322	322	39	32	21	3 050
20–24	422	382	296	149	177	22	22	9	1 479
25–34	516	494	438	194	251	46	40	11	1 990
35–44	254	292	169	115	118	15	10	2	975
45–54	107	105	51	54	48	3	6	1	375
55–64	25	23	19	9	15	—	1	—	92
65 and over	36	15	12	15	6	2	—	—	86
Not specified	332	86	165	—	—	2	19	3	607
Total	4 425	2 789	3 521	1 320	1 553	193	184	89	14 074

(a) Refers to individual persons.

4.3 VICTIMS(a) OF SEXUAL ASSAULT, By Sex and Age Group of Victim *continued*

Sex and age group (years)	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
RATE PER 100,000 PERSONS									
Males									
0–9	61.27	29.63	93.71	63.56	68.64	14.86	11.00	22.72	58.22
10–14	78.10	41.33	129.24	65.82	54.05	33.93	12.45	8.98	72.53
15–19	56.52	40.58	82.00	73.85	42.78	11.39	13.19	31.07	55.40
20–24	15.83	32.47	33.21	48.57	26.37	32.95	55.88	6.92	27.50
25–34	10.92	20.55	35.97	25.89	22.57	35.84	5.03	—	20.52
35–44	2.82	13.93	9.70	10.58	9.47	2.82	—	—	8.01
45–54	1.63	4.84	3.32	2.96	7.77	—	—	—	3.37
55–64	0.69	3.82	0.64	—	2.49	—	—	—	1.54
65 and over	0.84	1.15	0.56	—	1.15	3.64	—	—	0.88
Total(b)	22.59	19.31	41.64	27.49	25.51	13.38	14.71	7.11	25.44
Females									
0–9	153.95	62.20	244.14	172.05	162.84	47.24	82.93	70.97	146.21
10–14	328.25	213.89	554.76	414.41	418.78	222.44	348.06	194.34	354.86
15–19	365.45	399.89	466.17	575.17	441.45	218.21	256.30	146.64	408.07
20–24	174.66	190.83	201.44	255.23	229.67	115.28	178.41	60.83	191.79
25–34	94.77	112.63	128.78	157.41	154.21	109.20	171.31	43.37	116.36
35–44	48.40	65.92	52.88	89.87	70.93	38.32	59.93	7.99	58.25
45–54	23.82	28.81	18.44	49.67	30.99	9.42	18.61	4.42	26.12
55–64	8.04	7.15	12.07	12.91	16.96	—	—	—	9.40
65 and over	7.15	3.55	5.00	12.37	4.59	2.81	—	—	5.91
Total(b)	107.05	96.85	158.47	148.00	142.10	67.91	135.34	50.15	118.97
Persons									
0–9	106.66	45.96	167.03	116.41	114.38	30.58	68.53	46.36	101.56
10–14	200.71	126.05	336.07	235.49	231.83	126.55	193.52	100.25	210.75
15–19	207.82	217.08	268.72	319.35	236.30	113.00	219.07	85.83	228.64
20–24	94.37	111.13	116.05	148.92	126.05	73.53	130.99	32.59	108.69
25–34	53.03	67.35	82.27	90.82	87.28	73.32	105.34	21.84	68.83
35–44	25.66	40.38	31.38	50.43	40.06	20.84	31.49	4.09	33.31
45–54	12.60	16.87	10.76	26.45	19.09	4.70	25.38	2.23	14.80
55–64	4.34	5.49	6.22	6.52	9.56	—	9.03	—	5.49
65 and over	4.40	2.51	3.00	7.00	3.06	3.17	—	—	3.70
Total(b)	69.01	59.19	100.25	88.41	83.45	41.04	95.40	28.69	74.22

(a) Refers to individual persons.

(b) Includes persons for whom age and/or sex was not specified.

4.4 VICTIMS(a) OF SEXUAL ASSAULT, By Sex of Victim and Relationship of Offender to Victim

Sex of victim and relationship	NSW	Vic.	Qld(b)	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
NUMBER									
Males									
Known to victim									
Family member	265	66	62	51	83	6	3	3	539
Non-family member	326	173	285	116	84	23	7	5	1 019
Total	591	239	347	167	167	29	10	8	1 558
Unknown to victim	78	73	24	31	45	1	3	2	257
Not stated/inadequately described	51	138	361	5	27	1	2	1	586
Total	720	450	732	203	239	31	15	11	2 401
Females									
Known to victim									
Family member	1 189	377	470	243	331	45	26	13	2 694
Non-family member	1 390	707	618	613	473	74	51	38	3 964
Total	2 579	1 084	1 088	856	804	119	77	51	6 658
Unknown to victim	570	477	127	242	279	30	32	19	1 776
Not stated/inadequately described	303	746	1 565	19	230	13	14	8	2 898
Total	3 452	2 307	2 780	1 117	1 313	162	123	78	11 332
Not stated									
Total	253	32	9	—	1	—	46	—	341
Persons(c)									
Known to victim									
Family member	1 534	444	534	294	414	51	40	16	3 327
Non-family member	1 827	888	903	729	557	97	77	43	5 121
Total	3 361	1 332	1 437	1 023	971	148	117	59	8 448
Unknown to victim	672	554	154	273	324	31	43	21	2 072
Not stated/inadequately described	392	903	1 930	24	258	14	24	9	3 554
Total	4 425	2 789	3 521	1 320	1 553	193	184	89	14 074
PROPORTION (%)									
Males									
Known to victim									
Family member	36.8	14.7	8.5	25.1	34.7	19.4	20.0	27.3	22.4
Non-family member	45.3	38.4	38.9	57.1	35.1	74.2	46.7	45.5	42.4
Total	82.1	53.1	47.4	82.3	69.9	93.5	66.7	72.7	64.9
Unknown to victim	10.8	16.2	3.3	15.3	18.8	3.2	20.0	18.2	10.7
Not stated/inadequately described	7.1	30.7	49.3	2.5	11.3	3.2	13.3	9.1	24.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Females									
Known to victim									
Family member	34.4	16.3	16.9	21.8	25.2	27.8	21.1	16.7	23.8
Non-family member	40.3	30.6	22.2	54.9	36.0	45.7	41.5	48.7	35.0
Total	74.7	47.0	39.1	76.6	61.2	73.5	62.6	65.4	58.8
Unknown to victim	16.5	20.7	4.6	21.7	21.2	18.5	26.0	24.4	15.7
Not stated/inadequately described	8.8	32.3	56.3	1.7	17.5	8.0	11.4	10.3	25.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Persons(c)									
Known to victim									
Family member	34.7	15.9	15.2	22.3	26.7	26.4	21.7	18.0	23.6
Non-family member	41.3	31.8	25.6	55.2	35.9	50.3	41.8	48.3	36.4
Total	76.0	47.8	40.8	77.5	62.5	76.7	63.6	66.3	60.0
Unknown to victim	15.2	19.9	4.4	20.7	20.9	16.1	23.4	23.6	14.7
Not stated/inadequately described	8.9	32.4	54.8	1.8	16.6	7.3	13.0	10.1	25.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Refers to individual persons.

(b) Counts for Queensland relationship of offender to victim are not directly comparable with other States and Territories as Queensland do not provide this information before a suspect has been apprehended.

(c) Includes those persons for which sex was not stated, but relationship was recorded.

4.5 VICTIMS(a) OF SEXUAL ASSAULT, By Location Where Criminal Incident Occurred(b)

Type of location	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
NUMBER									
Residential									
Residential location n.f.d.	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Dwelling									
Dwelling n.f.d.	59	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	105
Dwelling — private	2 332	1 492	2 380	793	1 022	119	99	51	8 288
Dwelling — non-private	67	76	74	126	52	4	—	1	400
Outbuilding/residential land	66	46	72	31	82	1	1	—	299
Total	2 532	1 660	2 526	950	1 156	124	100	52	9 100
Community									
Community location n.f.d.	18	—	—	—	—	—	51	—	69
Educational	117	69	86	21	34	5	—	1	333
Health	73	42	30	21	12	2	—	—	180
Religious	—	9	7	3	—	—	—	—	19
Transport									
Transport n.f.d.	34	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	62
Terminal	44	30	21	12	30	—	—	1	138
Conveyance in transit	55	78	30	34	—	3	6	—	206
Car park	39	26	2	1	4	—	3	1	76
Transport n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	11
Justice	51	13	20	6	19	1	—	—	110
Open space	320	70	116	19	—	11	9	—	545
Street/footpath	490	243	198	87	110	22	—	—	1 150
Community location n.e.c.	4	—	11	—	3	4	—	25	47
Total	1 245	608	521	204	223	48	69	28	2 946
Other									
Other location n.f.d.	10	11	1	—	—	—	7	—	29
Administrative/professional	14	17	9	9	10	1	—	—	60
Banking	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	4
Retail									
Retail n.f.d.	17	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	43
Chemist/pharmacy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Service station	3	1	4	—	6	—	—	—	14
Retail n.e.c.	77	76	103	51	54	4	5	1	371
Wholesale	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	3
Warehousing/storage	—	1	3	—	2	—	—	—	6
Manufacturing	4	5	4	1	1	—	—	—	15
Agricultural	9	5	14	3	5	—	—	—	36
Recreational	196	150	246	55	68	13	—	2	730
Other location n.e.c.	6	10	1	47	20	1	—	6	91
Total	339	304	386	166	167	19	12	9	1 402
Unspecified	309	217	88	—	7	2	3	—	626
Total	4 425	2 789	3 521	1 320	1 553	193	184	89	14 074

(a) Refers to individual persons.

(b) A criminal incident may involve multiple offences which may occur at different locations. In these instances, 'type of location' refers to the initial location where the criminal incident took place. In classifying type of location, the ability to provide detailed information for each offence category varies between States and Territories. Where information is not available at the more specific group level, it is aggregated to the broader subdivision or division level.

4.5 VICTIMS(a) OF SEXUAL ASSAULT, By Location Where Criminal Incident Occurred(b) *continued*

Type of location	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
PROPORTION (%)									
Residential									
Residential location n.f.d.	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1
Dwelling									
Dwelling n.f.d.	1.3	1.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.7
Dwelling — private	52.7	53.5	67.6	60.1	65.8	61.7	53.8	57.3	58.9
Dwelling — non-private	1.5	2.7	2.1	9.5	3.3	2.1	—	1.1	2.8
Outbuilding/residential land	1.5	1.6	2.0	2.3	5.3	0.5	0.5	—	2.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>57.2</i>	<i>59.5</i>	<i>71.7</i>	<i>72.0</i>	<i>74.4</i>	<i>64.2</i>	<i>54.3</i>	<i>58.4</i>	<i>64.7</i>
Community									
Community location n.f.d.	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	27.7	—	0.5
Educational	2.6	2.5	2.4	1.6	2.2	2.6	—	1.1	2.4
Health	1.6	1.5	0.9	1.6	0.8	1.0	—	—	1.3
Religious	—	0.3	0.2	0.2	—	—	—	—	0.1
Transport									
Transport n.f.d.	0.8	1.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.4
Terminal	1.0	1.1	0.6	0.9	1.9	—	—	1.1	1.0
Conveyance in transit	1.2	2.8	0.9	2.6	—	1.6	3.3	—	1.5
Car park	0.9	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.3	—	1.6	1.1	0.5
Transport n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	0.7	—	—	—	0.1
Justice	1.2	0.5	0.6	0.5	1.2	0.5	—	—	0.8
Open space	7.2	2.5	3.3	1.4	—	5.7	4.9	—	3.9
Street/footpath	11.1	8.7	5.6	6.6	7.1	11.4	—	—	8.2
Community location n.e.c.	0.1	—	0.3	—	0.2	2.1	—	28.1	0.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>28.1</i>	<i>21.8</i>	<i>14.8</i>	<i>15.5</i>	<i>14.4</i>	<i>24.9</i>	<i>37.5</i>	<i>31.5</i>	<i>20.9</i>
Other									
Other location n.f.d.	0.2	0.4	0.0	—	—	—	3.8	—	0.2
Administrative/professional	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.5	—	—	0.4
Banking	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	—	—	—	—	0.0
Retail									
Retail n.f.d.	0.4	0.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3
Chemist/pharmacy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Service station	0.1	0.0	0.1	—	0.4	—	—	—	0.1
Retail n.e.c.	1.7	2.7	2.9	3.9	3.5	2.1	2.7	1.1	2.6
Wholesale	0.0	0.0	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	0.0
Warehousing/storage	—	0.0	0.1	—	0.1	—	—	—	0.0
Manufacturing	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	0.1
Agricultural	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	—	—	—	0.3
Recreational	4.4	5.4	7.0	4.2	4.4	6.7	—	2.2	5.2
Other location n.e.c.	0.1	0.4	0.0	3.6	1.3	0.5	—	6.7	0.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>7.7</i>	<i>10.9</i>	<i>11.0</i>	<i>12.6</i>	<i>10.8</i>	<i>9.8</i>	<i>6.5</i>	<i>10.1</i>	<i>10.0</i>
Unspecified	7.0	7.8	2.5	—	0.5	1.0	1.6	—	4.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Refers to individual persons.

(b) A criminal incident may involve multiple offences which may occur at different locations. In these instances, 'type of location' refers to the initial location where the criminal incident took place. In classifying type of location, the ability to provide detailed information for each offence category varies between States and Territories. Where information is not available at the more specific group level, it is aggregated to the broader subdivision or division level.

4.6 VICTIMS(a) OF SEXUAL ASSAULT, By Use of Weapon in Commission of Offence

<i>Use of weapon</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
NUMBER									
Weapon used									
Weapon n.f.d.	2	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	7
Firearm	9	7	10	1	2	—	—	—	29
Other weapon	88	52	62	16	10	4	7	2	241
<i>Total</i>	99	59	76	18	12	4	7	2	277
No weapon used	4 326	2 730	3 445	1 302	1 541	189	177	87	13 797
Total	4 425	2 789	3 521	1 320	1 553	193	184	89	14 074
PROPORTION (%)									
Weapon used									
Weapon n.f.d.	0.0	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.0
Firearm	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	0.2
Other weapon	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.2	0.6	2.1	3.8	2.2	1.7
<i>Total</i>	2.2	2.1	2.2	1.4	0.8	2.1	3.8	2.2	2.0
No weapon used	97.8	97.9	97.8	98.6	99.2	97.9	96.2	97.8	98.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Refers to individual persons.

4.7 VICTIMS(a) OF SEXUAL ASSAULT, By Outcome of Investigations at 30 Days

<i>Outcome of investigations</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
NUMBER									
Investigation not finalised	2 862	1 779	1 671	807	827	128	74	60	8 208
Investigation finalised									
No offender proceeded against	580	497	637	251	298	11	42	4	2 320
Offender proceeded against	983	513	1 213	262	428	54	53	25	3 531
<i>Total</i>	1 563	1 010	1 850	513	726	65	95	29	5 851
Not available(b)	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	15
Total	4 425	2 789	3 521	1 320	1 553	193	184	89	14 074
PROPORTION (%)									
Investigation not finalised	64.7	63.8	47.5	61.1	53.3	66.3	40.2	67.4	58.3
Investigation finalised									
No offender proceeded against	13.1	17.8	18.1	19.0	19.2	5.7	22.8	4.5	16.5
Offender proceeded against	22.2	18.4	34.5	19.8	27.6	28.0	28.8	28.1	25.1
<i>Total</i>	35.3	36.2	52.5	38.9	46.7	33.7	51.6	32.6	41.6
Not available(b)	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.2	—	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Refers to individual persons.

(b) Includes offences where the outcome is unknown as well as offences where the outcome is known but the date of finalisation is unknown.

SECTION 5

KIDNAPPING/ABDUCTION

OFFENCES

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

NUMBER OF VICTIMS

Nationally, 763 victims of kidnapping/abduction were recorded during 1999. This represents an increase of 8.2% from the 705 victims recorded in 1998.

RATE PER 100,000 PERSONS

New South Wales was the only State to have a victimisation rate for kidnapping/abduction higher than the national rate of 4.0 victims per 100,000 persons, recording 7.0 victims per 100,000 persons. The lowest kidnapping/abduction victimisation rates were recorded in the Northern Territory with nil victims followed by Tasmania with 0.6 victims per 100,000 persons.

AGE AND SEX

Females accounted for 65% of all kidnapping/abduction victims and had a victimisation rate of 5.2 victims per 100,000 females, compared to 2.8 male victims per 100,000 males. Over half of all kidnapping/abduction victims (58%) were aged under 20 years. The highest victimisation rate was in the 15–19 year age group (14 victims per 100,000 persons in this age group).

RELATIONSHIP OF OFFENDER TO VICTIM

In New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania, the offender was most likely to be a stranger to the victim.

LOCATION AND WEAPON USE

In 1999, most kidnapping/abduction offences took place at community locations (55%), 17% of which occurred on streets/footpaths. A dwelling was the next most common location, accounting for 21% of all kidnapping/abduction offences.

Most kidnapping/abduction offences were committed without a weapon (77%). Where a weapon was used, 34% of instances involved firearms.

OUTCOME OF INVESTIGATIONS

Nationally, 43% of kidnapping/abduction investigations were finalised within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police, while an offender was proceeded against in just over half of these finalised investigations (51%).

5.1 VICTIMS(a) OF KIDNAPPING/ABDUCTION, By Sex and Age Group of Victim

Sex and age group (years)	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
NUMBER									
Males									
0-9	39	8	13	—	8	1	—	1	70
10-14	25	8	6	2	1	—	—	—	42
15-19	48	6	1	1	1	—	—	1	58
20-24	30	2	1	—	1	—	—	1	35
25-34	25	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	31
35-44	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
45-54	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	6
55-64	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
65 and over	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Not specified	6	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	9
Total	193	30	26	3	12	1	—	3	268
Females									
0-9	17	14	19	7	10	—	—	—	67
10-14	33	18	17	4	7	—	—	—	79
15-19	68	21	17	11	11	—	—	2	130
20-24	48	12	3	5	5	1	—	1	75
25-34	55	13	6	6	3	1	—	2	86
35-44	19	10	3	—	1	—	—	—	33
45-54	9	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	12
55-64	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
65 and over	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Not specified	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
Total	257	90	67	35	37	2	—	5	493
Not stated									
Total	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2
Persons									
0-9	56	22	32	7	18	1	—	1	137
10-14	58	26	23	6	8	—	—	—	121
15-19	116	27	18	12	12	—	—	3	188
20-24	78	14	4	5	6	1	—	2	110
25-34	80	17	7	6	4	1	—	2	117
35-44	33	10	3	—	1	—	—	—	47
45-54	13	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	18
55-64	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
65 and over	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Not specified	7	1	5	—	—	—	—	1	14
Total	450	120	94	38	49	3	—	9	763

(a) Refers to individual persons.

5.1 VICTIMS(a) OF KIDNAPPING/ABDUCTION, By Sex and Age Group of Victim *continued*

Sex and age group (years)	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
RATE PER 100,000 PERSONS									
Males									
0–9	8.66	2.47	5.10	—	5.97	2.97	—	4.54	5.24
10–14	11.16	4.93	4.64	3.87	1.42	—	—	—	6.23
15–19	21.20	3.63	0.75	1.94	1.43	—	—	7.77	8.48
20–24	13.20	1.14	0.77	—	1.39	—	—	6.92	5.04
25–34	5.15	1.10	0.37	—	0.68	—	—	—	2.14
35–44	2.82	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.96
45–54	0.93	0.32	0.42	—	—	—	—	—	0.47
55–64	0.35	0.48	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.24
65 and over	0.28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.10
Total(b)	6.06	1.29	1.48	0.41	1.28	0.43	—	1.94	2.84
Females									
0–9	3.97	4.56	7.84	7.43	7.91	—	—	—	5.28
10–14	15.43	11.60	13.91	8.17	10.47	—	—	—	12.30
15–19	31.66	13.27	13.52	22.28	16.63	—	—	17.25	20.00
20–24	21.83	7.13	2.39	10.29	7.31	6.78	—	7.60	11.26
25–34	11.28	3.53	2.26	5.69	2.12	3.12	—	7.88	5.96
35–44	3.85	2.75	1.11	—	0.68	—	—	—	2.25
45–54	2.14	—	0.43	1.95	—	—	—	—	0.96
55–64	1.05	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.36
65 and over	0.87	0.30	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.38
Total(b)	7.97	3.78	3.82	4.64	4.00	0.84	—	3.21	5.18
Persons									
0–9	6.37	3.49	6.43	3.62	6.91	1.53	—	2.32	5.26
10–14	13.24	8.19	9.15	5.96	5.83	—	—	—	9.19
15–19	26.29	8.35	6.96	11.90	8.81	—	—	12.26	14.09
20–24	17.44	4.07	1.57	5.00	4.27	3.34	—	7.24	8.08
25–34	8.22	2.32	1.31	2.81	1.39	1.59	—	3.97	4.05
35–44	3.33	1.38	0.56	—	0.34	—	—	—	1.61
45–54	1.53	0.16	0.42	0.98	—	—	—	—	0.71
55–64	0.69	0.24	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.30
65 and over	0.61	0.17	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.26
Total(b)	7.02	2.55	2.68	2.55	2.63	0.64	—	2.90	4.02

(a) Refers to individual persons.

(b) Includes persons for whom age and/or sex was not specified.

5.2 VICTIMS(a) OF KIDNAPPING/ABDUCTION, By Sex of Victim and Relationship of Offender to Victim

Sex of victim and relationship	NSW	Vic.	Qld(b)	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
NUMBER									
Males									
Known to victim									
Family member	15	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	18
Non-family member	34	7	1	—	3	—	—	—	45
Total	49	9	1	—	4	—	—	—	63
Unknown to victim	109	21	1	3	—	1	—	1	136
Not stated/inadequately described	35	—	24	—	8	—	—	2	69
Total	193	30	26	3	12	1	—	3	268
Females									
Known to victim									
Family member	20	1	2	2	4	—	—	1	30
Non-family member	68	18	3	11	7	1	—	2	110
Total	88	19	5	13	11	1	—	3	140
Unknown to victim	142	71	4	22	3	1	—	2	245
Not stated/inadequately described	27	—	58	—	23	—	—	—	108
Total	257	90	67	35	37	2	—	5	493
Not stated									
Total	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2
Persons(c)									
Known to victim									
Family member	35	3	2	2	5	—	—	1	48
Non-family member	102	25	4	11	10	1	—	2	155
Total	137	28	6	13	15	1	—	3	203
Unknown to victim	251	92	5	25	3	2	—	3	381
Not stated/inadequately described	62	—	83	—	31	—	—	2	178
Total	450	120	94	38	49	3	—	9	763
PROPORTION (%)									
Males									
Known to victim									
Family member	7.8	6.7	—	—	8.3	—	—	—	6.7
Non-family member	17.6	23.3	3.8	—	25.0	—	—	—	16.8
Total	25.4	30.0	3.8	—	33.3	—	—	—	23.5
Unknown to victim	56.5	70.0	3.8	100.0	—	100.0	—	33.3	50.7
Not stated/inadequately described	18.1	—	92.3	—	66.7	—	—	66.7	25.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	—	100.0	100.0
Females									
Known to victim									
Family member	7.8	1.1	3.0	5.7	10.8	—	—	20.0	6.1
Non-family member	26.5	20.0	4.5	31.4	18.9	50.0	—	40.0	22.3
Total	34.2	21.1	7.5	37.1	29.7	50.0	—	60.0	28.4
Unknown to victim	55.3	78.9	6.0	62.9	8.1	50.0	—	40.0	49.7
Not stated/inadequately described	10.5	—	86.6	—	62.2	—	—	—	21.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	—	100.0	100.0
Persons(c)									
Known to victim									
Family member	7.8	2.5	2.1	5.3	10.2	—	—	11.1	6.3
Non-family member	22.7	20.8	4.3	28.9	20.4	33.3	—	22.2	20.3
Total	30.4	23.3	6.4	34.2	30.6	33.3	—	33.3	26.6
Unknown to victim	55.8	76.7	5.3	65.8	6.1	66.7	—	33.3	49.9
Not stated/inadequately described	13.8	—	88.3	—	63.3	—	—	22.2	23.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	—	100.0	100.0

(a) Refers to individual persons.

(b) Counts for Queensland relationship of offender to victim are not directly comparable with other States and Territories as Queensland do not provide this information before a suspect has been apprehended.

(c) Includes those persons for which sex was not stated, but relationship was recorded.

5.3 VICTIMS(a) OF KIDNAPPING/ABDUCTION, By Location Where Criminal Incident Occurred(b)

Type of location	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
NUMBER									
Residential									
Dwelling	93	22	17	9	14	1	—	2	158
Outbuilding/residential land	31	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	36
Total	124	24	19	10	14	1	—	2	194
Community									
Street/footpath	88	16	11	4	5	—	—	6	130
Other community location	149	48	48	20	23	2	—	—	290
Total	237	64	59	24	28	2	—	6	420
Other location	65	18	14	4	7	—	—	1	109
Unspecified	24	14	2	—	—	—	—	—	40
Total	450	120	94	38	49	3	—	9	763
PROPORTION (%)									
Residential									
Dwelling	20.7	18.3	18.1	23.7	28.6	33.3	—	22.2	20.7
Outbuilding/residential land	6.9	1.7	2.1	2.6	—	—	—	—	4.7
Total	27.6	20.0	20.2	26.3	28.6	33.3	—	22.2	25.4
Community									
Street/footpath	19.6	13.3	11.7	10.5	10.2	—	—	66.7	17.0
Other community location	33.1	40.0	51.1	52.6	46.9	66.7	—	—	38.0
Total	52.7	53.3	62.8	63.2	57.1	66.7	—	66.7	55.0
Other location	14.4	15.0	14.9	10.5	14.3	—	—	11.1	14.3
Unspecified	5.3	11.7	2.1	—	—	—	—	—	5.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	—	100.0	100.0

(a) Refers to individual persons.

(b) A criminal incident may involve multiple offences which may occur at different locations. In these instances, 'type of location' refers to the initial location where the criminal incident took place. In classifying type of location, the ability to provide detailed information for each offence category varies between States and Territories. Where information is not available at the more specific group level, it is aggregated to the broader subdivision or division level.

5.4 VICTIMS(a) OF KIDNAPPING/ABDUCTION, By Use of Weapon in Commission of Offence

<i>Use of weapon</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
NUMBER									
Weapon used									
Weapon n.f.d.	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3
Firearm	51	5	3	1	—	—	—	—	60
Other weapon	96	9	3	4	—	1	—	2	115
<i>Total</i>	148	14	8	5	—	1	—	2	178
No weapon used	302	106	86	33	49	2	—	7	585
Total	450	120	94	38	49	3	—	9	763
PROPORTION (%)									
Weapon used									
Weapon n.f.d.	0.2	—	2.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.4
Firearm	11.3	4.2	3.2	2.6	—	—	—	—	7.9
Other weapon	21.3	7.5	3.2	10.5	—	33.3	—	22.2	15.1
<i>Total</i>	32.9	11.7	8.5	13.2	—	33.3	—	22.2	23.3
No weapon used	67.1	88.3	91.5	86.8	100.0	66.7	—	77.8	76.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	—	100.0	100.0

(a) Refers to individual persons.

5.5 VICTIMS(a) OF KIDNAPPING/ABDUCTION, By Outcome of Investigations at 30 Days

<i>Outcome of investigations</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
NUMBER									
Investigation not finalised	248	70	51	29	29	1	—	5	433
Investigation finalised									
No offender proceeded against	90	21	33	2	14	1	—	—	161
Offender proceeded against	112	29	10	7	6	1	—	4	169
<i>Total</i>	202	50	43	9	20	2	—	4	330
Total	450	120	94	38	49	3	—	9	763
PROPORTION (%)									
Investigation not finalised	55.1	58.3	54.3	76.3	59.2	33.3	—	55.6	56.7
Investigation finalised									
No offender proceeded against	20.0	17.5	35.1	5.3	28.6	33.3	—	—	21.1
Offender proceeded against	24.9	24.2	10.6	18.4	12.2	33.3	—	44.4	22.1
<i>Total</i>	44.9	41.7	45.7	23.7	40.8	66.7	—	44.4	43.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	—	100.0	100.0

(a) Refers to individual persons.

SECTION 6

ROBBERY

OFFENCES

Robbery offences involve the unlawful taking of 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.

For national statistical purposes the owner of the property is regarded as the victim. For example, a bank robbery for which the bank (organisation) is recorded as the victim may involve a bank teller in confrontational circumstances without the teller being recorded as a victim in the robbery. The bank teller would also be recorded as a separate victim if he/she had personal property stolen.

In this section, rates based on the total number of victims are presented together with rates based on person victims only.

NUMBER OF VICTIMS

Nationally there were 22,590 victims of robbery recorded by police in Australia during 1999. This represents a decrease of 5.1% from 1998 when 23,801 victims of robbery were recorded.

Armed robberies accounted for 42% of all robberies. There were 9,439 victims of armed robbery in 1999, a decrease of 13% over 1998 when 10,850 victims were recorded. All States and Territories recorded a decrease in the number of armed robbery victims in 1999, with the exception of Victoria where an increase of 21% was recorded (from 1,556 victims in 1998 to 1,880 victims in 1999).

There were 13,151 victims of unarmed robbery in 1999, an increase of 1.5% on the 12,951 victims recorded in 1998. The Australian Capital Territory recorded the largest percentage increase in victims of unarmed robbery increasing 25%, from 157 victims in 1998 to 197 victims in 1999.

Of the 22,590 victims of robbery, 17,869 (79%) were recorded as persons and 4,721 (21%) were recorded as organisations. Organisations were more likely to be recorded as victims of armed robbery (39%) than unarmed robbery (8.0%). Persons represented 61% of victims of armed robbery and 92% of victims of unarmed robbery.

6.1 VICTIMS(a) OF ROBBERY

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
1999									
Armed robbery									
Persons	2 741	1 421	599	390	440	45	32	103	5 771
Organisations	1 878	459	658	138	491	32	—	12	3 668
Total	4 619	1 880	1 257	528	931	77	32	115	9 439
Unarmed robbery									
Persons	7 243	1 453	1 072	915	1 074	103	45	193	12 098
Organisations	692	71	137	31	109	9	—	4	1 053
Total	7 935	1 524	1 209	946	1 183	112	45	197	13 151
1998r									
Armed robbery									
Persons	3 203	1 176	591	470	573	48	21	116	6 198
Organisations	2 518	380	694	169	822	37	13	19	4 652
Total	5 721	1 556	1 285	639	1 395	85	34	135	10 850
Unarmed robbery									
Persons	6 822	1 372	1 113	1 000	1 213	93	44	149	11 806
Organisations	783	67	133	29	112	9	4	8	1 145
Total	7 605	1 439	1 246	1 029	1 325	102	48	157	12 951

(a) Refers to individual persons or organisations.

RATE PER 100,000 PERSONS

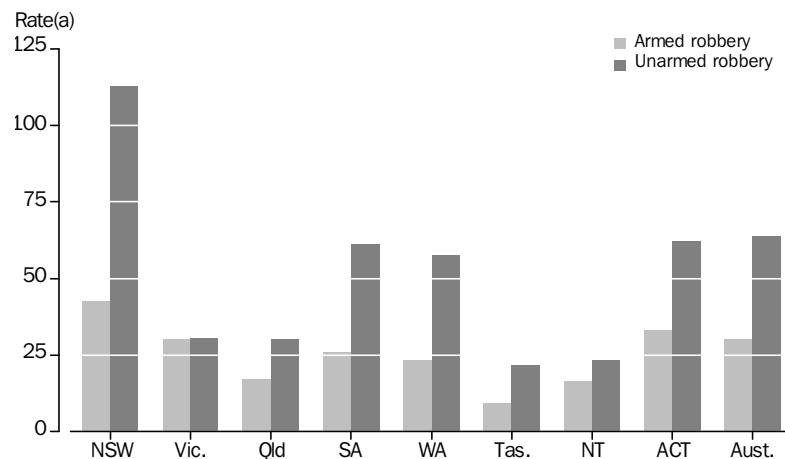
The national robbery rate for 1999 was 119 victims per 100,000 persons, with armed robbery and unarmed robbery rates of 50 and 69 victims per 100,000 persons respectively.

For robbery where the victim was recorded as a person, the armed robbery rate was 30 per 100,000 persons and the unarmed robbery rate was 64 per 100,000 persons (see tables 6.7 and 6.8).

New South Wales recorded the highest victimisation rate for armed robbery for person victims in 1999 with 43 per 100,000 persons, followed by the Australian Capital Territory with 33 per 100,000 persons. The lowest rate for persons victims was recorded in Tasmania with 10 per 100,000 persons.

New South Wales was the only jurisdiction with a rate above the national unarmed robbery person victimisation rate of 64 per 100,000 persons, with 113 per 100,000 persons. The lowest person victimisation rate for unarmed robbery was recorded in Tasmania with 22 per 100,000 persons.

6.2 ROBBERY, Person Victimisation Rates—1999



(a) Rate per 100,000 persons.

AGE AND SEX

For all robberies where the victim was a person, 64% of victims were males and 34% were females. These percentages of male and female victims were similar for both armed and unarmed robberies.

Males in the 15–19 year age group were most likely to be victims of armed robbery, having a victimisation rate of 122 victims per 100,000 males in this age group. The highest armed robbery victimisation rate for females was in the 20–24 year age group, recording 44 victims per 100,000 females in this age group.

Of the 12,098 person victims of unarmed robberies, males in the 15–19 year age group were the most common victims, accounting for 20% of the total person victims. Males in this age group also had the highest victimisation rate (353 victims per 100,000 males in this age group).

Females in the 15–19 year age group were the most likely to be victims of unarmed robbery, having a victimisation rate of 84 victims per 100,000 females in this age group.

LOCATION AND WEAPON USE

The most common location for robbery offences was street/footpath, accounting for 36% of total robberies in 1999. For armed robberies, 46% occurred at retail locations, followed by streets/footpaths (23%). Most unarmed robberies occurred in community locations (67%), the most common of which was streets/footpaths (46%). This was followed by retail locations (14%).

Firearms were used in 15% of armed robbery offences in 1999. Weapons other than a firearm were used in 76% of armed robberies (see table 6.5).

OUTCOME OF INVESTIGATIONS

There were 22% of total robberies finalised within 30 days of the offence becoming known to the police, with an offender being proceeded against in 18% of all investigations. One-quarter of armed robberies were finalised within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police, with an offender being proceeded against in 22% of all armed robbery investigations. For unarmed robberies, 20% of investigations were finalised within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police and an offender proceeded against in 15% of all unarmed robbery investigations.

6.3 VICTIMS(a) OF ROBBERY, By Sex and Age Group of Victim

Sex and age group (years)	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT(b)	ACT	Aust.
NUMBER OF PERSON VICTIMS									
Males									
0-9	19	4	12	4	6	—	—	—	45
10-14	415	124	85	119	163	4	2	15	927
15-19	1 884	434	273	241	351	23	2	43	3 251
20-24	1 234	306	203	100	107	14	3	22	1 989
25-34	1 201	354	201	135	126	16	7	22	2 062
35-44	838	181	113	99	78	10	5	10	1 334
45-54	493	123	89	54	50	6	2	13	830
55-64	246	77	47	27	29	2	1	8	437
65 and over	146	41	50	24	35	5	—	1	302
Not specified	146	39	35	3	—	3	2	7	235
Total	6 622	1 683	1 108	806	945	83	24	141	11 412
Females									
0-9	7	1	3	1	1	—	—	—	13
10-14	47	26	14	24	30	1	—	5	147
15-19	357	141	100	94	83	9	1	20	805
20-24	470	143	73	64	68	6	2	17	843
25-34	685	245	99	82	106	9	1	20	1 247
35-44	533	185	84	68	86	11	3	19	989
45-54	460	134	61	70	84	8	—	26	843
55-64	237	101	38	40	45	5	—	15	481
65 and over	248	125	80	56	66	14	1	18	608
Not specified	73	43	9	—	—	—	2	14	141
Total	3 117	1 144	561	499	569	63	10	154	6 117
Not stated									
Total	245	47	2	—	—	2	43	1	340
Persons									
0-9	26	5	15	5	7	—	8	—	66
10-14	462	152	99	143	193	5	4	20	1 078
15-19	2 244	581	373	335	434	32	6	63	4 068
20-24	1 713	451	276	164	175	20	13	39	2 851
25-34	1 890	610	300	217	232	25	10	42	3 326
35-44	1 372	371	197	167	164	21	10	29	2 331
45-54	955	262	150	124	134	14	4	39	1 682
55-64	484	178	85	67	74	7	3	23	921
65 and over	395	170	130	80	101	19	1	19	915
Not specified	443	94	46	3	—	5	18	22	631
Total	9 984	2 874	1 671	1 305	1 514	148	77	296	17 869
TOTAL NUMBER OF VICTIMS									
Persons									
Males	6 622	1 683	1 108	806	945	83	24	141	11 412
Females	3 117	1 144	561	499	569	63	10	154	6 117
Not stated	245	47	2	—	—	2	43	1	340
Total	9 984	2 874	1 671	1 305	1 514	148	77	296	17 869
Organisations	2 570	530	795	169	600	41	—	16	4 721
Total	12 554	3 404	2 466	1 474	2 114	189	77	312	22 590

(a) Refers to individual persons or organisations.

(b) Robbery counts for the Northern Territory are not directly comparable with other States and Territories due to changes in recording procedures for incidents involving multiple robbery victims (see Appendix, paragraphs 13-15).

6.3 VICTIMS(a) OF ROBBERY, By Sex and Age Group of Victim *continued*

Sex and age group (years)	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT(b)	ACT	Aust.
RATE OF PERSON VICTIMS PER 100,000 PERSONS									
Males									
0–9	4.22	1.23	4.71	4.04	4.48	—	—	—	3.37
10–14	185.20	76.49	65.78	230.37	231.83	22.62	24.90	134.66	137.49
15–19	831.96	262.89	205.37	468.39	500.57	130.99	26.37	333.98	475.25
20–24	542.78	174.34	156.80	194.28	148.49	92.26	33.53	152.13	286.41
25–34	247.34	96.98	75.32	124.83	86.16	52.13	35.21	88.02	142.46
35–44	168.92	50.41	42.15	87.26	52.73	28.20	29.87	41.94	91.33
45–54	114.80	39.69	36.98	53.23	38.83	18.77	15.51	58.34	64.98
55–64	84.88	36.77	30.05	39.46	36.12	9.06	15.60	66.06	51.72
65 and over	40.82	15.77	27.86	25.77	40.09	18.21	—	9.16	29.63
Total(c)	207.79	72.23	63.02	109.17	100.85	35.82	23.53	91.19	120.91
Females									
0–9	1.64	0.33	1.24	1.06	0.79	—	—	—	1.03
10–14	21.98	16.75	11.46	48.99	44.87	5.85	—	46.27	22.88
15–19	166.20	89.07	79.55	190.37	125.48	53.08	14.24	172.52	123.87
20–24	213.78	85.01	58.12	131.73	99.48	40.69	25.49	129.26	126.51
25–34	140.52	66.49	37.28	77.76	74.98	28.08	5.53	78.85	86.37
35–44	107.94	50.81	31.06	59.33	58.65	30.11	19.98	75.91	67.46
45–54	109.59	42.89	26.16	68.17	68.51	25.12	—	114.82	67.13
55–64	82.89	48.13	25.48	57.40	58.72	22.75	—	127.02	57.97
65 and over	53.77	36.93	36.37	46.20	60.61	39.33	31.86	128.45	46.68
Total(c)	96.66	48.03	31.98	66.11	61.58	26.41	11.00	99.00	64.22
Persons									
0–9	2.96	0.79	3.01	2.59	2.69	—	22.84	—	2.53
10–14	105.49	47.90	39.37	142.09	140.70	14.38	25.80	91.14	81.87
15–19	508.55	179.66	144.22	332.24	318.50	92.72	41.08	257.48	304.96
20–24	383.05	131.21	108.21	163.91	124.63	66.84	77.40	141.24	209.51
25–34	194.23	83.17	56.35	101.59	80.67	39.85	26.33	83.40	115.04
35–44	138.60	51.31	36.58	73.23	55.68	29.17	31.49	59.34	79.65
45–54	112.46	42.10	31.66	60.74	53.30	21.94	16.92	86.80	66.40
55–64	84.07	42.45	27.82	48.51	47.16	15.89	27.09	96.16	55.00
65 and over	48.24	28.40	32.55	37.32	51.48	30.13	15.35	76.23	39.41
Total(c)	155.72	60.99	47.57	87.40	81.35	31.47	39.92	95.43	94.23
RATE OF TOTAL VICTIMS PER 100,000 PERSONS									
Total victims	195.80	72.24	70.21	98.72	113.59	40.19	39.92	100.59	119.12

(a) Refers to individual persons or organisations.

(b) Robbery counts for the Northern Territory are not directly comparable with other States and Territories due to changes in recording procedures for incidents involving multiple robbery victims (see Appendix, paragraphs 13–15).

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

6.4 VICTIMS(a) OF ROBBERY, By Location Where Criminal Incident Occurred(b)

Type of location	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT(c)	ACT	Aust.
NUMBER									
Residential									
Residential location n.f.d.	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Dwelling									
Dwelling n.f.d.	8	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
Dwelling — private	538	138	245	129	192	17	8	13	1 280
Dwelling — non-private	63	15	24	17	22	1	—	—	142
Outbuilding/residential land	34	12	36	22	27	3	—	—	134
<i>Total</i>	650	172	305	168	241	21	8	13	1 578
Community									
Community location n.f.d.	13	—	—	—	—	—	32	—	45
Educational	80	15	16	17	32	2	—	2	164
Health	30	10	16	8	10	1	—	—	75
Religious	—	6	6	2	5	—	—	—	19
Transport									
Transport n.f.d.	188	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	231
Terminal	748	138	74	79	173	—	—	12	1 224
Conveyance in transit	184	116	14	10	—	2	2	—	328
Car park	569	129	9	11	13	3	1	31	766
Transport n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	28	—	—	—	28
Justice	40	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	43
Open space	611	34	23	11	—	1	2	—	682
Street/footpath	4 901	1 260	788	606	517	81	2	—	8 155
Community location n.e.c.	2	—	4	—	3	1	—	162	172
<i>Total</i>	7 366	1 751	953	744	781	91	39	207	11 932
Other									
Other location n.f.d.	40	23	11	—	—	—	17	—	91
Administrative/professional	149	37	16	9	38	1	—	2	252
Banking	208	99	104	44	66	3	—	12	536
Retail									
Retail n.f.d.	256	267	—	—	—	—	—	—	523
Chemist/pharmacy	242	38	24	4	57	6	1	3	375
Service station	886	201	136	60	92	8	4	12	1 399
Retail n.e.c.	1 666	512	640	307	709	47	5	57	3 943
Wholesale	20	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	24
Warehousing/storage	2	—	3	—	2.0	—	1	—	8
Manufacturing	12	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	16
Agricultural	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	4
Recreational	667	154	255	106	113	11	—	—	1 306
Other location n.e.c.	10	7	—	32	13	1	—	6	69
<i>Total</i>	4 160	1 343	1 193	562	1 091	77	28	92	8 546
Unspecified	378	138	15	—	1	—	2	—	534
Total	12 554	3 404	2 466	1 474	2 114	189	77	312	22 590

(a) Refers to individual persons or organisations.

(b) A criminal incident may involve multiple offences which may occur at different locations. In these instances, 'type of location' refers to the initial location where the criminal incident took place. In classifying type of location, the ability to provide detailed information for each offence category varies between States and Territories. Where information is not available at the more specific group level, it is aggregated to the broader subdivision or division level.

(c) Robbery counts for the Northern Territory are not directly comparable with other States and Territories due to changes in recording procedures for incidents involving multiple robbery victims (see Appendix, paragraphs 13–15).

6.4 VICTIMS(a) OF ROBBERY, By Location Where Criminal Incident Occurred(b) *continued*

Type of location	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT(c)	ACT	Aust.
PROPORTION (%)									
Residential									
Residential location n.f.d.	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.0
Dwelling									
Dwelling n.f.d.	0.1	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1
Dwelling — private	4.3	4.1	9.9	8.8	9.1	9.0	10.4	4.2	5.7
Dwelling — non-private	0.5	0.4	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.5	—	—	0.6
Outbuilding/residential land	0.3	0.4	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.6	—	—	0.6
<i>Total</i>	5.2	5.1	12.4	11.4	11.4	11.1	10.4	4.2	7.0
Community									
Community location n.f.d.	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	41.6	—	0.2
Educational	0.6	0.4	0.6	1.2	1.5	1.1	—	0.6	0.7
Health	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	—	—	0.3
Religious	—	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	—	—	—	0.1
Transport									
Transport n.f.d.	1.5	1.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0
Terminal	6.0	4.1	3.0	5.4	8.2	—	—	3.8	5.4
Conveyance in transit	1.5	3.4	0.6	0.7	—	1.1	2.6	—	1.5
Car park	4.5	3.8	0.4	0.7	0.6	1.6	1.3	9.9	3.4
Transport n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	1.3	—	—	—	0.1
Justice	0.3	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.2
Open space	4.9	1.0	0.9	0.7	—	0.5	2.6	—	3.0
Street/footpath	39.0	37.0	32.0	41.1	24.5	42.9	2.6	—	36.1
Community location n.e.c.	0.0	—	0.2	—	0.1	0.5	—	51.9	0.8
<i>Total</i>	58.7	51.4	38.6	50.5	36.9	48.1	50.6	66.3	52.8
Other									
Other location n.f.d.	0.3	0.7	0.4	—	—	—	22.1	—	0.4
Administrative/professional	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.6	1.8	0.5	—	0.6	1.1
Banking	1.7	2.9	4.2	3.0	3.1	1.6	—	3.8	2.4
Retail									
Retail n.f.d.	2.0	7.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.3
Chemist/pharmacy	1.9	1.1	1.0	0.3	2.7	3.2	1.3	1.0	1.7
Service station	7.1	5.9	5.5	4.1	4.4	4.2	5.2	3.8	6.2
Retail n.e.c.	13.3	15.0	26.0	20.8	33.5	24.9	6.5	18.3	17.5
Wholesale	0.2	0.1	0.0	—	—	—	—	—	0.1
Warehousing/storage	0.0	—	0.1	—	0.1	—	1.3	—	0.0
Manufacturing	0.1	0.0	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.1
Agricultural	0.0	0.0	—	—	0.0	—	—	—	0.0
Recreational	5.3	4.5	10.3	7.2	5.3	5.8	—	—	5.8
Other location n.e.c.	0.1	0.2	—	2.2	0.6	0.5	—	1.9	0.3
<i>Total</i>	33.1	39.5	48.4	38.1	51.6	40.7	36.4	29.5	37.8
Unspecified	3.0	4.1	0.6	—	0.0	—	2.6	—	2.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Refers to individual persons or organisations.

(b) A criminal incident may involve multiple offences which may occur at different locations. In these instances, 'type of location' refers to the initial location where the criminal incident took place. In classifying type of location, the ability to provide detailed information for each offence category varies between States and Territories. Where information is not available at the more specific group level, it is aggregated to the broader subdivision or division level.

(c) Robbery counts for the Northern Territory are not directly comparable with other States and Territories due to changes in recording procedures for incidents involving multiple robbery victims (see Appendix, paragraphs 13–15).

6.5 VICTIMS(a) OF ROBBERY, By Use of Weapon in Commission of Offence

<i>Use of weapon</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT(b)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
NUMBER									
Weapon used									
Weapon n.f.d.	588	148	71	21	—	5	3	—	836
Firearm	737	232	244	79	113	12	2	12	1 431
Other weapon	3 294	1 500	942	428	818	60	27	103	7 172
<i>Total</i>	4 619	1 880	1 257	528	931	77	32	115	9 439
No weapon used	7 935	1 524	1 209	946	1 183	112	45	197	13 151
Total	12 554	3 404	2 466	1 474	2 114	189	77	312	22 590

PROPORTION OF TOTAL(c) ROBBERY VICTIMS(%)									
Weapon used									
Weapon n.f.d.	4.7	4.3	2.9	1.4	—	2.6	3.9	—	3.7
Firearm	5.9	6.8	9.9	5.4	5.3	6.3	2.6	3.8	6.3
Other weapon	26.2	44.1	38.2	29.0	38.7	31.7	35.1	33.0	31.7
<i>Total</i>	36.8	55.2	51.0	35.8	44.0	40.7	41.6	36.9	41.8
No weapon used	63.2	44.8	49.0	64.2	56.0	59.3	58.4	63.1	58.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

PROPORTION OF ARMED ROBBERY VICTIMS(%)									
Weapon used									
Weapon n.f.d.	12.7	7.9	5.6	4.0	—	6.5	9.4	—	8.9
Firearm	16.0	12.3	19.4	15.0	12.1	15.6	6.3	10.4	15.2
Other weapon	71.3	79.8	74.9	81.1	87.9	77.9	84.4	89.6	76.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Refers to individual persons or organisations.

(b) Robbery counts for the Northern Territory are not directly comparable with other States and Territories due to changes in recording procedures for incidents involving multiple robbery victims (see Appendix, paragraphs 13–15).

(c) Includes both armed and unarmed robberies.

6.6 VICTIMS(a) OF ROBBERY, By Outcome of Investigations at 30 Days

<i>Outcome of investigations</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT(b)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
NUMBER									
Investigation not finalised	10 337	2 374	1 754	1 102	1 571	127	45	243	17 553
Investigation finalised									
No offender proceeded against	593	176	98	57	121	4	3	3	1 055
Offender proceeded against	1 624	854	614	315	422	58	12	66	3 965
<i>Total</i>	2 217	1 030	712	372	543	62	15	69	5 020
Not available(c)	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	17
Total	12 554	3 404	2 466	1 474	2 114	189	77	312	22 590
PROPORTION (%)									
Investigation not finalised	82.3	69.7	71.1	74.8	74.3	67.2	58.4	77.9	77.7
Investigation finalised									
No offender proceeded against	4.7	5.2	4.0	3.9	5.7	2.1	3.9	1.0	4.7
Offender proceeded against	12.9	25.1	24.9	21.4	20.0	30.7	15.6	21.2	17.6
<i>Total</i>	17.7	30.3	28.9	25.2	25.7	32.8	19.5	22.1	22.2
Not available(c)	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.1	—	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Refers to individual persons or organisations.

(b) Robbery counts for the Northern Territory are not directly comparable with other States and Territories due to changes in recording procedures for incidents involving multiple robbery victims (see Appendix, paragraphs 13–15).

(c) Includes offences where the outcome is unknown as well as offences where the outcome is known but the date of finalisation is unknown.

6.7 VICTIMS(a) OF ARMED ROBBERY, By Sex and Age Group of Victim

Sex and age group (years)	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT(b)	ACT	Aust.
NUMBER OF PERSON VICTIMS									
Males									
0–14	53	37	22	25	36	1	1	—	175
15–19	364	181	98	71	100	4	1	14	833
20–24	352	185	77	42	43	4	1	12	716
25–34	358	208	85	43	49	8	3	11	765
35–44	266	106	41	41	38	5	3	6	506
45 and over	343	150	78	44	47	3	1	11	677
Total(c)	1 796	893	417	266	313	26	10	57	3 778
Females									
0–14	9	8	6	3	9	—	—	—	35
15–19	91	70	31	27	26	2	1	9	257
20–24	140	78	28	18	18	1	2	10	295
25–34	214	114	34	29	30	3	1	6	431
35–44	176	99	38	14	21	4	—	7	359
45 and over	227	113	40	33	23	9	1	9	455
Total(c)	878	505	181	124	127	19	7	46	1 887
Persons									
0–14	62	45	28	28	45	1	7	—	216
15–19	456	253	129	98	126	6	2	23	1 093
20–24	495	265	105	60	61	5	5	22	1 018
25–34	572	330	119	72	79	11	4	17	1 204
35–44	443	209	79	55	59	9	3	13	870
45 and over	573	265	118	77	70	12	3	20	1 138
Total(c)	2 741	1 421	599	390	440	45	32	103	5 771
RATE OF PERSON VICTIMS PER 100,000 PERSONS									
Males									
0–14	7.96	7.61	5.73	16.58	17.62	1.95	3.82	—	8.70
15–19	160.74	109.64	73.72	137.99	142.61	22.78	13.19	108.74	121.77
20–24	154.83	105.40	59.48	81.60	59.67	26.36	11.18	82.98	103.10
25–34	73.73	56.98	31.85	39.76	33.51	26.07	15.09	44.01	52.85
35–44	53.62	29.52	15.29	36.14	25.69	14.10	17.92	25.16	34.64
45 and over	31.85	19.25	13.53	16.73	15.86	3.68	4.41	24.28	21.55
Total(c)	56.36	38.32	23.72	36.03	33.40	11.22	9.80	36.86	40.03
Females									
0–14	1.40	1.73	1.65	2.10	4.65	—	—	—	1.83
15–19	42.36	44.22	24.66	54.68	39.31	11.80	14.24	77.63	39.54
20–24	63.68	46.37	22.29	37.05	26.33	6.78	25.49	76.03	44.27
25–34	43.90	30.94	12.80	27.50	21.22	9.36	5.53	23.65	29.85
35–44	35.64	27.19	14.05	12.22	14.32	10.95	—	27.97	24.49
45 and over	19.45	13.13	6.64	11.24	7.46	10.06	5.39	18.57	13.43
Total(c)	27.23	21.20	10.32	16.43	13.74	7.96	7.70	29.57	19.81
Persons									
0–14	4.71	4.74	3.74	9.53	11.32	1.00	13.86	—	5.51
15–19	103.34	78.24	49.88	97.19	92.47	17.38	13.69	94.00	81.94
20–24	110.69	77.09	41.17	59.97	43.44	16.71	29.77	79.67	74.81
25–34	58.78	44.99	22.35	33.71	27.47	17.53	10.53	33.76	41.64
35–44	44.75	28.90	14.67	24.12	20.03	12.50	9.45	26.60	29.73
45 and over	25.54	16.16	10.01	13.83	11.58	7.02	7.28	21.33	17.43
Total(c)	42.75	30.16	17.05	26.12	23.64	9.57	16.59	33.21	30.43
RATE OF TOTAL VICTIMS PER 100,000 PERSONS									
Total victims	72.04	39.90	35.79	35.36	50.03	16.37	16.59	37.08	49.77

(a) Refers to individual persons or organisations.

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

(b) Robbery counts for the Northern Territory are not directly comparable with other States and Territories due to changes in recording procedures for incidents involving multiple robbery victims (see Appendix, paragraphs 13–15).

6.8 VICTIMS(a) OF UNARMED ROBBERY, By Sex and Age Group of Victim

Sex and age group (years)	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT(b)	ACT	Aust.
NUMBER OF PERSON VICTIMS									
Males									
0–14	381	91	75	98	133	3	1	15	797
15–19	1 520	253	175	170	251	19	1	29	2 418
20–24	882	121	126	58	64	10	2	10	1 273
25–34	843	146	116	92	77	8	4	11	1 297
35–44	572	75	72	58	40	5	2	4	828
45 and over	1 114	166	180	119	107	15	4	15	1 720
Total(c)	4 826	790	691	540	632	57	14	84	7 634
Females									
0–14	45	19	11	22	22	1	—	5	125
15–19	266	71	69	67	57	7	—	11	548
20–24	330	65	45	46	50	5	—	7	548
25–34	471	131	65	53	76	6	—	14	816
35–44	357	86	46	54	65	7	3	12	630
45 and over	718	247	139	133	172	18	—	50	1 477
Total(c)	2 239	639	380	375	442	44	3	108	4 230
Persons									
0–14	426	112	86	120	155	4	5	20	928
15–19	1 788	328	244	237	308	26	4	40	2 975
20–24	1 218	186	171	104	114	15	8	17	1 833
25–34	1 318	280	181	145	153	14	6	25	2 122
35–44	929	162	118	112	105	12	7	16	1 461
45 and over	1 261	345	247	194	239	28	5	61	2 380
Total(c)	7 243	1 453	1 072	915	1 074	103	45	193	12 098
RATE OF PERSON VICTIMS PER 100,000 PERSONS									
Males									
0–14	56.48	18.72	19.52	64.99	65.09	5.84	3.82	45.26	39.64
15–19	671.22	153.25	131.65	330.40	357.96	108.21	13.19	225.24	353.48
20–24	387.95	68.94	97.32	112.68	88.82	65.90	22.35	69.15	183.31
25–34	173.61	40.00	43.47	85.07	52.66	26.07	20.12	44.01	89.61
35–44	115.30	20.89	26.86	51.12	27.04	14.10	11.95	16.78	56.69
45 and over	103.44	21.30	31.22	45.24	36.10	18.41	17.64	33.11	54.75
Total(c)	151.43	33.90	39.30	73.14	67.45	24.60	13.73	54.32	80.88
Females									
0–14	7.01	4.11	3.02	15.37	11.38	2.05	—	15.65	6.54
15–19	123.83	44.85	54.89	135.69	86.17	41.28	—	94.88	84.32
20–24	150.10	38.64	35.83	94.68	73.14	33.91	—	53.22	82.24
25–34	96.62	35.55	24.48	50.26	53.76	18.72	—	55.19	56.52
35–44	72.30	23.62	17.01	47.12	44.33	19.16	19.98	47.94	42.97
45 and over	61.53	28.70	23.08	45.30	55.82	20.13	—	103.17	43.59
Total(c)	69.43	26.83	21.66	49.69	47.84	18.45	3.30	69.43	44.41
Persons									
0–14	32.36	11.81	11.48	40.83	38.97	3.99	9.90	30.73	23.67
15–19	405.21	101.43	94.34	235.05	226.03	75.33	27.38	163.48	223.02
20–24	272.36	54.11	67.04	103.94	81.19	50.13	47.63	61.57	134.70
25–34	135.45	38.17	34.00	67.88	53.20	22.31	15.80	49.64	73.39
35–44	93.85	22.40	21.91	49.11	35.65	16.67	22.04	32.74	49.92
45 and over	56.20	21.04	20.95	34.85	39.54	16.38	12.13	65.05	36.45
Total(c)	112.97	30.84	30.52	61.28	57.71	21.90	23.33	62.22	63.80
RATE OF TOTAL VICTIMS PER 100,000 PERSONS									
Total victims	123.76	32.34	34.42	63.36	63.57	23.82	23.33	63.51	69.35

(a) Refers to individual persons or organisations.

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

(b) Robbery counts for the Northern Territory are not directly comparable with other States and Territories due to changes in recording procedures for incidents involving multiple robbery victims (see Appendix, paragraphs 13–15).

6.9 VICTIMS(a) OF ARMED ROBBERY, By Location Where Criminal Incident Occurred(b)

Type of location	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT(c)	ACT	Aust.
NUMBER									
Residential									
Dwelling	200	97	154	90	84	10	4	4	643
Outbuilding/residential land	13	7	10	8	11	—	—	—	49
Other residential	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total	214	104	164	98	95	10	4	4	693
Community									
Transport									
Terminal	156	54	19	13	29	—	—	1	272
Car park	170	58	6	3	4	—	—	6	247
Open space	118	9	9	1	—	—	1	—	138
Street/footpath	1 124	485	247	132	135	13	—	—	2 136
Other community	150	102	22	11	25	3	7	33	353
Total	1 718	708	303	160	193	16	8	40	3 146
Other									
Retail									
Service station	685	185	127	46	73	8	4	10	1 138
Other retail	1 363	661	458	164	469	39	3	51	3 208
Recreational	332	57	108	25	28	3	—	—	553
Other location	204	98	95	35	72	1	13	10	528
Total	2 584	1 001	788	270	642	51	20	71	5 427
Total(d)	4 619	1 880	1 257	528	931	77	32	115	9 439
PROPORTION (%)									
Residential									
Dwelling	4.3	5.2	12.3	17.0	9.0	13.0	12.5	3.5	6.8
Outbuilding/residential land	0.3	0.4	0.8	1.5	1.2	—	—	—	0.5
Other residential	0.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.0
Total	4.6	5.5	13.0	18.6	10.2	13.0	12.5	3.5	7.3
Community									
Transport									
Terminal	3.4	2.9	1.5	2.5	3.1	—	—	0.9	2.9
Car park	3.7	3.1	0.5	0.6	0.4	—	—	5.2	2.6
Open space	2.6	0.5	0.7	0.2	—	—	3.1	—	1.5
Street/footpath	24.3	25.8	19.6	25.0	14.5	16.9	—	—	22.6
Other community	3.2	5.4	1.8	2.1	2.7	3.9	21.9	28.7	3.7
Total	37.2	37.7	24.1	30.3	20.7	20.8	25.0	34.8	33.3
Other									
Retail									
Service station	14.8	9.8	10.1	8.7	7.8	10.4	12.5	8.7	12.1
Other retail	29.5	35.2	36.4	31.1	50.4	50.6	9.4	44.3	34.0
Recreational	7.2	3.0	8.6	4.7	3.0	3.9	—	—	5.9
Other location	4.4	5.2	7.6	6.6	7.7	1.3	40.6	8.7	5.6
Total	55.9	53.2	62.7	51.1	69.0	66.2	62.5	61.7	57.5
Total(d)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Refers to individual persons or organisations.

(b) A criminal incident may involve multiple offences which may occur at different locations. In these instances, 'type of location' refers to the initial location where the criminal incident took place. In classifying type of location, the ability to provide detailed information for each offence category varies between States and Territories. Where information is not available at the more specific group level, it is aggregated to the broader subdivision or division level.

(c) Robbery counts for the Northern Territory are not directly comparable with other States and Territories due to changes in recording procedures for incidents involving multiple robbery victims (see Appendix, paragraphs 13–15).

(d) Includes location not specified.

6.10 VICTIMS(a) OF UNARMED ROBBERY, By Location Where Criminal Incident Occurred(b)

Type of location	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT(c)	ACT	Aust.
NUMBER									
Residential									
Dwelling	1 588	57	102	48	121	8	4	9	726
Outbuilding/residential land	21	5	26	14	16	3	—	—	85
Other residential	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Total	436	68	141	70	146	11	4	9	885
Community									
Transport									
Terminal	592	84	55	66	144	—	—	11	952
Car park	399	71	3	8	9	3	1	25	519
Open space	493	25	14	10	—	1	1	—	544
Street/footpath	3 777	775	541	474	382	68	2	—	6 019
Other community	387	88	37	26	53	3	27	131	752
Total	5 648	1 043	650	584	588	75	31	167	8 786
Other									
Retail									
Service station	201	16	9	14	19	—	—	2	261
Other retail	801	156	206	147	297	14	3	9	1 633
Recreational	335	97	147	81	85	8	—	—	753
Other location	239	73	43	50	48	4	5	10	472
Total	1 576	342	405	292	449	26	8	21	3 119
Total(d)	7 935	1 524	1 209	946	1 183	112	45	197	13 151
PROPORTION (%)									
Residential									
Dwelling	20.0	3.7	8.4	5.1	10.2	7.1	8.9	4.6	5.5
Outbuilding/residential land	0.3	0.3	2.2	1.5	1.4	2.7	—	—	0.6
Other residential	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.0
Total	5.5	4.5	11.7	7.4	12.3	9.8	8.9	4.6	6.7
Community									
Transport									
Terminal	7.5	5.5	4.5	7.0	12.2	—	—	5.6	7.2
Car park	5.0	4.7	0.2	0.8	0.8	2.7	2.2	12.7	3.9
Open space	6.2	1.6	1.2	1.1	—	0.9	2.2	—	4.1
Street/footpath	47.6	50.9	44.7	50.1	32.3	60.7	4.4	—	45.8
Other community	4.9	5.8	3.1	2.7	4.5	2.7	60.0	66.5	5.7
Total	71.2	68.4	53.8	61.7	49.7	67.0	68.9	84.8	66.8
Other									
Retail									
Service station	2.5	1.0	0.7	1.5	1.6	—	—	1.0	2.0
Other retail	10.1	10.2	17.0	15.5	25.1	12.5	6.7	4.6	12.4
Recreational	4.2	6.4	12.2	8.6	7.2	7.1	—	—	5.7
Other location	3.0	4.8	3.6	5.3	4.1	3.6	11.1	5.1	3.6
Total	19.9	22.4	33.5	30.9	38.0	23.2	17.8	10.7	23.7
Total(d)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Refers to individual persons or organisations.

(b) A criminal incident may involve multiple offences which may occur at different locations. In these instances, 'type of location' refers to the initial location where the criminal incident took place. In classifying type of location, the ability to provide detailed information for each offence category varies between States and Territories. Where information is not available at the more specific group level, it is aggregated to the broader subdivision or division level.

(c) Robbery counts for the Northern Territory are not directly comparable with other States and Territories due to changes in recording procedures for incidents involving multiple robbery victims (see Appendix, paragraphs 13–15).

(d) Includes location not specified.

6.11 VICTIMS(a) OF ARMED ROBBERY, By Outcome of Investigations at 30 days

<i>Outcome of investigations</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT(b)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
NUMBER									
Investigation not finalised	3 818	1 271	836	361	664	46	19	75	7 090
Investigation finalised									
No offender proceeded against	154	87	30	14	28	—	—	1	314
Offender proceeded against	647	522	391	153	239	31	5	39	2 027
<i>Total</i>	801	609	421	167	267	31	5	40	2 341
Total(c)	4 619	1 880	1 257	528	931	77	32	115	9 439
PROPORTION (%)									
Investigation not finalised	82.7	67.6	66.5	68.4	71.3	59.7	59.4	65.2	75.2
Investigation finalised									
No offender proceeded against	3.3	4.6	2.4	2.7	3.0	—	—	0.9	3.3
Offender proceeded against	14.0	27.8	31.1	29.0	25.7	40.3	15.6	33.9	21.5
<i>Total</i>	17.3	32.4	33.5	31.6	28.7	40.3	15.6	34.8	24.8
Total(c)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Refers to individual persons or organisations.

(b) Robbery counts for the Northern Territory are not directly comparable with other States and Territories due to changes in recording procedures for incidents involving multiple robbery victims (see Appendix, paragraphs 13–15).

(c) Includes offences where the outcome is unknown as well as offences where the outcome is known but the date of finalisation is unknown.

6.12 VICTIMS(a) OF UNARMED ROBBERY, By Outcome of Investigations at 30 Days

<i>Outcome of investigations</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT(b)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
NUMBER									
Investigation not finalised	6 519	1 103	918	741	907	81	26	168	10 463
Investigation finalised									
No offender proceeded against	439	89	68	43	93	4	3	2	741
Offender proceeded against	977	332	223	162	183	27	7	27	1 938
<i>Total</i>	1 416	421	291	205	276	31	10	29	2 679
Total(c)	7 935	1 524	1 209	946	1 183	112	45	197	13 152
PROPORTION (%)									
Investigation not finalised	82.2	72.4	75.9	78.3	76.7	72.3	57.8	85.3	79.6
Investigation finalised									
No offender proceeded against	5.5	5.8	5.6	4.5	7.9	3.6	6.5	1.0	5.6
Offender proceeded against	12.3	21.8	18.4	17.1	15.5	24.1	15.2	13.7	14.7
<i>Total</i>	17.8	27.6	24.1	21.7	23.3	27.7	21.7	14.7	20.4
Total(c)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Refers to individual persons or organisations.

(b) Robbery counts for the Northern Territory are not directly comparable with other States and Territories due to changes in recording procedures for incidents involving multiple robbery victims (see Appendix, paragraphs 13–15).

(c) Includes offences where the outcome is unknown as well as offences where the outcome is known but the date of finalisation is unknown.

SECTION 7

BLACKMAIL/EXTORTION

OFFENCES

Victims of blackmail/extortion may be individual persons or organisations.

NUMBER OF VICTIMS

A total of 256 victims of blackmail/extortion were recorded by police in Australia during 1999. This represents a decrease of 5.9% from the 1998 count of 272 victims. Of the 256 victims recorded, 217 (85%) were persons and 39 (15%) were organisations.

RATE PER 100,000 PERSONS

The person victimisation rate for blackmail/extortion during 1999 was 1.1 person victims per 100,000 persons in Australia.

Both Victoria and Queensland recorded the highest person victimisation rates of 1.5 victims per 100,000 persons, followed by South Australia with 1.3 victims per 100,000 persons.

AGE AND SEX

Of the blackmail/extortion victims who were persons, 71% were males and 29% were females. Nationally, the highest victimisation rate was for the 25–34 year age group with 2.2 victims per 100,000 persons in this age group. Males in the 25–34 year age group had the highest victimisation rate with 3.1 male victims per 100,000 males in this age group. For females, the highest victimisation rate was recorded in the 20–24 year age group with 1.4 female victims per 100,000 females in this age group.

RELATIONSHIP OF OFFENDER TO VICTIM

This information is only relevant for person victims. In Victoria, almost two-thirds (63%) of offenders were non-family members to the victim. However, in South Australia and Western Australia, the majority of offenders were unknown to the victim (South Australia 65% and Western Australia 56%).

OUTCOME OF INVESTIGATIONS

Nationally, 44% of investigations into all blackmail/extortion offences were finalised within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police, while offenders were proceeded against in 29% of all offences.

7.1 VICTIMS(a) OF BLACKMAIL/EXTORTION, By Sex and Age Group of Victim

Sex and age group (years)	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
NUMBER OF PERSON VICTIMS									
Males									
0-9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-14	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
15-19	5	9	3	—	1	—	—	—	18
20-24	4	2	3	—	2	—	—	—	11
25-34	16	14	8	2	5	—	—	—	45
35-44	3	3	8	5	1	—	—	1	21
45-54	4	12	8	3	3	—	—	1	31
55-64	4	4	3	1	1	—	—	—	13
65 and over	3	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	7
Not specified	1	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	8
Total	40	48	38	12	13	2	—	2	155
Females									
0-9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-19	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	3
20-24	2	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	9
25-34	3	8	3	2	2	—	—	—	18
35-44	3	2	6	2	1	—	—	—	14
45-54	1	2	3	2	—	—	—	—	8
55-64	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
65 and over	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	5
Not specified	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Total	11	24	16	8	3	—	—	—	62
Persons									
0-9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-14	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
15-19	5	10	4	1	1	—	—	—	21
20-24	6	8	4	—	2	—	—	—	20
25-34	19	22	11	4	7	—	—	—	63
35-44	6	5	14	7	2	—	—	1	35
45-54	5	14	11	5	3	—	—	1	39
55-64	4	7	3	1	1	—	—	—	16
65 and over	5	1	2	2	—	2	—	—	12
Not specified	1	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	10
Total	51	72	54	20	16	2	—	2	217
TOTAL NUMBER OF VICTIMS									
Persons									
Males	40	48	38	12	13	2	—	2	155
Females	11	24	16	8	3	—	—	—	62
Total	51	72	54	20	16	2	—	2	217
Organisations	11	6	16	4	2	—	—	—	39
Total	62	78	70	24	18	2	—	2	256

(a) Refers to individual persons or organisations.

7.1 VICTIMS(a) OF BLACKMAIL/EXTORTION, By Sex and Age Group of Victim *continued*

Sex and age group (years)	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
RATE OF PERSON VICTIMS PER 100,000 PERSONS									
Males									
0-9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-14	—	0.62	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.15
15-19	2.21	5.45	2.26	—	1.43	—	—	—	2.63
20-24	1.76	1.14	2.32	—	2.78	—	—	—	1.58
25-34	3.30	3.84	3.00	1.85	3.42	—	—	—	3.11
35-44	0.60	0.84	2.98	4.41	0.68	—	—	4.19	1.44
45-54	0.93	3.87	3.32	2.96	2.33	—	—	4.49	2.43
55-64	1.38	1.91	1.92	1.46	1.25	—	—	—	1.54
65 and over	0.84	—	0.56	1.07	—	7.28	—	—	0.69
Total(b)	1.26	2.06	2.16	1.63	1.39	0.86	—	1.29	1.64
Females									
0-9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-19	—	0.63	0.80	2.03	—	—	—	—	0.46
20-24	0.91	3.57	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	1.35
25-34	0.62	2.17	1.13	1.90	1.41	—	—	—	1.25
35-44	0.61	0.55	2.22	1.75	0.68	—	—	—	0.95
45-54	0.24	0.64	1.29	1.95	—	—	—	—	0.64
55-64	—	1.43	0.00	0.00	—	—	—	—	0.36
65 and over	0.43	0.30	0.45	0.82	—	—	—	—	0.38
Total(b)	0.34	1.01	0.91	1.06	—	—	—	—	0.65
Persons									
0-9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-14	—	0.32	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.08
15-19	1.13	3.09	1.55	0.99	0.73	—	—	—	1.57
20-24	1.34	2.33	1.57	—	1.42	—	—	—	1.47
25-34	1.95	3.00	2.07	1.87	2.43	—	—	—	2.18
35-44	0.61	0.69	2.60	3.07	0.68	—	—	2.05	1.20
45-54	0.59	2.25	2.32	2.45	1.19	—	—	2.23	1.54
55-64	0.69	1.67	0.98	0.72	0.64	—	—	—	0.96
65 and over	0.61	0.17	0.50	0.93	—	3.17	—	—	0.52
Total(b)	0.80	1.53	1.54	1.34	0.86	0.43	—	0.64	1.14
RATE OF TOTAL VICTIMS PER 100,000 PERSONS									
Total victims	0.97	1.66	1.99	1.61	0.97	0.43	—	0.64	1.35

(a) Refers to individual persons or organisations.

(b) Includes persons for whom age was not specified.

7.2 VICTIMS(a) OF BLACKMAIL/EXTORTION, By Sex of Victim and Relationship of Offender to Victim

Sex of victim and relationship	NSW	Vic.	Qld(b)	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
NUMBER OF PERSON VICTIMS									
Males									
Known to victim									
Family member	3	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	6
Non-family member	16	31	11	4	5	1	—	1	69
Total	19	32	12	4	6	1	—	1	75
Unknown to victim	8	16	3	8	7	—	—	—	42
Not stated/inadequately described	13	—	23	—	—	1	—	1	38
Total	40	48	38	12	13	2	—	2	155
Females									
Known to victim									
Family member	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Non-family member	2	14	4	3	1	—	—	—	24
Total	4	15	4	3	1	—	—	—	27
Unknown to victim	3	9	—	5	2	—	—	—	19
Not stated/inadequately described	4	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	16
Total	11	24	16	8	3	—	—	—	62
Persons									
Known to victim									
Family member	5	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	9
Non-family member	18	45	15	7	6	1	—	1	93
Total	23	47	16	7	7	1	—	1	102
Unknown to victim	11	25	3	13	9	—	—	—	61
Not stated/inadequately described	17	—	35	—	—	1	—	1	54
Total	51	72	54	20	16	2	—	2	217
PROPORTION OF PERSON VICTIMS (%)									
Males									
Known to victim									
Family member	7.5	2.1	2.6	—	7.7	—	—	—	3.9
Non-family member	40.0	64.6	28.9	33.3	38.5	50.0	—	50.0	44.5
Total	47.5	66.7	31.6	33.3	46.2	50.0	—	50.0	48.4
Unknown to victim	20.0	33.3	7.9	66.7	53.8	—	—	—	27.1
Not stated/inadequately described	32.5	—	60.5	—	—	50.0	—	50.0	24.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	—	100.0	100.0
Females									
Known to victim									
Family member	18.2	4.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.8
Non-family member	18.2	58.3	25.0	37.5	33.3	—	—	—	38.7
Total	36.4	62.5	25.0	37.5	33.3	—	—	—	43.5
Unknown to victim	27.3	37.5	—	62.5	66.7	—	—	—	30.6
Not stated/inadequately described	36.4	—	75.0	—	—	—	—	—	25.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	—	—	—	100.0
Persons									
Known to victim									
Family member	9.8	2.8	1.9	—	6.3	—	—	—	4.1
Non-family member	35.3	62.5	27.8	35.0	37.5	50.0	—	50.0	42.9
Total	45.1	65.3	29.6	35.0	43.8	50.0	—	50.0	47.0
Unknown to victim	21.6	34.7	5.6	65.0	56.3	—	—	—	28.1
Not stated/inadequately described	33.3	—	64.8	—	—	50.0	—	50.0	24.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	—	100.0	100.0

(a) Refers to individual persons only and not organisations.

(b) Counts for relationship of offender to victim for Queensland are not directly comparable with other States and Territories as Queensland does not provide this information before a suspect has been apprehended.

7.3 VICTIMS(a) OF BLACKMAIL/EXTORTION, By Outcome of Investigations at 30 Days

<i>Outcome of investigations</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
NUMBER									
Investigation not finalised	38	32	43	16	13	1	—	1	144
Investigation finalised									
No offender proceeded against	15	11	6	3	2	—	—	—	37
Offender proceeded against	9	35	21	5	3	1	—	1	75
<i>Total</i>	24	46	27	8	5	1	—	1	112
Total	62	78	70	24	18	2	—	2	256
PROPORTION (%)									
Investigation not finalised	61.3	41.0	61.4	66.7	72.2	50.0	—	50.0	56.3
Investigation finalised									
No offender proceeded against	24.2	14.1	8.6	12.5	11.1	—	—	—	14.5
Offender proceeded against	14.5	44.9	30.0	20.8	16.7	50.0	—	50.0	29.3
<i>Total</i>	38.7	59.0	38.6	33.3	27.8	50.0	—	50.0	43.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	—	100.0	100.0

(a) Refers to individual persons or organisations.

SECTION 8

UNLAWFUL ENTRY WITH INTENT

OFFENCES

The unlawful entry with intent (UEWI) offence category includes burglary and break and enter offences. Counts of UEWI offences are based on the number of places or premises involved in these offences. There are two offence categories of UEWI: UEWI—property; and UEWI—other. UEWI—property refers to the unlawful entry of a structure with the intent to commit an offence, resulting in the taking of property from the structure. UEWI—other refers to the unlawful entry of a structure which does not result in the taking of property from the structure.

NUMBER OF VICTIMS

In 1999, there were 415,600 premises recorded by police as having been victims of UEWI offences in Australia. UEWI involving the taking of property accounted for 78% (322,913) of the total number of UEWI offences. UEWI where the unlawful entry was made with the intention to commit some form of criminal act and not involving the taking of property, accounted for 22% (92,687) of all UEWI offences.

Nationally, the number of victims of UEWI offences decreased by 4.3% from 434,376 in 1998 to 415,600 in 1999. The States and Territories that recorded increases in total UEWI offences from 1998 to 1999 were the Australian Capital Territory (30%), Victoria (8.0%) and South Australia (3.8%). Tasmania recorded the largest percentage decrease in total UEWI offences from 1998 to 1999 of 14%, followed by New South Wales with a decrease of 12%.

VICTIMISATION RATES

Comparisons of UEWI offence rates can be made in terms of the number of persons in the community, or the risk to each property. The person rate is expressed as the number of all UEWI offences per 100,000 persons (see table 1.3). In 1999 the national person-based victimisation rate was 2,192 victims of UEWI for every 100,000 persons. This rate has decreased from 2,319 victims of UEWI per 100,000 persons in 1998. The highest person-based victimisation rate for 1999 was recorded in Western Australia with 2,998 victims of UEWI per 100,000 persons. Victoria recorded the lowest rate with 1,619 victims per 100,000 persons.

The risk to properties can only be accurately calculated for residential properties, and is expressed as the number of UEWI offences taking place at residential locations per 100,000 households (see paragraph 24 of the Explanatory Notes). In 1999 the national UEWI victimisation rate of residential locations was 3,811 UEWI offences for every 100,000 households, down from 4,177 UEWI offences for every 100,000 households in 1998 (see table 8.1).

For UEWI offences occurring in residential locations in 1999, Western Australia recorded the highest household-based victimisation rate with 5,379 residences per 100,000 households. Victoria recorded the lowest rate with 2,751 residences per 100,000 households.

8.1 VICTIMS(a) OF UEWI(b), Residential Locations

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
1999									
Number of UEWI involving the taking of property in residential locations	82 076	39 065	39 184	19 973	27 519	6 344	2 098	4 636	220 895
Number of UEWI other in residential locations	16 590	9 004	9 728	3 803	11 155	1 236	841	615	52 972
Total	98 666	48 069	48 912	23 776	38 674	7 580	2 939	5 251	273 867
Rate of UEWI in residential locations per 100,000 households	4 106.88	2 750.51	3 654.40	3 899.18	5 378.95	4 069.32	4 543.42	4 476.94	3 811.36
1998r									
Number of UEWI involving the taking of property in residential locations	103 948	35 810	38 794	19 002	30 167	6 770	2 621	3 012	240 124
Number of UEWI other in residential locations	16 872	9 185	9 532	3 629	12 104	1 498	814	950	54 584
Total	120 820	44 995	48 326	22 631	42 271	8 268	3 435	3 962	294 708
Rate of UEWI in residential locations per 100,000 households	5 168.40	2 593.83	3 675.34	3 736.78	6 091.33	4 450.55	5 392.38	3 321.35	4 176.95

(a) Refers to places/premises (see Glossary).

(b) UEWI refers to unlawful entry with intent.

LOCATION

Of the UEWI—property offences, a total of 220,895 (68%) occurred in residential locations. This compares with 52,972 (57%) UEWI—other offences that were recorded as occurring in residential locations. Retail locations were also a common site for UEWI offences, with 11% of UEWI—property offences and 15% of UEWI—other offences occurring at retail locations.

OUTCOME OF INVESTIGATIONS

Nationally, 7.3% of investigations into UEWI—property offences were finalised within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police, with 83% of these finalised investigations resulting in an offender being proceeded against.

For UEWI not involving the taking of property, 9.4% of investigations were finalised within 30 days and 80% of these finalised investigations resulted in an offender being proceeded against.

8.2 VICTIMS(a) OF UEWI—PROPERTY(b), By Location Where Criminal Incident Occurred(c)

Type of location	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
NUMBER									
Residential									
Residential location n.f.d.	495	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	495
Dwelling									
Dwelling n.f.d.	900	209	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 109
Dwelling — private	68 722	32 706	34 896	16 075	26 698	4 508	2 097	4 364	190 066
Dwelling — non-private	2 603	750	1 468	438	818	335	—	36	6 448
Outbuilding/residential land	9 356	5 400	2 820	3 460	3	1 501	1	236	22 777
<i>Total</i>	82 076	39 065	39 184	19 973	27 519	6 344	2 098	4 636	220 895
Community									
Community location n.f.d.	732	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	745
Educational	5 250	2 100	2 096	1 276	2 022	407	91	269	13 511
Health	1 541	979	496	159	194	100	22	34	3 525
Religious	—	457	257	154	157	65	14	31	1 135
Transport									
Transport n.f.d.	131	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	158
Terminal	279	94	212	—	69	38	1	2	695
Conveyance in transit	73	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	78
Car park	742	36	3	—	6	1	—	3	791
Transport n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	1	17	—	—	18
Justice	144	20	19	2	17	6	—	—	208
Open space	572	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	578
Street/footpath	2 958	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 958
Community location n.e.c.	35	28	402	—	122	67	—	—	654
<i>Total</i>	12 457	3 741	3 491	1 591	2 588	702	145	339	25 054
Other									
Other location n.f.d.	689	324	107	—	—	1	597	—	1 718
Administrative/professional	3 358	2 884	1 947	1 133	1 807	208	—	347	11 684
Banking	211	17	15	16	10	—	—	4	273
Retail									
Retail n.f.d.	3 841	3 828	—	—	—	1	—	—	7 670
Chemist/pharmacy	311	217	185	69	49	25	—	43	899
Service station	1 050	423	230	136	196	104	3	26	2 168
Retail n.e.c.	8 422	3 227	6 066	3 152	3 211	1 393	140	657	26 268
Wholesale	406	256	40	—	—	33	—	—	735
Warehousing/storage	333	517	408	—	490	82	121	—	1 951
Manufacturing	1 115	1 543	783	414	391	124	—	—	4 370
Agricultural	449	205	114	—	73	68	—	—	909
Recreational	3 326	1 374	2 012	140	747	356	22	52	8 029
Other location n.e.c.	1 397	1 085	7	1 233	250	136	—	243	4 351
<i>Total</i>	24 908	15 900	11 914	6 293	7 224	2 531	883	1 372	71 025
Unspecified	2 266	1 763	1 777	1	97	8	27	—	5 939
Total	121 707	60 469	56 366	27 858	37 428	9 585	3 153	6 347	322 913

(a) Refers to places/premises (see Glossary).

(b) UEWI—property refers to unlawful entry with intent involving the taking of property.

(c) A criminal incident may involve multiple offences which may occur at different locations. In these instances, 'type of location' refers to the initial location where the criminal incident took place. In classifying type of location, the ability to provide detailed information for each offence category varies between States and Territories. Where information is not available at the more specific group level, it is aggregated to the broader subdivision or division level.

8.2 VICTIMS(a) OF UEWI—PROPERTY(b), By Location Where Criminal Incident Occurred(c) *continued*

Type of location	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
PROPORTION (%)									
Residential									
Residential location n.f.d.	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2
Dwelling									
Dwelling n.f.d.	0.7	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3
Dwelling — private	56.5	54.1	61.9	57.7	71.3	47.0	66.5	68.8	58.9
Dwelling — non-private	2.1	1.2	2.6	1.6	2.2	3.5	—	0.6	2.0
Outbuilding/residential land	7.7	8.9	5.0	12.4	0.0	15.7	0.0	3.7	7.1
Total	67.4	64.6	69.5	71.7	73.5	66.2	66.5	73.0	68.4
Community									
Community location n.f.d.	0.6	—	—	—	—	0.0	0.4	—	0.2
Educational	4.3	3.5	3.7	4.6	5.4	4.2	2.9	4.2	4.2
Health	1.3	1.6	0.9	0.6	0.5	1.0	0.7	0.5	1.1
Religious	—	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.4
Transport									
Transport n.f.d.	0.1	0.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.0
Terminal	0.2	0.2	0.4	—	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2
Conveyance in transit	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.0	0.1	—	0.0
Car park	0.6	0.1	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.2
Transport n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	0.0	0.2	—	—	0.0
Justice	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	—	—	0.1
Open space	0.5	—	0.0	—	—	—	—	—	0.2
Street/footpath	2.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.9
Community location n.e.c.	0.0	0.0	0.7	—	0.3	0.7	—	—	0.2
Total	10.2	6.2	6.2	5.7	6.9	7.3	4.6	5.3	7.8
Other									
Other location n.f.d.	0.6	0.5	0.2	—	—	0.0	18.9	—	0.5
Administrative/professional	2.8	4.8	3.5	4.1	4.8	2.2	—	5.5	3.6
Banking	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	—	—	0.1	0.1
Retail									
Retail n.f.d.	3.2	6.3	—	—	—	0.0	—	—	2.4
Chemist/pharmacy	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	—	0.7	0.3
Service station	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.5	1.1	0.1	0.4	0.7
Retail n.e.c.	6.9	5.3	10.8	11.3	8.6	14.5	4.4	10.4	8.1
Wholesale	0.3	0.4	0.1	—	—	0.3	—	—	0.2
Warehousing/storage	0.3	0.9	0.7	—	1.3	0.9	3.8	—	0.6
Manufacturing	0.9	2.6	1.4	1.5	1.0	1.3	—	—	1.4
Agricultural	0.4	0.3	0.2	—	0.2	0.7	—	—	0.3
Recreational	2.7	2.3	3.6	0.5	2.0	3.7	0.7	0.8	2.5
Other location n.e.c.	1.1	1.8	0.0	4.4	0.7	1.4	—	3.8	1.3
Total	20.5	26.3	21.1	22.6	19.3	26.4	28.0	21.6	22.0
Unspecified	1.9	2.9	3.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.9	—	1.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Refers to places/premises (see Glossary).

(b) UEWI—property refers to unlawful entry with intent involving the taking of property.

(c) A criminal incident may involve multiple offences which may occur at different locations. In these instances, 'type of location' refers to the initial location where the criminal incident took place. In classifying type of location, the ability to provide detailed information for each offence category varies between States and Territories. Where information is not available at the more specific group level, it is aggregated to the broader subdivision or division level.

8.3 VICTIMS(a) OF UEWI—PROPERTY(b), By Outcome of Investigations at 30 Days

<i>Outcome of investigations</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
NUMBER									
Investigation not finalised	113 438	55 787	51 600	26 151	34 481	8 932	2 637	5 982	299 008
Investigation finalised									
No offender proceeded against	2 341	431	238	175	681	60	100	10	4 036
Offender proceeded against	5 928	4 251	4 528	1 532	2 266	593	231	355	19 684
<i>Total</i>	8 269	4 682	4 766	1 707	2 947	653	331	365	23 720
Not available(c)	—	—	—	—	—	—	185	—	185
Total	121 707	60 469	56 366	27 858	37 428	9 585	3 153	6 347	322 913
PROPORTION (%)									
Investigation not finalised	93.2	92.3	91.5	93.9	92.1	93.2	83.6	94.2	92.6
Investigation finalised									
No offender proceeded against	1.9	0.7	0.4	0.6	1.8	0.6	3.2	0.2	1.2
Offender proceeded against	4.9	7.0	8.0	5.5	6.1	6.2	7.3	5.6	6.1
<i>Total</i>	6.8	7.7	8.5	6.1	7.9	6.8	10.5	5.8	7.3
Not available(c)	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.9	—	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Refers to places/premises (see Glossary).

(b) UEWI—property refers to unlawful entry with intent involving the taking of property.

(c) Includes offences where the outcome is unknown as well as offences where the outcome is known but the date of finalisation is unknown.

8.4 VICTIMS(a) OF UEWI—OTHER(b), By Location Where Criminal Incident Occurred(c)

Type of location	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
NUMBER									
Residential									
Residential location n.f.d.	69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	69
Dwelling									
Dwelling n.f.d.	143	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	204
Dwelling — private	14 702	7 816	9 233	3 192	10 887	957	840	585	48 212
Dwelling — non-private	251	145	212	91	266	71	—	6	1 042
Outbuilding/residential land	1 425	982	283	520	2	208	1	24	3 445
<i>Total</i>	16 590	9 004	9 728	3 803	11 155	1 236	841	615	52 972
Community									
Community location n.f.d.	257	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	269
Educational	2 656	802	1 294	419	1 841	180	130	55	7 377
Health	606	370	288	66	199	75	18	7	1 629
Religious	—	172	134	23	132	40	11	12	524
Transport									
Transport n.f.d.	37	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	46
Terminal	106	25	68	—	19	11	—	1	230
Conveyance in transit	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Car park	156	12	1	—	3	4	—	—	176
Transport n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	3
Justice	48	9	9	1	18	4	—	—	89
Open space	94	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	95
Street/footpath	518	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	518
Community location n.e.c.	—	7	229	—	121	41	—	—	398
<i>Total</i>	4 491	1 406	2 024	509	2 334	357	171	75	11 367
Other									
Other location n.f.d.	243	109	73	—	—	—	435	—	860
Administrative/professional	1 088	845	902	366	1 159	111	—	88	4 559
Banking	46	12	24	4	12	1	—	—	99
Retail									
Retail n.f.d.	1 279	1 058	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 337
Chemist/pharmacy	96	70	64	17	72	17	1	6	343
Service station	260	141	112	30	143	37	1	1	725
Retail n.e.c.	2 584	948	2 769	855	2 179	615	82	100	10 132
Wholesale	142	82	32	—	2	15	—	—	273
Warehousing/storage	127	206	159	—	299	36	39	—	866
Manufacturing	364	442	314	137	214	58	—	—	1 529
Agricultural	65	39	8	—	27	4	—	—	143
Recreational	1 134	438	870	48	680	160	20	20	3 370
Other location n.e.c.	265	140	4	347	61	48	—	36	901
<i>Total</i>	7 693	4 530	5 331	1 804	4 848	1 102	578	251	26 137
Unspecified	517	866	751	—	28	1	48	—	2 211
Total	29 291	15 806	17 834	6 116	18 365	2 696	1 638	941	92 687

(a) Refers to places/premises (see Glossary).

(b) UEWI—other refers to unlawful entry with intent not involving the taking of property.

(c) A criminal incident may involve multiple offences which may occur at different locations. In these instances, 'type of location' refers to the initial location where the criminal incident took place. In classifying type of location, the ability to provide detailed information for each offence category varies between States and Territories. Where information is not available at the more specific group level, it is aggregated to the broader subdivision or division level.

8.4 VICTIMS(a) OF UEWI—OTHER(b), By Location Where Criminal Incident Occurred(c) *continued*

Type of location	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
PROPORTION (%)									
Residential									
Residential location n.f.d.	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1
Dwelling									
Dwelling n.f.d.	0.5	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2
Dwelling — private	50.2	49.4	51.8	52.2	59.3	35.5	51.3	62.2	52.0
Dwelling — non-private	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.4	2.6	—	0.6	1.1
Outbuilding/residential land	4.9	6.2	1.6	8.5	0.0	7.7	0.1	2.6	3.7
<i>Total</i>	56.6	57.0	54.5	62.2	60.7	45.8	51.3	65.4	57.2
Community									
Community location n.f.d.	0.9	—	—	—	—	—	0.7	—	0.3
Educational	9.1	5.1	7.3	6.9	10.0	6.7	7.9	5.8	8.0
Health	2.1	2.3	1.6	1.1	1.1	2.8	1.1	0.7	1.8
Religious	—	1.1	0.8	0.4	0.7	1.5	0.7	1.3	0.6
Transport									
Transport n.f.d.	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.0
Terminal	0.4	0.2	0.4	—	0.1	0.4	—	0.1	0.2
Conveyance in transit	0.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.0
Car park	0.5	0.1	0.0	—	0.0	0.1	—	—	0.2
Transport n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	0.0	0.1	—	—	0.0
Justice	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.1
Open space	0.3	—	0.0	—	—	—	—	—	0.1
Street/footpath	1.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.6
Community location n.e.c.	—	0.0	1.3	—	0.7	1.5	—	—	0.4
<i>Total</i>	15.3	8.9	11.3	8.3	12.7	13.2	10.4	8.0	12.3
Other									
Other location n.f.d.	0.8	0.7	0.4	—	—	—	26.6	—	0.9
Administrative/professional	3.7	5.3	5.1	6.0	6.3	4.1	—	9.4	4.9
Banking	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	—	—	0.1
Retail									
Retail n.f.d.	4.4	6.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.5
Chemist/pharmacy	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.4
Service station	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.8	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.8
Retail n.e.c.	8.8	6.0	15.5	14.0	11.9	22.8	5.0	10.6	10.9
Wholesale	0.5	0.5	0.2	—	0.0	0.6	—	—	0.3
Warehousing/storage	0.4	1.3	0.9	—	1.6	1.3	2.4	—	0.9
Manufacturing	1.2	2.8	1.8	2.2	1.2	2.2	—	—	1.6
Agricultural	0.2	0.2	0.0	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.2
Recreational	3.9	2.8	4.9	0.8	3.7	5.9	1.2	2.1	3.6
Other location n.e.c.	0.9	0.9	0.0	5.7	0.3	1.8	—	3.8	1.0
<i>Total</i>	26.3	28.7	29.9	29.5	26.4	40.9	35.3	26.7	28.2
Unspecified	1.8	5.5	4.2	—	0.2	0.0	2.9	—	2.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Refers to places/premises (see Glossary).

(b) UEWI—other refers to unlawful entry with intent not involving the taking of property.

(c) A criminal incident may involve multiple offences which may occur at different locations. In these instances, 'type of location' refers to the initial location where the criminal incident took place. In classifying type of location, the ability to provide detailed information for each offence category varies between States and Territories. Where information is not available at the more specific group level, it is aggregated to the broader subdivision or division level.

8.5 VICTIMS(a) OF UEWI—OTHER(b), By Outcome of Investigations at 30 Days

<i>Outcome of investigations</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
NUMBER									
Investigation not finalised	27 340	13 407	15 708	5 795	16 929	2 527	1 235	906	83 847
Investigation finalised									
No offender proceeded against	547	259	389	40	382	6	79	3	1 705
Offender proceeded against	1 404	2 140	1 737	281	1 054	163	225	32	7 036
<i>Total</i>	1 951	2 399	2 126	321	1 436	169	304	35	8 741
Not available(c)	—	—	—	—	—	—	99	—	99
Total	29 291	15 806	17 834	6 116	18 365	2 696	1 638	941	92 687
PROPORTION (%)									
Investigation not finalised	93.3	84.8	88.1	94.8	92.2	93.7	75.4	96.3	90.5
Investigation finalised									
No offender proceeded against	1.9	1.6	2.2	0.7	2.1	0.2	4.8	0.3	1.8
Offender proceeded against	4.8	13.5	9.7	4.6	5.7	6.0	13.7	3.4	7.6
<i>Total</i>	6.7	15.2	11.9	5.2	7.8	6.3	18.6	3.7	9.4
Not available(c)	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.0	—	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Refers to places/premises (see Glossary).

(b) UEWI—other refers to unlawful entry with intent not involving the taking of property.

(c) Not available includes those offences where the outcome is unknown as well as those offences where the outcome is known but the date of finalisation is unknown.

SECTION 9

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

OFFENCES

Counts of victims of motor vehicle theft are based on the number of motor vehicles that are recorded as stolen.

NUMBER OF VICTIMS

A total of 129,865 motor vehicles were stolen in Australia during 1999. This is a slight decrease from 1998, when 131,587 motor vehicles were stolen.

All States and Territories recorded increases in motor vehicle theft between 1998 and 1999, with the exception of New South Wales and Western Australia.

The Australian Capital Territory and Queensland recorded the largest increases (40% and 15% respectively). Western Australian recorded the largest decrease (21%) followed by New South Wales (10%).

VICTIMISATION RATES

Two different rates have been calculated for motor vehicle theft. The first is the rate of motor vehicle theft per 100,000 persons and the second is the rate per 100,000 registered motor vehicles (see paragraph 25 of the Explanatory Notes).

The 1999 national person-based victimisation rate was 685 motor vehicles stolen per 100,000 persons and the national motor-vehicle-based victimisation rate was 1,076 motor vehicles stolen per 100,000 registered motor vehicles.

The Australian Capital Territory recorded the highest victimisation rates for motor vehicle theft, both person-based (1,095 vehicles stolen per 100,000 persons) and motor-vehicle-based (1,743 per 100,000 registered motor vehicles). The Northern Territory recorded the lowest person based victimisation rate of 511 motor vehicles per 100,000 persons, whilst Queensland had the lowest motor-vehicle-based victimisation rate of 819 vehicles per 100,000 registered motor vehicles.

9.1 VICTIMS(a) OF MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT—1999

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
Number	47 355	32 075	18 251	11 981	12 752	3 071	985	3 395	129 865
Rate per 100,000 persons	738.57	680.68	519.62	802.44	685.22	653.04	510.67	1 094.55	684.81
Rate per 100,000 registered motor vehicles	1 285.90	1 009.48	818.85	1 162.01	960.82	951.67	963.84	1 743.31	1 076.22

(a) Refers to motor vehicles.

LOCATION

The most frequent places where motor vehicle theft occurred were streets/footpaths (39%), garages and driveways associated with residences (19%) and retail locations (13%). In New South Wales and Victoria, streets/footpaths were the most common place where motor vehicle theft occurred, accounting for 48% and 46% of total motor vehicle theft locations. Car parks accounted for 11% of motor vehicle theft locations. The proportion of motor vehicle thefts taking place at residential locations was highest in Western Australia and the Northern Territory (50% and 33% respectively), whilst the proportion of motor vehicle thefts taking place in car parks was highest in the Australian Capital Territory (49%).

OUTCOME OF INVESTIGATIONS

Nationally, 9.7% of investigations into reported motor vehicle thefts were finalised within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police, with 7.4% of all investigations resulting in an offender being proceeded against by the same stage. The proportion of investigations finalised and investigations resulting in an offender being proceeded against (both within 30 days) were highest in Queensland (18% and 14% respectively).

9.2 VICTIMS(a) OF MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT, By Location Where Criminal Incident Occurred(b)

Type of location	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
NUMBER									
Residential									
Residential location n.f.d.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dwelling									
Dwelling n.f.d.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dwelling — private	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dwelling — non-private	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Outbuilding/residential land	5 076	3 807	5 223	3 152	6 307	482	322	784	25 153
<i>Total</i>	5 076	3 807	5 223	3 152	6 307	482	322	784	25 153
Community									
Community location n.f.d.	20	—	—	—	—	—	335	—	355
Educational	209	342	216	28	290	55	7	18	1 165
Health	109	157	218	12	152	18	5	14	685
Religious	—	—	42	2	39	17	1	3	104
Transport									
Transport n.f.d.	1 234	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 234
Terminal	125	2 267	710	11	712	24	87	4	3 940
Conveyance in transit	179	—	—	5	148	—	79	—	411
Car park	8 972	2 192	319	314	382	132	—	1 664	13 975
Transport n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Justice	74	—	10	1	11	—	26	—	122
Open space	2 729	77	122	20	—	17	11	—	2 976
Street/footpath	22 841	14 688	5 670	5 200	1 490	944	—	—	50 833
Community location n.e.c.	22	—	50	—	13	8	—	791	884
<i>Total</i>	36 514	19 723	7 357	5 593	3 239	1 215	551	2 494	76 686
Other									
Other location n.f.d.	59	524	15	—	—	—	78	—	676
Administrative/professional	111	498	278	7	388	10	—	7	1 299
Banking	8	—	16	—	12	2	—	—	38
Retail									
Retail n.f.d.	336	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	336
Chemist/pharmacy	5	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	8
Service station	233	96	170	31	62	21	—	6	619
Retail n.e.c.	805	5 878	3 465	3 031	1 950	351	5	35	15 520
Wholesale	23	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	38
Warehousing/storage	40	—	56	—	106	4	9	—	215
Manufacturing	140	—	145	20	65	13	—	—	383
Agricultural	125	—	67	23	49	23	—	—	287
Recreational	683	441	1 250	32	517	115	2	5	3 045
Other location n.e.c.	143	56	13	91	44	1	—	64	412
<i>Total</i>	2 711	7 493	5 490	3 236	3 195	540	94	117	22 876
Unspecified	3 054	1 052	181	—	11	834	18	—	5 150
Total	47 355	32 075	18 251	11 981	12 752	3 071	985	3 395	129 865

(a) Refers to motor vehicles.

(b) A criminal incident may involve multiple offences which may occur at different locations. In these instances, 'type of location' refers to the initial location where the criminal incident took place. In classifying type of location, the ability to provide detailed information for each offence category varies between States and Territories. Where information is not available at the more specific group level, it is aggregated to the broader subdivision or division level.

9.2 VICTIMS(a) OF MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT, By Location Where Criminal Incident Occurred(b) *continued*

Type of location	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
PROPORTION (%)									
Residential									
Residential location n.f.d.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dwelling									
Dwelling n.f.d.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dwelling — private	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dwelling — non-private	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Outbuilding/residential land	10.7	11.9	28.6	26.3	49.5	15.7	32.7	23.1	19.4
<i>Total</i>	10.7	11.9	28.6	26.3	49.5	15.7	32.7	23.1	19.4
Community									
Community location n.f.d.	0.0	—	—	—	—	—	34.0	—	0.3
Educational	0.4	1.1	1.2	0.2	2.3	1.8	0.7	0.5	0.9
Health	0.2	0.5	1.2	0.1	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5
Religious	—	—	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1
Transport									
Transport n.f.d.	2.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0
Terminal	0.3	7.1	3.9	0.1	5.6	0.8	8.8	0.1	3.0
Conveyance in transit	0.4	—	—	0.0	1.2	—	8.0	—	0.3
Car park	18.9	6.8	1.7	2.6	3.0	4.3	—	49.0	10.8
Transport n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	0.0	—	—	—	0.0
Justice	0.2	—	0.1	0.0	0.1	—	2.6	—	0.1
Open space	5.8	0.2	0.7	0.2	—	0.6	1.1	—	2.3
Street/footpath	48.2	45.8	31.1	43.4	11.7	30.7	—	—	39.1
Community location n.e.c.	0.0	—	0.3	—	0.1	0.3	—	23.3	0.7
<i>Total</i>	77.1	61.5	40.3	46.7	25.4	39.6	55.9	73.5	59.1
Other									
Other location n.f.d.	0.1	1.6	0.1	—	—	—	7.9	—	0.5
Administrative/professional	0.2	1.6	1.5	0.1	3.0	0.3	—	0.2	1.0
Banking	0.0	—	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.0
Retail									
Retail n.f.d.	0.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3
Chemist/pharmacy	0.0	—	—	0.0	0.0	—	—	—	0.0
Service station	0.5	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.7	—	0.2	0.5
Retail n.e.c.	1.7	18.3	19.0	25.3	15.3	11.4	0.5	1.0	12.0
Wholesale	0.0	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.0
Warehousing/storage	0.1	—	0.3	—	0.8	0.1	0.9	—	0.2
Manufacturing	0.3	—	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.4	—	—	0.3
Agricultural	0.3	—	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.7	—	—	0.2
Recreational	1.4	1.4	6.8	0.3	4.1	3.7	0.2	0.1	2.3
Other location n.e.c.	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.3	0.0	—	1.9	0.3
<i>Total</i>	5.7	23.4	30.1	27.0	25.0	17.6	9.5	3.4	17.6
Unspecified	6.4	3.3	1.0	—	0.1	27.2	1.8	—	4.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Refers to motor vehicles.

(b) A criminal incident may involve multiple offences which may occur at different locations. In these instances, 'type of location' refers to the initial location where the criminal incident took place. In classifying type of location, the ability to provide detailed information for each offence category varies between States and Territories. Where information is not available at the more specific group level, it is aggregated to the broader subdivision or division level.

9.3 VICTIMS(a) OF MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT, By Outcome of Investigations at 30 Days

<i>Outcome of investigations</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
NUMBER									
Investigation not finalised	44 320	29 005	14 929	10 901	11 099	2 973	780	3 195	117 202
Investigation finalised									
No offender proceeded against	640	647	850	182	679	13	49	14	3 074
Offender proceeded against	2 395	2 423	2 472	898	974	85	113	186	9 546
<i>Total</i>	3 035	3 070	3 322	1 080	1 653	98	162	200	12 620
Not available(b)	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	—	43
Total	47 355	32 075	18 251	11 981	12 752	3 071	985	3 395	129 865
PROPORTION (%)									
Investigation not finalised	93.6	90.4	81.8	91.0	87.0	96.8	79.2	94.1	90.2
Investigation finalised									
No offender proceeded against	1.4	2.0	4.7	1.5	5.3	0.4	5.0	0.4	2.4
Offender proceeded against	5.1	7.6	13.5	7.5	7.6	2.8	11.5	5.5	7.4
<i>Total</i>	6.4	9.6	18.2	9.0	13.0	3.2	16.4	5.9	9.7
Not available(b)	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.4	—	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Refers to motor vehicles.

(b) Includes offences where the outcome is unknown as well as offences where the outcome is known but the date of finalisation is unknown.

SECTION 10

OTHER THEFT

OFFENCES

Other theft is the taking of another person's property 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.

NUMBER OF VICTIMS

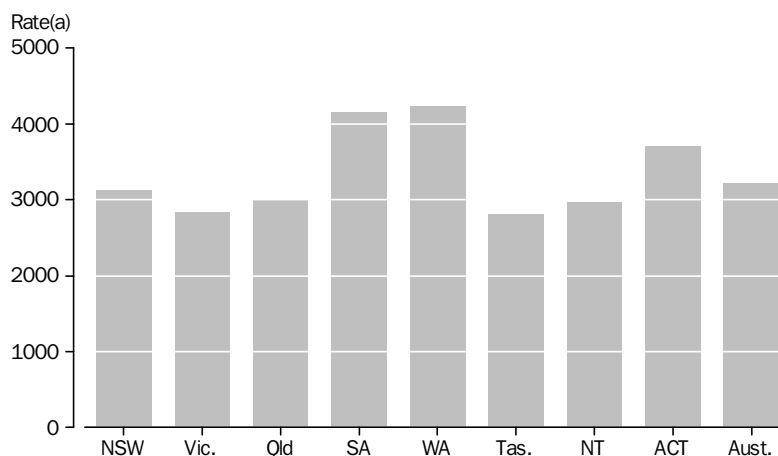
A total of 610,276 victims of other theft were recorded in 1999. Nationally, this represents an increase of 8.3% from 563,482 offences in 1998.

RATE PER 100,000 PERSONS

The national victimisation rate in 1999 was 3,218 victims for every 100,000 persons.

Western Australia recorded the highest rate of other theft in 1999 with 4,238 victims per 100,000 persons, followed by South Australia with 4,160 victims per 100,000 persons. The lowest rate of other theft offences was recorded in Tasmania with 2,818 victims per 100,000 persons.

10.1 OTHER THEFT, Victimisation Rates—By States and Territories, 1999



(a) Rate per 100,000 persons.

LOCATION

The most common sites of other theft offences were residential locations (25%), retail premises (24%) and streets/footpaths (18%). The proportion of other theft offences occurring at a residential location varied greatly amongst the States and Territories, ranging from 15% (New South Wales) to 43% (Western Australia). South Australia recorded the largest proportion of other theft offences occurring in retail premises (29%), whilst New South Wales recorded the largest proportion of other theft offences occurring on streets/footpaths (23%).

OUTCOME OF INVESTIGATIONS

Nationally, 14% of investigations into other theft offences were finalised within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police, with an offender being proceeded against in 12% of all investigations.

10.2 VICTIMS(a) OF OTHER THEFT, By Location Where Criminal Incident Occurred(b)

Type of location	NSW	Vic.(c)	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT(d)	ACT	Aust.
NUMBER									
Residential									
Residential location n.f.d.	631	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	632
Dwelling									
Dwelling n.f.d.	606	412	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 018
Dwelling — private	10 434	10 444	9 823	4 233	16 396	789	1 418	2 646	56 183
Dwelling — non-private	1 765	1 308	1 630	753	1 375	98	—	123	7 052
Outbuilding/residential land	17 116	12 853	20 878	17 014	16 182	3 597	326	357	88 323
Total	30 552	25 017	32 331	22 000	33 953	4 485	1 744	3 126	153 208
Community									
Community location n.f.d.	763	—	—	—	—	—	1 239	—	2 002
Educational	5 712	3 253	3 617	1 681	3 423	423	230	389	18 728
Health	2 794	1 622	1 186	515	900	233	45	79	7 374
Religious	—	332	308	103	325	78	9	26	1 181
Transport									
Transport n.f.d.	3 969	716	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 685
Terminal	3 104	2 156	2 688	253	1 567	166	3	56	9 993
Conveyance in transit	3 114	597	530	251	41	36	778	—	5 347
Car park	19 741	12 110	910	783	1 297	394	216	2 294	37 745
Transport n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	130	17	—	—	147
Justice	492	110	167	31	170	10	2	5	987
Open space	5 727	1 121	1 680	511	—	389	70	—	9 498
Street/footpath	45 357	29 172	15 011	13 129	5 171	2 135	6	—	109 981
Community location n.e.c.	166	73	539	—	225	112	—	1 931	3 046
Total	90 939	51 262	26 636	17 257	13 249	3 993	2 598	4 780	210 714
Other									
Other location n.f.d.	954	770	91	—	—	4	936	—	2 755
Administrative/professional	4 321	2 630	1 962	1 060	2 869	204	—	346	13 392
Banking	962	505	1 863	65	298	72	—	33	3 798
Retail									
Retail n.f.d.	6 169	8 132	2	—	—	1	—	—	14 304
Chemist/pharmacy	599	371	159	50	158	18	—	35	1 390
Service station	4 211	2 691	3 407	2 005	3 265	128	20	228	15 955
Retail n.e.c.	30 140	20 149	25 933	15 838	17 425	2 933	250	1 986	114 654
Wholesale	555	250	53	—	59	8	—	—	925
Warehousing/storage	261	445	167	—	647	21	49	—	1 590
Manufacturing	948	951	627	301	344	74	—	—	3 245
Agricultural	1 587	501	649	343	538	220	—	—	3 838
Recreational	12 439	3 571	9 468	1 228	4 525	773	17	179	32 200
Other location n.e.c.	1 677	1 072	19	1 968	1 249	221	—	795	7 001
Total	64 823	42 038	44 400	22 858	31 377	4 677	1 272	3 602	215 047
Unspecified	13 776	15 292	1 729	—	295	95	120	—	31 307
Total	200 090	133 609	105 096	62 115	78 874	13 250	5 734	11 508	610 276

(a) Refers to individual persons or organisations.

(b) A criminal incident may involve multiple offences which may occur at different locations. In these instances, 'type of location' refers to the initial location where the criminal incident took place. In classifying type of location, the ability to provide detailed information for each offence category varies between States and Territories. Where information is not available at the more specific group level, it is aggregated to the broader subdivision or division level.

(c) Other theft counts for Victoria are not directly comparable with other States and Territories due to a change in the recording procedure for stolen motor vehicle parts or contents associated with motor vehicle theft (see Appendix, paragraph 17).

(d) Other theft counts for the Northern Territory are not directly comparable with other States and Territories due to changes in recording procedures for incidents involving multiple victims of other theft (see Appendix, paragraphs 13–15).

10.2 VICTIMS(a) OF OTHER THEFT, By Location Where Criminal Incident Occurred(b) *continued*

Type of location	NSW	Vic.(c)	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT(d)	ACT	Aust.
PROPORTION (%)									
Residential									
Residential location n.f.d.	0.3	—	—	—	—	0.0	—	—	0.1
Dwelling									
Dwelling n.f.d.	0.3	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2
Dwelling — private	5.2	7.8	9.3	6.8	20.8	6.0	24.7	23.0	9.2
Dwelling — non-private	0.9	1.0	1.6	1.2	1.7	0.7	—	1.1	1.2
Outbuilding/residential land	8.6	9.6	19.9	27.4	20.5	27.1	5.7	3.1	14.5
Total	15.3	18.7	30.8	35.4	43.0	33.8	30.4	27.2	25.1
Community									
Community location n.f.d.	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	21.6	—	0.3
Educational	2.9	2.4	3.4	2.7	4.3	3.2	4.0	3.4	3.1
Health	1.4	1.2	1.1	0.8	1.1	1.8	0.8	0.7	1.2
Religious	—	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2
Transport									
Transport n.f.d.	2.0	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.8
Terminal	1.6	1.6	2.6	0.4	2.0	1.3	0.1	0.5	1.6
Conveyance in transit	1.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.3	13.6	—	0.9
Car park	9.9	9.1	0.9	1.3	1.6	3.0	3.8	19.9	6.2
Transport n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.1	—	—	0.0
Justice	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
Open space	2.9	0.8	1.6	0.8	0.0	2.9	1.2	—	1.6
Street/footpath	22.7	21.8	14.3	21.1	6.6	16.1	0.1	—	18.0
Community location n.e.c.	0.1	0.1	0.5	—	0.3	0.8	—	16.8	0.5
Total	45.4	38.4	25.3	27.8	16.8	30.1	45.3	41.5	34.5
Other									
Other location n.f.d.	0.5	0.6	0.1	—	—	0.0	16.3	—	0.5
Administrative/professional	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.7	3.6	1.5	—	3.0	2.2
Banking	0.5	0.4	1.8	0.1	0.4	0.5	—	0.3	0.6
Retail									
Retail n.f.d.	3.1	6.1	0.0	—	—	0.0	—	—	2.3
Chemist/pharmacy	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	—	0.3	0.2
Service station	2.1	2.0	3.2	3.2	4.1	1.0	0.3	2.0	2.6
Retail n.e.c.	15.1	15.1	24.7	25.5	22.1	22.1	4.4	17.3	18.8
Wholesale	0.3	0.2	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.2
Warehousing/storage	0.1	0.3	0.2	—	0.8	0.2	0.9	—	0.3
Manufacturing	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	—	—	0.5
Agricultural	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.7	—	—	0.6
Recreational	6.2	2.7	9.0	2.0	5.7	5.8	0.3	1.6	5.3
Other location n.e.c.	0.8	0.8	0.0	3.2	1.6	1.7	—	6.9	1.1
Total	32.4	31.5	42.2	36.8	39.8	35.3	22.2	31.3	35.2
Unspecified	6.9	11.4	1.6	—	0.4	0.7	2.1	—	5.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Refers to individual persons or organisations.

(b) A criminal incident may involve multiple offences which may occur at different locations. In these instances, 'type of location' refers to the initial location where the criminal incident took place. In classifying type of location, the ability to provide detailed information for each offence category varies between States and Territories. Where information is not available at the more specific group level, it is aggregated to the broader subdivision or division level.

(c) Other theft counts for Victoria are not directly comparable with other States and Territories due to a change in the recording procedure for stolen motor vehicle parts or contents associated with motor vehicle theft (see Appendix, paragraph 17).

(d) Other theft counts for the Northern Territory are not directly comparable with other States and Territories due to changes in recording procedures for incidents involving multiple victims of other theft (see Appendix, paragraphs 13–15).

10.3 VICTIMS(a) OF OTHER THEFT, By Outcome of Investigations at 30 Days

<i>Outcome of investigations</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic.(b)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT(c)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
NUMBER									
Investigation not finalised	176 695	113 443	86 943	54 979	66 894	11 392	4 714	10 446	525 506
Investigation finalised									
No offender proceeded against	2 705	1 170	2 270	1 027	3 569	190	265	43	11 239
Offender proceeded against	20 690	18 996	15 883	6 109	8 411	1 668	414	1 019	73 190
<i>Total</i>	23 395	20 166	18 153	7 136	11 980	1 858	679	1 062	84 429
Not available(d)	—	—	—	—	—	—	341	—	341
Total	200 090	133 609	105 096	62 115	78 874	13 250	5 734	11 508	610 276
PROPORTION (%)									
Investigation not finalised	88.3	84.9	82.7	88.5	84.8	86.0	82.2	90.8	86.1
Investigation finalised									
No offender proceeded against	1.4	0.9	2.2	1.7	4.5	1.4	4.6	0.4	1.8
Offender proceeded against	10.3	14.2	15.1	9.8	10.7	12.6	7.2	8.9	12.0
<i>Total</i>	11.7	15.1	17.3	11.5	15.2	14.0	11.8	9.2	13.8
Not available(d)	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.9	—	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Refers to individual persons or organisations.

(b) Other theft counts for Victoria are not directly comparable with other States and Territories due to a change in the recording procedure for stolen motor vehicle parts or contents associated with motor vehicle theft (see Appendix, paragraph 17).

(c) Other theft counts for the Northern Territory are not directly comparable with other States and Territories due to changes in recording procedures for incidents involving multiple victims of other theft (see Appendix, paragraphs 13–15).

(d) Includes offences where the outcome is unknown as well as offences where the outcome is known but the date of finalisation is unknown.

SECTION 11

OFFENCE COUNTS 1993–1999

INTRODUCTION

This section describes the pattern of changes in offence counts for selected recorded crime offence categories for all States and Territories for the years 1993 – 1999. The tables included in this section present the yearly offence totals for each State and Territory.

The offences collected from the initial year, 1993, are murder, attempted murder, manslaughter, driving causing death, sexual assault, kidnapping/abduction, robbery, blackmail/extortion, unlawful entry with intent (UEWI) and motor vehicle theft. Assault and other theft offence categories were first collected and published in 1995. The offence of UEWI was disaggregated into UEWI involving the taking of property and UEWI—other in 1995.

Recorded Crime, Australia, 1999 sees the introduction of the Australian Standard Offence Classification (ASOC) to replace the Australian National Classification of Offences (ANCO). The impact of this change in national classificatory frameworks is outlined in paragraphs 3–6 of the appendix.

NEW SOUTH WALES

The victimisation rates for attempted murder, kidnapping/abduction, unarmed robbery, blackmail/extortion and other theft have all increased between 1993 and 1999. The assault rate for New South Wales has also increased between 1995 and 1999. The murder rate declined from 2.0 victims per 100,000 persons in 1993 to 1.5 victims per 100,000 persons in 1998, before increasing to 1.9 victims per 100,000 persons in 1999.

The sexual assault rate increased from 63 victims per 100,000 persons in 1993 to 81 victims per 100,000 persons in 1996 before decreasing to 69 victims per 100,000 persons in 1999. The rate of victimisation for motor vehicle theft increased from 651 victims per 100,000 persons in 1993 to 872 victims per 100,000 persons in 1997 before decreasing to 739 victims per 100,000 persons in 1999.

VICTORIA

There have been increases in the victimisation rates for most offences between 1993 and 1999. These offences include kidnapping/abduction (from 1.5 to 2.6 victims per 100,000 persons), armed robbery (from 21 to 40 victims per 100,000 persons), unarmed robbery (from 21 to 32 victims per 100,000 persons) and motor vehicle theft (from 613 to 681 victims per 100,000 persons). The victimisation rate for other theft has increased between 1995 and 1999 (from 2,472 to 2,835 victims per 100,000 persons).

Homicide offences decreased from 3.4 victims per 100,000 persons in 1993 to 2.4 victims per 100,000 persons in 1996, before increasing to 3.5 victims per 100,000 persons in 1999. The assault rate increased from 350 victims per 100,000 persons in 1995 to 383 victims per 100,000 persons in 1998, before decreasing to 358 victims per 100,000 persons in 1999.

QUEENSLAND

The victimisation rate of sexual assault in Queensland has increased from 75 victims per 100,000 persons in 1993 to 100 victims per 100,000 persons in 1999. Similarly, the victimisation rates for robbery and blackmail/extortion have both increased from 1993 to 1998, before decreasing in 1999. The victimisation rate for other theft has increased from 1995 to 1999 (2,602 victims per 100,000 persons in 1995 to 2,992 victims per 100,000 persons in 1999).

The rate of homicide and related offences in 1999 for Queensland has decreased to the lowest rate in seven years (6.2 victims per 100,000 persons). The victimisation rates of assault and kidnapping/abduction have remained fairly stable between 1993 and 1999.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

The rate of homicide and related offences for South Australia decreased from 7.3 victims per 100,000 persons in 1993 to 4.9 victims per 100,000 persons in 1998, before increasing to 6.5 victims per 100,000 persons in 1999. A significant event influencing the increase in the murder count for 1999 was the discovery of 12 murder victims in Snowtown in May 1999.

The victimisation rate for assault, which had increased from 916 victims per 100,000 persons in 1995 to 1,001 victims per 100,000 persons in 1998, decreased in 1999 to 928 victims per 100,000 persons. The rate of motor vehicle theft increased to a seven-year high of 802 victims per 100,000 persons in 1999. The rate of other theft has also increased from 1995 to 1999 (from 3,462 to 4,160 victims per 100,000 persons).

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

The victimisation rate for UEWI has decreased to a seven-year low of 2,998 victims per 100,000 persons in 1999. Similarly, the rate of motor vehicle theft is the lowest over the 1993–1999 period, with 685 victims per 100,000 persons. Over the seven-year period 1993–1999, the highest number of victims for both murder and driving causing death (44 victims for each offence) were recorded in 1995.

TASMANIA

The victimisation rate for assault has increased from 430 victims per 100,000 persons in 1995 to 545 victims per 100,000 persons in 1999. Other offence categories that have shown consistent increases from 1993 to 1999 are robbery (from 22 victims per 100,000 persons in 1993 to 40 victims per 100,000 persons in 1999) and motor vehicle theft for which the victimisation rate has more than doubled from 1993 to 1999 (from 282 to 653 victims per 100,000 persons).

The victimisation rate for UEWI ranged from 2,400 victims per 100,000 persons in 1995 to 3,035 victims per 100,000 persons in 1998, with the UEWI rate for 1999 decreasing to 2,612 victims per 100,000 persons.

NORTHERN TERRITORY

The victimisation rates for the Northern Territory have shown seven-year lows for the offence categories of homicide and related offences (7.3 victims per 100,000 persons), sexual assault (95 victims per 100,000 persons), kidnapping/abduction (no victims, as in 1996), blackmail/extortion (no victims, as in 1993) and other theft (2,973 victims per 100,000 persons). The victimisation rate for motor vehicle theft has increased slightly from 509 victims per 100,000 persons in 1998 to 511 victims per 100,000 persons in 1999. However, this increase is still considerably under the rates of 1995 and 1996 (663 and 609 victims per 100,000 persons respectively). The UEWI rate increased from 1993 to 1995 (2,160 to 3,117 victims per 100,000 persons), before decreasing from 1995 to 1999 (3,117 to 2,484 victims per 100,000 persons).

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

The victimisation rates for homicide and related offences, assault, sexual assault and kidnapping/abduction have remained stable for the years 1993–1999. The number of robbery victims in 1999 is almost double the number of robbery victims in 1995 (from 160 robbery victims in 1995 to 312 robbery victims in 1999). This finding is similar for motor vehicle theft, with the number of victims increasing from 1,557 in 1995 to 3,395 in 1999. The victimisation rate for UEWI decreased from 1,904 victims per 100,000 persons in 1993 to 1,426 victims per 100,000 persons in 1997, before increasing to 2,350 victims per 100,000 persons in 1999.

11.1 VICTIMS(a), By Offence Category(b)—New South Wales

Offence category	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
NUMBER							
Murder	117	107	105	99	110	96	123
Attempted murder	82	62	55	83	100	121	133
Manslaughter	6	10	6	16	11	25	12
Driving causing death(c)	100	114	183	232	n.a.	116	78
<i>Total</i>	305	293	349	430	n.a.	358	346
Assault	n.a.	n.a.	37 862	47 829	55 998	59 221	63 811
Sexual assault	3 797	4 608	4 156	5 036	4 663	4 504	4 425
Kidnapping/abduction	313	226	173	214	271	377	450
Armed robbery	2 313	2 218	2 412	3 019	4 978	5 721	4 619
Unarmed robbery	3 689	5 130	5 232	5 806	7 592	7 605	7 935
<i>Total</i>	6 002	7 348	7 644	8 825	12 570	13 326	12 554
Blackmail/extortion	8	9	18	41	56	60	62
UEWI							
Property theft	n.a.	n.a.	109 845	125 306	137 437	142 217	121 707
Other	n.a.	n.a.	23 383	26 511	27 711	29 648	29 291
<i>Total</i>	110 448	120 008	133 228	151 817	165 148	171 865	150 998
Motor vehicle theft	39 066	45 477	46 591	48 842	54 711	52 833	47 355
Other theft	n.a.	n.a.	139 431	157 738	165 201	175 914	200 090
RATE PER 100,000 PERSONS							
Murder	1.95	1.77	1.71	1.60	1.75	1.52	1.92
Attempted murder	1.37	1.02	0.90	1.34	1.59	1.91	2.07
Manslaughter	0.10	0.17	0.10	0.26	0.18	0.39	0.19
Driving causing death(c)	1.67	1.88	2.99	3.74	n.a.	1.83	1.22
<i>Total</i>	5.08	4.83	5.70	6.93	n.a.	5.65	5.40
Assault	n.a.	n.a.	617.96	770.85	892.71	935.04	995.23
Sexual assault	63.23	76.04	67.83	81.16	74.34	71.11	69.01
Kidnapping/abduction	5.21	3.73	2.82	3.45	4.32	5.95	7.02
Armed robbery	38.52	36.60	39.37	48.66	79.36	90.33	72.04
Unarmed robbery	61.43	84.65	85.39	93.57	121.03	120.08	123.76
<i>Total</i>	99.95	121.25	124.76	142.23	200.39	210.40	195.80
Blackmail/extortion	0.13	0.15	0.29	0.66	0.89	0.95	0.97
UEWI							
Property theft	n.a.	n.a.	1 792.81	2 019.52	2 191.00	2 245.47	1 898.21
Other	n.a.	n.a.	381.64	427.27	441.77	468.11	456.84
<i>Total</i>	1 839.30	1 980.27	2 174.45	2 446.80	2 632.77	2 713.58	2 355.05
Motor vehicle theft	650.57	750.42	760.42	787.17	872.20	834.18	738.57
Other theft	n.a.	n.a.	2 275.69	2 542.22	2 633.62	2 777.51	3 120.71

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

(b) Crime statistics for 1999 are in compliance with the offence definitions outlined in the Australian Standard Offence Classification (see Appendix, paragraphs 3 and 5).

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

11.2 VICTIMS(a), By Offence Category(b)—Victoria

Offence category	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
NUMBER							
Murder	51	56	62	52	63	47	62
Attempted murder	61	58	46	34	44	54	57
Manslaughter	4	5	5	3	2	1	4
Driving causing death	37	16	22	22	25	48	42
<i>Total</i>	<i>153</i>	<i>135</i>	<i>135</i>	<i>111</i>	<i>134</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>165</i>
Assault	n.a.	n.a.	15 807	16 405	17 088	17 843	16 850
Sexual assault	2 829	2 833	2 799	2 798	2 953	2 988	2 789
Kidnapping/abduction	67	97	95	95	94	116	120
Armed robbery	959	773	757	848	1 196	1 556	1 880
Unarmed robbery	919	848	948	1 067	1 293	1 439	1 524
<i>Total</i>	<i>1 878</i>	<i>1 621</i>	<i>1 705</i>	<i>1 915</i>	<i>2 489</i>	<i>2 995</i>	<i>3 404</i>
Blackmail/extortion	48	73	56	81	127	95	78
UEWI							
Property theft	n.a.	n.a.	56 165	54 936	57 383	54 884	60 469
Other	n.a.	n.a.	14 758	15 816	16 765	15 762	15 806
<i>Total</i>	<i>80 078</i>	<i>71 613</i>	<i>70 923</i>	<i>70 752</i>	<i>74 148</i>	<i>70 646</i>	<i>76 275</i>
Motor vehicle theft	27 403	27 410	29 259	28 764	30 453	29 581	32 075
Other theft(c)	n.a.	n.a.	111 689	119 572	119 867	125 863	133 609
RATE PER 100,000 PERSONS							
Murder	1.14	1.25	1.37	1.14	1.37	1.01	1.32
Attempted murder	1.36	1.29	1.02	0.75	0.96	1.16	1.21
Manslaughter	0.09	0.11	0.11	0.07	0.04	0.02	0.08
Driving causing death	0.83	0.36	0.49	0.48	0.54	1.03	0.89
<i>Total</i>	<i>3.42</i>	<i>3.01</i>	<i>2.99</i>	<i>2.43</i>	<i>2.91</i>	<i>3.22</i>	<i>3.50</i>
Assault	n.a.	n.a.	349.91	359.75	371.06	383.31	357.58
Sexual assault	63.25	63.13	61.96	61.36	64.12	64.19	59.19
Kidnapping/abduction	1.50	2.16	2.10	2.08	2.04	2.49	2.55
Armed robbery	21.44	17.23	16.76	18.60	25.97	33.43	39.90
Unarmed robbery	20.55	18.90	20.99	23.40	28.08	30.91	32.34
<i>Total</i>	<i>41.99</i>	<i>36.12</i>	<i>37.74</i>	<i>41.99</i>	<i>54.05</i>	<i>64.34</i>	<i>72.24</i>
Blackmail/extortion	1.07	1.63	1.24	1.78	2.76	2.04	1.66
UEWI							
Property theft	n.a.	n.a.	1 243.31	1 204.70	1 246.05	1 179.05	1 283.25
Other	n.a.	n.a.	326.69	346.83	364.04	338.61	335.43
<i>Total</i>	<i>1 800.83</i>	<i>1 595.81</i>	<i>1 570.00</i>	<i>1 551.53</i>	<i>1 610.09</i>	<i>1 517.66</i>	<i>1 618.68</i>
Motor vehicle theft	612.72	610.80	647.70	630.77	661.27	635.48	680.68
Other theft(c)	n.a.	n.a.	2 472.42	2 622.10	2 602.86	2 703.86	2 835.40

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

(b) Crime statistics for 1999 and 1998 are in compliance with the offence definitions outlined in the Australian Standard Offence Classification (see Appendix, paragraphs 3 and 5).

(c) Other theft counts for Victoria for 1999 are not directly comparable with previous years due to a change in the recording procedure for stolen motor vehicle parts or contents associated with motor vehicle theft (see Appendix, paragraph 17).

11.3 VICTIMS(a), By Offence Category(b)—Queensland

Offence category	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
NUMBER							
Murder	47	42	63	65	75	64	63
Attempted murder	143	140	120	135	111	150	111
Manslaughter	8	6	9	9	11	10	12
Driving causing death	37	17	46	31	51	43	31
<i>Total</i>	235	205	238	240	248	267	217
Assault	n.a.	n.a.	17 694	17 659	17 646	18 329	18 443
Sexual assault	2 322	2 009	2 504	3 034	3 332	3 485	3 521
Kidnapping/abduction	121	86	74	71	108	98	94
Armed robbery	944	863	892	909	1 251	1 285	1 257
Unarmed robbery	997	1 072	1 091	1 218	1 188	1 246	1 209
<i>Total</i>	1 941	1 935	1 983	2 127	2 439	2 531	2 466
Blackmail/extortion	42	34	54	93	85	78	70
UEWI							
Property theft	n.a.	n.a.	51 697	52 863	56 952	56 907	56 366
Other	n.a.	n.a.	15 847	17 984	17 487	17 685	17 834
<i>Total</i>	75 582	73 399	67 544	70 847	74 439	74 592	74 200
Motor vehicle theft	15 746	16 528	18 416	17 274	17 058	15 693	18 251
Other theft	n.a.	n.a.	84 954	92 025	93 390	97 384	105 096
RATE PER 100,000 PERSONS							
Murder	1.51	1.32	1.93	1.95	2.21	1.85	1.79
Attempted murder	4.60	4.39	3.68	4.04	3.27	4.34	3.16
Manslaughter	0.26	0.19	0.28	0.27	0.32	0.29	0.34
Driving causing death	1.19	0.53	1.41	0.93	1.50	1.25	0.88
<i>Total</i>	7.56	6.43	7.29	7.19	7.30	7.73	6.18
Assault	n.a.	n.a.	541.91	528.92	519.45	530.74	525.09
Sexual assault	74.67	63.04	76.69	90.87	98.08	100.91	100.25
Kidnapping/abduction	3.89	2.70	2.27	2.13	3.18	2.84	2.68
Armed robbery	30.36	27.08	27.32	27.23	36.83	37.21	35.79
Unarmed robbery	32.06	33.64	33.41	36.48	34.97	36.08	34.42
<i>Total</i>	62.42	60.71	60.73	63.71	71.80	73.29	70.21
Blackmail/extortion	1.35	1.07	1.65	2.79	2.50	2.26	1.99
UEWI							
Property theft	n.a.	n.a.	1 583.32	1 583.35	1 676.50	1 647.82	1 604.79
Other	n.a.	n.a.	485.34	538.65	514.77	512.09	507.75
<i>Total</i>	2 430.46	2 302.99	2 068.66	2 122.00	2 191.27	2 159.91	2 112.54
Motor vehicle theft	506.34	518.59	564.02	517.39	502.14	454.41	519.62
Other theft	n.a.	n.a.	2 601.87	2 756.32	2 749.13	2 819.88	2 992.18

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

(b) Crime statistics for 1999 and 1998 are in compliance with the offence definitions outlined in the Australian Standard Offence Classification (see Appendix, paragraphs 3 and 5).

11.4 VICTIMS(a), By Offence Category(b)—South Australia

Offence category	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
NUMBER							
Murder	32	26	22	21	23	25	39
Attempted murder	52	36	40	28	33	25	39
Manslaughter	5	—	1	3	3	1	1
Driving causing death	17	15	17	25	15	22	18
<i>Total</i>	106	77	80	77	74	73	97
Assault	n.a.	n.a.	13 457	13 264	13 728	14 885	13 861
Sexual assault	1 573	1 481	1 358	1 358	1 218	1 310	1 320
Kidnapping/abduction	75	69	78	36	37	32	38
Armed robbery	490	467	366	340	374	639	528
Unarmed robbery	1 213	1 048	1 096	994	849	1 029	946
<i>Total</i>	1 703	1 515	1 462	1 334	1 223	1 668	1 474
Blackmail/extortion	27	16	14	14	22	13	24
UEWI							
Property theft	n.a.	n.a.	25 104	24 152	22 737	26 781	27 858
Other	n.a.	n.a.	5 561	5 829	5 128	5 963	6 116
<i>Total</i>	41 579	35 822	30 665	29 981	27 865	32 744	33 974
Motor vehicle theft	10 292	9 350	9 974	8 449	8 060	10 981	11 981
Other theft	n.a.	n.a.	50 878	49 166	47 136	54 636	62 115
RATE PER 100,000 PERSONS							
Murder	2.19	1.77	1.50	1.42	1.55	1.68	2.61
Attempted murder	3.56	2.46	2.72	1.90	2.23	1.68	2.61
Manslaughter	0.34	—	0.07	0.20	0.20	0.07	0.07
Driving causing death	1.16	1.02	1.16	1.70	1.01	1.48	1.21
<i>Total</i>	7.26	5.25	5.44	5.22	5.00	4.91	6.50
Assault	n.a.	n.a.	915.80	899.71	927.77	1 001.40	928.35
Sexual assault	107.69	101.01	92.42	92.11	82.32	88.13	88.41
Kidnapping/abduction	5.13	4.71	5.31	2.44	2.50	2.15	2.55
Armed robbery	33.55	31.85	24.91	23.06	25.28	42.99	35.36
Unarmed robbery	83.04	71.48	74.59	67.42	57.38	69.23	63.36
<i>Total</i>	116.59	103.33	99.49	90.49	82.65	112.22	98.72
Blackmail/extortion	1.85	1.09	0.95	0.95	1.49	0.87	1.61
UEWI							
Property theft	n.a.	n.a.	1 708.42	1 638.25	1 536.62	1 801.71	1 865.82
Other	n.a.	n.a.	378.45	395.39	346.56	401.17	409.62
<i>Total</i>	2 846.56	2 443.29	2 086.87	2 033.64	1 883.18	2 202.88	2 275.44
Motor vehicle theft	704.61	637.73	678.77	573.10	544.71	738.76	802.44
Other theft	n.a.	n.a.	3 462.43	3 334.98	3 185.55	3 675.68	4 160.21

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

(b) Crime statistics for 1999 and 1998 are in compliance with the offence definitions outlined in the Australian Standard Offence Classification (see Appendix, paragraphs 3 and 5).

11.5 VICTIMS(a), By Offence Category(b)—Western Australia

Offence category	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
NUMBER							
Murder	29	39	44	20	30	31	41
Attempted murder	14	28	20	23	23	25	8
Manslaughter	10	11	7	2	9	6	6
Driving causing death	24	32	44	30	37	43	36
<i>Total</i>	77	110	115	75	99	105	91
Assault(c)	n.a.	n.a.	10 990	12 345	13 797	14 224	14 231
Sexual assault(c)	1 263	1 372	1 781	1 757	1 610	1 512	1 553
Kidnapping/abduction(c)	33	41	34	55	38	68	49
Armed robbery	475	584	671	968	1 073	1 395	931
Unarmed robbery	498	634	732	746	1 057	1 325	1 183
<i>Total(c)</i>	973	1 218	1 403	1 714	2 130	2 720	2 114
Blackmail/extortion(c)	5	21	8	35	62	23	18
UEWI							
Property theft	n.a.	n.a.	43 943	39 691	40 331	39 936	37 428
Other	n.a.	n.a.	17 084	16 410	16 244	19 611	18 365
<i>Total</i>	52 766	55 911	61 027	56 101	56 575	59 547	55 793
Motor vehicle theft(d)	16 208	16 625	17 869	14 016	14 827	16 115	12 752
Other theft	n.a.	n.a.	75 096	73 898	75 947	78 421	78 874
RATE PER 100,000 PERSONS							
Murder	1.73	2.29	2.54	1.13	1.67	1.69	2.20
Attempted murder	0.83	1.64	1.15	1.30	1.28	1.37	0.43
Manslaughter	0.60	0.65	0.40	0.11	0.50	0.33	0.32
Driving causing death	1.43	1.88	2.54	1.70	2.06	2.35	1.93
<i>Total</i>	4.59	6.46	6.63	4.25	5.51	5.74	4.89
Assault(c)	n.a.	n.a.	633.87	699.33	767.41	777.63	764.69
Sexual assault(c)	75.28	80.56	102.72	99.53	89.55	82.66	83.45
Kidnapping/abduction(c)	1.97	2.41	1.96	3.12	2.11	3.72	2.63
Armed robbery	28.31	34.29	38.70	54.84	59.68	76.27	50.03
Unarmed robbery	29.68	37.23	42.22	42.26	58.79	72.44	63.57
<i>Total(c)</i>	58.00	71.52	80.92	97.10	118.47	148.70	113.59
Blackmail/extortion(c)	0.30	1.23	0.46	1.98	3.45	1.26	0.97
UEWI							
Property theft	n.a.	n.a.	2 534.51	2 248.46	2 243.27	2 183.32	2 011.16
Other	n.a.	n.a.	985.36	929.61	903.51	1 072.14	986.83
<i>Total</i>	3 145.20	3 283.07	3 519.87	3 178.07	3 146.78	3 255.46	2 997.99
Motor vehicle theft(d)	966.10	976.21	1 030.63	793.99	824.70	881.01	685.22
Other theft	n.a.	n.a.	4 331.33	4 186.25	4 224.28	4 287.30	4 238.22

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

(b) Crime statistics for 1999 and 1998 are in compliance with the offence definitions outlined in the Australian Standard Offence Classification (see Appendix, paragraphs 3 and 5).

(c) Counts for assault, sexual assault, kidnapping/abduction, robbery and blackmail/extortion for 1999 and 1998 are not directly comparable with previous years due to changes in the offence classification and extraction procedures (see Appendix, paragraphs 6 and 9).

(d) Counts for motor vehicle theft prior to 1997 are not directly comparable to other years as they include the theft of caravans and trailers in addition to motor vehicle theft.

11.6 VICTIMS(a), By Offence Category(b)—Tasmania

Offence category	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
NUMBER							
Murder	6	5	6	37	7	6	5
Attempted murder	3	6	10	23	1	7	3
Manslaughter	—	—	1	2	1	3	2
Driving causing death	2	—	3	1	1	1	—
<i>Total</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>63</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>10</i>
Assault	n.a.	n.a.	2 039	2 220	1 981	2 231	2 562
Sexual assault	126	140	162	162	198	216	193
Kidnapping/abduction	13	17	1	7	4	10	3
Armed robbery	45	62	62	48	45	85	77
Unarmed robbery	61	85	64	95	104	102	112
<i>Total</i>	<i>106</i>	<i>147</i>	<i>126</i>	<i>143</i>	<i>149</i>	<i>187</i>	<i>189</i>
Blackmail/extortion	—	1	2	1	2	—	2
UEWI							
Property theft	n.a.	n.a.	9 072	10 048	11 072	10 951	9 585
Other	n.a.	n.a.	2 296	2 764	3 123	3 364	2 696
<i>Total</i>	<i>11 943</i>	<i>13 243</i>	<i>11 368</i>	<i>12 812</i>	<i>14 195</i>	<i>14 315</i>	<i>12 281</i>
Motor vehicle theft	1 328	1 706	2 251	2 893	2 455	2 991	3 071
Other theft	n.a.	n.a.	11 063	11 521	12 909	13 872	13 250
RATE PER 100,000 PERSONS							
Murder	1.27	1.06	1.27	7.80	1.48	1.27	1.06
Attempted murder	0.64	1.27	2.11	4.85	0.21	1.48	0.64
Manslaughter	—	—	0.21	0.42	0.21	0.64	0.43
Driving causing death	0.42	—	0.63	0.21	0.21	0.21	—
<i>Total</i>	<i>2.33</i>	<i>2.33</i>	<i>4.22</i>	<i>13.28</i>	<i>2.11</i>	<i>3.60</i>	<i>2.13</i>
Assault	n.a.	n.a.	430.47	467.92	418.39	472.97	544.80
Sexual assault	26.71	29.60	34.20	34.15	41.82	45.79	41.04
Kidnapping/abduction	2.76	3.59	0.21	1.48	0.84	2.12	0.64
Armed robbery	9.54	13.11	13.09	10.12	9.50	18.02	16.37
Unarmed robbery	12.93	17.97	13.51	20.02	21.97	21.62	23.82
<i>Total</i>	<i>22.47</i>	<i>31.08</i>	<i>26.60</i>	<i>30.14</i>	<i>31.47</i>	<i>39.64</i>	<i>40.19</i>
Blackmail/extortion	—	0.21	0.42	0.21	0.42	—	0.43
UEWI							
Property theft	n.a.	n.a.	1 915.25	2 117.85	2 338.44	2 321.60	2 038.23
Other	n.a.	n.a.	484.72	582.58	659.59	713.17	573.30
<i>Total</i>	<i>2 532.13</i>	<i>2 800.15</i>	<i>2 399.97</i>	<i>2 700.43</i>	<i>2 998.03</i>	<i>3 034.77</i>	<i>2 611.53</i>
Motor vehicle theft	281.56	360.72	475.22	609.77	518.50	634.09	653.04
Other theft	n.a.	n.a.	2 335.58	2 428.32	2 726.42	2 940.85	2 817.58

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

(b) Crime statistics for 1999 are in compliance with the offence definitions outlined in the Australian Standard Offence Classification (see Appendix, paragraphs 3 and 5).

11.7 VICTIMS(a), By Offence Category(b)—Northern Territory

Offence category	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
NUMBER							
Murder	12	10	23	17	9	15	7
Attempted murder	7	4	5	7	4	4	5
Manslaughter	4	—	1	2	2	1	2
Driving causing death	6	3	5	1	2	3	—
<i>Total</i>	29	17	34	27	17	23	14
Assault(c)	n.a.	n.a.	2 472	2 630	2 573	2 503	2 172
Sexual assault	195	180	264	281	269	235	184
Kidnapping/abduction	3	9	3	—	1	1	—
Armed robbery	14	14	20	26	24	34	32
Unarmed robbery	33	39	61	82	51	48	45
<i>Total(c)</i>	47	53	81	108	75	82	77
Blackmail/extortion	—	1	4	2	3	3	—
UEWI							
Property theft	n.a.	n.a.	3 805	3 678	3 453	3 756	3 153
Other	n.a.	n.a.	1 729	1 586	1 354	1 319	1 638
<i>Total</i>	3 687	4 512	5 534	5 264	4 807	5 075	4 791
Motor vehicle theft	751	767	1 177	1 107	1 007	966	985
Other theft(c)	n.a.	n.a.	7 087	7 434	7 103	6 731	5 734
RATE PER 100,000 PERSONS							
Murder	7.03	5.77	12.95	9.35	4.82	7.90	3.63
Attempted murder	4.10	2.31	2.82	3.85	2.14	2.11	2.59
Manslaughter	2.34	—	0.56	1.10	1.07	0.53	1.04
Driving causing death	3.51	1.73	2.82	0.55	1.07	1.58	—
<i>Total</i>	16.99	9.81	19.15	14.85	9.10	12.11	7.26
Assault(c)	n.a.	n.a.	1 392.27	1 446.30	1 376.62	1 317.81	1 126.08
Sexual assault	114.21	103.82	148.69	154.53	143.92	123.73	95.40
Kidnapping/abduction	1.76	5.19	1.69	—	0.54	0.53	—
Armed robbery	8.20	8.07	11.26	14.30	12.84	17.90	16.59
Unarmed robbery	19.33	22.49	34.36	45.09	27.29	25.27	23.33
<i>Total(c)</i>	27.53	30.57	45.62	59.39	40.13	43.17	39.92
Blackmail/extortion	—	0.58	2.25	1.10	1.61	1.58	—
UEWI							
Property theft	n.a.	n.a.	2 143.03	2 022.62	1 847.44	1 977.50	1 634.7
Other	n.a.	n.a.	973.80	872.18	724.42	694.44	849.2
<i>Total</i>	2 159.50	2 602.45	3 116.83	2 894.80	2 571.87	2 671.94	2 483.9
Motor vehicle theft	439.87	442.39	662.90	608.77	538.77	508.59	510.67
Other theft(c)	n.a.	n.a.	3 991.51	4 088.14	3 800.29	3 543.81	2 972.80

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

(b) Crime statistics for 1999 are in compliance with the offence definitions outlined in the Australian Standard Offence Classification (see Appendix, paragraphs 3 and 5).

(c) Assault, robbery and other theft counts for 1999 are not directly comparable with previous years due to changes in the recording procedures for incidents involving multiple victims of the same offences (see Appendix, paragraphs 13–15).

11.8 VICTIMS(a), By Offence Category(b)—Australian Capital Territory

<i>Offence category</i>	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
NUMBER							
Murder	2	3	1	1	4	1	2
Attempted murder	3	2	4	2	2	1	2
Manslaughter	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Driving causing death	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
<i>Total</i>	5	5	5	4	6	2	5
Assault	n.a.	n.a.	1 389	1 804	1 689	1 667	1 672
Sexual assault	81	99	75	116	110	86	89
Kidnapping/abduction	3	1	1	2	9	3	9
Armed robbery	54	64	78	98	113	135	115
Unarmed robbery	61	66	82	108	117	157	197
<i>Total</i>	115	130	160	206	230	292	312
Blackmail/extortion	3	1	1	1	3	—	2
UEWI							
Property theft	n.a.	n.a.	3 596	3 228	3 160	4 080	6 347
Other	n.a.	n.a.	1 277	1 277	1 232	1 512	941
<i>Total</i>	5 700	4 997	4 873	4 505	4 392	5 592	7 288
Motor vehicle theft	1 678	1 606	1 557	1 569	1 567	2 427	3 395
Other theft	n.a.	n.a.	10 320	10 408	9 328	10 661	11 508
RATE PER 100,000 PERSONS							
Murder	0.67	1.00	0.33	0.32	1.30	0.32	0.64
Attempted murder	1.00	0.66	1.31	0.65	0.65	0.32	0.64
Manslaughter	—	—	—	0.32	—	—	—
Driving causing death	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.32
<i>Total</i>	1.67	1.66	1.64	1.30	1.95	0.65	1.61
Assault	n.a.	n.a.	455.70	585.24	548.36	541.13	539.05
Sexual assault	27.06	32.84	24.61	37.63	35.71	27.92	28.69
Kidnapping/abduction	1.00	0.33	0.33	0.65	2.92	0.97	2.90
Armed robbery	18.04	21.23	25.59	31.79	36.69	43.82	37.08
Unarmed robbery	20.38	21.89	26.90	35.04	37.99	50.96	63.51
<i>Total</i>	38.42	43.12	52.49	66.83	74.67	94.79	100.59
Blackmail/extortion	1.00	0.33	0.33	0.32	0.97	—	0.64
UEWI							
Property theft	n.a.	n.a.	1 179.77	1 047.20	1 025.94	1 324.43	2 046.28
Other	n.a.	n.a.	418.96	414.27	399.99	490.82	303.38
<i>Total</i>	1 904.43	1 657.46	1 598.73	1 461.47	1 425.92	1 815.25	2 349.66
Motor vehicle theft	560.64	532.69	510.82	509.00	508.75	787.84	1 094.55
Other theft	n.a.	n.a.	3 385.77	3 376.47	3 028.46	3 460.72	3 710.19

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

(b) Crime statistics for 1999 are in compliance with the offence definitions outlined in the Australian Standard Offence Classification (see Appendix, paragraphs 3 and 5).

SECTION 12

WEAPON USE 1993–1999

INTRODUCTION

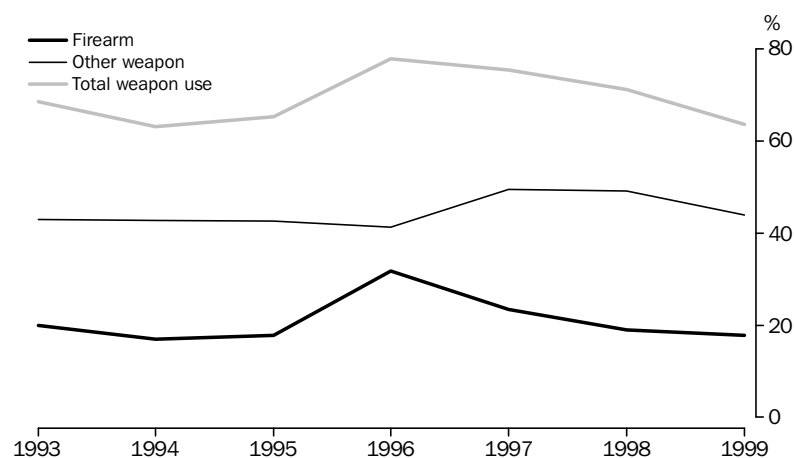
The following tables present national statistics on the use of weapons in the commission of murder, attempted murder and robbery offences for the period 1993–1999. Over this time, there have been changes in the pattern of weapon use and this section describes these changes.

MURDER

Nationally, the proportion of murder offences that involved the use of a weapon remained constant between 1993 and 1995. In 1996, the year of the Port Arthur incident where 35 lives were taken in a single incident involving a firearm, the proportion of murders involving a weapon increased to 78%. From 1996, weapon use in murders has decreased steadily to 64% in 1999.

Nationally, 1996 was also the year that recorded the largest proportion of firearms used in murder offences, with 32% of all murders involving a firearm. Firearm usage in 1999 (18%) is the lowest proportion for murder since 1995.

12.1 MURDER, Weapon Use



ATTEMPTED MURDER

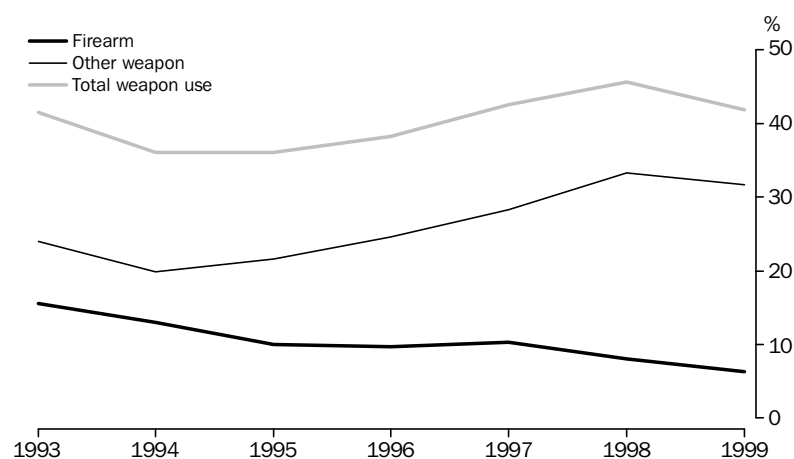
The proportion of attempted murder offences involving weapon use declined from 1993 to 1995, increased from 1995 to 1997 and then decreased over the period 1997 to 1999. At present, the proportion (79%) is the lowest since 1995.

The proportion of firearms used in attempted murders decreased in 1998 to a six year low (19%), however in 1999 this proportion increased again to the highest proportion over the last seven years (32%).

ROBBERY

The proportion of robberies involving weapon use has remained stable from 1993 to 1999, ranging between 36% and 46%. However, the proportion of robberies involving firearms has declined by more than half, from 16% in 1993 to 6.3% in 1999. Robberies involving a weapon other than a firearm have increased steadily over the past seven years, from 20% in 1994 to 33% in 1998, and in 1999 this proportion is 32%.

12.2 ROBBERY, Weapon Use



12.3 VICTIMS(a) OF MURDER

Use of weapon	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
NUMBER							
Weapon used							
Weapon n.f.d.	17	10	16	15	8	9	7
Firearm	59	49	58	99	75	54	61
Other weapon	127	123	139	129	159	140	150
Total	203	182	213	243	242	203	218
No weapon used	93	106	113	69	79	82	124
Total	296	288	326	312	321	285	342
PROPORTION OF TOTAL VICTIMS (%)							
Weapon used							
Weapon n.f.d.	5.7	3.5	4.9	4.8	2.5	3.2	2.0
Firearm	19.9	17.0	17.8	31.7	23.4	18.9	17.8
Other weapon	42.9	42.7	42.6	41.3	49.5	49.1	43.9
Total	68.6	63.2	65.3	77.9	75.4	71.2	63.7
No weapon used	31.4	36.8	34.7	22.1	24.6	28.8	36.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Refers to individual persons.

12.4 VICTIMS(a) OF ATTEMPTED MURDER

<i>Use of weapon</i>	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
NUMBER							
Weapon used							
Weapon n.f.d.	26	12	1	11	—	2	—
Firearm	105	79	80	104	90	75	113
Other weapon	181	174	143	158	187	249	171
Total	312	265	224	273	277	326	284
No weapon used	53	71	76	62	41	61	74
Total	365	336	300	335	318	387	358
PROPORTION (%)							
Weapon used							
Weapon n.f.d.	7.1	3.6	0.3	3.3	—	0.5	—
Firearm	28.8	23.5	26.7	31.0	28.3	19.4	31.6
Other weapon	49.6	51.8	47.7	47.2	58.8	64.3	47.8
Total	85.5	78.9	74.7	81.5	87.1	84.2	79.3
No weapon used	14.5	21.1	25.3	18.5	12.9	15.8	20.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Refers to individual persons.

12.5 VICTIMS(a) OF ROBBERY

<i>Use of weapon</i>	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
NUMBER							
Weapon used							
Weapon n.f.d.	243	467	653	642	850	1 014	836
Firearm	1 983	1 810	1 460	1 585	2 185	1 910	1 431
Other weapon	3 068	2 768	3 145	4 029	6 019	7 926	7 172
Total	5 294	5 045	5 258	6 256	9 054	10 850	9 439
No weapon used	7 471	8 922	9 306	10 116	12 251	12 951	13 151
Total	12 765	13 967	14 564	16 372	21 305	23 801	22 590
PROPORTION (%)							
Weapon used							
Weapon n.f.d.	1.9	3.3	4.5	3.9	4.0	4.3	3.7
Firearm	15.5	13.0	10.0	9.7	10.3	8.0	6.3
Other weapon	24.0	19.8	21.6	24.6	28.3	33.3	31.7
Total	41.5	36.1	36.1	38.2	42.5	45.6	41.8
No weapon used	58.5	63.9	63.9	61.8	57.5	54.4	58.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Refers to individual persons or organisations

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1 This publication presents national crime statistics relating to a selected range of offences that have become known to, and 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. 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. In addition, care should be taken in interpreting police statistics as fluctuations in recorded crime may be a reflection of changes in community attitudes in reporting crime, changes in police procedures or changes in crime reporting systems, rather than a change in the incidence of criminal behaviour.

2 The aim of national crime statistics is to provide comparable data across jurisdictions (i.e. 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.

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

4 The national offence definitions and counting rules (see paragraphs 26–39) 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 offence category rather than the number of breaches of the criminal law.

5 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, consists of 11 offence categories, the initial type of location (refer to Glossary) 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, includes 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 UEWI—other. 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, includes outcome of police investigation statistics for selected offences. Additional data concerning crime will be progressively added to the national collection as comparability is achieved.

OUTCOME OF INVESTIGATIONS

6 Outcome of investigations represents the status that a police investigation has reached after a period of 30 days has elapsed since the offence was recorded by police.

DATA SOURCE

7 Data are derived from the information recorded on official crime reports prepared by police. The practices used to record information relating to offences range from paper documents to online computer systems.

REPORTING AUTHORITIES

8 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, and collating statistics in accordance with national requirements.

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

REFERENCE DATE

10 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 offence categories, where in some instances the time lag between when the offence(s) occurred and the report/detection date may be substantial.

11 Statistics produced on the basis of date recorded may be affected over time by variable 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 footnoted accordingly.

REFERENCE PERIOD

12 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 1999. Tables 1.3 and 1.4 provide annual data for 1999 and 1998 respectively (including revisions where they have been advised).



CLASSIFICATIONS

13 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 (ANCO)* (Cat. no. 1234.0). The ASOC was implemented into the recorded crime statistics collection from 1 January 1999 and provides a uniform national statistical framework for classifying offences.

14 In allocating offences to the national offence classification, it is first determined whether the offence is within the scope of the collection and then in which offence category it should be included. Offences are classified according to national definitions. This standardises offence categories 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.

SCOPE

15 The offence categories included in the national crime statistics collection in respect of 1999 include murder, attempted murder, manslaughter and driving causing death, assault, sexual assault, kidnapping/abduction, robbery, blackmail/ extortion, unlawful entry with intent (UEWI), 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 the murder and attempted murder subdivision where both offences are counted and published separately.

18 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. (Note: the exception to this is assault, where threats of assault are included in counts of assault offences); and
- aid, abet and accessory offences: these offences relate to the role of offenders in connection with an offence and are not considered to be offences committed directly against a victim.

19 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.



RATES

20 For all the offence categories, rates are presented per 100,000 of the Estimated Residential Population (ERP) for each of the States and Territories (refer *Australian Demographic Statistics, September Quarter 1999* (Cat. no. 3101.0)). As the population changes over time, the denominator used for the calculation of rates will vary, depending on the reference period. The ERP for the midpoint of each reference period is used to calculate the rates. Yearly rates for the period 1 January to 31 December 1999 have been calculated on the basis of the June 1999 ERP, while the June 1998 ERP is used for the period from 1 January to 31 December 1998.

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

22 The risk of victimisation varies depending on the age and sex of the victim. These statistics include details of the age and sex of the victim, and age and sex specific victimisation rates have been included. These are calculated using estimates of the age and sex breakdown of the population. Similarly, for offences such as robbery, where the victim may be a person or an organisation, victimisation rates have been provided for person victims and total victims.

23 For certain offence categories, care should be taken when interpreting crime rate statistics. Expressing crime rates in terms of the total population is appropriate for offence categories such as murder, assault and kidnapping/abduction, where the victim is a person. However, for property crimes such as UEWI and motor vehicle theft, it may be more appropriate to express rates in terms of the number of residential dwellings, which is approximated by the number of residential households, and the number of motor vehicle registrations in each State and Territory, respectively. For this reason, alternative rates have been calculated and presented for the offence categories of UEWI and motor vehicle theft.

24 Victims of UEWI offences occur in all location types. A household estimate is used to calculate the victimisation rate of UEWI offences related to residential locations. A household usually resides in a private dwelling and about 97% of the usual resident population in Australia are resident in private dwellings. As the household estimate is calculated based on usual residence in private dwellings, it can be used as an indicator for the number of residential dwellings. For 1999 and 1998 data, calculations were based on household estimates from the *Australian Demographic Statistics, September Quarter 1999* (Cat. no. 3101.0).

25 The most recent motor vehicle registration census data as at 31 October 1998 is used to calculate the victimisation rate of motor vehicle theft. Rates are calculated using total registered motor vehicles including motor cycles (refer *Motor Vehicle Census, Australia* (Cat. no. 9309.0)).

COUNTING METHODOLOGY

26 With the implementation of the ASOC for the *Recorded Crime, Australia, 1999*, data for each offence category has been presented at the offence category level (refer to Glossary), without further disaggregation at the ASOC Group level for the assault, sexual assault, robbery and other theft offence categories.

COUNTING METHODOLOGY *continued*

27 The national counting rule is that for each victim within a distinct criminal incident, count the most serious offence per national offence category. It is important to remember that the definition of a victim varies according to the type of offence (refer to Glossary). The most serious offence within a national offence category is that classified to the ASOC group having the lowest numerical code.

For the homicide offence category, murder (0111) is the most serious offence group. For the assault offence category, aggravated assault (0211) is the most serious offence. For the sexual assault offence category it is aggravated sexual assault (0311), for the robbery offence category it is aggravated robbery (0611) and for the other theft offence category it is theft of motor vehicle parts/contents (0811). The other offence categories included in the collection are not disaggregated further and hence identification of the most serious offence is not necessary. For some offences, such as assault and sexual assault, individuals may be the victims of repeated offences during any counting period. These statistics provide counts of victims for each recorded incident.

28 National crime statistics measure the number of victims per national offence category for offences recorded by police during the reference period. They do not attempt to measure:

- the total number of distinct victims reported to police, since the same victim may be counted more than once within a reference period. This occurs when a victim is subjected to multiple offences belonging to different national offence subdivisions, either in the same criminal incident or across different criminal incidents. For example, a victim 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 offence category. Alternatively, 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. For example, national crime statistics would count one sexual assault for a victim who has been both raped and indecently assaulted; or
- the charges resulting from a criminal incident (e.g. aid and abet or accessory offences).

SINGLE OFFENCE INCIDENTS

29 For offences classified to the homicide offence category, one offence is counted per person per incident.

30 For offences classified to the assault offence category, one offence is counted per person per incident.

31 For offences classified to the sexual assault offence category, one offence is counted per person per incident. Thus, if a victim is subjected to multiple sexual assaults within an incident (e.g. due to attacks by several offenders or being repeatedly assaulted by the same offender) only one offence is counted. Similarly, only one offence is counted where multiple offences of the same type (e.g. long-term sexual abuse) occur to the same victim repeatedly over a period of time (refer to Glossary definition of criminal incident). However, if the victim reports the offences to police at different times, then a count is made for each separate report.



SINGLE OFFENCE INCIDENTS *continued*

32 For offences classified to the kidnapping/abduction offence category, one offence is counted per person per incident.

33 For offences classified to the robbery offence category, one offence is counted per person/organisation per incident (refer to definition of victim for robbery). 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.

34 For offences classified to the blackmail/extortion offence category, one offence is counted per person/organisation per incident.

35 For offences classified to the UEWI offence category, one offence is counted per place/premise (refer to Glossary) per incident. A place/premise can consist of either a single structure (e.g. house), part of a single structure (e.g. flat) or multiple structures (e.g. farmstead with house, barns and sheds). The same property containing the same structure(s) can be counted differently depending on the occupancy arrangements at the time. The following guidelines relate to the counting of UEWI offences:

- For UEWI to multiple structures on the same property and having the same occupant(s), one victim is counted regardless of the number of separate structures entered. Examples include UEWI to: house, attached or unattached garage and the backyard shed located on the one property; warehouses occupied by a sole organisation located on same property.
- For UEWI to multiple structures on the same property but occupied by more than one household or organisation, one 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 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; flats in a block of flats; offices of a number of commercial firms in a business building; offices of individual professionals within one building; offices of different companies in a warehouse; shops in a shopping complex; hotel rooms; motel units; and lodging houses.

36 For offences classified to the motor vehicle theft offence category, one offence is counted per motor vehicle per incident. For example, if five cars are stolen from a car yard, this is counted as five motor vehicle thefts. Note: the national crime statistics collection excludes attempted motor vehicle theft.

37 For offences classified to the other theft offence category, one offence is counted per person/organisation per incident.



MULTIPLE OFFENCE INCIDENTS

38 For incidents where the same victim is subjected to multiple offences belonging to different offence categories, one offence, the most serious, is counted within each offence category. For example, if a person is kidnapped and then raped by two offenders, one kidnapping/abduction and one sexual assault would be counted.

DATA COMPARABILITY

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

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

ABS publications

40 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, 1997* (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, April 1993* (Cat. no. 4509.0)—irregular
- Crime and Safety, Australia, April 1998* (Cat. no. 4509.0)—irregular
- Crime and Safety, New South Wales* (Cat. no. 4509.1)—issued annually
- Crime and Safety, Queensland* (Cat. no. 4509.3)—irregular
- Crime and Safety, South Australia* (Cat. no. 4509.4)—irregular
- Crime and Safety, Victoria* (Cat. no. 4509.2)—irregular
- Crime and Safety, Western Australia* (Cat. no. 4509.5)—irregular
- Higher Criminal Courts, Australia* (Cat. no. 4513.0)—issued annually
- Motor Vehicle Census, Australia* (Cat. no. 9309.0)—issued annually

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



Non-ABS publications

42 Non-ABS sources which may be of interest include:

Australian Federal Police, *Annual Report*

Australian Institute of Criminology, *List of Publications* <URL: <http://www.aic.gov.au>>

Crime Research Centre, University of Western Australia, *Crime and Justice Statistics for Western Australia*

NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, *New South Wales Recorded Crime Statistics*

Northern Territory Police, Fire and Emergency Services, *Annual Report*

Office of Crime Statistics, South Australia, *Crime and Justice in South Australia*

Prisoners in Australia, 1998, *A Report for the Corrective Services Ministers' Council by the National Corrective Services Statistics Unit, Australian Bureau of Statistics, June 1999*

Queensland Police Service, *Statistical Review*

Report on Government Services, *Steering Committee for the Review of Commonwealth/State Service Provision, Annual Report*

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*

APPENDIX

COMPARABILITY WITH RECORDED CRIME STATISTICS PUBLISHED PRIOR TO 1999

INTRODUCTION

1 A number of changes occurred during the course of the 1999 collection cycle for the recorded crime statistics. The most important of these was the change in the classificatory basis of the offences in the collection, from the Australian National Classification of Offences (ANCO) to the Australian Standard Offence Classification (ASOC). Several agencies used the opportunity of implementing the ASOC to review and update the computer programs used to extract recorded crime statistics from their crime recording systems. In addition, two Police agencies implemented new crime reporting and recording systems from which the national statistics are derived. The purpose of this Appendix is to detail these changes.

2 The ABS, in consultation with the National Crime Statistics Advisory Group and Police Services in all States and Territories, has attempted to make this transition as smooth as possible in order to maintain data comparability. Nevertheless, users should be aware of the differences between the statistical series published from 1993 to 1998, and those presented in the current publication. The 1999 recorded crime statistics are comparable with previous published data for all offence categories, except other theft counts for Victoria (see paragraph 17) and assault, robbery and other theft counts for the Northern Territory (see paragraphs 13–15). The 1999 and 1998 recorded crime statistics published in this publication for Western Australia are not comparable with previous published data for assault, sexual assault, kidnapping/abduction, robbery, blackmail/extortion and other theft counts (see paragraphs 6 and 9).

NEW OFFENCE CLASSIFICATION

3 Crime data published in the recorded crime statistics for the years 1993 to 1998 were based on the ANCO. This classification was issued in 1985 and remained essentially unchanged until 1997. In October 1997, following an extensive review of the ANCO and consultation with a wide range of users, the ABS released a substantially restructured and extended offence classification, the ASOC (Cat. No. 1234.0). In 1998, the National Crime Statistics Unit (NCSU) commenced revision of the mapping of local police offence codes to comply with the offence definitions outlined in the ASOC. This revised mapping resulted in small changes for some jurisdictions, however, for most jurisdictions the impact on data comparability with previous years is negligible.

4 Prior to the 1999 publication, victim counts for armed robberies were collected based on the specific local police offence code used for robbery incidents where weapon use was involved. Due to the implementation of the ASOC for the 1999 recorded crime statistics and onward, victim counts for armed and unarmed robberies are derived from the item of 'weapon use in the commission of offences'. There has been no impact on the comparability of victim counts of armed and unarmed robberies with previous data.

5 Statistical staff in all State and Territory Police Services have made every possible effort to provide the recorded crime statistics for 1998 according to ASOC-based standards. The 1998 recorded crime statistics included in this publication for Victoria, Queensland, South Australia and Western Australia are under ASOC-based standards, whilst New South Wales, Tasmania, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory are under ANCO-based standards.

6 After reviewing the mapping of local police offence codes to the ASOC, the NCSU in consultation with the Western Australia Police Service and the Crime Research Centre, University of Western Australia, have made the following changes to some of the local police offence codes included in the assault and other theft offence categories for Western Australia. As a result of the changes outlined below, the data recorded in the assault and other theft offence categories for Western Australia are not strictly comparable with previous years.

- Assault: under the ANCO-based standards the offences of 'Annoy/intimidate by violence' and 'Make serious threat to cause fear' were included in assault for Western Australia. However, incidents described under these two offences are not in line with the definition of assault in the ASOC. Therefore, these two offences have been excluded from assault offence category under the ASOC-based standards. An additional two offences are now included in assault offence category, these being 'Act intended to injure' and 'Act intended to cause grievous bodily harm'.
- Other theft: under the ANCO-based standards the offence of 'Lost or stolen' was included in other theft for Western Australia. Incidents included in this offence category are ambiguous and may not necessarily constitute criminal offences. Thus, this offence has now been removed from other theft under the ASOC-based standards.

REVIEW OF EXTRACTION PROGRAM OR SYSTEMS FOR THE RECORDED CRIME STATISTICS

7 Several police agencies used the implementation of the ASOC for recorded crime statistics as an opportunity to review all aspects of the extraction programs or systems relating to compliance with national standards and classifications.

8 In late 1999, Tasmania Police modified their Call Centre Offence Reporting System (CCORS) and Crime Analysis System (CAS) to incorporate the ASOC, retrospective to January 1999. During this process a revision of counting rules and national classifications was also undertaken. It is expected that the 1999 recorded crime statistics for Tasmania will be comparable with previous years.

9 The Western Australia Police Service conducted a comprehensive review of its recorded crime statistics extraction program. During this process a number of anomalies were identified for the offence categories of sexual assault, kidnapping/abduction, robbery and blackmail/extortion. For example, prior to the 1999 publication, attempted kidnapping/abduction offences had not been included in the counts for kidnapping/abduction, and one of the robbery offences, 'Demand property by threat with intent to steal' had been included in blackmail/extortion. Therefore, the 1999 and revised 1998 recorded crime statistics contained in this publication are not strictly comparable with previous years.

CHANGES IN CRIME RECORDING INFORMATION SYSTEMS

10 Recorded crime statistics are compiled from data extracted from the computer information systems used by police for crime recording, and changes to these systems are a source of potential non-comparability in the statistics. Monitoring system changes, reviewing data extraction procedures and ensuring appropriate mapping from agency-specific offence codes to the national codes are important elements of the work of the NCSU.

CHANGES IN CRIME RECORDING INFORMATION SYSTEMS *continued*

11 In December 1998, the Australian Capital Territory Police Service introduced the Police Realtime Online Management and Investigation System (PROMIS), to replace its Computer Online Policing System (COPS). Both the COPS and PROMIS require that Australian Capital Territory Police enter crime report information online. Therefore the recording practices have not been changed since the introduction of PROMIS, however, there were some changes to the way that recorded crime data items were encoded in both systems.

12 The procedures for recording unlawful entry with intent (UEWI) offences in PROMIS differ from the previous system. In COPS, the identification of UEWI—property offences are based on the police officer recording both a burglary offence and a theft offence. PROMIS contains a specific field for recording stolen property, and therefore the recording of theft offences is no longer required to separately identify whether property theft is involved in UEWI.

13 In May 1999, the Northern Territory Police Service introduced a variant of the PROMIS, replacing the Crime and Property System (CAPS). Under CAPS, the Northern Territory Police completed hardcopy crime reports which were then submitted for data entry at a central point. In contrast, the Northern Territory PROMIS requires that police enter crime report information online.

14 With the introduction of new recording practices, and relevant educational and training programs in the Northern Territory, there will be a transitional period as police become familiar with the new practices and system, which may impact on the data. Therefore, the recorded crime data extracted from PROMIS may not be directly comparable with data published in previous years.

15 Changes in recording procedures have created difficulties in extracting assault, robbery and other theft victim counts for incidents involving multiple victims of the same offence category in the Northern Territory. As a result, the victim counts for assault, robbery and other theft offence categories are not directly comparable with previous published data and with other States and Territories. The victim records and counts for homicide and related offences, sexual assault, motor vehicle theft and UEWI have been manually examined and are in accordance with national standards.

CHANGES IN REPORTING PROCEDURES

16 The New South Wales Police Service introduced a 24 hour call centre operation for the reporting of non-traumatic crime (e.g. break and enter, stealing). The Police Assistance Line (PAL) covered the south western portion of Sydney from February 1999 and was State-wide in December 1999.

CHANGES IN RECORDING PRACTICES

17 Theft of motor vehicle parts or contents is one of the offences included in the other theft offence category. In late 1998, Victoria Police introduced a new recording practice for offences related to theft of motor vehicle parts or contents. Under this new recording practice, incidents where a motor vehicle was stolen and later recovered with parts or contents missing are treated in the following way. If the offender is unknown, or is known to be the same person who committed the motor vehicle theft offence, a crime report is not created for the offence of theft of motor vehicle parts or contents. As a result, the data included in the other theft offence category for Victoria for 1999 is not directly comparable with the previous years and with other States and Territories. However, Victoria Police is confident that it can comply with the national standards regarding theft of motor vehicle parts or contents offences for future recorded crime statistics publications.

GLOSSARY

Assault	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.
Attempted murder	Attempted murder is the attempt to unlawfully kill another person by any means, act or omission.
Australian National Classification of Offences (ANCO)	The ANCO is a hierarchical classification which orders offence types into an exhaustive list of mutually exclusive categories. The ANCO consists of three levels: divisions, subdivisions and groups. For national crime statistics purposes, victims are counted at the subdivision level. For the murder and attempted murder, manslaughter and driving causing death, robbery and UEWI subdivisions, the statistics are further disaggregated into groups.
Australian Standard Offence Classification (ASOC)	The ASOC is a hierarchical classification developed by the ABS for use in the collection and publication of crime and justice statistics. It provides a classificatory framework for the comparison of statistics on offences across Australia. It replaces the ANCO and resulted both from the need to update the existing classification and to address its recognised deficiencies.
Blackmail/extortion	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. 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.
Criminal incident	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: <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ they are part of actions committed simultaneously or in sequence over a short period of time at the same place; or▪ they are part of interrelated actions; that is, where one action leads to the other or where one is the consequence of the other(s); or▪ 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.
Driving causing death	Driving causing death is the unlawful killing of a person caused through culpable, dangerous or negligent driving.
Homicide	This is a recorded crime statistics offence category which includes the ASOC groups of murder (0111), attempted murder (0121), manslaughter (0131) and driving causing death (0132).

- Kidnapping/abduction** Kidnapping/abduction is the unlawful seizing or taking away of another person:
- against that person's will; or
 - against the will of any parent, guardian or other person having lawful custody or care of that person.
- Manslaughter** Manslaughter is the unlawful killing of a person caused:
- without intent to kill, usually as a result of a careless, reckless or negligent act;
 - intentionally but due to extreme provocation; or
 - when in a state of mind that impairs the capacity to understand or control one's actions.
- Motor vehicle theft** 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; campervan; truck; lorry; bus; grader; tractor.
- Murder** Murder is the wilful killing of a person either intentionally or with reckless indifference to life.
- Offence** An offence is an act considered *prima facie* to be in breach of the criminal law.
- Offence category** An offence category is a broad class of offences which generally corresponds to the ASOC subdivisions.
- Other theft** Other theft is the taking of another person's property with the intention of depriving the owner of the property illegally and without permission, but without force, threat of force, use of coercive measures, deceit or having gained unlawful entry to any structure even if the intent was to commit theft. *Note:* Property can include vehicles other than motor vehicles. Other theft includes the ASOC groups of theft of motor vehicle parts or contents (0813), theft from a person (0821), theft from retail premises (0823), theft, n.e.c. (0829) and illegal use of property (0841).
- Outcome of investigations** Outcome of investigations represents the stage that a police investigation has reached after a period of 30 days has elapsed since the recording of the incident by police. At the broad level, outcome of investigations is categorised in three levels, Divisions 1, 2 and 3. Each Division is explained in more detail below.
- Division 1—Investigation not finalised.* Applies to offences which have not been finalised, and no offender has been proceeded against at the time of reporting the outcome. There has not been an explicit decision by investigators, due to those conditions applying to outcomes in Divisions 2 and 3, to finalise the case. Division 1 includes:
- *Investigation continuing*—where the investigation remains open and is being actively pursued by investigators; and
 - *Investigation pending/suspended*—where an investigation remains open and is not being actively investigated, but would be reopened if new evidence emerged.

Outcome of investigations *continued*

Division 2—Investigations finalised, no offender proceeded against. Applies to those cases where an investigation has been finalised, but no offender has been proceeded against, due to the circumstances of the alleged offenders, or because the offence could not be verified, and the cases are unlikely to be reopened. Division 2 includes:

- *Unable to proceed*—where one or more alleged offenders have been identified but no action is able to be taken because of a statute bar applying, diplomatic immunity, incompetence of the alleged offender(s), death of the alleged offender, imprisonment or age of the alleged offender;
- *Lapsed*—where time limitations (such as a statute of limitations) have meant that an offender could not be proceeded against;
- *Unfounded*—refers to instances where a crime report is considered to have no foundation after investigation by police because the incident reported could not be substantiated, or the incident did not constitute an offence;
- *Withdrawn*—refers to instances where a crime report/complaint is withdrawn by a complainant/victim before court proceedings or other means of processing offenders commences; and
- *Other investigation finalised*—refers to instances other than those described above where an investigation is finalised without proceeding against an offender.

Division 3—Investigation finalised, offender proceeded against. Applies to offences which have been finalised, and at least one offender has been proceeded against at the time of reporting the outcome. Division 3 includes:

Court proceedings

- *Arrest*—one or more alleged offenders are intended to be proceeded against by being brought to court by arrest;
- *Other court proceedings*—one or more alleged offenders are intended to be proceeded against by being brought to court by warrant, summons, notice to appear, etc.

Non-court proceedings

- *Diversionsary conference*—one or more alleged offenders are intended to be proceeded against by the convening of a diversionsary or conciliation conference;
- *Caution*—one or more alleged offenders are intended to be proceeded against by the administration of a formal caution through some legal process other than court proceedings, a diversionsary conference or caution; and
- *Other non-court proceedings*—one or more alleged offenders are to be proceeded against through some legal process other than court proceedings, a diversionsary conference or caution.

- Relationship of offender to victim** 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. In instances involving multiple offenders, the offender identified by the victim, or reporting officer, as the primary offender is used for determining the relationship of offender to victim.
- Robbery** 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.
- Sexual assault** Sexual assault is a physical assault of a sexual nature, directed toward another person where that person:
- does not give consent; or
 - gives consent as a result of intimidation or fraud; or
 - is legally deemed incapable of giving consent because of youth or temporary/permanent incapacity.
- Type of location** Type of location refers to the initial site where a criminal incident occurred. The type of location is determined on the basis of use or function. Locations which are multi-functional are categorised according to their primary function. The only exception is 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. For example, a residential college within university grounds is coded to 'residential' and not 'educational'. The following are type of location categories:
- Residential location.* A permanent or semi-permanent dwelling used for private or commercial residential purposes. This definition may encompass any surrounding land/yard connected to the dwelling, together with any other structures existing at the location.
- Residential location n.f.d.* The type of residential location is unspecified.
- Dwelling n.f.d.* The type of dwelling is unspecified.
- Dwelling—private.* A self-contained room/suite of rooms intended for long-term residential use. It can be a house, flat, part of a house, a room or even a caravan. However, it may also be residential quarters attached to shops or offices.
- Dwelling—non-private.* A non-private dwelling provides short-term or long-term accommodation. It may or may not be self-contained.
- Outbuilding/residential land.* Land and other structures (excluding dwellings) which lie within the curtilage of a residential location.
- Community location.* The primary activity is the provision of services/facilities for public use. This definition may encompass any surrounding land/yard/car parking area, together with any other structures existing at the location. *Note:* there are some locations which provide services/facilities for public use that are classified elsewhere on the basis of their primary function (e.g. parks and ovals are placed in the category 'recreational' even though they are community locations).

Type of location *continued*

Community location n.f.d.. The type of community location is unspecified.

Educational. The primary activity is the provision of educational service(s). This definition may encompass any surrounding land/yard/car parking area, together with any other structures existing at the location.

Health. The primary activity is the provision of health service(s). This definition may encompass any surrounding land/yard/car parking area, together with any other structures existing at the location.

Religious. The primary activity is the provision of religious service(s). This definition may encompass any surrounding land/yard/car parking area, together with any other structures existing at the location.

Transport. The primary activity is the provision of transport services/facilities. This definition may encompass any surrounding land/yard/car parking area, together with any other structures existing at the location.

Transport n.f.d.. The type of transport location is unspecified.

Terminal. The primary activity is the provision of stopping/parking/docking space for transport vehicles/vessels. This definition may encompass any surrounding land/yard/car parking area, together with any other structures existing at the location.

Conveyance in transit. A transport conveyance/vehicle that is in transit.

Car park. The primary activity is the provision of parking space for motor vehicles (e.g. a commercial car park). *Note*: car parking areas that form part of another location should be classified to the location in question (e.g. the car park surrounding a shopping centre should be classified to 'retail').

Transport n.e.c.. The type of transport location is specified but cannot be classified to any of the other 'transport' categories.

Justice. The primary activity is maintenance of the law. This definition may encompass any surrounding land/yard/car parking area, together with any other structures existing at the location

Open space. Open space refers to public space not reserved for specific functions. *Note*: there are some locations which are open spaces used by the community, but these may be classified elsewhere on the basis of their primary function (e.g. parks and ovals are placed in the category 'recreational' even though they are open spaces).

Street/footpath. The primary activity is the passage of people. *Note*: locations that provide transport services/facilities should not be placed in this category, but in 'transport'.

Community location n.e.c.. The type of community location is specified but cannot be classified to any of the other 'community location' categories.

Type of location *continued*

Other location. The primary activity cannot be classified to either the 'residential' or 'community' categories. This may encompass any surrounding land/yard/car parking area, together with any other structures existing at the location.

Other location n.f.d. The type of 'other location' is unspecified.

Administrative/professional. The primary activity is the provision of clerical, administrative or professional service(s). It includes office blocks or single offices, incorporating government departments, private organisations and sole proprietors. This definition may encompass any surrounding land/yard/car parking area, together with any other structures existing at the location.

Banking. The primary activity is the provision of banking services. This definition may encompass any surrounding land/yard/car parking area, together with any other structures existing at the location.

Retail. The primary activity is the selling of goods or the provision of services to customers for personal/household use. This definition may encompass any surrounding land/yard/car parking area, together with any other structures existing at the location (excludes chemist/pharmacy and service station).

Retail n.f.d. The type of retail location is unspecified.

Chemist/Pharmacy. The primary activity is the selling of pharmaceutical and other related products (e.g. prescription drugs or patent medicines, cosmetics or toilet preparations). This definition may encompass any surrounding land/yard/car parking area, together with any other structures existing at the location.

Service station. The primary activity is the retailing of petrol. (Where the location is a combined service station/convenience store, the type of location should be determined by the primary function. For example, if the retailing of petrol is the primary function, then the location should be classified to service station. If the retailing of food and other items is the primary function, then the location should be classified to retail n.e.c.) This definition may encompass any surrounding land/yard/car parking area, together with any other structures existing at the location.

Retail n.e.c. The type of retail location is specified but cannot be classified to any of the 'retail' location categories.

Wholesale. The primary activity is the selling of goods to commercial enterprises. This definition may encompass any surrounding land/yard/car parking area, together with any other structures existing at the location.

Warehousing/storage. The primary activity is the provision of storage space. This definition may encompass any surrounding land/yard/car parking area, together with any other structures existing at the location.

Type of location *continued*

Manufacturing. The primary activity is the production of goods. This excludes primary industries. This definition may encompass any surrounding land/yard/car parking area, together with any other structures existing at the location.

Agricultural. The primary activity is the production of crops and/or raising of livestock. This definition may encompass any surrounding land/yard/car parking area, together with any other structures existing at the location.

Recreational. The primary activity is the provision of recreational facilities. This definition may encompass any surrounding land/yard/car parking area, together with any other structures existing at the location. (There are some locations that could be regarded as community locations which have been placed in the category recreational, on the basis of their primary function.)

Other location n.e.c.. The type of other location is specified but cannot be classified to any of the other location categories.

Unspecified location. The location is unspecified or unknown.

Unlawful entry with intent (UEWI) UEWI is the unlawful entry of a structure with the intent to commit an offence. An offence includes theft, property damage and any offence against an individual. Entry is regarded as unlawful if the offender(s) has no lawful access to the structure. In some situations this is determined by time, in that some buildings or structures are only open to the public during certain hours and days of the week. *Note:* UEWI is distinguished from entering with unlawful intent whereby the intent was unlawful but the entry was not. Thus, entry associated with shoplifting (i.e. stealing from a shop during shopping hours), stealing from a house to which the offender has been invited and incidents where an offence such as stealing, property damage or assault occur when the offender has legitimate access to that structure, do not constitute the offence of UEWI. It is also distinguished from offences such as trespass whereby entry is unlawful but there is no intent to commit an offence.

The national offence category UEWI incorporates burglary, break and enter and some stealing offences and is broadly defined to include both forced and unforced entry into a structure. New South Wales and Queensland operate on the basis of break and enter legislation which is more narrowly defined than UEWI and is restricted to stealing offences where a forced entry/exit has occurred. Hence, stealing offences from a structure in New South Wales or Queensland which do not involve a forced entry/exit are recorded as stealings, thefts or larcenies and are included in the UEWI counts for national crime statistics purposes. For the remaining jurisdictions, such stealing offences that occur without a forced entry/exit fall within the scope of the offence type burglary (or a combination of burglary and break and enter offences in the case of South Australia, or unlawful entry in the case of the Northern Territory). The development of the UEWI national offence category overcomes the definitional differences that exist between jurisdictions (i.e. where an offence may be recorded as either burglary, break and enter or stealing depending on the State or Territory where the offence occurred).

Unlawful entry with intent *continued*

For the purposes of defining UEWI, a structure includes but is not limited to: dwelling (e.g. house, flat, apartment, condominium, cabin, tent, houseboat, caravan); other buildings within the curtilage of a dwelling (e.g. garage, shed, barn); annexe; office; bank; shop; service station; hotel; motel; factory; warehouse; school; church; hospital; public building; building for public entertainment/recreation etc. Structures must be contained (i.e. have walls) and capable of being secured in some form. Motor vehicles (excluding campervans that are being used for accommodation), carports, yards and verandahs are not regarded as structures and hence are excluded from the scope of this offence.

For the purposes of determining the number of counts of UEWI, a place/premise is a single, connected property, containing one or more structures, all of which are occupied by the same person or group of people. The occupant(s) may own, rent, lease or otherwise inhabit the structure(s).

There are two offence categories of UEWI:

- UEWI—involving the taking of property, means the unlawful entry of a structure with the intent to commit a criminal act, resulting in the taking of property from the structure.
- UEWI—other, means the unlawful entry of a structure with the intent to commit a criminal act, but does not result in the taking of property from the structure.

Victim

The victim varies according to the offence category:

- for murder and attempted murder, manslaughter and driving causing death, assault, sexual assault and kidnapping/abduction, the victim is an individual person;
- for robbery, the victim may be either an individual person or an organisation. Where the robbery involves an organisation or business, the element of property ownership is the key to determining the number and type of robbery victims.
- if the robbery only involves property belonging to an organisation, then one victim (i.e. the organisation) is counted regardless of the number of employees from which the property is taken. However, if robbery of an organisation also involves personal property in an employee's custody, then both the organisation and employee(s) are counted as victims;
- for blackmail/extortion, the victim may be either an individual person or an organisation;
- for UEWI, the victim is the place/premise which is defined as a single connected property that is owned, rented or occupied by the same person or group of people;
- for motor vehicle theft, the victim is the motor vehicle; and
- for other theft, the victim is either an individual person or an organisation.

- Weapon** A weapon is defined as any object used to cause injury or fear of injury. It also includes imitation weapons and implied weapons (e.g. where a weapon is not seen by the victim but the offender claims to possess one). Parts of the body such as fists or feet are not included. The following are categories of weapons.
- **Firearm:** a firearm is 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.
 - **Other weapon:** this includes any instrument or substance, other than a firearm, capable of inflicting damage, injury or death. This includes but is not limited to: knife; sharp instrument; blunt instrument; hammer; axe; club; iron bar; piece of wood; syringe/hypodermic needle; bow and arrow; crossbow; spear gun; blowgun; rope; wire; chemical; acid; explosive; vehicle; other dangerous article; imitation weapons (excluding firearms).

FOR MORE INFORMATION...

- INTERNET** www.abs.gov.au the ABS web site is the best place to start for access to summary data from our latest publications, information about the ABS, advice about upcoming releases, our catalogue, and Australia Now—a statistical profile.
- LIBRARY** A range of ABS publications is available from public and tertiary libraries Australia-wide. Contact your nearest library to determine whether it has the ABS statistics you require, or visit our web site for a list of libraries.
- CPI INFOLINE** For current and historical Consumer Price Index data, call 1902 981 074 (call cost 75c per minute).
- DIAL-A-STATISTIC** For the latest figures for National Accounts, Balance of Payments, Labour Force, Average Weekly Earnings, Estimated Resident Population and the Consumer Price Index call 1900 986 400 (call cost 75c per minute).

INFORMATION SERVICE

Data which have been published and can be provided within five minutes are free of charge. Our information consultants can also help you to access the full range of ABS information—ABS user pays services can be tailored to your needs, time frame and budget. Publications may be purchased. Specialists are on hand to help you with analytical or methodological advice.

- PHONE** **1300 135 070**
- EMAIL** **client.services@abs.gov.au**
- FAX** 1300 135 211
- POST** Client Services, ABS, GPO Box 796, Sydney 1041

WHY NOT SUBSCRIBE?

ABS subscription services provide regular, convenient and prompt deliveries of ABS publications and products as they are released. Email delivery of monthly and quarterly publications is available.

- PHONE** 1300 366 323
- EMAIL** subscriptions@abs.gov.au
- FAX** 03 9615 7848
- POST** Subscription Services, ABS, GPO Box 2796Y, Melbourne 3001



2451000001999
ISSN 1329-203X

RRP \$28.00

© Commonwealth of Australia 2000

Produced by the Australian Bureau of Statistics